

CUMULATIVE NEW ARRIVALS SINCE BEGINNING OCTOBER

148,103

NEW ARRIVALS FOR WEEKS 48 - 49: November 26 to December 09

24,178



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, Banadir and Middle Shabelle regions, as well as Afgoyee district (Lower Shabelle region). It recorded **148,103 new arrivals** in 1,367 settlements since the beginning of October.

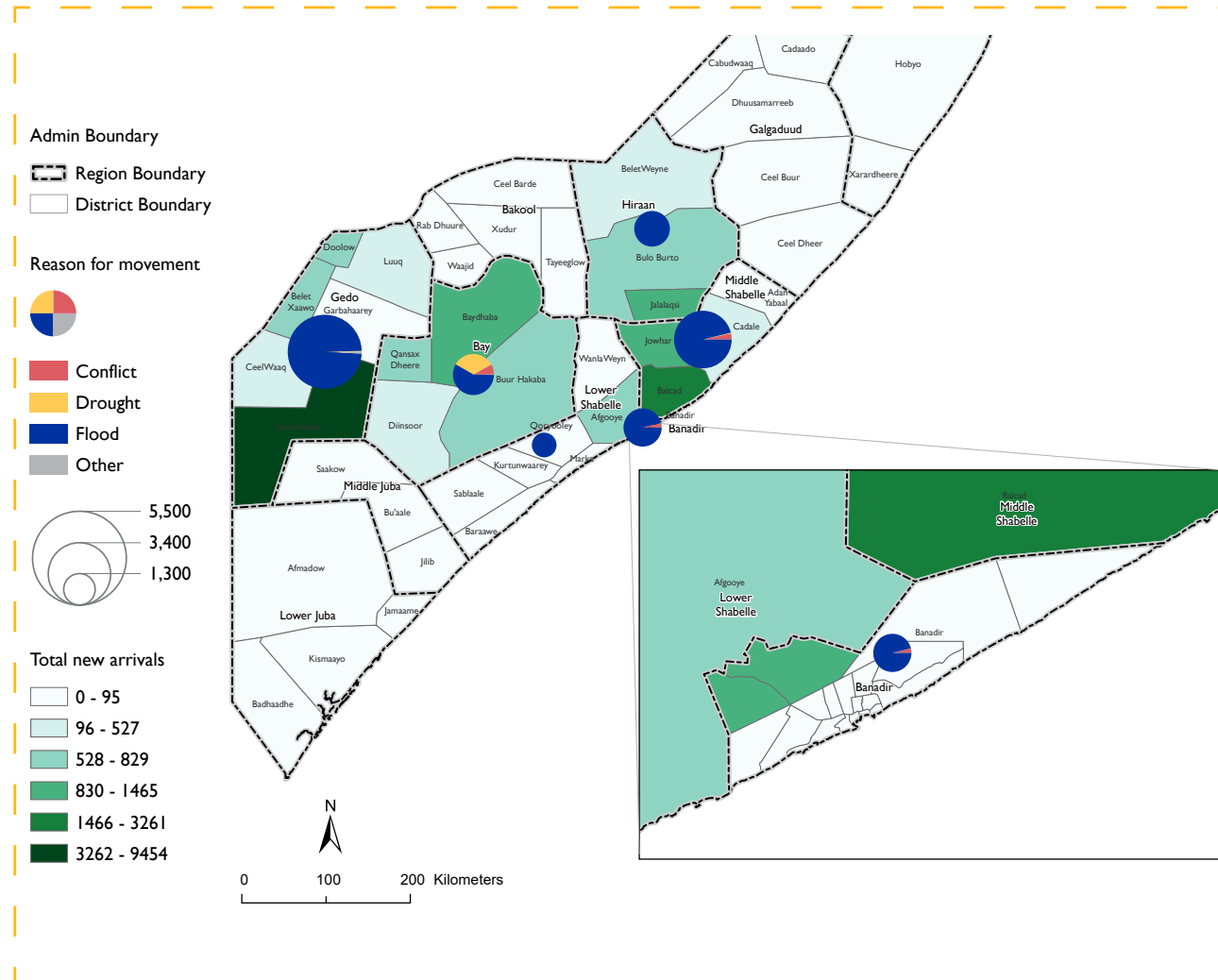
Weeks 48–49: November 26 to December 09

During weeks 48 and 49, DTM teams recorded 24,178 new arrivals across 641 settlements in the six regions DTM is operating in. For week 48, 15,212 new arrivals across 465 settlements were recorded, while for week 49 there were 8,966 new arrivals across 407 settlements. Floods induced the majority of new displacements (94%; 78% being riverine floods, 22% flash floods), with the other main causes being drought (4%), conflict (2%), other causes (<1%), and other natural hazards (<1%).

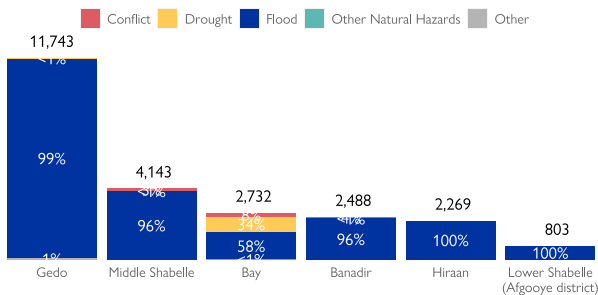
HIGHLIGHTS

- ETT operations have expanded, in week 48, to include Afgoyee district in Lower Shabelle region, particularly to assess the settlements along the Afgoyee-Mogadishu corridor.
- Since week 49, ETT data collection is paused in Banadir region as DTM teams are mobilized to conduct B2 Baseline Assessment in December.
- Not counting Banadir and Lower Shabelle regions, there was a decrease in the number of flood-displaced new arrivals in week 49 compared to week 48, from 11,767 to 7,673 new arrivals.
- Gedo continued to record the plurality of flood displacements, but there were reports of floods abating; though the humanitarian impact remains severe.

MAP OF NEW ARRIVALS PER CAUSE



NEW ARRIVAL REGIONS AND CAUSES



Flood-induced displacement made up 94 per cent of new arrivals for the two weeks. Displacement in general was concentrated primarily in Gedo region, with the plurality (49%) of new arrivals being recorded there. Fifty-one per cent of flood-related displacements were in Gedo, though flood-caused displacements were recorded in all six regions. As a result of the suspension of data collection in Banadir by week 49, regional comparisons for the two-week period should be interpreted with extra caution.

Drought-induced displacement

Four per cent of new arrivals were displaced by droughts. Bay saw the overwhelming majority of these (93%), followed by Gedo (5%), Middle Shabelle (2%), and Banadir (<1%; 1% when only considering week 48 data). Most such movements into Bay were intra-district (74%) or intra-regional though not intra-district (11%), leaving 14 per cent as inter-regional movements. All the inter-regional drought displacements into Bay were recorded in Baidoa district; and while most of Baidoa district's drought-displaced new arrivals were intra-regional, a sizeable 40 per cent were inter-regional, arriving from Bakool (74% of inter-regional drought displacements into Baidoa), Lower Shabelle (14%), Gedo (8%), and Juba (5%).

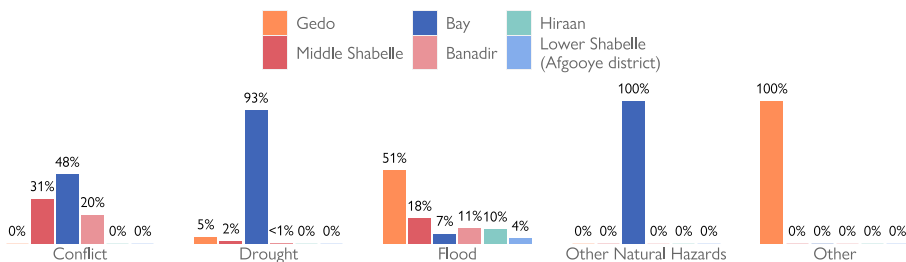
Conflict-induced displacement

The main regions for conflict displacements, which constituted two per cent of new arrivals, were Bay (48% of conflict displacements), Middle Shabelle (31%), and Banadir (20%). In Bay, conflict displacements were intra-regional ones which occurred as a result of military operations (75% of conflict displacements in Bay), clan conflict (16%), and fear of violence (7%). The remaining two per cent were displacements from Bakool region as a result of military (1%) and clan (1%) conflict.

As for Middle Shabelle, new conflict displacements were a result of clan conflict leading to intra-district displacement in Cadale district. There were no other sources of conflict displacement reported for Middle Shabelle.

In Banadir, new conflict displacements mostly arrived from Bay (60%), followed by Lower Shabelle (25%) and Middle Shabelle (15%), all as a result of military operations. Concerning the conflict displacements from Middle Shabelle, despite their continuation there was a general lull in conflict in Middle Shabelle and also Hiraan as a result of floods submerging the regions.

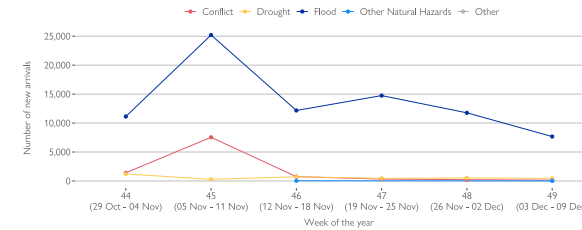
NEW ARRIVAL DISPLACEMENT CAUSES ACROSS REGIONS



FLOOD-INDUCED DISPLACEMENT: EL NIÑO FOCUS

All regions have seen a majority of new arrivals moving due to floods. Excluding Banadir and Afgooye district due to inconsistent coverage, there were 19,440 further displacements in the past two weeks due to floods (94% of new arrivals): this breaks down into 11,767 flood displacements (94%) in week 48 and 7,673 (92%) in week 49. There was thus a noticeable decrease in the number of flood-displaced new arrivals across the two weeks.

NEW ARRIVAL CAUSES PER WEEK*



*To account for major inconsistency of coverage—as Banadir is not covered in week 49, while Afgooye district in Lower Shabelle has only been assessed from week 48 onwards—this graph excludes new arrivals in Banadir and Lower Shabelle.

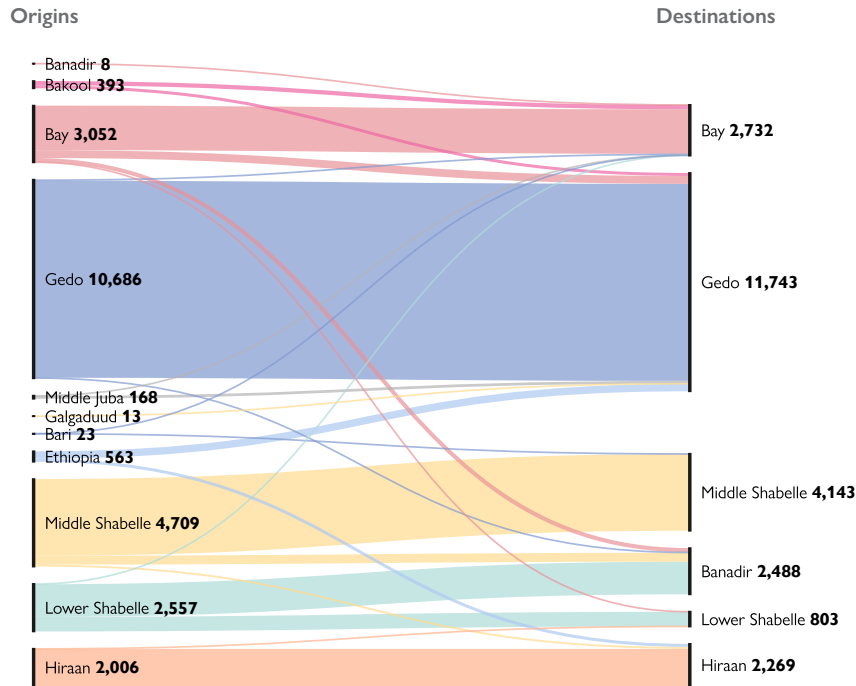
Gedo received 51 per cent of all new flood displacements in the past two weeks. Most were displaced in Baardheere district, being the destination of 81 per cent of Gedo's flood displacements and origin of 77 per cent of them. Slow movements in Baardheere continue, as a result of earlier flash floods demolishing a major bridge connecting it to neighbouring districts, and all roads being cut. Belet Xaawo district, where five per cent of flood displacements in Gedo were recorded, continues to face displacement as it lacks clean water (due to floods and shallow wells being its water source) and faced the destruction of crops, property, and education centres. Transport accessibility is mixed.

In Luuq district (recording 4% of flood displacements in Gedo), flooding abated in week 49 and some displaced communities gradually returned. Serious challenges remain as the floods destroyed crops and introduced farming difficulties, raising fears over food insecurity. Gedo's Doolow district, the origin of two per cent and destination of six per cent of flood-displaced new arrivals in Gedo, experienced dry weather without any rainfall. Though the situation in Doolow slightly improved, displacement issues persist as flooding destroyed shelter, businesses, and crops; limited market access to food; and left Doolow town without access to clean water.

Middle Shabelle received 18 per cent of new flood-displaced arrivals.

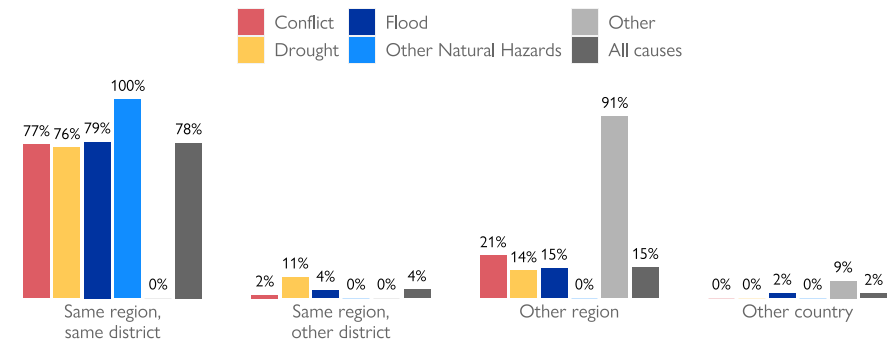
Afgooye district in Lower Shabelle region recorded 4 per cent of all flood displacements. Given the heavy rains, all displacements in the district were due to floods (68% riverine, 32% flash floods). The role of riverine floods is due to the Shabelle river passing through Afgooye town. In many sites visited by DTM enumerators, newly constructed shelters were observed as a result of the displacements.

ORIGINS AND DESTINATIONS OF NEW ARRIVALS

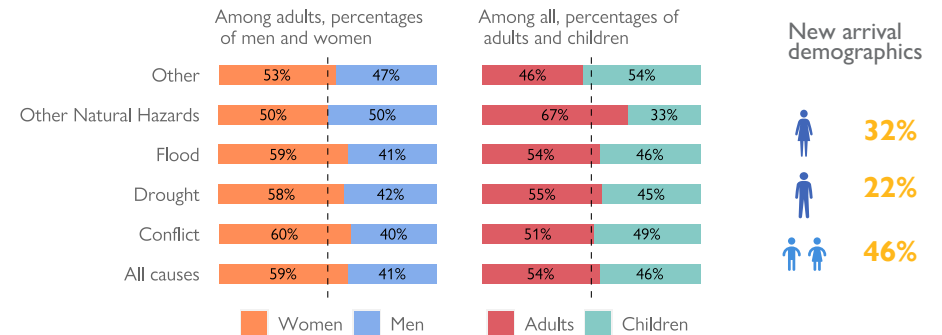


Displacement patterns for new arrivals vary by cause. Excluding other causes, all the main drivers are overwhelmingly associated with intra-district displacement: these being 79 per cent of flood displacements, 77 per cent for conflict, 76 per cent for drought, and 100% for other natural hazards. Inter-regional displacements are most significant for conflict displacements, as 21 per cent of them are inter-regional. It seems new arrivals either remain within the same district or move to another region, not taking an intermediary form. Displacements from Ethiopia were driven by floods or other causes.

PATTERNS OF NEW DISPLACEMENTS PER CAUSE

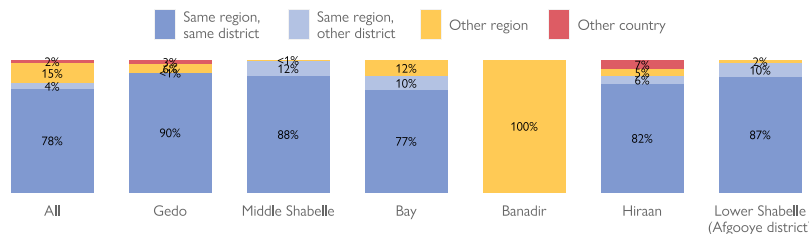


NEW ARRIVAL DEMOGRAPHICS PER DISPLACEMENT CAUSE



During weeks 48 and 49, the majority of the displacements recorded by DTM ETT teams occurred within the same district (78%), while the rest were mostly spread between cross-regional displacements (15%) and cross-district but intra-regional displacements (4%). Cross-border movements, from Ethiopia, represent two per cent of the movements captured: their destinations were Gedo (71%) and Hiraan (29%). Overall, 84 per cent of the movements were intra-regional. The vast majority of movements in all regions except Banadir occurred within the same district. All movements to Banadir were inter-regional; for Bay, this is 12 per cent. Banadir received almost all new arrivals who left Lower Shabelle for another region, as well as receiving some arrivals from Middle Shabelle, Bay, and Bari.

PATTERNS OF NEW DISPLACEMENT PER REGION



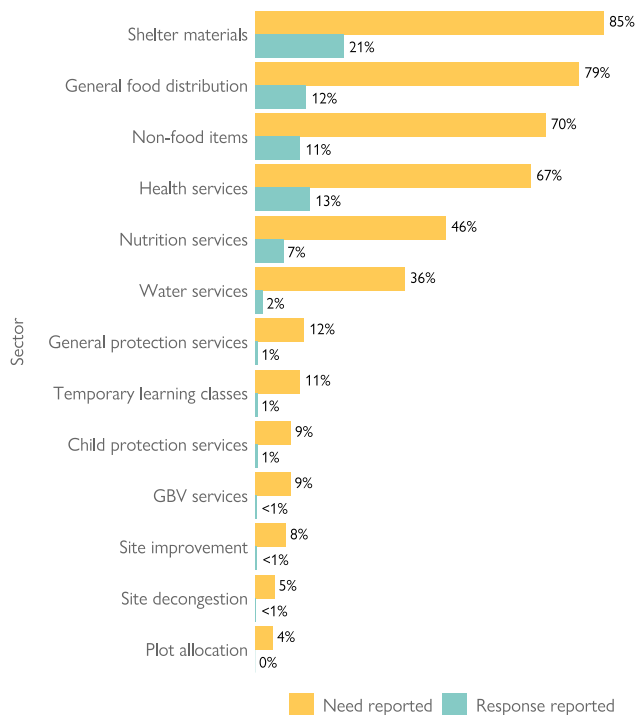
In terms of sex and age groups, the plurality of new arrivals (46%) were children (male and female individuals below 18 years). This is followed by women (32%) and men (22%); 59 per cent of adult new arrivals were women.

MAIN IDP NEEDS ACROSS ASSESSED LOCATIONS

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

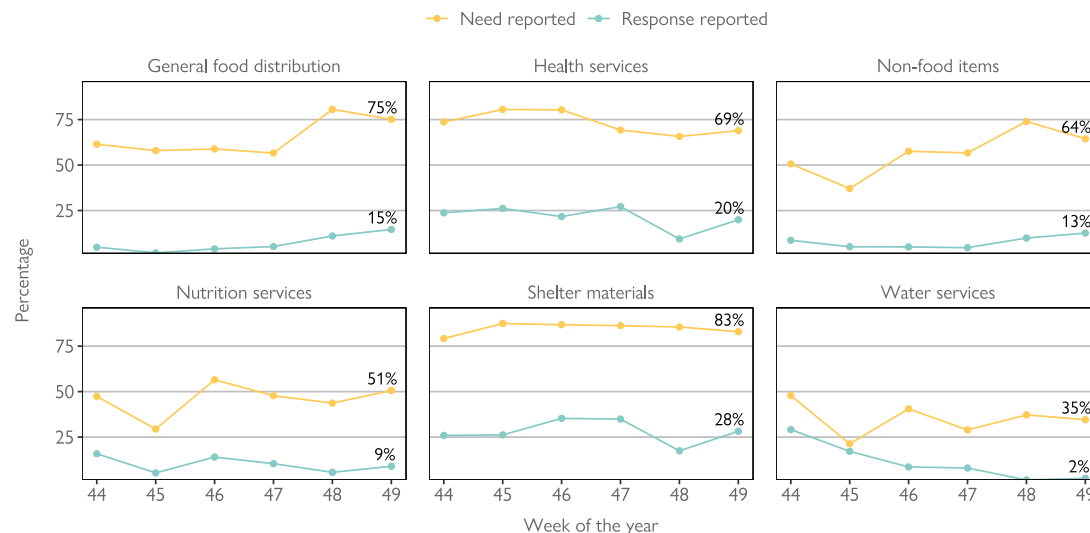
In terms of the main needs of the majority of IDPs in a location, most IDPs needed food (53%), while others were mainly in need of drinking water (33%) and shelter (8%).

REPORTED NEEDS AND RESPONSE FOR NEW ARRIVALS



The main needs reported for new arrivals of the two weeks were shelter materials (85% of new arrivals), food (79%), non-food items (NFIs) (70%), health services (67%), nutrition services (46%), and water services (36%). The corresponding responses were for shelter materials (21% of new arrivals), food (12%), NFIs (11%), health services (13%), nutrition services (7%), and water services (2%). 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 (12%), temporary learning classes (11%), child protection services (9%), and GBV services (9%).

TOP SIX REPORTED NEW ARRIVAL NEEDS AND RESPONSE OVER TIME



The development of the main (top six for week 49) 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 food: from 59 per cent in week 46 to 75 per cent in week 49. This increase is accompanied by an increase in the percentage of new arrivals who encounter food response, from 4 per cent in week 46 to 15 per cent in week 49. A similar trend can be observed in the case of non-food items (NFIs) needs and response: with NFI needs increasing from 58 per cent to 64 per cent for that period, and reports of NFI response going from covering 5 per cent of new arrivals to 13 per cent.

Although the percentage of new arrivals with the need for water services has been relatively stable (from 41 to 35 per cent), the response coverage has noticeably declined, from 9 per cent to 2 per cent. This represents a numerical divergence in terms of these representations of the spread of needs and response over new arrivals.

In the case of shelter materials and nutrition services, there is a general steadiness and lack of change in the spread of new arrival needs when comparing week 46 and week 49. However, there are declines in terms of response coverage.

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. 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

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.

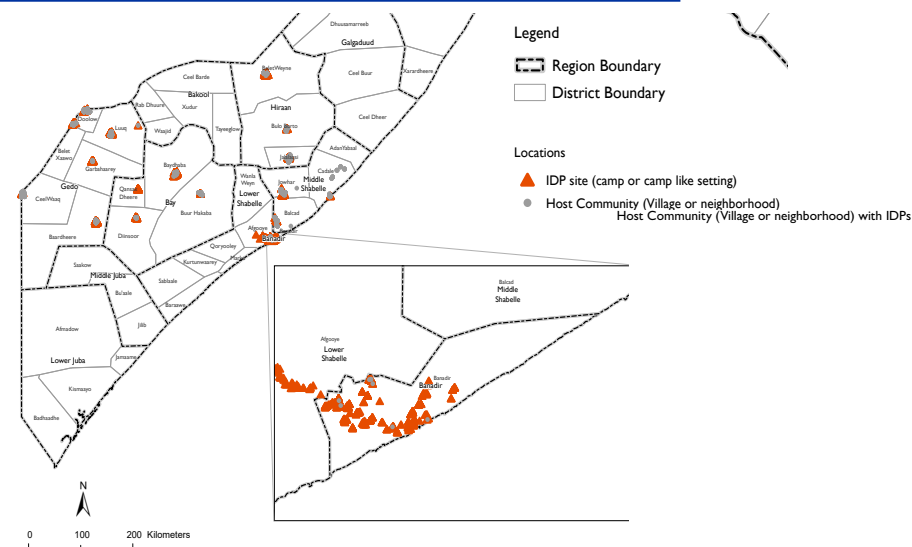
the location level, from Sunday to Wednesday every week. It includes information on new arrivals, numbers and demographic of IDPs, reasons for displacement, intentions, humanitarian assistance and priority needs among others.

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.

COVERAGE



OUR PARTNERS

