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

DTM IOM DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

Week 42
Oct 15 to Oct 21, 2023

CUMULATIVE NEW ARRIVALS SINCE BEGINNING OCTOBER — 24,532

NEW ARRIVALS FOR WEEK 42: October 15 to October 21 — 9,635

Go visit the **ETT interactive dashboard** 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 **24,532 new arrivals** in 740 settlements since the beginning of October .
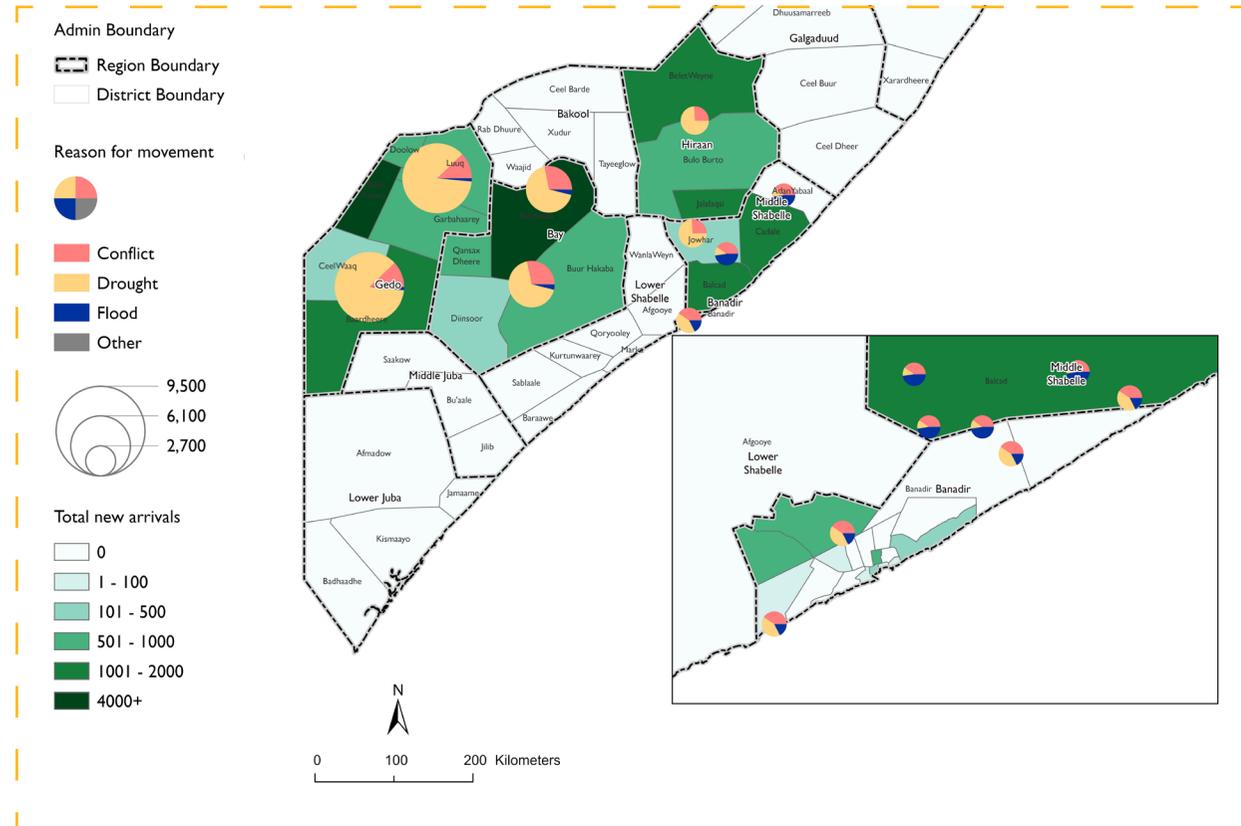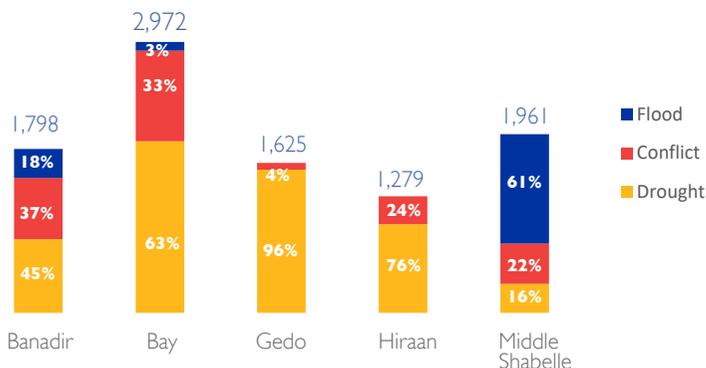
Week 42 – October 15 to October 21

During week 42, DTM teams recorded **9.635 new arrivals** across the 5 regions DTM is operating in. While the drought continues to be the main driver of displacements (58%), conflicts (26%) and floods (17%) are also displacing a significant number of people. The patterns of displacements vary by regions.

Most drought related displacements have been recorded in Bay (34%) and Gedo (28%), followed by Hiraan (18%), Banadir (15%) and Middle Shabelle (6%) regions.
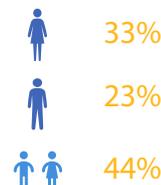
With regards to flood related displacements (64% flash floods, 36% riverine floods), the large majority of them has been observed in Middle Shabelle (74%) with Balcad district the most affected, followed by Banadir (20%) and Bay (6%) regions.

For conflict related displacements, Bay is the first impacted region (40%), followed by Banadir (27%), Middle Shabelle (18%), Hiraan (12%) and Gedo (3%) regions.

NEW ARRIVALS PER CAUSES AND REGIONS

Bar chart "NEW ARRIVALS PER CAUSES AND REGIONS":

Region	Total	Flood	Conflict	Drought
Banadir	1,798	18%	37%	45%
Bay	2,972	3%	33%	63%
Gedo	1,625	—	4%	96%
Hiraan	1,279	—	24%	76%
Middle Shabelle	1,961	61%	22%	16%

Legend: Flood, Conflict, Drought

Map legend:

Admin Boundary
- Region Boundary
- District Boundary

Reason for movement
- Conflict
- Drought
- Flood
- Other

Circle sizes: 9,500 / 6,100 / 2,700

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

Scale: 0 — 100 — 200 Kilometers

DEMOGRAPHICS

- 33%
- 23%
- 44%

MAIN NEEDS

- 51% - Food
- 33% - Drinking water
- 6% - Cash

DTM
IOM DISPLACEMENT
TRACKING MATRIX

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EMERGENCY TREND TRACKING (ETT)
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Week 42
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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.

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 throu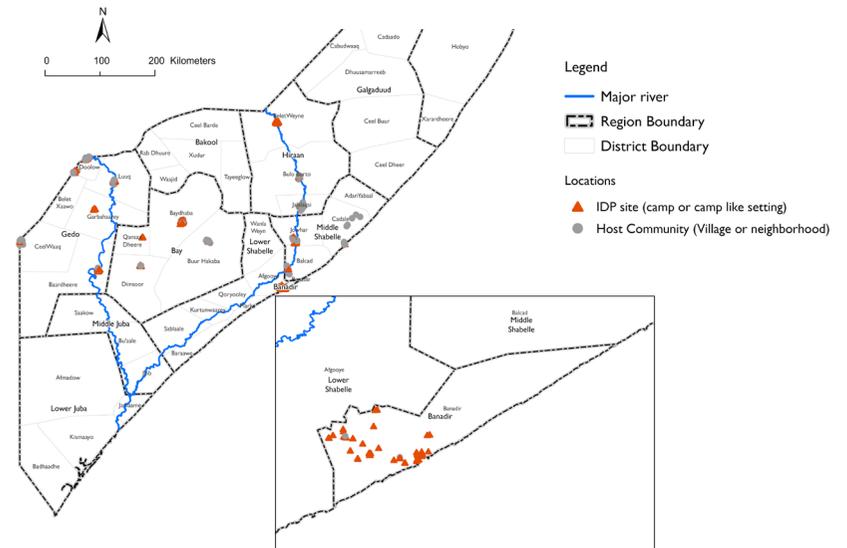gh Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) at the location level, from Sunday to Wednesday every week. It includes information on new arrivals, numbers and demographic of IDPs, reasons for displacement, intentions, humanitarian assistance and priority needs among others.

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.

Regarding Bay coverage, to avoid duplication and ensure the maximization of resources, the coverage is done in close coordination with the CCCM Cluster to ensure that the ETT focuses on host community locations and IDP sites that are not covered by the CCCM Cluster's New Arrivals Tracker (NAT). To facilitate the joint analysis of the 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.

COVERAGE

DISCLAMER

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.

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