

CUMULATIVE NEW ARRIVALS SINCE BEGINNING OCTOBER

297,545

NEW ARRIVALS FOR WEEKS 5 - 8: January 28 to February 24

10,219



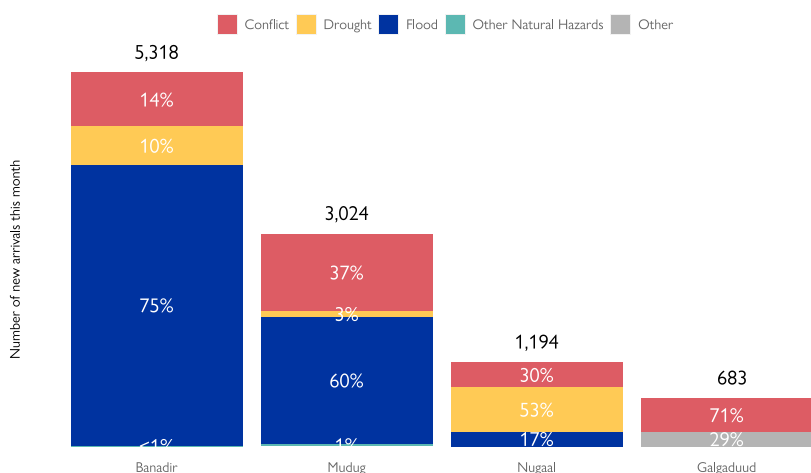
Go visit the [ETT interactive dashboard](#), the [ETT dataset](#) and the [DTM Somalia website](#)

To monitor El Niño-related displacements, DTM runs ETT activities since the beginning of October 2023. It recorded **297,545 new arrivals** in 2,520 settlements in 45 districts and eleven regions since the beginning of October. In February 2024, as DTM enumerators were mobilized for Baseline assessments in the south parts of Somalia, ETT assessment covered 23 districts in four regions.

Weeks 5 – 8: January 28 to February 24 2024

During much of February, DTM teams recorded 10,219 new arrivals across 438 settlements in the eleven regions DTM is operating in. Floods induced the majority of new displacements (59%; 59% being flash floods, 41% riverine floods), with the other main causes being conflict (27%), drought (12%), other natural hazards (<1%), and other causes (2%).

NEW ARRIVAL REGIONS AND CAUSES*



* Rather than all districts within the regions being assessed, targeted priority districts are covered. These regions and the details on their districts are: Galgaduud (Dhuusamarreeb district), Mudug (Gaalkacyo, Hobyo, Jariiban, Xarardheere districts), Nugaal (Garoowe district), and Banadir (17 districts).

MAP OF NEW ARRIVALS PER CAUSE OF DISPLACEMENT

Admin Boundary

Region Boundary

District Boundary

Reason for movement

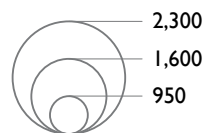


Conflict

Drought

Flood

Other



Total new arrivals

0

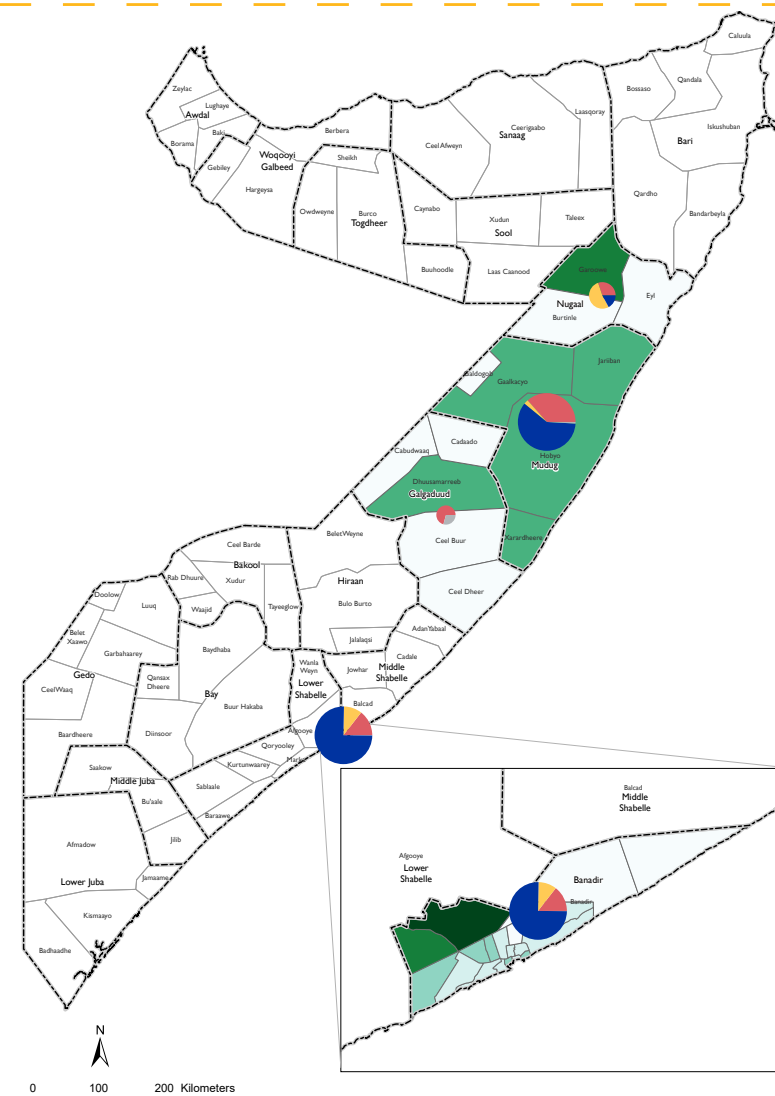
1 - 100

101 - 500

501 - 1000

1001 - 2000

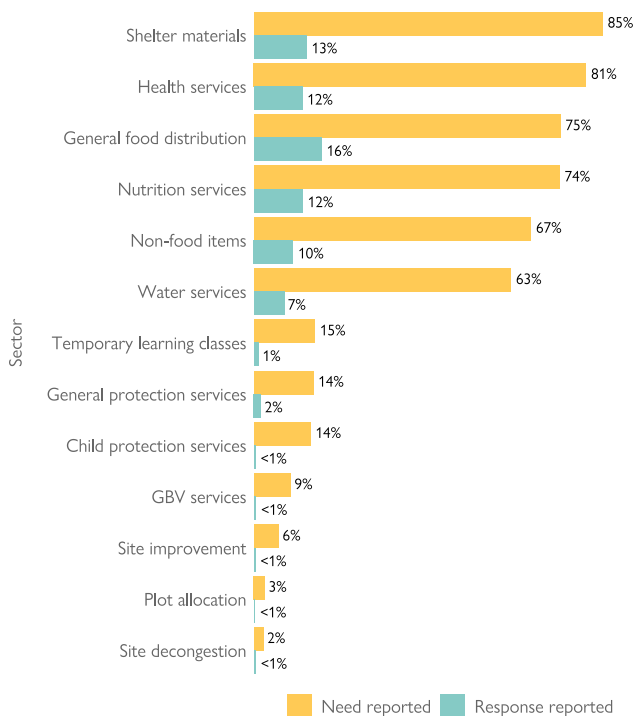
4000+



MAIN IDP NEEDS ACROSS ASSESSED LOCATIONS



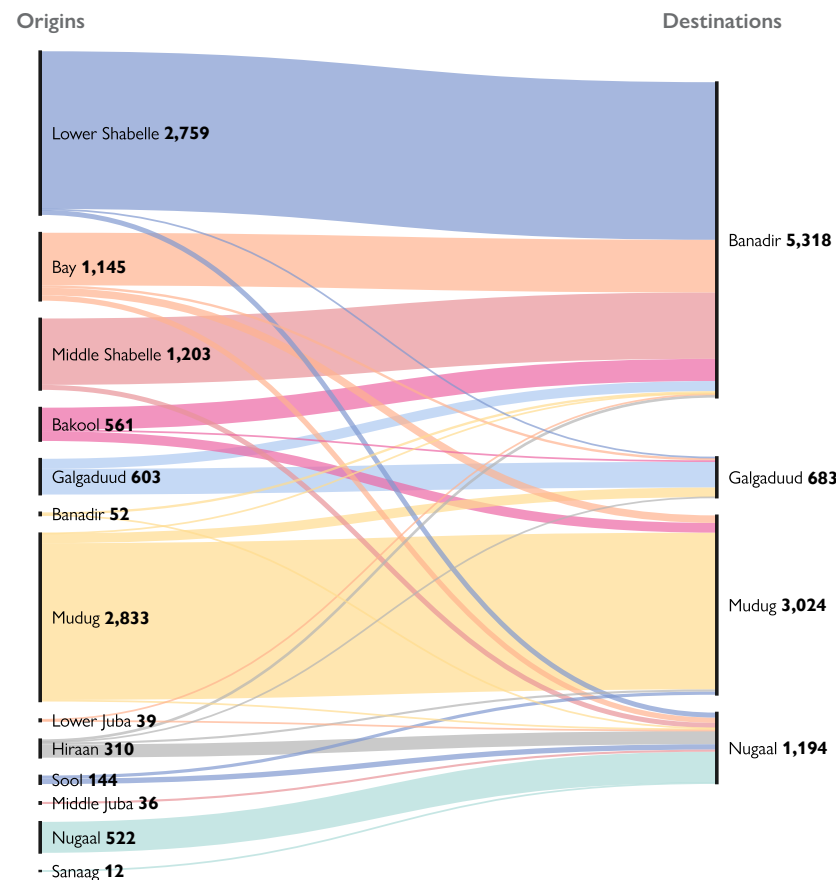
REPORTED NEEDS AND RESPONSE FOR NEW ARRIVALS



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. weeks 5 to 8). Concerning the former, most IDPs needed food (55%), while others were mainly in need of drinking water (27%) and shelter (11%).

With regards to the new arrivals in February, the main needs reported were shelter materials (85% of new arrivals), health services (81%), food (75%), nutrition services (74%), non-food items (NFIs) (67%), and water services (63%). Overall, the response levels were very low compared to needs, as, for example, the response for shelter materials (13% of new arrivals) was low compared to the need for shelter materials (85%). Other responses include food distribution (16%), health services (12%), nutrition services (12%), NFIs (10%), and water services (7%), and in each of these cases the response was far lower than the percentage of new arrivals who needed these services.

ORIGINS AND DESTINATIONS OF NEW ARRIVALS*



The majority of new arrivals (64%) were inter-regional displacements. Such inter-regional movements formed the majority in Banadir (99% of recorded new arrivals) and Nugaal (56%) regions. Displacements within the same district formed 31 per cent of new arrivals. Mudug region in particular received the greatest concentration of such flows, being 84 per cent of its recorded new arrivals. A further five per cent of new displacements were movements between districts which were still intra-regional: overall, intra-regional movements formed 36 per cent of all new arrivals. Within Galgaduud, with 44 per cent of new arrivals being displacements within the same district and 19 per cent of them being displaced within the same region but not the same district, 63 per cent of new arrivals were intra-regional movements.

* Rather than all districts within the regions being assessed, targeted priority districts are covered. These regions and the details on their districts are: Galgaduud (Dhuusamarreeb district), Mudug (Gaalkacyo, Hobyo, Jariiban, Xarardheere districts), Nugaal (Garoowe district), and Banadir (17 districts).

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 13 additional districts in Lower Shabelle, Bakool, Galgaduud, Lower Juba, Middle Shabelle, Mudug, and Nugaal regions.

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

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.

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.




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.

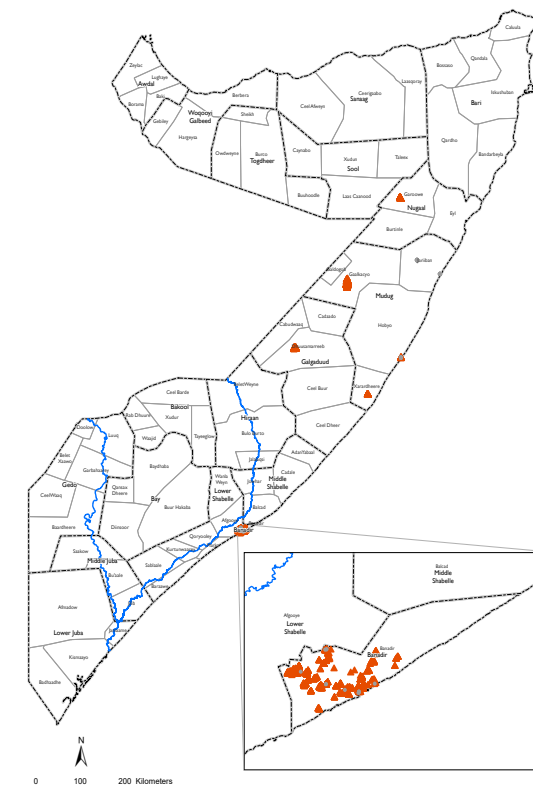
COVERAGE

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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