IOM UN MIGRATION CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT

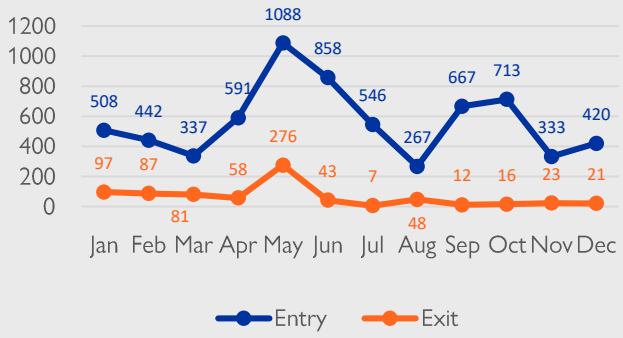
SOMALIA Movement Trend Tracking
KISMAYO – Annual Report 2019

ENTRY AND EXIT

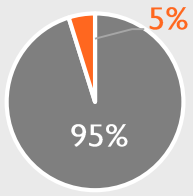
7.539 Movements observed

90% Entry

10% Exit

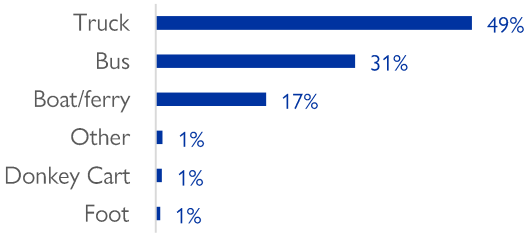


NEW IDP?



Yes / No

MODES OF TRANSPORT



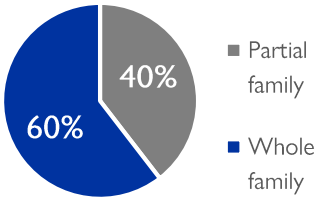
SEX AND AGE

54% **46%**

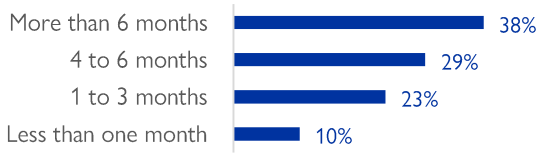
Children (0-4)	11%
Children (5-17)	21%
Adults (18-59)	18%
Elders (60+)	4%

Children (0-4)	9%
Children (5-17)	17%
Adults (18-59)	17%
Elders (60+)	3%

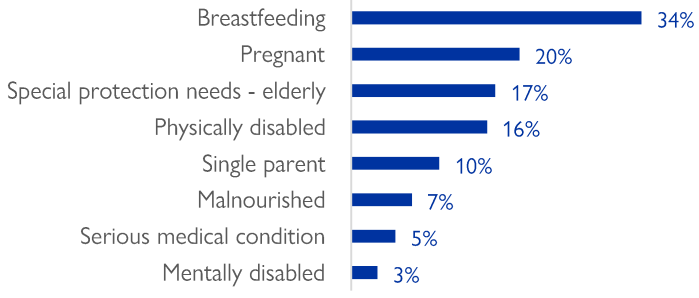
FAMILY COMPOSITION



PLANED PERIOD OF STAY IN THE INTENDED DESTINATION

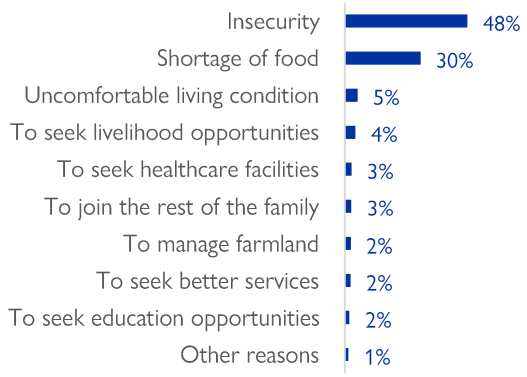


SPECIFIC NEEDS PRESENT IN THE FAMILY



Reading: 34% of the groups interviewed in Kismayo present the need of breastfeeding in the family.

MAIN REASONS FOR TRAVELLING



IOM's Movement Trend Tracking is supported by:

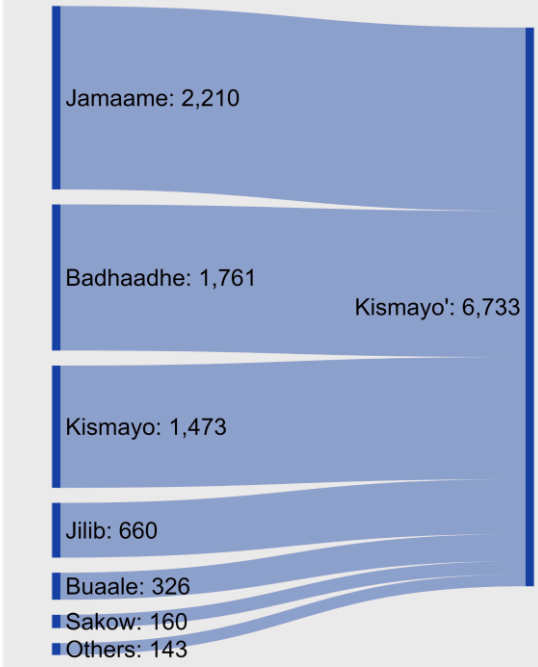
From the People of Japan
European Union Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid
USAID FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE
german humanitarian assistance

FOR MORE INFORMATION

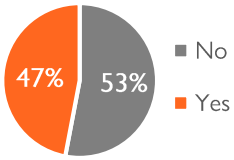
iomsomaliadtm@iom.int

Kismayo MTT Online Dashboard

DISTRICTS OF ORIGIN FOR INCOMING MOVEMENTS



IS THE FAMILY COMING BACK ?



Reading: 47% of the people exiting Kismayo were planning to come back. Note: It corresponds to 5% of the total observed movements (entry 90%, exit 10%). The question was asked only to people exiting the town.

MAIN FINDINGS

Most of the movements observed at Kismayo checkpoints were people entering the town (90%). Almost half arrived by truck. The main reasons for travelling were insecurity (48%) and shortage of food (30%). These two reasons explain the increase observed in May, especially for the people coming from Jamaame district, which showed an increase of 554% between April (71 people on the move from this district) and May 2019 (465 people). The specific needs concerned mainly breastfeeding women (34%), pregnant women (20%), the elderly (17%) and people with physical disabilities (16%).

METHODOLOGY

Movement Trend Tracking (MTT) is a movement monitoring exercise that tracks people who are moving in or out of sites on a semi-permanent or permanent basis. In Kismayu, MTT aims to gauge the pulse of movements in and out of the 139 IDP sites in the town. MTT figures should not be considered official updates to the population figures of the sites. Rather, the data represents the intentions of IDPs and points towards general trends in their movements. In Kismayu, IOM enumerators are positioned at the 3 main checkpoints in and out of town from 6:30am until 5:30pm, 7 days a week. From these checkpoints, the teams identify people who are moving in or out of Kismayu with luggage. Interviews are done with the individual or the head of household. MTT aims to complement existing information products on displacement and movements in Kismayu, by providing site level specific data on population movements on a regular basis and assisting agencies operating in sites and settlements with key information on: demographics of movement, area of origin, area of return/onward movement, reasons for movement and movement trends over time. The data was collected by CCCM (Camp Coordination and Camp Management) unit and DTM (Displacement Tracking Matrix) unit supported the data analysis.

LIMITATION

Data collected for this exercise should be understood as estimations, that are likely underestimations. Indeed, even if the data collection occurs 7 days a week, enumerators are only positioned at the 3 main checkpoints which is not exhaustive of all entries/exits to Kismayo that migrants may use.

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