**ENTRY AND EXIT**

- **27,696** Movements observed
- **89%** Entry
- **11%** Exit

**NEW IDP?**
- **31%** Yes
- **69%** No

**MODES OF TRANSPORT**

- Bus: 63%
- Truck: 13%
- Motorcycles/Bajaj: 12%
- Donkey Cart: 9%
- Foot: 3%

**SEX AND AGE**

- **54%** Children (0-4)
- **46%** Children (5-17)
- **17%** Adults (18-59)
- **18%** Elders (60+)

**FAMILY COMPOSITION**

- **28%** Partial family
- **72%** Whole family

**PLANED PERIOD OF STAY IN THE INTENDED DESTINATION**

- More than 6 months: 25%
- 4 to 6 months: 49%
- 1 to 3 months: 19%
- Less than one month: 8%

**SPECIFIC NEEDS PRESENT IN THE FAMILY**

- Breastfeeding: 62%
- Malnourished: 23%
- Pregnant: 15%
- Physically disabled: 9%
- Single parent: 5%
- Serious medical condition: 3%
- Special protection needs - elderly: 2%
- Separated child in household: 2%
- Missing child: 1%

*Reading: 62% of the groups interviewed in Baidoa present the need of breastfeeding in the family.*

**MAIN REASONS FOR TRAVELLING**

- Insecurity: 41%
- Shortage of food: 25%
- To manage farmland: 10%
- To seek better services: 7%
- To seek livelihood opportunities: 6%
- Uncomfortable living condition: 4%
- To join the rest of the family: 3%
- To seek healthcare facilities: 2%
- Other reasons: 1%

FOR MORE INFORMATION

- iomsomalladtm@iom.int
- Baidoa MTT Online Dashboard
DISTRICTS OF ORIGIN FOR INCOMING MOVEMENTS

Baidoa: 8,844
Qansax Dheere: 4,759
Xudur: 3,207
Dilsoor: 1,971
Buur Hakaba: 1,258
Rab Dhuure: 1,197
Others: 2,050

IS THE FAMILY COMING BACK?

- Yes: 88%
- No: 12%

Reading: 88% of the people exiting Baidoa were planning to come back. Note: It corresponds to 10% of the total observed movements (entry 89%, exit 11%). The question was asked only to people exiting the town.

MAIN FINDINGS

89% of the observed movements were entries to Baidoa mainly from Bakool and Bay regions. Most of the movements were due to insecurity (41%) and shortage of food (25%). A surge in movements was observed in July, 60% was due to a shortage of food. The specific needs concerned mainly breastfeeding women (62%), malnourished people (23%) and pregnant women (20%).

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. MTT aims to gauge the pulse of movements in and out of sites in Baidoa. 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 Baidoa, IOM enumerators are positioned at the 4 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 Baidoa with luggage. Interviews are done with the individual or the head of household. MTT aims to complement existing information management products on displacements and movements in Baidoa, by providing site level specific data on population movements on a regular basis, to assist 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 to be underestimations. Indeed, even if the data collection occurs 7 days a week, enumerators are only positioned at the 4 main checkpoints which is not exhaustive of all entries/exits to/from Baidoa that migrants may use.