

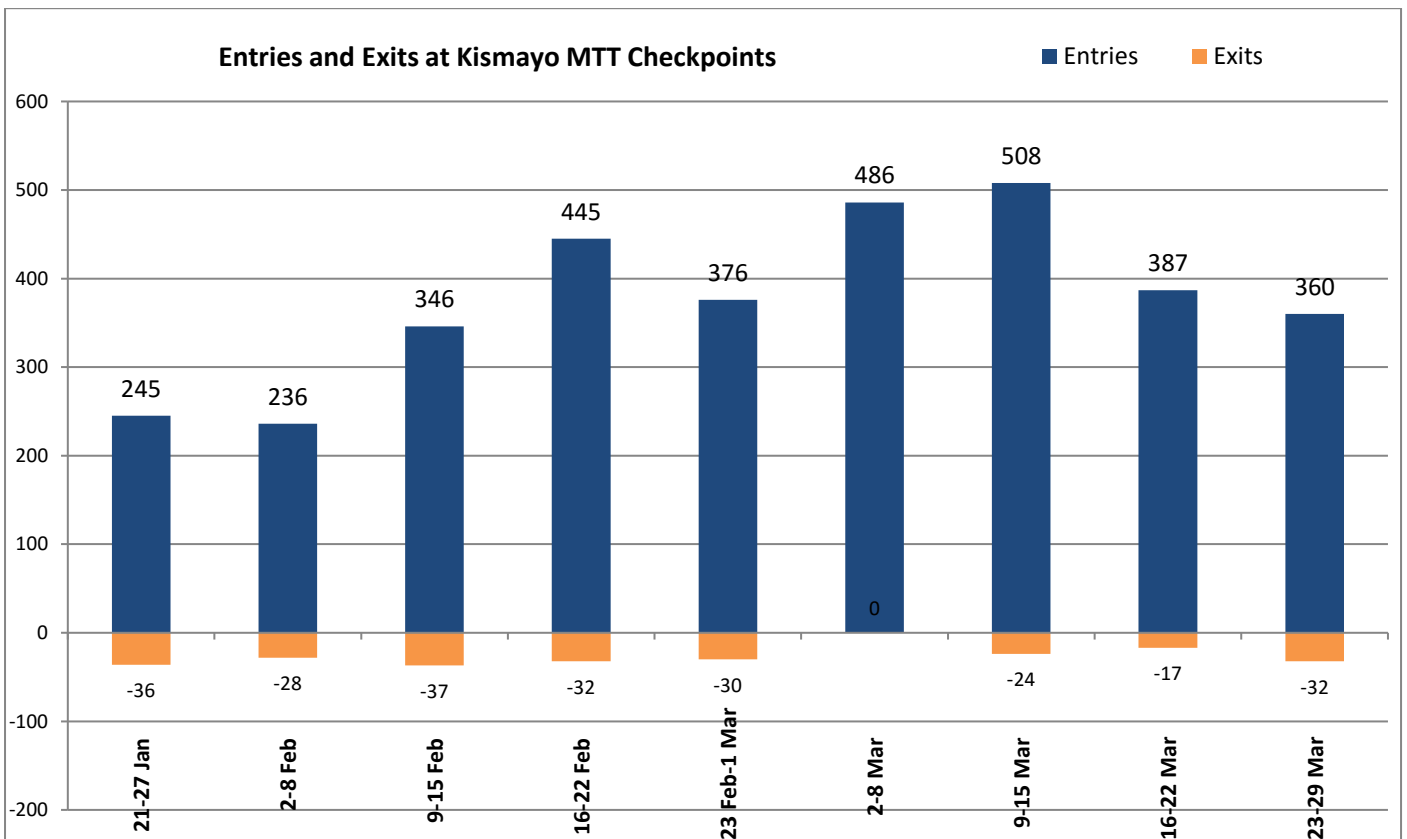


KEY MESSAGES

- Over the reporting period, 360 entries and 32 exits were recorded at the MTT checkpoints in Kismayo. This was the highest number of exits recorded in the past 6 weeks.
- Nearly half of the new arrivals said that their reason for displacement into the IDP sites was due to lack of food (46%). In addition, 31% cited insecurity, 13% cited health, and 8% cited education as their reason for entering into the IDP sites.
- Out of the 6 families who exited the IDP sites this week, 5 left to manage their farms, taking advantage of the raining season (*Gu*) that has begun in their homestead areas in Middle and Lower Juba. One family was going back home to rejoin their other family members.
- This week most of the new arrivals came from Kismayo (38%) and Badhaadhe (19%) districts as usual, with the remainder coming Buale (9%), Jamame (9%), Afmadow (8%), Jilib (6%) and a few others. For the first time in two months, the majority of the new arrivals were heading into the Central Section (41%) of IDP sites. The remainder were split relatively evenly between the other three sections, with 22% going to Dalxiska Section, 19% to Galbeet Section, and 19% to Fanole Section.
- Out of the 6 families exiting the IDP sites, 5 of them were leaving sites in the Galbeet section and 1 left Central Section. After leaving the sites, these IDPs indicated that they were heading to the districts of Jamame (33%), Jilib (33%) and Buale (33%). The main reasons for return was to prepare and cultivate their farms due to the start of the raining season.



New IDP arrivals at MTT checkpoint in Kismayo



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 Kismayo, MTT aims to gauge the pulse of movements in and out of the 145 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 Kismayo, IOM enumerators are positioned at the 2 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 Kismayo 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 Kismayo, 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.



MTT enumerators interview a new household entering one of the IDP sites in Kismayo by donkey cart (January 2018).