

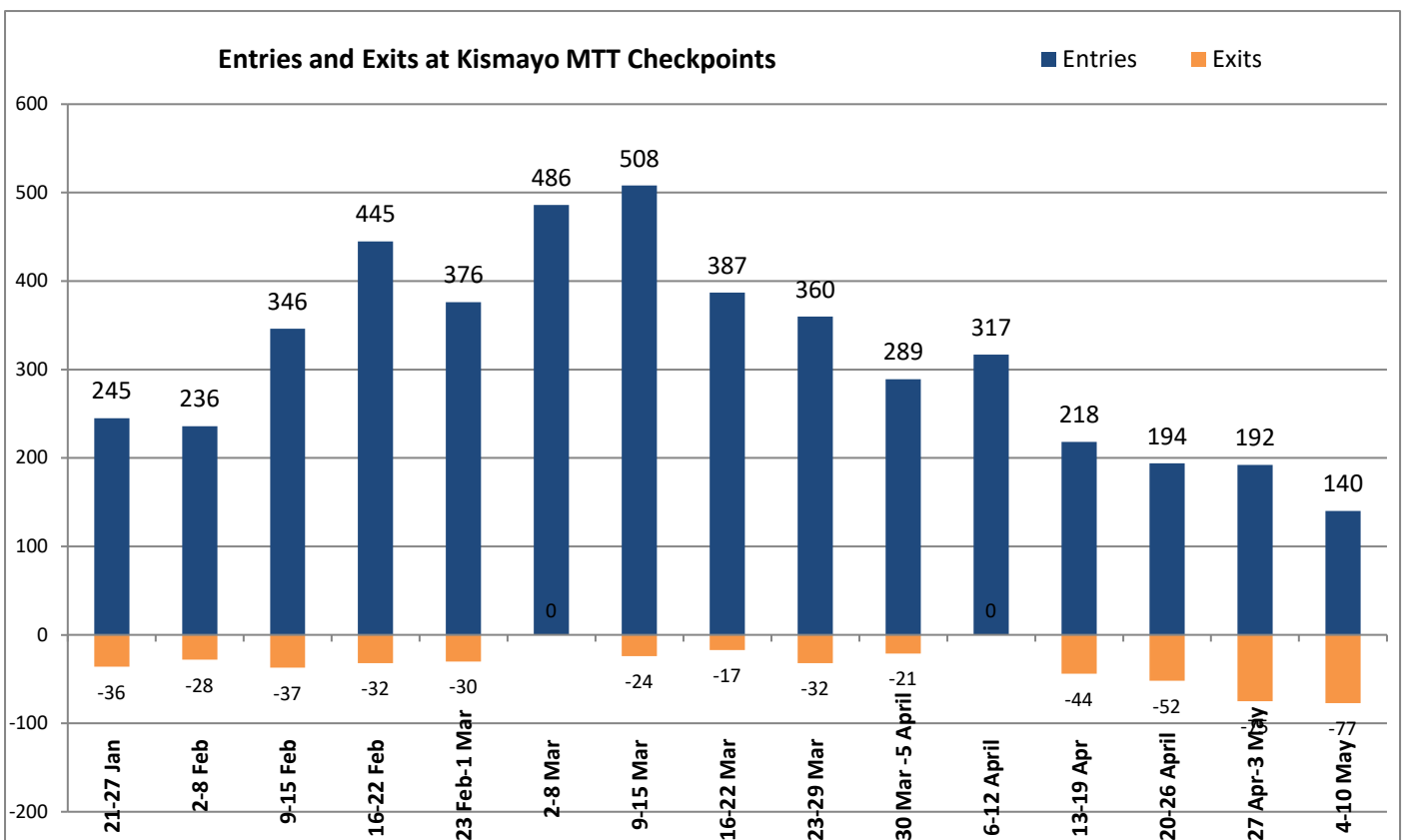


KEY MESSAGES

- This week marks the fewest entries (140) and the most exits (77) ever recorded since MTT began collecting data in Kismayo 14 weeks ago.
- The low entries and high exits can be attributed to the onset of the *Gu* rainy season, causing many families to return to their seasonal farms for cultivation. In fact, 88% of exits this week cited managing their farms as their reason for leaving the IDP sites.
- The majority of the new arrivals said that their reason for displacement into the IDP sites was due to lack of food (28%) and (28%) cited insecurity. In addition, 24% cited health, and 20% cited education as their reason for displacement.
- This week most of the new arrivals came from Kismayo District (48%) with the remainder coming from Buale (20%), Jamaame (12%), Afmadow (12%) and a few others. Most of these new arrivals were heading to IDP sites in the Galbet Section (36%), Dalxiska section (32%) and the remainder went to Fanole Section (16%) and Central Section (8%).
- Out of the 17 families exiting the IDP sites, 6 were leaving sites in the Dalxiska Section, 5 left Central Section, 4 left Fanole section and 2 left Galbet section. After leaving the sites, these IDPs indicated that they were heading to the districts of Kismayo (41%), Buale (24%), Jilib (12%) and Afmadow (12%) the reminder come from Badhaade (6%) and Jamaame (6%). The majority of exists said their main reason for return was management of farms (88%) because of the raining season start in their homestead and they were leaving the camps in order to prepare and cultivate their seasonal farms while the remainder said their reasons for exit was rejoining family (6%) and (6%) employment opportunity.



MTT enumerator recording entries and exits in Kismayo. credit IOM.



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.

