

OVERVIEW

In order to increase the availability of **evidence on rural to urban migration flows** and trends, as well as needs, coping mechanisms and motivations of drought-affected persons, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) Data and Research Unit (DRU), through the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) methodology, set up two internal Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) in Gode and Jigjiga, two major urban centres in the Somali region of Ethiopia. This information provides the humanitarian community with an evidence base with which to support planning, advocacy, and response.

Between April and October 2023, data was collected through the **Flow Monitoring Registry (FMR)** tool, which observes migration flows and produces quantitative, observational data based on groups arriving or departing, and the **Flow Monitoring Survey (FMS)** tool, which produces data on intentions and profiles of individuals travelling through the FMPs.

This dashboard focuses on data collected in June 2023 through the FMR tool in Gode and Jigjiga FMPs. In June 2023, 11,228 movements were observed, 7,006 of which were through Gode FMP (62.40%) and 4,222 through Jigjiga FMP (37.60%). One person per group completed the registry and was asked about the demographics of the group, and about the origin, intended destination and primary reason for the movement. If the answers provided were not representative of the whole group, more individuals from the group answered the survey.

Out of the 11,228 movements observed, 49.55% were male and 50.45% were female. The majority of movements observed through Gode FMP were on foot (64.24%) and the majority of those moving through ligitga FMP were travelling by bus (96.99%).

TOTAL MOVEMENTS OBSERVED BY FMP

7,006

through Gode

4,222

through Jigjiga

SEX BREAKDOWN



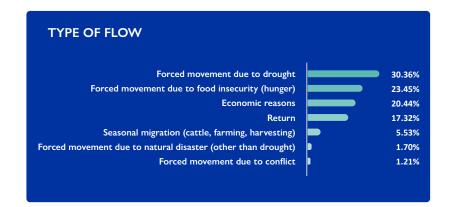




50.45%

MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION

Means of transportation	% of Gode movements	% of Jigjiga movements
Animals	3.85%	0.00%
Bus	12.37%	96.99%
Foot	64.24%	1.27%
Taxi or Car	18.50%	0.00%
Three-wheel	0.00%	1.62%
Truck	1.04%	0.12%
Total	100.00%	100.00%



On average, the most reported type of flow was 'forced movement due to drought' (30.36%) both for movements through Gode FMP (30.35%) and Jigjiga FMP (30.36%).

However, for movements observed through Gode, forced movement due to food insecurity (hunger) (24.01%) was the second most reported type of flow, followed by return (18.71%), and economic reasons (15.07%).

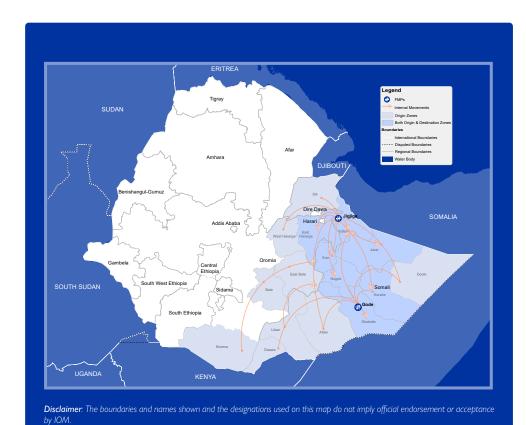
Through the Jigjiga FMP, the second most common type of flow observed was economic reasons (26.42%), followed by forced movement due to food insecurity (hunger) (22.83%) and return (15.76%).





ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS

FLOWS RELATED TO FORCED MOVEMENT DUE TO DROUGHT



Movements through Gode FMP

Origin

- » 36.30% came from an Internally Displaced Persons (IDP)/Protection of Civilian (POC)/refugee camp;
- » 100% came from within Somali region,
- » 86.30% came from Shabelle zone in Somali region,
- » 72.26% came from Adadle woreda in Shabelle zone;

Destination

- » 0% were intending to go to an IDP/POC/refugee camp,
- » 100% reported Shabelle zone in Somali region as the intended destination,
- » 42.12% reported Gode Town in Shabelle zone as the intended destination and 33.90% had Gode woreda as the intended destination;

Movements through Jigjiga FMP

Origin

- » 10.69% came from an IDP/POC/refugee camp,
- » 59.16% came from within Somali region and 40.84% from Oromia region,
- » 32.06% came from Fafan zone in Somali region and 38.17% came from East Hararge zone in Oromia region;

Destination

- » 4.20% were intending to travel to an IDP/POC/refugee camp,
- » 98.47% of movements intended to travel to locations within Somali region and 1.53% to locations in Oromia region,
- » 90.08% intended to travel to Fafan zone in Somali region,
- » 51.15% of movements reported Jigjiga Town as the location of intended destination and 14.89% reported Wajale Town in Fafan zone as the place of intended destination.



