

As part of the monthly summary, RMMS will highlight findings from the 4mi data collection mechanism, which will include data that is not on the website and integrate those findings with other published materials. This article is to serve as a one pager to introduce 4mi, what it does and what its findings can be used for.

4mi – The Gap

Despite the high interest and concern around the rising phenomenon of mixed migration, there are virtually no systems in place nationally or regionally to track the diverse concerns of mixed migration flows. Policy and programming formation is taking place in a context characterized by few data points. The clandestine nature of these movements and the varied routes and methods used present serious challenges to collecting reliable and actionable data. In mid-2014 the Regional Mixed Migration Secretariat (RMMS) created the Mixed Migration Monitoring Mechanism Initiative (4mi) as an attempt to address the need for better data on migrants' concerns.

4mi – The Goals

1. To inform policy, debate and programmatic formulation
2. To identify protection gaps
3. To establish deeper understanding of migrants' concerns

4mi - The Approach, Presence & Future:

The 4mi is an innovative, low-cost approach to collect and analyze data on mixed migration flows out of the Horn of Africa. Through a network of thirty locally recruited monitors in strategic migration hubs in Africa, the 4mi project tracks Eritrean, Ethiopian, Djiboutian and Somali people on the move. The 30 monitors use mobile phones to collect data by interviewing migrants and refugees at hot spots where they are known to congregate. The data is then uploaded onto the Internet, where it can be used for analysis by the RMMS team. Future recruitment is planned for Mozambique, Tanzania, Malawi, Zambia, Zimbabwe and Italy, among other countries.



4mi – How to Use the Data

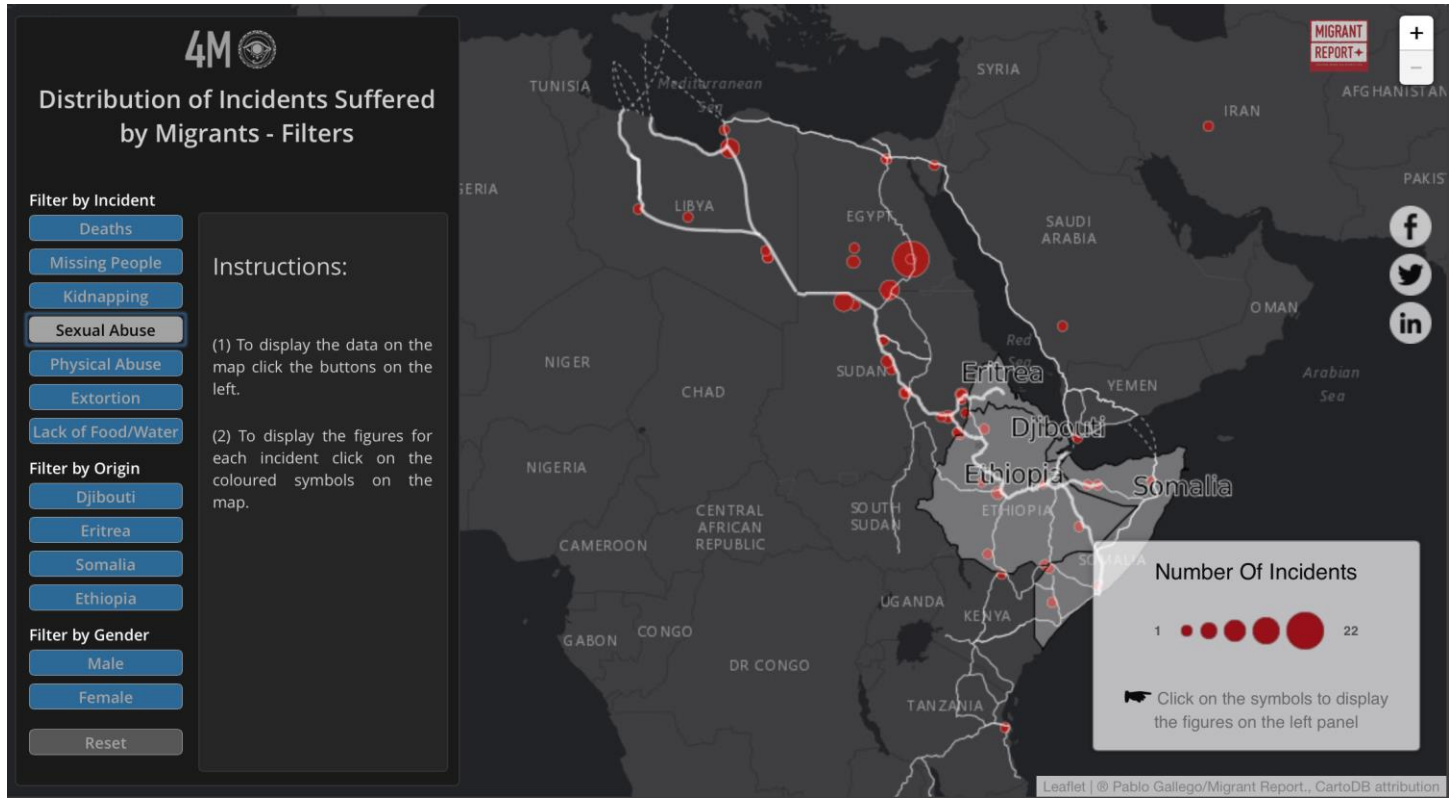
4mi uses a purposive sampling methodology, which means that the data should not be considered representative of the migrant flows originating in the Horn of Africa. The findings can be considered indicative of what challenges migrants face and may be combined with other published sources to create a clear picture of what challenges lay ahead on the move. For one example where 4mi data can be used by itself, 4mi's findings show that the average journey cost to interviewed migrants and refugees is almost 3,000 USD¹, which is substantially above the average GNI per capita in Ethiopia (\$550, 2014), Djibouti (\$1050, 2005), Somalia (\$542, 2014)², and Eritrea (\$480, 2011)³. The initial conclusion that can be drawn is that migration from the Horn of Africa requires a large amount of financial resources for the average Horn resident, and the implication of that conclusion is migration from the Horn necessitates long-term financial and organizational planning, outside financial support, an already high income relative to the migrants' home country, or some combination of the three. For another

¹ This figure (2984 USD) includes data points from all stages of the journey, from the beginning stages to the final stretch. It should not be considered indicative of final costs to the migrant or refugee.

² GDP per capita as defined by (National GDP/population)

³ All GNI, GDP and population data is the most recently available from the World Bank. <http://data.worldbank.org>

protection-related example, the maps from the 4mi website can be used to identify areas of high risk for protection violations, which in turn can inform the locations of programming and interventions. In the map below, certain areas of Egypt may benefit from gender-based violence interventions from either NGOs or the government.



More information can be found at the 4mi website: <http://4mi.regionalmms.org/>