

CROSS BORDER MOVEMENTS – SOMALIA

FEBRUARY 2020

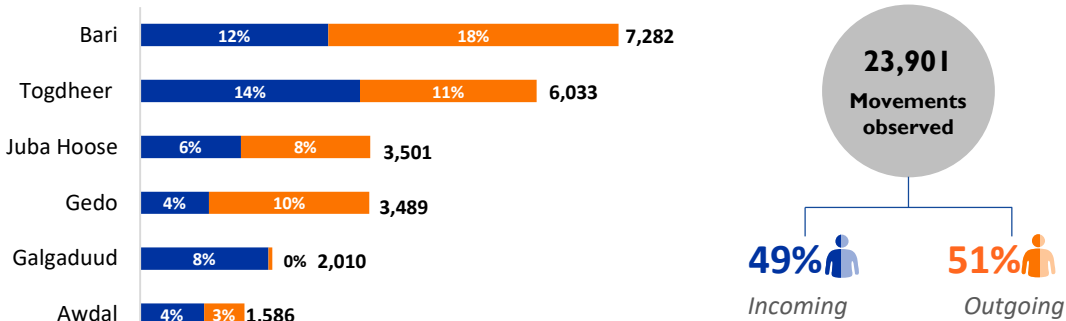


A total of **23,901** movements were observed at Flow Monitoring Points in February 2020. This represents an increase of **31%** compared to February 2019, where **18,236** movements were observed. Five FMPs (Bosasso, Buuhoodle, Cabudwaaq, Dhobley and Lowycada) recorded an increase in movements while two FMPs (Doolow and Haridad) saw an decrease in movements.

While in February 2019 the majority of the movements were incoming (**54%**) to Somalia, this trend was slightly reversed in February 2020 where **51%** were outgoing. Similarly Buuhoodle Flow Monitoring Point (Ethiopian border) recorded the highest levels of incoming flows equivalent to **31%** in Feb 2019 and 29% in February 2020 Buuhoodle (**29%**). Same can be said Bossaso FMP which continued to record the highest number of outgoing flows in 2020 (**36%**) same as in 2019 (**33%**).

*Note: Data collection period was between 5th of February 2020 up to 28th of the same month due to unforeseen circumstances. Between October 2019 and January 2020 DTM Flow Monitoring took a hiatus in order to review the FM structure and methodology along with the government partners.

MOVEMENTS OBSERVED IN FEBRUARY 2020 BY TYPE OF FLOW AND REGION

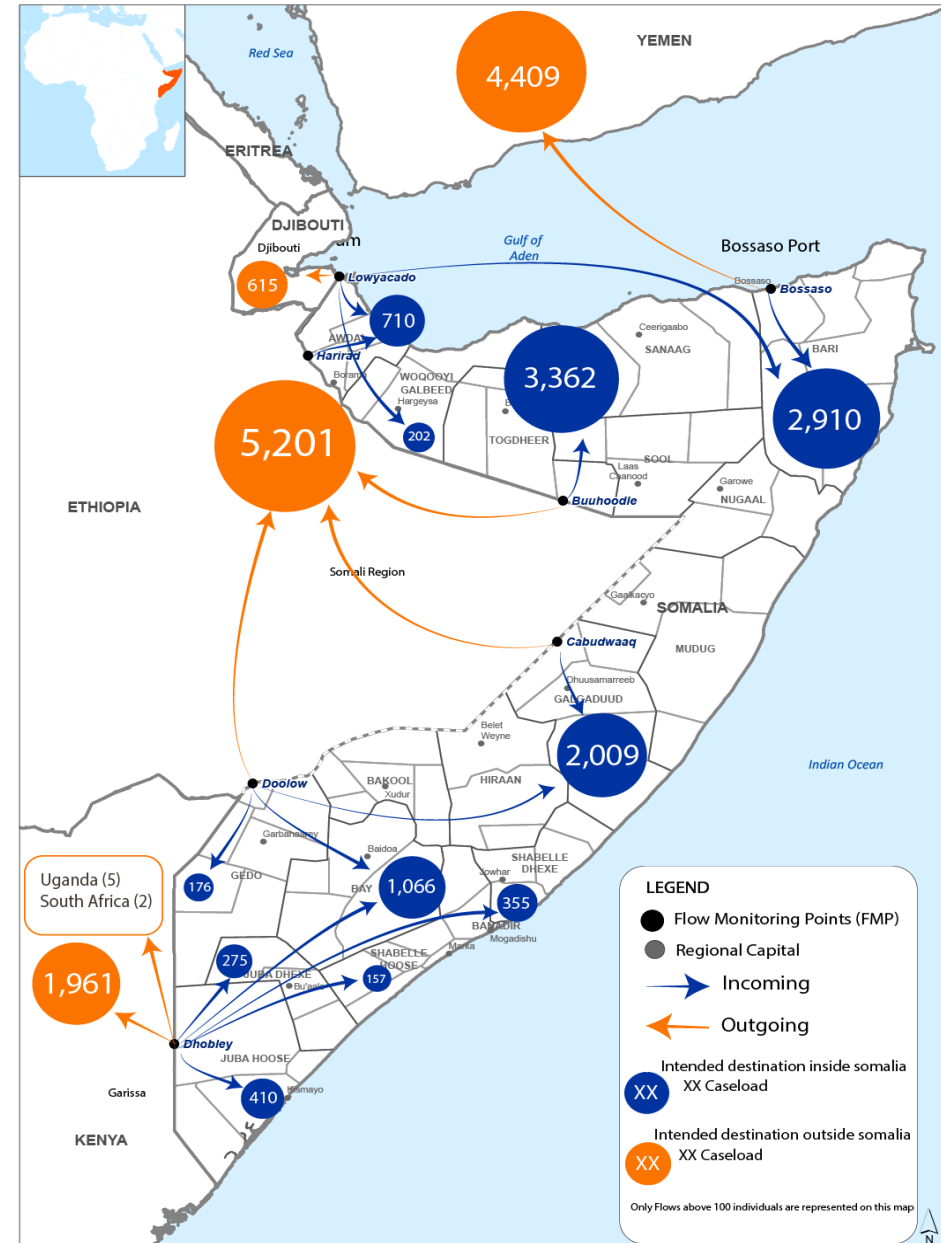
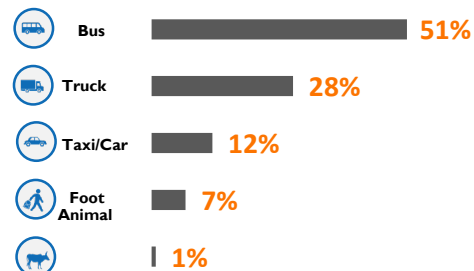


REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Voluntary **71%** Forced **19%** Unknown **10%**

Reasons for Movements	%
Seasonal	30%
Short term local movement	26%
Forced movement - Natural Disaster	10%
Unknown	10%
Forced movement - Conflict	9%
Economic migration	8%
Tourism	7%

TRANSPORTATION MODES



IOM's DTM Flow Monitoring Activities in Somalia are supported by:



EU-IOM
Joint Initiative for
Migrant Protection
and Reintegration

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark
DANIDA



FOR MORE INFORMATION
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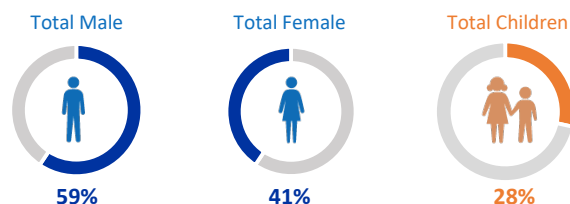
DISCLAIMER: This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

METHODOLOGY: The flow monitoring methodology aims to identify areas prone to internal, cross-border and regional migration. Mobility area assessments are conducted at the national level. DTM teams then collect information at the local level to identify key transit points. Enumerators collect data from key informants at the flow monitoring points: key informants may be bus station staffs, police or custom officers, bus drivers or migrants themselves. Data is collected through a basic form combined with direct observations – enabling gender and nationality breakdowns.

LIMITATIONS: Data collected for these exercises should be understood as estimations only. They represent only part of the total flows passing through Somalia. The spatial and temporal coverage of this data collection activity is therefore incomplete. In addition, although data is collected daily, it is collected only during peak hours. The portion of the flows that occur during the uncovered hours is not represented. Data on vulnerability is based on direct observation and should be understood as mainly indicative.

AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION

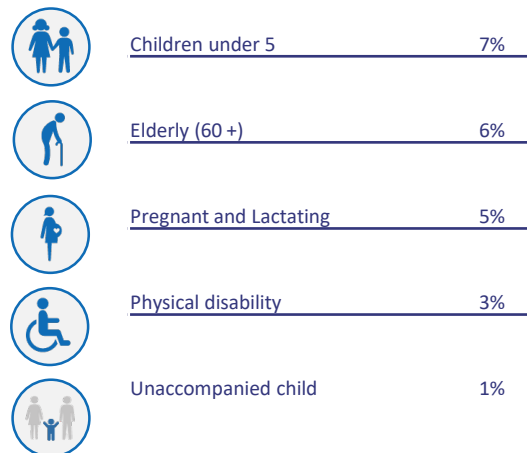
	(0 – 17)	(18+)
Female	13%	28%
Male	15%	44%



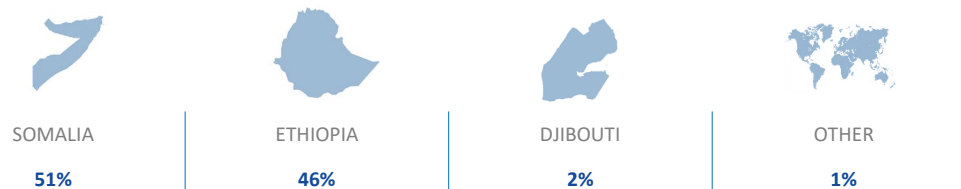
VULNERABILITIES

A total of 5,049 vulnerabilities have been reported in February 2020, Vulnerabilities may be overlapping since individuals may have more than one vulnerability.

The following percentages are calculated on the total number of observations for this month:

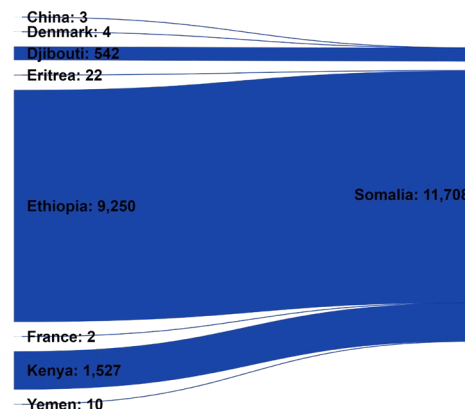


DECLARED NATIONALITY OF PERSONS ON THE MOVE

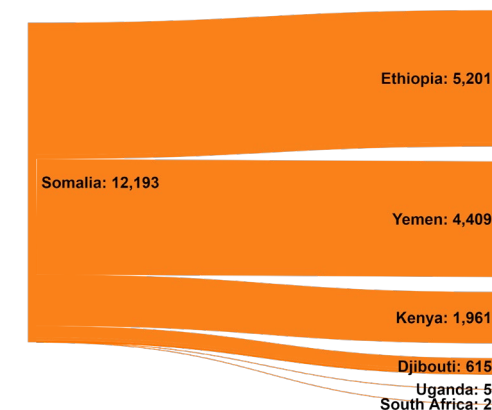


MAIN COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATION

INCOMING



OUTGOING



Incoming flows: A total of 11,708 incoming movements towards Somalia were captured. Incoming flows recorded originated from Ethiopia (9,250 observations or 79%), Kenya (1,527 or 13%) and Djibouti (542 or 4.6%). In addition, 348 of the movements observed (or 2.9%) as entering Somalia also originated from Somalia; this is likely due to difficulties to travel within Somalia, as well as relative ease of transportation through neighbouring countries and shorter distances. Ethiopia remains the main country of origin for incoming flows; most movements originating from Ethiopia with an intended final destination in Somalia are linked to seasonal movement (30%), natural disaster (29%), and unknown (17%).

Outgoing flows: For this January, a total of 12,193 movements have been observed as exiting Somalia. Main countries of intended destination for outgoing flows include Ethiopia (5,201 observations or 43% of all movements), Yemen (4,409 or 36%), Kenya (1,961 or 16%) and Djibouti (615 or 5%). All those intending to migrate to Yemen departed from Ethiopia (individuals 4,409 or 100%).

FOR MORE INFORMATION

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<http://www.globaldtm.info/somalia>



From the People of Japan

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 Joint Initiative for Migrant Protection and Reintegration

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF DENMARK
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