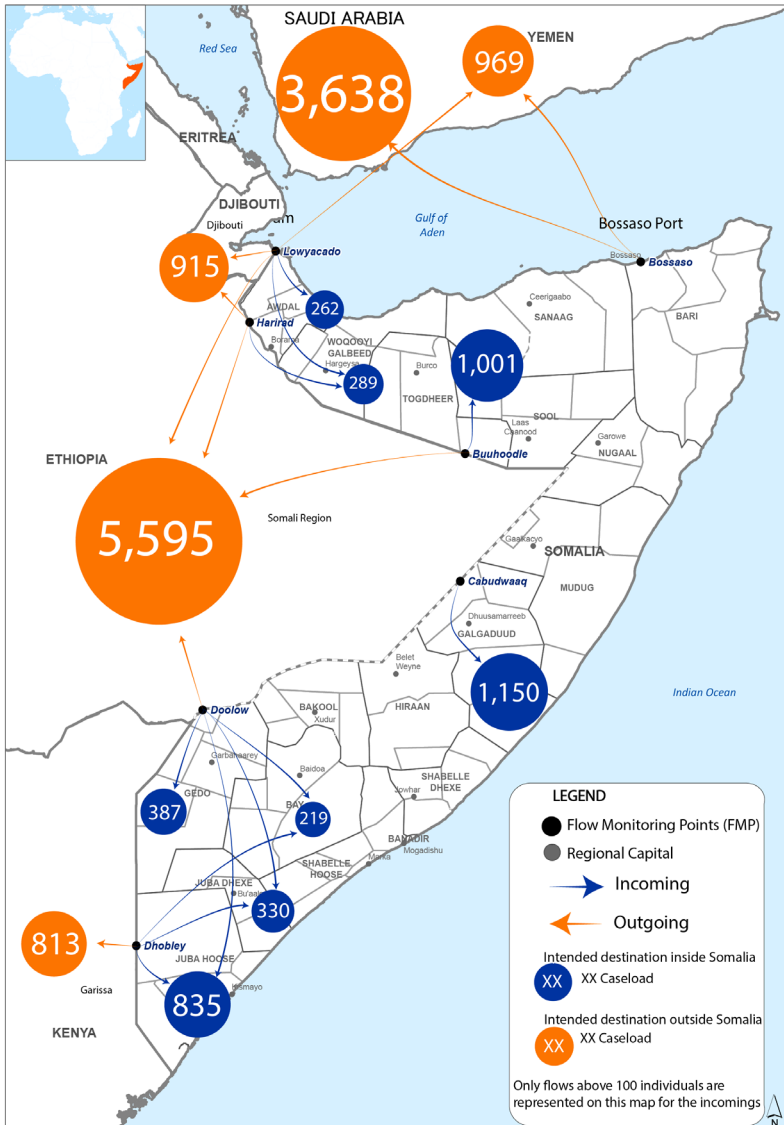


### MOVEMENT ILLUSTRATION



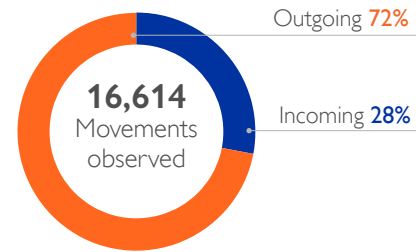
DISCLAIMER: This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

### HIGHLIGHTS

A total of 16,614 movements were observed in November 2023, representing a 37% decrease compared to October 2023 when 26,352 movements were observed during this period.

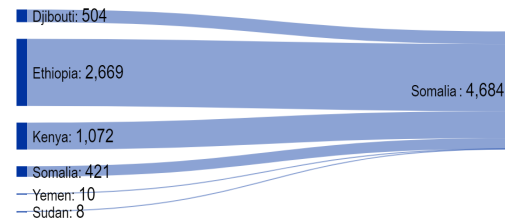
If compared with October 2023, Doolow (-60%), Dhobley (-41%), Harirad (-26%), Bossaso (-4%), Cabudwaaq (-4%) and Lowyacado (-3%) FMPs recorded a decrease in movements while Buuhoodle (27%) FMP recorded an increase in movements.

Cabudwaaq (25%), Dhobley (23%) and Doolow (17%) FMPs recorded the highest numbers of incoming flows, while Doolow (40%), Bossaso (39%) and Buuhoodle (7%) recorded the highest numbers of outgoing flows.

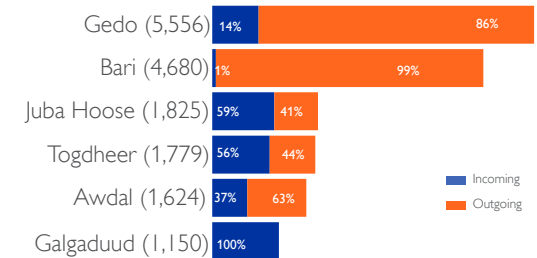


**Incoming flows:** 4,684 movements were observed entering Somalia. Movements recorded originated from Ethiopia (57%), Kenya (23%) and Djibouti (11%) while 9% of the movements observed entering Somalia also originated from Somalia.

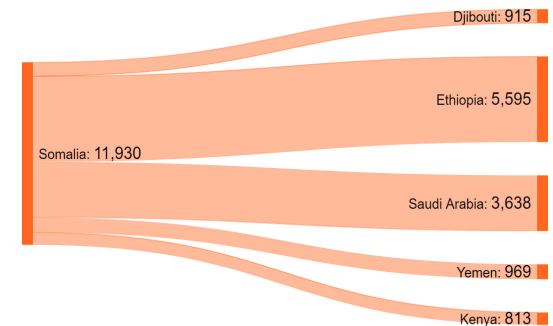
**Outgoing flows:** 11,930 movements were observed exiting



### MOVEMENTS OBSERVED BY FLOW TYPE AND FMP REGION

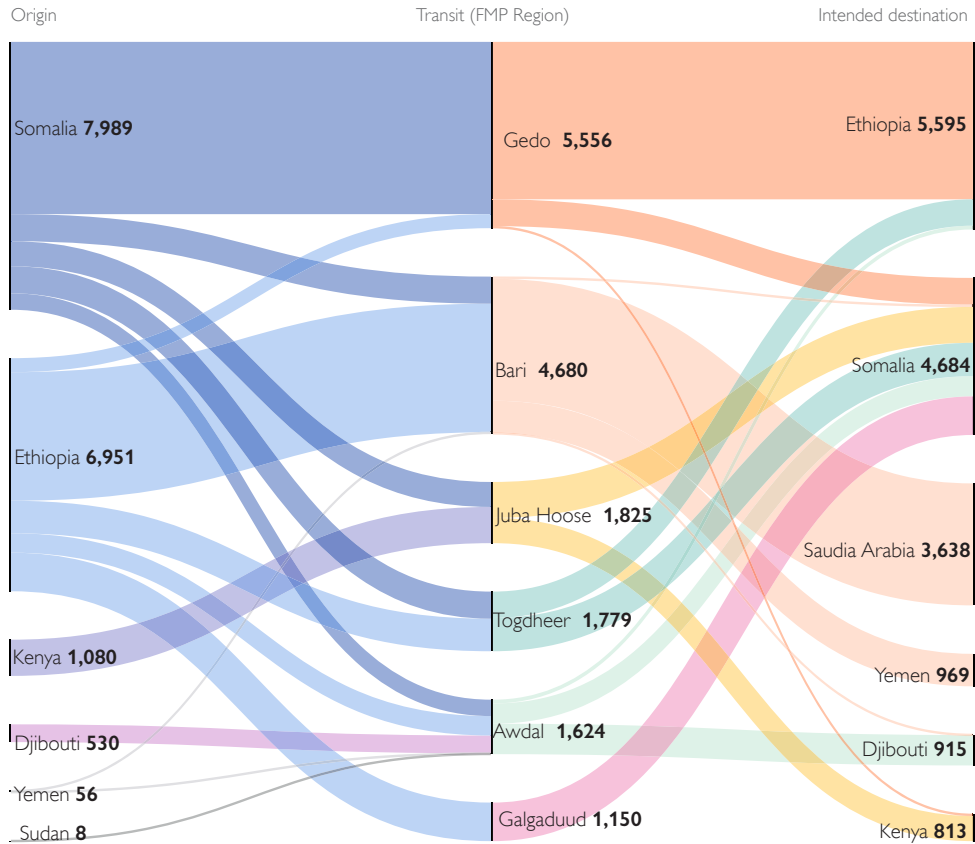


Somalia. The main countries of intended destination for outgoing flows were Ethiopia (47%), Saudi Arabia (30%), Yemen (8%), Djibouti (8%) and Kenya (7%).

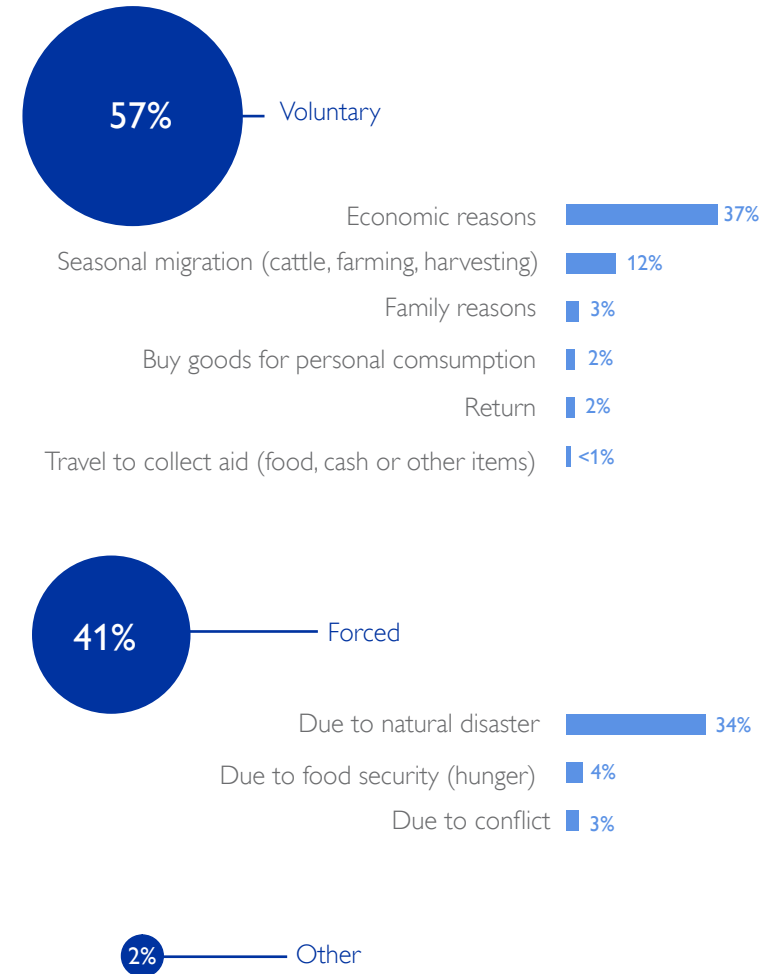


# TRAVEL HISTORY, MIGRATION DRIVERS AND CHALLENGES

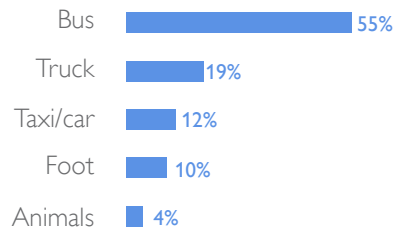
## ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATION



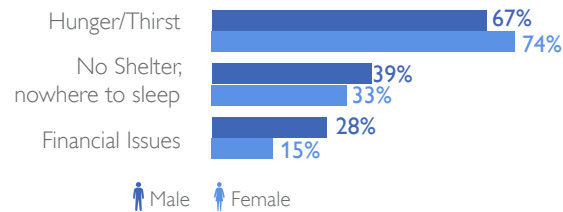
## REASONS FOR MOVEMENT



## MODES OF TRANSPORT



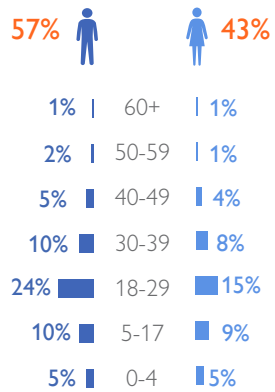
## MAIN DIFFICULTIES\*



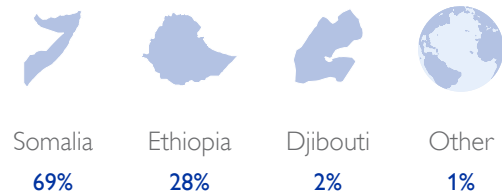
\* From FMS data collection tool sample size of 645 individuals who faced difficulties of whom 173 were female and 472 were male. This question has multiple answer options and the sum of % can exceed 100%.

## MIGRANT PROFILES

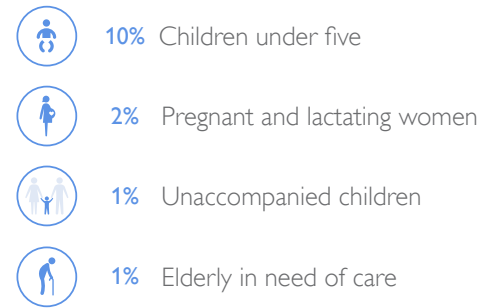
### SEX AND AGE



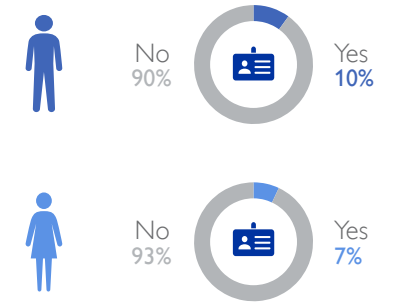
### NATIONALITY



### VULNERABILITIES<sup>1</sup>

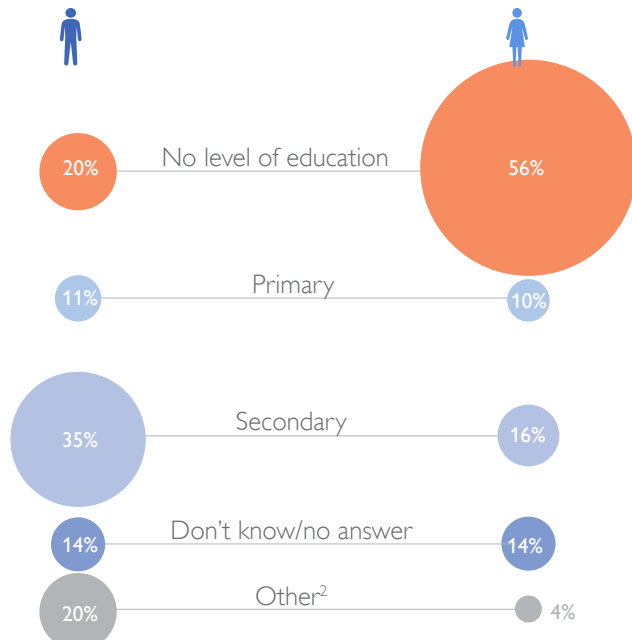


### DO YOU HOLD A PASSPORT, OR ANY OTHER FORM OF IDENTIFICATION?\*



\* Data from FMS which is based on a sample size of 1,503 individuals of whom 616 are female and 887 male

### SEX AND HIGHEST EDUCATION LEVEL COMPLETED\*

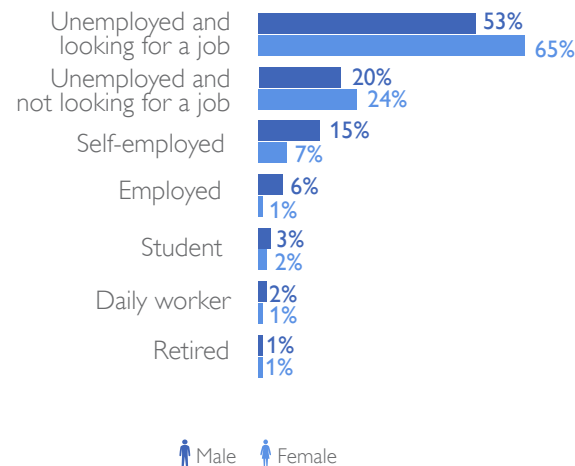


\* Data from FMS which is based on a sample size of 1,503 individuals of whom 616 are female and 887 are male.

<sup>1</sup> Vulnerabilities may be overlapping since individuals may have more than one vulnerability. These percentages are therefore calculated on the total number of observations for this month (16,614)

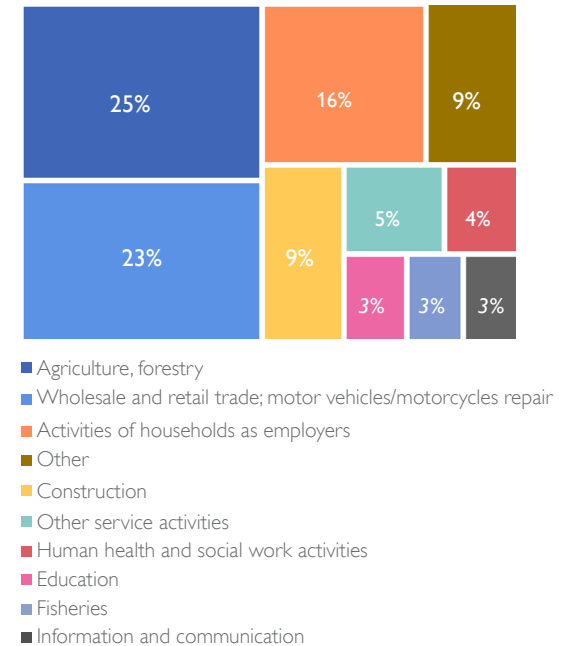
<sup>2</sup> Other education levels include: vocational training, religious schools, and tertiary education (Bachelor's/Master's/PhD).

### SEX AND CURRENT OCCUPATION\*



\* Data from FMS which is based on a sample size of 1,503 individuals of whom 616 are female and 887 are male.

### MAIN SECTORS OF EMPLOYMENT\*



\* Data from FMS which is based on a sample size of 301 individuals

## METHODOLOGY

The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is a system to track and monitor displacement and population mobility. It is designed to regularly and systematically capture, process and disseminate information to provide a better understanding of the movements and evolving needs of mobile populations, whether on site or en route. DTM provides decision makers with primary data and information on human mobility, both in country and at the regional and global level.

Flow monitoring is one of DTM's four methodological components. Its purpose is to provide regular and updated information of the size and profile of population movements. The information and analysis provided by flow monitoring also aims to contribute to improved understanding of shortcomings and priorities in the provision of assistance along the displacement/migratory routes. Flow monitoring methodology consists of three basic steps:

- **High Mobility Area/Location Assessments:** aimed at mapping locations of high mobility to establish where to set up Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) through key informant interviews;
- **Flow Monitoring Registry (FMR):** aimed at capturing quantitative data about certain characteristics such as the volumes of migrants, their nationalities, sex and age disaggregated information, their origin, their planned destination and key vulnerabilities. This is collected by enumerators at the FMPs. In March 2021, the FMR tool was modified to capture the distinctions between transiting locations and places of origin, transiting destinations and final destinations thus the incoming/outgoing flows from March 2021 may not be directly comparable with the previous weeks and months.
- **Flow Monitoring Survey (FMS):** aimed at capturing qualitative information about the profiles of migrants, migration drivers and migrants' needs. This is done through interviews with a sample of migrants passing through the FMPs.

Movement categories:

- **Outgoing/Exiting Migrants:** migrants originating from and travelling out of the country where the FMP is located. Nationality is irrelevant.
- **Transiting Migrants:** migrants travelling through the country where the FMP is located, where both departure point, and the intended final destination, are not the country of FMP. Nationality is irrelevant.
- **Incoming Migrants:** both entering (non-nationals of the country with the FMP) and returning (nationals of the country with the FMP) migrants, where the intended destination is the country containing the FMP.
- **Internal Migrants:** where both the departure and the destination country are the country with the FMP. This includes circular migration.

More information on flow monitoring data and reports can be accessed via DTM's [Flow Monitoring portal](#).

## LIMITATIONS

Data collected for this exercise (from FMR and FMS) should be understood as indicative observations at FMPs. They represent only part of the total flows passing through Somalia. DTM Somalia has seven (7) cross-border FMPs, which is not exhaustive of all cross-border roads that migrants may use.

Although data is collected 5 days per week and it is collected only during working hours. The spatial and temporal coverage of this data collection activity is therefore incomplete. However, it provides information on the situation at assessed points and allows to make hypothesis on the overall situation.

In addition, having collected flow monitoring data consistently in the past years, historical data offers the possibility to observe trends and make comparisons. Data on vulnerability is based on direct observation and should be understood as mainly indicative. FMS data is based on a sample of the total movements observed and therefore it should be interpreted with caution.

## FOR MORE INFORMATION

✉ [iomsomaliadtm@iom.int](mailto:iomsomaliadtm@iom.int)

🌐 [dtm.iom.int/somalia](http://dtm.iom.int/somalia)

🐦 [@IOM\\_Somalia](https://twitter.com/IOM_Somalia)

## OUR PARTNERS



Funded by  
European Union  
Humanitarian Aid