MOVEMENT ILLUSTRATION

Red Sea
SAUDI ARABIA
YEMEN
4,208
622
ERITREA
DJIBOUTI
Djibouti
Gulf of Aden
Bossaso Port
961
Lowyacado
Bossaso
Bossaso
391
AWDAL
Harirad
Borama
WOQOOYI GALBEED
Hargeysa
Burco
BARI
108
Ceerigaabo
SANAAG
324
TOGDHEER
510
Laas Caanood
SOOL
Garowe
NUGAAL
Buuhoodle
ETHIOPIA
Somali Region
7,845
Gaalkacyo
SOMALIA
Cabudwaaq
MUDUG
Dhuusamarreeb
GALGADUUD
Belet Weyne
1,176
Indian Ocean
Doolow
BAKOOL
Xudur
HIRAAN
Jowhar
131
Garbahaarey
Baidoa
SHABELLE DHEXE
303
GEDO
BAY
338
Bu'aale
677
Marka
BANADIR
Mogadishu
JUBA DHEXE
SHABELLE HOOSE
313
521
Dhobley
1,469
JUBA HOOSE
Kismayo
Garissa
961
KENYA

Sudan: 16
Tanzania: 13
United Republic of Uganda : 6
South Africa: 6

LEGEND
- ● Flow Monitoring Points (FMP)
- ● Regional Capital
- → Incoming
- → Outgoing
- (XX) Intended destination inside Somalia — XX Caseload
- (XX) Intended destination outside Somalia — XX Caseload

Only flows above 100 individuals are represented on this map for the incomings
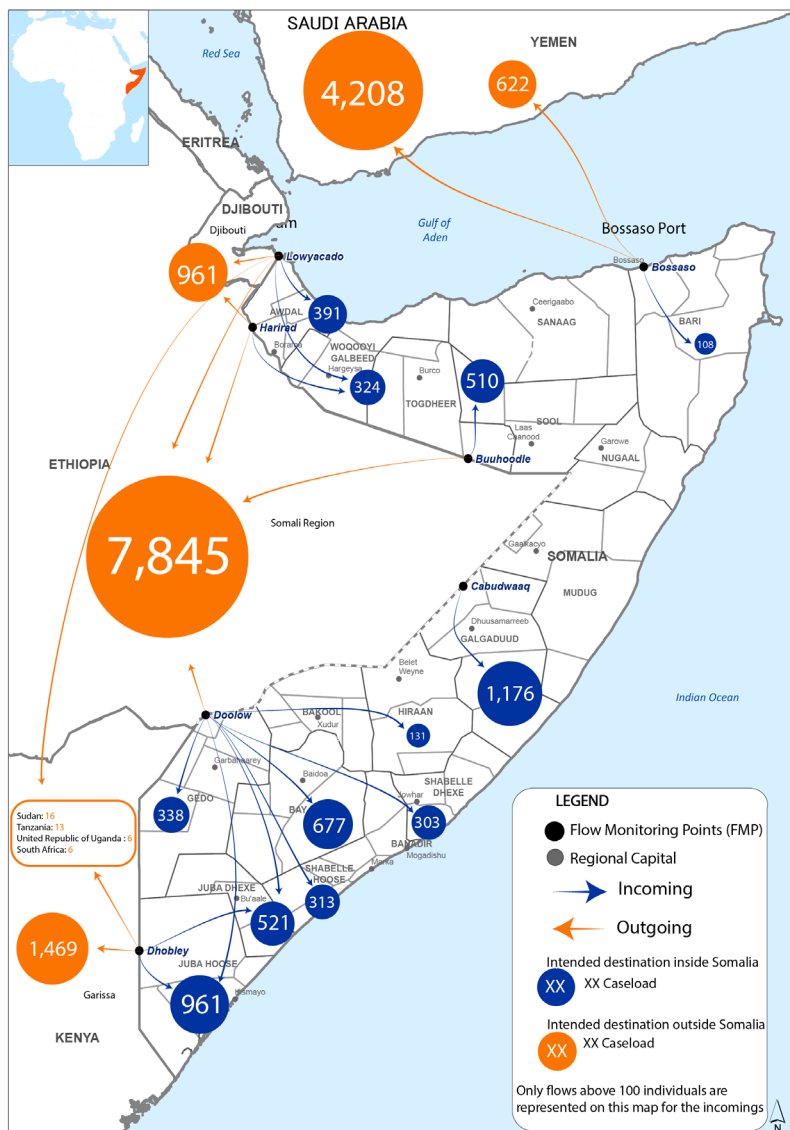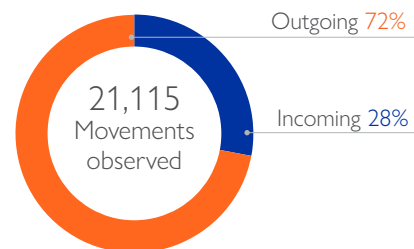
DISCLAIMER: This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

HIGHLIGHTS

A total of 21,115 movements were observed in January 2024, representing a 10% increase compared to December 2023 when 19,192 movements were observed during this period.

If compared with December 2023, Lowyacado (28%), Dhobley (25%), Doolow (15%), Harirad (10%) and Cabudwaaq (10%) FMPs recorded an increase in movements while Buuhoodle (-15%) and Bossaso (-0.3%) FMP recorded a decrease in movements.
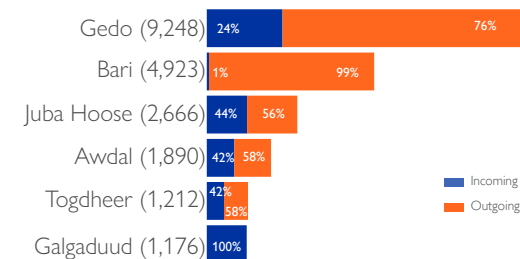
Doolow (37%), Dhobley (20%) and Cabudwaaq (20%) FMPs recorded the highest numbers of incoming flows, while Doolow (46%), Bossaso (32%) and Dhobley (10%) recorded the highest numbers of outgoing flows.

21,115 Movements observed

Outgoing 72%
Incoming 28%

MOVEMENTS OBSERVED BY FLOW TYPE AND FMP REGION

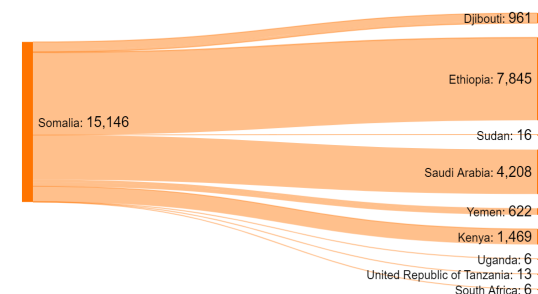| FMP Region	Incoming	Outgoing
Gedo (9,248)	24%	76%
Bari (4,923)	1%	99%
Juba Hoose (2,666)	44%	56%
Awdal (1,890)	42%	58%
Togdheer (1,212)	42%	58%
Galgaduud (1,176)	100%	

Legend:
- ■ Incoming
- ■ Outgoing

Incoming flows: 5,969 movements were observed entering Somalia. Movements recorded originated from Ethiopia (56%), Kenya (20%) and Djibouti (8%) while 15% of the movements observed entering Somalia also originated from Somalia.
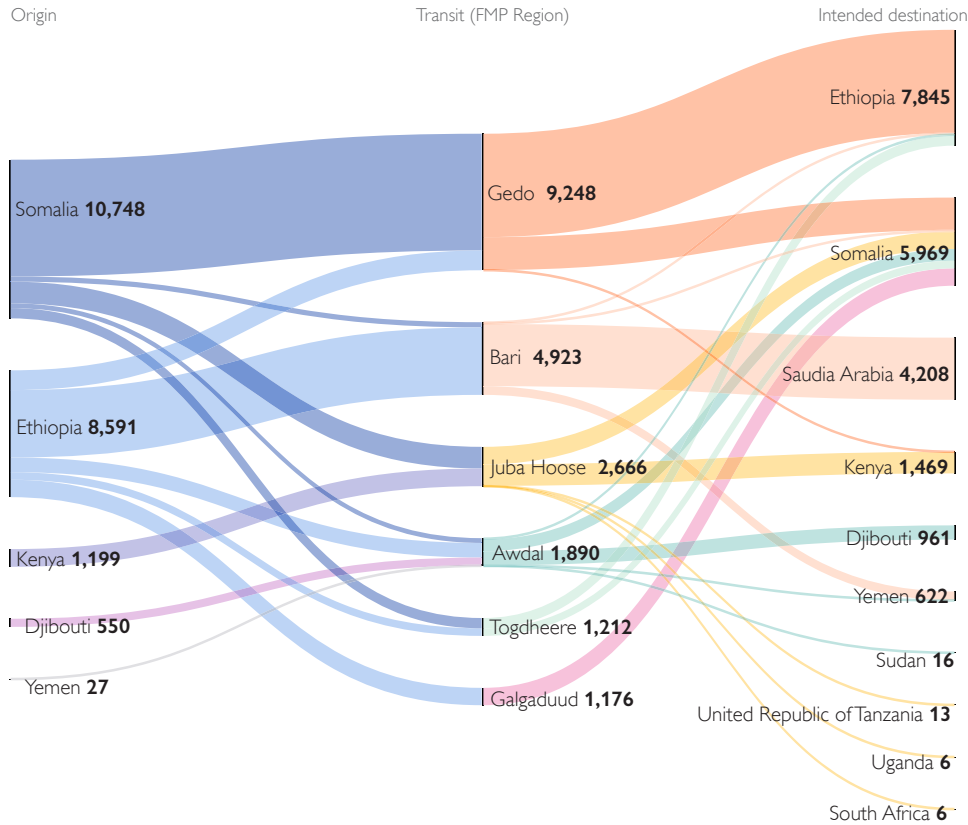
Outgoing flows: 15,146 movements were observed exiting Somalia. The main countries of intended destination for outgoing flows were Ethiopia (52%), Saudi Arabia (28%), Kenya (10%), Djibouti (6%) and Yemen (4%).
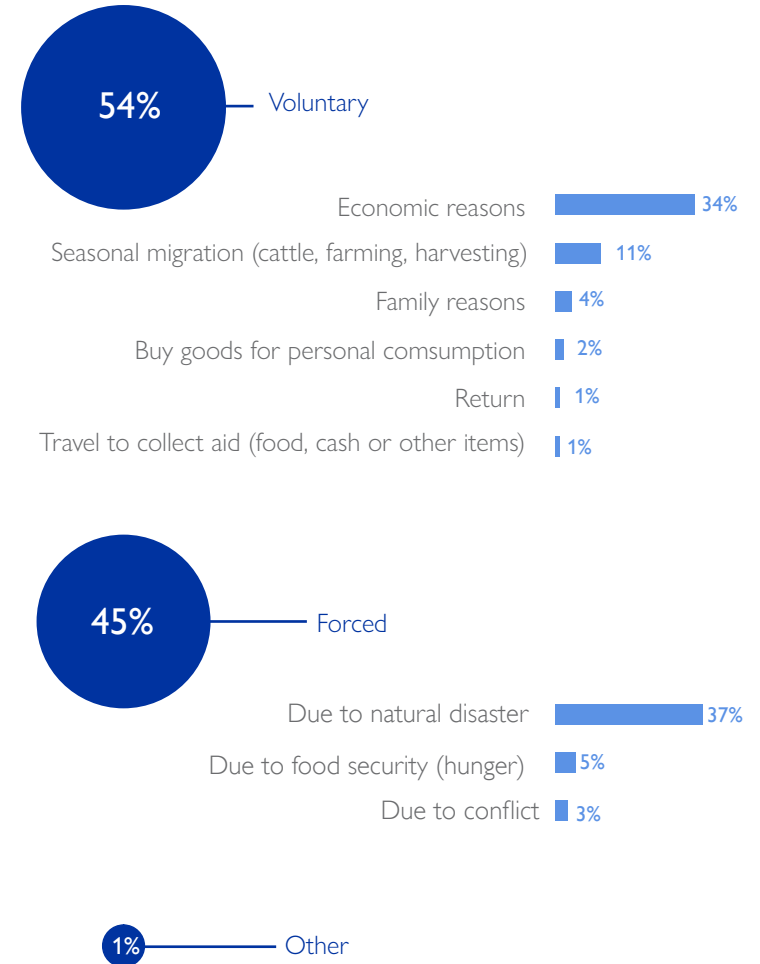
Djibouti: 504
Ethiopia: 3,364
Kenya: 1,185
Somalia: 899
Yemen: 17
Somalia: 5,969

Somalia: 15,146
Djibouti: 961
Ethiopia: 7,845
Sudan: 16
Saudi Arabia: 4,208
Yemen: 622
Kenya: 1,469
Uganda: 6
United Republic of Tanzania: 13
South Africa: 6

TRAVEL HISTORY, MIGRATION DRIVERS AND CHALLENGES

ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATION

Origin   Transit (FMP Region)   Intended destination

Somalia **10,748**
Ethiopia **8,591**
Kenya **1,199**
Djibouti **550**
Yemen **27**

Gedo **9,248**
Bari **4,923**
Juba Hoose **2,666**
Awdal **1,890**
Togdheere **1,212**
Galgaduud **1,176**

Ethiopia **7,845**
Somalia **5,969**
Saudia Arabia **4,208**
Kenya **1,469**
Djibouti **961**
Yemen **622**
Sudan **16**
United Republic of Tanzania **13**
Uganda **6**
South Africa **6**

REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

54% — Voluntary

Economic reasons	34%
Seasonal migration (cattle, farming, harvesting)	11%
Family reasons	4%
Buy goods for personal comsumption	2%
Return	1%
Travel to collect aid (food, cash or other items)	1%

45% — Forced

Due to natural disaster	37%
Due to food security (hunger)	5%
Due to conflict	3%

1% — Other

MODES OF TRANSPORT

Bus	59%
Truck	16%
Taxi/car	5%
Foot	9%
Animals	1%

MAIN DIFFICULTIES*

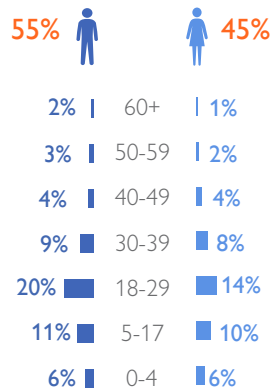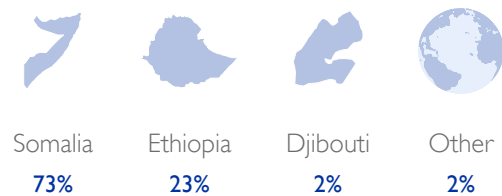|	Male	Female
Hunger/Thirst	63%	75%
No Shelter, nowhere to sleep	44%	35%
Sickness	21%	8%

👨 Male   👩 Female

* From FMS data collection tool sample size of 710 individuals who faced difficulties of
of whom 210 were female and 500 were male.
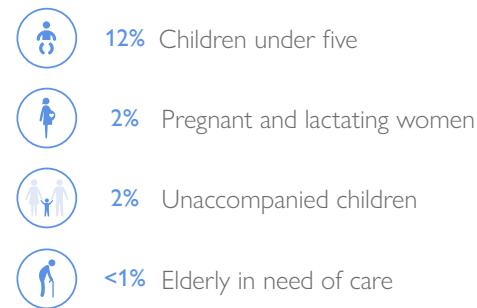This question has multiple answer options and the sum of % can exceed 100%.
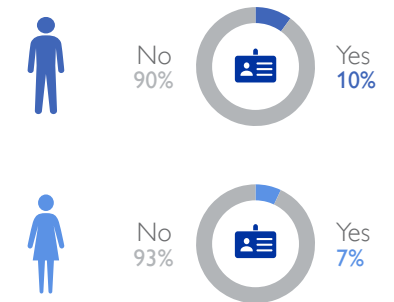
IOM UN MIGRATION

MIGRANT PROFILES

SEX AND AGE

55% 🧍 🧍 **45%**

2%	60+	1%
3%	50-59	2%
4%	40-49	4%
9%	30-39	8%
20%	18-29	14%
11%	5-17	10%
6%	0-4	6%

NATIONALITY

Somalia **73%**

Ethiopia **23%**

Djibouti **2%**

Other **2%**

VULNERABILITIES[1]

- **12%** Children under five
- **2%** Pregnant and lactating women
- **2%** Unaccompanied children
- **<1%** Elderly in need of care

DO YOU HOLD A PASSPORT, OR ANY OTHER FORM OF IDENTIFICATION?*
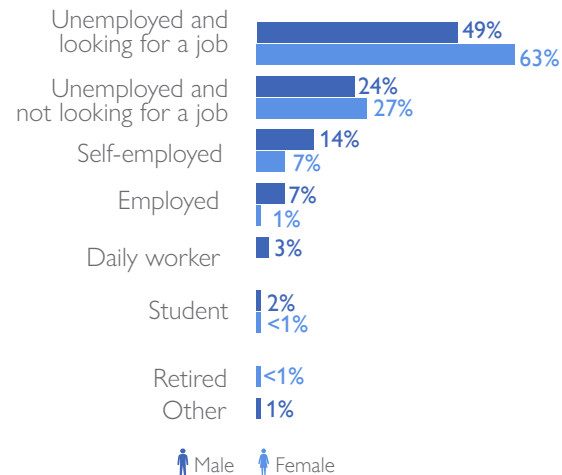
No **90%** / Yes **10%**

No **93%** / Yes **7%**

* Data from FMS which is based on a sample size of 1,568 individuals of whom 674 are female and 894 male

SEX AND HIGHEST EDUCATION LEVEL COMPLETED*
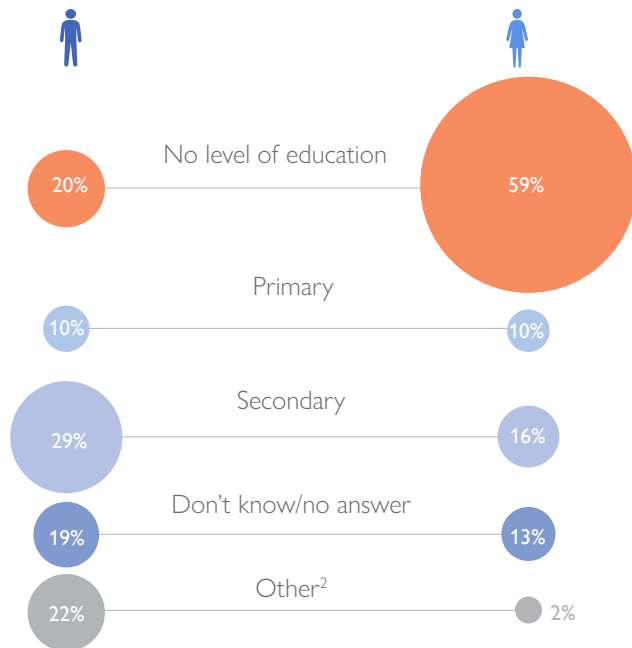
Male		Female
20%	No level of education	59%
10%	Primary	10%
29%	Secondary	16%
19%	Don't know/no answer	13%
22%	Other[2]	2%

* Data from FMS which is based on a sample size of 1,568 individuals of whom 674 are female and 894 are male.

SEX AND CURRENT OCCUPATION*

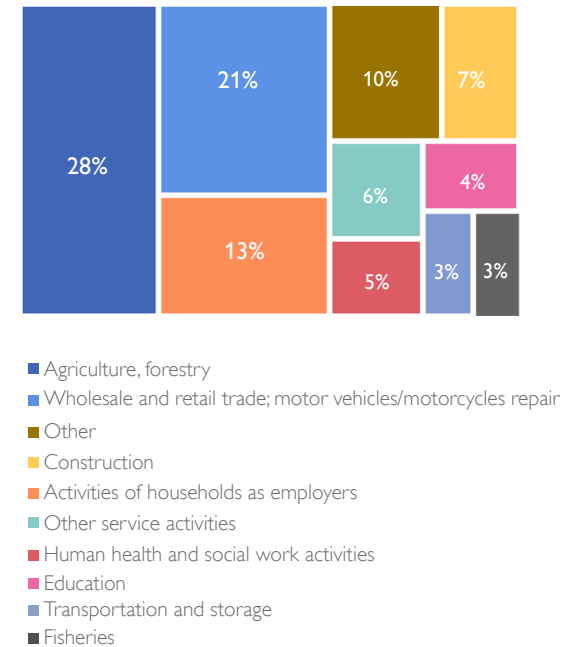|	Male	Female
Unemployed and looking for a job	49%	63%
Unemployed and not looking for a job	24%	27%
Self-employed	14%	7%
Employed	7%	1%
Daily worker	3%	
Student	2%	<1%
Retired		<1%
Other		1%

🧍 Male 🧍 Female

* Data from FMS which is based on a sample size of 1,568 individuals of whom 674 are female and 894 are male.

[1] 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 (21,115)

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

MAIN SECTORS OF EMPLOYMENT*

28%	21%	10%	7%
13%	6%	4%	
	5%	3%	3%

- ■ Agriculture, forestry
- ■ Wholesale and retail trade; motor vehicles/motorcycles repair
- ■ Other
- ■ Construction
- ■ Activities of households as employers
- ■ Other service activities
- ■ Human health and social work activities
- ■ Education
- ■ Transportation and storage
- ■ Fisheries

* Data from FMS which is based on a sample size of 326 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

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