MOVEMENT ILLUSTRATION

Intended destinations of migrants across assessed flow monitoring points, July 2024

Map labels: SAUDI ARABIA, YEMEN, Red Sea, ERITREA, DJIBOUTI, Gulf of Aden, Bossaso Port, ETHIOPIA, Somali Region, SOMALIA, Indian Ocean, KENYA, Garissa

FMP / caseload markers: 4,017; 519; 347; 160; 187; 624; 13,648; 1,048; 146; 633; 351; 606; 332; 711; 1,415; South Sudan: 6; USA: 5

Regions: SANAAG, BARI, WOQOOYI GALBEED, TOGDHEER, SOOL, NUGAAL, AWDAL, MUDUG, GALGADUUD, HIRAAN, BAKOOL, BAY, SHABELLE DHEXE, GEDO, SHABELLE HOOSE, JUBA DHEXE, BANADIR, JUBA HOOSE

FMP locations: Lowyacado, Bossaso, Harirad, Buuhoodle, Cabudwaaq, Doolow, Dhobley

Cities: Djibouti, Borama, Hargeysa, Burco, Laas Caanood, Garowe, Ceerigaabo, Dhuusamarreeb, Belet Weyne, Gaalkacyo, Xudur, Baidoa, Jowhar, Bu'aale, Garbahaarey, Mogadishu, Kismaayo

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.
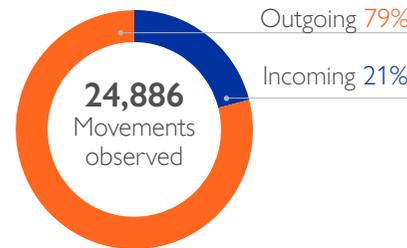
HIGHLIGHTS

IOM Somalia DTM's flow monitoring team records migrant movements at seven active Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) along the border with Ethiopia, Kenya, and Djibouti and at Bossaso FMP on the coast. Enumerators stationed at FMPs register migrant entries and exits to detect different migration patterns, and to provide numerical estimates to help estimate the population of irregular migrants who enter and exit the country. Flow monitoring does not capture all flows into and out of Somalia and should be seen as only indicative of migration trends of the unknown total number of migrants who move into and out of Somalia at FMPs during the indicated data collection period.

A total of 24,886 movements were observed in July 2024, representing a 10 per cent increase compared to June 2024, when 22,559 movements were observed during this period. Comparing July 2024 with June 2024, Cabudwaaq (+28%), Doolow (+21%), Buuhoodle (+8%) and Lowyacado (+8%) FMPs recorded an increase in movements while Dhobley (-15%), Harirad (-9%) and Bossaso (-3%) FMPs recorded a decrease in movements.

Doolow (37%), Cabudwaaq (20%), and Dhobley (17%) FMPs recorded the highest numbers of incoming movements, while Doolow (64%), Bossaso (21%) and Dhobley (7%) recorded the highest numbers of outgoing movements for July 2024.
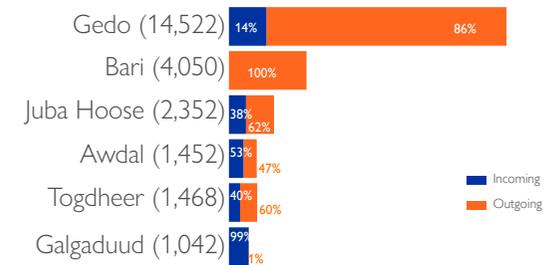
MOVEMENTS OBSERVED

24,886 Movements observed
- Outgoing 79%
- Incoming 21%

MOVEMENTS OBSERVED BY FLOW TYPE AND FMP REGION

- Gedo (14,522): Incoming 14%, Outgoing 86%
- Bari (4,050): Outgoing 100%
- Juba Hoose (2,352): Incoming 38%, Outgoing 62%
- Awdal (1,452): Incoming 53%, Outgoing 47%
- Togdheer (1,468): Incoming 40%, Outgoing 60%
- Galgaduud (1,042): Incoming 99%, Outgoing 1%
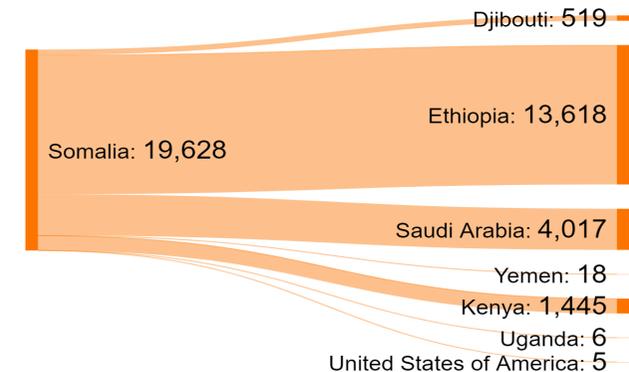
Legend: ■ Incoming ■ Outgoing

Incoming flows: 5,258 movements were observed entering Somalia. Movements recorded originated from Ethiopia (53%), Kenya (16%), Djibouti (10%) and Yemen (<1%) while 10 per cent of the movements observed entering Somalia also originated from Somalia.

- Djibouti: 541
- Ethiopia: 3,333
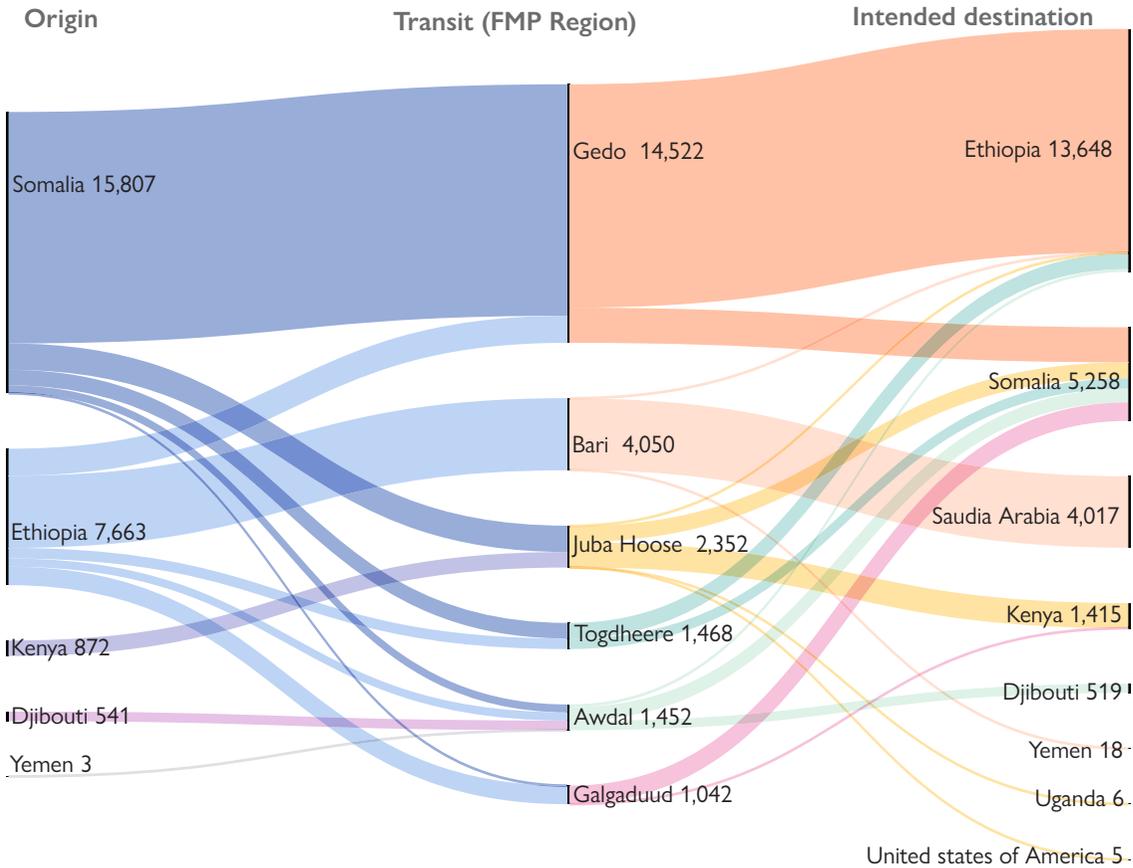- Kenya: 842
- Somalia: 539
- Yemen: 3
- Somalia: 5,258

Outgoing flows: 19,628 movements were observed exiting Somalia. The main countries of intended destination for outgoing flows were Ethiopia (66%), Saudi Arabia (21%), Kenya (7%), Djibouti (3%) and Yemen (<1%).
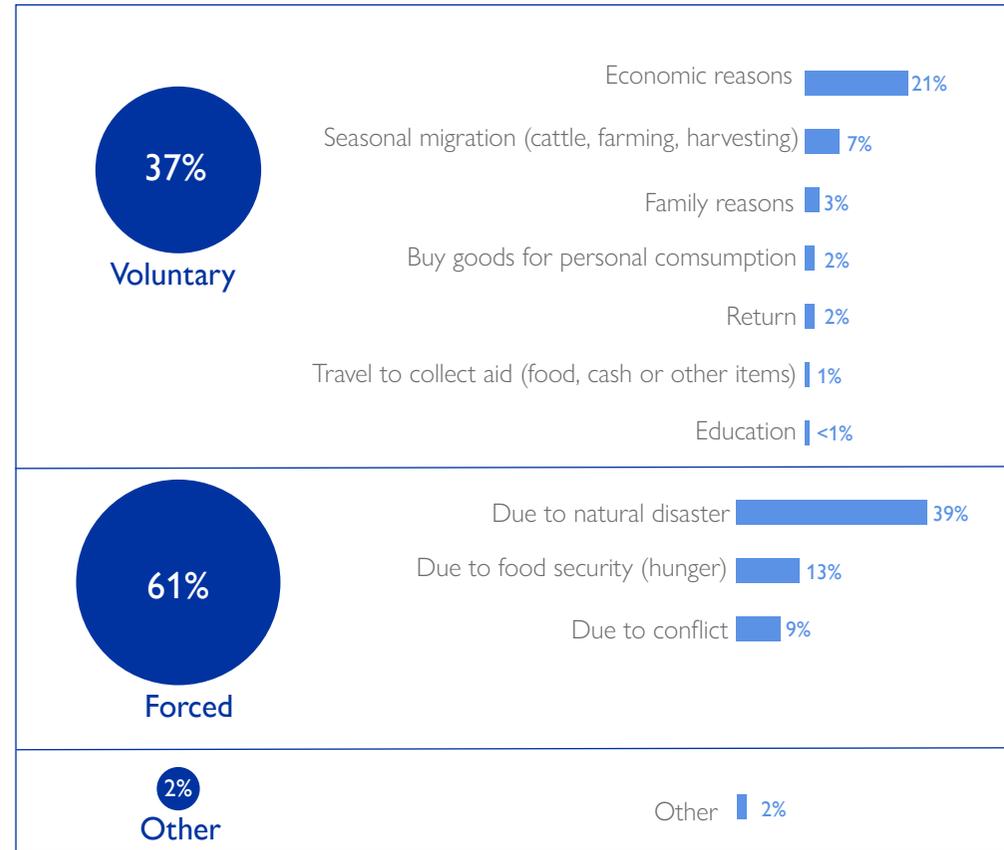

- Somalia: 19,628
- Djibouti: 519
- Ethiopia: 13,618
- Saudi Arabia: 4,017
- Yemen: 18
- Kenya: 1,445
- Uganda: 6
- United States of America: 5

TRAVEL HISTORY, MIGRATION DRIVERS AND CHALLENGES

ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATION

Origin	Transit (FMP Region)	Intended destination

Somalia 15,807

Ethiopia 7,663

Kenya 872

Djibouti 541

Yemen 3

Gedo 14,522

Bari 4,050

Juba Hoose 2,352

Togdheere 1,468

Awdal 1,452

Galgaduud 1,042

Ethiopia 13,648

Somalia 5,258

Saudia Arabia 4,017

Kenya 1,415

Djibouti 519

Yemen 18

Uganda 6

United states of America 5

REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

37% Voluntary

- Economic reasons — 21%
- Seasonal migration (cattle, farming, harvesting) — 7%
- Family reasons — 3%
- Buy goods for personal comsumption — 2%
- Return — 2%
- Travel to collect aid (food, cash or other items) — 1%
- Education — <1%

61% Forced

- Due to natural disaster — 39%
- Due to food security (hunger) — 13%
- Due to conflict — 9%

2% Other

- Other — 2%

MODES OF TRANSPORT

- Bus — 72%
- Taxi/car — 11%
- Truck — 11%
- Foot — 5%
- Animals — <1%

TOP THREE MAIN DIFFICULTIES*

Difficulty	Male	Female
Hunger/Thirst	66%	55%
No Shelter, nowhere to sleep	48%	69%
Financial issues	9%	11%

👨 Male 👩 Female

NATIONALITY

- Somalia 80%
- Ethiopia 16%
- Djibouti 2%
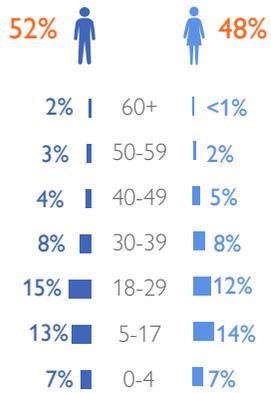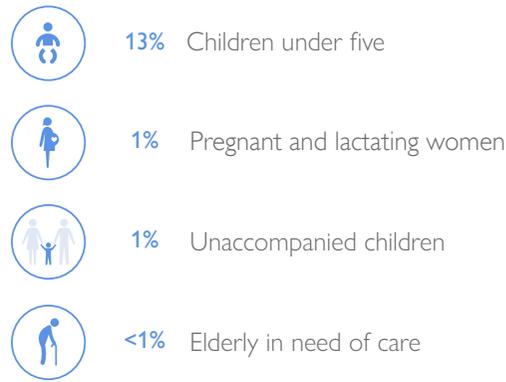- Other 2%
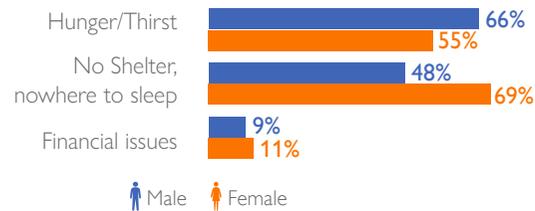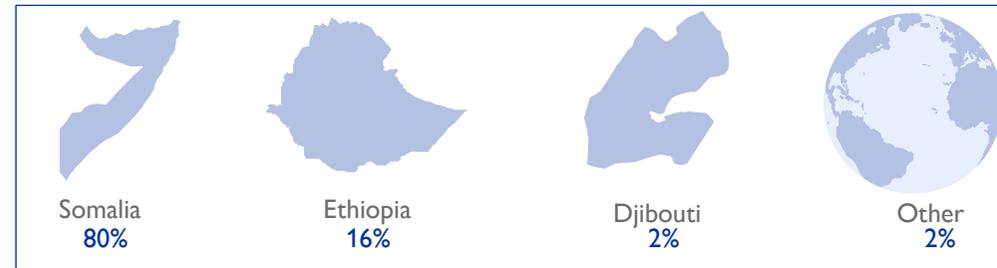
* From FMS data collection tool sample size of 602 individuals who faced difficulties of whom 235 were female and 367 were male. This question has multiple answer options and therefore the sum of % can exceed 100%.
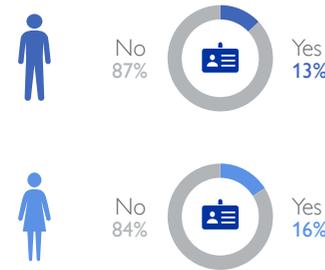
MIGRANT PROFILES

SEX AND AGE

52% 👨 👩 48%

2%	60+	<1%
3%	50-59	2%
4%	40-49	5%
8%	30-39	8%
15%	18-29	12%
13%	5-17	14%
7%	0-4	7%

VULNERABILITIES[1]

13% Children under five

1% Pregnant and lactating women

1% Unaccompanied children

<1% Elderly in need of care

MIGRANT HOLDING A PASSPORT, OR ANY OTHER FORM OF IDENTIFICATION?[3]

No 87%   Yes 13%

No 84%   Yes 16%

[3] Data from FMS which is based on a sample size of 1,448 individuals of whom 659 are female and 789 male.
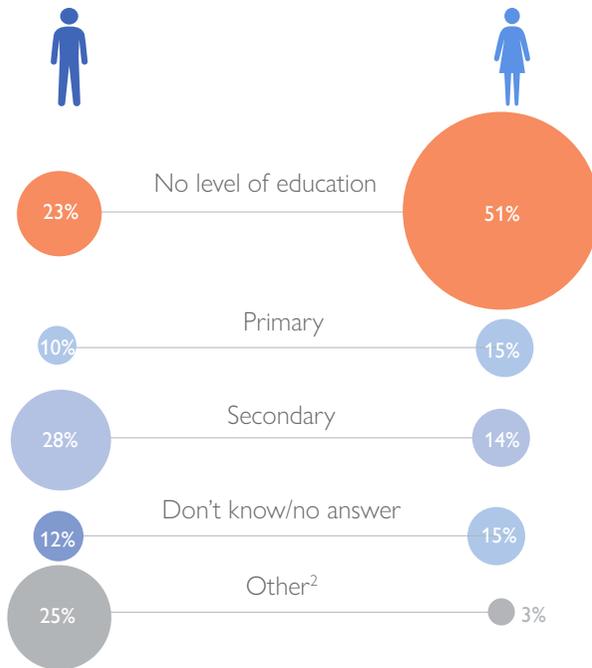
MIGRANT STATUS ON EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES AND CIVIL DOCUMENT[5]

●In the month of July 2024, the sample size of the FMS totaled 1,448 individuals, of which 659 were female, and 789 male. Of the 659 female respondents, 51 per cent reported obtaining no level of education, critically contributing to the challenges women face when seeking and obtaining employment opportunities.

●Of the same sample (1,448 individuals), 84 per cent reported that they did not possess civil documents such as a passport, contributing to the restriction of movement.
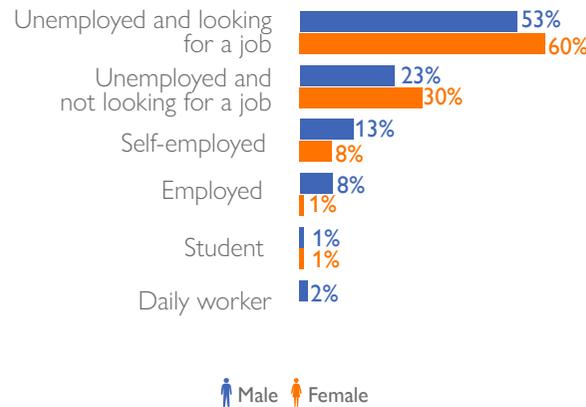
●In addition, 60 per cent of the female migrants were unemployed and looking for job opportunities at the time of assessment.

SEX AND HIGHEST EDUCATION LEVEL COMPLETED[2]

👨 Male   👩 Female

Male	Education Level	Female
23%	No level of education	51%
10%	Primary	15%
28%	Secondary	14%
12%	Don't know/no answer	15%
25%	Other[2]	3%

[2]Data from FMS which is based on a sample size of 1,448 individuals of whom 659 are female and 789 are male.

SEX AND CURRENT OCCUPATION[4]

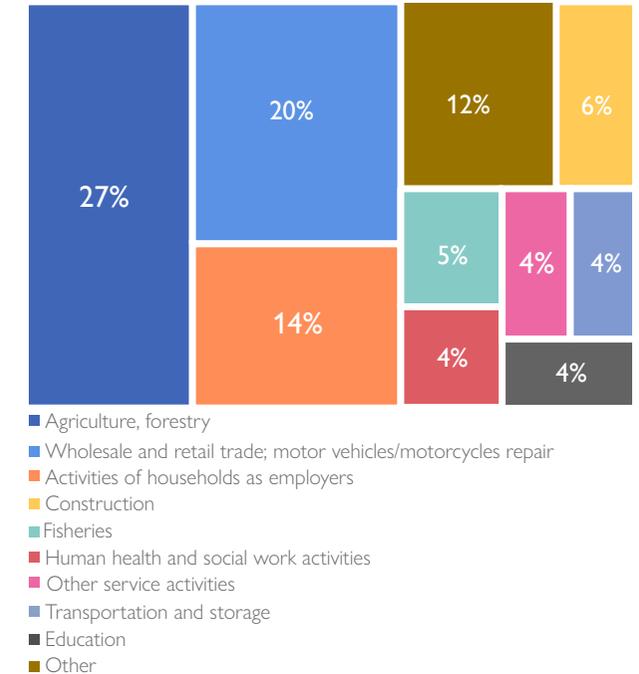| Occupation	Male	Female
Unemployed and looking for a job	53%	60%
Unemployed and not looking for a job	23%	30%
Self-employed	13%	8%
Employed	8%	1%
Student	1%	1%
Daily worker	2%	

👨 Male   👩 Female

[4]Data from FMS which is based on a sample size of 1,448 individuals of whom 659 are female and 789 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 (24,886)

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

MAIN SECTORS OF EMPLOYMENT[6]

27% 20% 12% 6%
14% 5% 4% 4%
4% 4%

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

[6]Data from FMS which is based on a sample size of 291 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 only 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.

Data is collected five (5) days per week, only during working hours, therefore, the spatial and temporal coverage of this data collection activity is limited.

Alongside the insight provided during this consistent, the collection of flow monitoring data 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 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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