

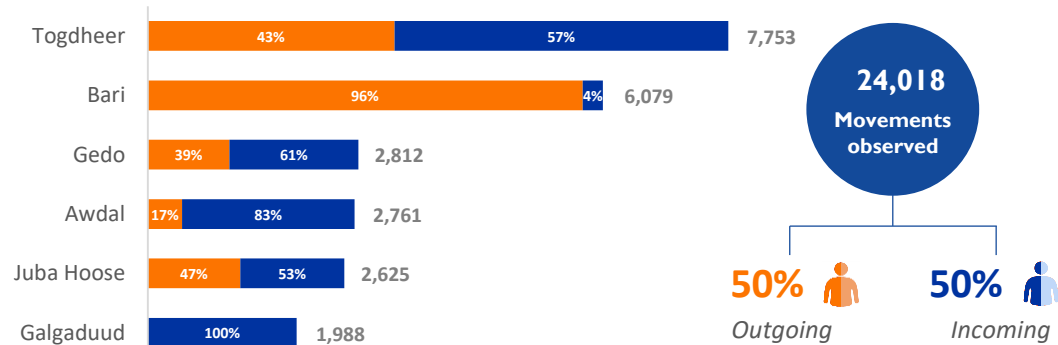
CROSS BORDER MOVEMENTS – SOMALIA

MAY 2019

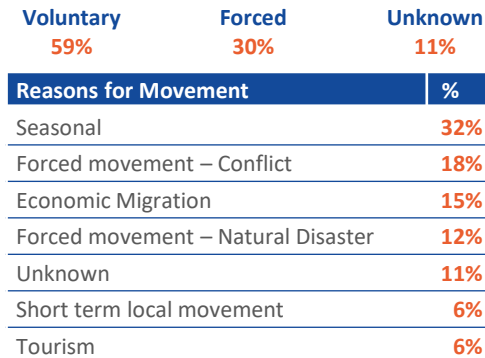
In May 2019, a total of 24,018 movements were observed at Flow Monitoring Points. This represents a significant decrease (29%) in comparison with April 2019 when 32,933 movements were observed. Only the movements identified in Dhobley and Lowyacado remained at levels comparable to April 2019; an increase was noticed in Buuhoodle and Cabudwaag, while a decrease was recorded in Bossaso, Doolow, and Harirad. The overall decrease is mainly justified by a significant reduction in movements identified in the Bossaso FMP (decrease of 9,014 movements in comparison with April 2019), returning to usual levels.

Incoming and outgoing flows identified were at equal levels (both at 50%). Like for previous months, Buuhoodle Flow Monitoring Point (Ethiopian border) recorded the highest levels of incoming flows for May (38% of all incoming flows), while Bossaso continued to record the highest number of outgoing flows (49% of all outgoing flows). Migrants identified were mostly Somali (52%), Ethiopian (42%), and Djiboutian (6%).

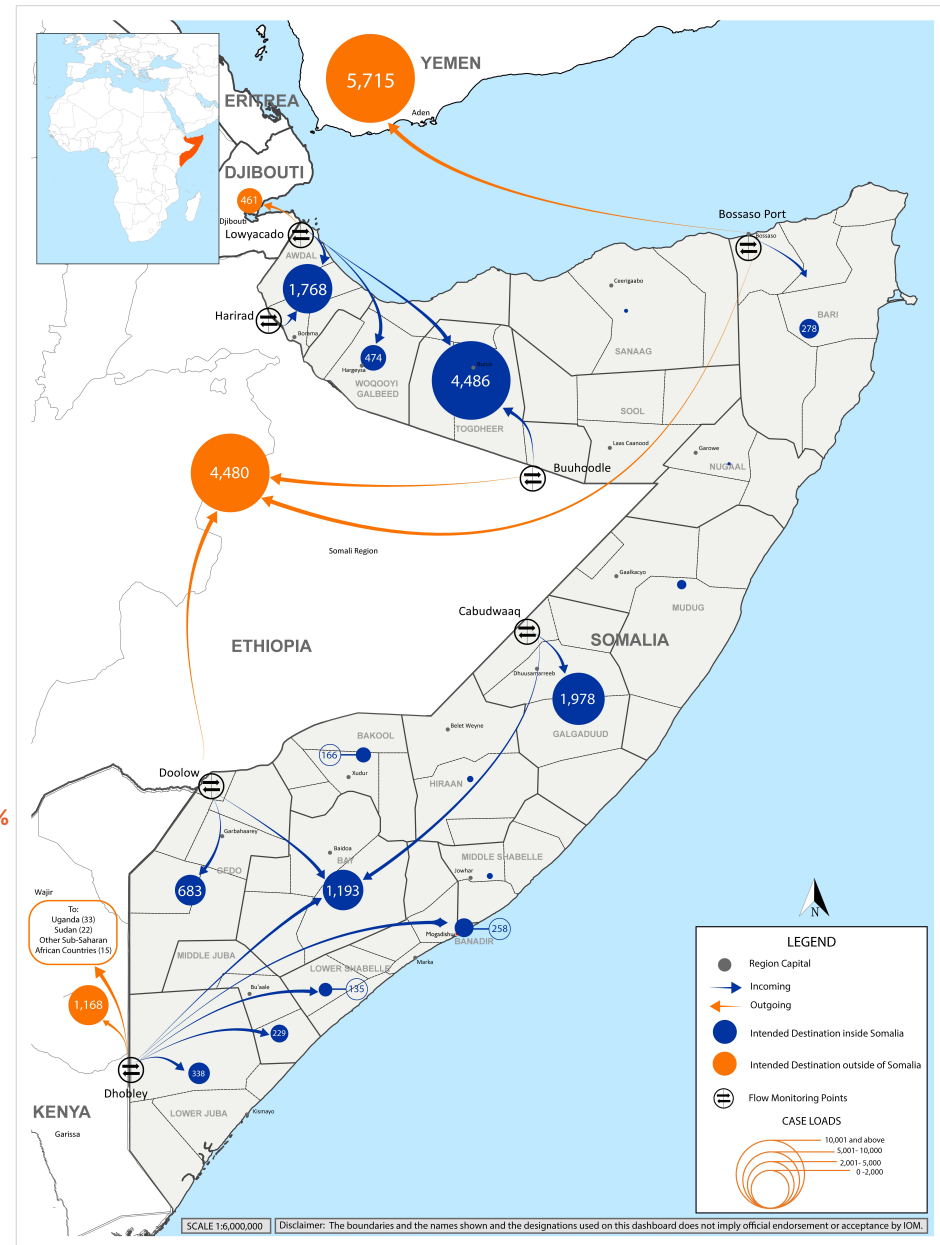
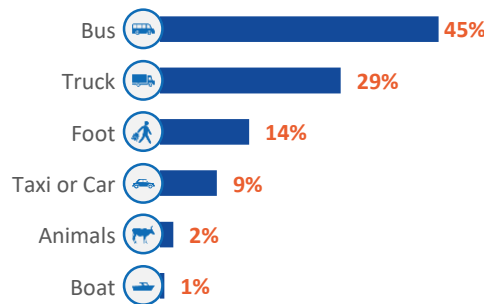
MOVEMENTS OBSERVED IN MAY 2019 BY TYPE OF FLOW AND REGION



REASONS FOR MOVEMENT



TRANSPORTATION MODES



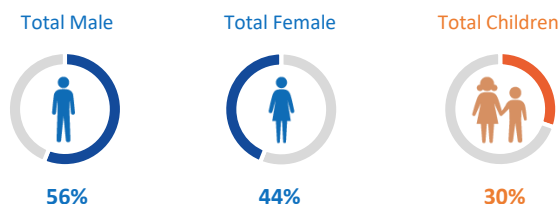
IOM's DTM Flow Monitoring Activities in Somalia are supported by:

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	14%	30%
Male	16%	40%



VULNERABILITIES

A total of 5,712 vulnerabilities have been reported in May 2019. 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:

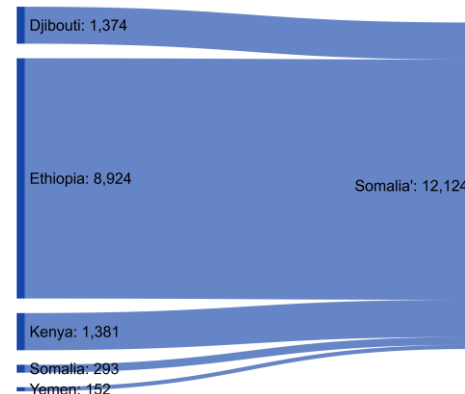
	Children under 5	8%
	Elderly (60+)	6%
	Pregnant and Lactating Women	5%
	Physical disability	3%
	Unaccompanied children	2%

DECLARED NATIONALITY OF PERSONS ON THE MOVE

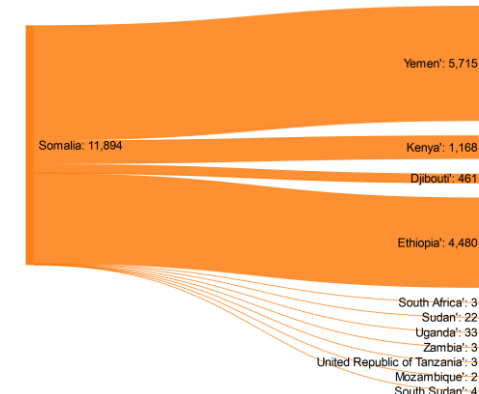


MAIN COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATION

INCOMING



OUTGOING



Incoming flows: For the month of May 2019, a total of 12,124 movements have been observed as entering Somalia. Incoming flows recorded originated from Ethiopia (8,924 observations or 74%), Kenya (1,381 or 11%), Djibouti (1,374 or 11%) and Yemen (152 or 1%). In addition, 293 of the movements observed (or 2%) 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 neighboring 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 migration (42%), conflicts (16%), and natural disasters (16%).

Outgoing flows: For the month of May 2019, a total of 11,894 movements have been observed as exiting Somalia. Main countries of intended destination for outgoing flows in May 2019 are Yemen (5,715 or 48%), Ethiopia (4,480 observations or 38% of all movements), Kenya (1,168 or 10%), and Djibouti (461 or 4%). The great majority of individuals intending to migrate to Yemen departed from Ethiopia (5,578 individuals or 98%); the main reasons cited for migration to Yemen are conflict (50%) and economic migration (49%).

FOR MORE INFORMATION

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