

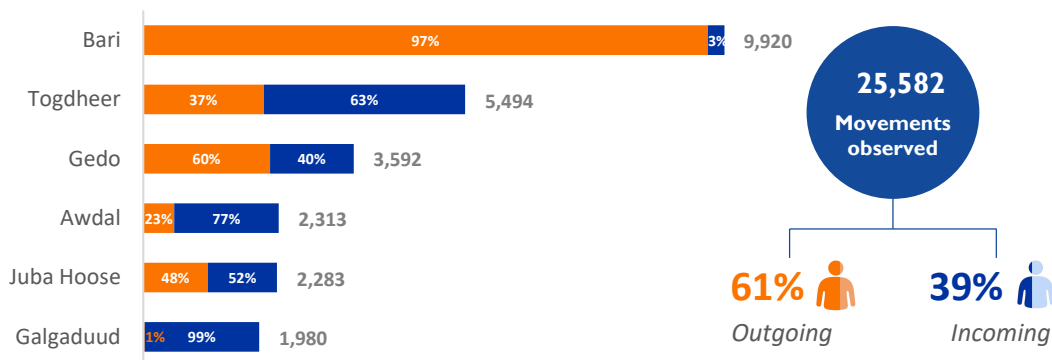
# CROSS BORDER MOVEMENTS – SOMALIA

JUNE 2019

In June 2019, a total of 25,582 movements were observed at Flow Monitoring Points. This represents an increase of 7% in comparison with May 2019 when 24,018 movements were observed. Two FMPs (Bossaso and Doolow) recorded an increase in movements while five FMPs (Buuhoodle, Cabudwaaq, Dhobley, Harirad, and Lowyacado) saw a decrease in movements.

Unlike the previous month, when incoming and outgoing flows identified were at equal levels (both at 50%), this month saw a majority of outgoing flows (61%) against 39% incoming flows. Like for previous months, Buuhoodle Flow Monitoring Point (Ethiopian border) recorded the highest levels of incoming flows for June (34% of all incoming flows), while Bossaso continued to record the highest number of outgoing flows (62% of all outgoing flows). Migrants identified were mostly Ethiopian (48%), Somali (47%), and Djiboutian (5%).

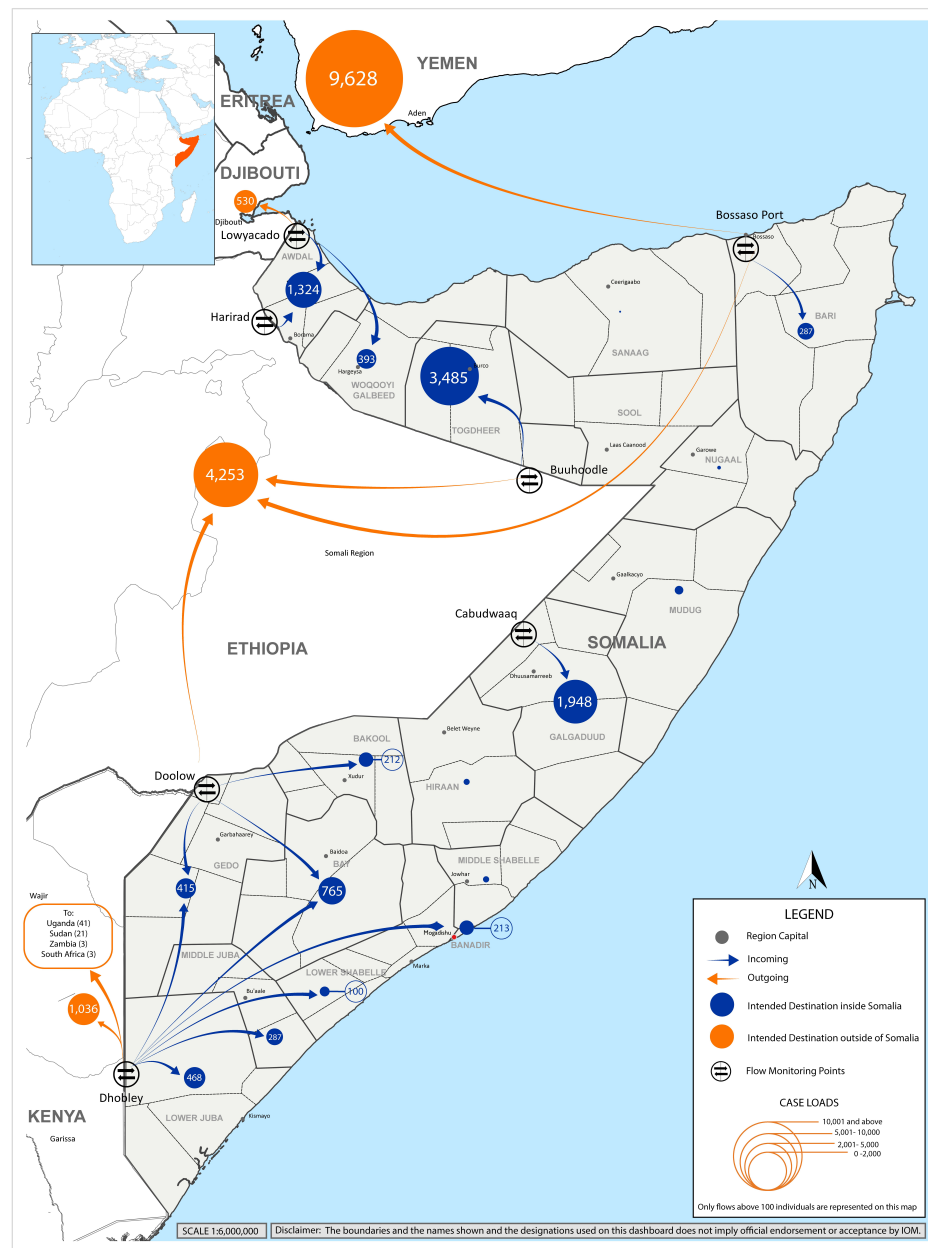
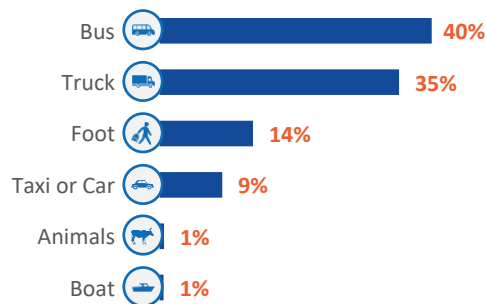
## MOVEMENTS OBSERVED IN JUNE 2019 BY TYPE OF FLOW AND REGION



## REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	%
Voluntary	55%
Forced	35%
Unknown	10%
Seasonal	29%
Forced movement – Conflict	27%
Economic Migration	13%
Unknown	10%
Forced movement – Natural Disaster	8%
Short term local movement	8%
Tourism	5%

## TRANSPORTATION MODES



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



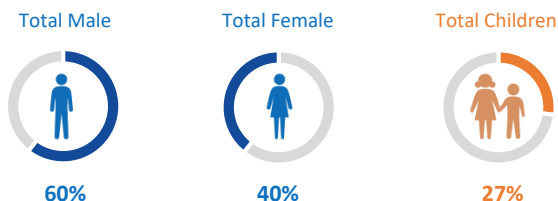
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<http://www.globaldtm.info/somalia>

**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	12%	27%
Male	15%	46%



### VULNERABILITIES

A total of 5,303 vulnerabilities have been reported in June 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:

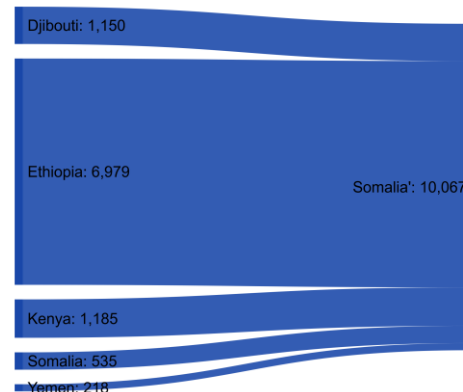
	Children under 5	7%
	Elderly (60+)	5%
	Pregnant and Lactating Women	4%
	Physical disability	2%
	Unaccompanied children	2%

### DECLARED NATIONALITY OF PERSONS ON THE MOVE

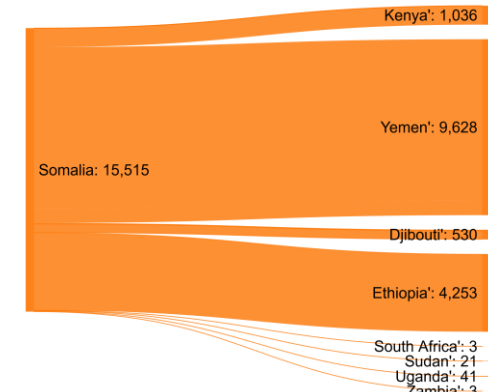


### MAIN COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATION

#### INCOMING



#### OUTGOING



**Incoming flows:** For the month of June 2019, a total of 10,067 movements have been observed as entering Somalia. Incoming flows recorded originated from Ethiopia (6,979 observations or 69%), Kenya (1,185 or 12%), Djibouti (1,150 or 11%) and Yemen (218 or 2%). In addition, 535 of the movements observed (or 5%) 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 (43%), natural disasters (16%), and conflicts (11%).

**Outgoing flows:** For the month of June 2019, a total of 15,515 movements have been observed as exiting Somalia. Main countries of intended destination for outgoing flows in June 2019 are Yemen (9,628 or 62%), Ethiopia (4,253 observations or 27% of all movements), Kenya (1,036 or 7%), and Djibouti (530 or 3%). The great majority of individuals intending to migrate to Yemen departed from Ethiopia (8,828 individuals or 92%); the main reasons cited for migration to Yemen are conflict (71%) and economic migration (29%).

#### FOR MORE INFORMATION

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