

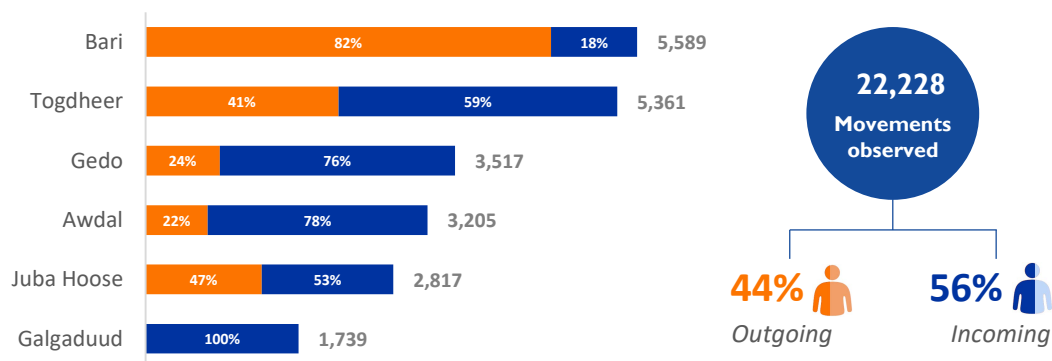
# CROSS BORDER MOVEMENTS – SOMALIA

JULY 2019

In July 2019, a total of 22,228 movements were observed at Flow Monitoring Points. This represents a decrease of 13% in comparison with June 2019 when 25,582 movements were observed. Three FMPs (Dhobley, Harirad, and Lowyacado) recorded an increase in movements while four FMPs (Bosasso, Buuhoodle, Cabudwaaq, and Dollow) saw a decrease in movements. The main decrease from June to July 2019 occurred at the Bosasso point and is attributed to bad weather limiting travels by boat from Northern Somalia to the Arabian Peninsula; a similar trend is expected for August 2019.

Unlike in June 2019, when flows identified were mainly outgoing, this month saw a majority of incoming flows (56%) against 44% outgoing flows. Buuhoodle Flow Monitoring Point (Ethiopian border) continued to record the highest levels of incoming flows for July (25% of all incoming flows), while Bossaso continued to record the highest number of outgoing flows (48% of all outgoing flows). Migrants identified were mostly Somali (54%), Ethiopian (38%), and Djiboutian (8%).

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

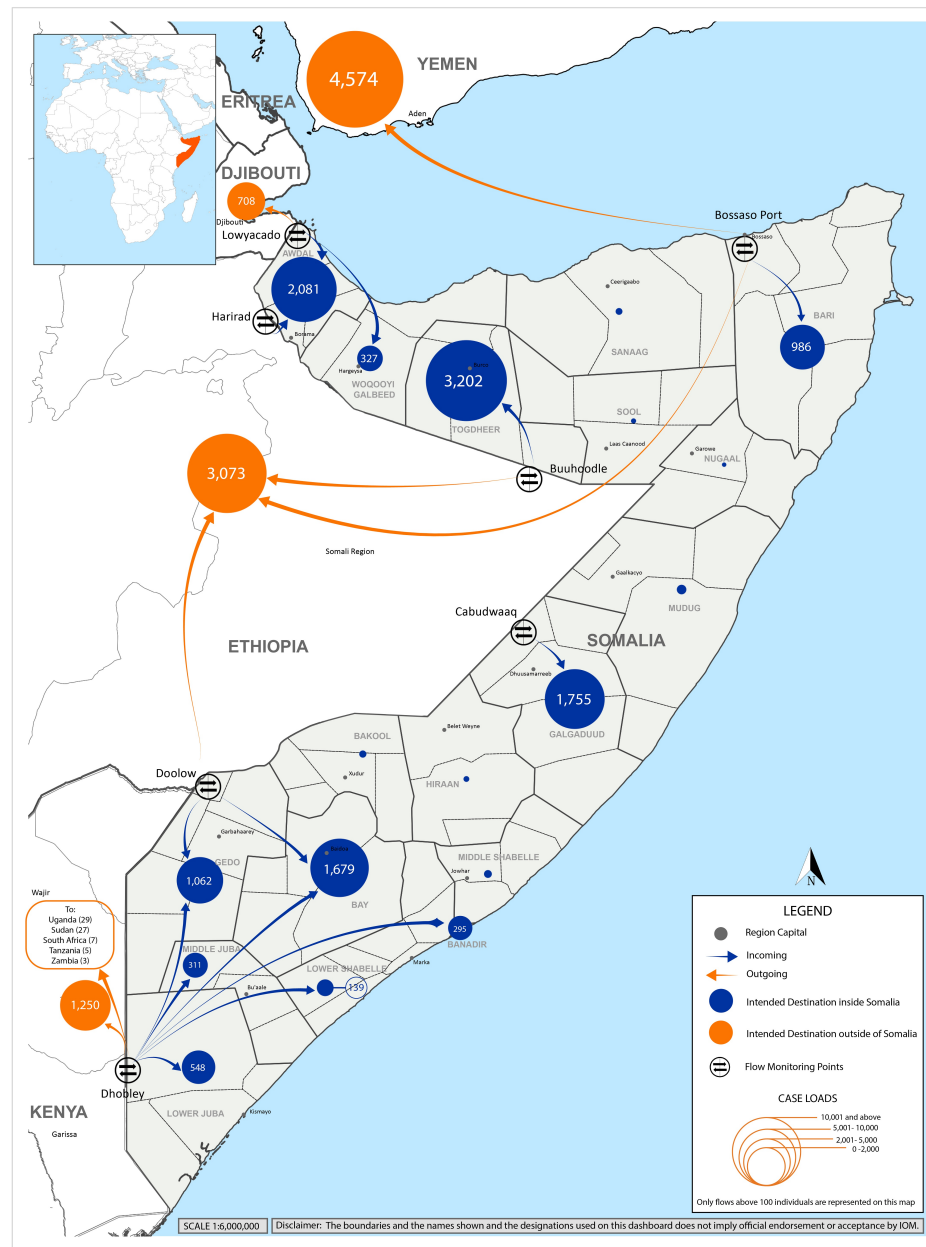
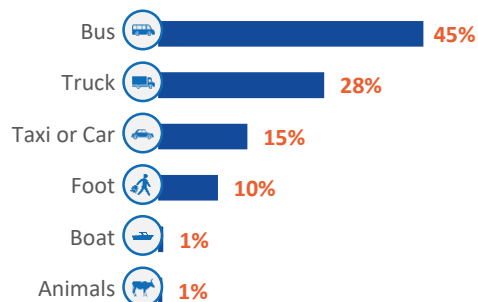


## REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reason	Percentage
Voluntary	61%
Forced	32%
Unknown	8%

Reasons for Movement	%
Seasonal	30%
Forced movement – Conflict	19%
Economic Migration	16%
Forced movement – Natural Disaster	13%
Short term local movement	9%
Unknown	8%
Tourism	6%

## TRANSPORTATION MODES



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



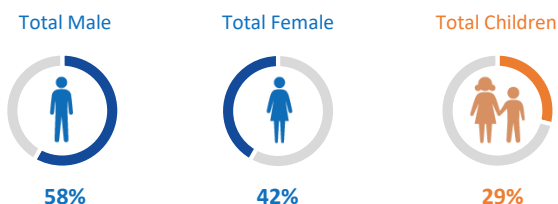
FOR MORE INFORMATION  
[iomsomaliadtm@iom.int](mailto:iomsomaliadtm@iom.int)  
<http://www.globaldtm.info/somalia>

**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	14%	28%
Male	15%	43%



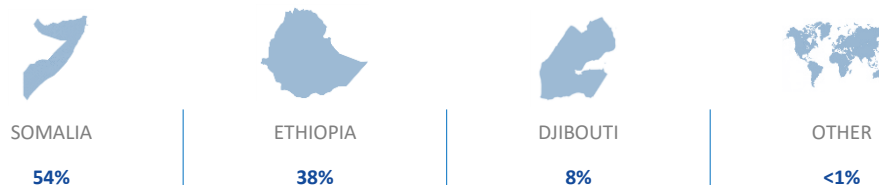
### VULNERABILITIES

A total of 5,125 vulnerabilities have been reported in July 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:

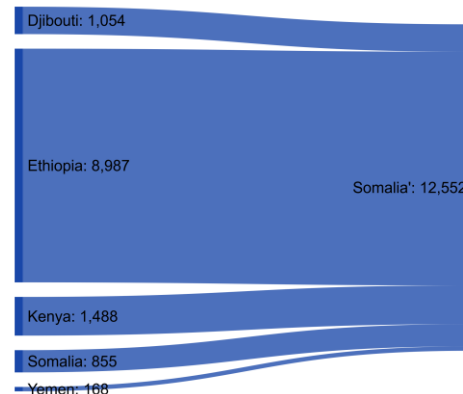
	Children under 5	7%
	Elderly (60+)	6%
	Pregnant and Lactating Women	5%
	Physical disability	2%
	Unaccompanied children	2%

### DECLARED NATIONALITY OF PERSONS ON THE MOVE

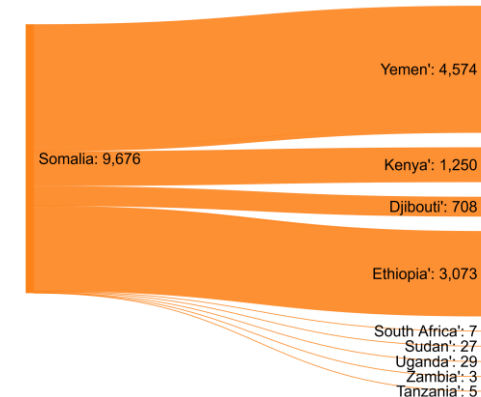


### MAIN COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATION

#### INCOMING



#### OUTGOING



**Incoming flows:** For the month of July 2019, a total of 12,552 movements have been observed as entering Somalia. Incoming flows recorded originated from Ethiopia (8,987 observations or 72%), Kenya (1,488 or 12%), Djibouti (1,054 or 8%) and Yemen (168 or 1%). In addition, 855 of the movements observed (or 7%) 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 (47%), natural disasters (18%), and economic migration (11%).

**Outgoing flows:** For the month of July 2019, a total of 9,676 movements have been observed as exiting Somalia. Main countries of intended destination for outgoing flows in July 2019 are Yemen (4,574 or 47%), Ethiopia (3,073 observations or 32% of all movements), Kenya (1,250 or 13%), and Djibouti (708 or 7%). The great majority of individuals intending to migrate to Yemen departed from Ethiopia (4,393 individuals or 96%); the reasons cited for migration to Yemen are conflict (77%) and economic migration (23%).

#### FOR MORE INFORMATION

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