

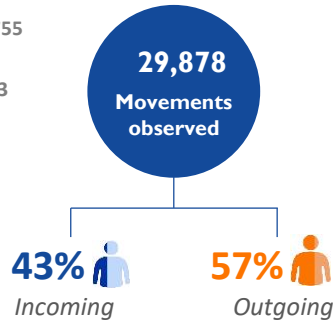
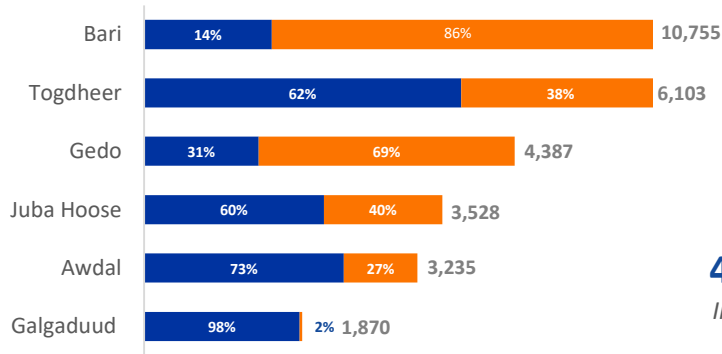
CROSS BORDER MOVEMENTS – SOMALIA

AUGUST 2019

In August 2019, a total of 29,878 movements were observed at Flow Monitoring Points. This represents an increase of 34% in comparison with July 2019 when 22,228 movements were observed. Six FMPs (Dhobley, Harirad, Bosaso, Buuhoodle, Cabudwaaq and Doolow) recorded an increase in movements while One FMPs (Lowyacado) saw a decrease in movements.

Unlike in July 2019, when flows identified were majority Incoming, this month saw a majority of outgoing flows (57%) against 43% incoming flows. Like for previous months, Buuhoodle Flow Monitoring Point (Ethiopian border) recorded the highest levels of incoming flows for August (29% of all incoming flows), while Bossaso continued to record the highest number of outgoing flows (55% of all outgoing flows). Migrants identified were mostly Ethiopian (48%), Somali (46%), Djiboutian (5%) and Other (1%).

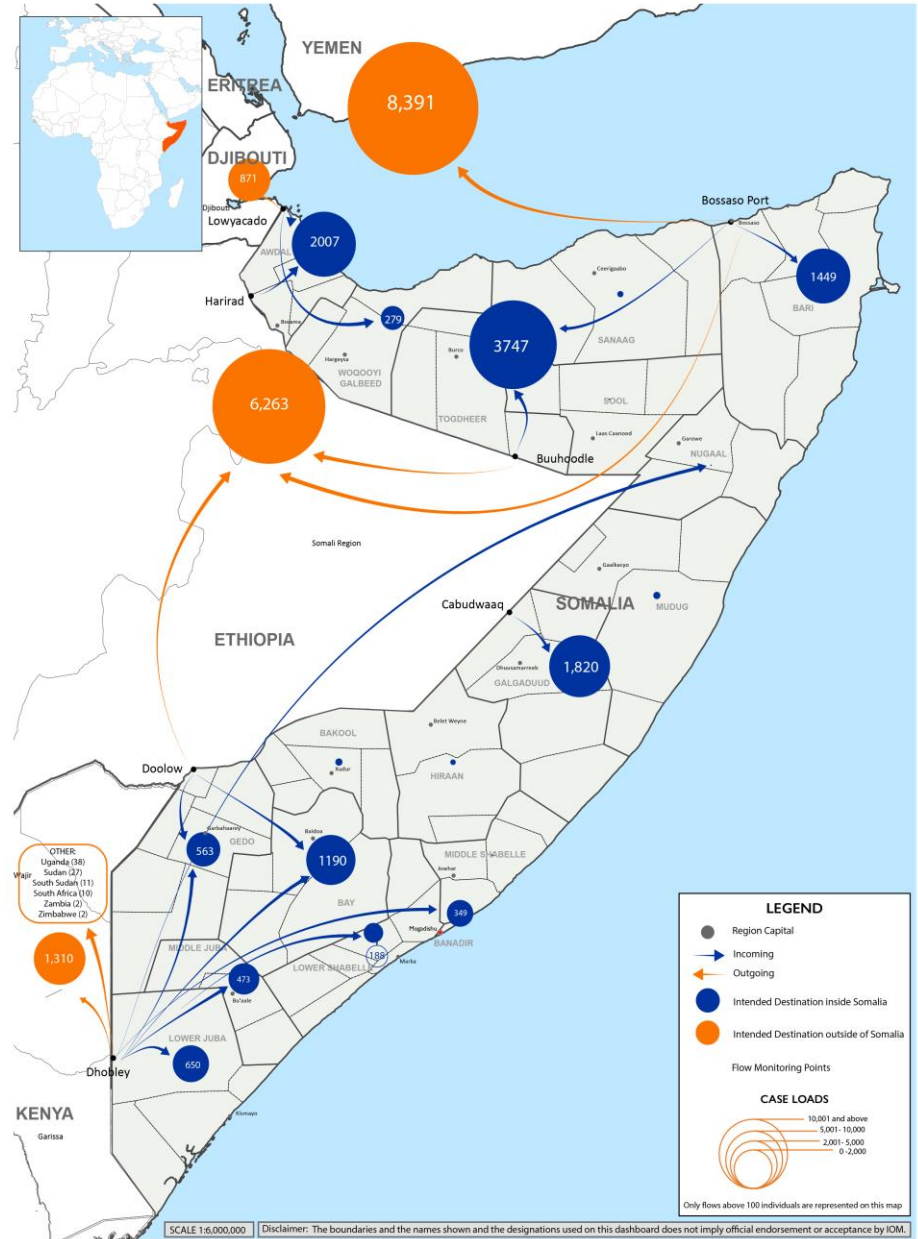
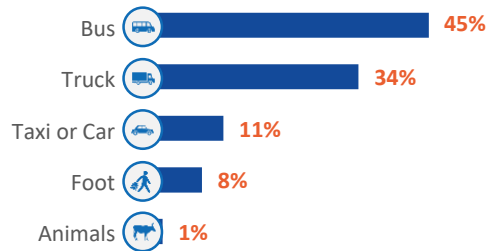
MOVEMENTS OBSERVED IN AUGUST 2019 BY TYPE OF FLOW AND REGION



REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	%
Voluntary	53%
Forced	39%
Unknown	9%
Seasonal	25%
Forced movement – Conflict	24%
Forced movement – Natural Disaster	15%
Economic Migration	12%
Short term local movement	10%
Unknown	9%
Tourism	6%

TRANSPORTATION MODES



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



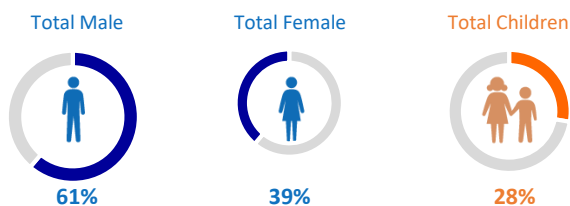
FOR MORE INFORMATION
iomsomaliadtm@iom.int
<http://www.globaldtm.info/somalia>

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	13%	26%
Male	15%	46%



VULNERABILITIES

A total of 6,081 vulnerabilities have been reported in August 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	4%
	Physical disability	2%
	Unaccompanied children	1%

DECLARED NATIONALITY OF PERSONS ON THE MOVE

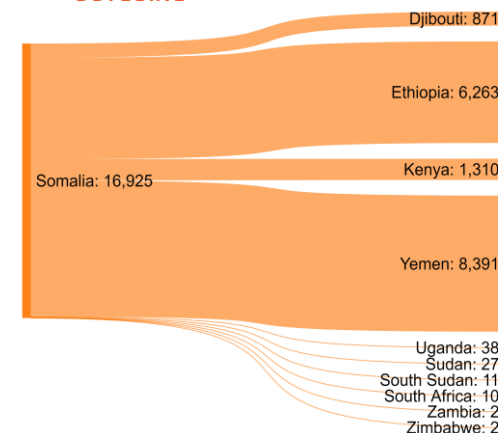


MAIN COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATION

INCOMING



OUTGOING



Incoming flows: For the month of August 2019, a total of 12,953 movements have been observed as entering Somalia. Incoming flows recorded originated from Ethiopia (9,002 observations or 69%), Kenya (2,123 or 16%), Djibouti (890 or 7%) and Yemen (106 or 1%). In addition, 832 of the movements observed (or 6%) 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 neighbouring 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 (36%), natural disasters (21%), and economic migration (13%).

Outgoing flows: For the month of August 2019, a total of 16,925 movements have been observed as exiting Somalia. Main countries of intended destination for outgoing flows in August 2019 are Yemen (8,391 or 50%), Ethiopia (6,263 observations or 37% of all movements), Kenya (1,310 or 8%), and Djibouti (871 or 5%). The great majority of individuals intending to migrate to Yemen departed from Ethiopia (individuals 8,331 or 99%); the reasons cited for migration to Yemen are conflict (87%) and economic migration (13%).

FOR MORE INFORMATION

iomsomaliadtm@iom.int
<http://www.globaldtm.info/somalia>

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

