

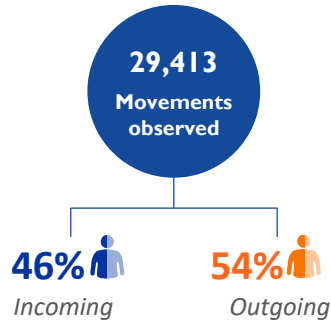
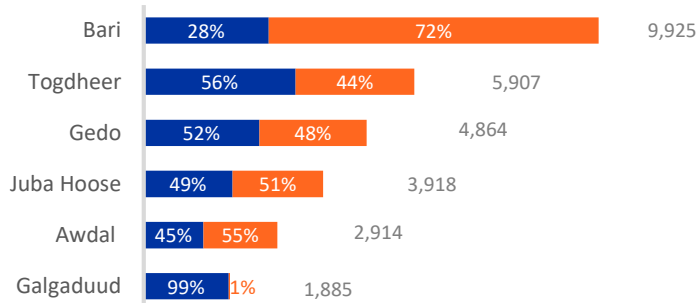
CROSS BORDER MOVEMENTS – SOMALIA

OCTOBER 2019

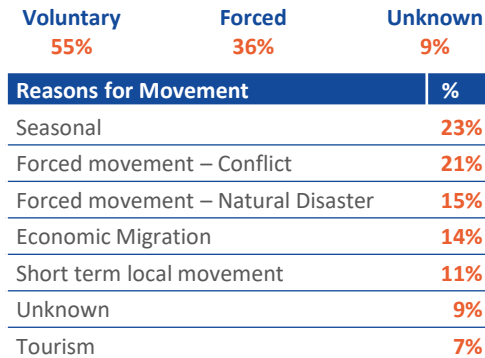
In October 2019, a total of 29,413 movements were observed at Flow Monitoring Points. This represents a decrease of 5% in comparison with September 2019 when 30,982 movements were observed. Five FMPs (Harirad, Lowyacado, Buuhoodle, Cabudwaaq and Doolow) recorded a decrease in movements while two FMPs (Bossaso and Dhobley) saw an increase in movements.

Like in September 2019, when flows monitored were majority outgoing, this month saw a majority of outgoing flows (54%) against (46%) incoming flows. Similar to previous months, Buuhoodle Flow Monitoring Point (Ethiopian border) recorded the highest levels of incoming flows for October (24% of all incoming flows), while Bossaso continued to record the highest number of outgoing flows (46% of all outgoing flows). Migrants identified were mostly Somali (50%), Ethiopian (44%), Djiboutian (5%) and Other (1%)

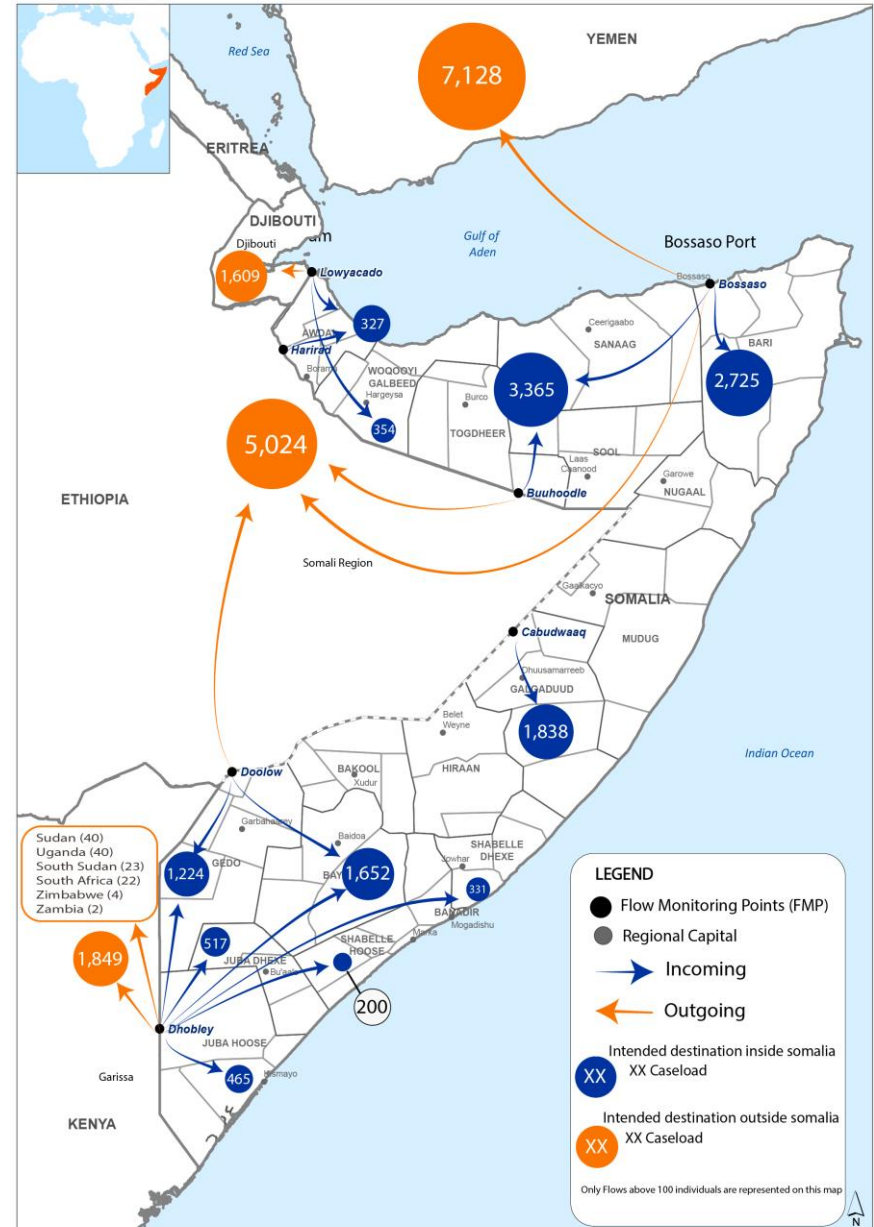
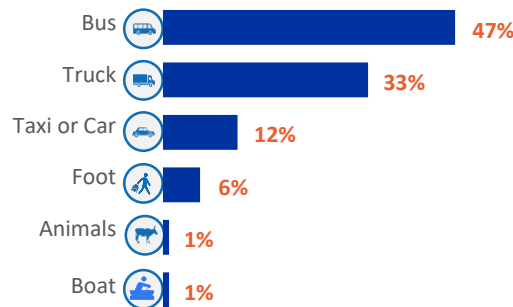
MOVEMENTS OBSERVED IN SEPTEMBER 2019 BY TYPE OF FLOW AND REGION



REASONS FOR MOVEMENT



TRANSPORTATION MODES



DISCLAIMER: This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

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



FOR MORE INFORMATION

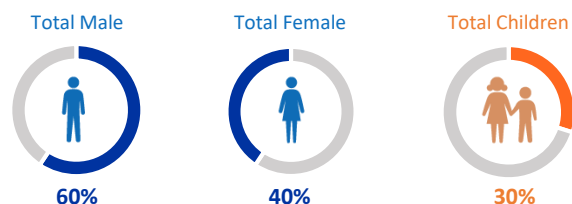
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<http://www.globaldtm.info/somalia>

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	14%	26%
Male	16%	44%



VULNERABILITIES

A total of 8,531 vulnerabilities have been reported in October 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:

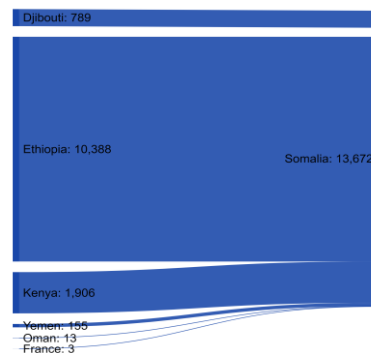
	Physical disability	11%
	Children under 5	8%
	Elderly (60+)	5%
	Pregnant and Lactating Women	4%
	Unaccompanied children	1%

DECLARED NATIONALITY OF PERSONS ON THE MOVE

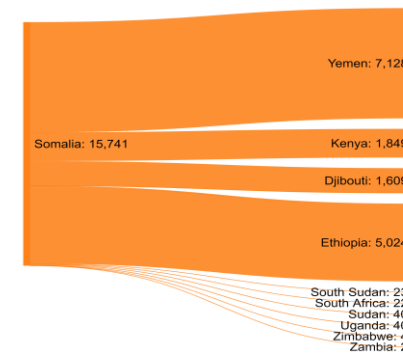


MAIN COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATION

INCOMING



OUTGOING



Incoming flows: For the month of October 2019, a total of 13,672 movements have been observed as entering Somalia. Incoming flows recorded originated from Ethiopia (10,388 observations or 76%), Kenya (1,906 or 14%), Djibouti (789 or 6%) and Yemen (155 or 1%). In addition, 418 of the movements observed (or 3%) 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 sessional Movement (35%), Natural Disaster (18%), and economic migration (17%).

Outgoing flows: For the month of October 2019, a total of 15,741 movements have been observed as exiting Somalia. Main countries of intended destination for outgoing flows in October 2019 are Yemen (7,128 or 45%), Ethiopia (5,024 observations or 32% of all movements), Kenya (1,849 or 12%) and Djibouti (1,609 or 10%). All those intending to migrate to Yemen departed from Ethiopia (individuals 7,128 or 100%); the reasons cited for migration to Yemen are Natural Disaster (86%) and economic migration (14%).

FOR MORE INFORMATION

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