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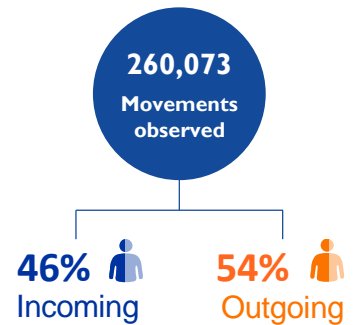
SOMALIA FLOW MONITORING

Annual report
(January-October 2019)



MAIN FINDINGS

- Between January and October 2019, DTM teams observed **260,073 movements** at Flow Monitoring Points (FMP).
- **46% of the movements were incoming flows.** People interviewed mainly came from Ethiopia (72%), Kenya (12%) and Djibouti (8%). Among the incoming flows, 7% were internal movements.
- Conversely, **54% of the movements were outgoing flows.** People interviewed mainly intended to reach Yemen (50%), Ethiopia (33%), Kenya (10%) and Djibouti (6%). Among the outgoing flows 51% were transitory movements.
- The most common reason of movement was **seasonal (27%)**, followed by forced movements due to **conflict (23%)** and **natural disasters (15%)**.
- **A peak of movements at FMPs was observed in April (32,933)**, driven by transitory movements of Ethiopians intending to reach Yemen through **Bossaso seaport in the Bari region.** They were mainly travelling because of conflicts.
- 29% of the people observed were children (13% were girls, 16% were boys), 28% were women, 43% were men.
- **24% of the people on the move had specific vulnerabilities** (7% were children under 5 years old, 5% were elderly, 5% were pregnant and lactating women, 3% had physical disabilities, and 3% were unaccompanied children).
- The main transportation modes were buses (43%) and trucks (34%).
- The people on the move were mainly **Somalis (51%)**, **Ethiopians (43%)** and **Djiboutians (5%)** while other nationalities represent only 1% of the people interviewed.



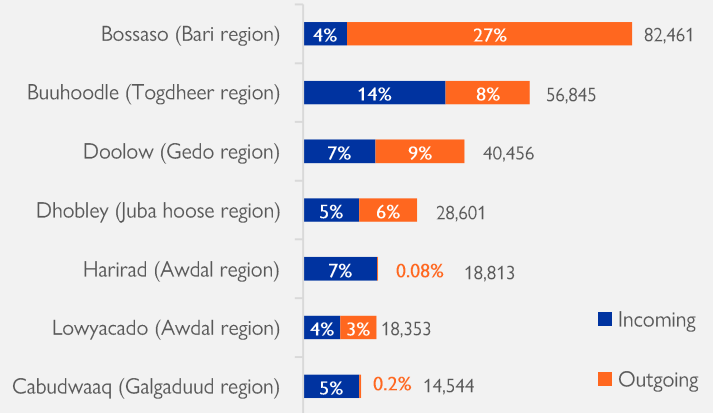
MOVEMENTS OBSERVED IN 2019

Between January and October 2019, a total of 260,073 movements (people on the move) were observed at Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). Most movements were observed at Bossaso FMP (32%), followed by Buudhoodle FMP (22%), Doolow FMP (16%), Dholey FMP (11%), Harirad FMP (7%), Lowyacado FMP (7%) and Cabudwaaq FMP (6%).

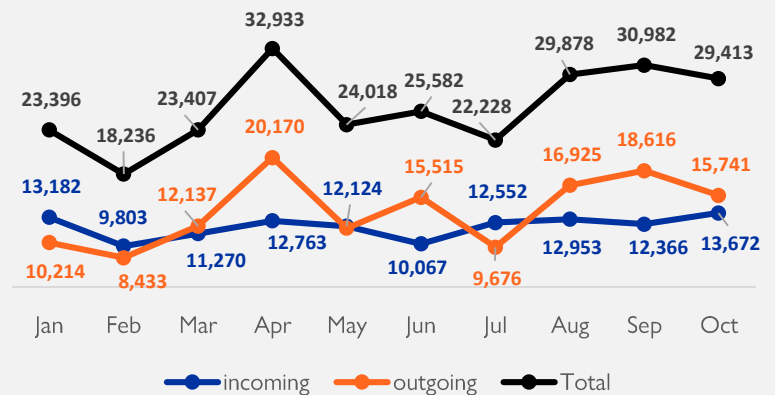
This Period shows majority of outgoing flows (54%) against (46%) incoming flows. Buuhoodle Flow Monitoring Point (Ethiopian border) recorded the highest levels of incoming flows for this period (14% of all flows), while Bossaso recorded the highest number of outgoing flows (27% of all flows).

During the year, a peak of movements at FMPs was observed in April (32,933), driven by transitory movements of Ethiopians intending to reach Yemen through Bossaso FMP in the Bari region. Conversely, February was the month of the year with the fewest observed movements (18,236).

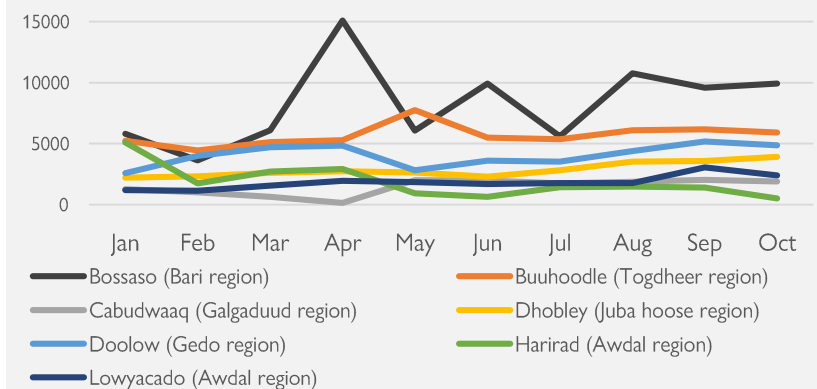
Movements per FMP



Movements per month



Total movements per month and per FMP

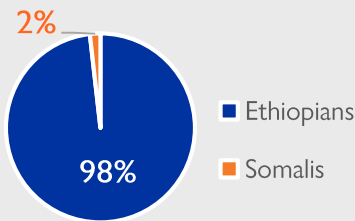


Reading: in May, almost 8,000 movements were observed at Buuhoodle FMP in Togdheer region.

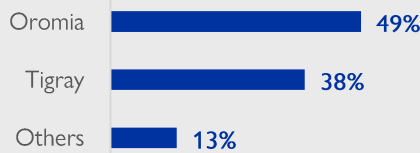
WHY WAS A SURGE IN MOVEMENTS OBSERVED IN APRIL 2019?

Between March and April 2019, Bossaso FMP (Bari region) recorded an increase of movements by 148% (6,094 movements observed in March, 15,093 movements observed in April). Movements observed in April were transitory movements of Ethiopian (98%) and Somali (2%) nationals. Most of them came from Ethiopia (98%) and intended to reach Yemen (92%). Most movements observed originated in particular from two Regions in Ethiopia: Oromia (49%) and Tigray (38%). 87% of the persons declared moving because of conflict. Indeed, ethnic tensions had escalated in the Amhara and Oromia regions (IOM Regional Office for East and Horn of Africa, A region on the move, Mid-year mobility overview January to June 2019).

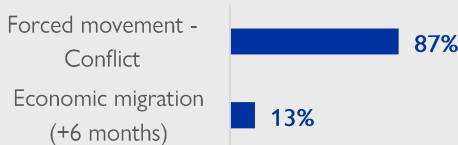
Nationality of the persons on the move, Bossaso FMP, April 2019



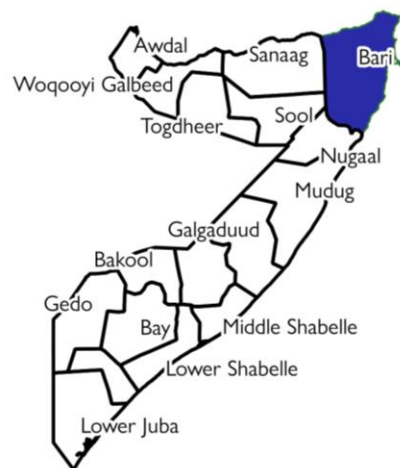
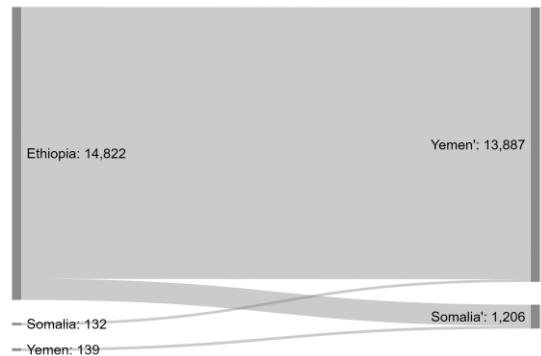
Main regions of origin in Ethiopia, Bossaso FMP, April 2019



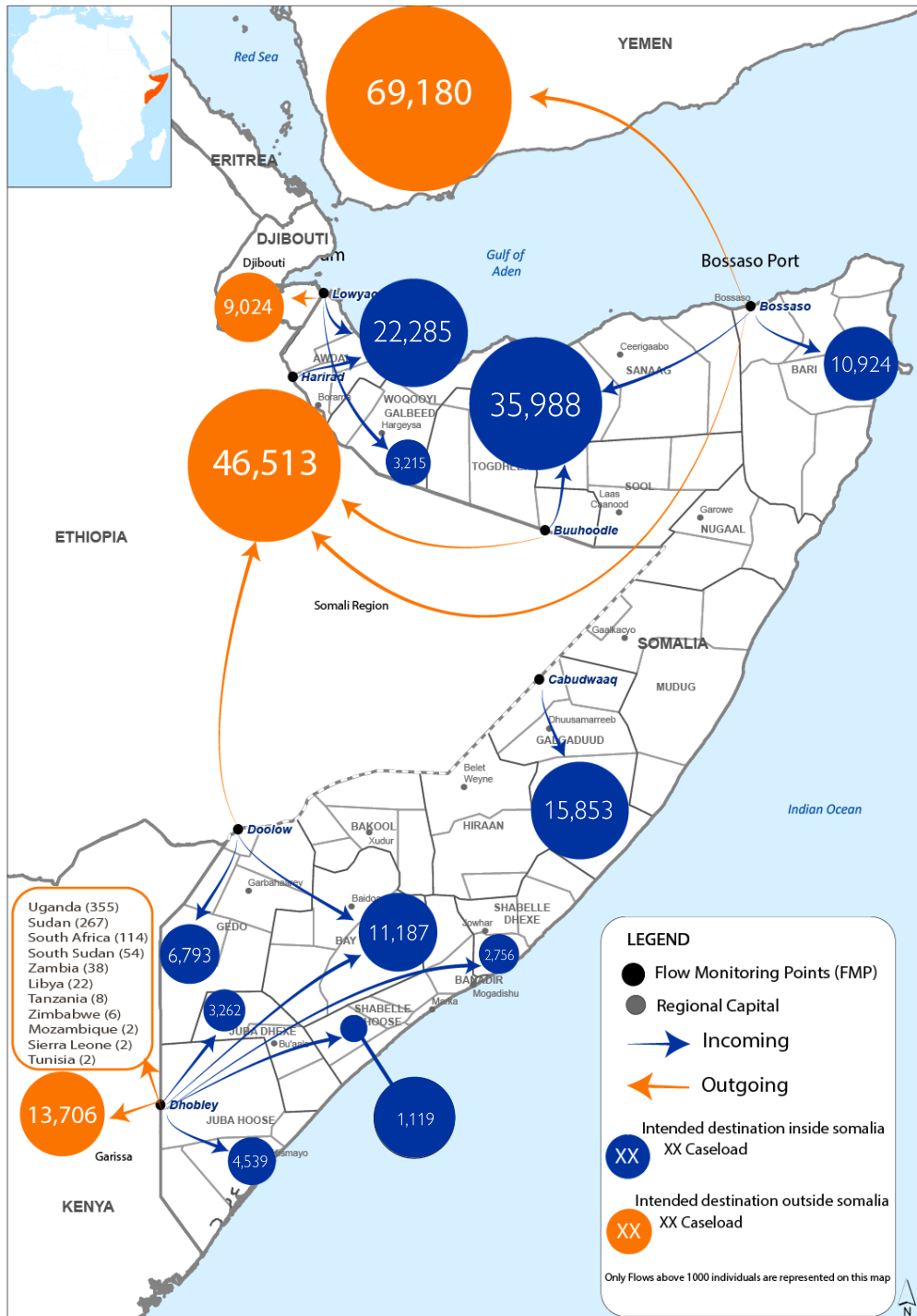
Reasons for cross border movements tracked through Bari region, April 2019



Cross border movements, Bossaso FMP, April 2019



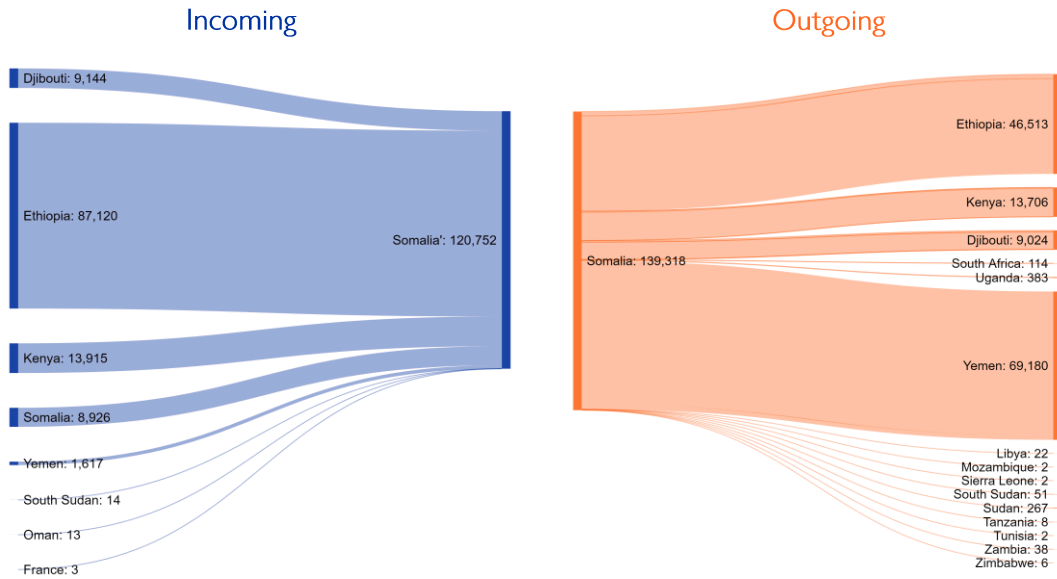
MAP OF THE MAIN FLOWS



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

Note: the circle for Shabelle Hoose is grey because it is not proportional to the number reported; a larger circle was needed to facilitate visualization of the number.

COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN AND COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION



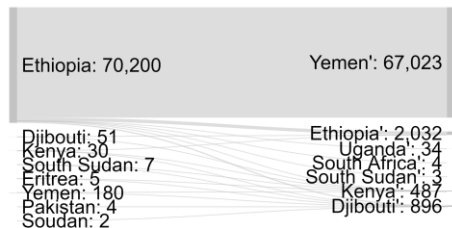
Among the 260,073 movements observed at FMPs between January and October 2019, 120,752 were incoming movements (46%), mainly from Ethiopia (72%), Kenya (12%) and Djibouti (7%) and 139,318 movements were outgoing movements (54%), mainly to Yemen (50%), Ethiopia (33%), Kenya (10%) and Djibouti (6%).

Among the incoming flows, 7% were internal movements, and among the outgoing flows, 51% were transitory movements.

Internal movements

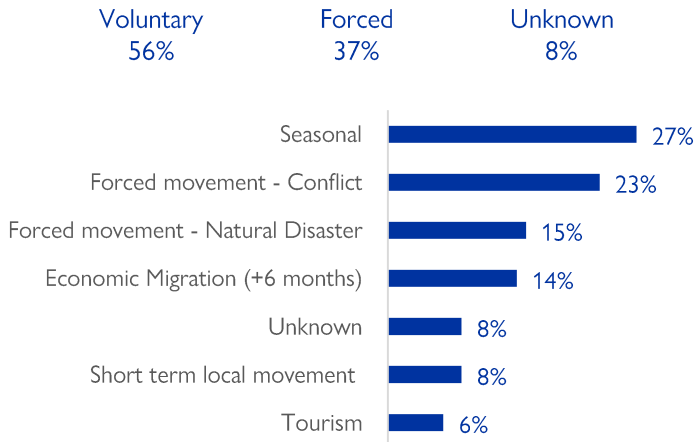


Transitory movements

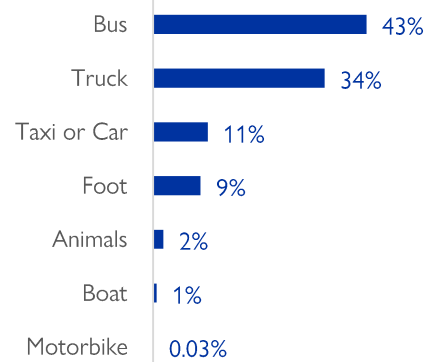


REASONS FOR TRAVELLING AND TRANSPORTATION MODES

Reasons for travelling

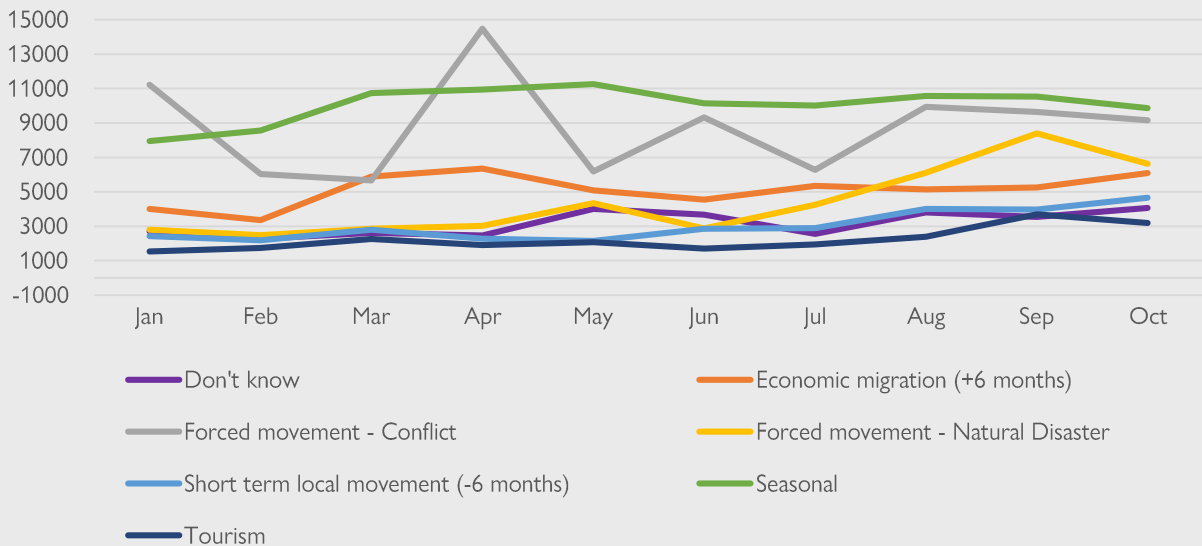


Transportation modes



Reading: 15% of the reasons for travelling reported are due to a natural disaster.

Reasons for travelling per month



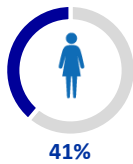
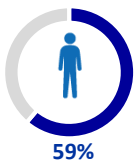
Reading: in August 2019, approximately 10,000 people migrated because of conflict.

Note: the peak of movements due to conflicts, observed in April, is driven by transitory movements of Ethiopians intending to reach Yemen through Bossaso FMP in the Bari region.

PROFILE OF PEOPLE ON THE MOVE

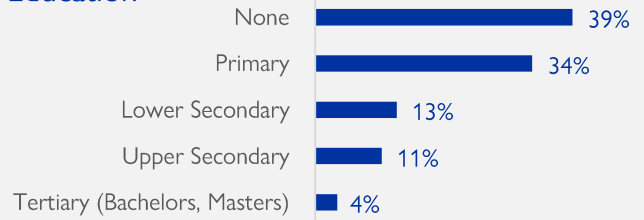
Age and sex

	(0 – 17)	(18+)
Female	13%	28%
Male	16%	43%



Most of the people on the move in 2019 (January to October) lacked formal education (39%), were self-employed (40%) and married (67%).

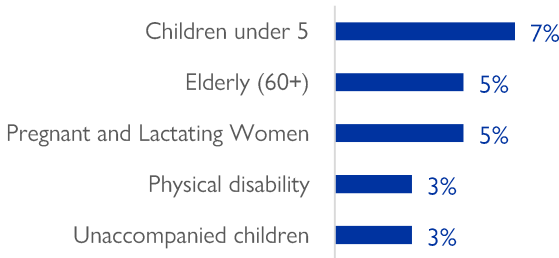
Education*



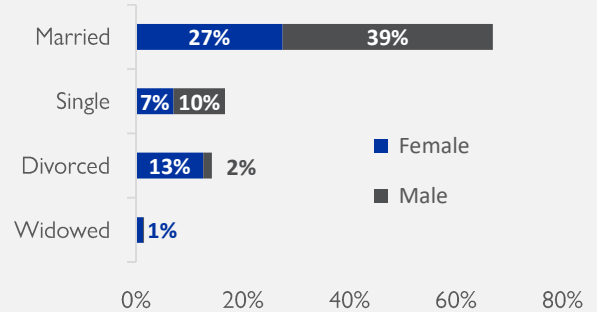
Employment status*



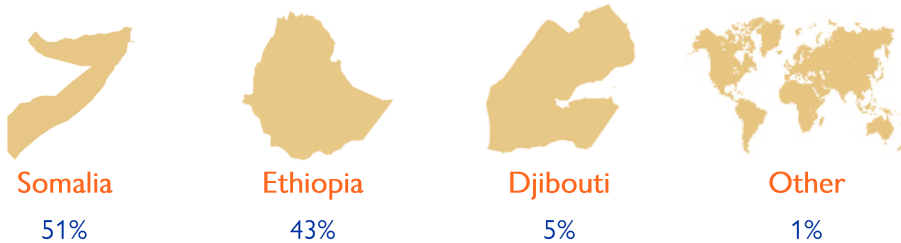
24% of total vulnerabilities presented



Marital status*



Declared nationality



*Data from Flow Monitoring Survey (FMS), 597 interviews between January and October 2019 mainly at Buudoodle, Dhobley, Lowyacado FMPs and some at Doolow FMP. Percentages should be interpreted with caution.

VULNERABILITIES

Vulnerabilities per country of departure

	Children under 5	Unaccompanied child	Physical disability	Elderly (60 +)	Pregnant and Lactating
Djibouti	11%		1%	3%	4%
Ethiopia	5%	3%	2%	5%	4%
Kenya	11%	1%	20%	5%	11%
Oman	8%			15%	8%
Somalia	11%	3%	3%	5%	5%
South Sudan	14%			5%	5%
Yemen	8%	4%	5%	13%	11%

Reading: 11% of the persons that come from Djibouti were children under 5 years old.

Vulnerabilities per intended destination

	Children under 5	Unaccompanied child	Physical disability	Elderly (60 +)	Pregnant and Lactating
Djibouti	12%	1%	1%	4%	4%
Ethiopia	10%		3%	5%	3%
Kenya	11%	2%	2%	5%	7%
Libya		5%			
Somalia	10%	4%	6%	7%	7%
South Africa		1%		1%	
South Sudan				2%	
Tanzania	13%				
Uganda	1%		1%	2%	1%
Yemen	1%	3%		3%	2%
Zambia		5%	5%		

Reading: 12% of the persons that intend to reach Djibouti were children under 5 years old.

Vulnerabilities per flow monitoring points

FMP Name	Children under 5	Unaccompanied child	Physical disability	Elderly (60 +)	Pregnant and Lactating
Bossaso	1%	3%		3%	2%
Buuhoodle	10%		4%	10%	5%
Cabudwaaq			3%	6%	7%
Dhobley	11%	1%	11%	5%	9%
Doolow	11%		1%	1%	1%
Harirad	17%	21%	11%	12%	17%
Lowyacado	11%	1%	1%	3%	4%

Reading: 10% on the move at Buuhoodle FMP were children under 5 years old.

Note: Due to small sample sizes, the percentages reported may not be representative.

METHODOLOGY

The purpose of flow monitoring is to provide regular and updated information of the size and profile of population movements. The information and analysis provided by flow monitoring also aims to contribute to improved understanding of shortcomings and priorities in the provision of assistance along the displacement/migratory routes.

Flow monitoring methodology consists of three basic steps:

- **High Mobility Area/Location Assessments:** aimed at mapping locations of high mobility to establish where to set up Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) through key informant interviews;
- **Flow Monitoring Registry (FMR):** aimed at capturing quantitative data about certain characteristics such as the volumes of migrants, their nationalities, sex and age disaggregated information, their origin, their planned destination and key vulnerabilities. This is done by enumerators at the FMPs;
- **Flow Monitoring Survey (FMS):** aimed at capturing qualitative information about the profiles of migrants, migration drivers and migrants' needs. This is done through interviews with a sample of migrants passing through the FMPs. The sample used in this report is likely not representative of the population because of the limited number of surveys collected in the period of January – October 2019.

Movement Categories:

- **Outgoing/Exiting Migrants:** migrants originating from and travelling out of the country where the FMP is located. Nationality is irrelevant.
- **Transiting Migrants:** migrants travelling through the country where the FMP is located, where both departure point, and the intended final destination, are not the country of FMP. Nationality is irrelevant.
- **Incoming Migrants:** both entering (non-nationals of the country with the FMP) and returning (nationals of the country with the FMP) migrants, where the intended destination is the country containing the FMP.
- **Internal Migrants:** where both the departure and the destination country are the country with the FMP. This includes circular migration.

LIMITATIONS

Data collected for this exercise should be understood as indicative observations at FMPs. They represent only part of the total flows passing through Somalia. DTM Somalia has 8 cross border flow monitoring points, which is not exhaustive of all cross-border roads that migrants may use. In addition, although data is collected daily, it is collected only during peak hours. The portion of the flows that occur outside the monitoring hours is not reflected. The spatial and temporal coverage of this data collection activity is therefore incomplete. However, it provides information on the situation at assessed points and allows to make hypothesis on the overall situation. In addition, having collected flow monitoring data consistently in the past years, historical data offers the possibility to observe trends and make comparisons. Data on vulnerability is based on direct observation and should be understood as mainly indicative.



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