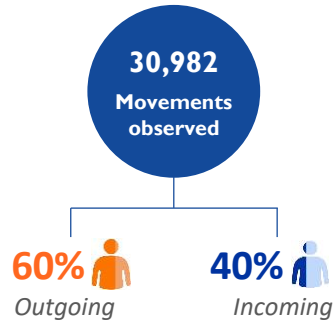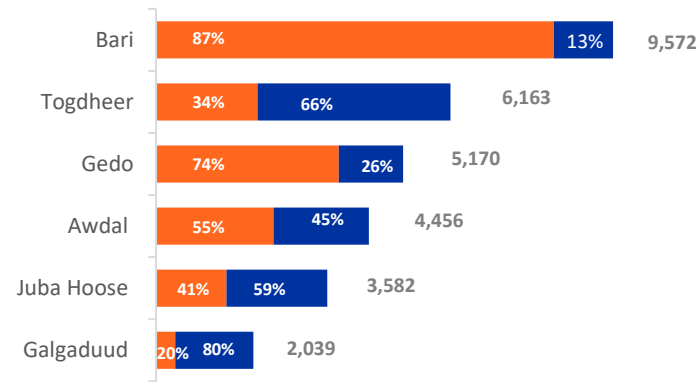# CROSS BORDER MOVEMENTS – SOMALIA
SEPTEMBER 2019

In September 2019, a total of 30,982 movements were observed at Flow Monitoring Points. This represents an increase of 4% in comparison with August 2019 when 29,878 movements were observed. Five FMPs (Dhobley, Lowyacado, Buuhoodle, Cabudwaaq and Doolow) recorded an increase in movements while two FMPs (Bossaso and Harirad) saw a decrease in movements.

Like in August 2019, when flows monitored were majority outgoing, this month saw a majority of outgoing flows (60%) against 40% incoming flows. Similar to previous months, Buuhoodle Flow Monitoring Point (Ethiopian border) recorded the highest levels of incoming flows for September (33% of all incoming flows), while Bossaso continued to record the highest number of outgoing flows (45% of all outgoing flows). Migrants identified were mostly Somali (46%), Ethiopian (43%), Djiboutian (9%) and Other (2%)
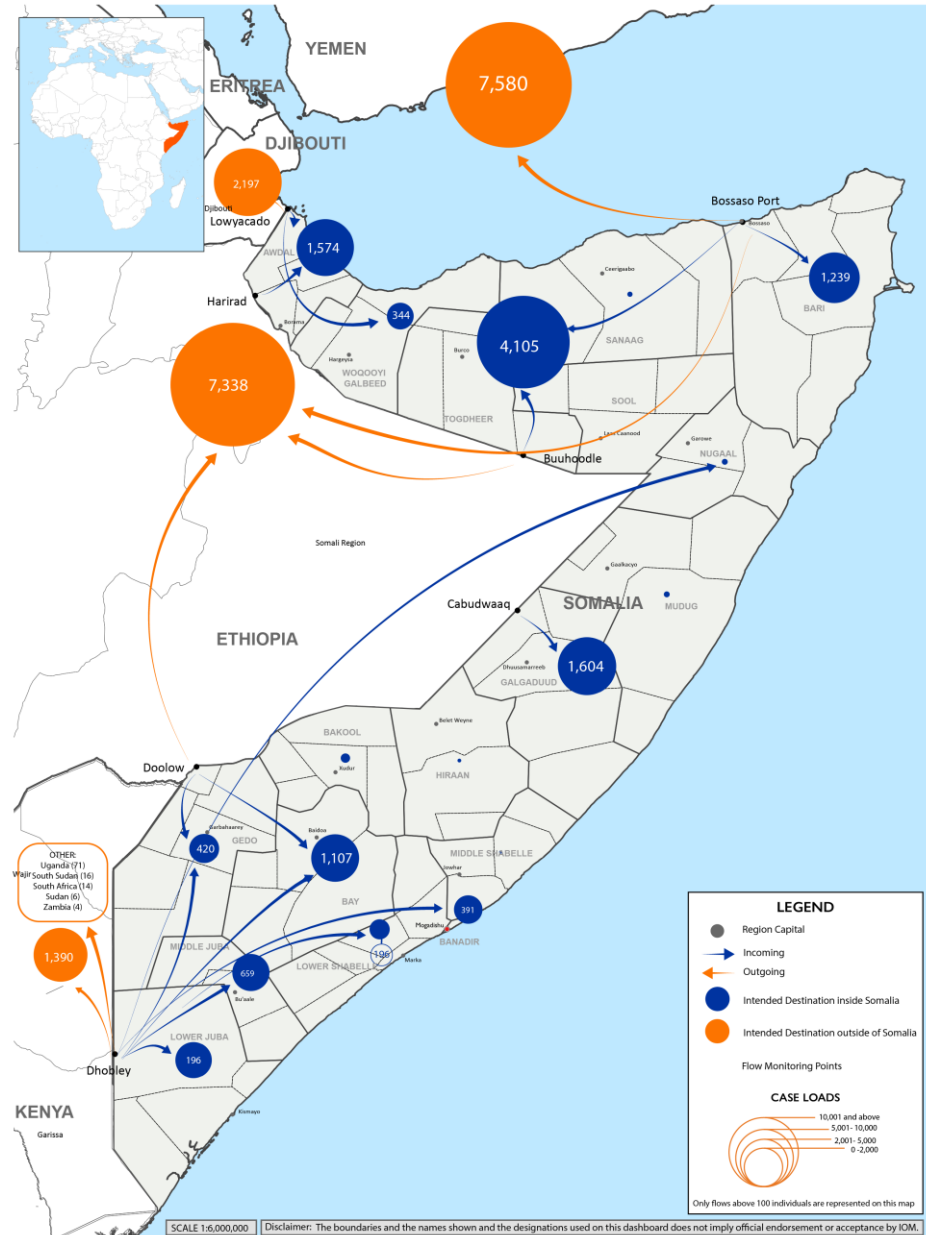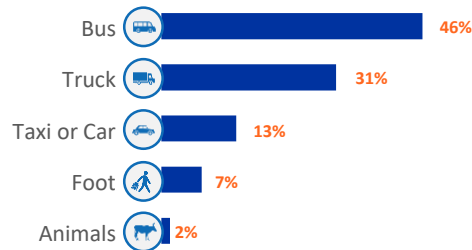
MOVEMENTS OBSERVED IN SEPTEMBER 2019 BY TYPE OF FLOW AND REGION

Region	Outgoing	Incoming	Total
Bari	87%	13%	9,572
Togdheer	34%	66%	6,163
Gedo	74%	26%	5,170
Awdal	55%	45%	4,456
Juba Hoose	41%	59%	3,582
Galgaduud	20%	80%	2,039

30,982 Movements observed

60% *Outgoing*   **40%** *Incoming*

REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Voluntary	**Forced**	**Unknown**
52%	**40%**	**8%**

Reasons for Movement	%
Seasonal	23%
Forced movement – Conflict	21%
Forced movement – Natural Disaster	19%
Economic Migration	12%
Short term local movement	9%
Tourism	8%
Unknown	8%

TRANSPORTATION MODES

Mode	%
Bus	46%
Truck	31%
Taxi or Car	13%
Foot	7%
Animals	2%

Map data points: 7,580; 2,197; 1,574; 344; 1,239; 4,105; 7,338; 1,604; OTHER: Uganda (71), South Sudan (16), South Africa (14), Sudan (6), Zambia (4); 420; 1,107; 391; 196; 659; 1,390; 196

LEGEND
- Region Capital
- Incoming
- Outgoing
- Intended Destination inside Somalia
- Intended Destination outside of Somalia
- Flow Monitoring Points

CASE LOADS
- 10,001 and above
- 5,001- 10,000
- 2,001- 5,000
- 0 -2,000

Only flows above 100 individuals are represented on this map

SCALE 1:6,000,000   Disclaimer: The boundaries and the names shown and the designations used on this dashboard does not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

FOR MORE INFORMATION
✉ iomsomaliadtm@iom.int
🌐 http://www.globaldtm.info/somalia

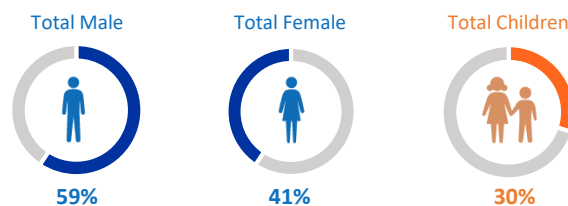# CROSS BORDER MOVEMENTS – SOMALIA

SEPTEMBER 2019

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%	27%
Male	16%	43%

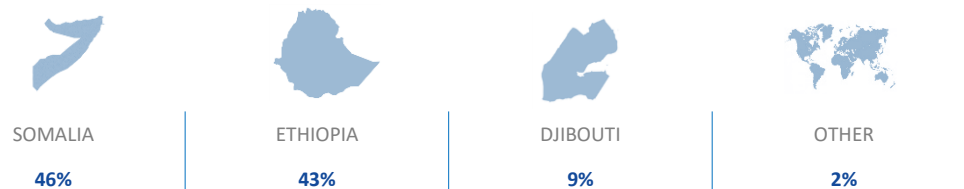| Total Male	Total Female	Total Children
59%	41%	30%

VULNERABILITIES

A total of 6,914 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:
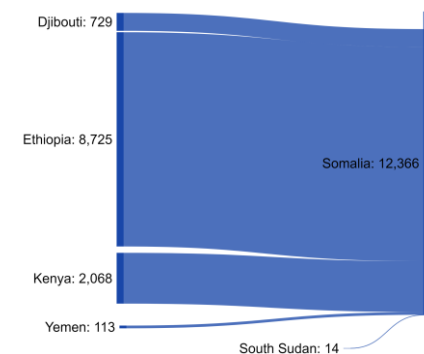
Children under 5		9%
Elderly (60+)		5%
Pregnant and Lactating Women		5%
Physical disability		2%
Unaccompanied children		1%

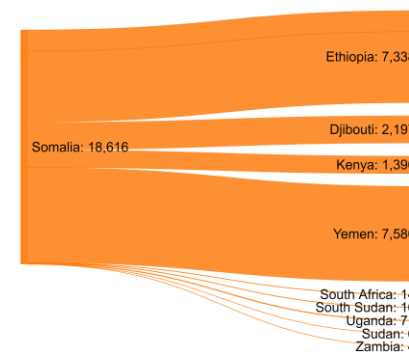## DECLARED NATIONALITY OF PERSONS ON THE MOVE

SOMALIA	ETHIOPIA	DJIBOUTI	OTHER
46%	43%	9%	2%

MAIN COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATION

INCOMING

Djibouti: 729
Ethiopia: 8,725
Somalia: 12,366
Kenya: 2,068
Yemen: 113
South Sudan: 14

OUTGOING

Somalia: 18,616
Ethiopia: 7,338
Djibouti: 2,197
Kenya: 1,390
Yemen: 7,580
South Africa: 14
South Sudan: 16
Uganda: 71
Sudan: 6
Zambia: 4

Incoming flows: For the month of September 2019, a total of 12,366 movements have been observed as entering Somalia. Incoming flows recorded originated from Ethiopia (8,725 observations or 71%), Kenya (2,068 or 17%), Djibouti (729 or 6%) and Yemen (113 or 1%). In addition, 717 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 (37%), natural disasters (23%), and economic migration (11%).

Outgoing flows: For the month of September 2019, a total of 18,616 movements have been observed as exiting Somalia. Main countries of intended destination for outgoing flows in September 2019 are Yemen (7,580 or 41%), Ethiopia (7,338 observations or 39% of all movements), Djibouti (2,197 or 12%) and Kenya(1,390 or 7%). All those intending to migrate to Yemen departed from Ethiopia (individuals 7,580 or 100%); the reasons cited for migration to Yemen are conflict (82%) and economic migration (18%).