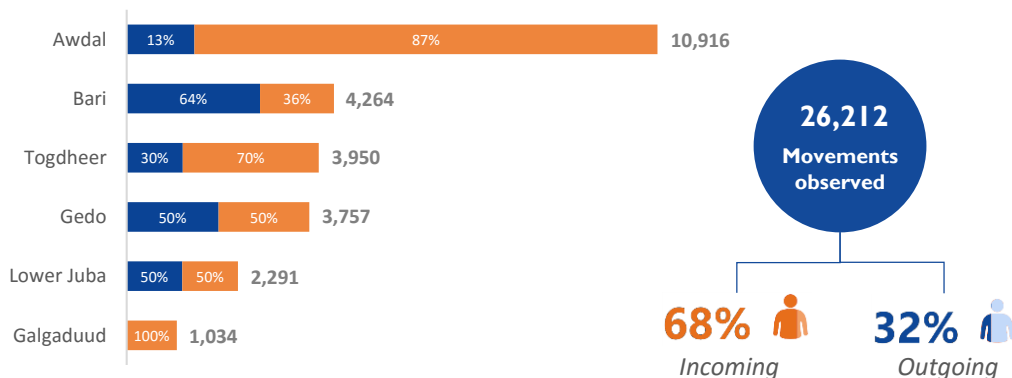


CROSS BORDER MOVEMENTS – SOMALIA

SEPTEMBER 2018

In September, a total of 26,212 movements were observed at Flow Monitoring Points. This represents a significant decrease in comparison with August when 34,219 movements were observed; this decrease is attributed to the closure of five FMPs due to budgetary constraints as well as the decrease of movements in Bossasso and, to a lesser extent, Buuhoodle. The great majority of flows identified (68%) were incoming against 32% outgoing, reaching levels comparable to July 2018. Like for the past months, Harirad Flow Monitoring Point (Awdal region at the border with Ethiopia) recorded the highest levels of incoming flows for September, while Bossaso continued to record the highest number of outgoing flows. Migrants identified were mostly Somali (55%), Ethiopian (35%), and Djiboutian (9%).

MOVEMENTS OBSERVED IN SEPTEMBER 2018 BY TYPE OF FLOW AND REGION

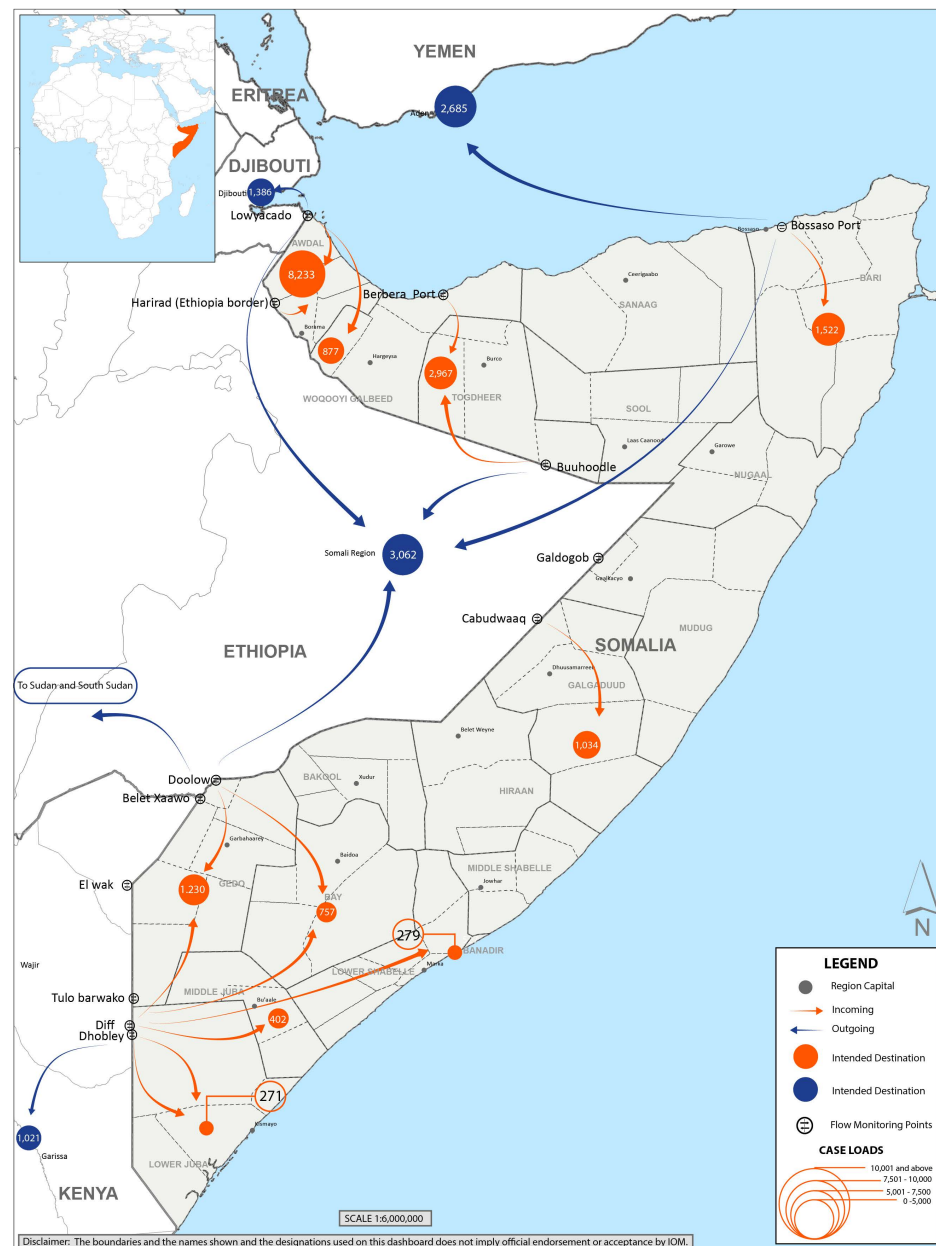
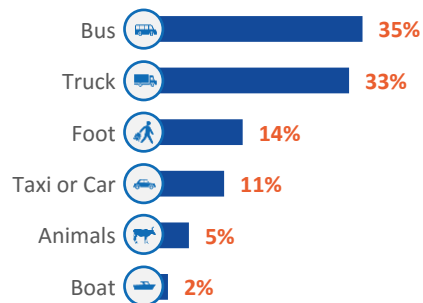


REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Voluntary 57% **Forced** 37% **Unknown** 6%

Reasons for Movement	%
Forced movement – Conflict	31%
Seasonal	23%
Economic Migration	15%
Tourism	11%
Short term local movement	9%
Unknown	6%
Forced movement – Natural Disaster	6%

TRANSPORTATION MODES

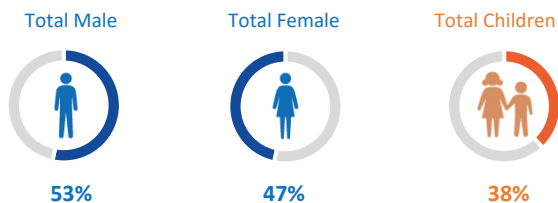


METHODOLOGY: The flow monitoring methodology aims to identify areas prone to internal, cross-border and regional migration. Mobility area assessments are conducted at the national level. DTM teams then collect information at the local level to identify key transit points. Enumerators collect data from 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	18%	29%
Male	20%	33%



VULNERABILITIES

A total of 10,899 vulnerabilities have been reported in September 2018. 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:

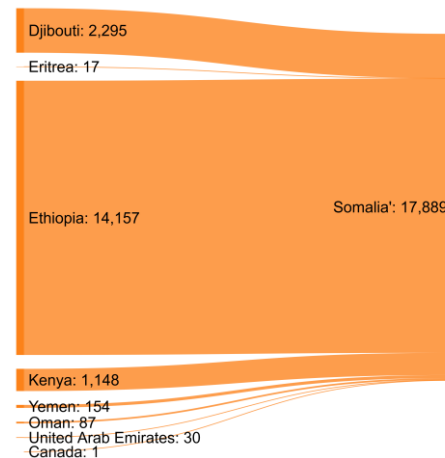
	Elderly (60+)	7%
	Unaccompanied children	9%
	Physical disability	5%
	Children under 5	13%
	Pregnant and Lactating Women	7%

DECLARED NATIONALITY OF PERSONS ON THE MOVE

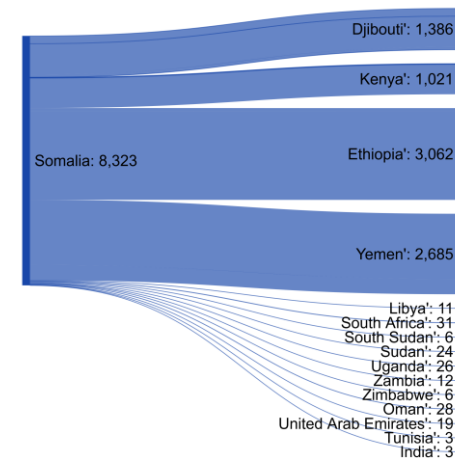


MAIN COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATION

INCOMING



OUTGOING



For the month of September 2018, a total of 17,889 movements have been observed as entering Somalia. The majority of incoming flows originated from Ethiopia (14,157 observations or 79%), Djibouti (2,295 or 13%), and Kenya (1,148 or 6%). Most of the incoming flows from Ethiopia are forced movements (51% due to conflict and 9% due to natural disasters). The constant high number of arrivals from Ethiopia is most likely due to the conflict currently affecting the Oromia and Somali regions of Ethiopia.

For the month of September 2018, a total of 8,323 movements have been observed as exiting Somalia. Main countries of intended destination for outgoing flows in September 2018 are Ethiopia (3,062 observations or 37%), Yemen (2,685 or 32%), Djibouti (1,386 or 17%), and Kenya (1,021 ind. or 12%). Seasonal movement was the most reported reason for migration into Ethiopia (60%), followed by economic migration (16%).