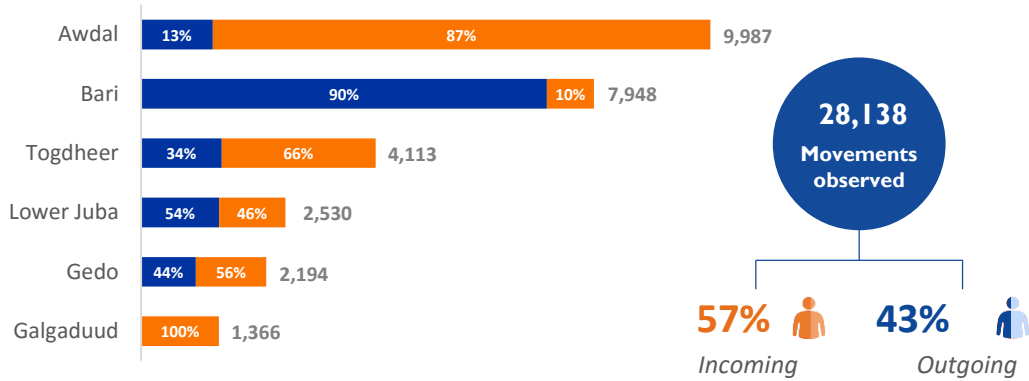


CROSS BORDER MOVEMENTS – SOMALIA

NOVEMBER 2018

In November, a total of 28,138 movements were observed at Flow Monitoring Points. This represents a slight decrease in comparison with October when 29,558 movements were observed. Specifically, five (5) of FMPs recorded a decrease in movements (Buuhoodle, Cabudwaaq, Dhobley, Dollow, and Lowyacado) while two FMPs (Bossaso and Harirad) saw an increase in movements. The majority of flows identified (57%) were incoming against 43% outgoing. Like for previous months, Harirad Flow Monitoring Point (Awdal region at the border with Ethiopia) recorded the highest levels of incoming flows for November, while Bossaso continued to record the highest number of outgoing flows. Migrants identified were mostly Somali (62%), Ethiopian (31%), Yemeni (4%), and Djiboutian (3%).

MOVEMENTS OBSERVED IN NOVEMBER 2018 BY TYPE OF FLOW AND REGION

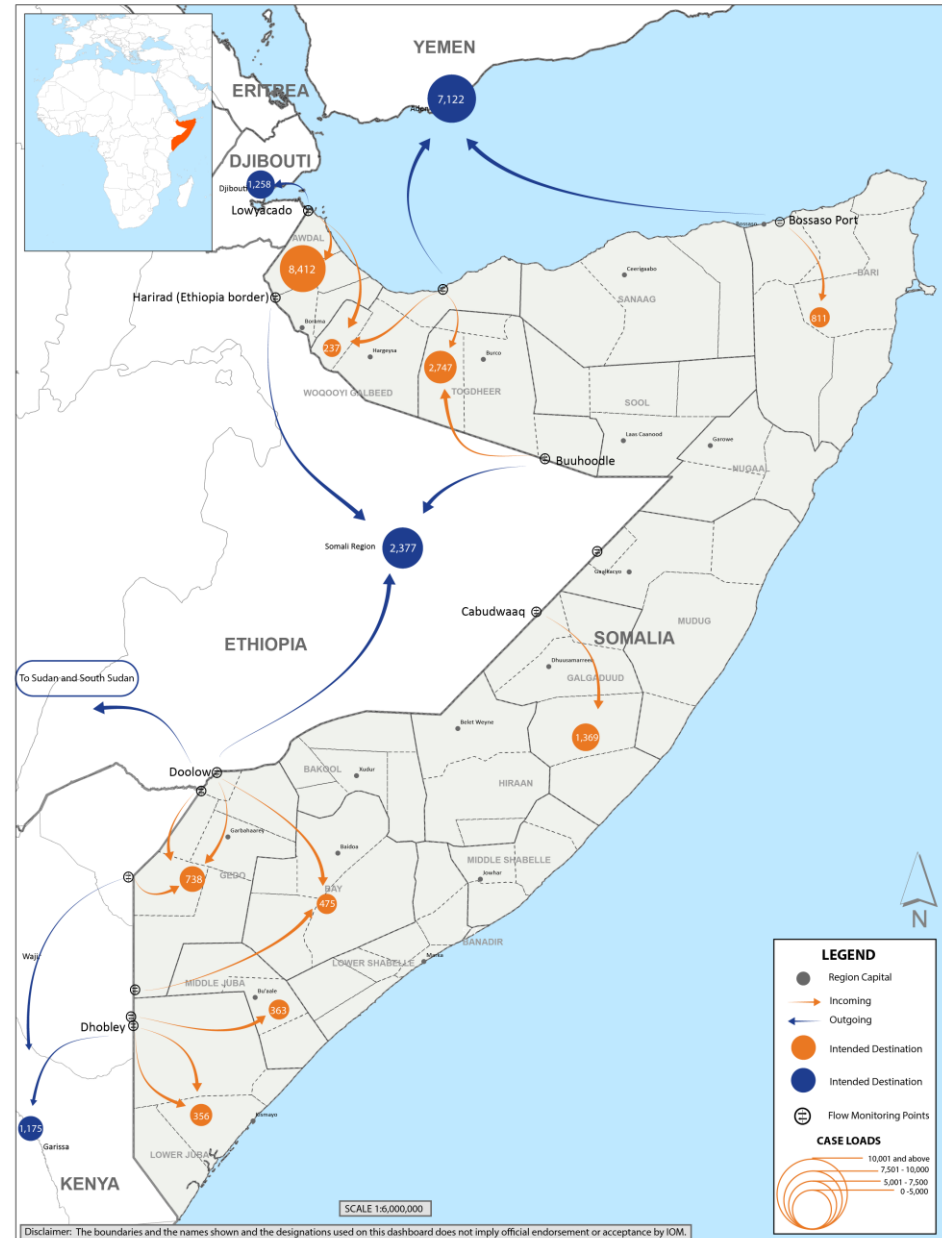
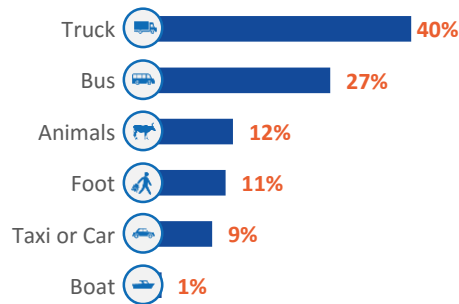


REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Voluntary 49% **Forced** 46% **Unknown** 5%

Reasons for Movement	%
Forced movement – Conflict	42%
Seasonal	18%
Economic Migration	18%
Short term local movement	8%
Tourism	5%
Unknown	5%
Forced movement – Natural Disaster	4%

TRANSPORTATION MODES

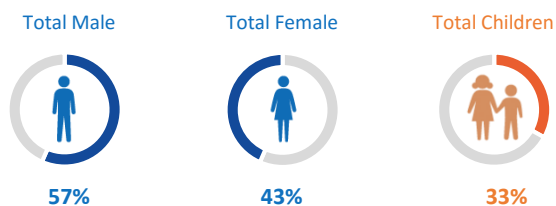


METHODOLOGY: The flow monitoring methodology aims to identify areas prone to internal, cross-border and regional migration. Mobility area assessments are conducted at the national level. DTM teams then collect information at the local level to identify key transit points. Enumerators collect data from 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	15%	29%
Male	18%	38%



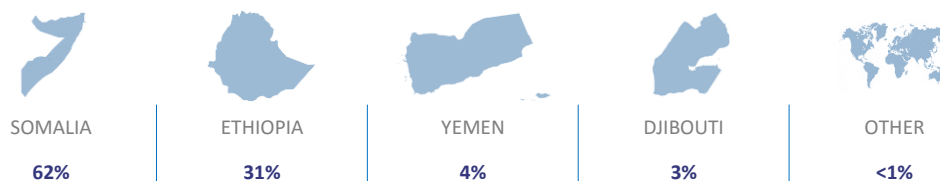
VULNERABILITIES

A total of 10,637 vulnerabilities have been reported in November 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:

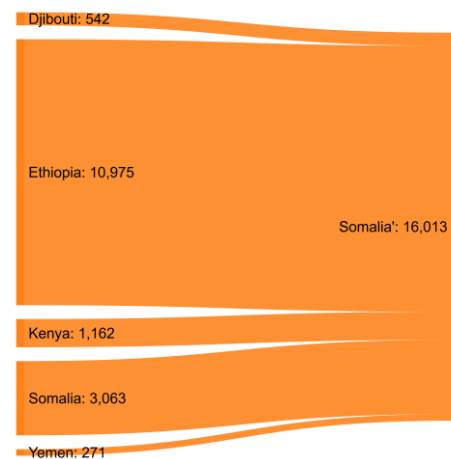
	Elderly (60+)	8%
	Unaccompanied children	10%
	Physical disability	5%
	Children under 5	8%
	Pregnant and Lactating Women	7%

DECLARED NATIONALITY OF PERSONS ON THE MOVE

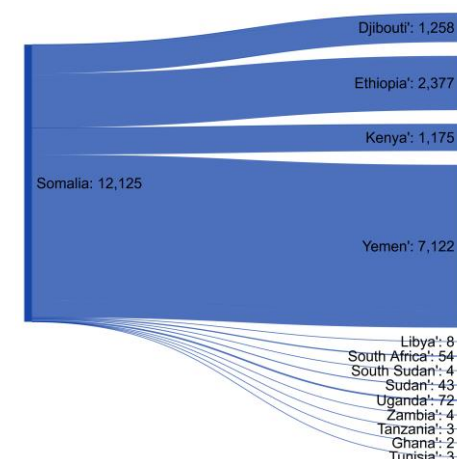


MAIN COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATION

INCOMING



OUTGOING



Incoming flows: For the month of November 2018, a total of 16,013 movements have been observed as entering Somalia. Incoming flows recorded originated from Ethiopia (10,975 observations or 69%), Kenya (1,162 or 7%), Djibouti (542 or 3%) and Yemen (271 or 2%). In addition, 3,063 of the movements observed (or 19%) 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 neighboring countries and shorter distances. Ethiopia remains the main country of origin for incoming flows, with most movements due to conflicts (63%); these movements are most likely due to the conflict currently affecting the Oromia and Somali regions of Ethiopia.

Outgoing flows: For the month of November 2018, a total of 12,125 movements have been observed as exiting Somalia. Main countries of intended destination for outgoing flows in November 2018 are Yemen (7,122 observations or 59% of all movements), Ethiopia (2,377 or 20%), Djibouti (1,258 or 10%), and Kenya (1,175 or 10%). The great majority of individuals intending to migrate to Yemen departed from Ethiopia (90%), which may explain the fact that conflict was the most reported reason for migration into Yemen (84%).