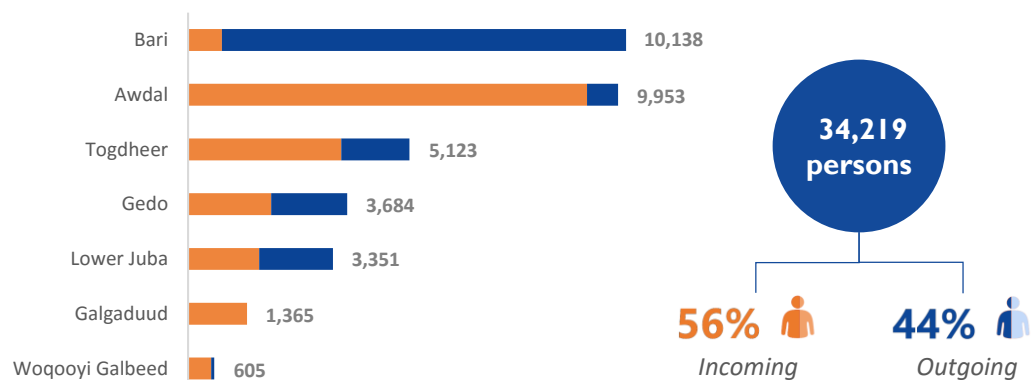


CROSS BORDER MOVEMENTS – SOMALIA

AUGUST 2018

In August, a total of 34,219 individuals were recorded at Flow Monitoring Points. This represents a slight decrease in comparison with July when 35,885 individuals were recorded. While the overall number of persons remained at similar levels, the percentage of inflows decreased in comparison with July (69% in July against 56% in August). Like in July, Harirad Flow Monitoring Point (Awdal region at the border with Ethiopia) continued to record the highest number of entries for August, while Bossaso continued to record the highest number of exits. Migrants identified were mostly Somali (51%), Ethiopian (39%), Djiboutian (6%), and Yemeni (3%). The increase in the number of Ethiopian migrants is most likely due to the conflict currently affecting the Oromia and Somali regions of Ethiopia.

INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED IN AUGUST 2018 BY TYPE OF FLOW AND REGION

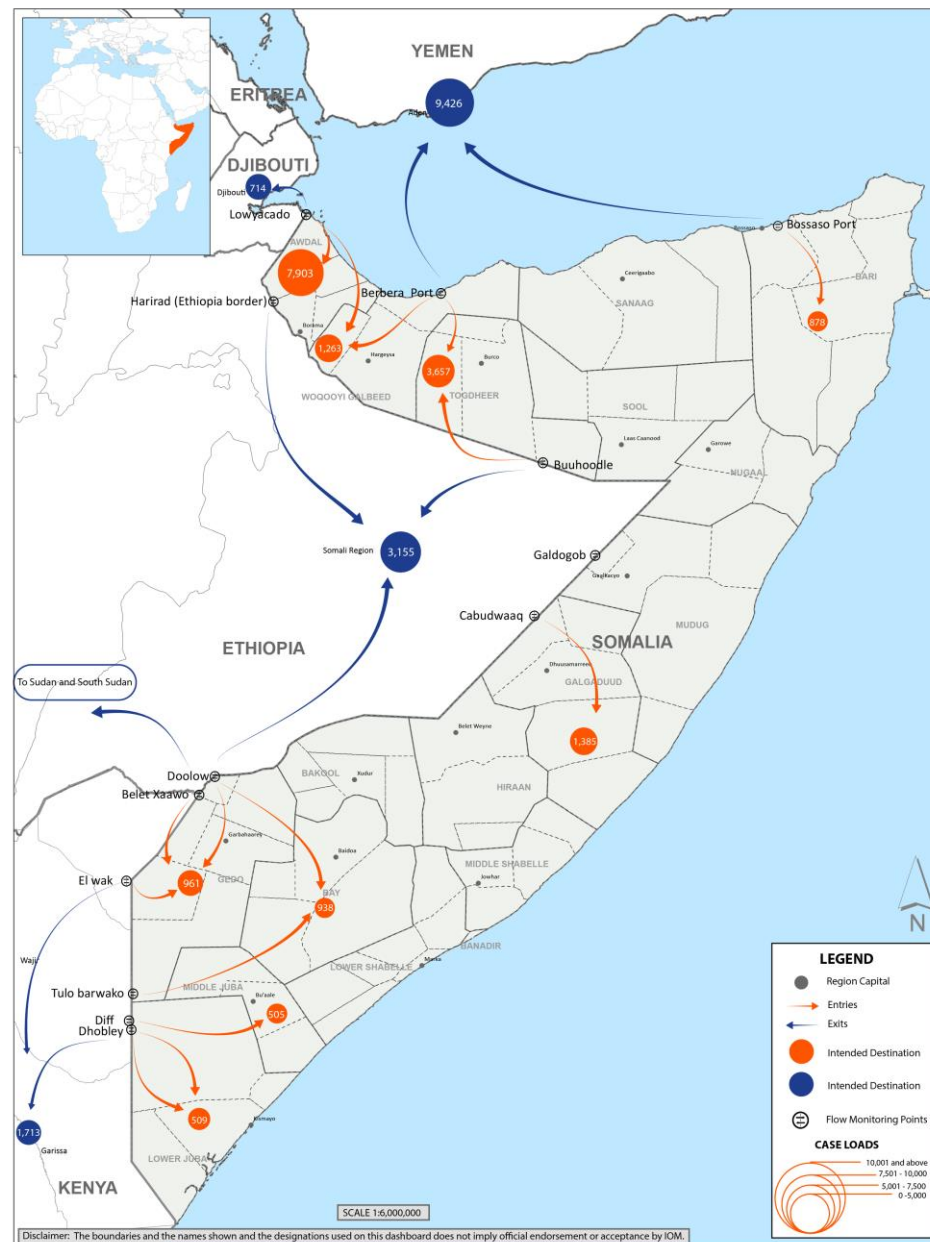
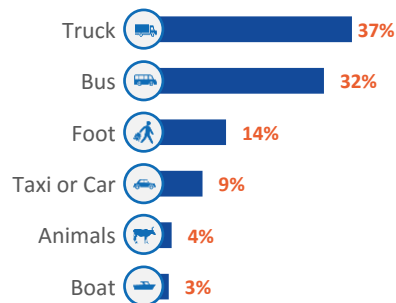


REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Voluntary 54% **Forced** 41% **Unknown** 5%

Reasons for Movement	%
Forced movement – Conflict	36%
Seasonal	21%
Economic Migration	17%
Short term local movement	10%
Tourism	7%
Unknown	5%
Forced movement – Natural Disaster	5%

TRANSPORTATION MODES

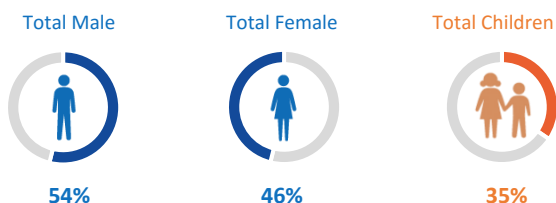


METHODOLOGY: The flow monitoring methodology aims to identify areas prone to internal, cross-border and regional migration. Mobility area assessments are conducted at the national level. DTM teams then collect information at the local level to identify key transit points. Enumerators collect data from 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	16%	30%
Male	18%	36%



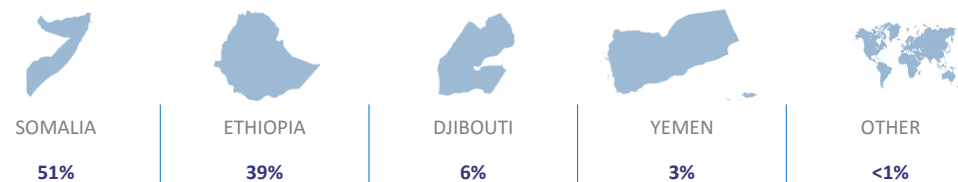
VULNERABILITIES

A total of 12,190 vulnerabilities has been reported in August 2018. Vulnerabilities may be overlapping, hence individuals may have more than one vulnerability.

The following percentages are calculated on the total number of persons observed for this month:

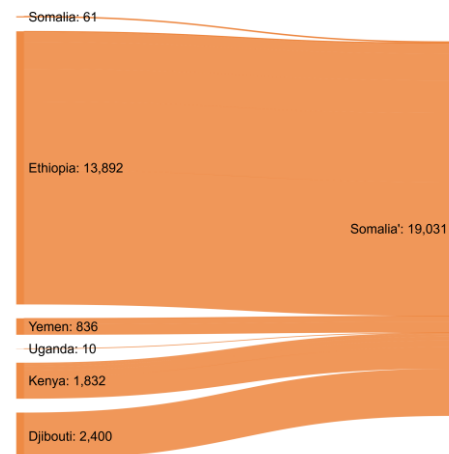
	Elderly (60+)	6%
	Unaccompanied children	5%
	Physical disability	7%
	Children under 5	11%
	Pregnant and Lactating Women	7%

DECLARED NATIONALITY OF PERSONS ON THE MOVE

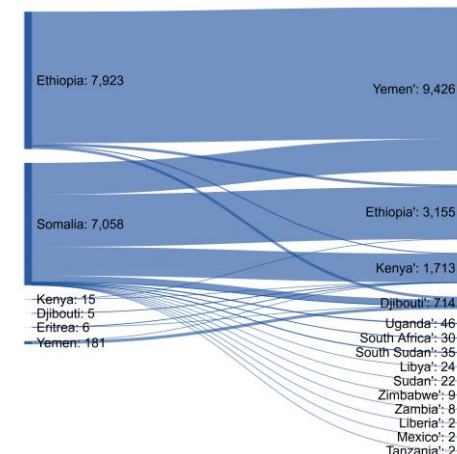


MAIN COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATION

INCOMING



OUTGOING



For the month of August 2018, the majority of individuals recorded as entering Somalia arrived from Ethiopia (13,892 individuals or 73%), Djibouti (2,400 ind. or 13%), Kenya (1832 ind. or 10%), and Yemen (836 ind. or 4%). The significant proportion of departure from Ethiopia is most likely linked to the ongoing conflict affecting the country, with nearly half of the individuals (49%) citing conflicts as the reason for their movement.

Main countries of intended destination for August 2018 are Yemen (9,426 individuals or 62%), Ethiopia (3,155 ind. or 21%), Kenya (1,713 ind. or 11%), and Djibouti (714 ind. or 5%). Individuals intending to travel to Yemen mainly cited conflicts (74%) and economic migration (25%) as reasons for their movement.