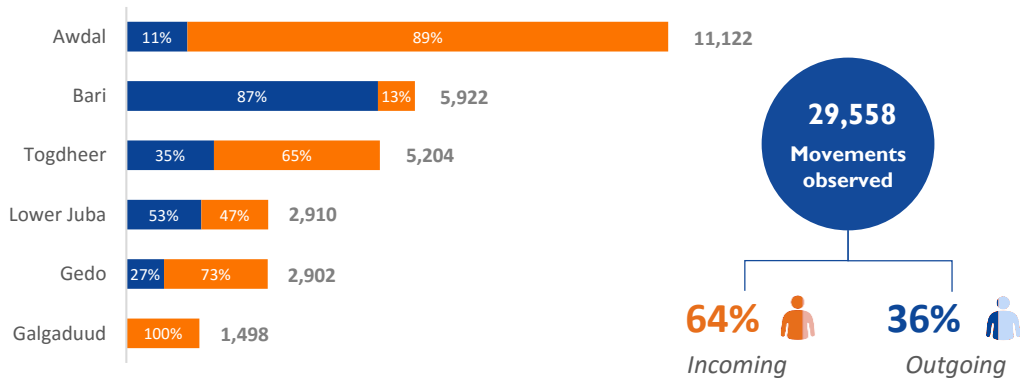


CROSS BORDER MOVEMENTS – SOMALIA

OCTOBER 2018

In October, a total of 29,558 movements were observed at Flow Monitoring Points. This represents a slight increase in comparison with September when 26,212 movements were observed. Specifically, five (5) of FMPs recorded an increase in movements (Bossaso, Buuhoodle, Harirad, Dhobley, and Cabudwaaq) while two FMPs (Doolow and Lowyacado) saw a decrease in movements. The great majority of flows identified (64%) were incoming against 36% outgoing. Like for previous months, Harirad Flow Monitoring Point (Awdal region at the border with Ethiopia) recorded the highest levels of incoming flows for October, while Bossaso continued to record the highest number of outgoing flows. Migrants identified were mostly Somali (63%), Ethiopian (30%), and Djiboutian (7%).

MOVEMENTS OBSERVED IN OCTOBER 2018 BY TYPE OF FLOW AND REGION

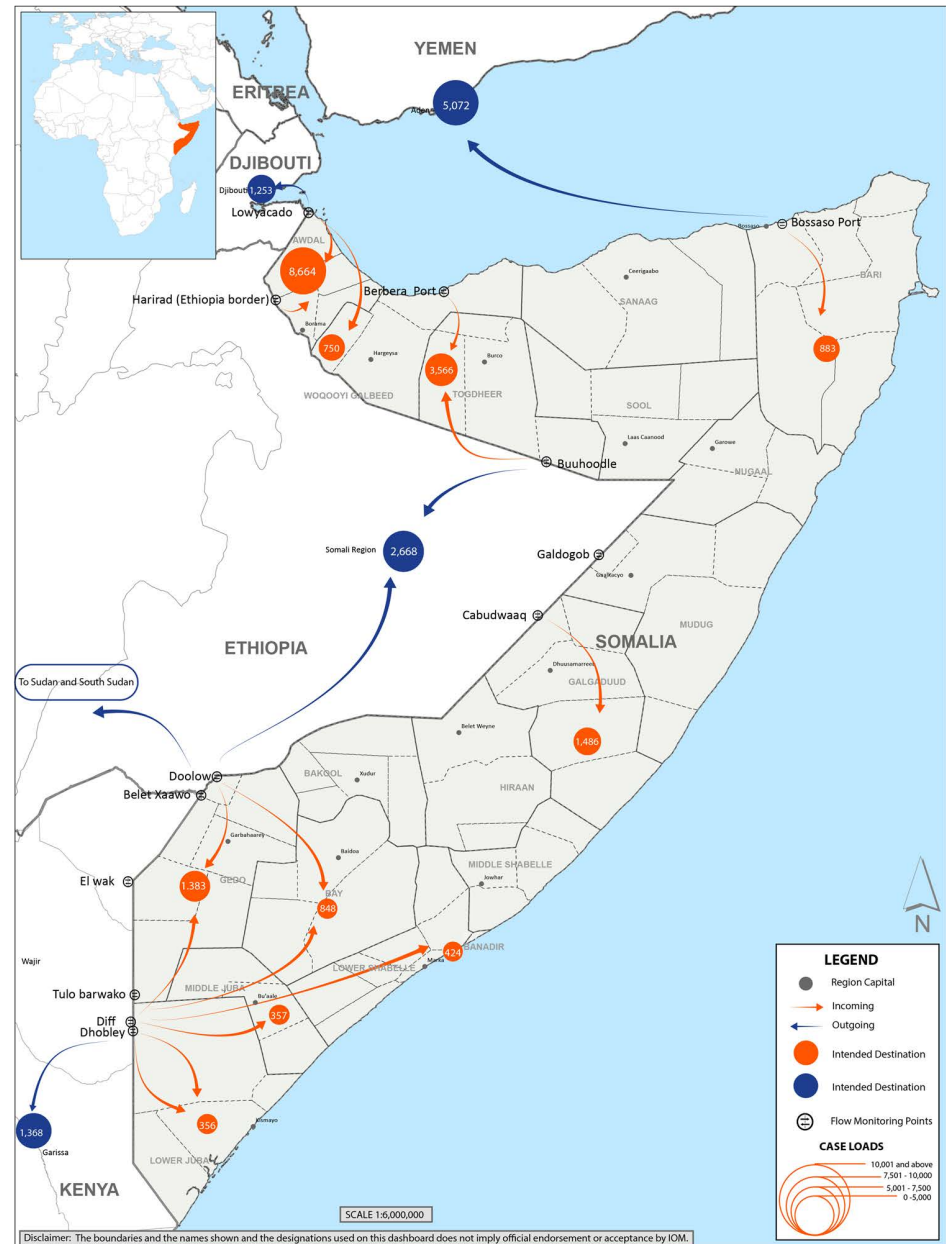
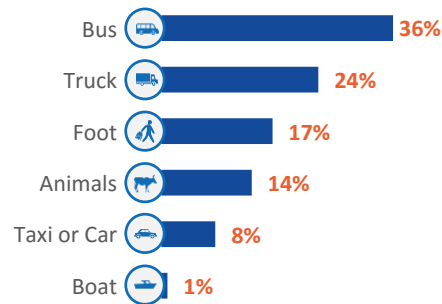


REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Voluntary 51% **Forced** 42% **Unknown** 7%

Reasons for Movement	%
Forced movement – Conflict	39%
Seasonal	21%
Economic Migration	12%
Short term local movement	9%
Tourism	9%
Unknown	7%
Forced movement – Natural Disaster	3%

TRANSPORTATION MODES

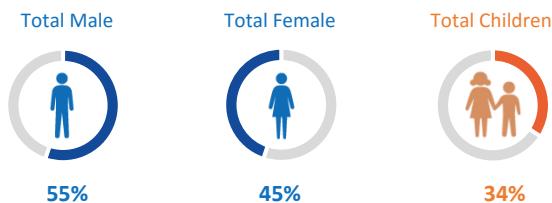


METHODOLOGY: The flow monitoring methodology aims to identify areas prone to internal, cross-border and regional migration. Mobility area assessments are conducted at the national level. DTM teams then collect information at the local level to identify key transit points. Enumerators collect data from 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%	29%
Male	18%	37%



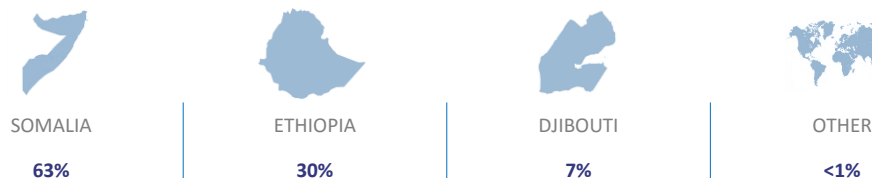
VULNERABILITIES

A total of 11,293 vulnerabilities have been reported in October 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:

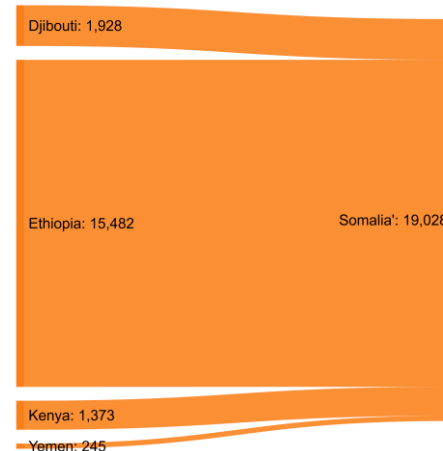
	Elderly (60+)	8%
	Unaccompanied children	7%
	Physical disability	6%
	Children under 5	11%
	Pregnant and Lactating Women	7%

DECLARED NATIONALITY OF PERSONS ON THE MOVE

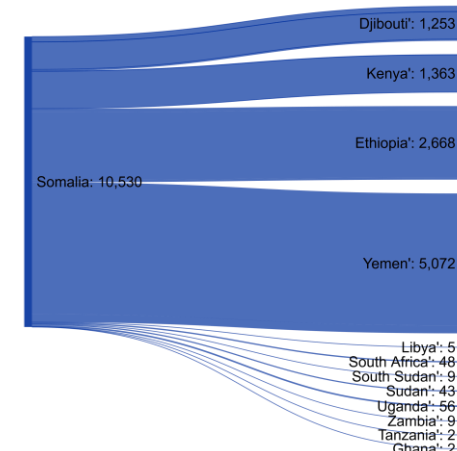


MAIN COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATION

INCOMING



OUTGOING



Incoming flows: For the month of October 2018, a total of 19,028 movements have been observed as entering Somalia. Incoming flows recorded originated from Ethiopia (15,482 observations or 81%), Djibouti (1,928 or 10%), Kenya (1,373 or 7%), and Yemen (245 or 1%). Most of the incoming flows from Ethiopia are forced movements, specifically due to conflicts (59%). Continued high levels of incoming movements from Ethiopia are most likely due to the conflict currently affecting the Oromia and Somali regions of Ethiopia.

Outgoing flows: For the month of October 2018, a total of 10,530 movements have been observed as exiting Somalia. Main countries of intended destination for outgoing flows in October 2018 are Yemen (5,072 observations or 48% of all movements), Ethiopia (2,668 or 25%), Kenya (1,363 or 13%), and Djibouti (1,253 or 12%). The great majority of individuals intending to migrate to Yemen are Ethiopian (94%), which may explain the fact that conflict was the most reported reason for migration into Yemen (80%), followed by economic migration (18%).