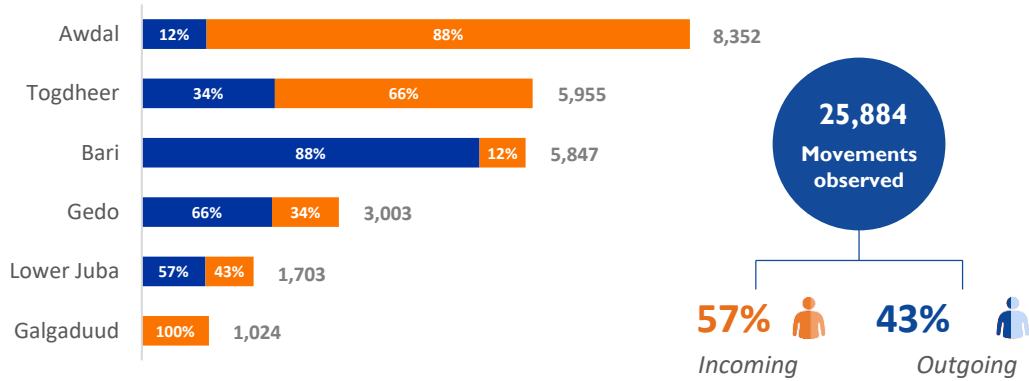


# CROSS BORDER MOVEMENTS – SOMALIA

DECEMBER 2018

In December, a total of 25,884 movements were observed at Flow Monitoring Points. This represents a slight decrease in comparison with November when 28,138 movements were observed. Specifically, five (5) of FMPs recorded a decrease in movements (Bossaso, Cabudwaaq, Dhobley, Harirad, and Lowyacado) while two FMPs (Buuhoodle and Dollow) saw an increase in movements. Like in November 2018, 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 December, while Bossaso continued to record the highest number of outgoing flows. Migrants identified were mostly Somali (62%), Ethiopian (34%), Djiboutian (3%), and Yemeni (1%).

## MOVEMENTS OBSERVED IN DECEMBER 2018 BY TYPE OF FLOW AND REGION

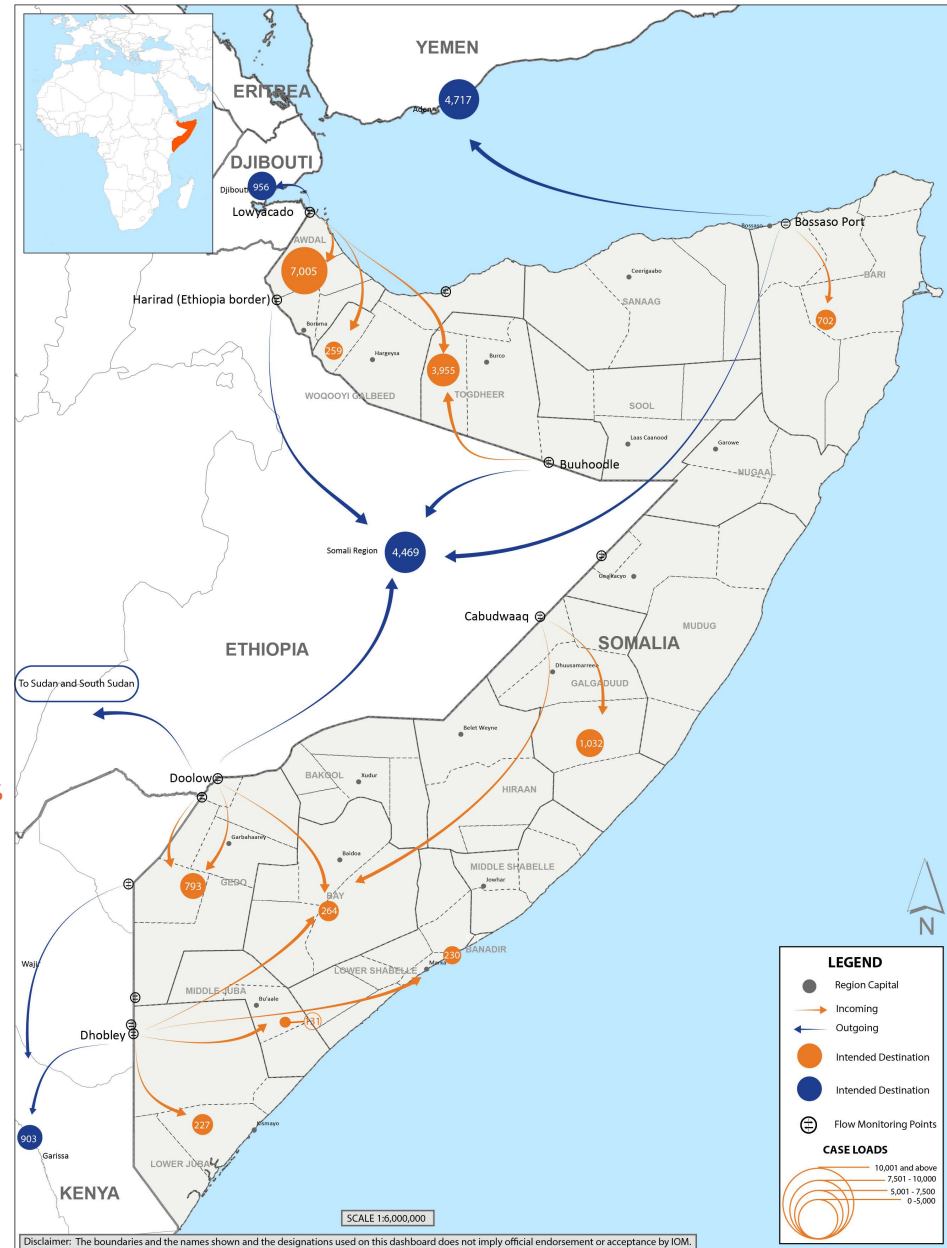
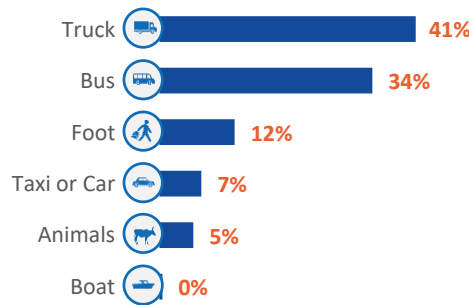


## REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Voluntary 52% Forced 39% Unknown 9%

Reasons for Movement	%
Forced movement – Conflict	32%
Seasonal	26%
Economic Migration	18%
Unknown	9%
Forced movement – Natural Disaster	6%
Short term local movement	5%
Tourism	4%

## TRANSPORTATION MODES

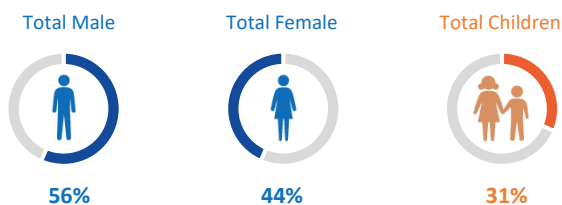


**METHODOLOGY:** The flow monitoring methodology aims to identify areas prone to internal, cross-border and regional migration. Mobility area assessments are conducted at the national level. DTM teams then collect information at the local level to identify key transit points. Enumerators collect data 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	14%	29%
Male	17%	39%



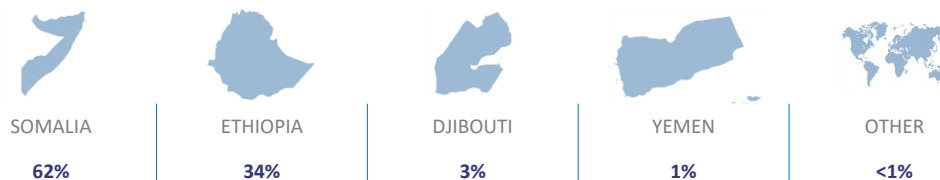
### VULNERABILITIES

A total of 9,024 vulnerabilities have been reported in December 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:

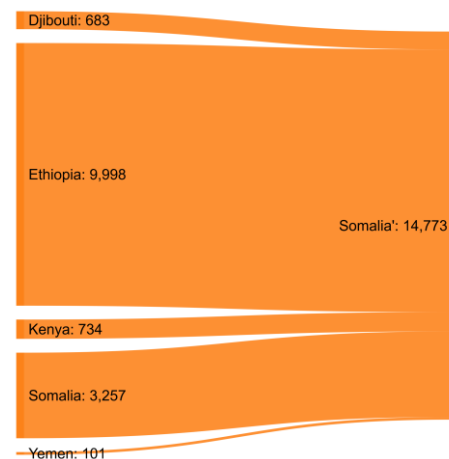
	Elderly (60+)	8%
	Unaccompanied children	7%
	Physical disability	4%
	Children under 5	9%
	Pregnant and Lactating Women	6%

### DECLARED NATIONALITY OF PERSONS ON THE MOVE

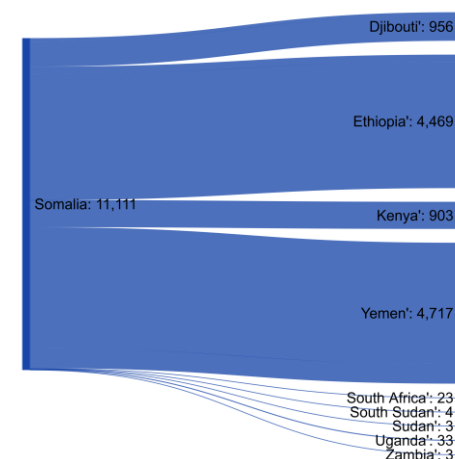


### MAIN COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATION

#### INCOMING



#### OUTGOING



**Incoming flows:** For the month of December 2018, a total of 14,773 movements have been observed as entering Somalia. Incoming flows recorded originated from Ethiopia (9,998 observations or 68%), Kenya (734 or 5%), Djibouti (683 or 5%) and Yemen (101 or 1%). In addition, 3,257 of the movements observed (or 22%) 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 (48%); these movements are most likely due to the conflict currently affecting the Oromia and Somali regions of Ethiopia.

**Outgoing flows:** For the month of December 2018, a total of 11,111 movements have been observed as exiting Somalia. Main countries of intended destination for outgoing flows in December 2018 are Yemen (4,717 observations or 42% of all movements), Ethiopia (4,469 or 40%), Djibouti (956 or 9%), and Kenya (903 or 8%). The great majority of individuals intending to migrate to Yemen departed from Ethiopia (86%); persons intending to travel to Yemen cited conflicts (82%) and economic migration (18%) as their reason for migration.