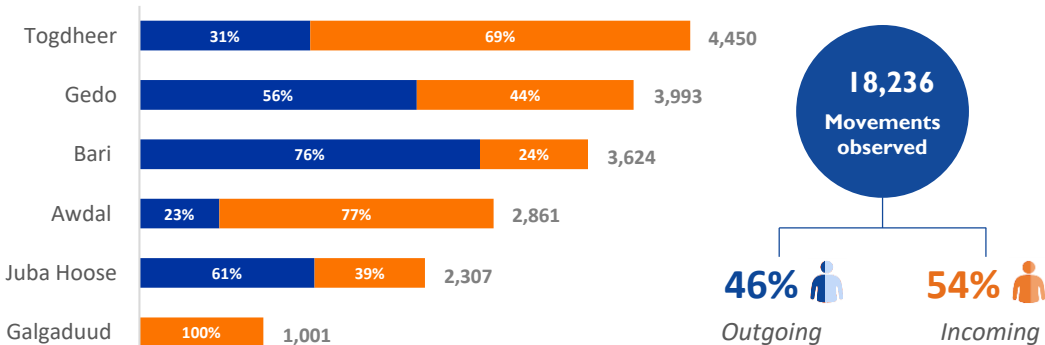


CROSS BORDER MOVEMENTS – SOMALIA

FEBRUARY 2019

In February 2019, a total of 18,236 movements were observed at Flow Monitoring Points. This represents a significant decrease in comparison with January 2019 when 23,396 movements were observed. Specifically, five FMPs recorded a decrease in movements (Bossaso, Buuhoodle, Cabudwaaq Harirad, and Lowyacado) while two FMPs (Dolloow and Dholey) saw an increase in movements. Decrease in movements observed this month is likely due to a relative stability and security improvements in the Somali region of Ethiopia, as well as increased interventions aimed at weakening trafficking and smuggling networks in northern Somalia. Similarly to January 2019, the majority of flows identified (54%) were incoming against 46% outgoing. Unlike for previous months, Buuhoodle Flow Monitoring Point (Togdheer region at the border with Ethiopia) recorded the highest levels of incoming flows for February, while Bossaso continued to record the highest number of outgoing flows. Migrants identified were mostly Somali (62%), Ethiopian (34%), and Djiboutian (3%).

MOVEMENTS OBSERVED IN FEBRUARY 2019 BY TYPE OF FLOW AND REGION

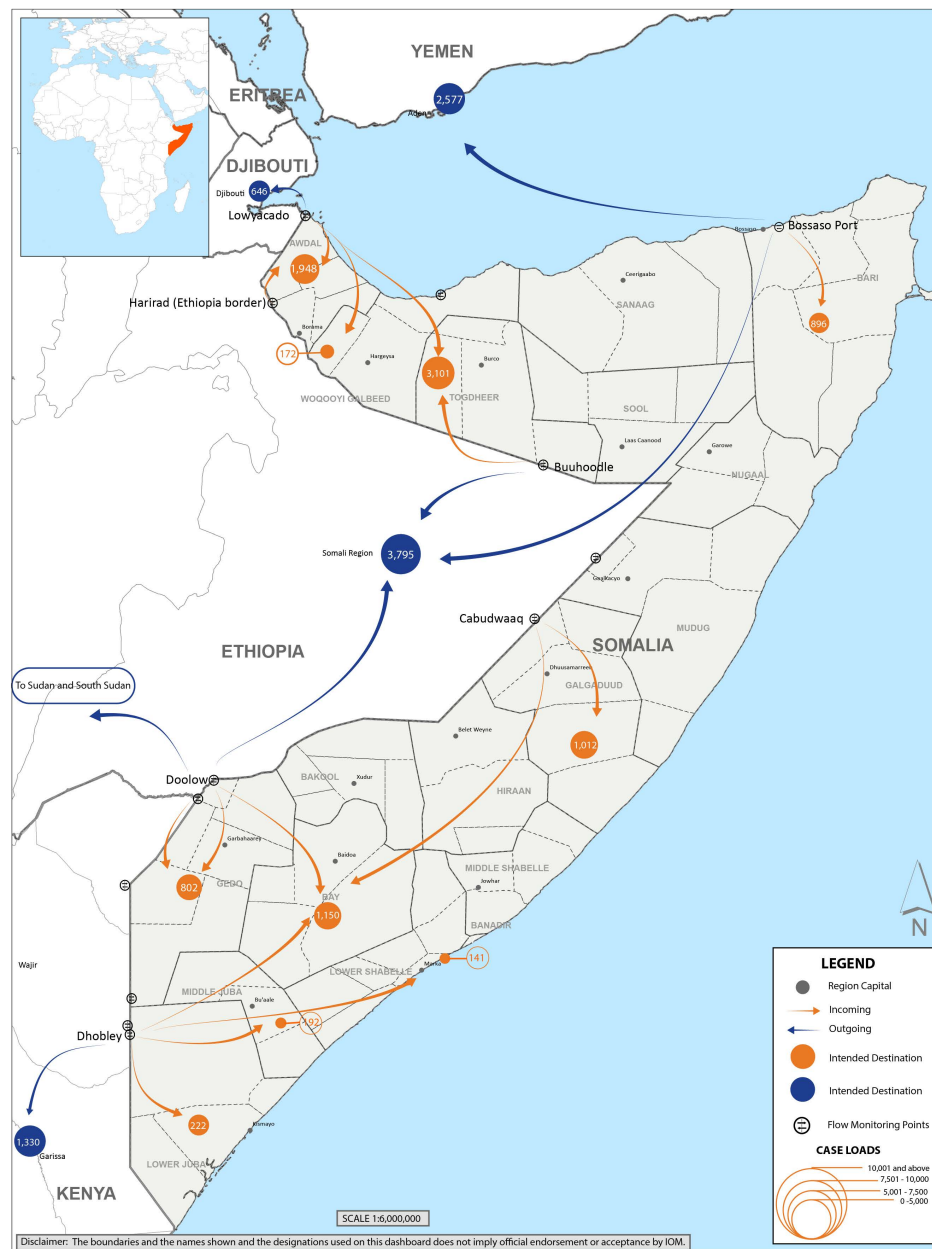
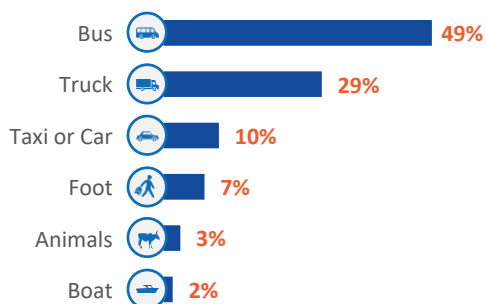


REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Voluntary: 59%, Forced: 32%, Unknown: 9%

Reasons for Movement	%
Seasonal	32%
Forced movement – Conflict	23%
Economic Migration	13%
Unknown	9%
Forced movement – Natural Disaster	9%
Short term local movement	8%
Tourism	7%

TRANSPORTATION MODES

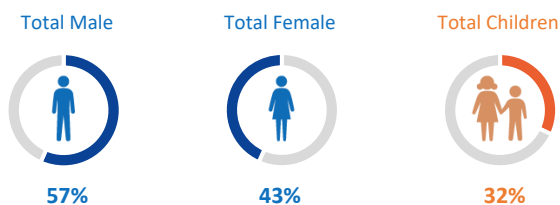


METHODOLOGY: The flow monitoring methodology aims to identify areas prone to internal, cross-border and regional migration. Mobility area assessments are conducted at the national level. DTM teams then collect information at the local level to identify key transit points. Enumerators collect data from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



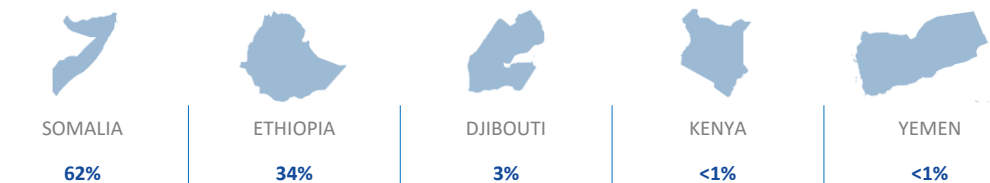
VULNERABILITIES

A total of 4,735 vulnerabilities have been reported in February 2019. 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:

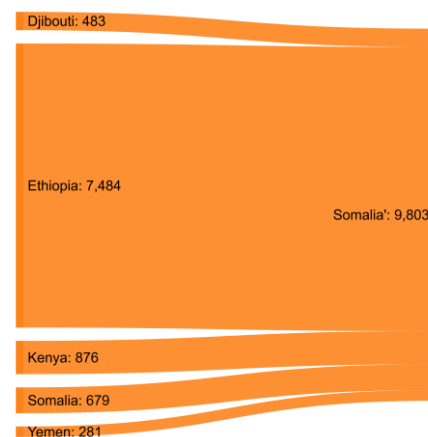
	Elderly (60+)	5%
	Unaccompanied children	4%
	Physical disability	3%
	Children under 5	8%
	Pregnant and Lactating Women	5%

DECLARED NATIONALITY OF PERSONS ON THE MOVE

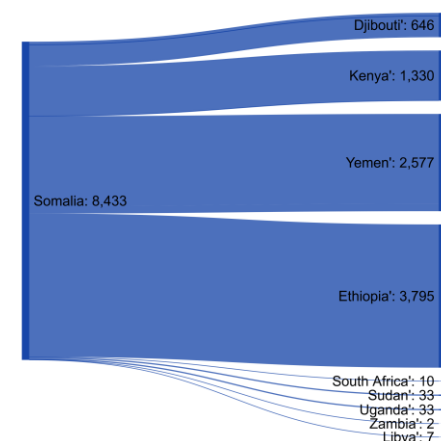


MAIN COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATION

INCOMING



OUTGOING



Incoming flows: For the month of February 2019, a total of 9,803 movements have been observed as entering Somalia. Incoming flows recorded originated from Ethiopia (7,484 observations or 76%), Kenya (876 or 9%), Djibouti (483 or 5%) and Yemen (281 or 3%). In addition, 679 of the movements observed (or 20%) 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 linked seasonal migration (42%) and conflicts (22%). This represents a change in comparison with previous months when conflicts in Ethiopia were the main reason for migration.

Outgoing flows: For the month of February 2019, a total of 8,433 movements have been observed as exiting Somalia. Main countries of intended destination for outgoing flows in February 2019 are Ethiopia (3,795 or 45%), Yemen (2,577 observations or 31% of all movements), Kenya (1,330 or 16%), and Djibouti (646 or 8%). All the individuals intending to migrate to Ethiopia departed from Somalia (3,795 individuals); the main reasons cited for migration to Ethiopia include seasonal migration (52%), natural disasters (14%), and conflicts (13%).