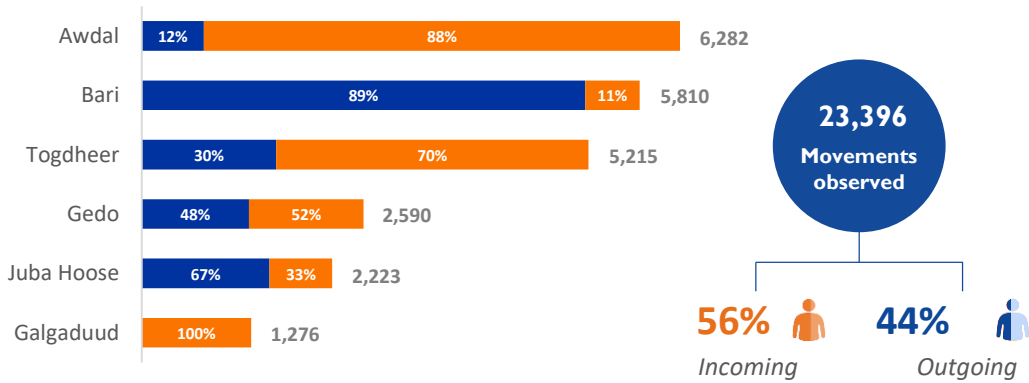


CROSS BORDER MOVEMENTS – SOMALIA

JANUARY 2019

In January 2019, a total of 23,396 movements were observed at Flow Monitoring Points. This represents a slight decrease in comparison with December 2018 when 25,884 movements were observed. Specifically, five (5) FMPs recorded a decrease in movements (Bossaso, Buuhoodle, Dollow Harirad, and Lowyacado) while two FMPs (Cabudwaaq and Dhobley) saw an increase in movements. Like in December 2018, the majority of flows identified (56%) were incoming against 44% outgoing. Like for previous months, Harirad Flow Monitoring Point (Awdal region at the border with Ethiopia) recorded the highest levels of incoming flows for January, while Bossaso continued to record the highest number of outgoing flows. Migrants identified were mostly Somali (60%), Ethiopian (38%), and Djiboutian (2%).

MOVEMENTS OBSERVED IN JANUARY 2019 BY TYPE OF FLOW AND REGION

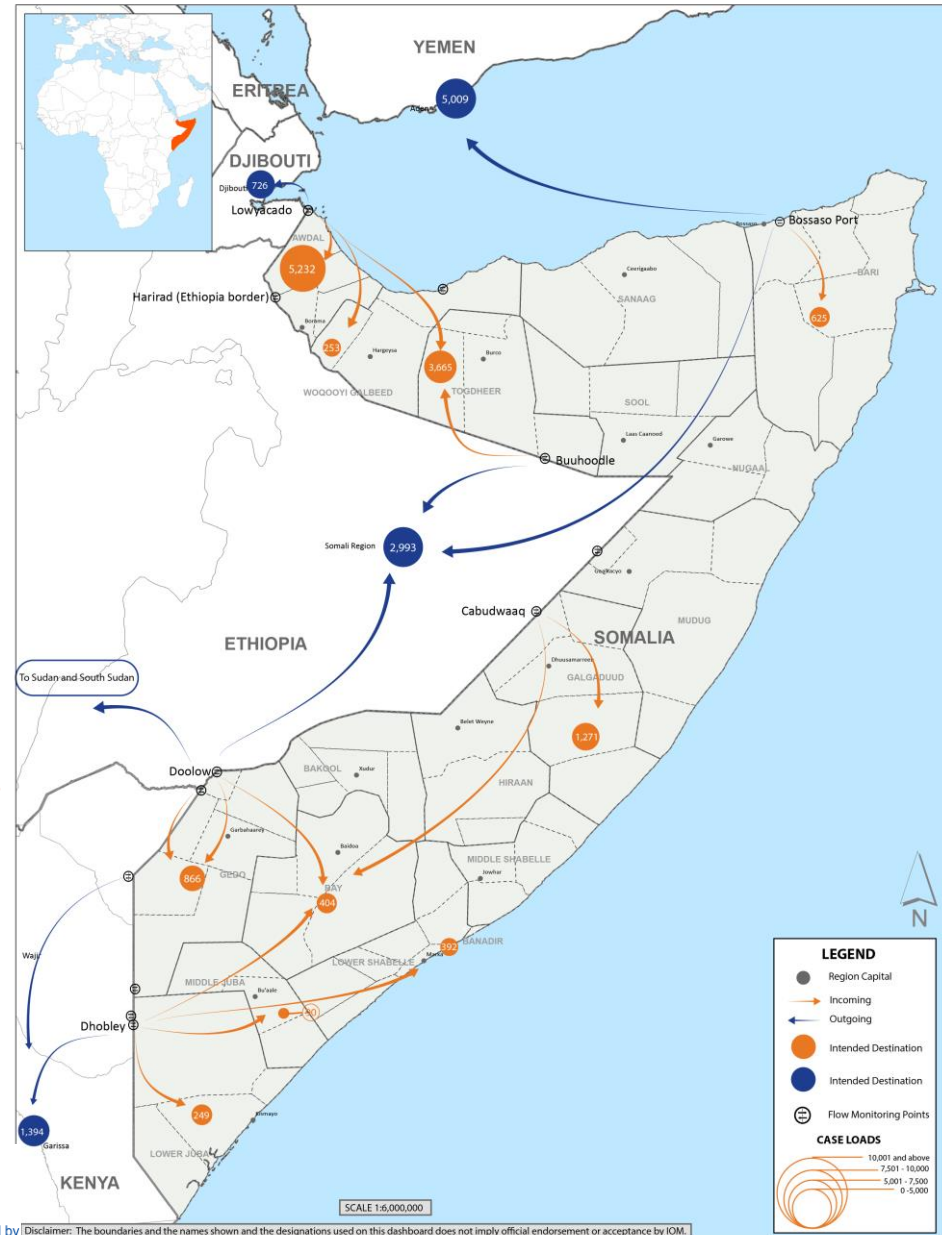
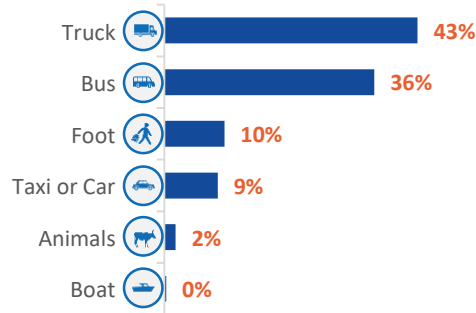


REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Voluntary 49% **Forced** 43% **Unknown** 8%

Reasons for Movement	%
Forced movement – Conflict	34%
Seasonal	24%
Economic Migration	12%
Forced movement – Natural Disaster	9%
Unknown	8%
Short term local movement	7%
Tourism	5%

TRANSPORTATION MODES

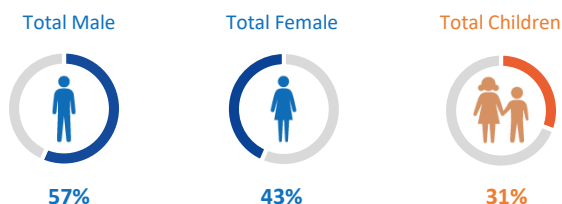


METHODOLOGY: The flow monitoring methodology aims to identify areas prone to internal, cross-border and regional migration. Mobility area assessments are conducted at the national level. DTM teams then collect information at the local level to identify key transit points. Enumerators collect data from 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	14%	30%
Male	17%	40%



VULNERABILITIES

A total of 7,416 vulnerabilities have been reported in January 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:

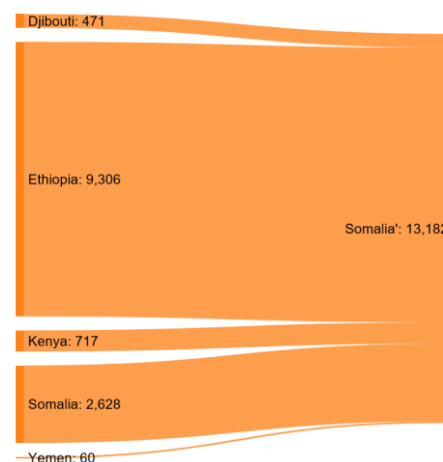
	Elderly (60+)	6%
	Unaccompanied children	6%
	Physical disability	4%
	Children under 5	9%
	Pregnant and Lactating Women	6%

DECLARED NATIONALITY OF PERSONS ON THE MOVE

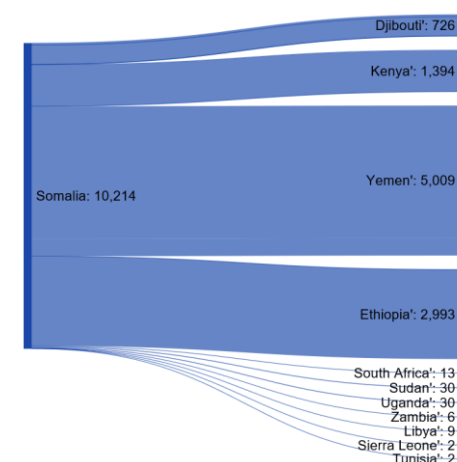


MAIN COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATION

INCOMING



OUTGOING



Incoming flows: For the month of January 2019, a total of 13,182 movements have been observed as entering Somalia. Incoming flows recorded originated from Ethiopia (9,306 observations or 71%), Kenya (717 or 5%), Djibouti (471 or 4%) and Yemen (60 or <1%). In addition, 2,628 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 due to conflicts (46%) and seasonal migration (26%); these movements are most likely due to the conflict currently affecting the Oromia and Somali regions of Ethiopia.

Outgoing flows: For the month of January 2019, a total of 10,214 movements have been observed as exiting Somalia. Main countries of intended destination for outgoing flows in January 2019 are Yemen (5,009 observations or 49% of all movements), Ethiopia (2,993 or 29%), Kenya (1,394 or 14%), and Djibouti (726 or 7%). The great majority of individuals intending to migrate to Yemen departed from Ethiopia (88%); nearly every person intending to travel to Yemen cited conflicts as their reason for migration (99%).