

CROSS BORDER MOVEMENTS – SOMALIA

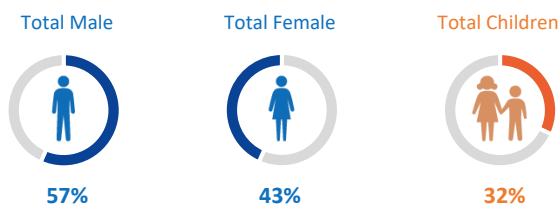
FEBRUARY 2019

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%



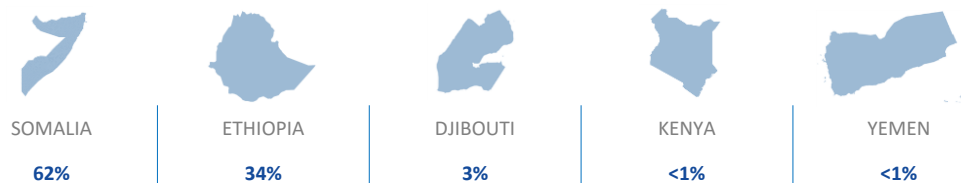
VULNERABILITIES

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:

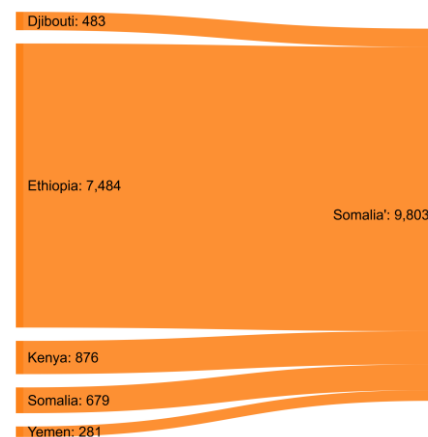
	Elderly (60+)	5%
	Unaccompanied children	4%
	Physical disability	3%
	Children under 5	8%
	Pregnant and Lactating Women	5%

DECLARED NATIONALITY OF PERSONS ON THE MOVE

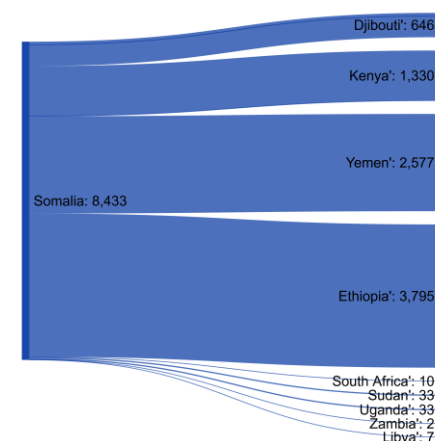


MAIN COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATION

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); the main reasons cited for migration to Ethiopia include seasonal migration (52%), natural disasters (14%), and conflicts (13%).