

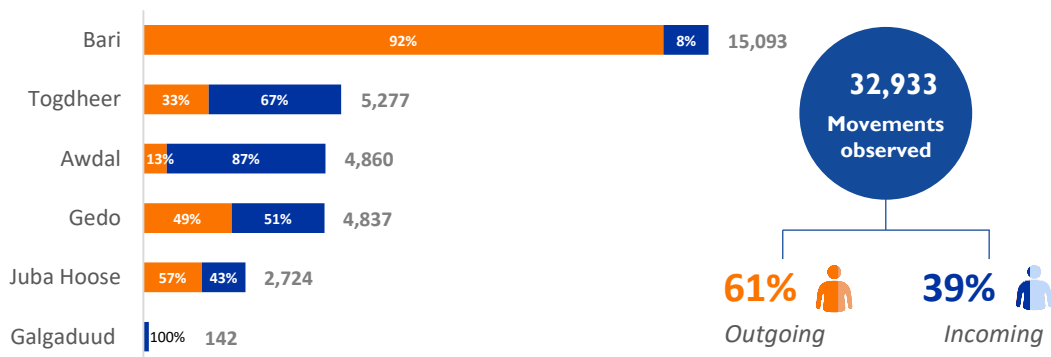
CROSS BORDER MOVEMENTS – SOMALIA

APRIL 2019

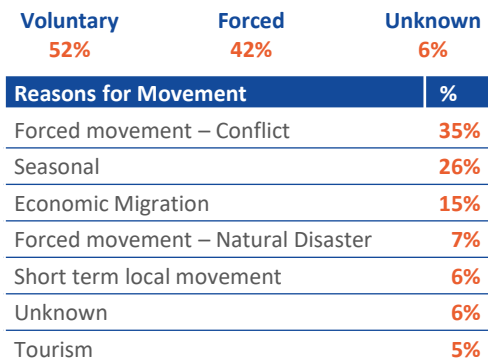
In April 2019, a total of 32,933 movements were observed at Flow Monitoring Points. This represents a significant increase (41%) in comparison with March 2019 when 23,407 movements were observed. While movements identified in each FMP remained at levels comparable to March 2019, a major increase in flows identified in Bossaso towards Yemen and the Arabian Peninsula led to this increase; this is linked to the perceived reduction in border controls and coast guard operations in the Arabian Peninsula during the month of Ramadan, as well as the conclusion of the anti-smuggling and anti-trafficking operation recently conducted by the Government of Puntland.

Unlike for previous months, the majority of flows identified (61%) were outgoing against 39% incoming. Like in March 2019, Buuhoodle Flow Monitoring Point (Ethiopian border) recorded the highest levels of incoming flows for April (28% of all incoming flows), while Bossaso continued to record the highest number of outgoing flows (69% of all outgoing flows). Migrants identified were mostly Ethiopian (54%), Somali (42%), and Djiboutian (4%).

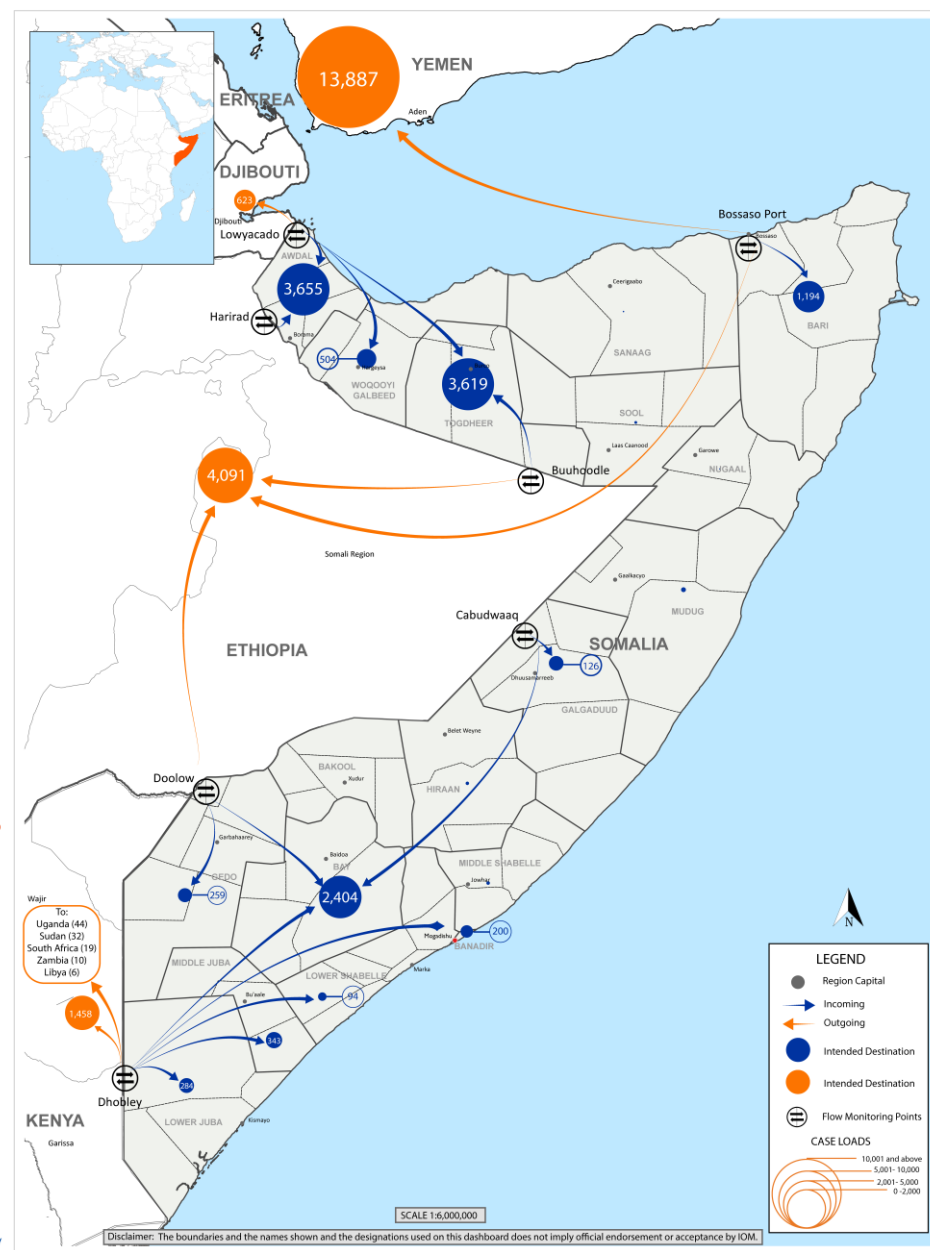
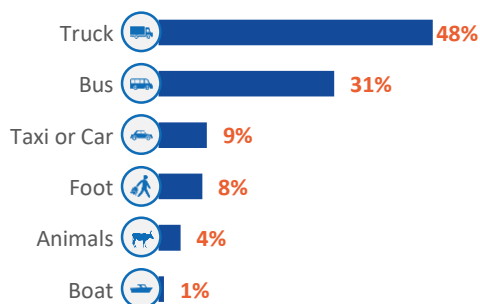
MOVEMENTS OBSERVED IN APRIL 2019 BY TYPE OF FLOW AND REGION



REASONS FOR MOVEMENT



TRANSPORTATION MODES

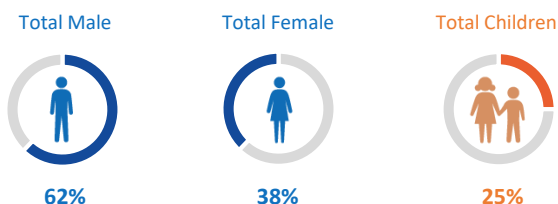


METHODOLOGY: The flow monitoring methodology aims to identify areas prone to internal, cross-border and regional migration. Mobility area assessments are conducted at the national level. DTM teams then collect information at the local level to identify key transit points. Enumerators collect data from 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	11%	27%
Male	14%	49%



VULNERABILITIES

A total of 5,810 vulnerabilities have been reported in April 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:

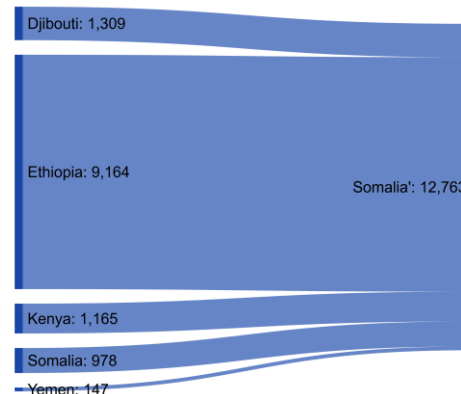
	Children under 5	6%
	Elderly (60+)	4%
	Pregnant and Lactating Women	4%
	Unaccompanied children	3%
	Physical disability	2%

DECLARED NATIONALITY OF PERSONS ON THE MOVE

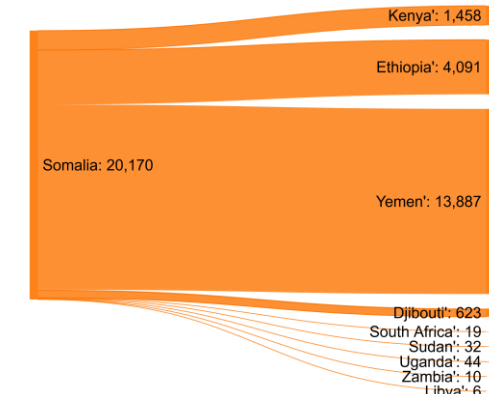


MAIN COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATION

INCOMING



OUTGOING



Incoming flows: For the month of April 2019, a total of 12,763 movements have been observed as entering Somalia. Incoming flows recorded originated from Ethiopia (9,164 observations or 72%), Djibouti (1,309 or 10%), Kenya (1,165 or 9%) and Yemen (147 or 1%). In addition, 978 of the movements observed (or 8%) 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; most movements originating from Ethiopia with an intended final destination in Somalia are linked to seasonal migration (44%), economic migration (22%), natural disasters (17%), and conflicts (7%).

Outgoing flows: For the month of April 2019, a total of 20,170 movements have been observed as exiting Somalia. Main countries of intended destination for outgoing flows in April 2019 are Yemen (13,887 or 69%), Ethiopia (4,091 observations or 20% of all movements), Kenya (1,458 or 7%), and Djibouti (623 or 3%). The great majority of individuals intending to migrate to Yemen departed from Ethiopia (13,755 individuals or 99%); the main reason cited for migration to Yemen is conflict (93%).