HIGHTLIGHTS

NUMBER OF COVID-19 CASES

12,271

NUMBER OF DEATHS

605

NUMBER OF RECOVERIES

4,973

Sea Ports

8 out of 8 open

Airports

12 out of 12 open

Border Crossing

0 out of 21 open
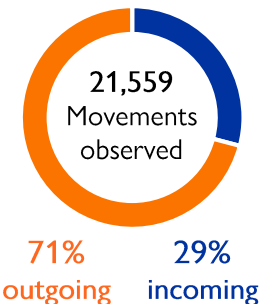
Isolation Centers

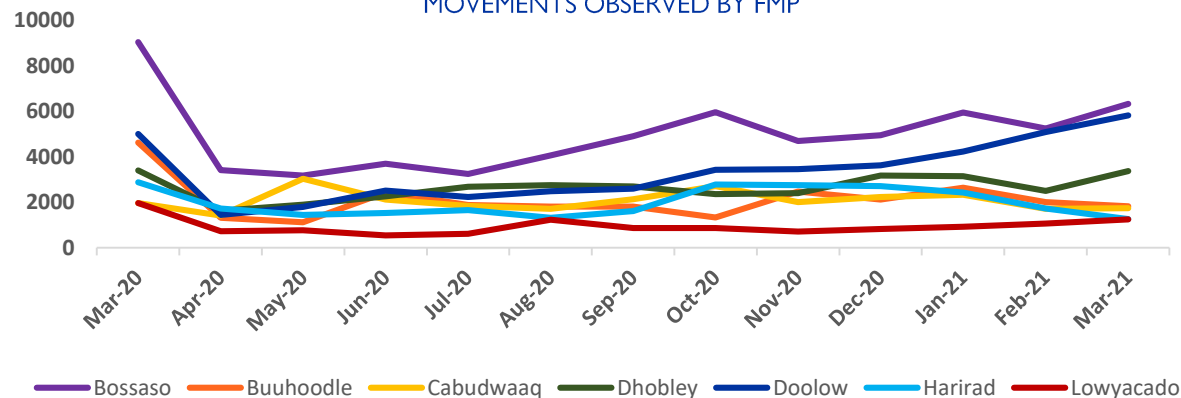14 available

OBSERVED MOVEMENTS – FLOW MONITORING

In March 2021, a total of **21,559** movements were observed at Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). This represents a decrease of **-25%** in comparison with March 2020 (prior to the COVID-19 pandemic) when **28,859** movements were observed.

Buuhoodle, Harirad, Lowyacado, Bossaso, Cabudwaaq and Dhobley FMPs recorded a decrease in movements between these two periods (-61%, -51%, -27%, -13%, -10%, -1% respectively). Doolow FMP recorded an increase in movements (16%).

Similar to March 2020, this month saw a majority of outgoing flows (71%) against incoming flows (29%). Bossaso, Dhobley, Doolow and Buuhoodle FMPs recorded the highest numbers of incoming flows (22%, 21%, 21% and 18% of all incoming flows respectively), while Bossaso, Doolow and Dhobley recorded the highest numbers of outgoing flows (32%, 29% and 13% of all outgoing flows respectively).

21,559 Movements observed

71% outgoing   29% incoming

MOVEMENTS OBSERVED BY FMP

Legend: Bossaso — Buuhoodle — Cabudwaaq — Dhobley — Doolow — Harirad — Lowyacado
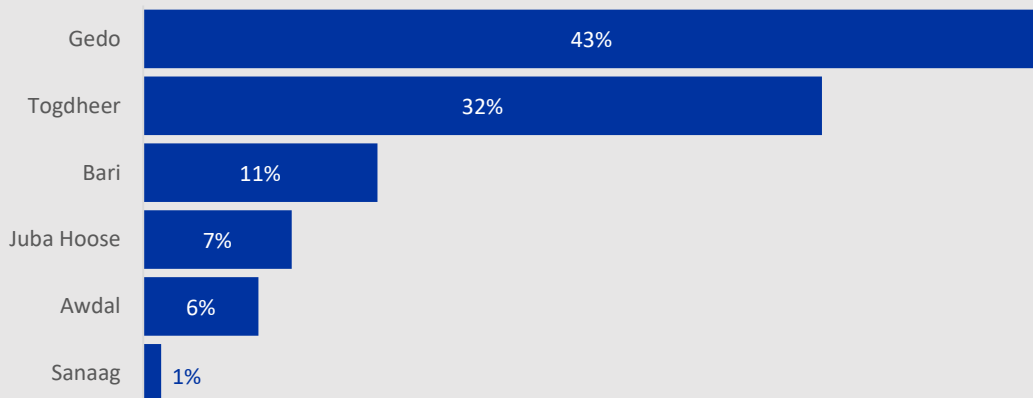
In March 2021, the FMR survey was modified to capture the distinctions between transiting locations and places of origin, transiting destinations and final destinations thus the incoming/outgoing flows of March 2021 may not be directly comparable with the previous weeks.

*Information as available on 04/10/2021.
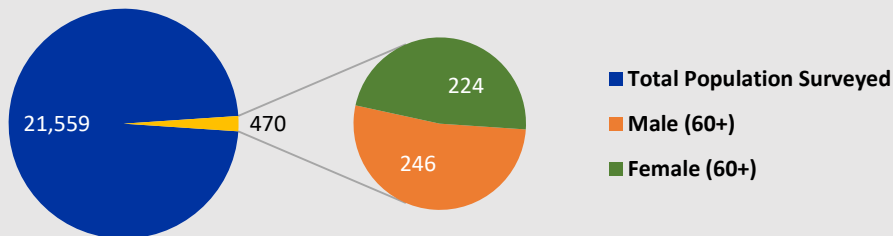Sources: Federal Government of Somalia, UN OCHA and WHO

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🦠 COVID-19 MONITORING 🦠

PREVALENCE OF CHRONIC DISEASES PER REGION OF FMP

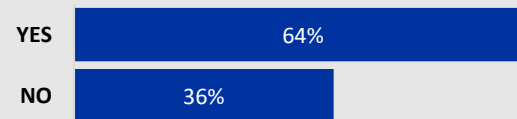| Region	Percentage
Gedo	43%
Togdheer	32%
Bari	11%
Juba Hoose	7%
Awdal	6%
Sanaag	1%

SUMMARY AND OVERVIEW

In March 2021, 1,635 instances of chronic diseases were self-reported. Importantly, a migrant may present more than one chronic disease.

Of the self-reported conditions: chronic respiratory diseases 38%, hypertension 25%, diabetes represented 24%, immunity deficiency 8%, cardiovascular diseases 5%. Migrants reported the highest levels of chronic diseases in Gedo (43%) Togdheer (32%) and Bari (11%).

64% of the people interviewed were aware of the COVID-19 pandemic. This is quite higher to February 2021 when 60% of the groups were aware about COVID-19. Interviewees who reported not knowing about COVID-19 were offered an awareness session by trained enumerators utilizing posters in Somali, Oromo, Amharic, Arabic and English.

MIGRANTS AGED 60 OR ABOVE (HIGH RISK POPULATION)

In total 470 out of 21,559 persons were 60+ years old, which is equivalent to 2%.

21,559 — 470

224
246

- ■ Total Population Surveyed
- ■ Male (60+)
- ■ Female (60+)

AWARENESS OF COVID-19 ACROSS ALL AGE GROUPS

	Percentage
YES	64%
NO	36%

* COVID-19 related data was collected between 1st to 31st March 2021 with revised Flow Monitoring Registry and Survey tools (see methodology section). Chronic diseases being monitored are: diabetes, cardiovascular disease, hypertension, cancer, chronic respiratory disease and immune deficiency.

COVID-19 MONITORING

KNOWLEDGE OF COVID-19 SYMPTOMS BY MIGRANTS BEING AWARE**

Symptom	Percentage
Fever	88%
Headache	66%
Cough	61%
Lost taste and smell	51%
Shortness, difficulty of breath	36%
Tired	32%
Chest pain	32%
Muscle pain	31%
Sore throat	23%
Lost of speech	17%
Conjonctivitis	10%
Rash of skin	10%
Diarrhea	6%
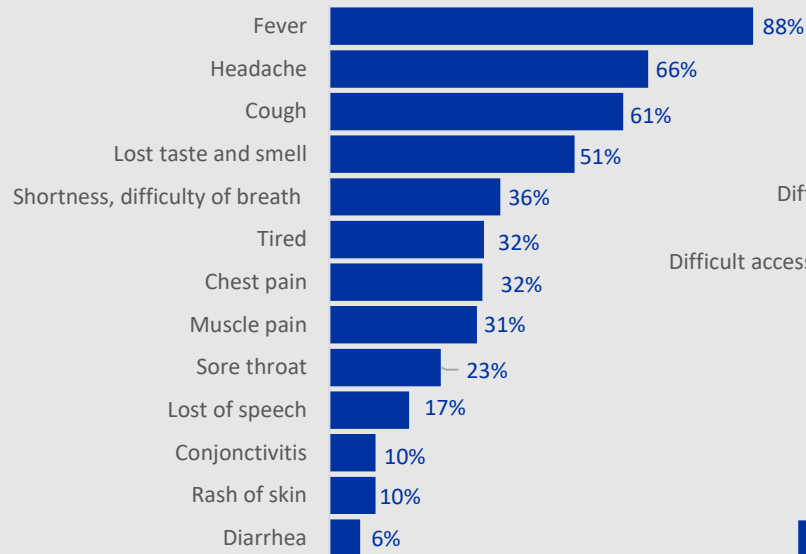
CHALLENGE ENCOUNTERED SINCE THE START OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC*

Challenge	Percentage
No challenges	35%
Difficulty with sending or receiving remittances from abroad	21%
Difficult access to basic services (food, water, etc)	21%
Difficult access to health care services	15%
Difficulty to continue with job or other economic / commercial activities	10%
Quality of my food has worsened as I can spend less money on food	9%
Difficult access to Personal Protective Equipment (Masks, Gloves, Sanitizers, Soaps)	8%
Discrimination / Stigmatizations	3%
Other	3%

DIFFICULTIES WITH SENDING OR RECEIVING REMITTANCES***

50%	46%	11%	7%
I lost my job or own business and could not send money to my family as I used to do in the past	Closure of banks or money trasnfer operators not letting us send money across borders	My family or friends lost job or own business and could not send money to me as they used to do in the past	Closure of borders prevent us sending money via friends or couriers

* Data from FMS which is based on a sample of 1,992 respondents of the total movements. Data should be interpreted with caution.
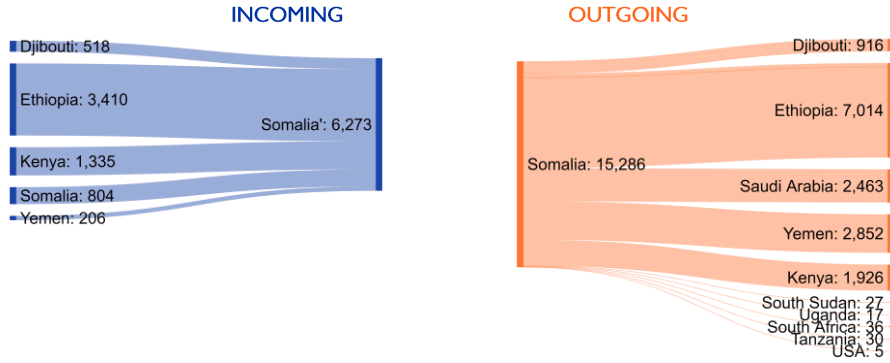** Data from FMS which is based on a sample of 1,708 respondents that declared being aware about the COVID-19 pandemic.
*** Data from FMS, sample of 421 respondents that declared facing difficulties with sending or receiving remittances from abroad.
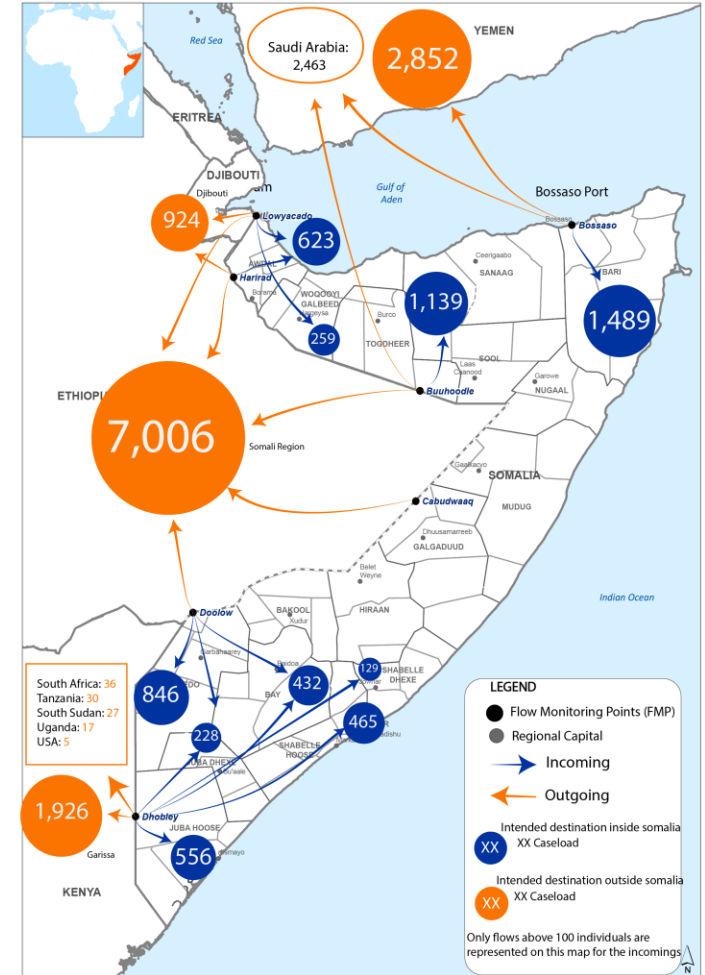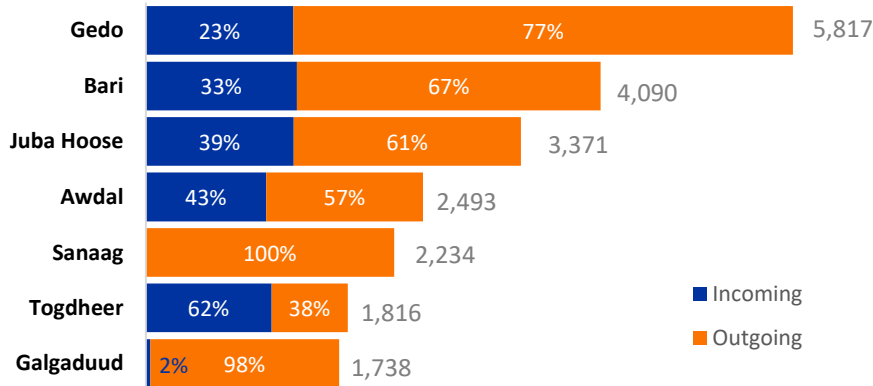
MOVEMENTS TRENDS

MAIN COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATION

INCOMING

Djibouti: 518
Ethiopia: 3,410
Kenya: 1,335
Somalia: 804
Yemen: 206
Somalia': 6,273

OUTGOING

Djibouti: 916
Ethiopia: 7,014
Somalia: 15,286
Saudi Arabia: 2,463
Yemen: 2,852
Kenya: 1,926
South Sudan: 27
Uganda: 17
South Africa: 36
Tanzania: 30
USA: 5

Incoming flows: recorded originated from Ethiopia (3,410 observations or 54%), Kenya (1,335 or 21%), Djibouti (518 or 8%), and Yemen (206 or 3%).

Outgoing flows: for the month of March 2021, a total of 15,286 movements were observed as exiting Somalia. Main countries of intended destination for outgoing flows are Ethiopia (7,006 or 46%), Yemen (2,852 or 19%), Saudi Arabia (2,463 or 16%), Kenya (1,926 or 13%), Djibouti (240 or 3%) and Others (115 or 0%).
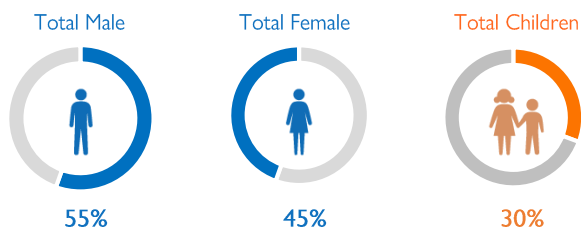
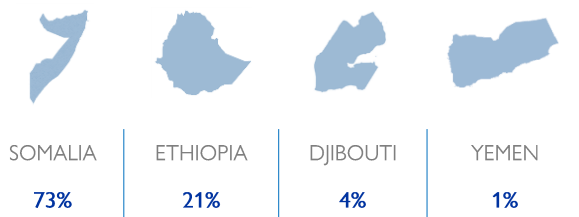### MOVEMENTS OBSERVED BY TYPE OF FLOW AND REGION

Region	Incoming	Outgoing	Total
Gedo	23%	77%	5,817
Bari	33%	67%	4,090
Juba Hoose	39%	61%	3,371
Awdal	43%	57%	2,493
Sanaag		100%	2,234
Togdheer	62%	38%	1,816
Galgaduud	2%	98%	1,738

■ Incoming
■ Outgoing

Map

Saudi Arabia: 2,463
2,852
924
623
259
1,139
1,489
7,006
2,852
1,926
846
432
129
228
465
556

South Africa: 36
Tanzania: 30
South Sudan: 27
Uganda: 17
USA: 5

LEGEND
● Flow Monitoring Points (FMP)
● Regional Capital
→ Incoming
→ Outgoing
Intended destination inside somalia
XX XX Caseload
Intended destination outside somalia
XX XX Caseload
Only flows above 100 individuals are represented on this map for the incomings

DISCLAIMER: This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

FOR MORE INFORMATION
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▣ http://www.globaldtm.info/somalia

MIGRATION PROFILES, REASONS AND LOGISTICS

AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION

	(0 – 17)	(18+)
Female	14%	30%
Male	16%	40%

Total Male	Total Female	Total Children
55%	45%	30%

REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

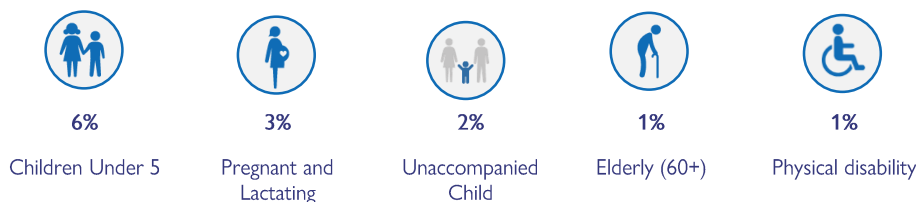| Voluntary	Forced	Unknown
66%	31%	3%

Reasons for Movement	%
Economic reasons	36%
Forced movement due to Natural Disaster	22%
Seasonal Migration (cattle, farming, harvesting)	13%
Return	7%
Forced movement due to Conflict	5%
Family reasons	5%
Forced movement due to food insecurity (hunger)	4%
Buy goods for personal consumption	3%
Other	3%
Health Care	1%
Education	0.5%
Travel to collect aid (food, cash or other items)	0.5%

TRANSPORTATION MODES

Mode	%
Bus	50%
Truck	28%
Taxi or Car	15%
Animals	2%
Boat	2%
Foot	2%

DECLARED NATIONALITY OF PERSONS ON THE MOVE

SOMALIA	ETHIOPIA	DJIBOUTI	YEMEN
73%	21%	4%	1%
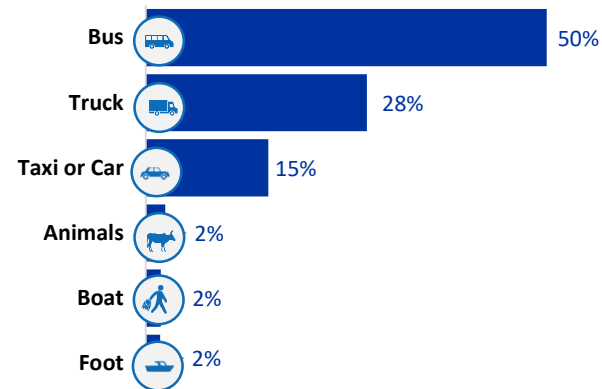
VULNERABILITIES

A total of 2,557 vulnerabilities were reported in March 2021. 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	Pregnant and Lactating	Unaccompanied Child	Elderly (60+)	Physical disability
6%	3%	2%	1%	1%

METHODOLOGY

The purpose of flow monitoring is to provide regular and updated information of the size and profile of population movements. The information and analysis provided by flow monitoring also aims to contribute to improved understanding of shortcomings and priorities in the provision of assistance along the displacement/migratory routes. Flow monitoring methodology consists of three basic steps:

- High Mobility Area/Location Assessments: aimed at mapping locations of high mobility to establish where to set up Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) through key informant interviews;

- **Flow Monitoring Registry (FMR):** aimed at capturing quantitative data about certain characteristics such as the volumes of migrants, their nationalities, sex and age disaggregated information, their origin, their planned destination and key vulnerabilities. This is collected by enumerators at the FMPs. Since March 22, 2020, the tool includes COVID-19 related indicators, such as awareness of COVID-19 and the prevalence of chronic diseases.

LIMITATIONS

Data collected for this exercise (from FMR and FMS) should be understood as indicative observations at FMPs. They represent only part of the total flows passing through Somalia. DTM Somalia has 7 cross border flow monitoring points, which is not exhaustive of all cross-border roads that migrants may use. In addition, although data is collected daily, it is collected only during peak hours. The spatial and temporal coverage of this data collection activity is therefore incomplete. However, it provides information on the situation at assessed points

- **Flow Monitoring Survey (FMS):** aimed at capturing qualitative information about the profiles of migrants, migration drivers and migrants' needs. This is done through interviews with a sample of migrants passing through the FMPs. Since September 1st , 2020, the tool includes COVID-19 related indicators, such as the challenged encountered since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Movement Categories:

- **Outgoing/Exiting Migrants**: migrants originating from and travelling out of the country where the FMP is located. Nationality is irrelevant.

- **Transiting Migrants**: migrants travelling through the country where the FMP is located, where both departure point, and the intended final destination, are not the country of FMP. Nationality is irrelevant.

- **Incoming Migrants**: both entering (non-nationals of the country with the FMP) and returning (nationals of the country with the FMP) migrants, where the intended destination is the country containing the FMP.

- **Internal Migrants**: where both the departure and the destination country are the country with the FMP. This includes circular migration.

and allows to make hypothesis on the overall situation. In addition, having collected flow monitoring data consistently in the past years, historical data offers the possibility to observe trends and make comparisons. Data on vulnerability is based on direct observation and should be understood as mainly indicative. FMS data is based on a sample of the total movements observed and therefore it should be interpreted with caution.

German humanitarian assistance
DEUTSCHE HUMANITÄRE HILFE

EU-IOM
Joint Initiative for
Migrant Protection
and Reintegration

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