CROSS BORDER MOVEMENTS – SOMALIA

MAY 2020

HIGHTLIGHTS

NUMBER OF COVID-19 CASES

2,146

NUMBER OF DEATHS

79

NUMBER OF RECOVERIES

406

Sea Ports

7 out of 8 open

Airports

0 out of 12 open

Border Crossing

0 out of 21 open

Isolation Centers

14 available

Emergency Operations Center

7 Centers Open

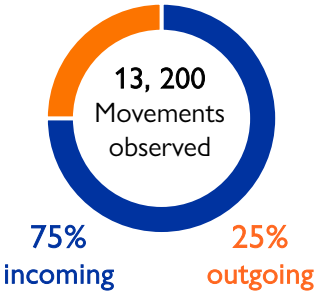
*Information as available on 4/6/2020.

Sources: Federal Government of Somalia, UN OCHA and WHO

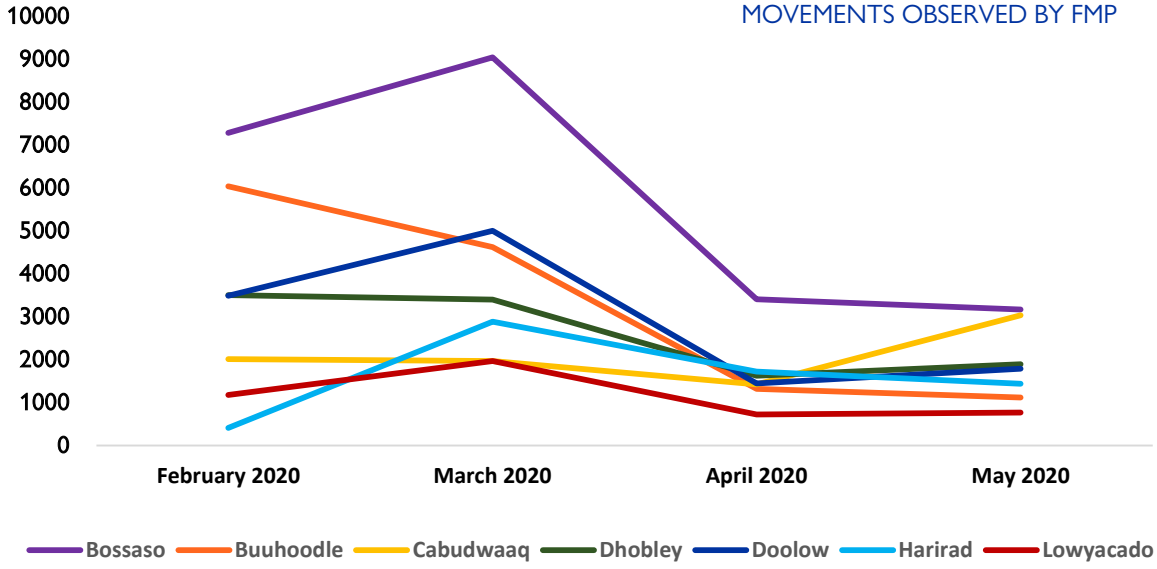
OBSERVED MOVEMENTS – FLOW MONITORING

In May 2020, a total of **13,200** movements were observed at Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). This represents a decrease of **45%** in comparison with May 2019 when **24,018** movements were observed. Between these two periods, five FMPs (Dhobley, Lowyacado, Buuhoodle, Bossaso and Doolow) recorded a decrease in movements while two FMPs (Cabudwaaq and Harirad) saw an increase in movements.

Like in April 2020, this month saw a majority of incoming flows (75%) against (25%) outgoing flows. Cabudwaaq Flow Monitoring Point recorded the highest levels of incoming flows (31% of all incoming flows), while Bossaso recorded the highest number of outgoing flows (39% of all outgoing flows).



MOVEMENTS OBSERVED BY FMP



IOM's DTM Flow Monitoring Activities in Somalia are supported by:

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF DENMARK
Danida

EU-IOM Joint Initiative for Migrant Protection and Reintegration

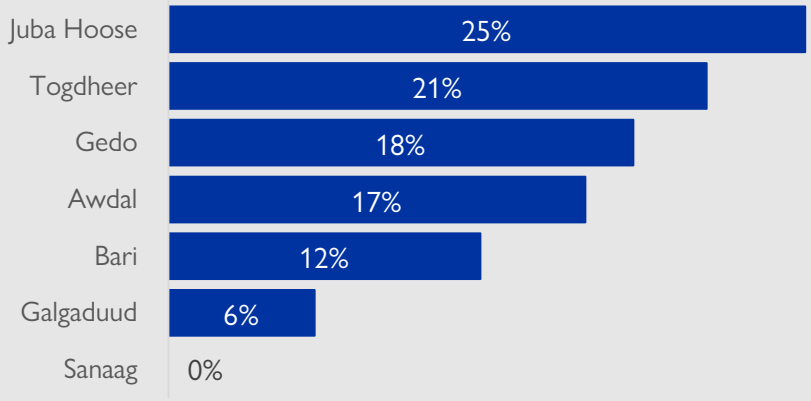
FOR MORE INFORMATION
iomsomaliadtm@iom.int
http://www.globaldtm.info/somalia

CROSS BORDER MOVEMENTS – SOMALIA

MAY 2020

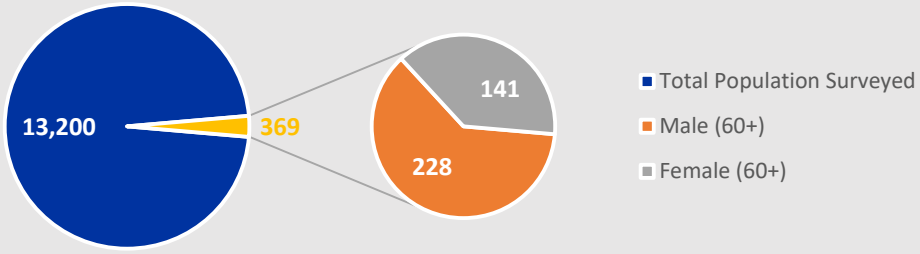
COVID-19 MONITORING

PREVALENCE OF CHRONIC DISEASES PER REGION OF FMP



MIGRANTS AGED 60 OR ABOVE (HIGH RISK POPULATION)

In total 369 out of 13,200 persons were 60+ years old, which is equivalent to 3%.



* COVID-19 related data was collected between 1st to 31ST May 2020 with a revised Flow Monitoring Registry tool (see methodology section). Chronic diseases being monitored are: diabetes, cardiovascular disease, hypertension, cancer, chronic respiratory disease and immune deficiency.

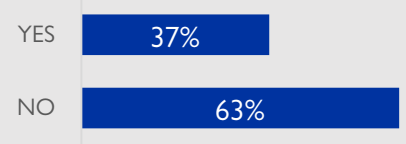
SUMMARY AND OVERVIEW

In May 2020, 790 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 represented 35%, hypertension 31%, diabetes 25%, cardiovascular diseases 4%, cancer 3% and immunity deficiency 3%. Migrants reported the highest levels of chronic diseases in Juba Hoose (25% of reported diseases), Togdheer (21%) and Gedo (18%).

37% of the groups interviewed were aware of the COVID-19 pandemic. This is a slight improvement from April 2020 when only 30% 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.

AWARENESS OF COVID-19 ACROSS ALL AGE GROUPS



IOM's DTM Flow Monitoring Activities in Somalia are supported by:

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF DENMARK
Danida

EU-IOM Joint Initiative for Migrant Protection and Reintegration

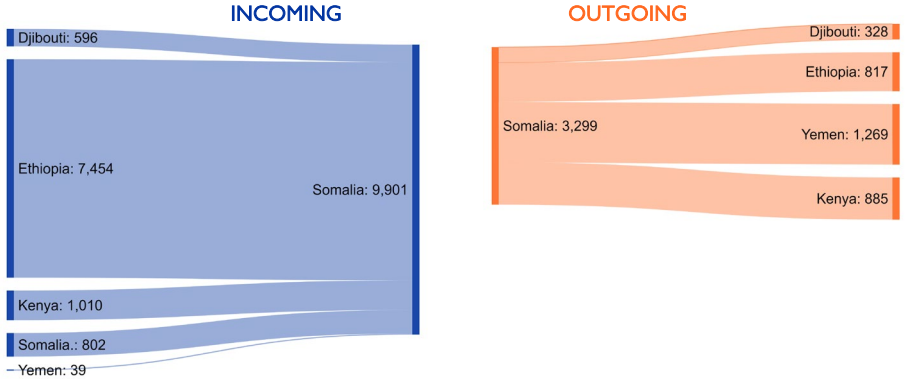
FOR MORE INFORMATION
iomsomaliadtm@iom.int
http://www.globaldtm.info/somalia

CROSS BORDER MOVEMENTS – SOMALIA

MAY 2020

MOVEMENTS TRENDS

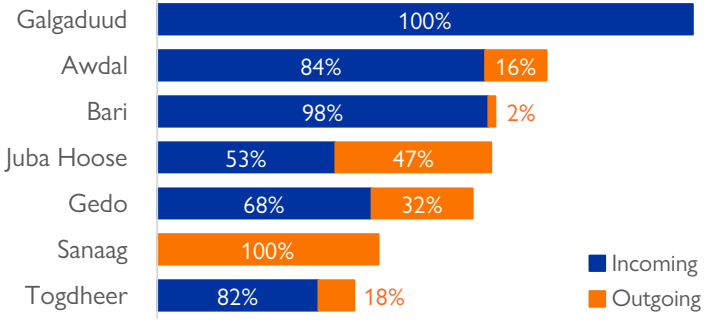
MAIN COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATION

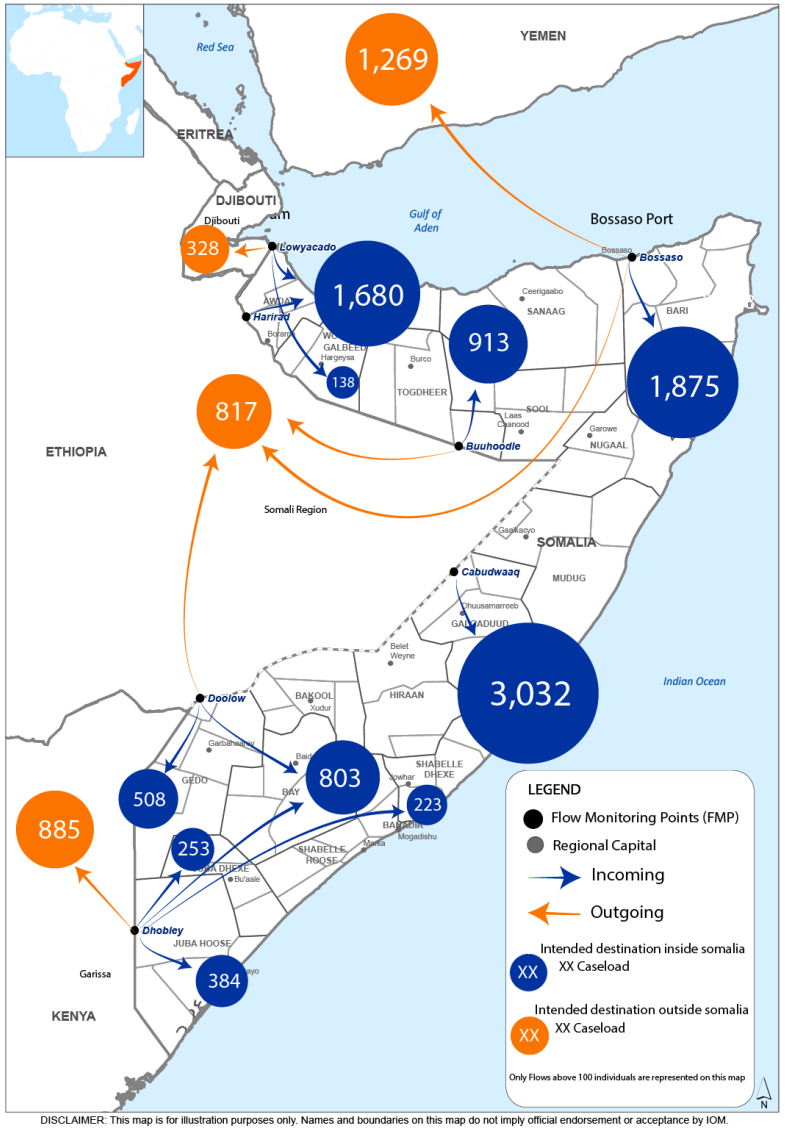


Incoming flows: recorded originated from Ethiopia (7,454 observations or 75%), Kenya (1,010 or 10%), Djibouti (596 or 6%) and Yemen (39 or 0.4%). In addition, 802 of the movements observed (or 8%) as entering Somalia also originated from Somalia; this is likely due to difficulties to travel within Somalia, as well as relative ease of transportation through neighboring countries and shorter distances.

Outgoing flows: for the month of May 2020, a total of 3,299 movements have been observed as exiting Somalia. Main countries of intended destination for outgoing flows are Yemen (1,269 or 38%), Kenya (885 or 27%), Ethiopia (817 or 25%) and Djibouti (328 or 10%).

MOVEMENTS OBSERVED BY TYPE OF FLOW AND REGION





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

IOM's DTM Flow Monitoring Activities in Somalia are supported by:

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF DENMARK
Danida

EU-IOM Joint Initiative for Migrant Protection and Reintegration

FOR MORE INFORMATION
iomsomaliadtm@iom.int
http://www.globaldtm.info/somalia

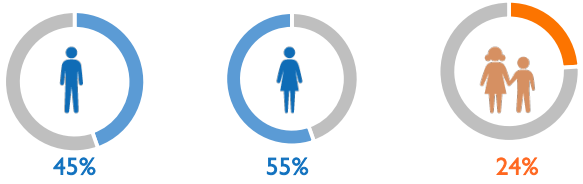
CROSS BORDER MOVEMENTS – SOMALIA

MAY 2020

MIGRATION PROFILES

AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION

	(0 – 17)	(18+)
Female	12%	43%
Male	12%	33%

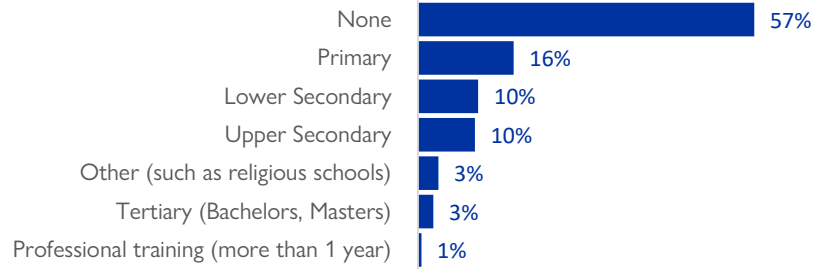


DECLARED NATIONALITY OF PERSONS ON THE MOVE

VULNERABILITIES

A total of 1,970 vulnerabilities were reported in May 2020. 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:

HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION PRIOR TO MIGRATION*



*Data from FMS, which is based on a sample (2,051 respondents) of the total movements. Data should be interpreted with caution.

IOM's DTM Flow Monitoring Activities in Somalia are supported by:

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF DENMARK
Danida

EU-IOM Joint Initiative for Migrant Protection and Reintegration

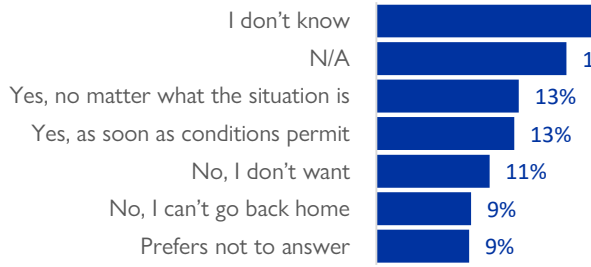
FOR MORE INFORMATION
iomsomaliadtm@iom.int
http://www.globaldtm.info/somalia

CROSS BORDER MOVEMENTS – SOMALIA

MAY 2020

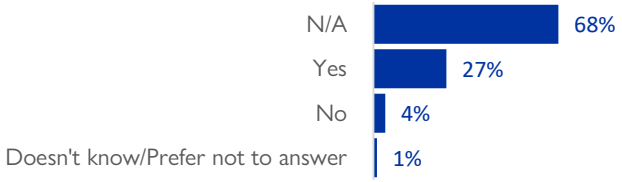
MIGRATION REASONS AND LOGISTICS

WILLINGNESS TO RETURN HOME*

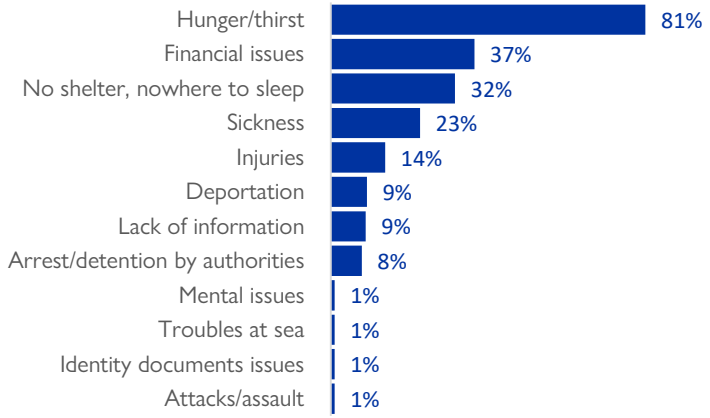


TIME SINCE DEPARTURE*

DIFFICULTIES DURING THE JOURNEY*



DIFFICULTIES FACED AT THE TIME OF THE INTERVIEW**

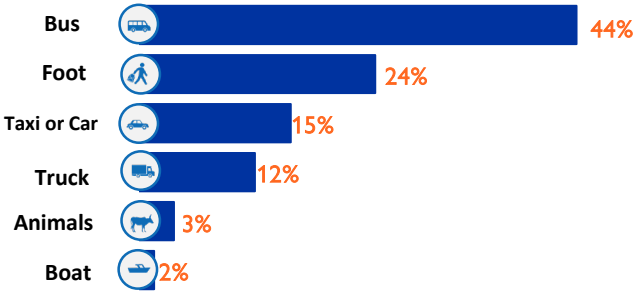


REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Voluntary	Forced	Unknown
73%	20%	7%

Reasons for movements	%
Economic reasons	31%
Seasonal Migration (cattle, farming, harvesting)	19%
Forced movement due to Conflict	13%
Forced movement due to food insecurity (hunger)	10%
Other	8%
Forced movement due to Natural Disaster	7%
Family reasons	4%
Return	3%
Health Care	2%
Buy goods for personal consumption	1%
Education	1%
Travel to collect aid (food, cash or other items)	1%

TRANSPORTATION MODES



*Data from FMS, which is based on a sample (2,051 respondents) of the total movements observed. Data should be interpreted with caution.

**Data from FMS based on 548 respondents out of 2,051 who reported to have faced difficulties during the journey.

IOM's DTM Flow Monitoring Activities in Somalia are supported by:

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF DENMARK
Danida

EU-IOM Joint Initiative for Migrant Protection and Reintegration

FOR MORE INFORMATION
iomsomaliadtm@iom.int
http://www.globaldtm.info/somalia

CROSS BORDER MOVEMENTS – SOMALIA

MAY 2020

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.
- 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.

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.

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 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.

IOM's DTM Flow Monitoring Activities in Somalia are supported by:

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF DENMARK
Danida

EU-IOM Joint Initiative for Migrant Protection and Reintegration

FOR MORE INFORMATION
iomsomaliadtm@iom.int
http://www.globaldtm.info/somalia