**OBSERVED MOVEMENTS – FLOW MONITORING**

In August 2020, a total of 15,348 movements were observed at Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). This represents a decrease of 49% in comparison with August 2019 when 29,878 movements were observed. Between these two periods, all FMPs (Dhobley, Lowyacado, Buuhoodle, Bossaso, Doolow, Cabudwaaq and Harirad) recorded a decrease in movements.

Similar to July 2020, this month saw a majority of incoming flows (69%) against outgoing flows (31%). Bossaso and Cabudwaaq FMPs recorded the highest levels of incoming flows (24% and 16% respectively), while Bossaso and Dhobley recorded the highest number of outgoing flows (31% each of all outgoing flows).

### OBSERVED MOVEMENTS OBSERVED BY FMP

![Graph showing movements observed by FMPs from February to August 2020]

Sources: Federal Government of Somalia, UN OCHA and WHO*
In August 2020, 1,268 instances of chronic diseases were self-reported. Importantly, a migrant may present more than one chronic disease.

Of the self-reported conditions: diabetes 35%, hypertension 35%, chronic respiratory diseases represented 25%, immunity deficiency 2%, cardiovascular diseases 2% and cancer 1%. Migrants reported the highest levels of chronic diseases in Togdheer (34% of reported diseases), Juba Hoose (27%) and Gedo (18%).

55% of the groups interviewed were aware of the COVID-19 pandemic. This is slightly improvement from July 2020 when 53% 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.
MOVEMENTS TRENDS

MAIN COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATION

**INCOMING**
- Djibouti: 1,200
- Ethiopia: 7,298
- Somalia: 10,549
- Kenya: 1,262
- Yemen: 660

**OUTGOING**
- Djibouti: 331
- Ethiopia: 1,477
- Somalia: 4,799
- Kenya: 1,492
- Yemen: 1,499

**Incoming flows:** recorded originated from Ethiopia (7,298 observations or 69%), Kenya (1,262 or 12%), Djibouti (1,200 or 12%) and Yemen (127 or 1%). In addition, 660 of the movements observed (or 6%) 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 August 2020, a total of 4,799 movements were observed as exiting Somalia. Main countries of intended destination for outgoing flows are Yemen (1,499 or 31%), Kenya (1,492 or 31%), Ethiopia (1,477 or 31%), and Djibouti (331 or 7%).
MIGRATION PROFILES

AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>(0 – 17)</th>
<th>(18+)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Male</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Female</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Children</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

VULNERABILITIES

A total of 1,983 vulnerabilities were reported in August 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:

- Children Under 5: 5%
- Pregnant and Lactating: 5%
- Physical disability: 1%
- Elderly (60+): 1%
- Unaccompanied Child: 1%

HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION PRIOR TO MIGRATION*

- None: 59%
- Primary: 14%
- Lower Secondary: 10%
- Upper Secondary: 9%
- Tertiary (Bachelors, Masters): 3%
- Other (such as religious schools): 3%
- Professional training (more than 1 year): 1%

*Data from FMS, which is based on a sample (2,308 respondents) of the total movements. Data should be interpreted with caution.

DECLARED NATIONALITY OF PERSONS ON THE MOVE

- ETHIOPIA: 55%
- SOMALIA: 40%
- DJIBOUTI: 5%
MIGRATION REASONS AND LOGISTICS

WILLINGNESS TO RETURN HOME*

- I don’t know: 32%
- Yes, no matter what the situation is: 21%
- No, I don’t want: 16%
- Yes, as soon as conditions permit: 14%
- Prefers not to answer: 6%
- No, I can’t go back home: 4%

TIME SINCE DEPARTURE*

- Today or less than 2 weeks ago: 56%
- Between 2 weeks and 3 months ago: 20%
- Doesn’t know/Prefer not to answer: 20%
- Between 3 and 6 months ago: 3%

DIFFICULTIES DURING THE JOURNEY*

- Yes: 27%
- No: 2%
- Doesn’t know/Prefer not to answer: 1%

DIFFICULTIES FACED AT THE TIME OF THE INTERVIEW**

- Hunger/Thirst: 65%
- No shelter, nowhere to sleep: 60%
- Financial issues: 46%
- Sickness: 20%
- Lack of information: 11%
- Injuries: 4%
- Deportation: 4%
- Arrest/Detention by authorities: 3%
- Attacks/Assault: 2%
- Identity documents issues: 2%
- Mental issues: 1%
- Troubles at sea: 1%

REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reason</th>
<th>Voluntary</th>
<th>Forced</th>
<th>Unknown</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Economic reasons</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seasonal Migration (cattle, farming, harvesting)</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forced movement due to Natural Disaster</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forced movement due to Conflict</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forced movement due to food insecurity (hunger)</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family reasons</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Care</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel to collect aid (food, cash or other items)</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buy goods for personal consumption</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TRANSPORTATION MODES

- Bus: 42%
- Truck: 22%
- Taxi or Car: 19%
- Foot: 12%
- Animals: 3%
- Boat: 2%

*Data from FMS, which is based on a sample (2,308 respondents) of the total movements observed. Data should be interpreted with caution.

**Data from FMS based on 632 respondents out of 2,308 who reported to have faced difficulties during the journey.
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, and also 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.