OBSERVED MOVEMENTS – FLOW MONITORING

In December 2020, a total of 19,601 movements were observed at Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). This represents an increase of 6% in comparison with November 2020 when 18,434 movements were observed.

Dhobley, Lowyacado, Cabudwaq, Bosaso and Doolow FMPs recorded an increase in movements between these two periods (25%, 14%, 10%, 5% and 5% respectively). Buuhoole and Harirad FMPs recorded a decrease in movements (-5%, and -1% respectively).

Similar to November 2020, this month saw a majority of incoming flows (71%) against outgoing flows (29%). Bossaso, Harirad and Cabudwaq FMPs recorded the highest levels of incoming flows (25%, 20% and 16% respectively), while Dhobley, Doolow and Bossaso recorded the highest number of outgoing flows (30%, 28% and 25% respectively).

*Information as available on 01/6/2021.
Sources: Federal Government of Somalia, UN OCHA and WHO
In December 2020, 1,856 instances of chronic diseases were self-reported. Importantly, a migrant may present more than one chronic disease.

Of the self-reported conditions: diabetes represented 37%, hypertension 36%, chronic respiratory diseases 18%, immunity deficiency 7% and cardiovascular diseases 2%. Migrants reported the highest levels of chronic diseases in Juba Hoose (40%) Togdheer (32%) and Gedo (14%).

57% of the people interviewed were aware of the COVID-19 pandemic. This is slightly high with November 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.

In total 511 out of 19,601 persons were 60+ years old, which is equivalent to 3%.
### COVID-19 Monitoring

#### Knowledge of COVID-19 Symptoms by Migrants Being Aware**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symptom</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fever</td>
<td>85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Headache</td>
<td>63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dry cough</td>
<td>51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss of taste or smell</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tiredness</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Difficulty breathing</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sore throat</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ached and pains</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chest pain or pressure</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss of speech or movement</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conjunctivitis</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discoloration of fingers or toes</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diarrhoea</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Challenges Encountered Since the Start of the COVID-19 Pandemic*

- No challenges: 39%
- Difficulty with sending or receiving remittances from abroad: 25%
- Difficult access to basic services (food, water, etc.): 20%
- Difficult access to health care services: 15%
- Difficulty to continue with job or other economic/commercial activities: 9%
- My family member or friend got ill with COVID-19 but recovered: 9%
- My family member or friend got ill with COVID-19 and died: 7%
- I was diagnosed with COVID-19 but recovered: 3%
- Difficult access to Personal Protective Equipment (Masks,...): 3%
- Discrimination / Stigmatizations: 3%
- Other: 2%
- No challenges: 1%

#### Difficulties with Sending or Receiving Remittances***

- I lost my job or own business and could not send money to my family as I used to do in the past: 59%
- Closure of banks or money transfer operators not letting us send money across borders: 41%
- My family or friends lost job or own business and could not send money to me as they used to do in the past: 22%
- Closure of borders prevent us sending money via friends or couriers: 17%

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* Data from FMS which is based on a sample of 2,027 respondents of the total movements. Data should be interpreted with caution.

** Data from FMS which is based on a sample of 1,588 respondents that declared being aware about the COVID-19 pandemic.

*** Data from FMS, sample of 507 respondents that declared facing difficulties with sending or receiving remittances from abroad.
**Movements Trends**

**Main Countries of Origin and Intended Destination**

**Incoming**
- Djibouti: 1,538
- Ethiopia: 10,000
- Somalia: 13,890
- Kenya: 1,474
- Yemen: 165

**Outgoing**
- Djibouti: 348
- Ethiopia: 2,248
- Somalia: 5,711
- Kenya: 1,697
- Yemen: 1,418

**Incoming Flows**: recorded originated from Ethiopia (10,000 observations or 72%), Djibouti (1,538 or 11%), Kenya (1,474 or 11%) and Yemen (165 or 1%). In addition, 713 of the movements observed (5%) 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 December 2020, a total of 5,711 movements were observed as exiting Somalia. Main countries of intended destination for outgoing flows are Ethiopia (2,248 or 39%), Kenya (1,697 or 30%) Yemen (1,418 or 25%), and Djibouti (348 or 6%).

**Movements Observed by Type of Flow and Region**

- **Gedo**: 56% Incoming, 44% Outgoing
- **Awdal**: 90% Incoming, 10% Outgoing
- **Bari**: 46% Incoming, 54% Outgoing
- **Juba**: 99% Incoming, 1% Outgoing
- **Hoose**: 72% Incoming, 28% Outgoing
- **Galgaduud**: 100% Incoming
- **Togdheer**: 100% Outgoing
- **Sanaag**: 100% Outgoing
MIGRATION PROFILES, REASONS AND LOGISTICS

AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>(0 – 17)</th>
<th>(18+)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Male: 53%
Total Female: 47%
Total Children: 28%

DECLARED NATIONALITY OF PERSONS ON THE MOVE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>ETHIOPIA</th>
<th>SOMALIA</th>
<th>DJIBOUTI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Voluntary</th>
<th>Forced</th>
<th>Unknown</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>68%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Reasons for Movement:
- Economic reasons: 29%
- Seasonal Migration (cattle, farming, harvesting): 17%
- Forced movement due to Conflict: 12%
- Forced movement due to Natural Disaster: 11%
- Return: 9%
- Family reasons: 6%
- Other: 5%
- Forced movement due to food insecurity (hunger): 4%
- Health Care: 3%
- Education: 2%
- Travel to collect aid (food, cash or other items): 1%
- Buy goods for personal consumption: 1%

VULNERABILITIES

A total of 2,851 vulnerabilities were reported in December 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: 7%
- Pregnant and Lactating: 4%
- Physical disability: 1%
- Elderly (60+): 1%
- Unaccompanied Child: 1%

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

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iomsomaliadtmsiom.int
http://www.globaldtm.info/somalia
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 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.

- **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 challenges 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.