

HIGHLIGHTS



Airports



1 out of 12 open

Sea Ports



7 out of 8 open

Border Crossing



4 out of 21 open

Isolation Centers



14 across Somalia

Emergency Operations Center



7 Centers Open

* Information as available on 4/14/2020. Source: Federal Government of Somalia and UN OCHA

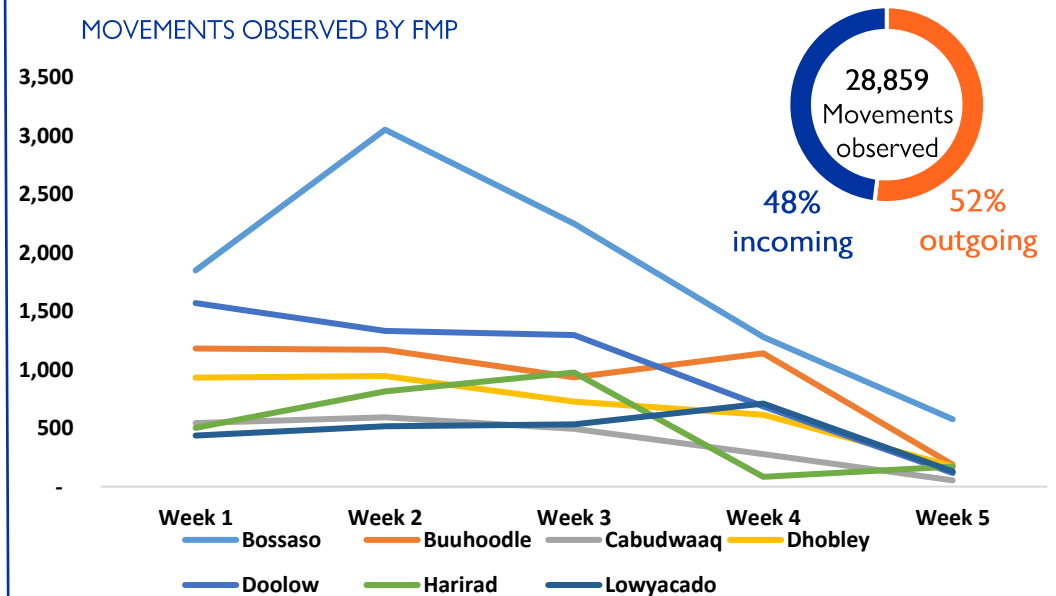
OBSERVED MOVEMENTS – FLOW MONITORING

In March 2020, a total of **28,859** movements were observed at various Flow Monitoring Points (FMP) across Somalia.

Bosasso (29%), Buuhoodle (19%) and Harirad (16%) contributed to the highest inflows for the month while Bosasso (34%), Doolow (28%), Dhobley (15%), Buuhoodle (13%) recorded the most outflows.

In addition there were more outflows than inflows at the Doolow FMP and conversely more inflows than outflows at the Haridad FMP.

MOVEMENTS OBSERVED BY FMP



Note: Week 5 contains only three days

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



MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF DENMARK
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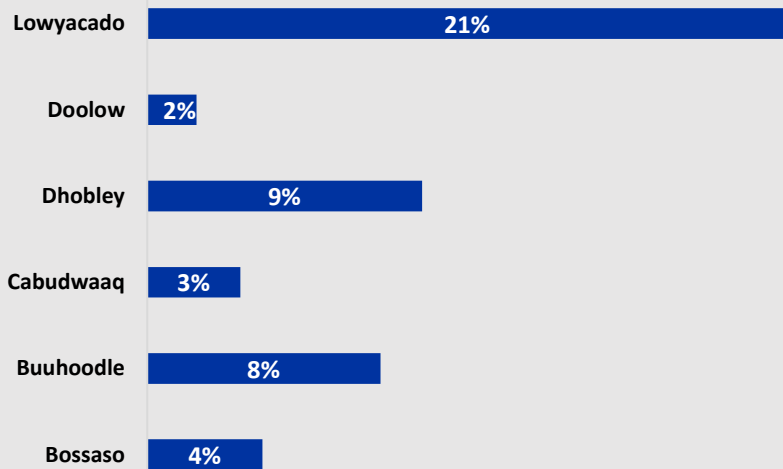
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Joint Initiative for Migrant Protection and Reintegration

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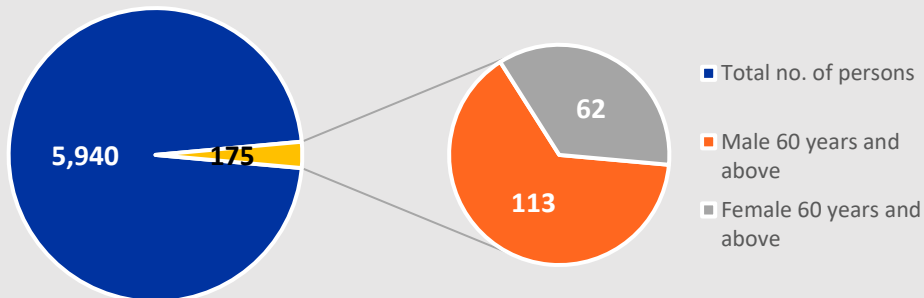
CORONAVIRUS MONITORING (FMR March 22 – March 31)

PREVALENCE OF CHRONIC DISEASES PER REGION



MIGRANTS AGED 60 OR ABOVE

In total 175 out of 5,940 persons were 60+ years old, which is equivalent to 3%.



* Corona virus related data was collected between March 22nd to March 31st with a revised Flow Monitoring Registry tool (see methodology section).*

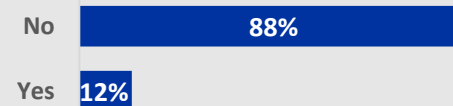
SUMMARY AND OVERVIEW

Between March 22 and March 31, DTM collected information to monitor the specific vulnerabilities related to coronavirus among migrants. 266 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 17%, diabetes (36%), cardiovascular diseases (5%), hypertension (37%), cancer (2%), immunity deficiency (4%). Migrants reported the highest levels of chronic diseases in Togdheer (42% of reported diseases), Awdal (23%) and Bari (15%).

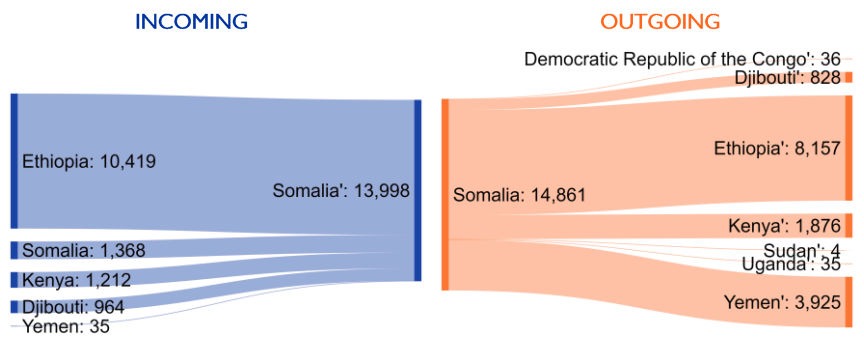
12% of the groups interviewed were aware of the coronavirus pandemic. Interviewees who reported not knowing about Covid-19 were offered an awareness session by trained enumerators utilizing posters in Somali, Oromo, Amharic, Arabic and English.

AWARENESS OF CORONAVIRUS ACROSS ALL AGE GROUPS



MOVEMENTS TRENDS

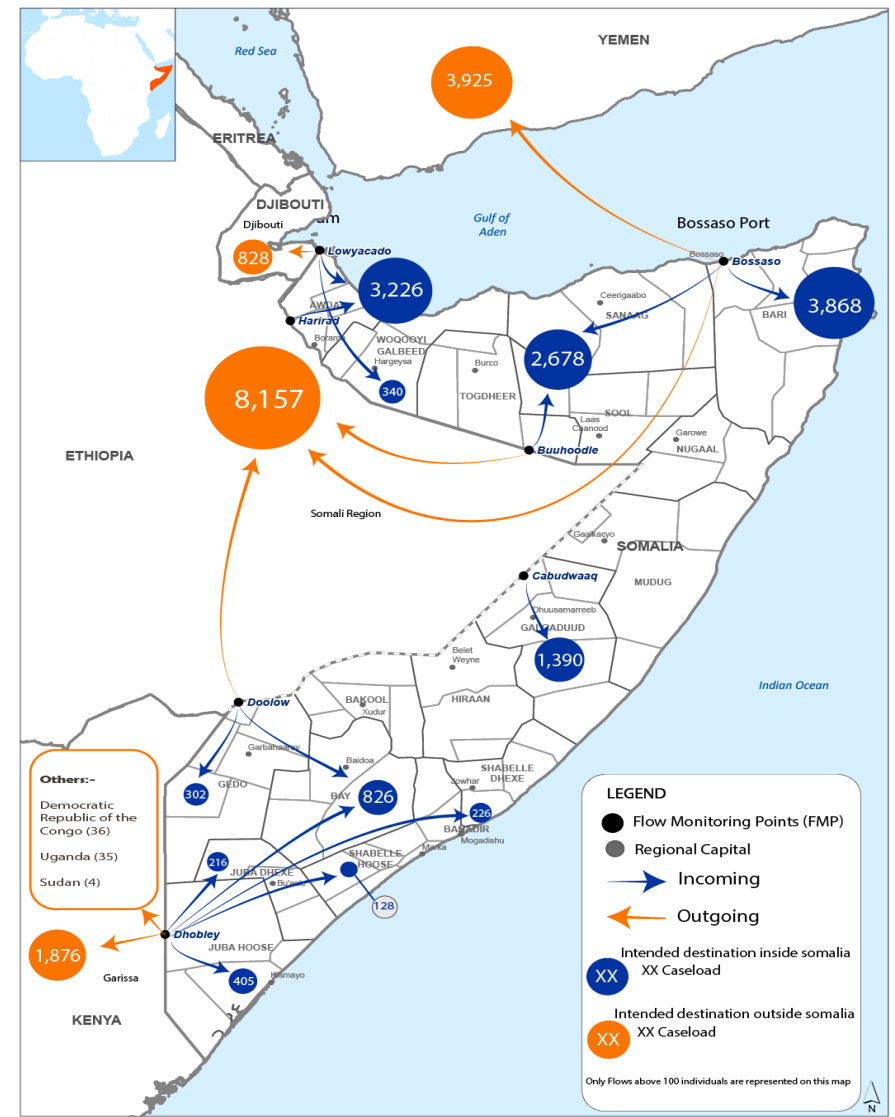
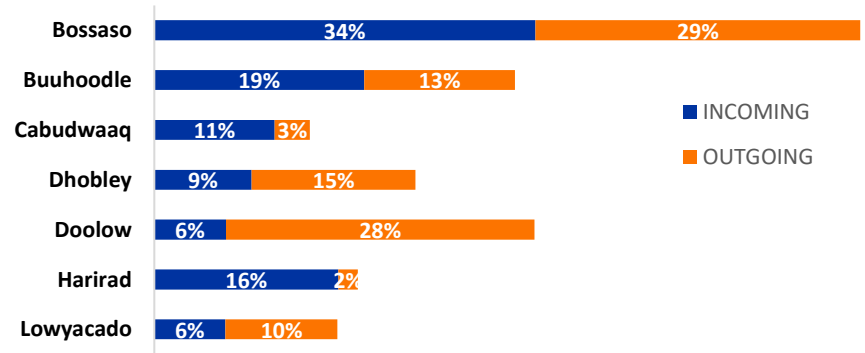
MAIN COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATION



Incoming flows: recorded originated from Ethiopia (10,419 observations or 74%), Kenya (1,212 or 9%), Djibouti (964 or 7%) and Yemen (35 or 0.3%). In addition, 1,368 of the movements observed (or 10%) 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 March 2020, a total of 14,861 movements have been observed as exiting Somalia. Main countries of intended destination for outgoing flows are Ethiopia (8,157 or 55%), Yemen (3,925 or 26%), Kenya (1,876 or 13%), and Djibouti (815 or 6%).

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.

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MIGRATION PROFILES

AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION

	(0 – 17)	(18+)
Female	17%	26%
Male	18%	39%

Total Male

Total Female

Total Children



57%



43%



35%

DECLARED NATIONALITY OF PERSONS ON THE MOVE



SOMALIA

50%



ETHIOPIA

45%



DJIBOUTI

3%



OTHER

<1%

VULNERABILITIES

A total of 6,115 vulnerabilities were reported in March 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:



8%

Children under 5



5%

Elderly (60+)



5%

Pregnant and Lactating Women



2%

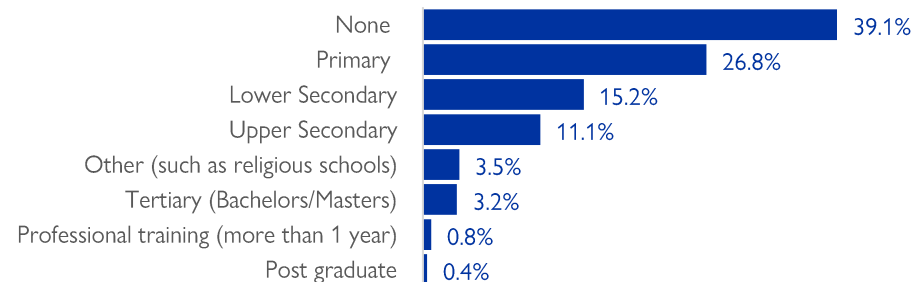
Physical disability



1%

Unaccompanied children

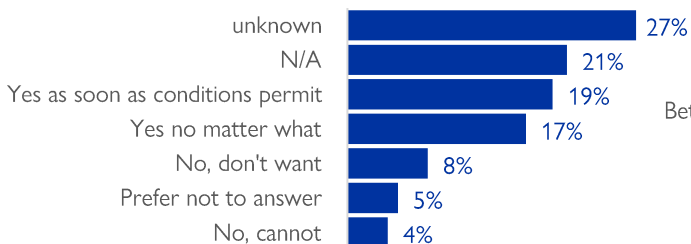
HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION*



*Data from FMS, which is based on a sample (1244 respondents) of the total movements. Data should be interpreted with caution and are not representative.

MIGRATION REASONS AND LOGISTICS

WILLINGNESS TO RETURN HOME*



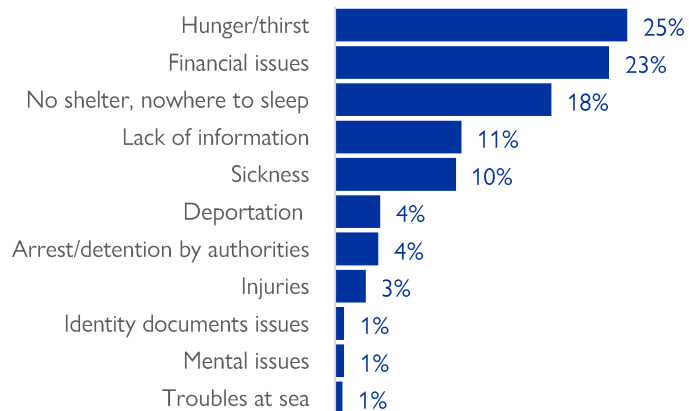
TIME SINCE DEPARTURE*



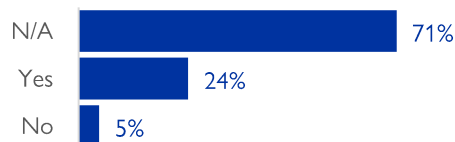
REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Voluntary 53%	Forced 40%	Unknown 7%
Seasonal	27%		
Forced movement due to Natural Disaster	25%		
Economic reasons	18%		
Short term movement	8%		
Forced movement due to Conflict	8%		
Tourism	6%		
Don't Know	6%		

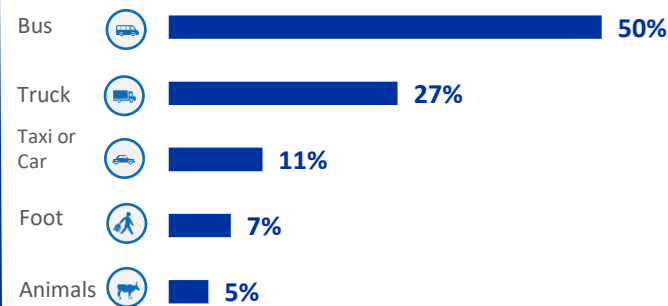
DIFFICULTIES FACED AT THE TIME OF THE INTERVIEW**



DIFFICULTIES DURING THE JOURNEY*



TRANSPORTATION MODES



*Data from FMS, which is based on a sample (1244 respondents) of the total movements observed. Data are not representative and should be interpreted with caution.

**Data from FMS based on 303 respondents out of 1244 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 disaggregated information, their origin, their planned destination and key vulnerabilities. This is done by enumerators at the FMPs;
- **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.