

JUNE 2020

HIGHLIGHTS

NUMBER OF COVID-19 CASES



Sea Ports



8 out of 8 open

Airports



12 out of 12 open

NUMBER OF DEATHS



Border Crossing Isolation Centers



0 out of 21 open



14 available

NUMBER OF RECOVERIES



Emergency Operations Center



7 Centers Open

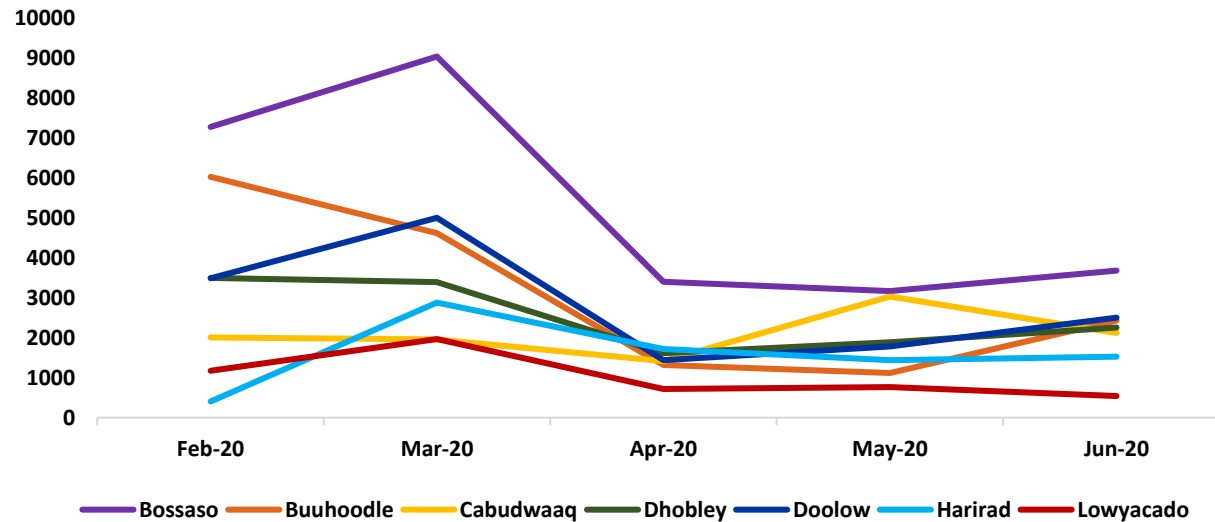
OBSERVED MOVEMENTS – FLOW MONITORING

In June 2020, a total of **15,066** movements were observed at Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). This represents a decrease of **41%** in comparison with June 2019 when **25,582** 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 May 2020, this month saw a majority of incoming flows (70%) against (30%) outgoing flows. Cabudwaaq and Bossaso FMPs recorded the highest levels of incoming flows (20% each of all incoming flows), while Bossaso recorded the highest number of outgoing flows (35% of all outgoing flows).



MOVEMENTS OBSERVED BY FMP



*Information as available on 7/6/2020.

Sources: Federal Government of Somalia, UN OCHA and WHO

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

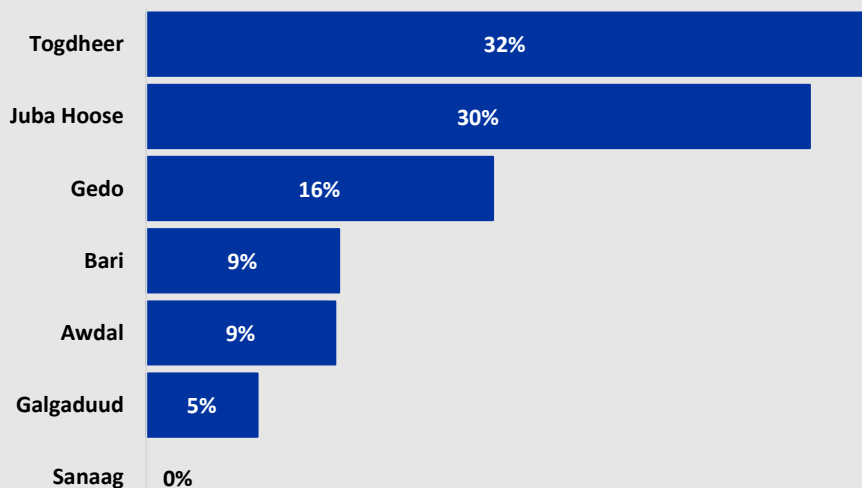
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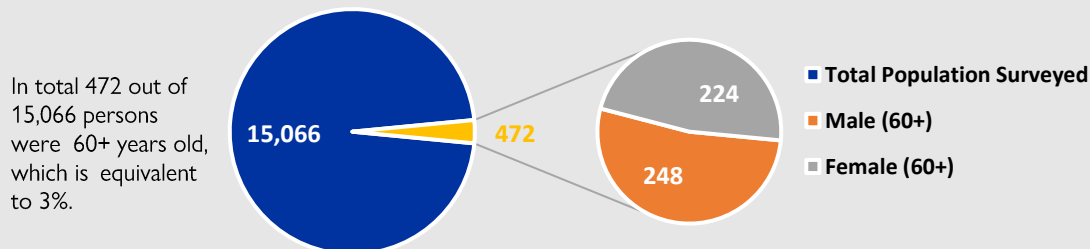
<http://www.globaldtm.info/somalia>

COVID-19 MONITORING

PREVALENCE OF CHRONIC DISEASES PER REGION OF FMP



MIGRANTS AGED 60 OR ABOVE (HIGH RISK POPULATION)



* COVID-19 related data was collected between 1st to 30th June 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.

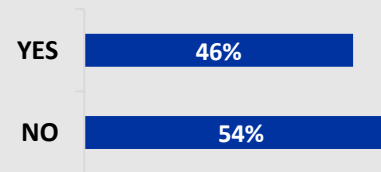
SUMMARY AND OVERVIEW

In June 2020, 1,198 instances of chronic diseases were self-reported. Importantly, a migrant may present more than one chronic disease.

Of the self-reported conditions, hypertension 37%, diabetes 34%, chronic respiratory diseases represented 22%, cardiovascular diseases 4%, immunity deficiency 3% and cancer 2%. Migrants reported the highest levels of chronic diseases in Togdheer (32% of reported diseases), Juba Hoose (30%) and Gedo (16%).

46% of the groups interviewed were aware of the COVID-19 pandemic. This is an improvement from May 2020 when only 37% 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.

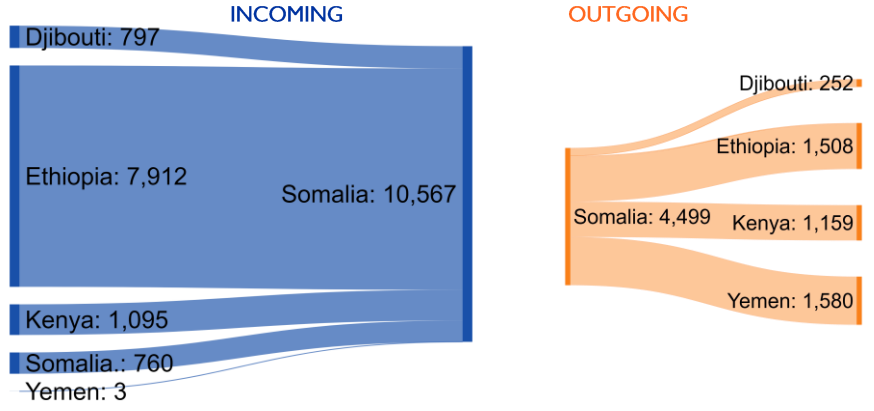
AWARENESS OF COVID-19 ACROSS ALL AGE GROUPS



JUNE 2020

MOVEMENTS TRENDS

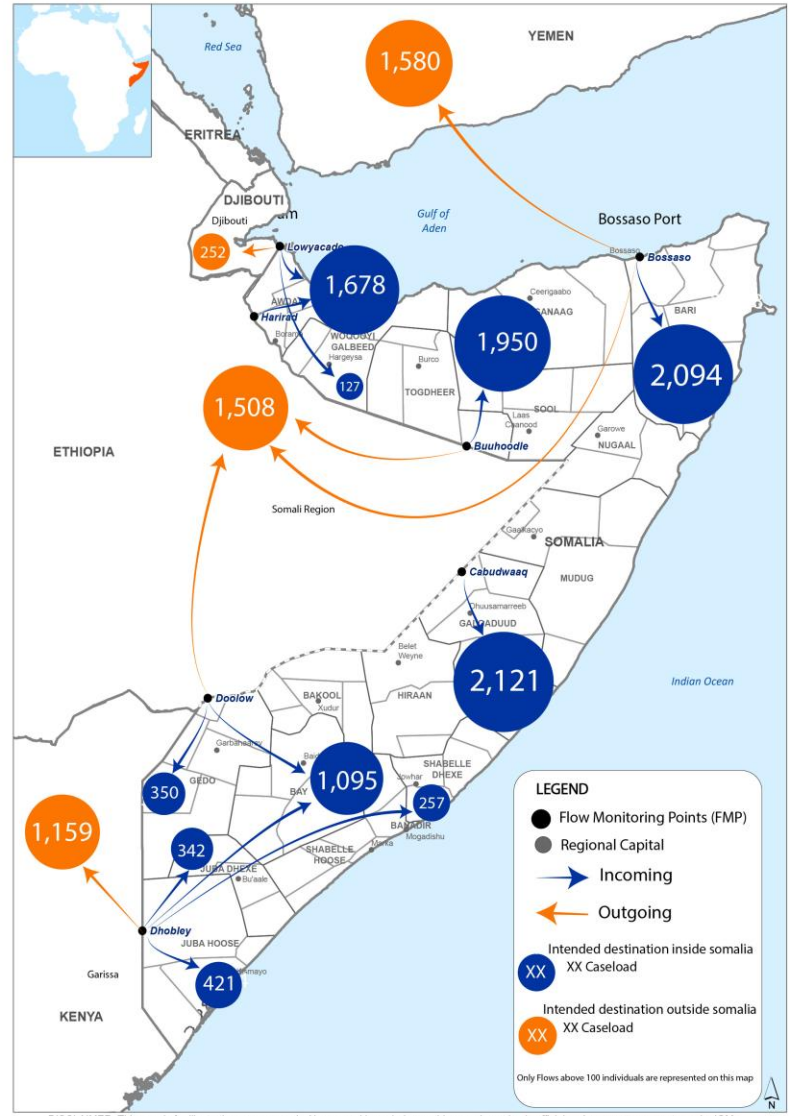
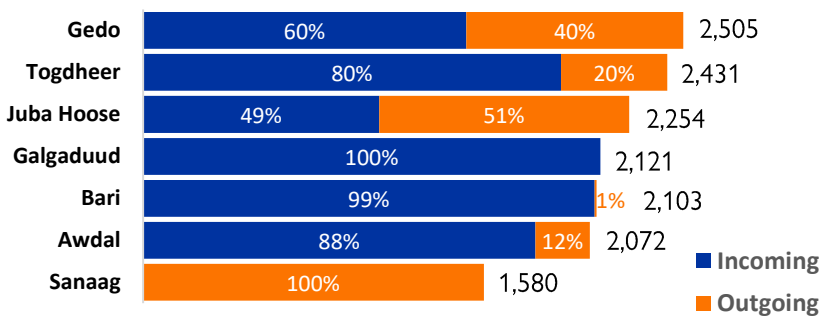
MAIN COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATION



Incoming flows: recorded originated from Ethiopia (7,912 observations or 75%), Kenya (1,095 or 10%) and Djibouti (797 or 8%). In addition, 760 of the movements observed (or 7%) 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 June 2020, a total of 4,499 movements were observed as exiting Somalia. Main countries of intended destination for outgoing flows are Yemen (1,580 or 35%), Ethiopia (1,508 or 34%), Kenya (1,159 or 26%), and Djibouti (252 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.

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



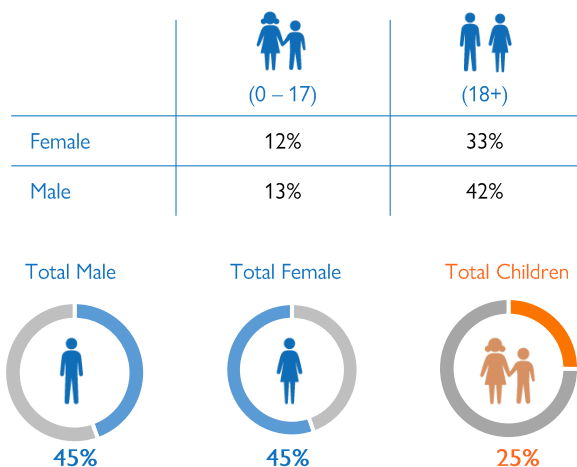
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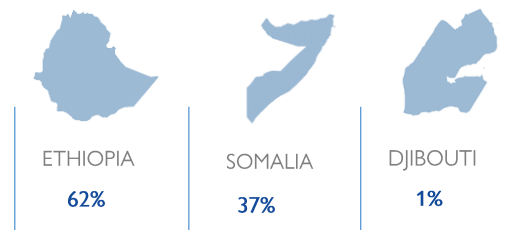
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MIGRATION PROFILES

AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION



DECLARED NATIONALITY OF PERSONS ON THE MOVE

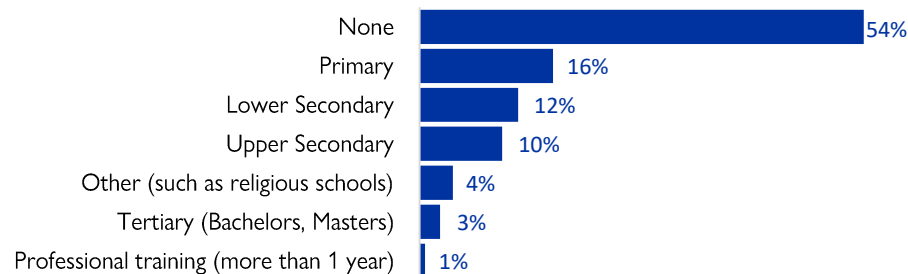


VULNERABILITIES

A total of 2,207 vulnerabilities were reported in June 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:



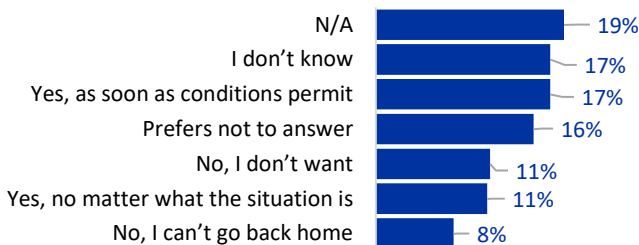
HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION PRIOR TO MIGRATION*



*Data from FMS, which is based on a sample (2,159 respondents) of the total movements. Data should be interpreted with caution.

MIGRATION REASONS AND LOGISTICS

WILLINGNESS TO RETURN HOME*



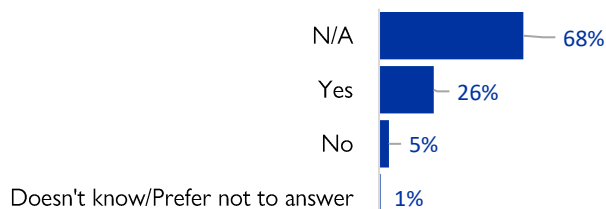
TIME SINCE DEPARTURE*



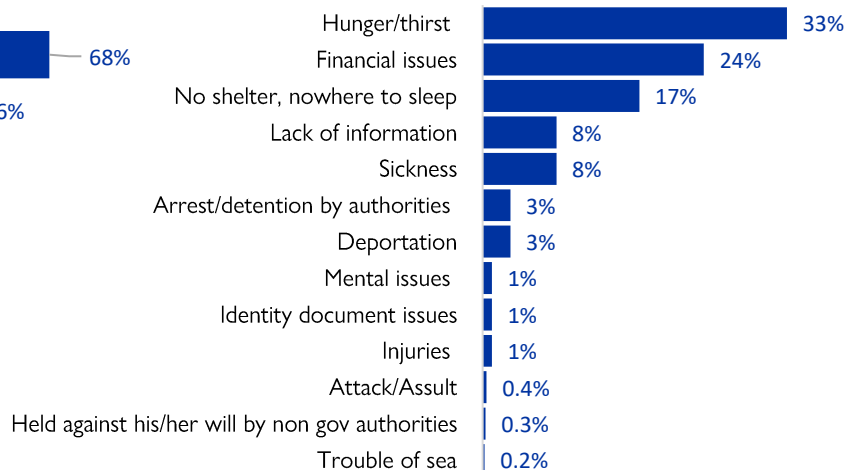
REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

	Voluntary 78%	Forced 15%	Unknown 7%
Reasons for movements			
<i>Economic reasons</i>			31%
<i>Seasonal Migration (cattle, farming, harvesting)</i>			24%
<i>Forced movement due to Conflict</i>			10%
<i>Forced movement due to food insecurity (hunger)</i>			8%
<i>Unknown</i>			7%
<i>Forced movement due to Natural Disaster</i>			5%
<i>Family reasons</i>			5%
<i>Health Care</i>			4%
<i>Travel to collect aid (food, cash or other items)</i>			3%
<i>Return</i>			1%
<i>Buy goods for personal consumption</i>			1%
<i>Education</i>			0%

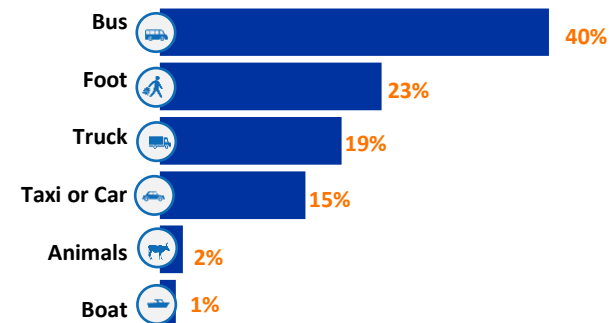
DIFFICULTIES DURING THE JOURNEY*



DIFFICULTIES FACED AT THE TIME OF THE INTERVIEW**



TRANSPORTATION MODES



*Data from FMS, which is based on a sample (2,159 respondents) of the total movements observed. Data should be interpreted with caution.

**Data from FMS based on 555 respondents out of 2,159 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 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.