CROSS BORDER MOVEMENTS – SOMALIA

AUGUST 2020

HIGHTLIGHTS

NUMBER OF COVID-19 CASES

3,310

Sea Ports

8 out of 8 open

Airports

12 out of 12 open

NUMBER OF DEATHS

98

Border Crossing

0 out of 21 open

Isolation Centers

14 available

NUMBER OF RECOVERIES

2,481

Emergency Operations Center

7 Centers Open

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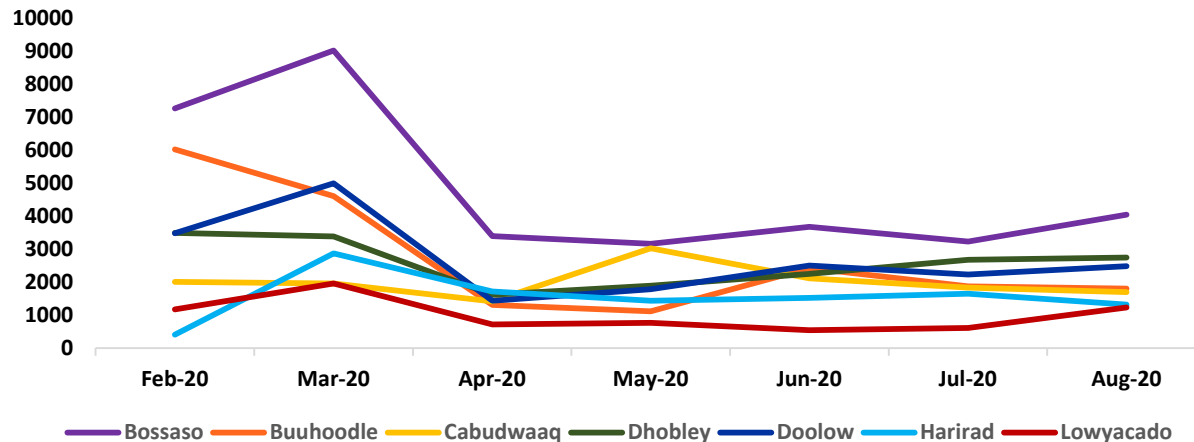
Similar to July 2020, this month saw a majority of incoming flows (69%) against outgoing flows (31%). Bossaso and Cabudwaaq FMPs recorded the highest levels of incoming flows (24% and 16% respectively), while Bossaso and Dhobley recorded the highest number of outgoing flows (31% each of all outgoing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

15,348 Movements observed

69% incoming   **31%** outgoing

MOVEMENTS OBSERVED BY FMP

Legend: Bossaso, Buuhoodle, Cabudwaaq, Dhobley, Doolow, Harirad, Lowyacado
X-axis: Feb-20, Mar-20, Apr-20, May-20, Jun-20, Jul-20, Aug-20

*Information as available on 9/3/2020.
Sources: Federal Government of Somalia, UN OCHA and WHO

IOM UN MIGRATION

COVID-19 MONITORING

PREVALENCE OF CHRONIC DISEASES PER REGION OF FMP

Region	Percentage
Togdheer	34%
Juba Hoose	27%
Gedo	18%
Awdal	12%
Bari	8%
Galgaduud	1%
Sanaag	0%
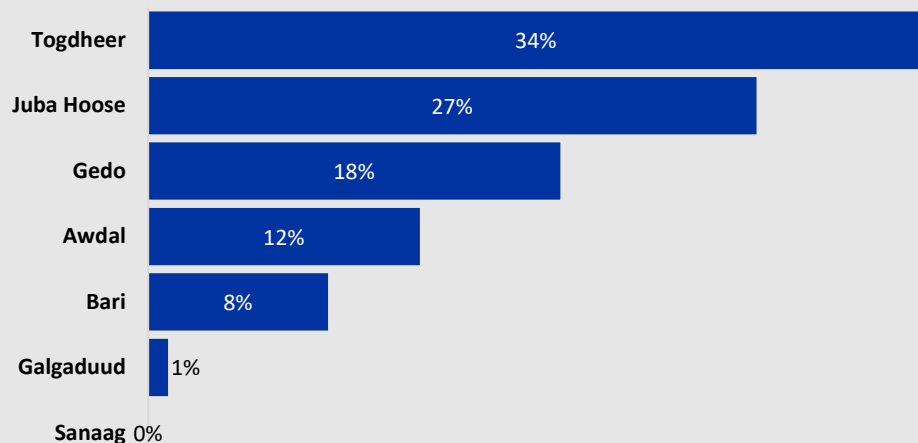
MIGRANTS AGED 60 OR ABOVE (HIGH RISK POPULATION)

In total 483 out of 15,348 persons were 60+ years old, which is equivalent to 3%.

15,348   483
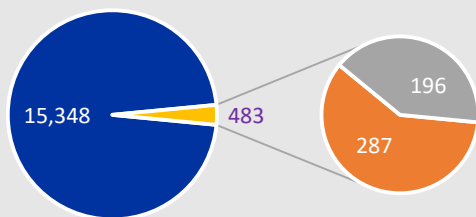
- ■ **Total Population Surveyed**
- ■ **Male (60+)** — 287
- ■ **Female (60+)** — 196

* COVID-19 related data was collected between 1st to 31st August 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 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.
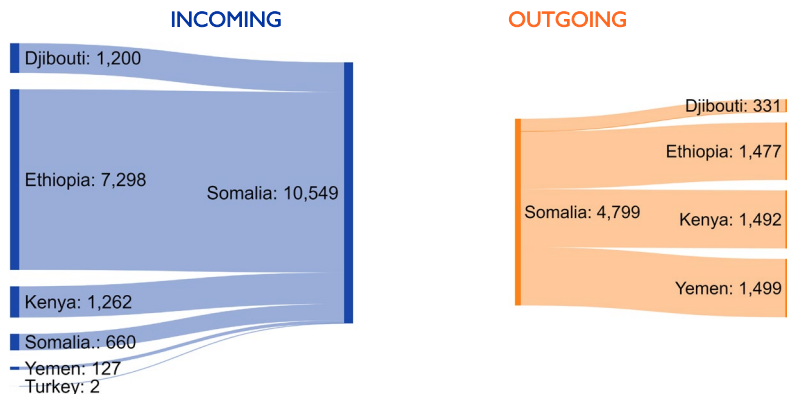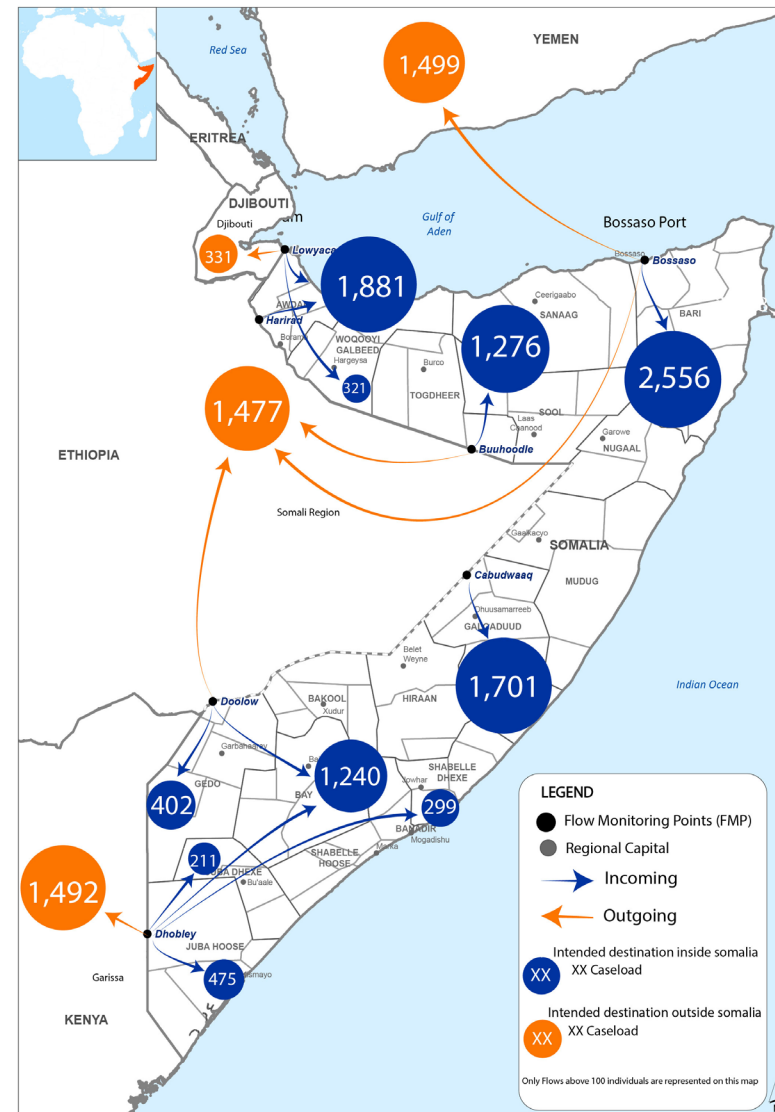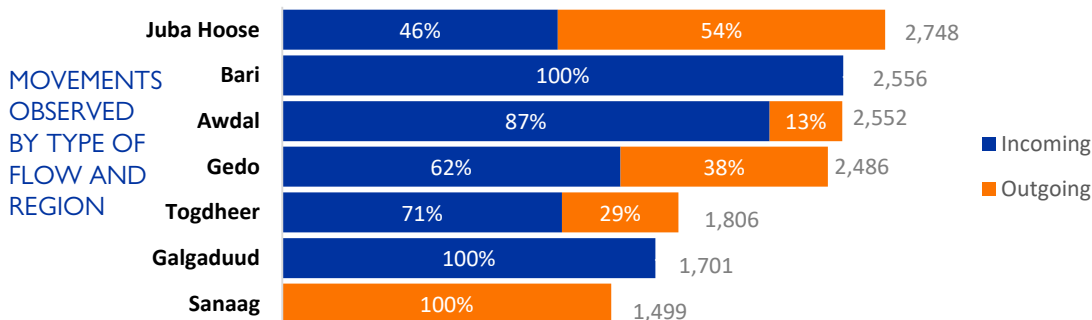
AWARENESS OF COVID-19 ACROSS ALL AGE GROUPS

YES	55%
NO	45%
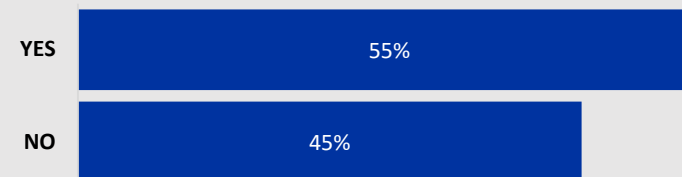
MOVEMENTS TRENDS

MAIN COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATION

INCOMING

- Djibouti: 1,200
- Ethiopia: 7,298
- Somalia: 10,549
- Kenya: 1,262
- Somalia.: 660
- Yemen: 127
- Turkey: 2

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 (1200 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%).

MOVEMENTS OBSERVED BY TYPE OF FLOW AND REGION

Region	Incoming	Outgoing	Total
Juba Hoose	46%	54%	2,748
Bari	100%		2,556
Awdal	87%	13%	2,552
Gedo	62%	38%	2,486
Togdheer	71%	29%	1,806
Galgaduud	100%		1,701
Sanaag		100%	1,499

■ Incoming ■ Outgoing

LEGEND
- ● Flow Monitoring Points (FMP)
- ● Regional Capital
- → Incoming
- → Outgoing
- Intended destination inside somalia — XX Caseload
- Intended destination outside somalia — XX Caseload

Only Flows above 100 individuals are represented on this map

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

MIGRATION PROFILES

AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION

	(0 – 17)	(18+)
Female	11%	34%
Male	12%	43%

Total Male
55%

Total Female
45%

Total Children
23%
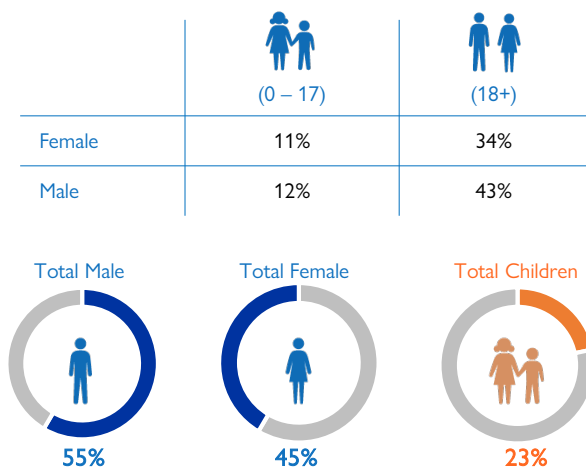
DECLARED NATIONALITY OF PERSONS ON THE MOVE

ETHIOPIA	SOMALIA	DJIBOUTI
55%	40%	5%
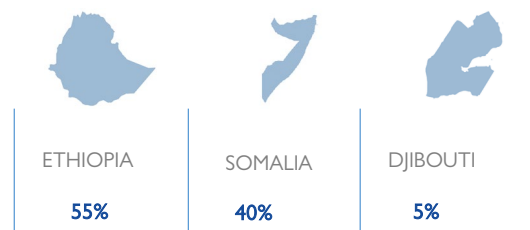
VULNERABILITIES

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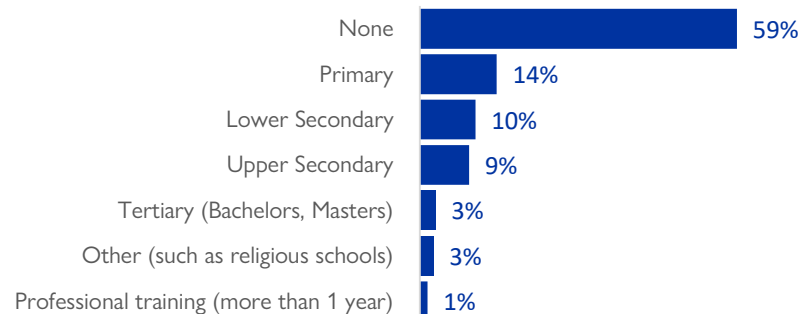
Children Under 5	Pregnant and Lactating	Physical disability	Elderly (60+)	Unaccompanied Child
5%	5%	1%	1%	1%

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.

MIGRATION REASONS AND LOGISTICS
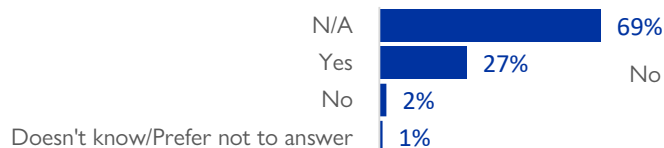
WILLINGNESS TO RETURN HOME*

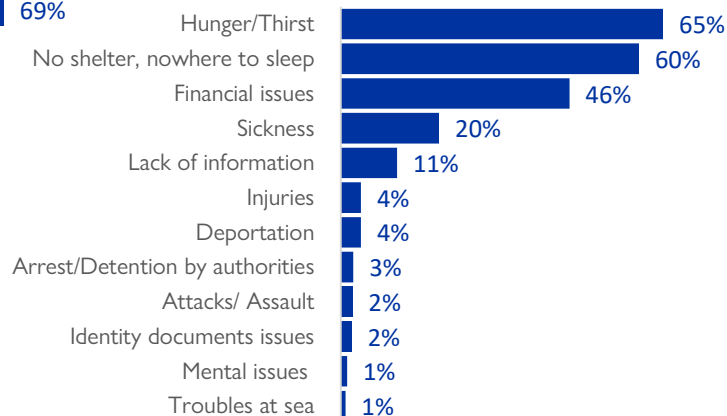|	
I don't know	32%
Yes, no matter what the situation is	21%
N/A	16%
Yes, as soon as conditions permit	14%
Prefers not to answer	6%
No, I don't want	6%
No, I can't go back home	4%

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%
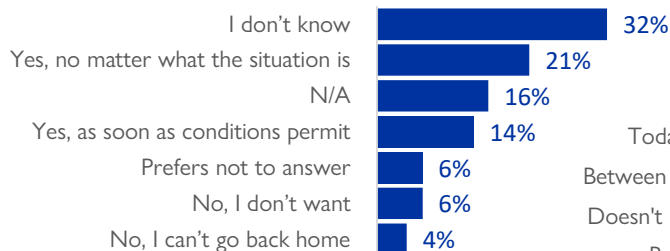
REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Voluntary 73%	Forced 17%	Unknown 10%

Reasons for movements	%
Economic reasons	*31%*
Seasonal Migration (cattle, farming, harvesting)	*21%*
Forced movement due to Natural Disaster	*10%*
Other	*10%*
Forced movement due to Conflict	*7%*
Forced movement due to food insecurity (hunger)	*6%*
Family reasons	*5%*
Health Care	*4%*
Return	*2%*
Travel to collect aid (food, cash or other items)	*2%*
Buy goods for personal consumption	*1%*
Education	*1%*

DIFFICULTIES DURING THE JOURNEY*

N/A	69%
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%

TRANSPORTATION MODES

Bus	42%
Truck	22%
Taxi or Car	19%
Foot	12%
Animals	3%
Boat	2%
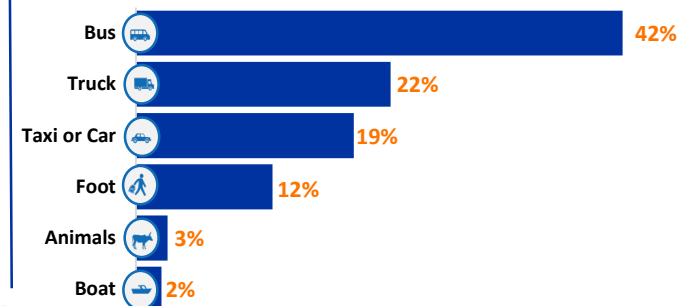
*Data from FMS, which is based on a sample (2,308 respondents) of the total movements observed. Data should be interpreted with caution.
**Data from FMS based on 632 respondents out of 2,308 who reported to have faced difficulties during the journey.

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 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.