CROSS BORDER MOVEMENTS – SOMALIA

JANUARY 2021

HIGHTLIGHTS

NUMBER OF COVID-19 CASES

4,862

NUMBER OF DEATHS

134

NUMBER OF RECOVERIES

3,720

Sea Ports

8 out of 8 open

Airports

12 out of 12 open

Border Crossing

0 out of 21 open

Isolation Centers

14 available

*Information as available on 02/10/2021.

Sources: Federal Government of Somalia, UN OCHA and WHO

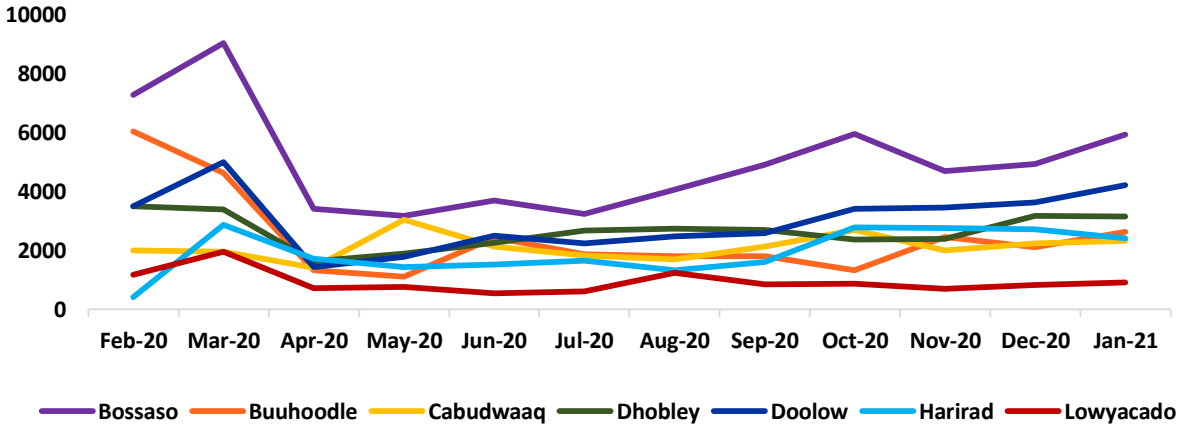
OBSERVED MOVEMENTS – FLOW MONITORING

In January 2021, a total of **21,601** movements were observed at Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). This represents an increase of **10%** in comparison with December 2020 when **19,601** movements were observed.

Buuhoole, Bosasso, Doolow, Lowyacado and Cabudwaq FMPs recorded an increase in movements between these two periods (20%, 17%, 14%, 11% and 4% respectively). Harirad and Dhobley FMPs recorded a decrease in movements (-12%, and -1% respectively).

Similar to December 2020, this month saw a majority of incoming flows (59%) against outgoing flows (41%). Bossaso, Harirad and Cabudwaq FMPs recorded the highest levels of incoming flows (29%, 19% and 18% respectively), while Dhobley, Bossaso and Doolow recorded the highest number of outgoing flows (41%, 25% and 20% respectively).

MOVEMENTS OBSERVED BY FMP



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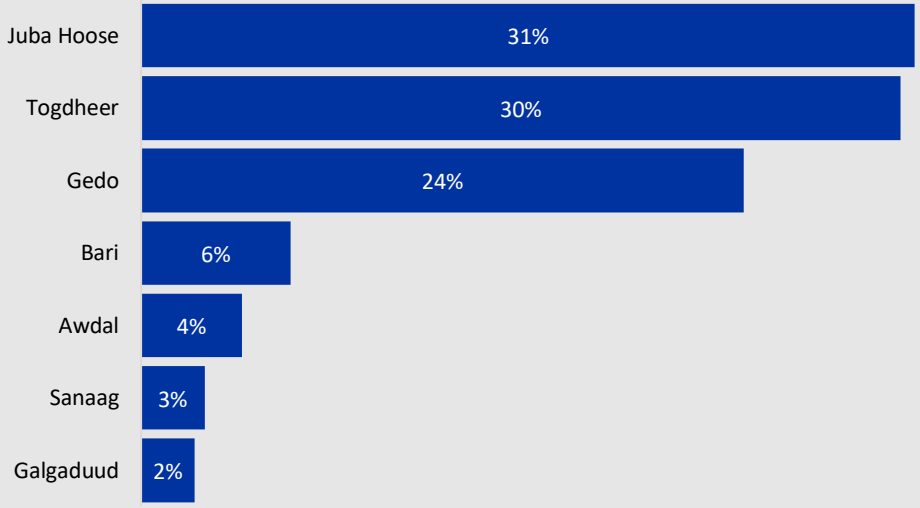
CROSS BORDER MOVEMENTS – SOMALIA

JANUARY 2021

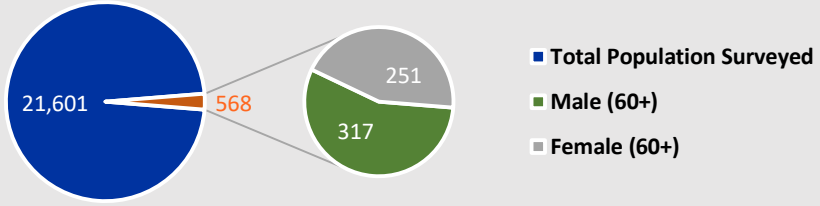
COVID-19 MONITORING

PREVALENCE OF CHRONIC DISEASES PER REGION OF FMP



MIGRANTS AGED 60 OR ABOVE (HIGH RISK POPULATION)

In total 568 out of 21,601 persons were 60+ years old, which is equivalent to 3%.



* COVID-19 related data was collected between 1st to 31st January 2021 with revised Flow Monitoring Registry and Survey tools (see methodology section). Chronic diseases being monitored are: diabetes, cardiovascular disease, hypertension, cancer, chronic respiratory disease and immune deficiency.

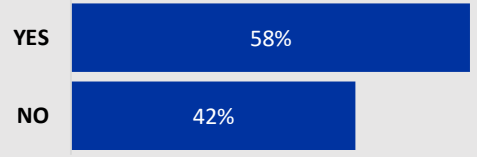
SUMMARY AND OVERVIEW

In January 2021, 2,060 instances of chronic diseases were self-reported. Importantly, a migrant may present more than one chronic disease.

Of the self-reported conditions: hypertension 33%, diabetes represented 29%, chronic respiratory diseases 25%, immunity deficiency 10% and cardiovascular diseases 3%. Migrants reported the highest levels of chronic diseases in Juba Hoose (33%) Togdheer (30%) and Gedo (24%).

58% of the people interviewed were aware of the COVID-19 pandemic. This is quite similar to December 2021 when 57% 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



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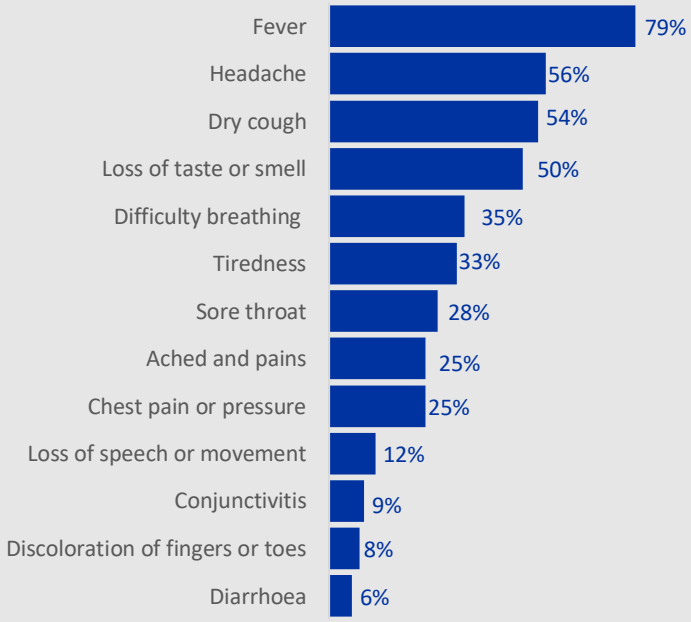
CROSS BORDER MOVEMENTS – SOMALIA

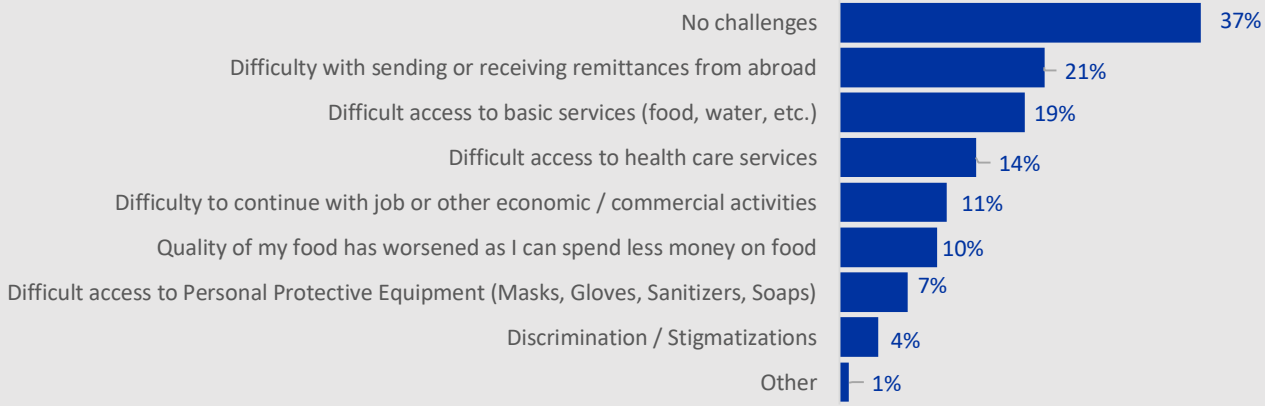
JANUARY 2021

COVID-19 MONITORING

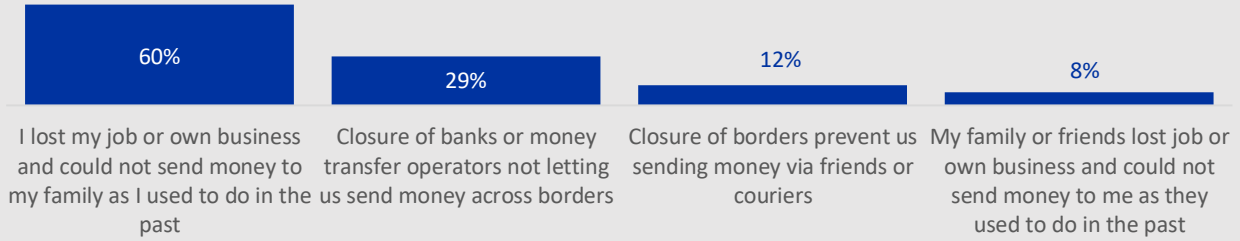
KNOWLEDGE OF COVID-19 SYMPTOMS BY MIGRANTS BEING AWARE**



CHALLENGE ENCOUNTERED SINCE THE START OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC*



DIFFICULTIES WITH SENDING OR RECEIVING REMITTANCES***



* Data from FMS which is based on a sample of 1,991 respondents of the total movements. Data should be interpreted with caution.
** Data from FMS which is based on a sample of 1,680 respondents that declared being aware about the COVID-19 pandemic.
*** Data from FMS, sample of 414 respondents that declared facing difficulties with sending or receiving remittances from abroad.

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CROSS BORDER MOVEMENTS – SOMALIA

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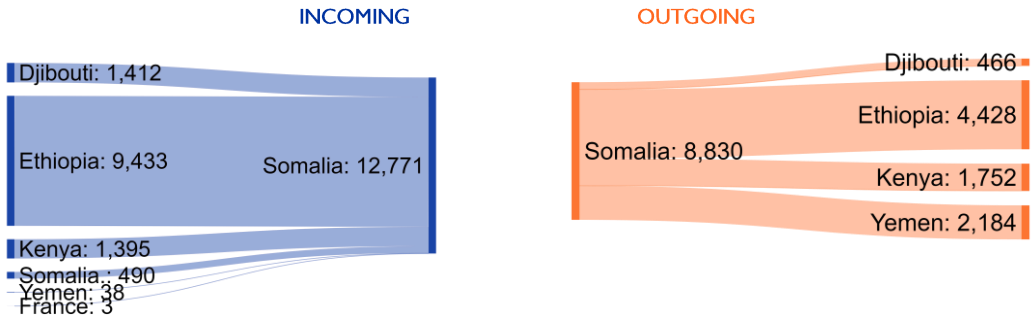
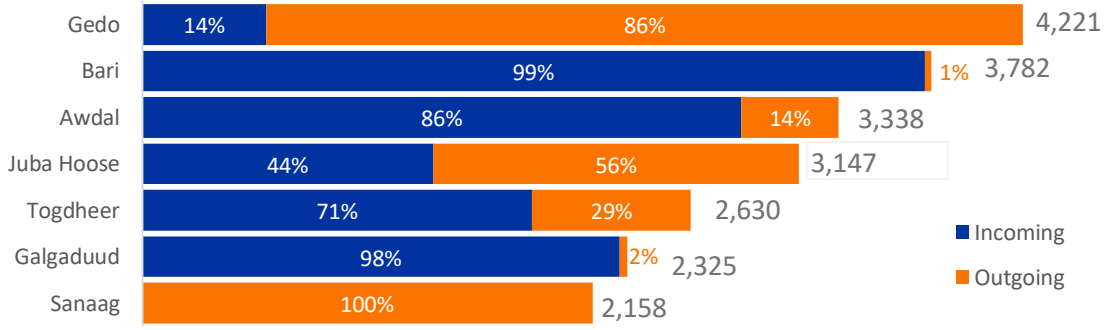
MOVEMENTS TRENDS

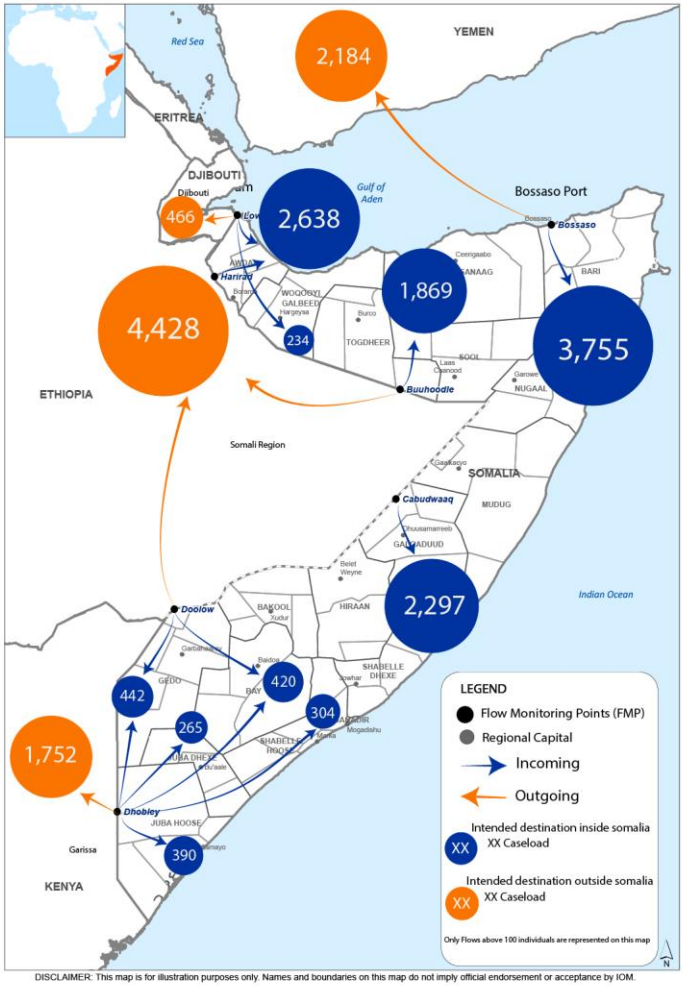
MAIN COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATION



Incoming flows: recorded originated from Ethiopia (9,433 observations or 74%), Djibouti (1,412 or 11%), Kenya (1,395 or 11%) and Yemen (38 or less than 1%). **Outgoing flows:** for the month of January 2021, a total of 8,830 movements were observed as exiting Somalia. Main countries of intended destination for outgoing flows are Ethiopia (4,428 or 50%), Yemen (2,184 or 25%) Kenya (1,752 or 20%), and Djibouti (466 or 5%).

MOVEMENTS OBSERVED BY TYPE OF FLOW AND REGION





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CROSS BORDER MOVEMENTS – SOMALIA

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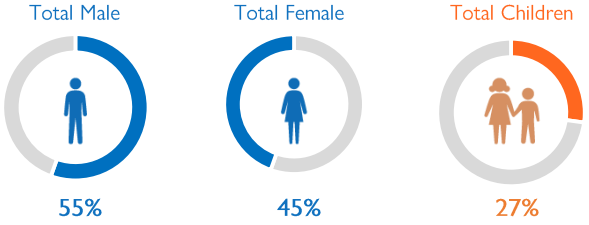
MIGRATION PROFILES, REASONS AND LOGISTICS

AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION

	(0 – 17)	(18+)
Female	13%	31%
Male	14%	42%

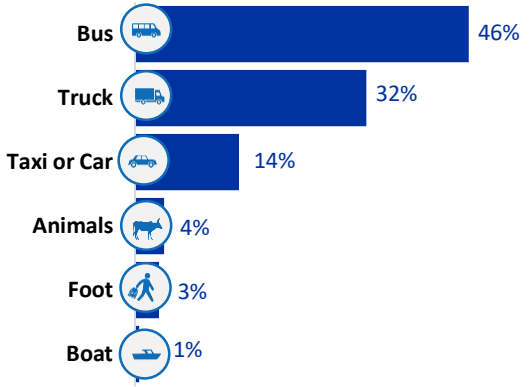


REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

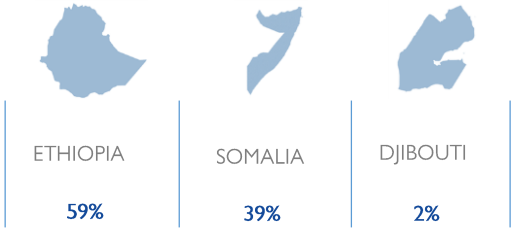
Voluntary	Forced	Unknown
59%	35%	6%

Reasons for Movement	*%*
Economic reasons	*30%*
Forced movement due to Natural Disaster	*18%*
Forced movement due to Conflict	*12%*
Seasonal Migration (cattle, farming, harvesting)	*9%*
Return	*7%*
Other	*6%*
Forced movement due to food insecurity (hunger)	*5%*
Family reasons	*5%*
Health Care	*4%*
Education	*2%*
Travel to collect aid (food, cash or other items)	*1%*
Buy goods for personal consumption	*1%*

TRANSPORTATION MODES



DECLARED NATIONALITY OF PERSONS ON THE MOVE



VULNERABILITIES

A total of 3,185 vulnerabilities were reported in January 2021. 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:

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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. Since September 1st , 2020, the tool includes COVID-19 related indicators, such as the challenged 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.

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.

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