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SOMALIA FLOW MONITORING

Annual report
(February-December 2020)

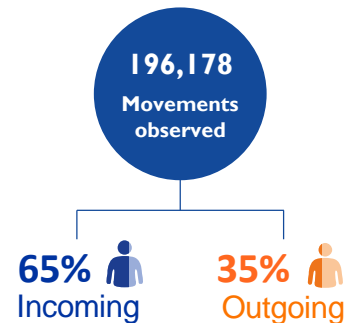


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MAIN FINDINGS

- Between February and December* 2020, DTM teams observed **196,178 movements** at Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs).
- Out of the total observed movements, **65% (127,663) were incoming flows**. People interviewed originated came from Ethiopia (74%), Kenya (11%) and Djibouti (8%). In addition, 7% of the incoming flows were recorded as internal movements.
- Conversely, **35% (68,515) of the movements were outgoing flows**. The people on the move interviewed mainly intended to reach Ethiopia (40%), Yemen (31%), Kenya (22%) and Djibouti (6%). Among the outgoing flows, 18% were transitory movements (i-e place of origin and intended destination are outside Somalia).
- **The share of incoming flows (65%) is much higher than in 2019 (46%), probably because of the COVID-19 pandemic**. A decrease in outgoing flows was observed in April 2020. One possible reason is the closure of neighbouring countries' borders whereas Somalia borders remained quite open and porous. For example, people on the move who used to enter and exit Djibouti on their way to the Arab peninsula had divert through Somalia as the border restrictions were more strictly enforced in Djibouti as compared to Somalia.
- For the reasons of movement, a shift was observed in March 2020. In 2019 and February 2020, the most common reason of movement was attributed to seasonal trends, whereas since March 2020 the majority of the people on the move interviewed are moving for economic reasons.
- **From March 23rd, 2020, DTM Somalia started to collect data on the awareness of COVID-19**. In April 2020, 30% of the people on the move indicated being aware about COVID-19. This number has been steadily increasing to reach 57% in December 2020.
- Since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic, the **main challenges encountered by the people on the move were the difficulties with sending or receiving remittances from abroad (35%)** and with accessing basic services such as water and food (20%). 33% of them did not faced specific challenges.
- In 2020, Somalia registered **130 deaths of COVID-19, 4,714 COVID-19 cases and 3,612 recoveries****.



* The data collection were temporarily suspended between October 2019 and January 2020. Hence this annual report covers 11 months, from February to December 2020.

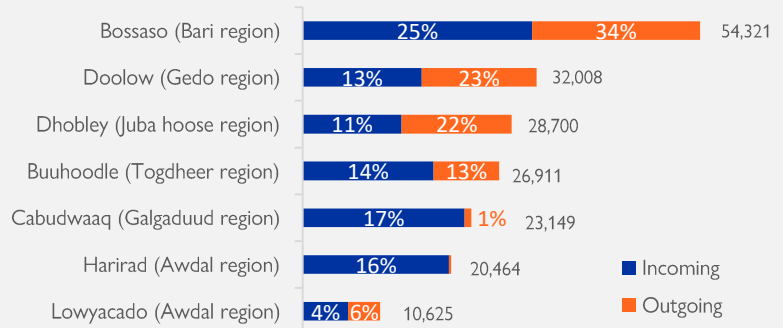
**Sources: Federal Government of Somalia, UN OCHA and WHO

MOVEMENTS OBSERVED IN 2020

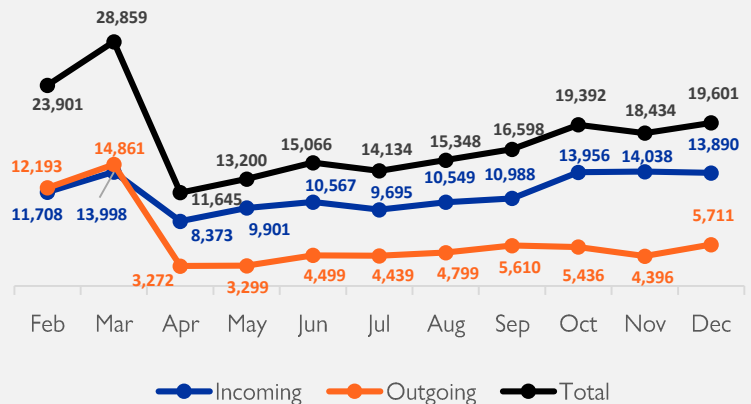
Between February and December 2020, a total of 196,178 movements (people on the move) were observed at Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). Operations were temporarily suspended between October 2019 and January 2020, hence the movements tracked in 2019 and 2020 are not directly comparable. However, a **decline of movements was observed between March 2020 and April 2020 (a decrease of 60%)**, when most countries closed its borders. **Out of the total observed movements, 65% were incoming flows and 35% outgoing flows** (46% and 54% respectively in 2019). Since the COVID-19 pandemic started, the people on the move may have been able to enter Somalia but not easily exit. Somalia experienced its first COVID-19 cases on March 16, 2020 and Ethiopia closed all land borders on March 23, 2020.

Highest numbers of movements were observed at Bossaso FMP (28%), followed by Doolow FMP (16%), Dhobley FMP (15%), Buuhoodle FMP (14%), Cabudwaaq FMP (12%), Harirad FMP (10%) and Lowyacado FMP (5%).

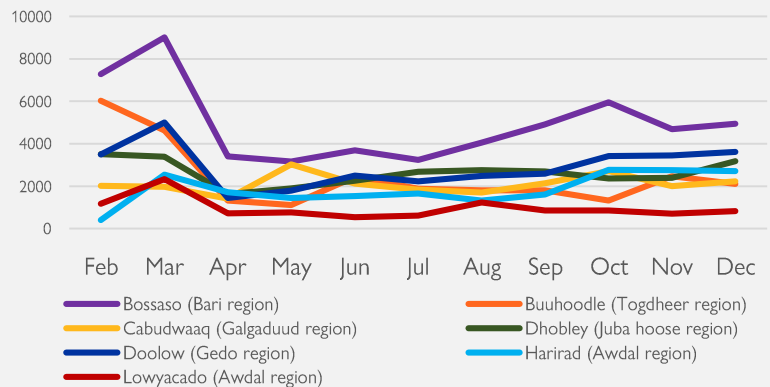
Movements per FMP



Movements per month



Total movements per month and per FMP



Reading: in June, almost 4,000 movements were observed at Bossaso FMP in Bari region.

COVID-19

Number of COVID-19 cases*

4,714



Number of deaths*

130



Number of recoveries*

3,612

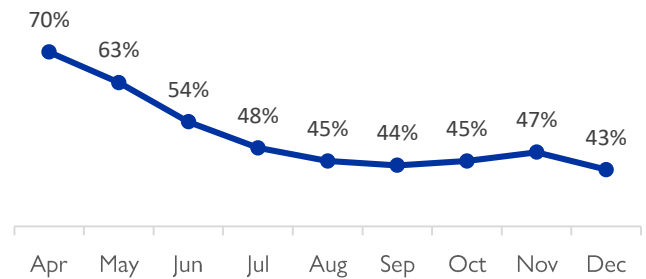


From March 23rd, 2020, DTM Somalia started to collect COVID-19 related data. In particular, an indicator of COVID-19 awareness was included to capture knowledge of COVID-19 over the months. In April 2020, 70% of the people on the move interviewed declared being unaware about COVID-19. This percentage fell down to 43% in December 2020. Interviewees who reported not knowing about COVID-19 were offered an awareness raising session by trained enumerators utilizing posters in Somali, Oromo, Amharic, Arabic and English.

Those aware of COVID-19, cited the media as the main source of information (42%) followed by medical staff (40%).

People at higher risk of succumbing to COVID-19 above 60 years old (female and male) represented 2% of the movements observed since March 2020.

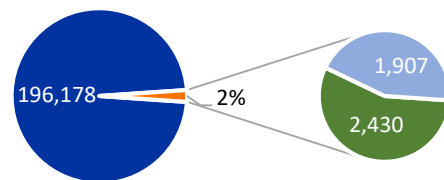
Migrants unaware of COVID-19 per month



Sources of information on COVID-19**



Migrants aged 60 or above (high risk population)



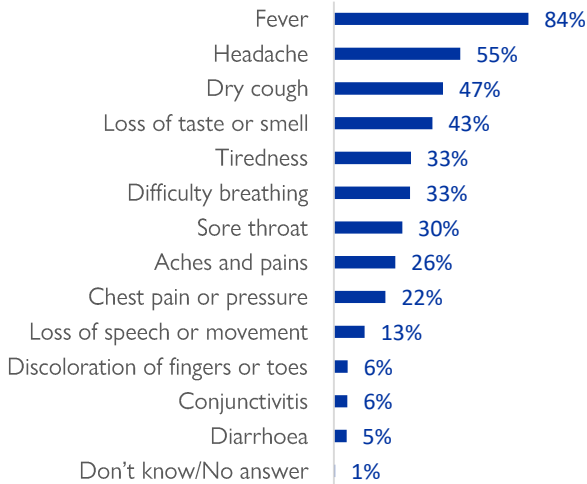
■ Total Population Surveyed ■ Male (60+) ■ Female (60+)

* Sources: Federal Government of Somalia, UN OCHA and WHO.

** Data from Flow Monitoring Survey (FMS), findings based on a sample of 3,134 migrants who declared being aware about COVID-19 in November and December 2020.

COVID-19

Knowledge of COVID-19 symptoms*

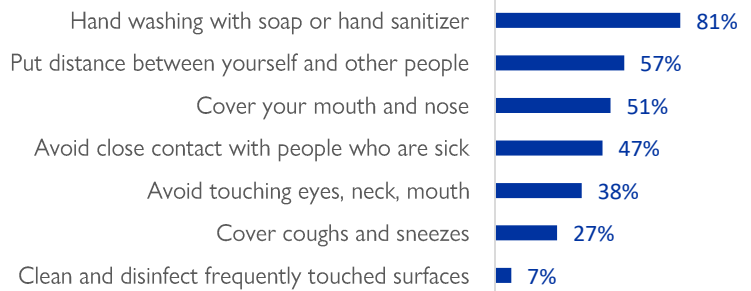


Out of the people on the move interviewed, 84% knew that fever is among the symptoms of COVID-19. However, less than half of them knew other related symptoms such as dry cough (47%) and the lost of taste or smell (43%).

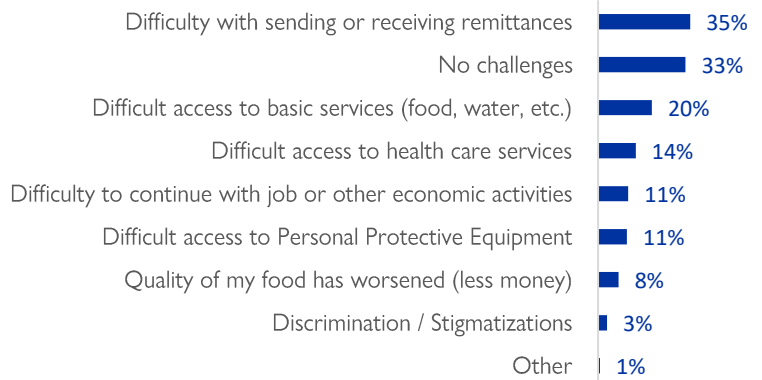
Regarding knowledge of measures adopted to mitigate the spread of COVID-19, 81% of the people on the move knew the necessity of hand washing, 57% social distancing and 51% the importance to cover mouth and nose.

Since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic, the main challenges encountered by the people on the move were difficulties with sending or receiving remittances from abroad (35%) and with accessing basic services such as water and food (20%). However, 33% did not face specific challenges. Interestingly, 11% declared facing difficulties with job or other economic activities. Among the people interviewed in 2020, most were unemployed and looking for a job (37%, see employment status findings page 10). In 2019, most of them were self-employed (40%). The raising number of unemployed people may be an effect of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Knowledge of the measures against COVID-19*



Challenges encountered since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic**

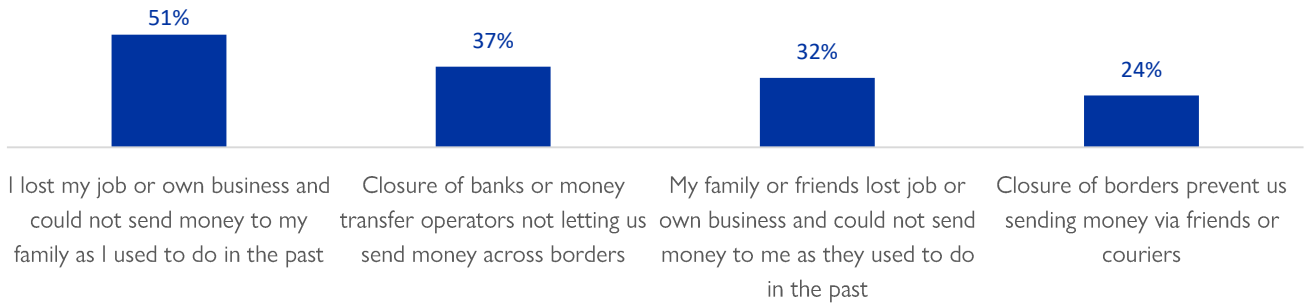


* Data from Flow Monitoring Survey (FMS), findings based on a sample of 4,749 migrants who declared being aware about COVID-19 in September, November and December 2020.

** Data from Flow Monitoring Survey (FMS), findings based on a sample of 5,732 migrants interviewed in September, November and December 2020.

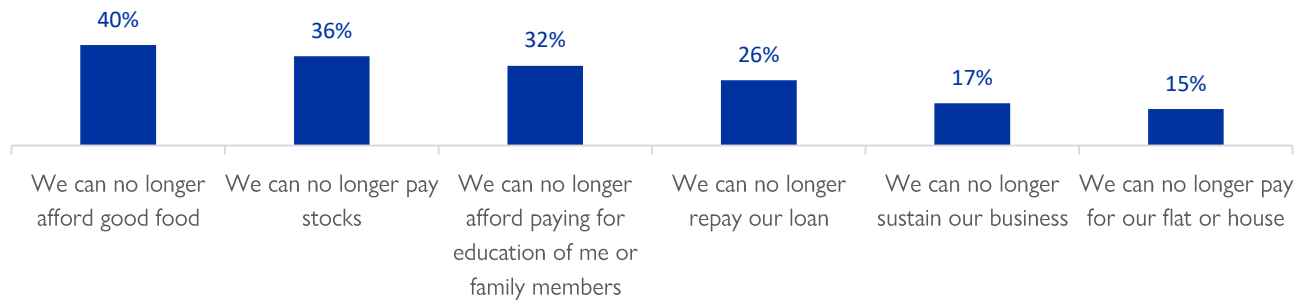
COVID-19

Difficulties experienced with sending or receiving remittances from abroad*



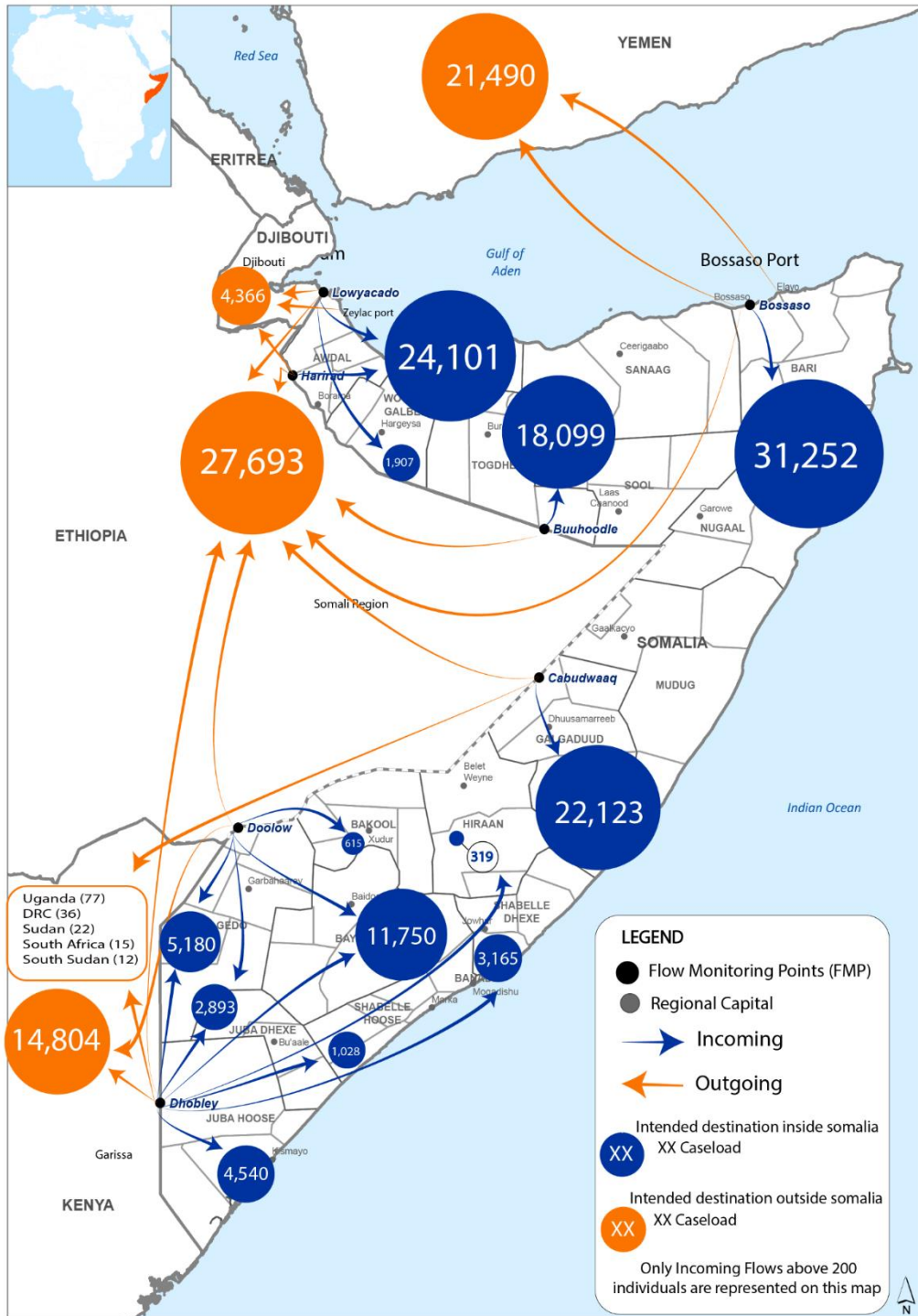
Among the 1,994 people on the move who declared facing difficulties with sending or receiving remittances from abroad, 51% declared difficulties with sending remittances as they lost their job or own business. Conversely, 32% declared that they could not receive remittances as their friends or family lost their job or own business. The remaining people faced difficulties with the sending modalities: closure of banks or money transfer operators (37%) and closure of borders (24%), preventing them to send money via friends or couriers. These difficulties had an impact on livelihoods: 40% could no longer afford good food, 36% pay stocks and 15% pay for their flat or house. It also had an impact on the access to education (32%) and business activities (17%).

Impact of the difficulties with sending or receiving remittances on the migrant and his/her family*

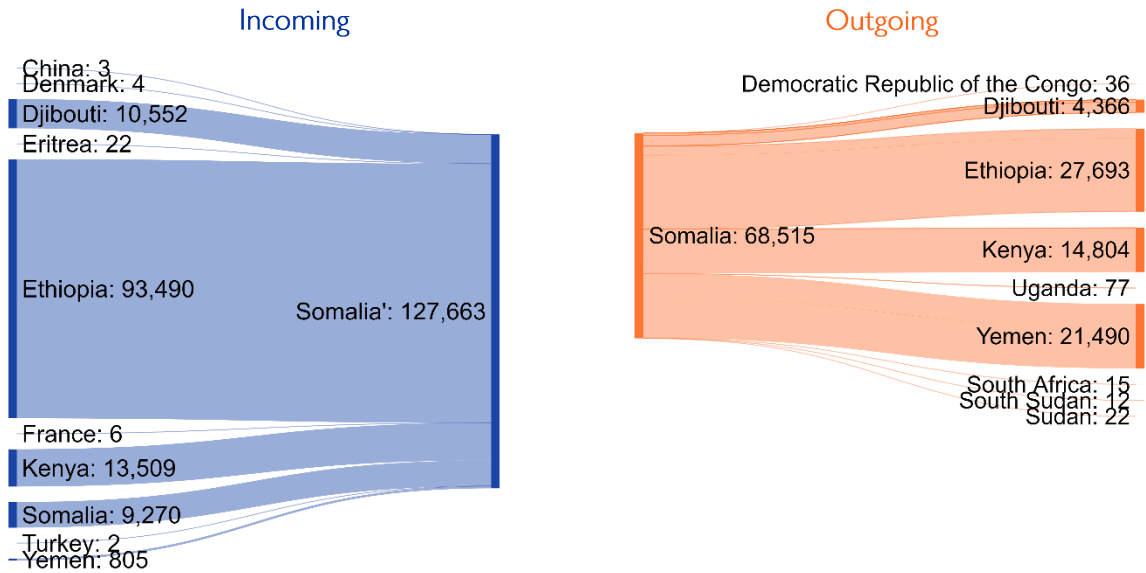


* Data from Flow Monitoring Survey (FMS), findings based on a sample of 1,994 people on the move interviewed in September, November and December 2020, who declared having experienced difficulties with sending or receiving remittances from Abroad.

MAP OF THE MAIN FLOWS



COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN AND COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION



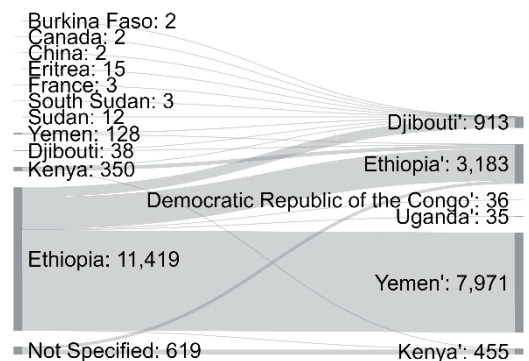
Among the 196,178 movements observed at FMPs between February and December 2020, 127,663 were incoming movements (65%), mainly from Ethiopia (74%), Kenya (11%) and Djibouti (8%) and 68,515 movements were outgoing movements (35%), mainly to Ethiopia (40%), Yemen (31%), Kenya (22%) and Djibouti (6%).

Among the incoming flows, 7% were internal movements, and among the outgoing flows, 18% were transitory movements (whereas in 2019, 51% of transitory movements were observed).

Internal movements

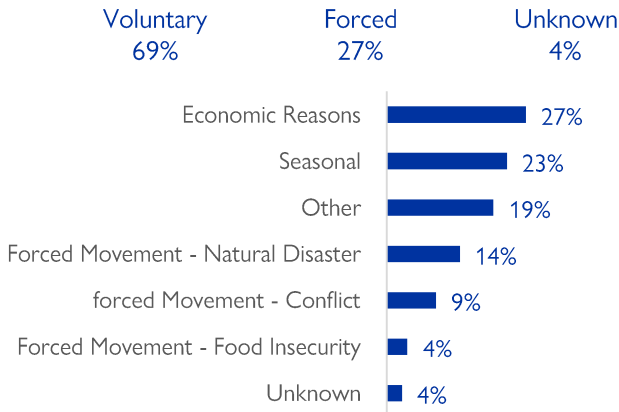


Transitory movements

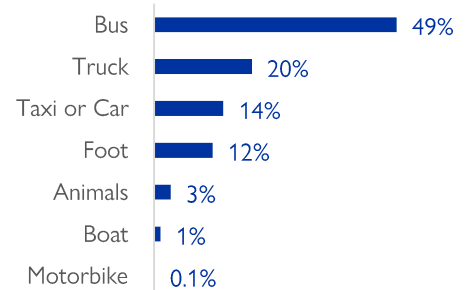


REASONS FOR TRAVELLING AND TRANSPORTATION MODES

Reasons for travelling



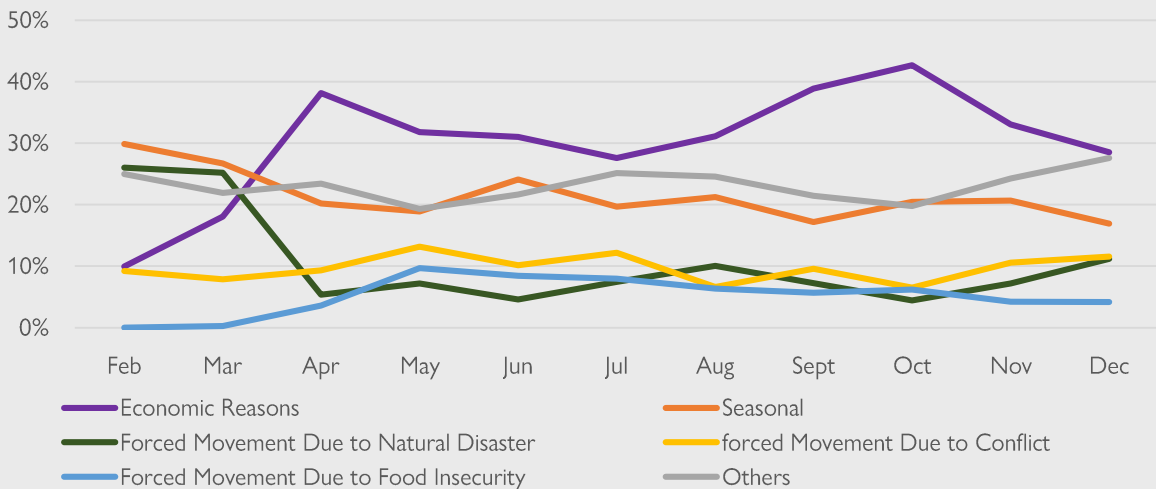
Transportation modes



Reading: In terms of reasons for travelling, 14% of the reasons for travelling reported are due to a natural disaster. On the transportation modes, 12% of the migrants travel on foot.

Since March 2020 most of the people on the move interviewed moved for **economic reasons**, whereas in 2019 and February 2020, the most common reason of movement was seasonal. This shift of the reasons may reflect the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on employment and business opportunities.

Reasons for travelling per month



Reading: in October 2020, more than 40% of the people on the move migrated for economic reasons.

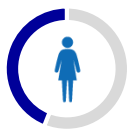
PROFILE OF PEOPLE ON THE MOVE

Age and sex

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



56%



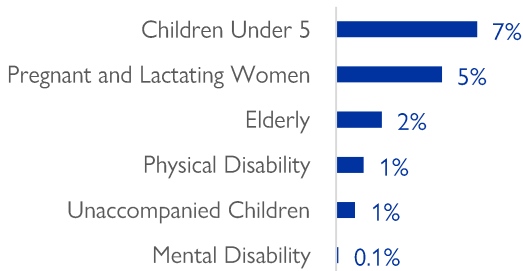
44%



27%

Most of the people on the move in 2020 (February to December) lacked formal education (54%), were unemployed and looking for a job (37%) and married (61%).

16% of total vulnerabilities presented



Declared nationality



Ethiopia

57%



Somalia

40%



Djibouti

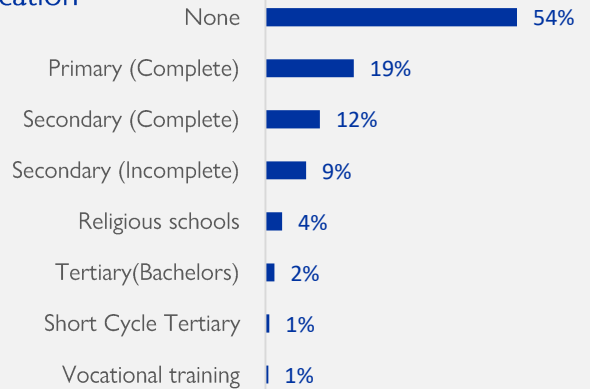
2%



Other

<1%

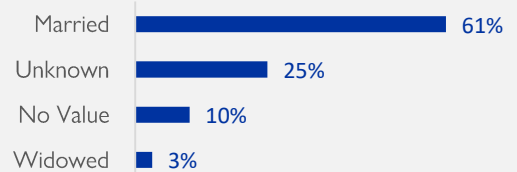
Education*



Employment status*



Marital status*



*Data from Flow Monitoring Survey (FMS), 21,976 interviews between February and December 2020 (except October 2020).

VULNERABILITIES

Vulnerabilities figures per country of departure

	Children Headed Households	Children Under 5	Elderly	Pregnant and Lactating	Mental Disability	Physical Disability	Unaccompanied Child
Djibouti	290	1,976	60	996	4	16	12
Ethiopia	171	5,176	2,037	3,510	92	1,253	1,215
Kenya		860	793	1,260	10	391	8
Somalia	306	4,751	1,268	3,833	98	815	472
Yemen	14	42	4	41	1	22	14
Not Specified		37	7	34	2	4	3

Reading: Among the people that came from Djibouti in 2020, 1,976 were children under 5 years old.

Vulnerabilities figures per intended destination

	Children Headed Households	Children Under 5	Elderly	Pregnant and Lactating	Mental Disability	Physical Disability	Unaccompanied Child
Djibouti	256	147	50	200	7	16	14
Ethiopia	13	1,991	1,109	1,047	42	591	265
Kenya	26	1,628	164	1,555	46	121	18
Somalia	476	9,053	2,596	6,763	108	1,725	1,275
Uganda		5		0	1		
Yemen	10	14	250	109	3	48	152
Democratic Republic of the Congo		4		0			

Reading: Among of the people that intended to reach Djibouti, 147 were children under 5 years old.

Vulnerabilities figures per flow monitoring points

	Children Headed Households	Children Under 5	Elderly	Pregnant and Lactating	Mental Disability	Physical Disability	Unaccompanied Child
Bossaso	129	247	375	425	17	411	1,164
Buuhoodle	68	1,527	1,511	1,288	37	863	16
Cabudwaaq		1,112	299	242		75	
Dhobley	26	2,484	956	2,812	57	512	26
Doolow	3	2,367	577	1,036	85	332	373
Harirad		4,585	342	3,305		275	119
Lowyacado	555	520	109	566	11	33	26

Reading: Among of the people on the move at Buuhoodle FMP, 1,527 were children under 5 years old.

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 flow monitoring points (FMPs). In 2020, DTM Somalia has 7 cross border 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 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.

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.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

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

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



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FOREIGN AFFAIRS
OF DENMARK**
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■ **EU-IOM**
Joint Initiative for
Migrant Protection
and Reintegration
■

