

HIGHLIGHTS

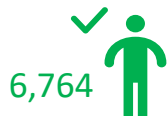
NUMBER OF COVID-19 CASES*



NUMBER OF DEATHS*



NUMBER OF RECOVERIES*



Sea Ports



8 out of 8 open

Airports



12 out of 12 open

Border Crossing



9 out of 21 open

Isolation Centers

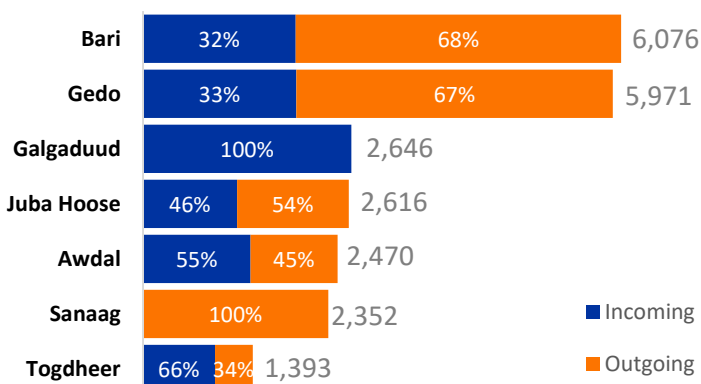


14 available

*Information as available on 06/03/2021.

Sources: Federal Government of Somalia, UN OCHA and WHO

MOVEMENTS OBSERVED BY TYPE OF FLOW AND REGION OF FMP

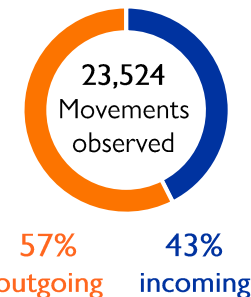


OBSERVED MOVEMENTS – FLOW MONITORING

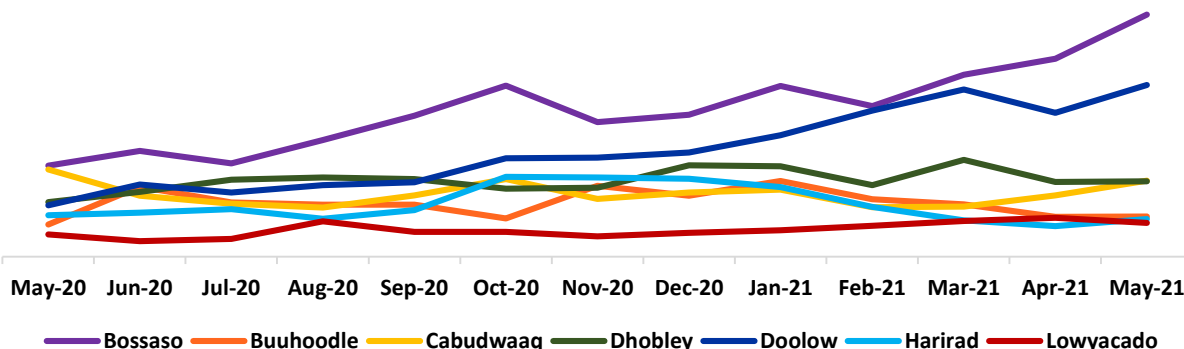
In May 2021, a total of **23,524** movements were observed at Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). This represents an increase of **78%** in comparison with May 2020 when **13,200** movements were observed.

Doolow, Bossaso, Lowyacado, Dhobley, and Buuhoodle FMPs recorded an increase in movements between these two periods (234%, 166%, 52%, 38% and 25% respectively). Cabudwaaq and Harirad FMPs recorded a decrease in movement (-13% and -9% respectively).

Cabudwaaq, Doolow, Bossaso and Dhobley FMPs recorded the highest numbers of incoming flows (26%, 19%, 19% and 12% of all incoming flows respectively), while Bossaso, Doolow and Dhobley recorded the highest numbers of outgoing flows (48%, 30% and 11% of all outgoing flows respectively).



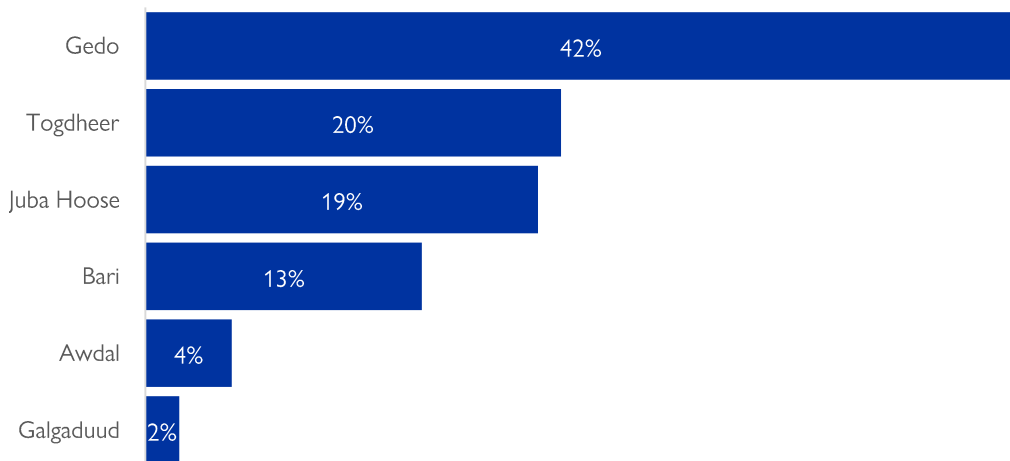
MOVEMENTS OBSERVED BY FMP



*In March 2021, the FMR survey was modified to capture the distinctions between transiting locations and places of origin, transiting destinations and final destinations thus the incoming/outgoing flows from March 2021 may not be directly comparable with the previous weeks and months.

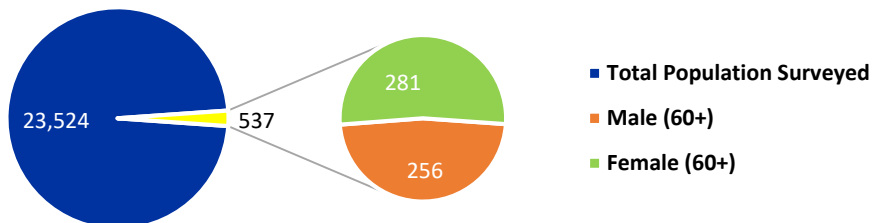
COVID-19 MONITORING

PREVALENCE OF CHRONIC DISEASES PER REGION OF FMP



MIGRANTS AGED 60 OR ABOVE (HIGH RISK POPULATION)

In total 537 out of 23,524 persons were 60+ years old, which is equivalent to 2%.



* COVID-19 related data was collected between 1st to 31st May 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.

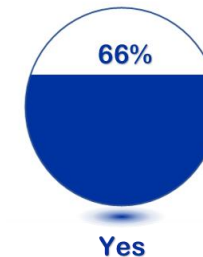
SUMMARY AND OVERVIEW

In May 2021, 1,531 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 38%, diabetes represented 25%, hypertension 21%, immunity deficiency 9%, cardiovascular diseases 6%, and cancer 1%. Migrants reported the highest levels of chronic diseases in Gedo (42%), Togdheer (20%) and Juba Hoose (19%).

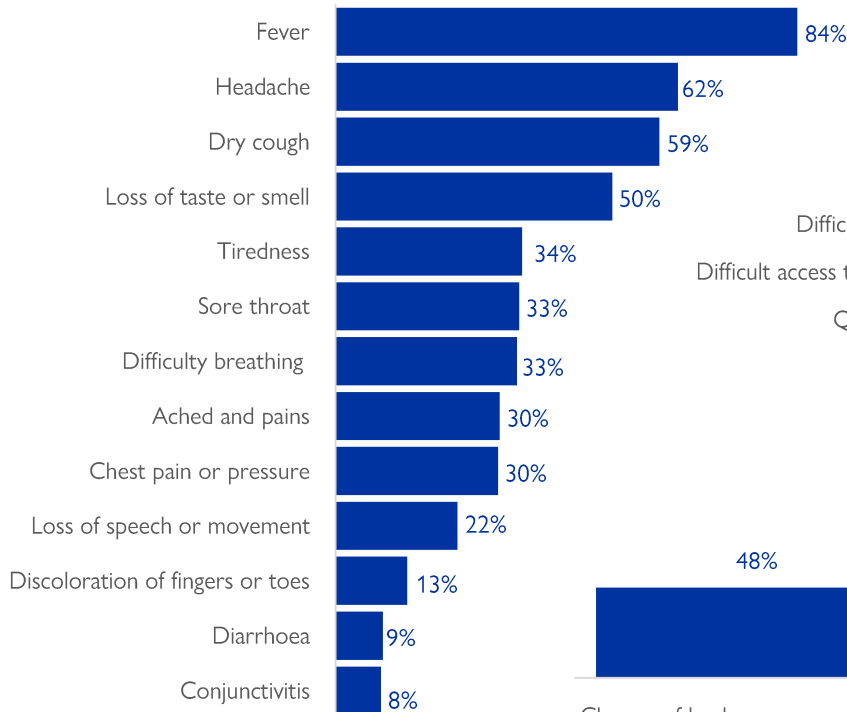
66% of the people interviewed were aware of the COVID-19 pandemic. This is quite similar to April 2021 when 65% of the groups were aware about COVID-19. Interviewees who reported not knowing about COVID-19 were offered an awareness session by trained enumerators utilizing posters in Somali, Oromo, Amharic, Arabic and English.

AWARENESS OF COVID-19 ACROSS ALL AGE GROUPS

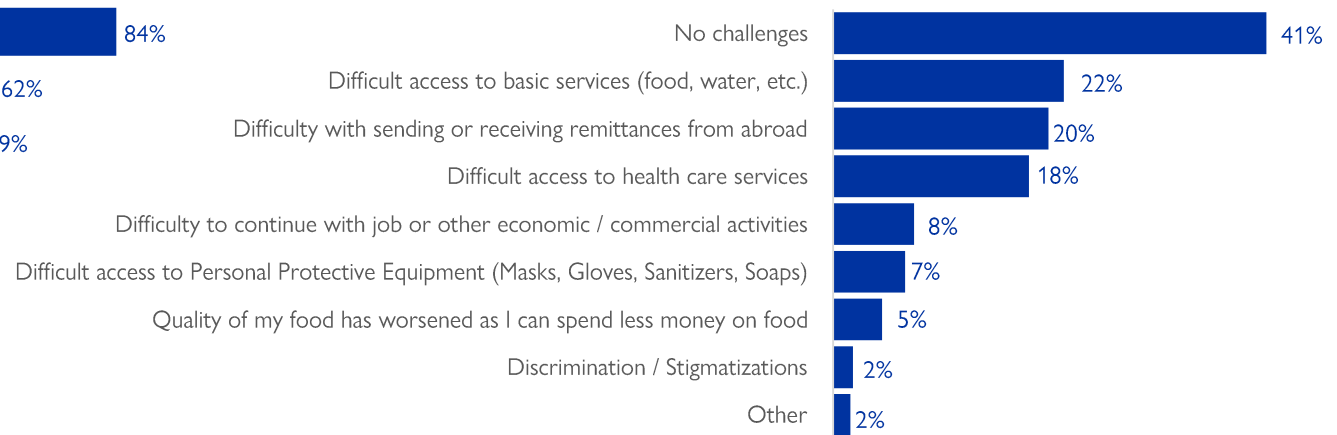


COVID-19 MONITORING

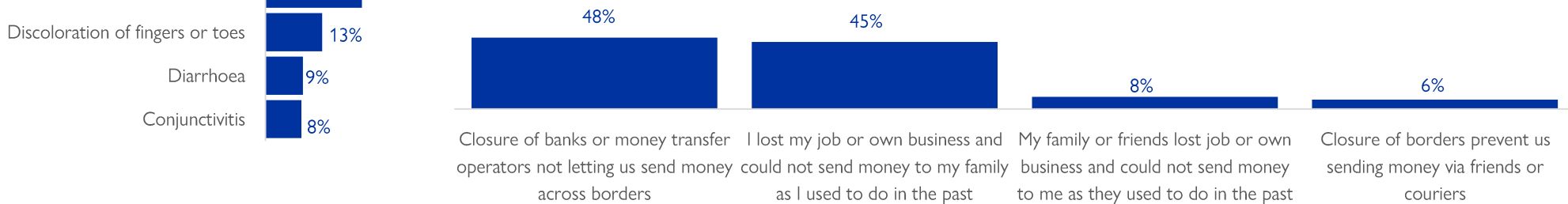
KNOWLEDGE OF COVID-19 SYMPTOMS BY MIGRANTS BEING AWARE**



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



DIFFICULTIES WITH SENDING OR RECEIVING REMITTANCES***



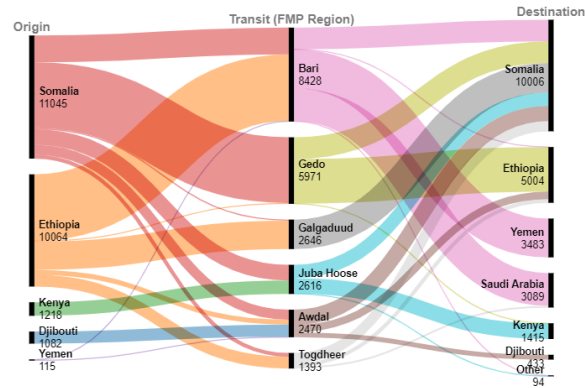
* Data from FMS which is based on a sample of 2,154 respondents of the total movements. Data should be interpreted with caution.

** Data from FMS which is based on a sample of 1,815 respondents that declared being aware about the COVID-19 pandemic.

*** Data from FMS, sample of 437 respondents that declared facing difficulties with sending or receiving remittances from abroad.

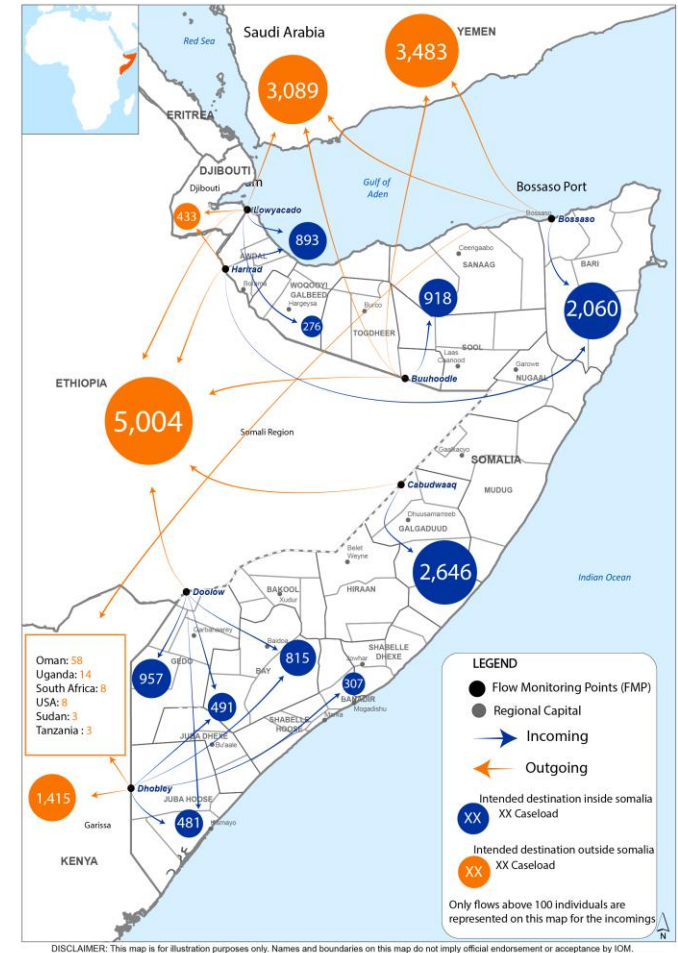
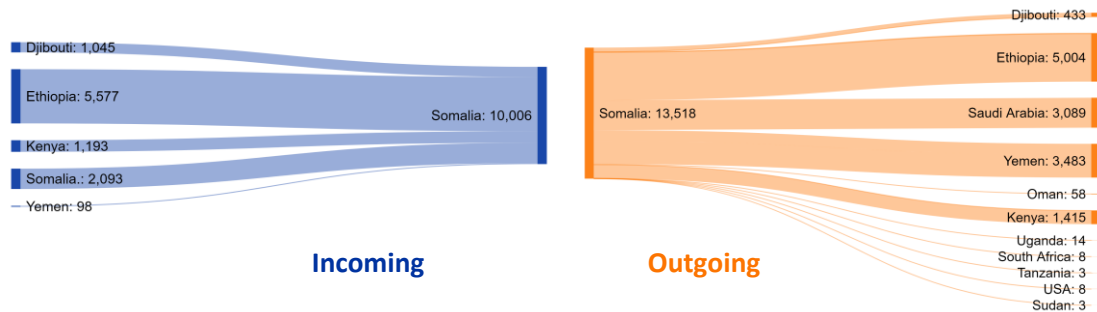
MOVEMENTS TRENDS

MAIN COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATION



Incoming flows: a total of 10,006 movements were observed as entering Somalia. Movements recorded originated from Ethiopia (5,577 observations or 56%), Kenya (1,193 or 12%), Djibouti (1,045 or 10%), and Yemen (98 or 1%). In addition, 2,093 of the movements observed (or 21%) as entering Somalia also originated from Somalia.

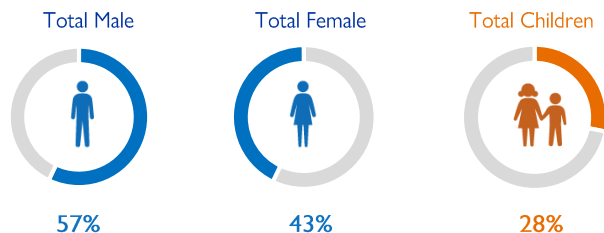
Outgoing flows: a total of 13,518 movements were observed as exiting Somalia. Main countries of intended destination for outgoing flows are Ethiopia (5,004 or 37%), Yemen (3,483 or 26%), Saudi Arabia (3,089 or 23%), Kenya (1,415 or 10%), Djibouti (433 or 3%) and Others (94 or 1%).



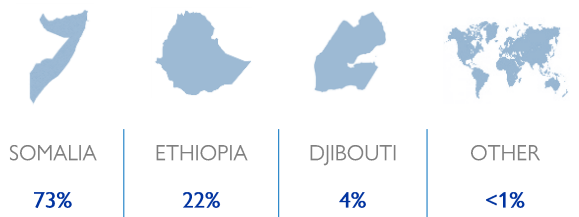
MIGRATION PROFILES, REASONS AND LOGISTICS

AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION

	(0 – 17)	(18+)
Female	13%	30%
Male	15%	42%



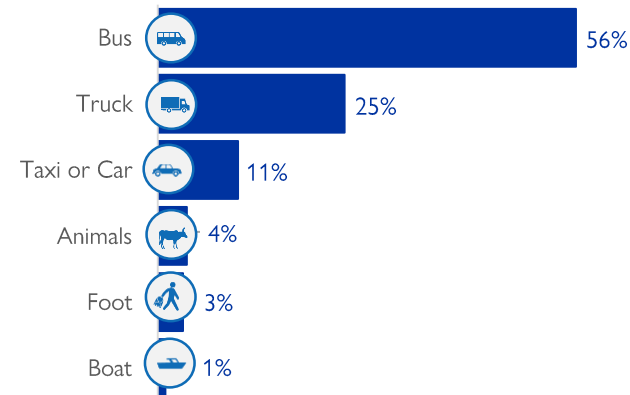
DECLARED NATIONALITY OF PERSONS ON THE MOVE



REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

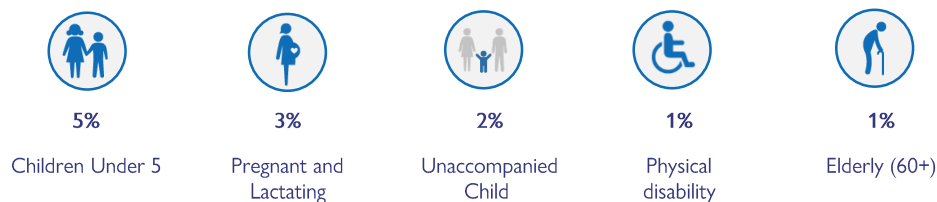
	Voluntary 62%	Forced 33%	Unknown 5%
Reasons for Movement			
<i>Economic reasons</i>			40%
<i>Forced movement due to Natural Disaster</i>			15%
<i>Forced movement due to food insecurity (hunger)</i>			14%
<i>Seasonal Migration (cattle, farming, harvesting)</i>			10%
<i>Other</i>			5%
<i>Family reasons</i>			4%
<i>Forced movement due to Conflict</i>			4%
<i>Return</i>			3%
<i>Health Care</i>			2%
<i>Education</i>			1%
<i>Travel to collect aid (food, cash or other items)</i>			1%
<i>Buy goods for personal consumption</i>			1%

TRANSPORTATION MODES



VULNERABILITIES

A total of 2,782 vulnerabilities were reported in May 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:



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.

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

- **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.

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.