

JUNE 2021

HIGHLIGHTS

NUMBER OF COVID-19 CASES*



NUMBER OF DEATHS*



NUMBER OF RECOVERIES*



Sea Ports



4 out of 4 open

Airports



9 out of 9 open

Border Crossing



3 out of 6 open

Isolation Centers

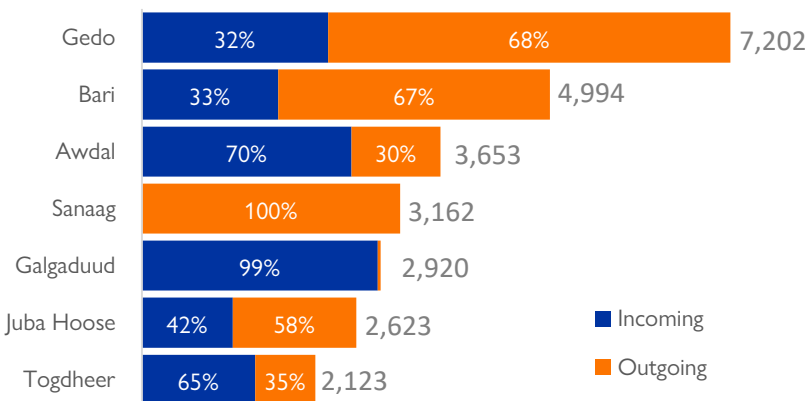


14 available

*Information as available on 07/07/2021.

Sources: Federal Government of Somalia, Logistics cluster, UN OCHA and WHO

MOVEMENTS OBSERVED BY TYPE OF FLOW AND REGION OF FMP



OBSERVED MOVEMENTS – FLOW MONITORING

A total of **26,677** movements were observed during this month of June, representing an increase of **77%** in comparison with June 2020 when **15,066** movements were observed. This increase can be attributed to the impact of drought leading to population movement and continued conflict in the Tigray region of Ethiopia.

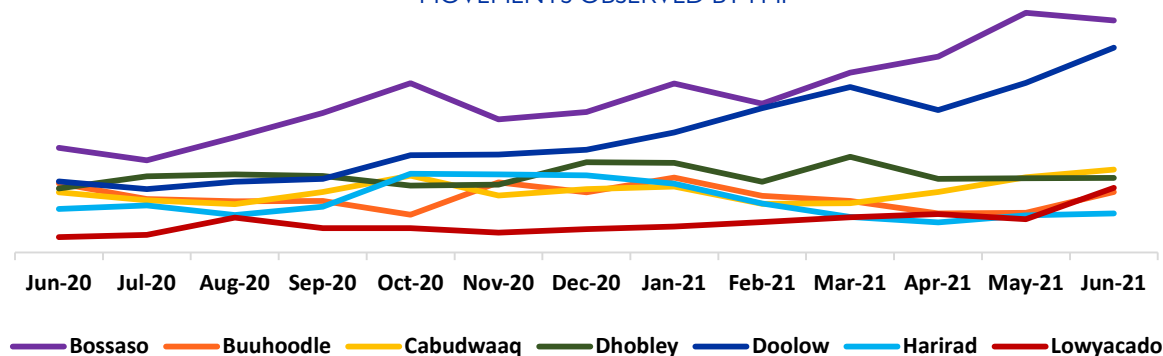
Lowyacado, Doolow, Bossaso, Cabudwaaq and Dhobley. FMPs recorded an increase in movements between these two periods (320%, 188%, 121%, 38% and 16% respectively). Buuhoodle and Harirad FMPs recorded a decrease in movement (-13% and -10% respectively).

Cabudwaaq, Doolow, and Lowyacado FMPs recorded the highest numbers of incoming flows (24%, 19% and 14% of all incoming flows respectively), while Bossaso, Doolow and Dhobley recorded the highest numbers of outgoing flows (44%, 33% and 10% of all outgoing flows respectively).



55% outgoing 45% incoming

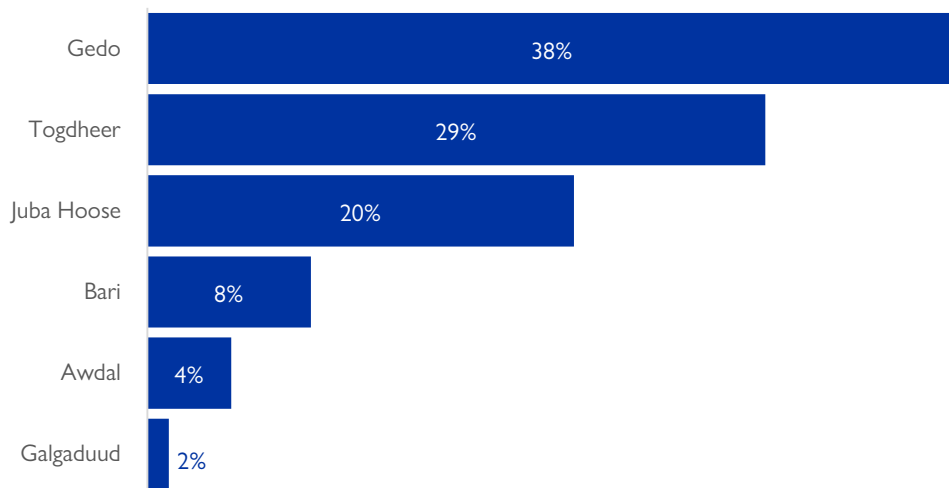
MOVEMENTS OBSERVED BY FMP



*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.

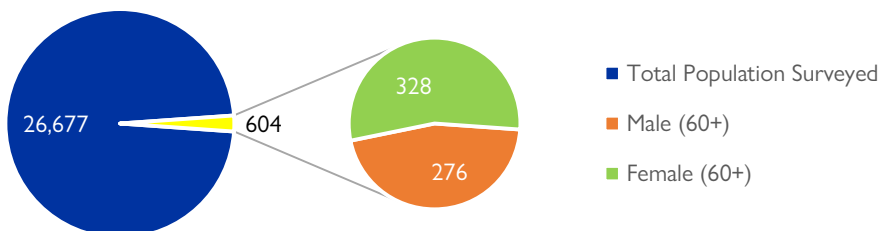
COVID-19 MONITORING

PREVALENCE OF CHRONIC DISEASES PER REGION OF FMP



MIGRANTS AGED 60 OR ABOVE (HIGH RISK POPULATION)

In total 604 out of 26,677 persons were 60+ years old, which is equivalent to 2%.



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

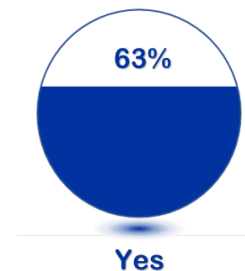
SUMMARY AND OVERVIEW

In June 2021, 1,946 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 28%, diabetes represented 25%, hypertension 25%, immunity deficiency 15%, cardiovascular diseases 6%, and cancer 1%. Migrants reported the highest levels of chronic diseases in Gedo (38%), Togdheer (29%) and Juba Hoose (20%).

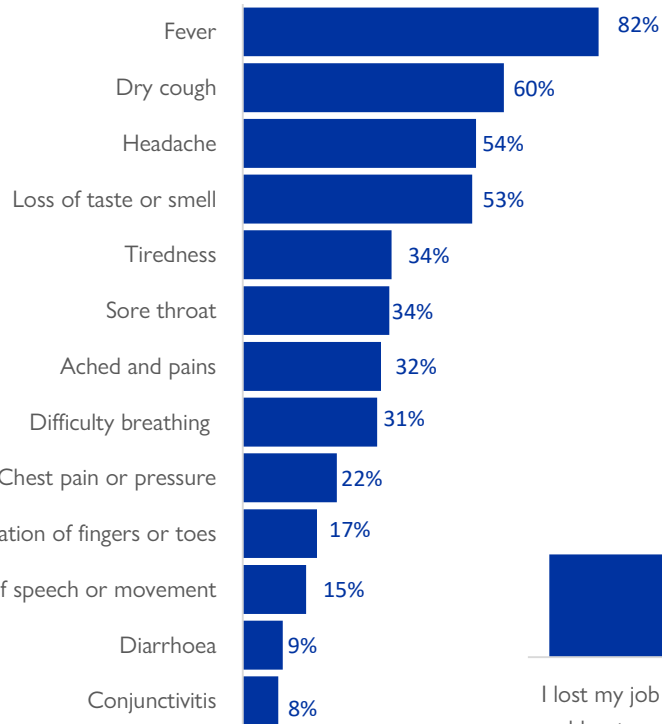
63% of the people interviewed were aware of the COVID-19 pandemic. This is slightly different to May 2021 when 66% of the groups were aware about COVID-19. Interviewees who reported not knowing about COVID-19 were offered an awareness session by trained enumerators utilizing posters in Somali, Oromo, Amharic, Arabic and English.

AWARENESS OF COVID-19 ACROSS ALL AGE GROUPS

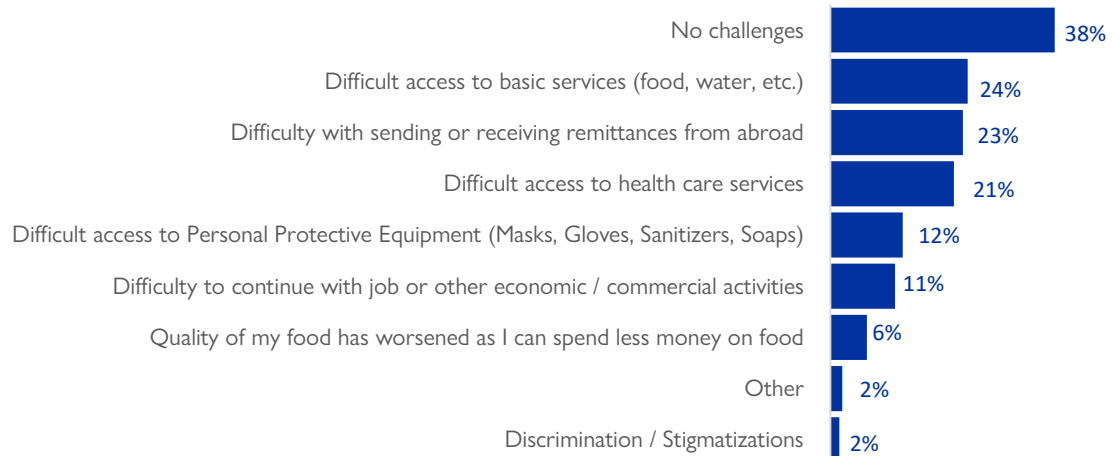


COVID-19 MONITORING

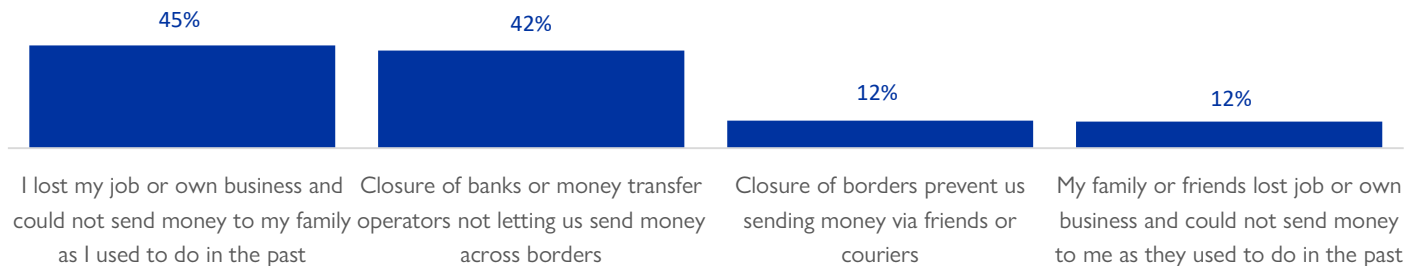
KNOWLEDGE OF COVID-19 SYMPTOMS BY MIGRANTS BEING AWARE**



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



DIFFICULTIES WITH SENDING OR RECEIVING REMITTANCES***



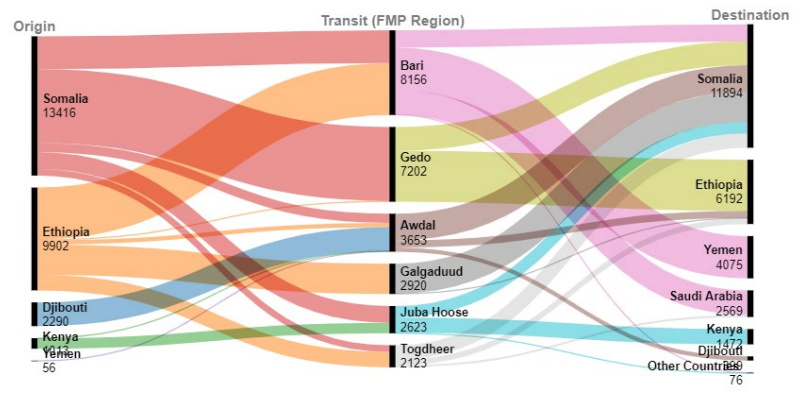
* Data from FMS which is based on a sample of 2,049 respondents of the total movements. Data should be interpreted with caution.

** Data from FMS which is based on a sample of 1,742 respondents that declared being aware about the COVID-19 pandemic.

*** Data from FMS, sample of 466 respondents that declared facing difficulties with sending or receiving remittances from abroad.

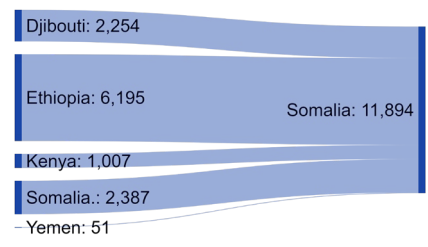
MOVEMENTS TRENDS

MAIN COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATION

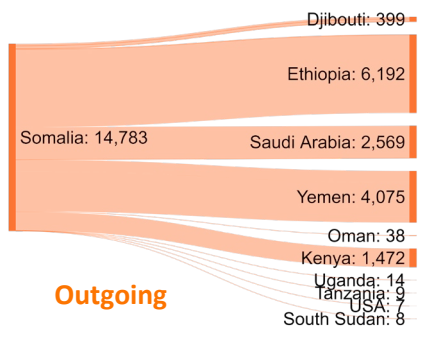


Incoming flows: a total of 11,894 movements were observed as entering Somalia. Movements recorded originated from Ethiopia (6,195 observations or 52%), Djibouti (2,254 or 19%), Kenya (1,007 or 8%) and Yemen (51 or <1%). In addition, 2,387 of the movements observed (or 20%) as entering Somalia also originated from Somalia.

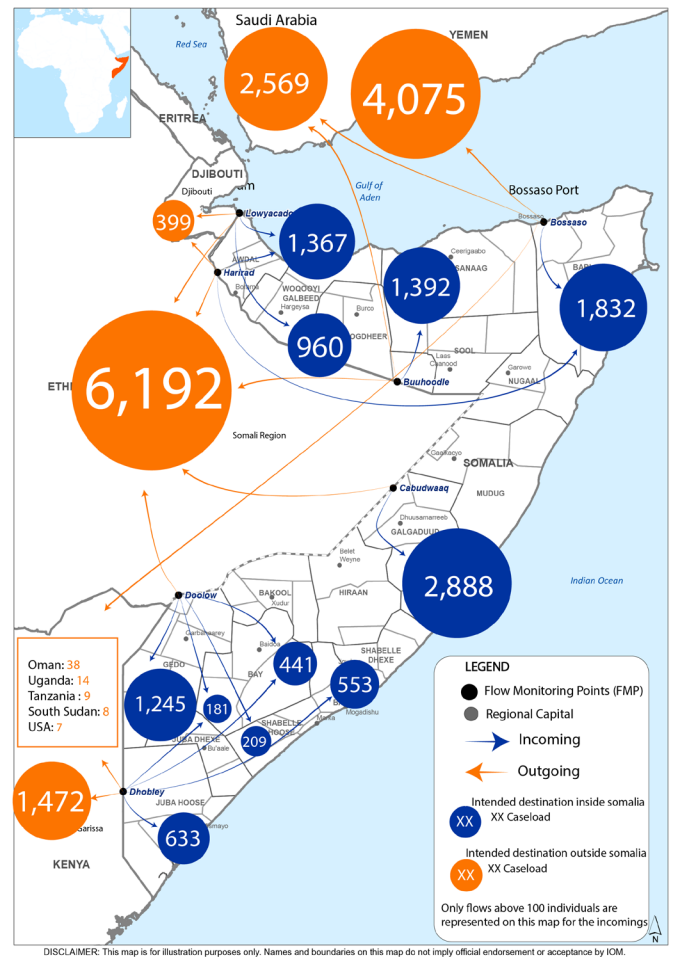
Outgoing flows: a total of 14,783 movements were observed as exiting Somalia. Main countries of intended destination for outgoing flows are Ethiopia (6,192 or 42%), Yemen (4,075 or 28%), Saudi Arabia (2,569 or 17%), Kenya (1,472 or 10%), Djibouti (399 or 3%) and Others (76 or <1%).



Incoming



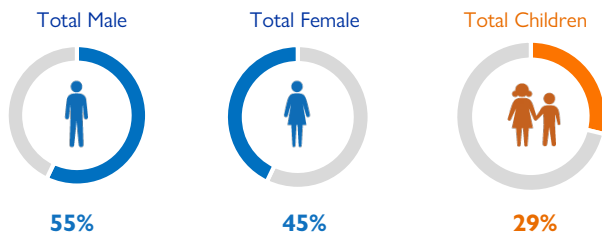
Outgoing



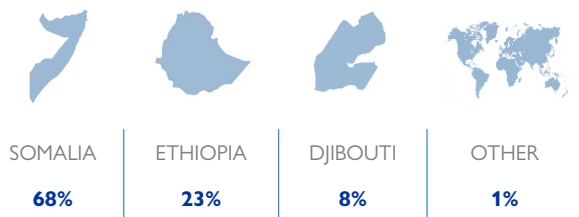
MIGRATION PROFILES, REASONS AND LOGISTICS

AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION

	(0 – 17)	(18+)
Female	14%	31%
Male	15%	40%



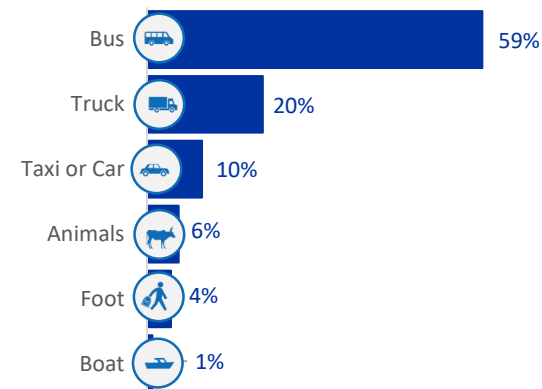
DECLARED NATIONALITY OF PERSONS ON THE MOVE



REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Voluntary 59%	Forced 33%	Unknown 8%
Reasons for Movement		
Economic reasons		38%
Forced movement due to Natural Disaster		16%
Forced movement due to food insecurity (hunger)		15%
Other		8%
Seasonal Migration (cattle, farming, harvesting)		7%
Family reasons		5%
Return		5%
Forced movement due to Conflict		2%
Health Care		2%
Buy goods for personal consumption		1%
Travel to collect aid (food, cash or other items)		1%
Education		0%

TRANSPORTATION MODES



VULNERABILITIES

A total of 3,273 vulnerabilities were reported in June 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.