CROSS BORDER MOVEMENTS – SOMALIA

APRIL 2020

HIGHTLIGHTS

NUMBER OF COVID-19 CASES **781**

NUMBER OF DEATHS **35**

NUMBER OF RECOVERIES **61**

Airports

1 out of 12 open

Sea Ports

7 out of 8 open

Border Crossing

4 out of 21 open

Isolation Centers

14 across Somalia

Emergency Operations Center

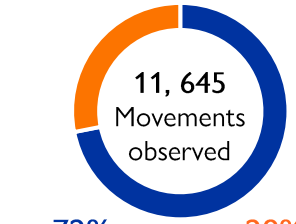
7 Centers Open

* Information as available on 5/5/2020. Source: Federal Government of Somalia and UN OCHA

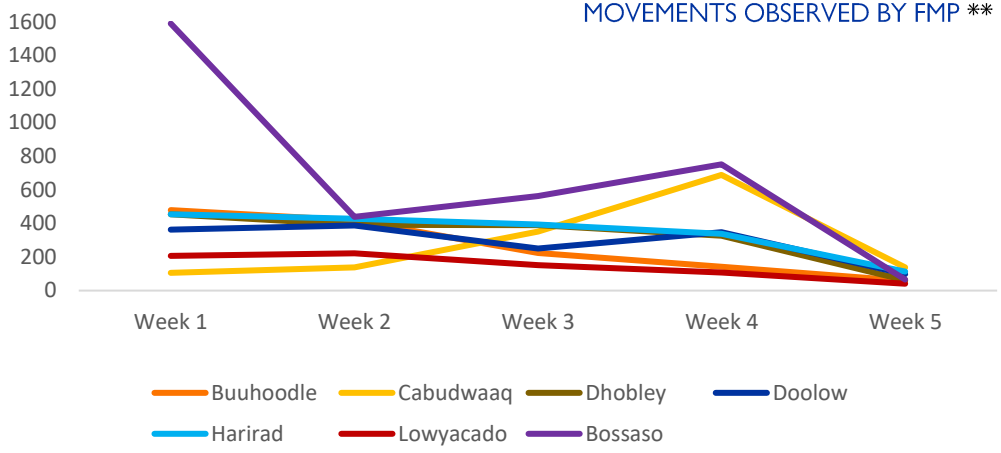
OBSERVED MOVEMENTS – FLOW MONITORING

In April 2020, a total of **11,645** movements were observed at various Flow Monitoring Points (FMP) across Somalia.

Bosasso (25%), Harirad (21%) and Cabudwaaq (17%) contributed to the highest inflows for the month. Bosasso (39%), Dhobley (20%), Buuhoodle (15%), Doolow (15%), Lowyacado (10%) recorded the most outflows. Due to the Covid-19 pandemic and border closures, the total movements observed has decreased by 59% between March (28,259 movements observed) and April 2020.



MOVEMENTS OBSERVED BY FMP **



** Week 1 starts April 1st, 2020. Week 5 has only 2 days (29-30 April).
Note: lines representing Harirad and Dhobley are overlapping because figures for both are very similar.

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

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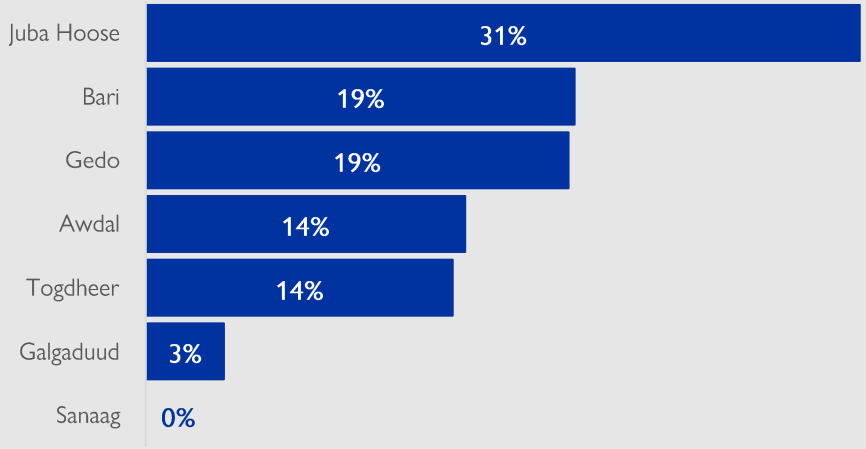
CROSS BORDER MOVEMENTS – SOMALIA

APRIL 2020

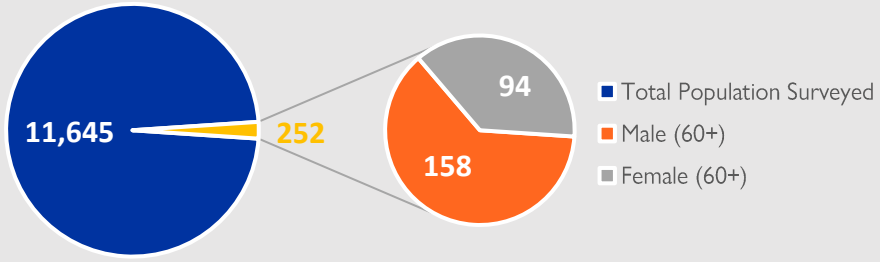
COVID-19 MONITORING

PREVALENCE OF CHRONIC DISEASES PER REGION OF FMP*



MIGRANTS AGED 60 OR ABOVE (HIGH RISK POPULATION)

In total 252 out of 11,645 persons were 60+ years old, which is equivalent to 2%.



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

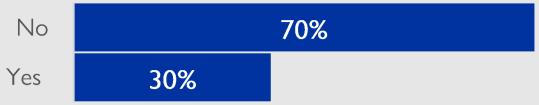
SUMMARY AND OVERVIEW

Since March 22, DTM collected information to monitor the specific vulnerabilities related to coronavirus among migrants. 725 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 represented 34%, diabetes (29%), hypertension (28%), cardiovascular diseases (4%), cancer (2%), immunity deficiency (2%). Migrants reported the highest levels of chronic diseases in Juba Hoose (31% of reported diseases), Gedo (19%) and Bari (19%).

30% of the groups interviewed were aware of the coronavirus pandemic. 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

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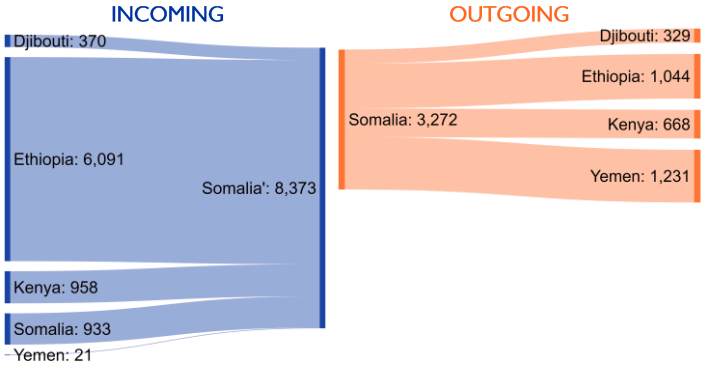
MOVEMENTS TRENDS

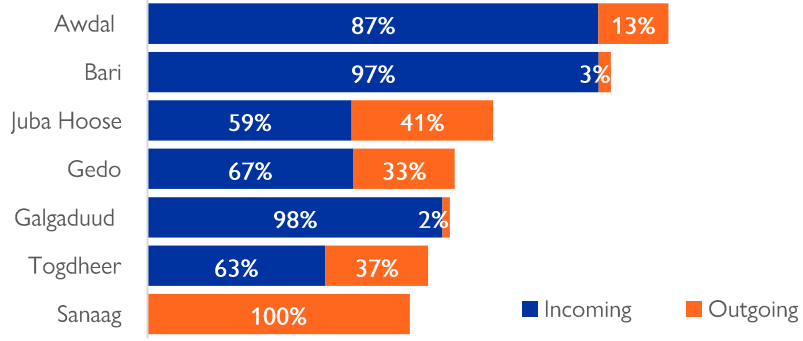
MAIN COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATION

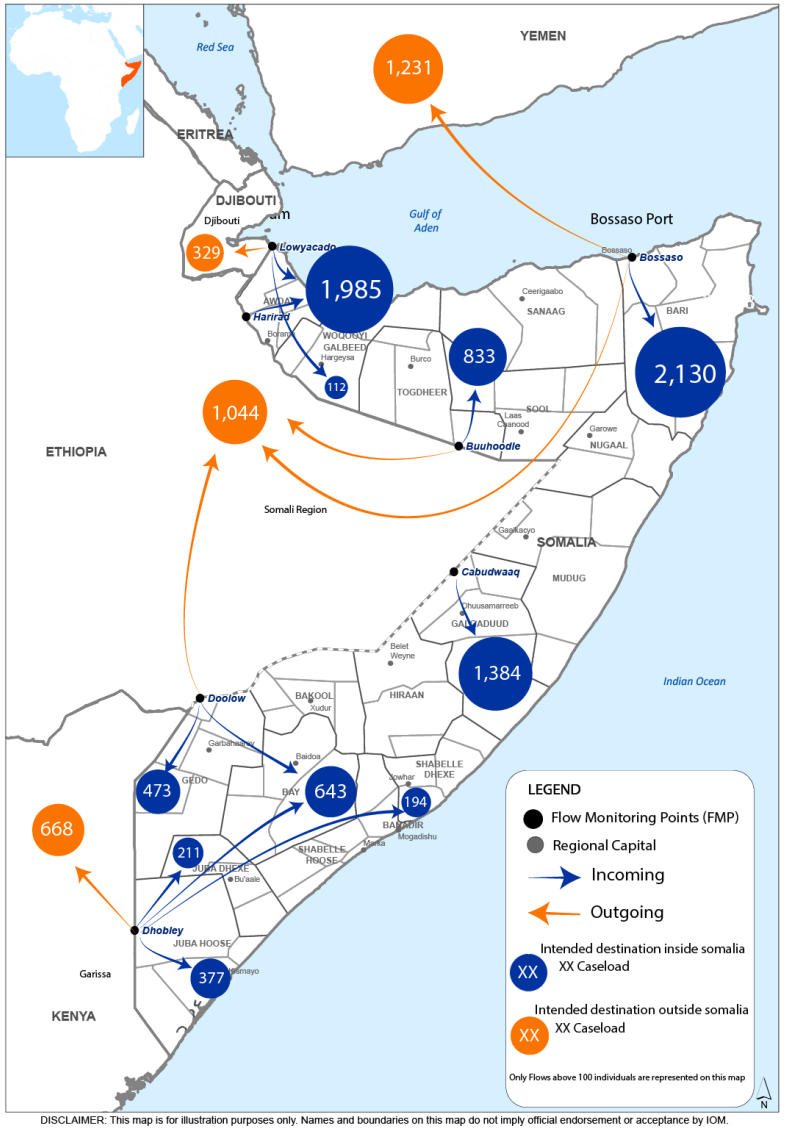


Incoming flows: recorded originated from Ethiopia (6,091 observations or 73%), Kenya (958 or 11%), Djibouti (370 or 4%) and Yemen (21 or 0.2%). In addition, 933 of the movements observed (or 11%) as entering Somalia also originated from Somalia; this is likely due to difficulties to travel within Somalia, as well as relative ease of transportation through neighboring countries and shorter distances.

Outgoing flows: for the month of April 2020, a total of 3,272 movements have been observed as exiting Somalia. Main countries of intended destination for outgoing flows are Yemen (1,231 or 38%), Ethiopia (1,044 or 32%), Kenya (668 or 20%), and Djibouti (329 or 10%).

MOVEMENTS OBSERVED BY TYPE OF FLOW AND REGION





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

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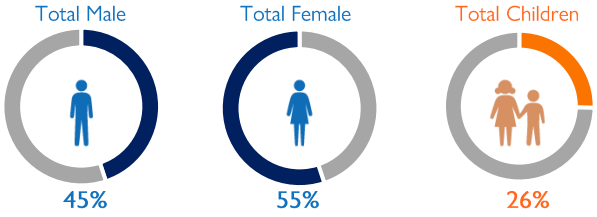
MIGRATION PROFILES

AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION

	(0 – 17)	(18+)
Female	13%	32%
Male	13%	42%

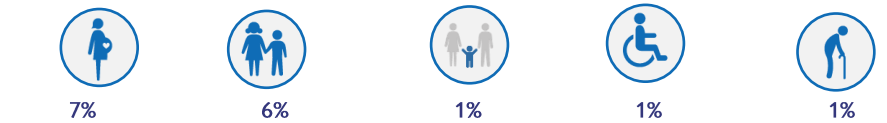


DECLARED NATIONALITY OF PERSONS ON THE MOVE

ETHIOPIA	SOMALIA	DJIBOUTI	OTHER
64%	33%	2%	1%

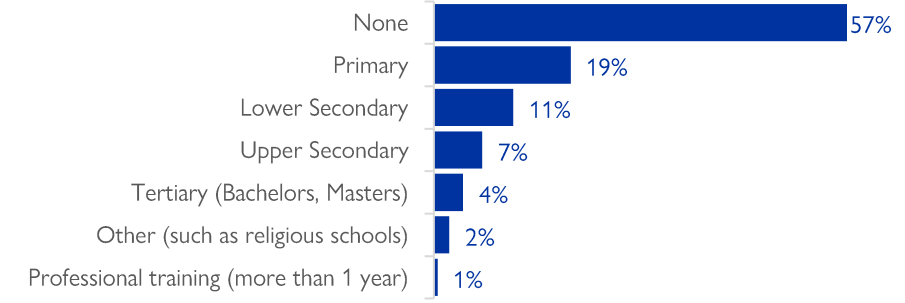
VULNERABILITIES

A total of 1,996 vulnerabilities were reported in April 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:



7%	6%	1%	1%	1%
Pregnant and Lactating Women	Children Under 5	Unaccompanied children	Physical disability	Elderly (60+)

HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION PRIOR TO MIGRATION*



*Data from FMS, which is based on a sample (1125 respondents) of the total movements. Data should be interpreted with caution.

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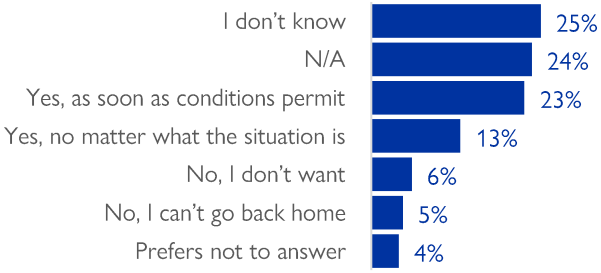
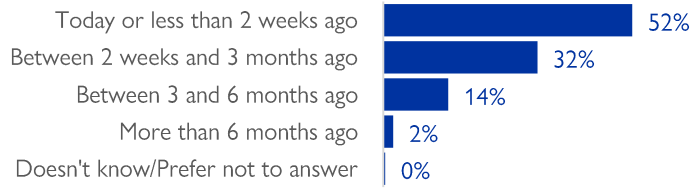
MIGRATION REASONS AND LOGISTICS

WILLINGNESS TO RETURN HOME*



TIME SINCE DEPARTURE*

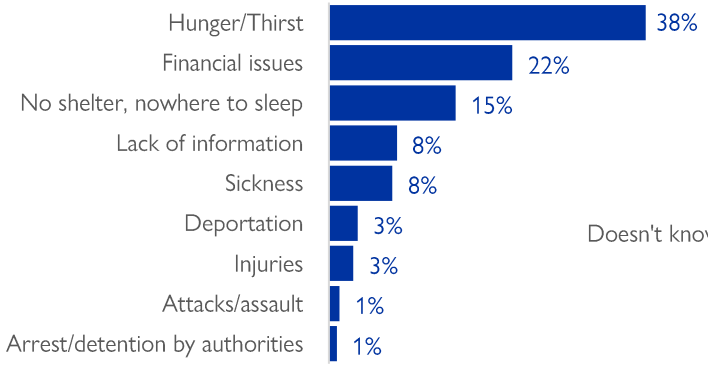


REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

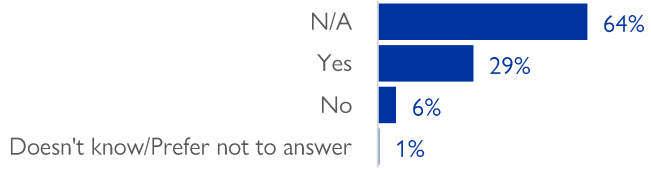
Voluntary	Forced	Unknown
79%	14%	7%

Reasons for Movement	%
Economic reasons	36%
Seasonal Migration (cattle, farming, harvesting)	20%
Forced movement due to Conflict	9%
Unknown	7%
Forced movement due to Natural Disaster	5%
Family reasons	5%
Buy goods for personal consumption	4%
Forced movement due to food insecurity (hunger)	4%
Return	4%
Health Care	3%
Travel to collect aid (food, cash or other items)	2%
Education	0%

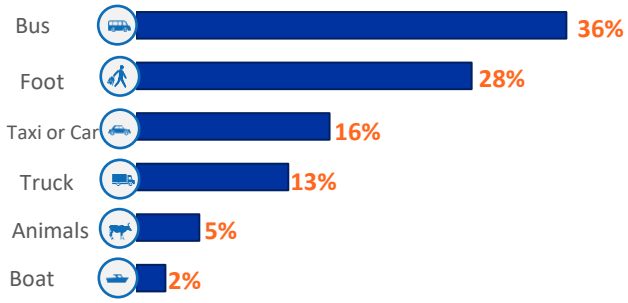
DIFFICULTIES FACED AT THE TIME OF THE INTERVIEW**



DIFFICULTIES DURING THE JOURNEY*



TRANSPORTATION MODES



*Data from FMS, which is based on a sample (1125 respondents) of the total movements observed. Data should be interpreted with caution.

**Data from FMS based on 331 respondents out of 1125 who reported to have faced difficulties during the journey.

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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.

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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