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Brighter Tomorrow



# Mobility of the Somali People

Volume 6



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#### MAPS AND DESIGNATIONS

The designations used for the maps in this report are the 1986 pre-war geographic regions and boundaries of Somalia. These do not imply any expression of opinion whatsoever on the part of UNFPA concerning the legal status of any administration and its authorities. It is important to note that regions and districts have changed and the newly established regions may have no link to the pre-war regional and district boundaries used in this analysis.

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# Mobility of the Somali People

Volume 6





Data for a  
Better  
Tomorrow  
PESS 2016

This report is part of a series of six analytical reports. Drawn from the Population Estimation Survey 2014, the reports present demographic and socio-economic information on the Somali people.

**Volume 6** provides information on the dynamics of mobility of the Somali population.

**Volume 1** of the reports presents the methodological approach used for the PESS.

**Volume 2** presents the population composition and key demographic characteristics.

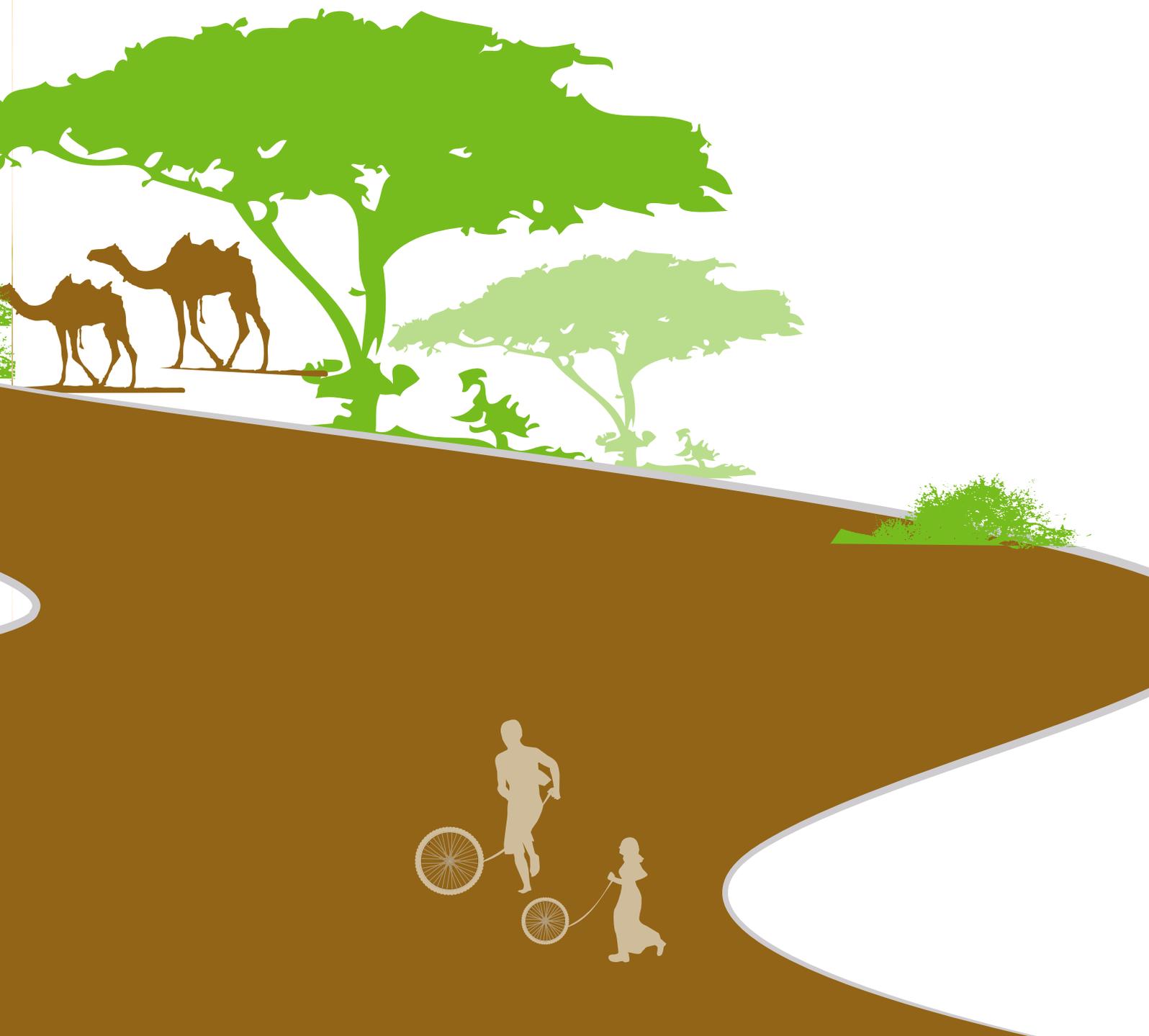
**Volume 3** offers information on education characteristics of the population.

**Volume 4** provides information on employment.

**Volume 5** offers information on the housing characteristics and patterns of ownership of household assets.

“ Without data, you’re just another person with an opinion.”

W. Edwards Deming





## FOREWORD

On behalf of the UN Country Team, it is my pleasure to present this volume, which is part of a series of analytical reports based on 2014 Population Estimation Survey (PESS) data. These reports are expected to change the rhetoric on the absence of information about the lives of Somalis. The PESS is the first large-scale household sample survey to be conducted to estimate the Somali population in more than three decades. Along with reliable population estimates, this series of analytical reports provides a comprehensive picture of Somalis and the lives they lead. It tells their story: how and where they live; how old their family members are; how many are men, women or children; how many have access to education; how many are employed; what kind of assets they own; their mobility patterns— among other crucial social and economic indicators. The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) took on this task jointly with the Somali authorities, and with the support from the United Kingdom (UK) Department for International Development (DfID) and the Swedish Embassy.

The aims of the series of the analytical reports are to provide a sound foundation of information for policymakers and political, economic and social actors to craft articulate strategies and to avail much-needed benchmark population data. The findings provide valuable insights into the challenges faced by the Somalis on the road to build a stable and peaceful future. For example, due to the high fertility, the proportion of children is very high, while that of the working age population (15-64 years) is relatively small. This creates a 'burden' for the working age population to cater for the needs of the young and the older persons. Somalis' age dependency ratio (which measures this 'demographic burden') is higher than in most of the neighbouring countries. In addition, nearly half of the working age population is economically inactive which means that the economic dependency burden on the labour force (i.e. the employed and unemployed) is nearly doubled. Just under a quarter of the labour force is unemployed. The Somali unemployment rates are close to those of Ethiopia and Sudan.

In addition to the wealth of information that the analytical reports provide, the two years of meticulous planning, implementation of the survey, and analysis of information have left a great legacy for future generations, including a strengthened Somali statistical system and on increased capacity to conduct similar large-scale surveys. This is also a stepping stone towards a potential population and housing census in the future.

A mammoth task of this kind can only be the result of hard work, commitment and dedication of several individuals and institutions. They range from Somali authorities, who guided the undertakings, Somalis who allowed us to take a glimpse of their lives, enumerators walking from door to door at times under trying circumstances to collect information, to donor agencies providing support at every stage, among other partners.

I remain hopeful that Somalis and development and humanitarian agencies working to support them will be able to use this information to draw up effective plans and programmes that aim to improve the stories and lives of Somalis.

**Peter de Clercq (signed)**

Deputy Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General,  
UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator for Somalia,  
UNDP Somalia Resident Representative



## PREFACE

The United Nations Population Fund has the honour of unveiling a milestone for the Somali people: a series of analytical reports based on the data of the 2014 Population Estimation Survey.

It has been a privilege for UNFPA to work closely with and be guided by the Somali authorities and experts in the preparation of these reports. I would like to commend the hard work that went into their production. The analysis helped to uncover and present crucial information on the Somali population. This would not have been possible without the cooperation of the numerous Somali officials and experts who supported the process and shared information with us, and those who braved through various circumstances to collect and record information.

The publication of these reports would not have been possible without the generous contribution from the UK Department for International Development (DfID). DfID helped to turn a Somali dream into reality, through capacity building for the Somali experts involved in the writing of the reports, and promoting the widest possible use of the PESS data. I would also like to thank the Swedish Embassy for their invaluable support through all stages of the PESS project.

We now have much-awaited information about the lives and needs of the Somali people, such as how many women, youth and children there are; where they live; who the most vulnerable members of the society are; what kind of educational levels they have had access to; what household assets they own; how many are seeking employment; and how many are moving across national and international borders, among other indicators. This information serves as a reference for development and a benchmark to measure the progress made.

I would urge Somali authorities, and their national and international partners, including institutions of higher learning to use the PESS data and the information these analytical reports present. Every number tells a story about a Somali household, and the life it leads.

From the numbers presented, it is evident that the country is demographically very young, with three-quarters of the population under 30 years of age. Only two out of ten children of primary schoolgoing age are currently enrolled in school. Two out of ten households are headed by women, with a further two in a thousand households headed by children. One in ten under-eighteens has been married at least once in their lives. Two in ten households have no access to a human waste disposal facility. For every one thousand Somalis living in the country, twenty-one are living outside the country.

So far, numerous attempts have been made to make progress in the humanitarian conditions and overall development of the Somali people. However, we have lacked information that would help steer us in the right direction.



This series of reports brings new, credible promises for the Somali people. Using the information offered, government officials will be able to better address inequalities – between men and women, the wealthy and the underprivileged or vulnerable members of the society. Somali authorities will now be able to design and implement articulate, targeted and inclusive pro-poor policies and programmes. It will also enable development and humanitarian actors to plan, implement, and monitor activities in an effort to direct aid to areas with the greatest need. We have a window of opportunity, and collective responsibility, to improve the lives and realities of individuals, families and communities.

In addition to the invaluable data about the Somali people at a critical juncture of their history, PESS leaves another important legacy—a strengthened statistical system and an increased capacity to conduct large-scale surveys and population counts. It is thus a stepping stone towards a future population and housing census, which will help put in practice the “one person-one vote” principle that underlies every stable democracy.

It is my hope that Somali authorities and their partners will acknowledge that behind each number presented in the reports is a human face and story. Let us ensure we listen and do justice to these unheard voices.

**Nikolai Botev (signed)**  
UNFPA Representative



## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The efforts towards the successful production of the Analytical Thematic Reports 2016, from planning to data analysis and actualisation of the thematic reports, have been vigorous. This initiative has involved a number of organizations and individuals, both in the UN fraternity and donor organizations. On behalf of the UN, we would like to express our heartfelt gratitude to those involved.

First and foremost, we would like to acknowledge the Somali authorities for steering the process in such a professional manner and creating consensus at every stage. Particularly, we extend our gratitude to the in-country team, including Ahmed Elmi Muhumad (former Director General, Statistics), Nur Ahmed Weheliye (Post-PESS Coordinator), Hashim Sheikh Abdinoor (Technical Support), Mohamed Abdinur Mohamed (Technical Support) and Hussein Elmi Gure (Technical Support).

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It would not have been possible to bring these reports through to completion without the guidance from Nikolai Botev (Representative, UNFPA Somalia), as well as the steady support of Grace Kyeyune (Deputy Country Representative, UNFPA Somalia). Special efforts made by the Population and Development (P&D) Manager, Mariam Alwi, for her devotion and patience in steering this work, are highly appreciated.

The technical team involved did a commendable job in their professional capacities, and their passion, commitment and dedication has been much appreciated. Team members include: Felix Mulama (Consultant Technical Lead), Richard Ng'etich (Technical Lead), Sammy Oyombe (Statistician), Zena Lyaga (Consultant Demographer), Susan Maina (Consultant Demographer), Umikaltuma Mohamed (Geographical Information System (GIS) Consultant), Samwel Andati (Data Management Assistant), John Okongo (Programme Associate) and Jaafar Adon (Programme Assistant). The team also benefitted from the technical contribution of Per Schoning (Norway Statistics).

We also express our deep gratitude to the editorial team: Namita Mediratta (Editorial Consultant), who copy-edited the reports, and ensured that the language is in a readable format for the various users, Osman Hussein Warsame (P&D Consultant) who reviewed the applicability of the information in the context of the country, and Emily Denness (Midwifery Specialist), who provided kind support and time in editing and proofreading the reports. We would like to thank Scadden Orina (Graphic Designer), who created the info graphics and illustrations used both for print and web.

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UNFPA Somalia), Werner Haug (Former Technical Director, Regional Office for Eastern Europe and Central Asia UNFPA) and Eric Jager (Former PESS Demographer UNFPA Somalia). We also thank the UN family, particularly United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Children’s Emergency Fund (UNICEF), World Food Programme (WFP), Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), International Organization for Migration (IOM) and United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), and the donor community—in particular UK DfID and the Swedish Embassy—for their continued support.

These analytical reports would not have been a success without the contribution of several individuals and institutions, many of whom are acknowledged in the initial PESS 2014 report. We remain greatly indebted to each one of them.



## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The pattern of internal, international migration and nomadic movement by Somali households has been severely affected by droughts, insecurity and the civil war. It may also be affected by availability of socio-economic opportunities.

The findings show that in the year preceding the survey, almost 60,000 persons arrived from outside the country into Somali households. A quarter of these came from Libya, 18.8 percent from Kenya, followed by Egypt at 11.6 percent. About 55 percent of the immigrants were male and 45 percent were females. More than two-thirds of immigrants have not completed any level of education, which can be partially explained by the high percentage of the immigrants belonging to younger age groups (0-14). Most immigrants settled in urban areas.

From the findings about 40,000 Somalis left the country in the year preceding the survey. The bulk of migrants originated from large cities, and close to half of them from only four regions, namely Banadir, Woqooyi Galbeed, Lower Juba and Mudug.

Approximately 190,745 former household members are currently reported to be living abroad. Most reside in Saudi Arabia (14.6 percent), the United States of America (13.1 percent), the United Kingdom (10.5 percent) and Kenya (8.6 percent). Out of all regions, households in Lower Juba have the highest proportion of persons living abroad; for every 1,000 persons living in Lower Juba, 62 people from the same region live in the diaspora.

According to the PESS data, net migration in the year preceding the survey was 2 per 1000 population. This indicates that there is an indifferent net in-migration rate of Somalis.

Almost 16 percent of all Somali households have migrated internally. Over half of internal migrant households are living in IDP camps, and approximately 40 percent in urban settings. There are two clear leading causes for internal migration – insecurity and drought. Most households of internal migrants, including IDP households, expressed an intention to stay in their current location in the following year.

The data revealed that the movement of the nomadic population is predominantly within the same district (92.8 percent). Over one third of the nomadic population stay in the place where they usually live during the rainy season for 4-6 months per year, almost 40 percent stay even for 7-12 months in the same place. These findings indicate different types of nomadic lifestyles and a general tendency of reduced nomadism with permanent search of new pastures and waterholes.



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# 1.

## INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents a brief history of the censuses undertaken in the past in Somalia and a rationale for conducting the Population Estimation Survey for Somalia.

# 1 INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 History of census taking

The first population and housing census for Somalia was conducted in 1975, which published limited results; the findings from a second population census conducted in 1986/87 were not published officially.

In the absence of census figures efforts have been made over the years to estimate the size, age and sex distribution of the population, in addition to population projections. The most notable attempt was made by K.E. Vaidyanathan in his 1997 consultancy report '*Population Statistics of Somalia*', and the estimates have been generally accepted as the most reliable population data available. His report provided projected population for 2005 of just over seven million. Development agencies have made several attempts to compile reliable data on the size and distribution of the population and social and economic characteristics. Such efforts however, did not receive sufficient support and recognition.

In 2005, UNDP prepared a report entitled '*Population Estimates and Projection for Somalia, 2005-2010 (draft)*', which shows the estimated population for each year by sex and region. The estimates were based on a number of sources: information available from the 1975 census; a UNDP report on Population Statistics for Somalia, 1997; estimates made by UNHCR of the number of Somali refugees; and the various settlement surveys conducted by UNDP. These estimates were examined by a group of senior Somali professionals in the pre-war Ministry of National Planning, as well as members of the UN Thematic Group on Statistics. Both groups concurred with the population estimates presented for 2005. Their best estimate was a projection of population of just over 7.5 million in mid-2005. They projected the population based on an annual population growth rate of 3.0 percent, estimating a population of 8.4 million in mid-2010. They also estimated the distribution of the population by sex and region. These estimates were intended purely for planning purposes, as they were not based on the results of a full census. Currently, the official population estimates in use are derived from the '*Population Estimation Survey, 2014*' supported by UNFPA.

## 1.2 Rationale for conducting the Population Estimation Survey

For more than three decades, Somalis and their humanitarian and development partners faced immense challenges in designing and implementing programmes because of the lack or paucity of basic demographic data. As earlier stated, not all of the census data was released or published. It is worth noting that the available limited data from the census is now obsolete due to the numerous changes that have taken place in the political, demographic and socio-economic spheres. Development agencies made numerous attempts to produce reliable population figures pertaining to size, distribution and associated socio-economic characteristics. However, such efforts were limited to producing sector specific datasets.

## 1.3 Filling the data gap

The absence or scarcity of information on the Somali population challenged planning and programming at all levels for years. To address this situation, Somali authorities conducted a Population Estimation Survey in 2013/2014, with support from the donor and international community. The survey was aimed at providing population and socio-economic information to policymakers; and political, economic and social actors to develop evidence-based strategies for planning and decision-making.



The PESS is the first extensive large-scale household sample survey to be carried out among the Somali population in more than three decades. The survey provided reliable and comprehensive population estimates, demographic, and socio-economic characteristics for Somalis, encompassing the demarcated 1986 pre-war regions and districts.

The Population Estimation Survey was designed to provide accurate and reliable estimates of the size and distribution of the Somali population, and its characteristics, including: population size; spatial distribution; and socio-economic attributes. In addition, the PESS serves as a first milestone towards conducting a full and comprehensive population and housing census in the future.

The main objectives of the Population Estimation Survey were:

- To establish reliable estimates of the population size by age and sex living in urban areas, camps for Internally Displaced Persons, rural areas, and of nomadic communities.
- To empower and develop the capacity and foundation of government institutions and personnel responsible for data collection, analysis and dissemination.
- To provide estimates of the number of households, their geographic distribution and structure, along with related demographic and socio-economic data for the population.
- To provide sampling frames for surveys and a potential future population census.
- To provide baseline data for socio-economic planning, policy development, facilitating the evaluation of effectiveness, outcomes and impact of development interventions.

## 1.4 Nature of mobility

The dynamics of Somali population migration patterns have been shaped by cultural, political and socio-economic factors in the Somali history. In the last two decades in particular, clan dynamics, insecurity and seasonal climate changes affected migration.

Mobility in the Somali context was traditionally two-pronged: pastoralists' movement within the country and outside of the country, and the emergence of a diaspora living abroad which is also creating return flows into the country. Traditionally as pastoralists, Somalis have followed seasonal patterns in search of pastures and water for their animals (IOM, 2014). This movement usually entailed a caravan of nomadic communities trudging across regions and districts with their animals. However, in the last few years, nomadic communities have resorted to using water trucks that provide water for their animals, reducing the need to move in search of new waterholes. A large number of Somalis from the diaspora have been returning to different regions in the country, usually to areas of their origin or family ties.

Somalis began to move across international borders well before independence. Somali diaspora communities can be categorised into five groups: The first and oldest group was seamen from the port cities of the Red Sea, who left Somalia long before independence. These were men with limited formal education and labour skills. The second group consisted of remnants of the Somali labour force that established itself in the Gulf countries during the 1970s and 1980s but were unable to return to Somalia due to political instability. A third, relatively privileged group comprised of Somalis who had been studying outside the country, the diplomatic corps of the Somali state and their families and other Somalis who happened to be outside the country in 1990 at the time of the state collapse. The fourth group was the refugees who escaped from civil conflict. The fifth group was the relatives left behind, who later benefited from family reunion programmes and joined their relatives who had settled in western countries (UNDP, 2009).



The 1991 civil war led to international displacement of over a million Somalis and a further displacement of the same number internally. Since then, Somalis have become one of the largest and most widespread diasporas around the globe (IOM, 2014). In the post-conflict context, diaspora members – of older and relatively new generations – have been returning to the country to contribute to the reconstruction efforts through investments in businesses. A number of those returning are involved in social, economic and other development ventures that have peace building potential.

Protracted conflict has affected Somali citizens internally and internationally for over 25 years. Years of lost development and a lack of livelihood opportunities resulting from persistent insecurity have resulted to widespread rural-urban as well as labour migration to foreign countries (IOM, 2014).

## 1.5 Gaps in migration data

There is limited information on the dimensions – patterns and numbers – of immigration and emigration. Such data would be critical to designing labour, migration and socio-economic policies and programmes.

To fill the gaps in information about migrants, the 2014 Population Estimation Survey included a set of questions on internal and external migration of populations at household level. In urban and rural areas, and among nomadic communities and internally displaced persons, the survey teams asked respondents questions on population mobility; the number of immigrants (in-migration); household members who left the country (out-migration); mobility within the country; and nomadic population movements within and outside of the country.

There are several challenges in obtaining information from migrants due to their small numbers. There are several potential drawbacks of sample survey data. These include the relative variance of the difficulties faced in implementing household surveys in terms of data collection and processing, and their comparatively small sample sizes. Migrants might be underrepresented in the data. Sample surveys, however, remain an indispensable tool for studying migration, its determinants and impacts. Where migration modules have been successfully integrated in household surveys using appropriate sampling techniques, they have often succeeded in capturing sufficiently large numbers of migrants for meaningful analyses. Depending on the resources devoted, use of surveys will and should increase in the future (Carletto, Özden, & Larrison, 2014).





# 2.

## **SURVEY METHODOLOGY**

The methodology for the Population Estimation Survey was developed through an all-inclusive and consultative process, led by Somali experts, supported by the UNFPA's Technical Unit. For a more detailed description of the methodology, see the Analytical Report Volume 1. This chapter provides a synopsis of the PESS methodology and its application.

## 2 SURVEY METHODOLOGY

### 2.1 Sampling frames

A sampling frame is a set of source materials about a target population from which a sample is selected. The sampling frames for PESS comprised defined clusters of enumeration areas for the urban areas, settlements for rural areas, camps for IDPs and water points for nomadic areas. These were the area Primary Sampling Units.

#### 2.1.1 Urban sampling frame

The sampling frame for urban areas were Enumeration Areas with households ranging between 50 and 149. The survey used validated maps and satellite images to identify administrative boundaries. In order to enhance the quality of the urban frame, satellite images were validated in the field. The urban frame had 6,750 PSUs, out of which 868 were selected.

#### 2.1.2 Rural sampling frame

Settlements with 50 to 149 households in rural settings formed the PSUs for the rural sample. Larger settlements were split into segments of approximately 50-149 households. The rural frame consisted of 6,519 PSUs out of which 1,104 were selected.

#### 2.1.3 IDPs sampling frame

The sampling frame for IDPs consisted of settlements or camps. UNHCR provided information on the number of households in camps. The frame included 107 IDP camps of which a sample of 28 was selected.

#### 2.1.4 Water points' frame

The frame for water points was obtained from the 2005/2006 UNDP Community Census and was updated using the list of water points prepared by the UN Food and Agriculture Organization/ Somalia Water and Land Information Management (FAO/SWALIM). The frame comprised of 5,332 water points, from which a 14 percent sample was drawn.

## 2.2 Stratification

Stratification is a method of sampling that involves the classification of a population into homogenous groups. Stratification, if well constituted, facilitates the production of reliable estimates of different groups/strata.

Sample selection: The overall samples selected in the 18 regions were proportionate to the size of the strata (number of enumeration areas) vis-a-vis the total observations listed in the frame. For the urban enumeration areas, and rural settlements, the selection within the strata was based on probability proportional to size (PPS) taking into account the measures of size. The selection of water points was based on Simple Random Sampling (SRS).

The 1986 pre-war geographic regions have been used for the analyses of data in this series. It is important to note that currently there is a Federal government, comprising of Puntland, South West, Juba-land and Galmudug states. The Federal Government is in the process of forming new states for Hiraan and Middle Shabelle regions. Somaliland declared its unilateral independence in May 1991 and is yet to be recognized by the international community. As a result of these developments, regions and districts have changed. It is important to note that the newly established regions have no link to the pre-war regional and district boundaries used in this analysis.



### 2.2.1 Sample allocation to regions and sub-strata

The sample was initially fixed at 2,535 PSUs. The total number of PSUs in the sample frames was 18,708. However, sample sizes were re-adjusted to boost representation for regions that had few PSUs in the initial allocation. Consequently, the overall sample size was 2,735 PSUs or 14 percent.

## 2.3 Calculation of sampling errors

Sampling errors for the selected key variables were calculated using WesVar software. WesVar uses the replication method of 'Jack-knife technique'. Standard errors, confidence interval and coefficient of variations were produced (for a more detailed description, see Volume 1).

## 2.4 Fieldwork

The survey was conducted for the sedentary population (urban, rural and IDPs) between November and December 2013. The nomadic population was enumerated during the dry season in February and March 2014.

## 2.5 Estimation

The sample results were extrapolated to achieve the estimates for the total population by multiplying the sample values by their respective weights (the inverse of the probability of selection).





# 3.

## IMMIGRATION

This chapter offers information on the Somali population who previously were living in other countries and have returned.

### 3 IMMIGRATION

For many migrants, returning home is a prospect they cherish and one that sustains them during their migration history. Ties with the home country, even if stretched, keep this aspiration alive. While return migration is a major component of migratory flows, our knowledge of it is still fragmented. What is the scope and nature of return migration? Are young people, women, or skilled workers more likely to return home? Why do some migrants settle permanently in the host country, while others choose to stay only a short time? What role should immigration policies play in this respect? Can return migration be well managed? Finally, what is their impact on the economic development of the home country? (Dumont & Spielvogel, 2008).

In the context of PESS, 'immigrants' refer to all household members who arrived within a year preceding the survey (after December 2012). The household respondent provided information for every member of the household in response to this question. Less than one percent of the population enumerated in the survey were immigrants who arrived from December 2012 onwards from other countries where they were residing, according to the findings. There was an immigration rate of five per 1,000 population.

#### 3.1 Age profile of immigrants

Out of the total immigrants, more than half (55.4 percent) are male; 44.6 percent are female (Appendix B). More than half of the immigrants are below 24 years of age (about 30 percent are aged 0-14, and 23.3 percent are 15-24 years old). The smallest numbers of immigrants are within the age group 65 years and above (3.0 percent), followed by 55-64 year olds, at 3.9 percent (see Figure 1). This trend differs remarkably with Spanish and Portuguese migrants returning to their country of origin from France. In both these cases, the proportion of those returning increases from age 50-55 years (Dumont & Spielvogel, 2008).

In the context of PESS, 'immigrants' refer to all household members who arrived within a year preceding the survey (after December 2012).

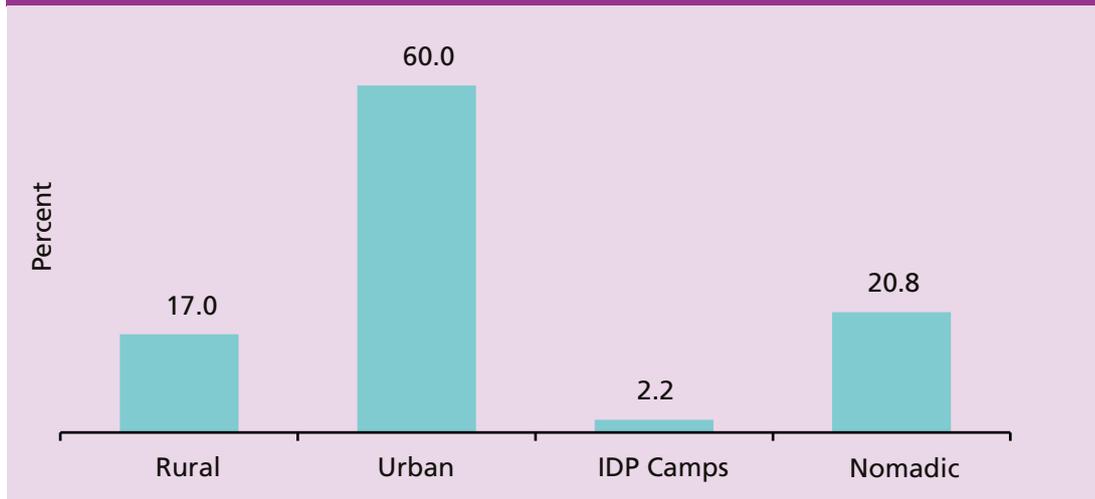
Figure 1: Immigrants by age



The majority of immigrants (60.0 percent) are living in urban settings, 17.0 percent are in rural areas, 20.8 are nomadic, and 2.2 percent are in IDP camps (see Figure 2).



Figure 2: Immigrants by type of residence



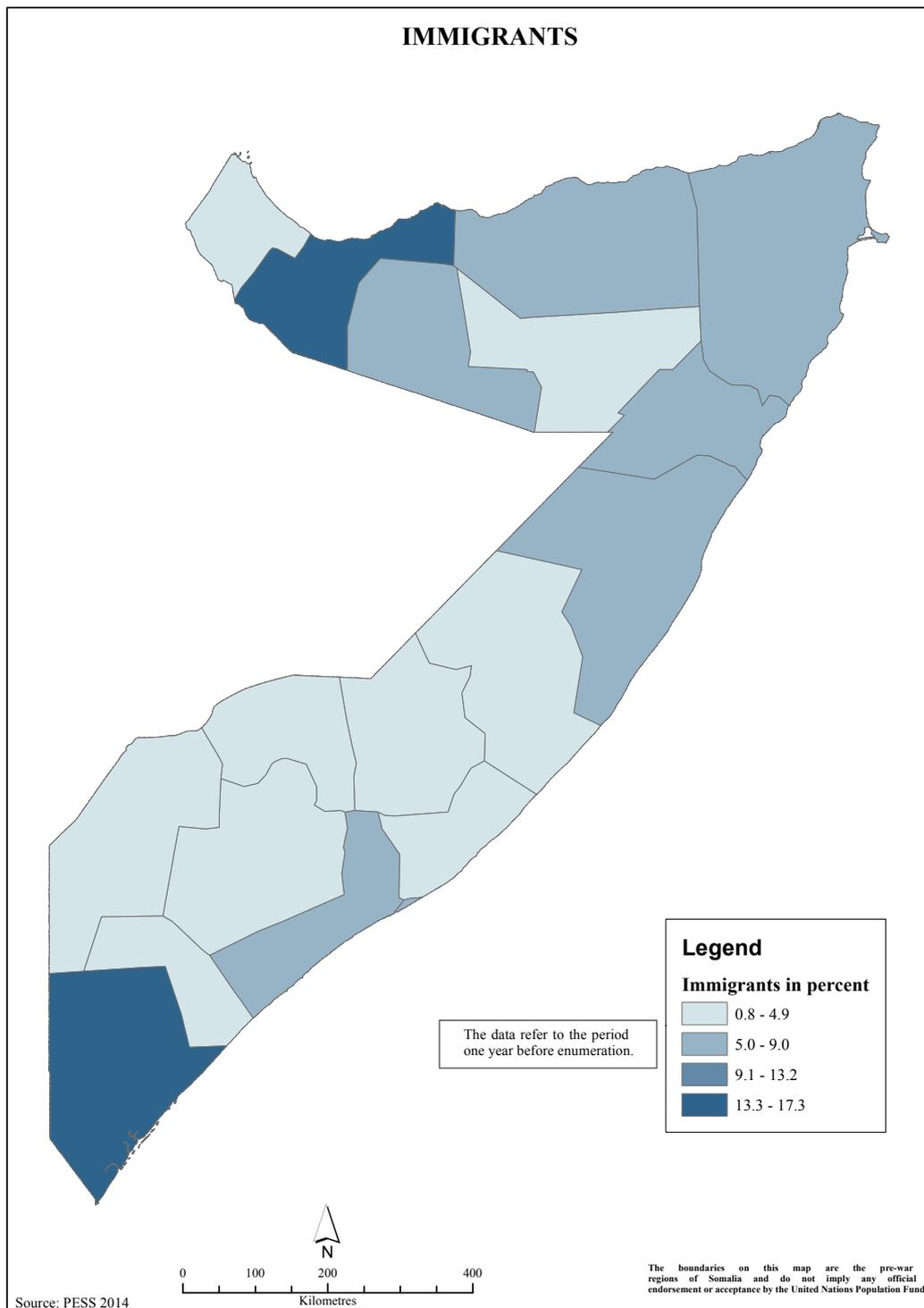
### 3.2 Immigrants by region

A regional analysis indicates that Lower Juba and Woqooyi Galbeed have the highest share of immigrants at 17 percent for both regions. Regions hosting the least immigrants are Middle Shabelle (1 percent), Bakool (1 percent), Sool and Hiran (1 percent) (see Figure 3).

More than half of the immigrants are below 24 years of age ...



Figure 3: Distribution of immigrants by region



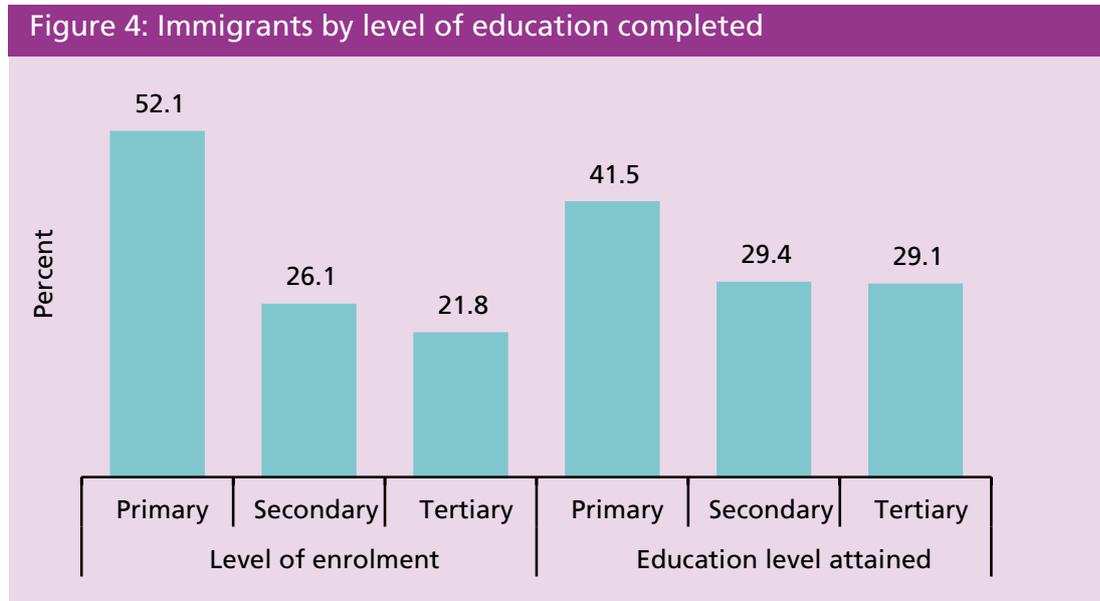
An analysis of the current level of enrolment of immigrants shows that more than half are enrolled in primary school, about one in four are enrolled in secondary school and around one in five are enrolled in tertiary level...

### 3.3 Educational levels of immigrants

An analysis of the current level of enrolment of immigrants shows that more than half (52.1 percent) are enrolled in primary school, about one in four are enrolled in secondary school and around one in five are enrolled in tertiary level (see Figure 4). The high proportion of immigrants who have not completed the first level of education may be explained, in part, as a large number of immigrants fall within the younger age groups, below 15 years of age.



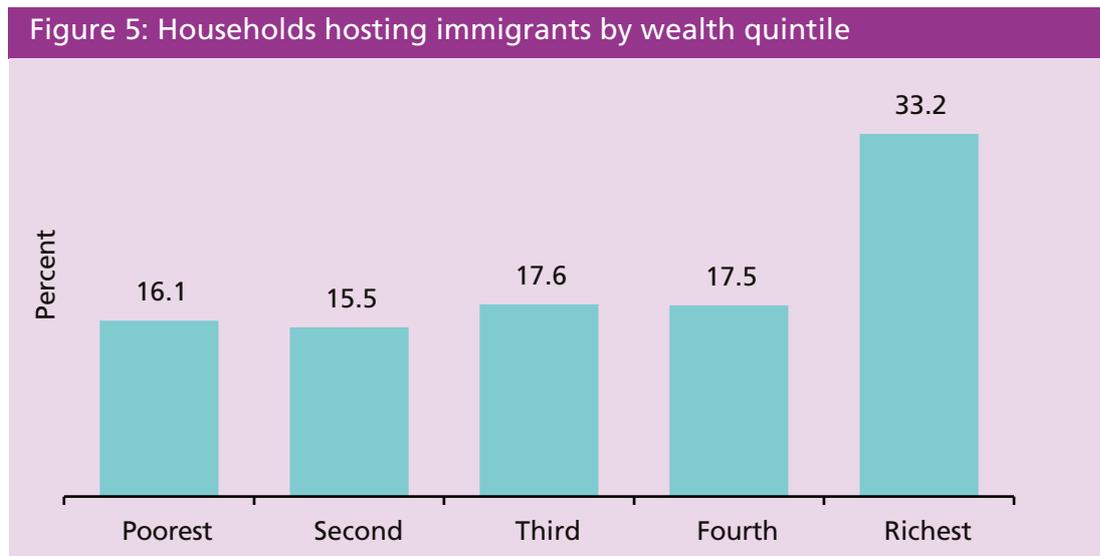
Two in every five immigrants have completed primary school. A third of immigrants have completed secondary level of education and a similar proportion has completed tertiary level of education (see Figure 4). The findings from PESS differ from research undertaken elsewhere. A study found that highly-skilled migrants generally exhibit a high return rate. The retention rate of foreigners who have earned a doctorate in an American university is around 65-70 percent five years after they received their degree, which suggests a re-emigration rate of 30-35 percent. This retention rate varies significantly, however, by country of origin and by field of study (Dumont & Spielvogel, 2008).



### 3.4 Status of wealth of households hosting immigrants

The largest number of immigrants live in the wealthiest households. One out of three (33.2 percent) of the wealthiest households host immigrants. Relatively fewer immigrants live in households that are less wealthy; only around 16 percent of the poorest households are home to immigrants (see Figure 5).

The largest number of immigrants live in the wealthiest households.



### 3.5 Countries of origin of Somali immigrants

Most of the immigrants who reported their country of origin had returned from Libya (25.4 percent), followed by Kenya (18.8 percent), Egypt (11.6 percent) and Ethiopia (9.3 percent) according to the PESS findings (see Figure 6). Overall, 70.7 percent of immigrants are from Africa, followed by 15.8 percent from Asia, 8.8 percent from Europe, 3.5 percent from North and South America and the least, 1.2 percent, returning from Australasia.

Figure 6: Immigrants by previous country of residence



Most of the immigrants who reported their country of origin had returned from Libya followed by Kenya, Egypt and Ethiopia





# 4.

## EMIGRATION

This chapter presents information on Somali household members who left to live in other countries.

## 4 EMIGRATION

### 4.1 Overview of emigration

The term 'emigration' implies the act of departing or exiting from one country with a view to settling in another. The driving force of emigration could be civil unrest, famine and natural disaster. Emigration could also be described as the process by which non-nationals move into a country for the purpose of settlement for economic, education and any other reasons (IOM, 2011).

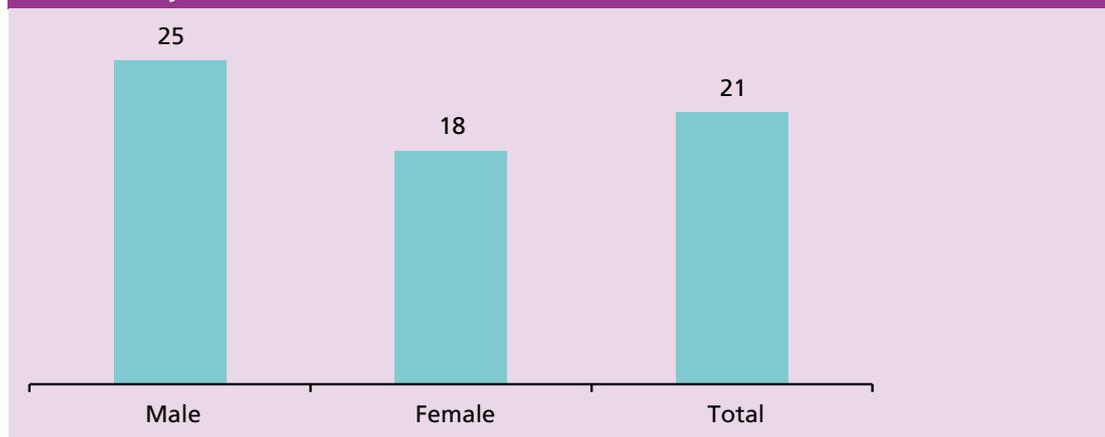
Since the beginning of the civil war, large numbers of people have moved to neighbouring countries, with unprecedented levels of migration to Europe and North America in particular. A vast majority of Somali refugees live in the neighbouring countries of Ethiopia, Kenya, Yemen and Djibouti, although over the last twenty years, many migrated further on, as refugees to Canada, Denmark, Egypt, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, South Africa, Sweden, the United Kingdom (UK) and the United States of America (USA). In addition, substantial numbers of Somalis also live in Australia, Finland, New Zealand, Pakistan, India and Saudi Arabia. The migrants constitute an important source of livelihood to household members who do not emigrate, in the form of remittances (DfID, 2005).

The total number of household members who are currently living abroad is estimated at 190,745 (PESS, 2014). However, the survey does not capture people who emigrated as an entire household or whose households have dissolved over the last couple of decades, as there is no one to answer this question on their behalf. Thus the figures from these findings may be lower than other sources, such as UNDP's, "*Missing Millions Report*" of 2009, which reported an estimate of 14 percent of Somali population residing outside the country. This report used censuses of host countries among some of their sources, such as The USA Census 2000, Canada Census 2001, Netherlands Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) 2005, Denmark OECD 2005.

### 4.2 Persons living abroad

The households surveyed in the PESS reported that 190,745 former household members are currently living abroad. This represents 21 people for every 1000 population, of which 58.7 percent are males and 41.3 percent are females.

Figure 7: Former household members living abroad per 1,000 population in the country



There are 25 males living abroad per 1000 population in the country, while for the females there are 18 living abroad for every 1000 Somalis living in the country (see Figure 7).

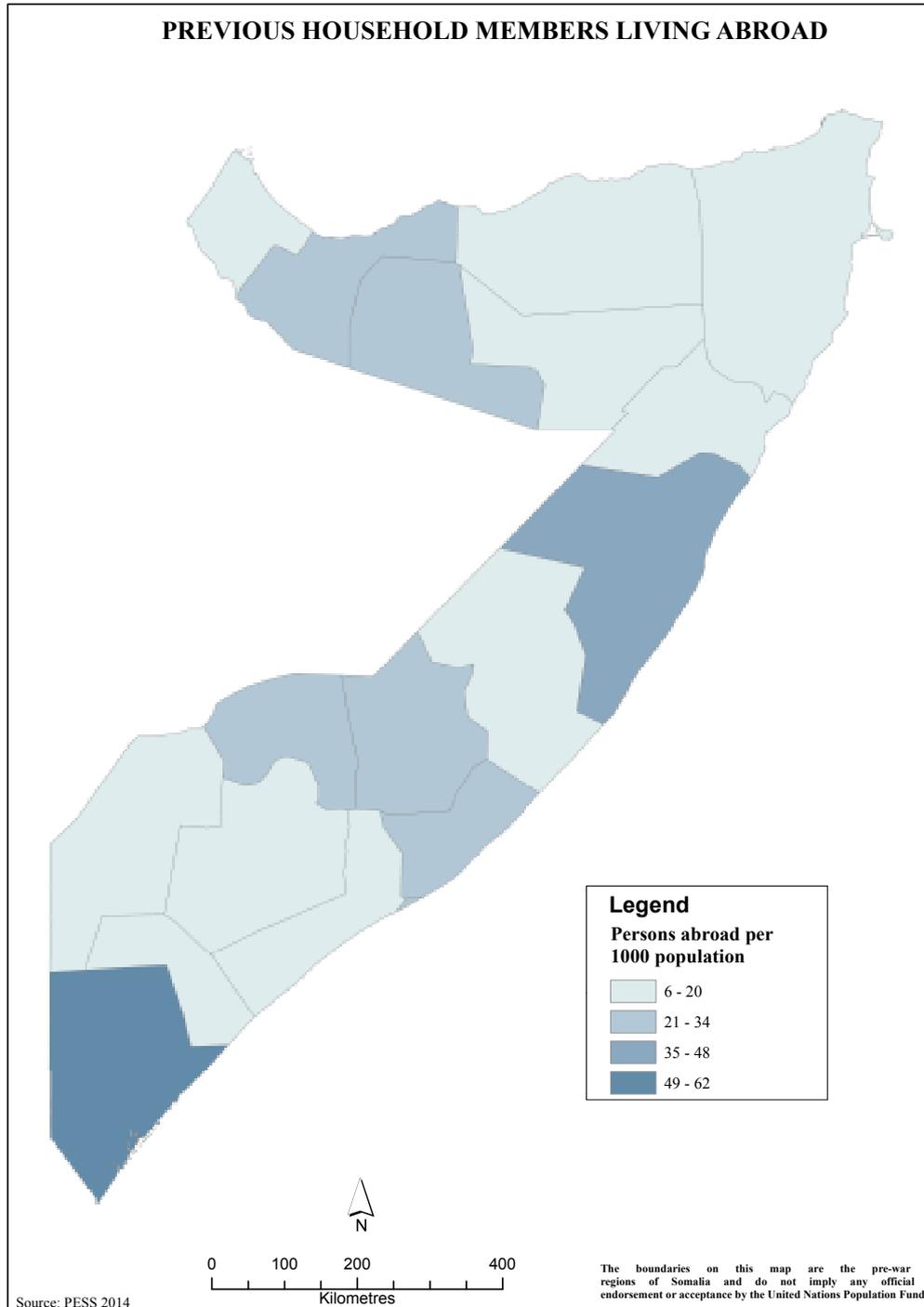
Households in Lower Juba have the highest number of persons living abroad: 62 previous household members living abroad for every 1000 living in Lower Juba. Mudug, Middle Shabelle, Banadir and Woqooyi Galbeed also have large numbers of former household members living

The households surveyed in the PESS reported that 190,745 former household members are currently living abroad.



abroad for every 1000 Somalis. The distribution is as follows: Mudug: 37/1000, Middle Shabelle: 30/1000, Banadir: 26/1000, and Woqooyi Galbeed: 25/1000 (see Figure 8).

**Figure 8: Former household members living abroad per 1,000 people by region of origin**



About one-third of reported former household members were living in Europe, 24.1 percent were in Africa, 23.5 percent were in Asia, 16.0 percent were in North and South America, and 3.1 percent resided in Australasia

### 4.2.1 Host countries of former household members

By the time of the survey (2014) about one-third (33.1 percent) of reported former household members were living in Europe, 24.1 percent were in Africa, 23.5 percent were in Asia, 16.0 percent were in North and South America, and 3.1 percent resided in Australasia (Figure 9). Findings show that most Somali emigrants reported through the PESS are residing in Saudi Arabia (14.6 percent), the USA (13.1 percent), the UK (10.5 percent) and Kenya (8.6 percent) (see Appendix B, Table B. 1).



Figure 9: Percent distribution of reported former household members living in different continents

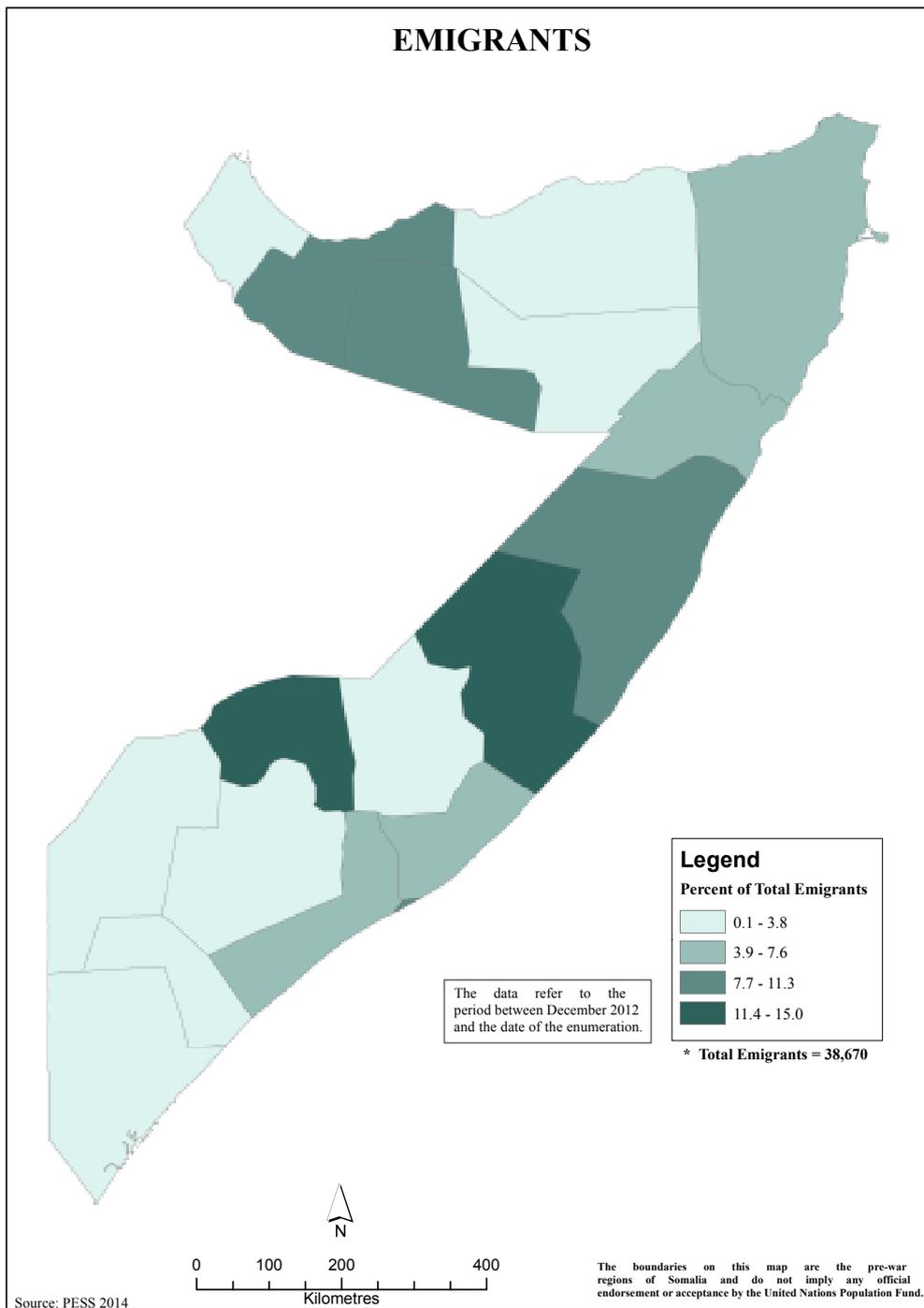


The survey also sought to establish the number of household members who left the country within the year preceding the survey. The total number of Somali household members living abroad, who left the country a year preceding the survey, was reported to be 38,670. Out of this number, more males (56.7 percent) went abroad after December 2012 compared to females (43.3 percent). Bakool recorded the highest number of persons (15 percent of the total), followed by Galgaduud (11.9 percent) and Woqooyi Galbeed (11.2 percent) as in Figure 10.

Bakool recorded the highest number of persons who left followed by Galgaduud and Woqooyi Galbeed



Figure 10: Emigration of household members by region



The gross migration rate and net migration rate are indicators used to measure migration.

### 4.3 Net migration

The gross migration rate and net migration rate are indicators used to measure migration. They are determined from in-migration and out-migration rates.

These are:

$$\text{Crude Net Migration Rate} = \frac{I + O}{P} * 1000$$

$$\text{Net Migration} = I - O$$



Where 'I' is the number of in-migrants moving into a given area during a specified period, 'O' is the number of out-migrants leaving a given area during a specified time, and P is the population of the same given area at either the beginning, end or the mid-point of the migration interval.

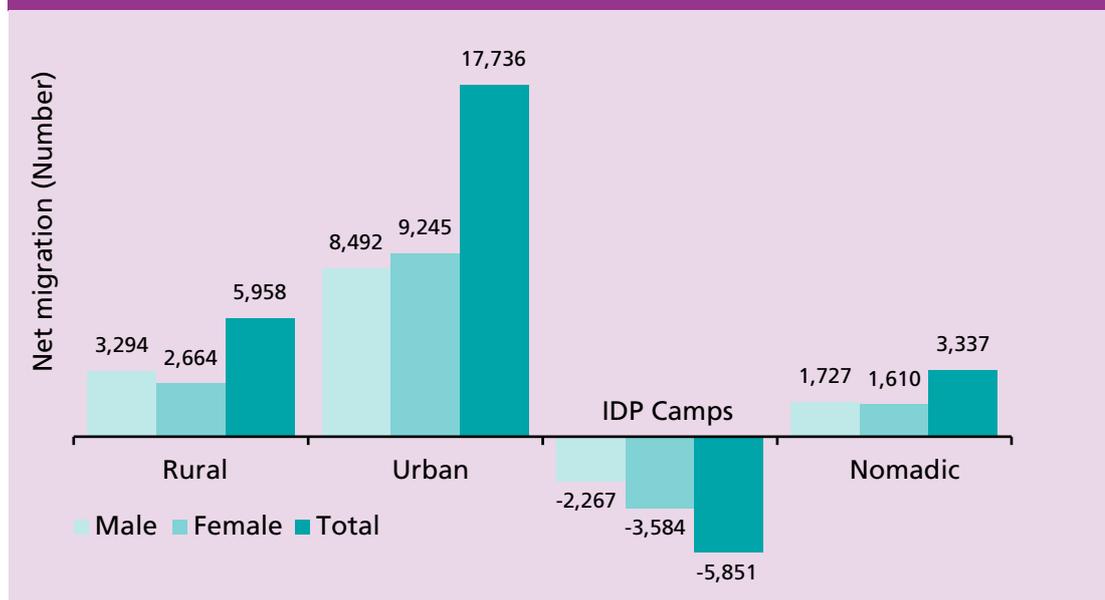
More people are immigrating than emigrating.

The PESS estimates that the population of the gross international migration rate at 6 per 1000 population and net international migration is approximately 2 per 1000. This demonstrates that more people are immigrating than emigrating.

In the year prior to the survey, urban areas had the highest gain in population through international migration, while more Somalis left the country from IDP camps Figure 11.

This may partially be explained by those having previously left the country returning with a family. This can be supported by PESS findings which show that 30.3 percent of reported migrants into the country were aged 0-14. The UNHCR recorded more than 33,000 returnees in 11 months of 2013, whereas approximately 21,500 Somalis were recorded as seeking refuge in neighbouring countries (UNHCR, 2013).

Figure 11: Crude net migration by type of residence and sex





# 5.

## INTERNAL MIGRATION

This chapter discusses mobility within the Somali boundaries, as well reasons for persons leaving their places of origin.

## 5 INTERNAL MIGRATION

### 5.1 Internal migration patterns

Internal migration refers to the movement of people from place to place within a national territory for permanent or semi-permanent residence (National Geographic Society, 2005). This may involve movement from region to region, urban to urban settings, rural to urban settings, urban to rural areas or from nomadic lifestyles to rural settings among other examples.

For decades, internal migration or mobility of populations has been associated with natural disasters and internal conflict.

Somali Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASALs) make up more than 80 percent of the country's land mass and are prone to extreme weather conditions, including periods of extended drought, highly erratic rainfall and strong winds.

In terms of livestock, low rainfall makes much of the country suitable only for nomadic herding (Kolmannskog, 2009; United Nations Convention on Climate Change, 2013). During the seasons of drought, pastoralist families move to the less-affected areas in search of greener pastures for their livestock (United Nations Convention on Climate Change, 2013). Conversely, heavy rains, mainly in the Eastern Ethiopian highlands, raise the water levels of major rivers, often resulting in flooding that leads to deaths, displacement and destruction of livelihoods for the Somali communities affected. Floods are mainly experienced in the riverine and agro-pastoral zones along the Shabelle and Jubba rivers (OCHA, 2013).

The population has suffered an unprecedented protracted conflict since 1991. Some parts of the southern regions are still plagued by the conflict and the security situation remains extremely volatile. An estimated one million people were known to be internally displaced in 2013 (OCHA, 2013).

The total internal migrant households are estimated at 15.8 percent of the total households in the country (see Appendix Table D.3). A majority of households with internal migrants are in IDP camps at 52.3 percent. Around 40 percent are in urban settings, while 7.2 percent of households with internal migrants are in rural areas (see Figure 13).

The total internal migrant households are estimated at 15.8 percent of the total households in the country. A majority of households with internal migrants are in IDP camps at 52.3 percent.



Figure 12: Distribution of internal migrant households in the last four years by current region of residence

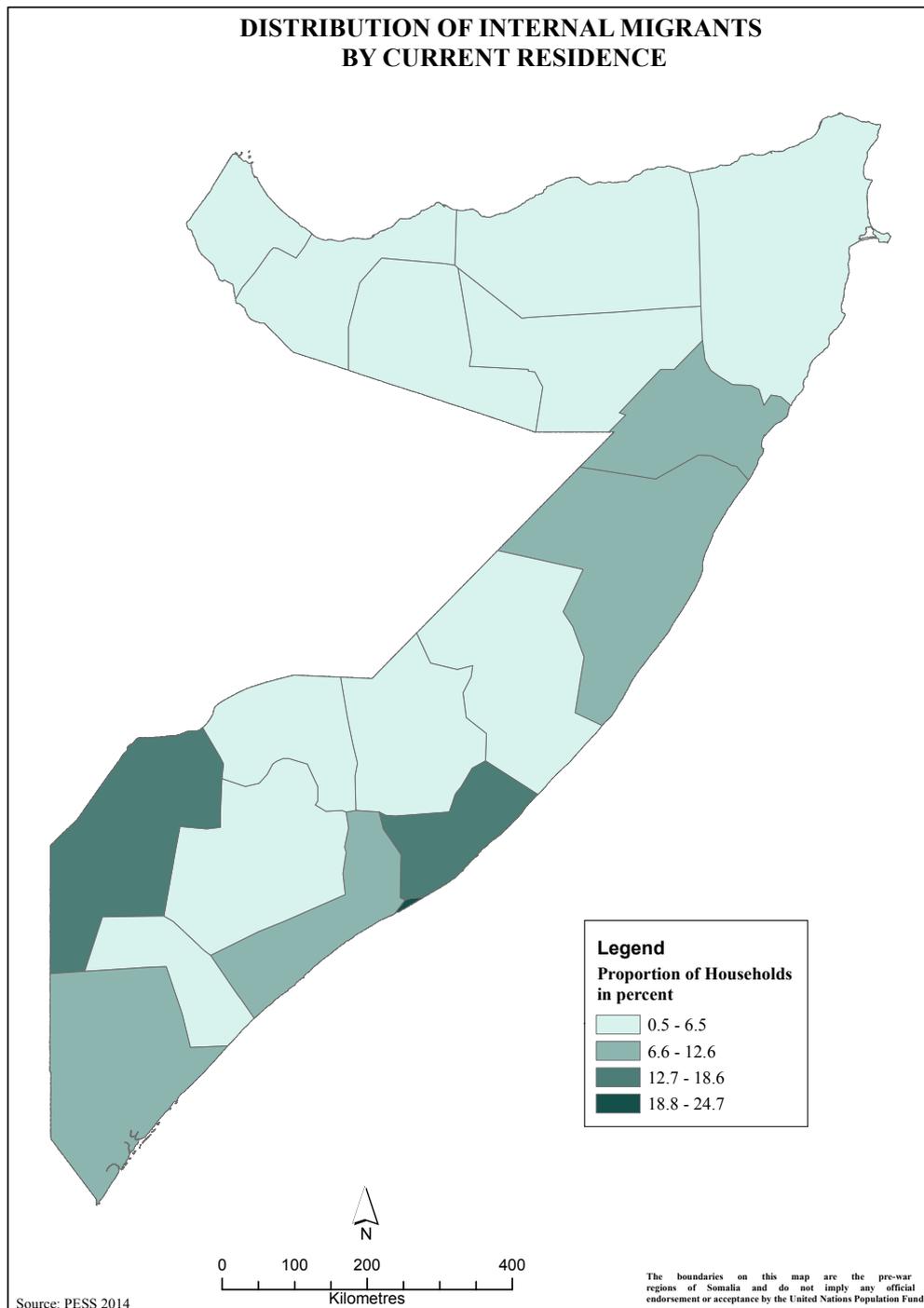
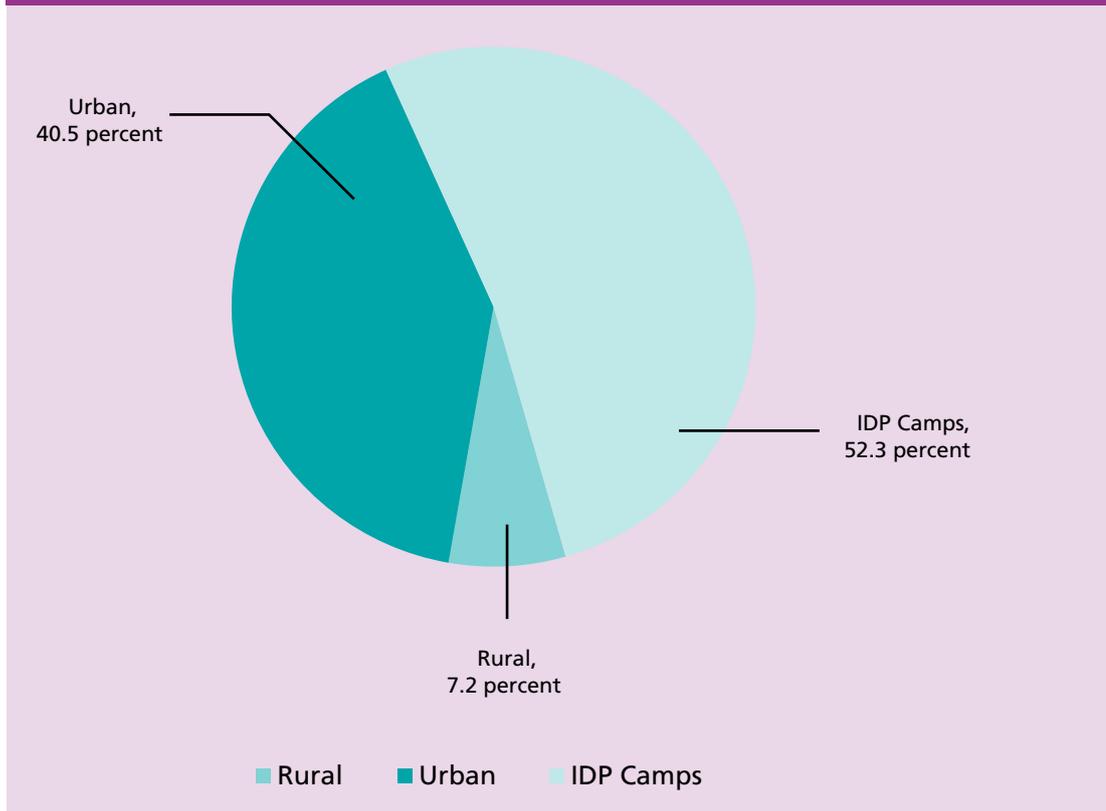


Figure 13: Distribution of internal migrants' households by residence

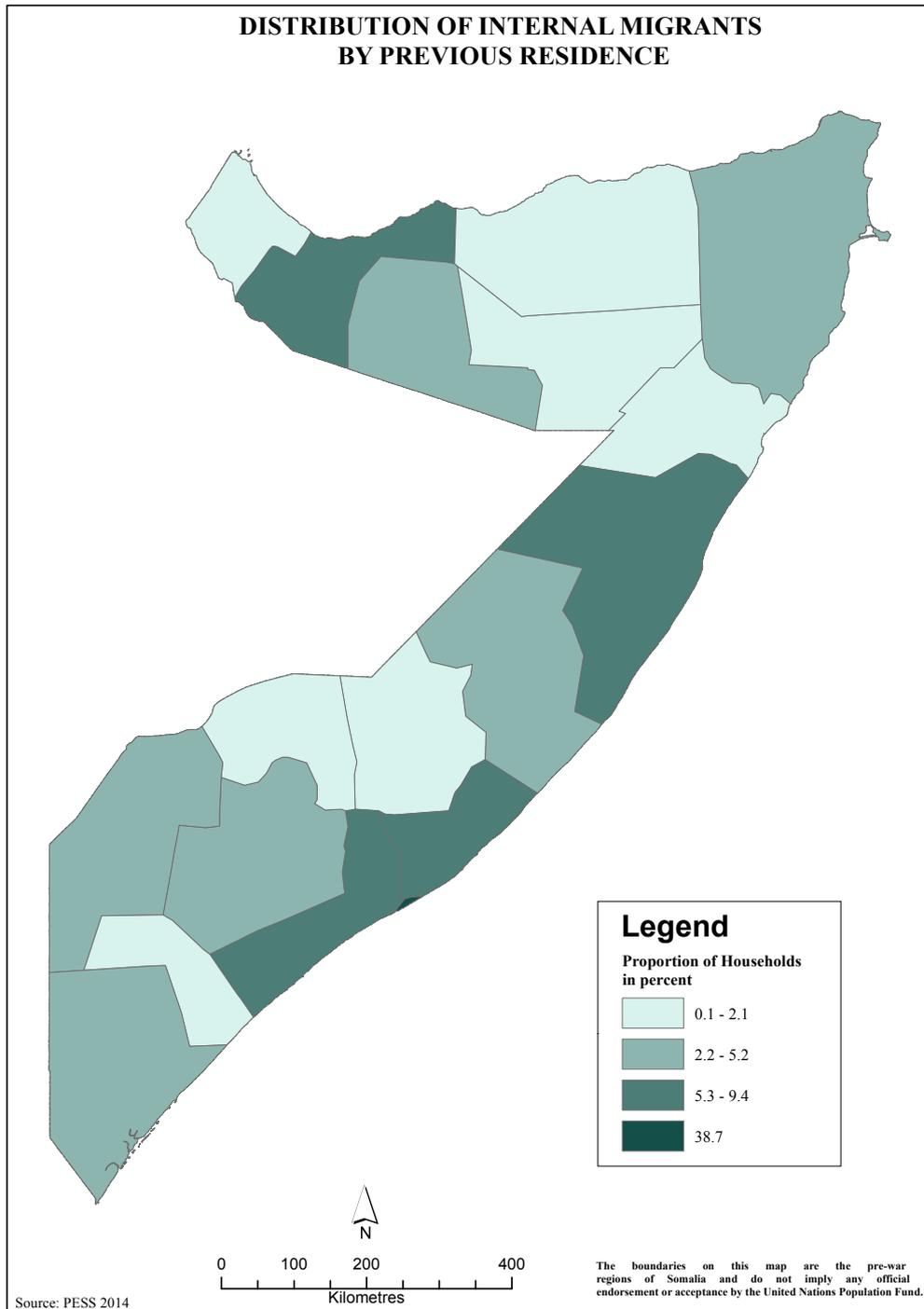


The bulk of the internal migrants came from urban centres.

The bulk of the internal migrants came from urban centres, which is not surprising, given that some towns and cities have witnessed more than two decades of internal conflict. This is demonstrated by the origin of migrants by region; most migrant households (38.7 percent) are from Banadir, followed by 9.4 percent from Lower Shabelle. Sool has the least number of migrant families, estimated at 0.1 percent (see Figure 14).



Figure 14: Distribution of internal migrant households in the last four years by previous region of residence



## 5.2 Reasons for internal migration

The PESS survey sought to establish reasons why Somalis migrate internally. These included insecurity, natural calamities and socio-economic factors among others. According to the survey, insecurity contributed the most to internal migration (38.1 percent). Around 31 percent of Somali households that moved within the last ten years relocated due to drought, while 14.4 percent left their place of origin to seek better economic opportunities (see Figure 15).

Figure 15: Reasons for leaving the place of origin within the last ten years



Insecurity contributed the most to internal migration. Around 31 percent of Somali households that moved within the last ten years relocated due to drought, while 14.4 percent left their place of origin to seek better economic opportunities

Across the regions, Middle Juba has the highest proportion of migrant households, at 88.5 percent, who indicated that they left their place of origin because of insecurity. However, the change in security triggered migration is evident from the reduction from historical movement from security at 93.8 percent of migrating households (5 years and above since migration), to 74.9 percent of migrating households. This demonstrates that the area has remained as the region with the highest proportion of internal migration due to insecurity. Middle Shabelle has seen the proportion of internal migration for security reasons increase in recent years, from 16 percent five or more years ago, compared to 40.7 percent in the last four years. This demonstrates the impact of recent insecurity in the area.

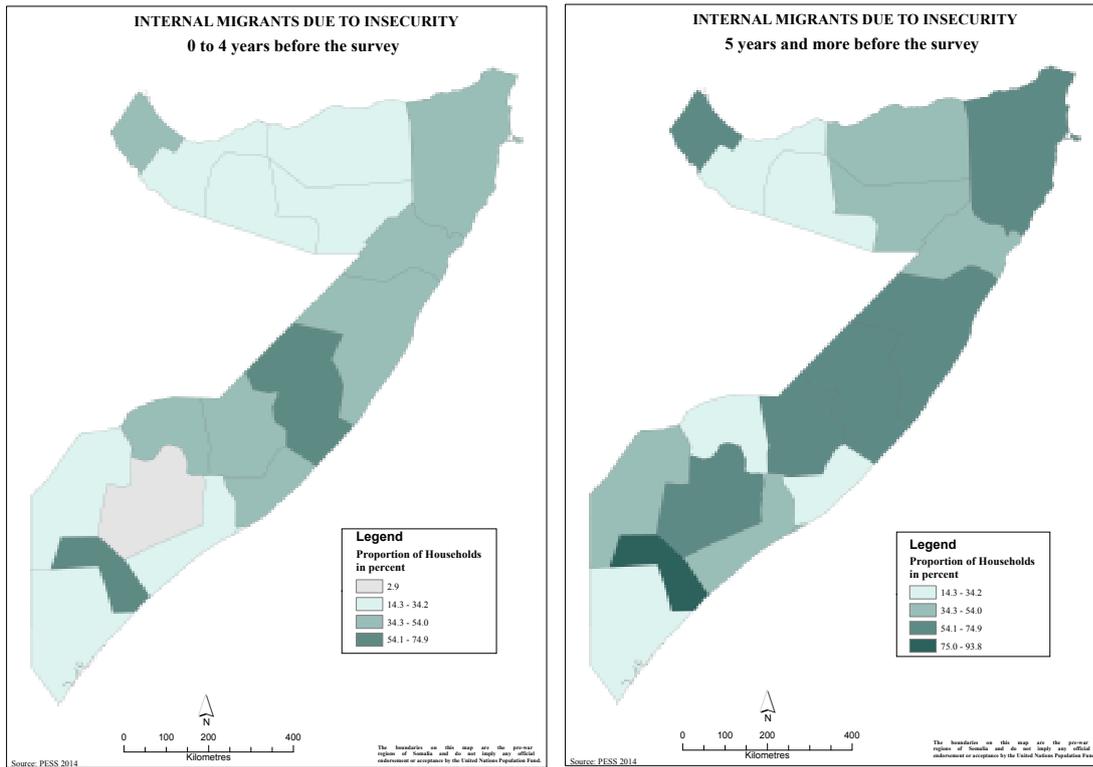
Bay region has seen a significant drop in internal migration due to insecurity, from 59.7 percent (five or more years prior to the survey) to 2.9 percent (in the last four years). This could be due to improved security, or the current ongoing population having developed coping mechanisms. It would be interesting to explore this further.

The region with the most stable proportion of migrant households that moved to the area due to insecurity was Togdheer at 18.8 percent (five or more years prior to the survey) and 18.2 (within the last four years). Figures for all regions studied are in the appendix.

Comparisons in the proportion of internal migration due to security over the last four years and historically are demonstrated in Figure 16.



Figure 16: Proportion of internal migrant households that moved due to insecurity

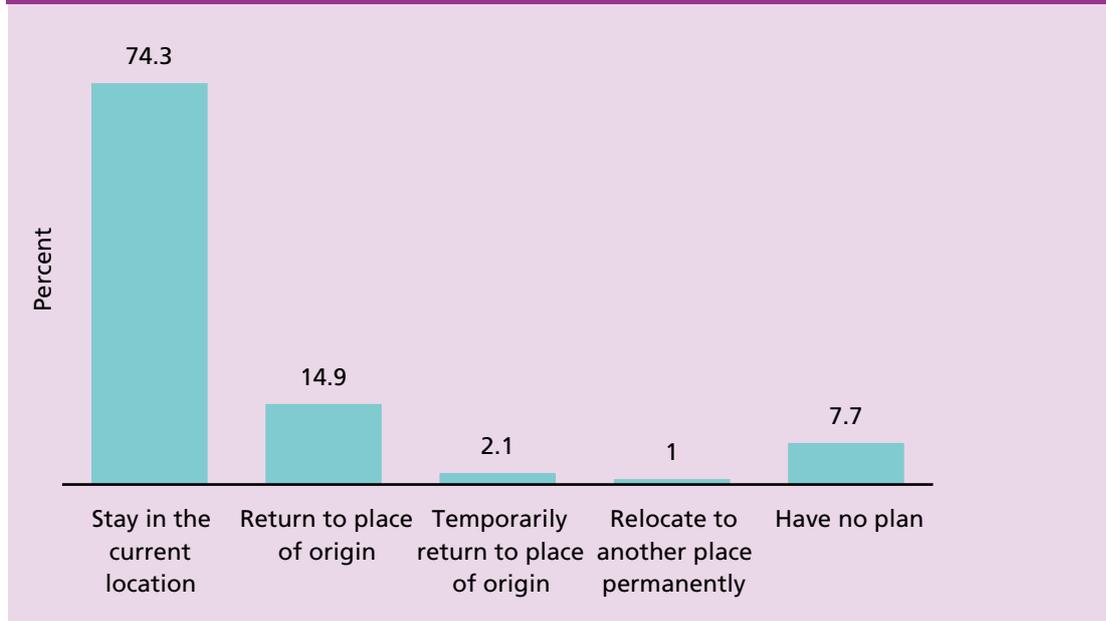


### 5.3 Future relocation plans

Rural, urban and IDP households that had moved within the last decade were asked about their plans regarding their return to previous places of residence in the next one year. As the graph below indicates, most of the respondents from households interviewed indicated that they would stay in their current location (74.3 percent). Only 14.9 percent have plans to go back to their place of origin, while one percent would like to relocate to another place permanently (see Figure 17).

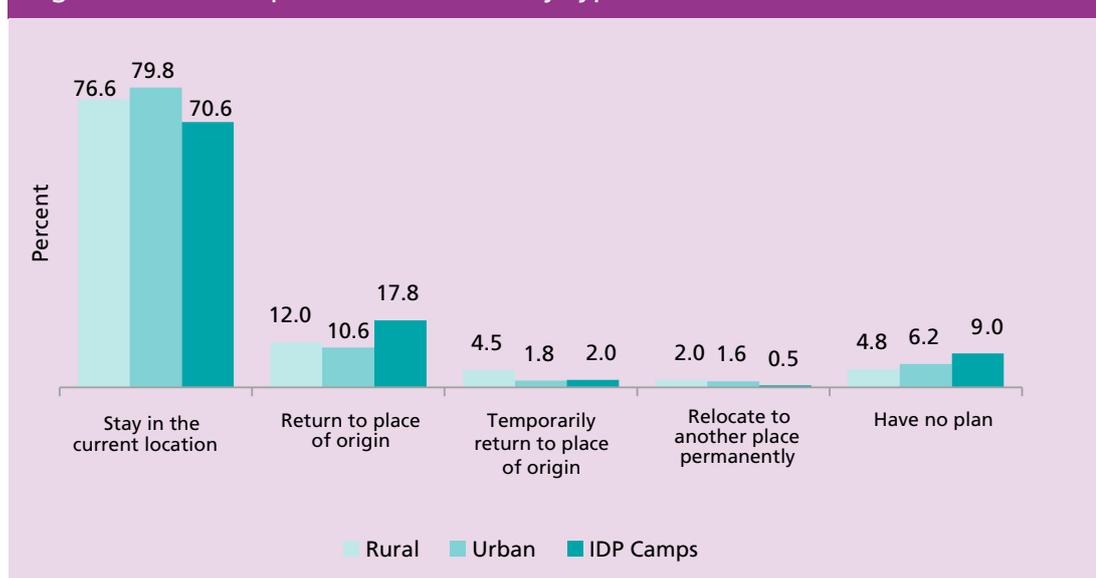
... most of the respondents from households interviewed indicated that they would stay in their current location (74.3 percent).

Figure 17: Plans for residence by internal migrant households (in the next year)



In Figure 18, 76.6 percent of internal migrant households in rural settings and 79.8 percent of households in urban settings did not have plans to leave their current location within the next year. Among IDP households, 70.6 percent of households had planned to stay where they were.

Figure 18: Future plans of residence by type of residence

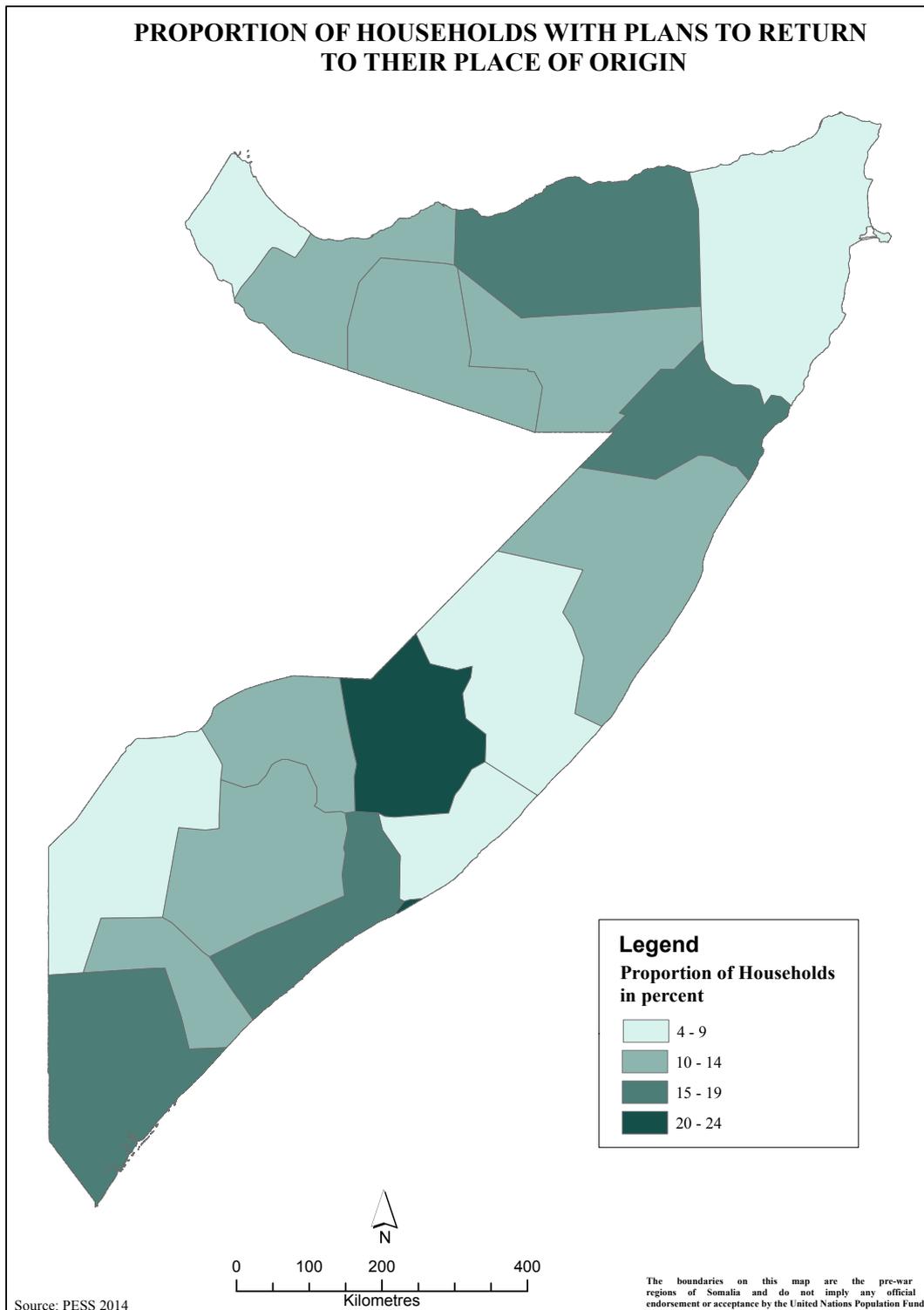


Middle Shabelle has the highest proportion of households who plan to stay in their current location for the coming year, while Banadir has the lowest proportion ...

Across the regions, Middle Shabelle has the highest proportion of households who plan to stay in their current location for the coming year, at 92.9 percent, while Banadir has the lowest proportion at 66.6 percent (Figure 19).



Figure 19: Proportion of migrant households with plans to return to their place of origin in the coming year





# 6.

## MOVEMENT OF NOMADIC POPULATION

This chapter explores the trend in movement of the Somali nomadic population.

## 6 MOVEMENT OF NOMADIC POPULATION

### 6.1 Nomadic population

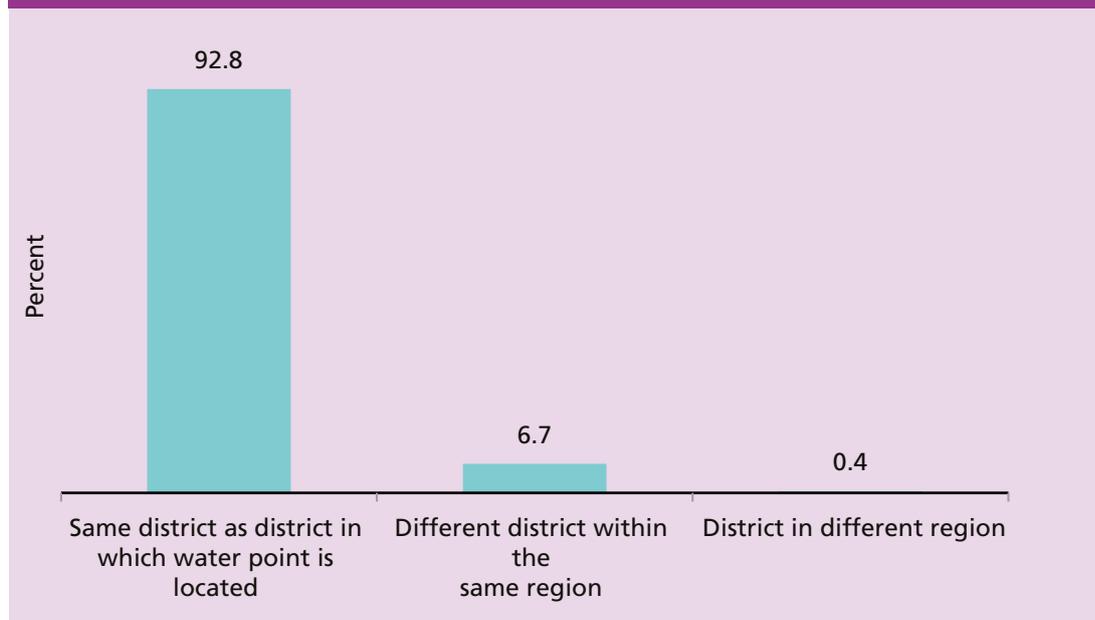
Nomadism is deeply embedded in the Somali culture as a traditional coping mechanism for pastoralists living in environments with a regular lack of pasture and water. Traditionally, Somali nomadic communities were known to move frequently during the dry seasons, in search of water and fodder for their animals.

#### 6.1.1 Movements of the nomadic population across districts

In the year preceding the survey, 92.8 percent of the households only moved within the same district in which they located a water point or source during the rainy season. This means that these households stayed in the same district during dry seasons too, which implies that Somali nomadic communities no longer move to other districts or trek across large distances in search of pasture and water. This is a sign of reduced nomadism within the country.

The same movement pattern is reflected across the regions, with small variance among them. Out of the total nomadic households, only 6.7 percent moved during the dry season to access water from a water source in a different district, albeit within the same region (Figure 20).

Figure 20: Nomadic households use of waterpoints during dry season by district



Out of the total nomadic households, only 6.7 percent moved during the dry season to access water from a water source in a different district ...

In Bari and Galgaduud, all nomadic households interviewed reported to have stayed within the same district in which they located a water point during the rainy season. Bay had the largest proportion of movement (20.3 percent) of nomadic households moving back to their original district during the rainy season (Appendix E, Table D 1).

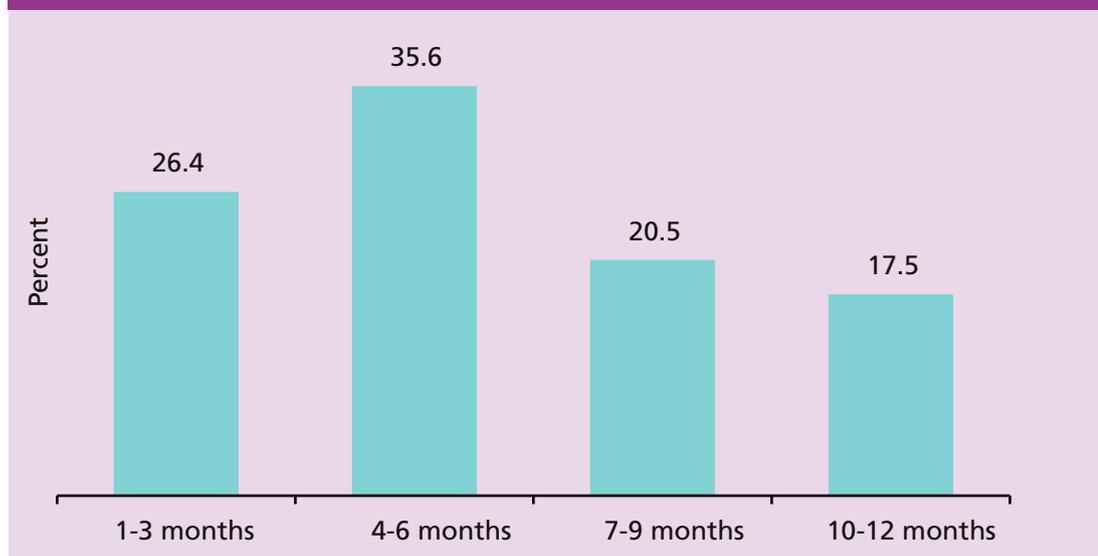
### 6.2 Duration of stay of nomadic population in areas of pasture

Figure 21 presents the nomadic communities' duration of stay (in months per year) in areas of pasture. Around 26 percent of nomadic households stay in the places they temporarily move to—to access pasture and water—for a period of one to three months in a normal year; 35.6 percent of nomadic households stay for four to six months per year; 20.5 percent stay for a period of seven to nine months per year; and 17.5 percent spend between 10-12 months per year in



these areas. This may be one or multiple trips per year. Overall, 62 percent of nomadic households spend less than six months per year in places they move to in search of pasture.

**Figure 21: Duration of stay per year in usual areas of stay during the rainy season**



### 6.3 Frequency of providing livestock with water

Figure 22 presents the number of times that nomadic households provided their livestock with water at the water point being covered 12 days prior to conducting the interview. It is estimated that 21.9 percent of nomadic households had taken their livestock for water four times in the 12 days prior to being interviewed. This was followed by 15.2 percent of nomadic households that provided their livestock with water three times in the period of twelve days preceding the interview.

21.9 percent of nomadic households had taken their livestock for water four times in the 12 days prior to being interviewed.

**Figure 22: Frequency of providing livestock with water (in the 12 days prior to being interviewed)**



The frequency of collection of water depends on the type of livestock nomadic households own. For example, camels do not need water as often as goats and sheep do. Nomadic households that store water for their livestock, using water trucks, for instance, may visit water points less often. This may lead to under-representation of the nomadic population, and would require additional research.

The frequency of collection of water depends on the type of livestock nomadic households own.





# 7.

## CONCLUSION

This chapter offers conclusions on the general patterns of mobility of the Somali population, based on the findings from PESS.

## 7 CONCLUSION

Understanding the patterns of migration and movement of people and households is valuable in planning targeted interventions, estimating service needs and strategizing for the future. Movements of the Somali people within and outside its boundaries has been influenced mostly by droughts, insecurity, the civil war and search for better opportunities.

International returning migrants bring with them skills and experiences acquired from their host country. However, if there are no structures in place to ensure their smooth transition and settling in, their productivity is likely to be compromised. Majority of the in-migrants are below 24 years. Out of all the migrants coming in to the country, 30 percent had completed tertiary level of education.

Insecurity is a major factor in both internal and international migration in Somalia. A more secure Somalia will contribute to less out-migration and increase in-migration from other countries and within the country. Most households that had moved within the year preceding the survey expressed the intention to stay in their current year in the following year. This demonstrates a level of stability, which in return is likely to result to increased participation in economic activities.

Movement of the nomadic population is within the same district or region, with majority of the population reporting that they have lived in the place of enumeration for 4-6 months and about 40 percent indicating they lived in the same place for 7-12 months. These findings indicate different types of nomadic lifestyles and a general tendency of reduced nomadism.

Majority of the in-migrants are below 24 years. Out of all the migrants coming in to the country, 30 percent had completed tertiary level of education. Most households that had moved within the year preceding the survey expressed the intention to stay in their current year in the following year. These findings indicate different types of nomadic lifestyles and a general tendency of reduced nomadism.



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## APPENDIX A – Immigrants

Table A 1: Persons who came to live in the country after December 2012 by selected background characteristics (percent)

	Distribution by gender				Total population (n)
	Male	Female	Percent within category	Percent of total population	
<b>Type of residence</b>					
Rural	57.4	42.6	17.0	0.4	2,683,550
Urban	53.3	46.7	60.0	0.7	4,880,942
IDP Camps	56.3	43.7	2.2	0.1	1,066,966
Nomadic	59.8	40.2	20.8	0.4	3,033,850
<b>Age</b>					
0-14	51.3	48.7	30.3	0.3	3,512,512
15-24	52.9	47.1	23.3	0.4	3,169,695
25-34	51.7	48.3	18.5	0.6	2,048,435
35-44	59.4	40.6	13.7	0.7	1,345,810
45-54	69.5	30.5	7.3	0.7	865,287
55-64	73.5	26.5	3.9	0.8	364,833
65-74	66.1	33.9	2.0	0.9	200,148
75-84	61.3	38.7	0.8	0.9	103,596
85+	43.0	57.0	0.2	0.5	54,993
<b>Region</b>					
Awdal	59.9	40.1	4.0	0.4	636,097
W. Galbeed	54.7	45.3	16.7	0.9	1,118,456
Togdheer	57.2	42.8	8.1	0.7	687,637
Sool	64.0	36.0	1.2	0.2	295,201
Sanaag	50.5	49.5	5.1	0.6	505,601
Bari	59.5	40.5	7.5	0.7	638,838
Nugaal	56.0	44.0	8.2	1.5	324,020
Mudug	60.2	39.8	7.0	0.6	655,904
Galgaduud	58.0	42.0	1.6	0.2	550,569
Hiraan	66.1	33.9	1.2	0.1	504,173
M. Shabelle	51.1	48.9	0.8	0.1	511,060
Banadir	50.7	49.3	8.9	0.3	1,596,694
L. Shabelle	60.3	39.7	5.0	0.3	1,162,111
Bay	53.2	46.8	3.1	0.2	783,106
Bakool	60.1	39.9	1.0	0.2	363,678
Gedo	34.7	65.3	1.8	0.2	496,426
M. Juba	61.1	38.9	1.8	0.3	358,466
L. Juba	53.1	46.9	17.3	2.2	477,273

cont'd



Table A 1: Persons who came to live in the country after December 2012 by selected background characteristics **(continued)**

	Distribution by gender				Total Population (n)
	Male	Female	Percent within category	Percent of total population	
<b>Education level Completed</b>					
None	54.8	45.2	68.3	0.5	3,537,140
Primary	44.2	55.8	9.2	0.7	352,772
Secondary	73.5	26.5	10.8	1.0	274,821
Tertiary	73.3	26.7	11.7	1.9	158,560
<b>Wealth Index</b>					
Poorest	51.8	48.2	16.1	0.5	1,678,714
Second	53.4	46.6	15.5	0.4	1,749,748
Third	54.9	45.1	17.6	0.5	1,784,114
Fourth	55.2	44.8	17.5	0.5	1,717,351
Richest	55.0	45.0	33.2	0.9	1,700,938
<b>Total</b>	<b>55.4</b>	<b>44.6</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>11,665,309</b>



Table A 2: Persons who came to live in the country after December 2012 by country they are returning from

Distribution by country of residence			
Country	Percent	Country	Percent
Ethiopia	9.3	UK	2.9
Kenya	18.8	Sweden	2.4
Djibouti	1.7	Norway	1.0
Sudan	0.7	Denmark	0.8
South Sudan	0.1	France	0.1
Egypt	11.6	Germany	0.1
Libya	25.4	Netherlands	0.5
Tunisia	0.1	Russia	0.2
Morocco	0.0	Poland	0.0
Algeria	0.1	Italy	0.4
Uganda	1.3	Spain	0.1
Tanzania	0.1	Other European	0.2
South Africa	0.8	<b>Total Europe</b>	<b>8.8</b>
Mozambique	0.2	Saudi Arabia	2.3
Nigeria	0.0	Yemen	2.0
Ghana	0.4	Oman	0.1
Other African	0.1	Bahrain	0.0
<b>Total Africa</b>	<b>70.7</b>	Kuwait	1.7
USA	2.3	Qatar	0.5
Canada	0.8	UAE	0.5
Mexico	0.0	Iraq	0.2
Guatemala	0.2	Jordan	1.2
Cuba	0.1	Palestine	0.0
Brazil	0.0	Syria	0.2
Colombia	0.0	Iraq	0.2
Argentina	0.0	Turkey	0.1
Other Latin American/Caribbean	0.0	Iran	0.1
<b>Total North/South America</b>	<b>3.5</b>	Afghanistan	0.0
Australia	0.3	India	0.4
New Zealand	0.1	Bangladesh	0.0
Other Oceania (incl. Pacific Islands)	0.8	Pakistan	0.1
<b>Total Australasia</b>	<b>1.2</b>	Indonesia	0.1
		Philippines	0.0
		Thailand	0.0
		China	0.3
		Japan	0.0
		Other Asian	5.7
		<b>Total Asia</b>	<b>15.8</b>
		<b>Total (n)</b>	<b>39,047</b>



## APPENDIX B – Emigrants

Table B. 1: Persons currently living abroad per 1,000 population by by place of origin of household

Region	Male	Female	Total
Awdal	15	10	13
Woqooyi Galbeed	30	21	25
Togdheer	26	18	22
Sool	7	4	6
Sanaag	17	12	15
Bari	11	6	9
Nugaal	14	10	12
Mudug	40	33	37
Galgaduud	17	14	15
Hiraan	26	19	23
Middle Shabelle	33	26	30
Banadir	31	20	26
Lower Shabelle	18	12	15
Bay	20	17	18
Bakool	26	18	22
Gedo	7	5	6
Middle Juba	5	12	9
Lower Juba	73	49	62
<b>Total</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>21</b>



Table B. 2: Previous household members living abroad by current country of residence

Distribution by country of residence			
Country	Percent	Country	Percent
Ethiopia	3.0	UK	10.5
Kenya	8.6	Sweden	7.4
Djibouti	1.3	Norway	4.6
Sudan	1.9	Denmark	1.8
South Sudan	1.0	France	0.8
Egypt	0.4	Germany	1.6
Libya	0.9	Netherlands	2.4
Tunisia	0.1	Russia	0.2
Morocco	0.1	Poland	0.1
Algeria	0.0	Italy	2.6
Uganda	1.2	Spain	0.2
Tanzania	0.3	Other European	0.8
South Africa	5.0	<b>Total Europe</b>	<b>33.1</b>
Mozambique	0.3	Saudi Arabia	14.6
Nigeria	0.0	Yemen	3.7
Ghana	0.1	Oman	0.2
Other African	0.1	Bahrain	0.1
<b>Total Africa</b>	<b>24.1</b>	Kuwait	0.4
USA	13.1	Qatar	1.0
Canada	2.6	United Arab Emirates (UAE)	1.1
Mexico	0.1	Iraq	0.0
Guatemala	0.0	Jordan	0.1
Cuba	0.0	Palestine	0.0
Brazil	0.1	Syria	0.1
Colombia	0.0	Iraq	0.0
Argentina	0.0	Turkey	0.9
Other Latin American/Caribbean	0.1	Iran	0.0
<b>Total North/South America</b>	<b>16.0</b>	Afghanistan	0.0
Australia	0.8	India	0.2
New Zealand	0.4	Bangladesh	0.0
Other Oceania (incl. Pacific Islands)	1.9	Pakistan	0.1
<b>Total Australasia</b>	<b>3.1</b>	Indonesia	0.1
		Philippines	0.0
		Thailand	0.0
		China	0.3
		Japan	0.1
		Other Asian	0.3
		<b>Total Asia</b>	<b>235</b>
		<b>Total (n)</b>	<b>190,745</b>



Table B. 3: Persons who went abroad after December 2012

Region	Male	Female	Total (n)	Percent
Awdal	59.3	40.7	778	2.0
Woqooyi Galbeed	58.6	41.4	4,324	11.2
Togdheer	62.6	37.4	2,997	7.8
Sool	27.7	72.3	209	0.5
Sanaag	56.2	43.8	1,267	3.3
Bari	48.2	51.8	2,391	6.2
Nugaal	59.4	40.6	1,680	4.3
Mudug	58.7	41.3	3,076	8.0
Galgaduud	38.6	61.4	4,585	11.9
Hiraan	62.0	38.0	1,180	3.1
Middle Shabelle	52.2	47.8	2,172	5.6
Banadir	61.1	38.9	3,623	9.4
Lower Shabelle	70.5	29.5	1,670	4.3
Bay	42.4	57.6	1,189	3.1
Bakool	62.5	37.5	5,802	15.0
Gedo	75.8	24.2	45	0.1
Middle Juba	93.9	6.1	283	0.7
Lower Juba	62.2	37.8	1,399	3.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>56.7</b>	<b>43.3</b>	<b>38,670</b>	<b>100.0</b>



## APPENDIX C – Internal migration

Table C 1: Households by previous type of residence (percent)

	Rural	Urban	IDP settlement	Nomadic area	Refugee camp	Total	Percent
<b>Type of residence</b>							
Rural	26.1	54.0	0.5	11.5	7.9	15,191	7.1
Urban	17.5	72.6	1.3	4.8	3.8	86,256	40.4
IDP Camps	31.1	52.8	3.9	6.2	6.2	111,991	52.5
<b>Region</b>							
Awdal	14.9	76.4	1.3	6.4	1.1	1,697	0.8
W. Galbeed	17.3	71.4	0.7	5.3	5.2	16,419	7.7
Togdheer	23.4	40.4	1.2	17.2	17.8	6,336	3.0
Sool	21.0	64.2	2.6	12.2	0.0	263	0.1
Sanaag	18.5	63.4	0.2	16.9	1.0	616	0.3
Bari	33.1	59.9	0.2	2.1	4.7	8,772	4.1
Nugaal	18.9	68.0	1.7	10.0	1.5	4,535	2.1
Mudug	20.5	72.6	0.3	5.4	1.3	12,767	6.0
Galgaduud	16.2	59.7	5.9	17.6	0.6	11,136	5.2
Hiraan	12.5	84.3	1.1	1.3	0.9	2,407	1.1
M. Shabelle	21.8	18.1	7.0	14.7	38.4	12,960	6.1
Banadir	21.0	71.7	2.7	3.5	1.2	82,666	38.7
L.Shabelle	33.0	56.5	1.5	6.6	2.4	20,106	9.4
Bay	63.8	26.1	9.2	0.0	0.8	10,042	4.7
Bakool	11.2	16.9	0.0	68.6	3.2	489	0.2
Gedo	53.6	42.1	0.0	3.9	0.3	9,001	4.2
M. Juba	0.0	96.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	2,462	1.2
L. Juba	23.0	52.7	1.0	4.5	18.8	10,764	5.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>25.2</b>	<b>60.9</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>213,439</b>	<b>100.0</b>





Table C 2: Internal migration due to security by timeframe

	Percent moved due to insecurity			Number moved due to insecurity			Total that moved for all reasons (n)		
	0-4 years	5 and above years	Total	0-4 years	5 and above years	Total	0-4 years	5 and above years	Total
<b>Type of residence</b>									
Rural	41.2	39.5	40.3	3,137	2,932	6,070	7,614	7,432	15,047
Urban	33.3	35.8	34.5	14,886	14,518	29,405	44,650	40,566	85,216
IDP Camps	31.5	56.6	40.5	22,562	22,950	45,512	71,672	40,574	112,246
<b>Region</b>									
Awdal	36.6	61.4	55.0	162	768	930	441	1,250	1,692
W. Galbeed	30.9	33.8	32.6	2,014	3,276	5,290	6,512	9,694	16,205
Togdheer	18.2	18.8	18.6	486	697	1,183	2,668	3,702	6,370
Sool	34.1	43.0	38.4	46	54	101	135	126	262
Sanaag	23.4	34.2	29.3	62	111	173	265	324	589
Bari	41.1	64.3	57.6	1,038	3,972	5,010	2,524	6,174	8,698
Nugaal	36.3	44.3	40.0	891	932	1,823	2,456	2,101	4,557
Mudug	52.1	59.9	56.3	3,021	4,046	7,067	5,795	6,752	12,547
Galgaduud	55.9	72.6	67.7	1,813	5,712	7,526	3,244	7,867	11,111
Hiraan	49.2	74.7	65.2	448	1,158	1,606	910	1,552	2,462
M. Shabelle	40.7	16.0	35.1	4,070	475	4,545	9,994	2,966	12,960
Banadir	33.3	35.5	34.0	18,298	9,674	27,972	54,945	27,258	82,203
L. Shabelle	21.6	47.4	29.4	3,032	2,882	5,913	14,015	6,080	20,095
Bay	2.9	59.7	31.4	147	3,030	3,177	5,044	5,073	10,117
Bakool	34.6	14.3	20.2	49	49	98	141	342	483
Gedo	31.9	51.2	33.7	2,593	422	3,015	8,133	824	8,957
M. Juba	74.9	93.8	88.5	519	1,660	2,178	692	1,769	2,462
L. Juba	31.5	31.4	31.5	1,897	1,482	3,380	6,020	4,720	10,740
<b>Total</b>	<b>32.7</b>	<b>45.6</b>	<b>38.1</b>	<b>40,586</b>	<b>40,400</b>	<b>80,986</b>	<b>123,936</b>	<b>88,572</b>	<b>212,509</b>

## APPENDIX D – Place of origin

Table D 1: Mobile households by main reason for leaving place of origin (percent)

Region	Insecurity	Drought	Floods	Total loss of livelihood (destitution)	Better economic opportunities elsewhere	Lack of access to services	Other	Total (n)
Awdal	55.0	14.6	-	4.0	19.8	1.9	4.7	1,692
W. Galbeed	32.7	12.7	0.5	5.5	33.0	6.9	8.7	16,468
Togdheer	18.1	15.2	0.9	12.7	23.2	6.7	23.2	6,612
Sool	38.3	11.0	-	13.3	16.3	9.5	11.7	264
Sanaag	28.8	27.6	6.1	4.5	20.0	10.4	2.5	605
Bari	57.4	9.4	0.5	1.9	23.0	3.0	4.8	8,761
Nugaal	40.3	12.9	1.1	3.1	30.8	4.2	7.6	4,654
Mudug	56.4	10.6	2.4	5.4	14.7	7.9	2.6	12,734
Galgaduud	68.2	16.3	0.5	3.1	9.7	1.3	0.9	11,316
Hiraan	65.2	8.6	2.2	6.4	12.0	4.4	1.2	2,462
M. Shabelle	35.3	55.3	6.2	0.3	1.5	1.2	0.1	13,143
Banadir	34.0	34.7	2.5	4.1	13.2	3.1	8.5	82,967
L. Shabelle	29.5	48.5	3.0	7.0	6.4	1.1	4.5	20,352
Bay	31.4	63.1	0.4	0.2	3.1	0.1	1.8	10,117
Bakool	18.9	10.8	0.9	2.0	62.2	4.0	1.1	545
Gedo	33.7	47.8	0.7	11.9	0.2	5.3	0.4	8,957
M. Juba	88.7	-	-	5.3	6.0	-	-	2,513
L. Juba	31.4	22.3	3.1	2.6	32.2	5.8	2.6	10,862
<b>Total</b>	<b>38.1</b>	<b>31.4</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>215,023</b>



Table D 2: Households by mobility plans for the coming year (percent)

	Stay in the current location	Return to place of origin	Temporarily return to place of origin	Relocate to another place permanently	Have no plan	Total (n)
<b>Type of residence</b>						
Rural	76.6	12.0	4.5	2.0	4.8	11,723
Urban	79.8	10.6	1.8	1.6	6.2	59,515
IDP Camps	70.6	17.8	2.0	0.5	9.0	95,855
<b>Region</b>						
Awdal	76.2	8.4	1.0	0.4	14.0	1,415
W.Galbeed	71.6	12.7	0.9	4.0	10.7	9,492
Togdheer	77.1	10.0	3.2	0.7	9.0	5,399
Sool	83.8	9.8	5.2	0.6	0.6	204
Sanaag	78.2	14.9	1.4	3.4	2.2	518
Bari	87.8	7.3	0.2	0.5	4.2	4,591
Nugaal	77.7	15.1	1.7	0.9	4.5	3,266
Mudug	82.0	10.8	2.1	0.8	4.4	8,111
Galgaduud	85.9	7.5	2.9	0.5	3.3	6,354
Hiraan	67.9	24.2	2.6	3.2	2.1	1,292
M. Shabelle	92.9	4.4	0.7	0.4	1.6	12,450
Banadir	66.6	19.9	2.0	1.1	10.4	67,789
L. Shabelle	71.1	17.3	5.0	0.5	6.2	18,853
Bay	84.7	13.7	1.6	-	-	9,350
Bakool	69.7	10.2	-	4.0	16.1	270
Gedo	82.2	3.6	0.8	1.0	12.4	8,263
M. Juba	68.3	9.8	-	-	22.0	2,363
L. Juba	76.1	17.2	2.3	1.5	2.9	7,113
<b>Total</b>	<b>74.3</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>167,093</b>



Table D 3: Households by number of years lived in current place (percent)

	0-4 years	5 years and above	Total migrants	Total migrants + non-migrants (n)
<b>Type of residence</b>				
Rural	1.7	1.7	15,781	464,141
Urban	6.0	5.5	90,555	787,439
IDP Camps	45.6	27.1	116,685	160,502
<b>Region</b>				
Awdal	1.2	3.4	1,719	37,372
W.Galbeed	4.3	6.5	16,872	156,220
Togdheer	3.0	4.0	6,693	95,611
Sool	0.8	0.6	322	23,012
Sanaag	1.1	2.1	867	27,080
Bari	2.7	7.4	9,614	95,187
Nugaal	9.3	7.6	4,854	28,720
Mudug	7.4	8.7	13,578	84,337
Galgaduud	6.5	15.9	11,869	52,985
Hiraan	2.0	3.4	2,515	46,573
M.Shabelle	14.7	4.4	13,034	68,242
Banadir	24.7	12.2	85,023	230,415
L.Shabelle	10.7	4.7	21,449	139,282
Bay	4.3	4.6	10,315	115,897
Bakool	0.5	1.2	585	34,403
Gedo	14.0	1.5	9,123	58,855
M.Juba	1.2	3.1	2,428	56,459
L.Juba	10.0	10.6	12,655	61,433
<b>Total</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>224,521</b>	<b>1,412,082</b>



## APPENDIX E – Movement of nomadic population

Table E 1: Stay during the rainy season (percent)

Region	Same district as district in which water point is located	Different district within the same region	District in different region	Neighbouring country	Total (n)
Awdal	93.0	6.0	0.9	-	28,341
W.Galbeed	90.9	7.8	0.9	0	43,576
Togdheer	93.7	4.9	0.6	1	23,985
Sool	97.7	2.1	0.2	-	28,372
Sanaag	92.2	6.9	0.8	0	45,501
Bari	100.0	-	-	-	18,929
Nugaal	91.7	8.1	0.1	-	32,573
Mudug	98.3	1.6	0.1	0	25,848
Galgaduud	100.0	-	0.0	-	29,630
Hiraan	92.6	7.4	-	-	39,722
M.Shabelle	90.3	9.6	0.0	0	15,203
Banadir	-	-	-	-	-
L.Shabelle	82.5	16.5	1.0	-	25,391
Bay	79.7	19.3	0.7	0	28,171
Bakool	85.2	14.8	-	-	22,921
Gedo	99.9	0.0	0.0	-	28,365
M. Juba	97.7	2.1	0.2	-	19,237
L. Juba	94.6	5.2	0.1	0	19,851
<b>Total</b>	<b>92.8</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>475,615</b>



Table E 2: Duration of stay (percent)

Region	1-3 months	4-6 months	7-9 months	10-12 months	Total (n)
Awdal	4.7	49.0	23.3	23.0	28,341
Woqooyi Galbeed	12.8	39.3	36.5	11.4	43,576
Togdheer	6.4	24.5	29.2	40.0	23,985
Sool	11.2	33.8	20.2	34.9	28,372
Sanaag	25.6	48.4	16.0	10.1	45,501
Bari	7.6	33.0	35.0	24.4	18,929
Nugaal	19.4	21.8	25.3	33.5	32,573
Mudug	26.2	34.7	21.8	17.4	25,848
Galgaduud	18.7	54.6	23.7	3.0	29,630
Hiraan	18.2	28.7	36.8	16.4	39,722
Middle Shabelle	26.4	55.0	17.6	1.1	15,203
Banadir	-	-	-	-	-
Lower Shabelle	28.9	26.2	26.5	18.4	25,391
Bay	60.6	32.9	4.1	2.3	28,132
Bakool	95.8	3.4	0.6	0.2	22,375
Gedo	29.8	36.7	0.1	33.4	28,365
Middle Juba	26.2	35.4	11.5	26.9	19,237
Lower Juba	57.2	42.5	0.2	0.1	19,809
<b>Total</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>35.6</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>474,988</b>



Table E 3: Nomadic households by number of times they have watered livestock at the watering point in last 12 days and region (percent)

Region	Once	Twice	Thrice	4 times	5 times	6 times	7 times	8 times	9 times	10 times	11 times	12 times	Total (n)
Awdal	0.4	2.0	5.1	9.6	5.8	3.2	3.2	6.1	8.5	3.5	0.7	27.7	28,425
W.Galbeed	1.1	6.2	8.7	24.9	5.6	4.6	4.6	7.3	8.4	1.8	0.1	1.6	43,771
Togdheer	0.5	13.4	19.3	21.5	7.9	4.7	4.7	4.9	7.2	0.7	0.4	4.2	24,062
Sool	0.7	13.6	21.5	22.5	6.0	2.6	2.6	6.6	3.0	0.3	0.1	1.6	28,964
Sanaag	1.8	26.8	26.0	30.5	5.4	1.2	1.2	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.2	46,970
Bari	3.9	19.8	20.7	36.5	5.5	-	-	-	2.9	-	-	2.7	19,206
Nugaal	0.3	21.9	17.1	28.8	4.3	2.9	2.9	0.3	0.9	1.5	-	3.6	32,573
Mudug	1.7	16.5	26.1	14.9	7.8	8.0	8.0	6.0	5.0	1.0	-	2.8	25,933
Galgaduud	0.0	0.9	20.5	26.8	5.6	7.2	7.2	10.4	9.5	-	-	1.2	30,008
Hiraan	-	1.0	2.8	17.6	42.1	2.6	2.6	0.4	1.2	1.1	0.2	3.9	39,722
M.Shabelle	0.5	3.6	23.3	15.8	13.5	14.9	14.9	10.2	8.5	2.1	0.4	4.8	15,382
Banadir	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
L.Shabelle	-	1.8	6.9	16.9	11.8	3.0	3.0	7.8	7.1	3.1	0.3	6.9	25,370
Bay	11.7	4.0	28.1	25.2	4.6	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.1	-	0.1	27,980
Bakool	-	-	0.4	0.4	1.1	10.8	10.8	1.6	0.3	-	-	0.1	22,323
Gedo	0.0	0.9	2.8	20.4	2.4	3.2	3.2	6.7	22.7	4.2	-	-	28,365
M.Juba	3.4	6.1	19.5	19.9	13.9	5.6	5.6	3.6	2.9	0.3	-	0.1	16,577
L.Juba	0.5	2.8	15.6	32.4	21.7	4.2	4.2	1.9	0.4	0.1	-	0.0	20,017
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>475,648</b>



## APPENDIX F – Glossary

**Diaspora:** A group of people who live outside the area in which they had lived for a long time or in which their ancestors lived.

**Household:** A person or group of persons who reside in the same homestead or compound

**Internal migration:** The movement of people from place to place within a national territory for permanent or semi-permanent residence

**Migrant households:** Households that have not always been living at place of enumeration

**Emigrants:** Persons coming back to live in their country

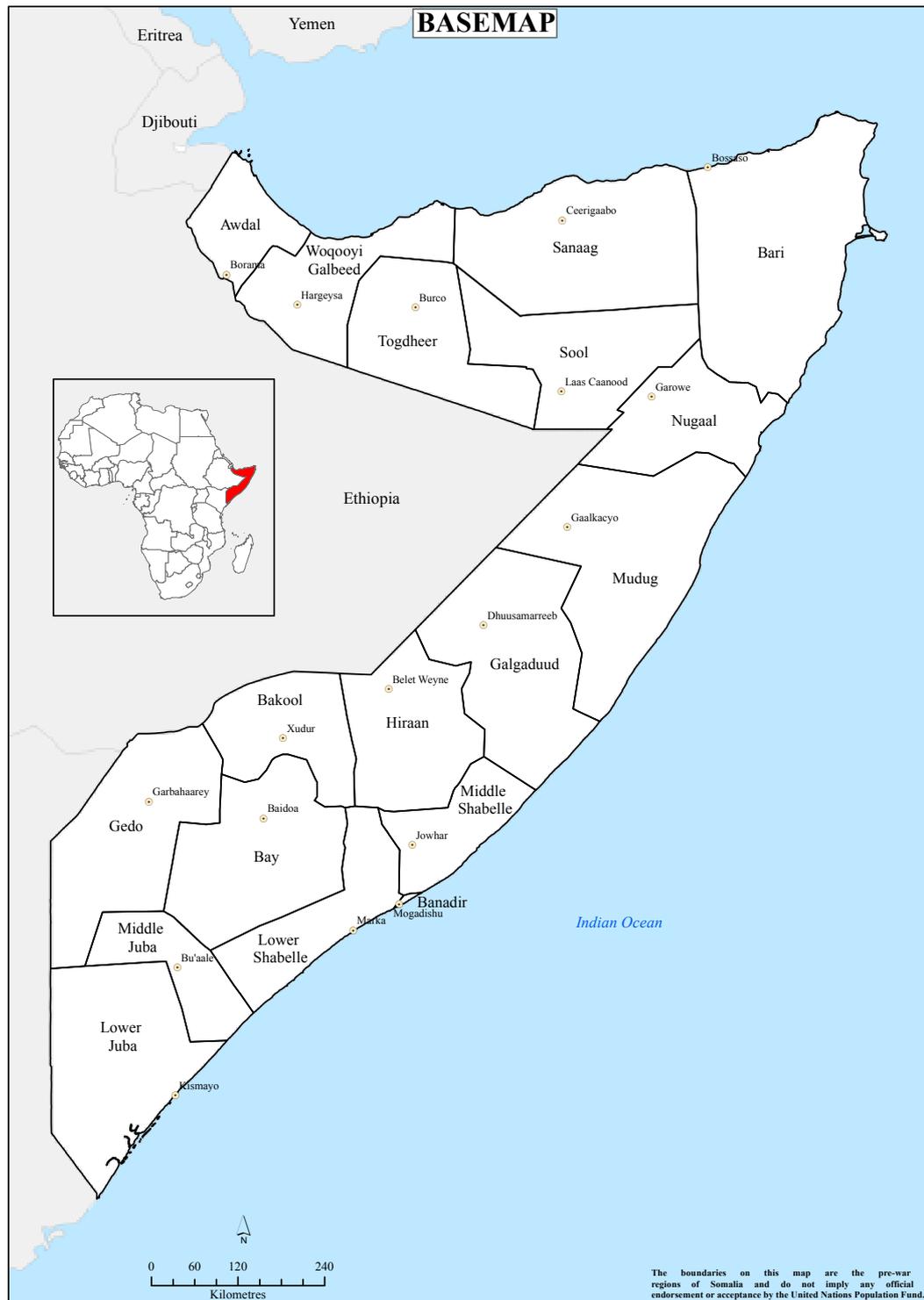
**Emigration:** The act of departing or exiting from one State with a view to settling in another to seek for better life

**In-migration:** A move to settle into a different part of one's country or home territory

**Out-migration:** A move to settle out in a different part of one's country or home territory



## APPENDIX G – Basemap









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