

SOMALIA NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF SOMALIA

MIGRATION STATISTICS REPORT



FIRST EDITION - 2024



Somalia National
Bureau of Statistics

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REPORT**

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Preface

Migration and displacement are complex phenomena that have deeply shaped Somalia's socio-economic landscape. Given Somalia's unique historical and geopolitical context, understanding migration patterns is crucial for informed policymaking, governance, and national development. This report aims to provide a comprehensive view of the migration dynamics within Somalia, drawing on data from key Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs) involved in migration and displacement.

This migration report presents a significant effort to map out the sources of migration data in Somalia and analyze the available migration data, particularly focusing on refugees, asylum seekers, returnees, and labor migrants. The report compiles the administrative data collected by institutions like the National Commission for Refugees and IDPs (NCRI), the Immigration and Citizenship Agency (ICA), the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs (MoLSA), and The Office of Special Presidential Envoy for Migration, Returnees, and Children's Rights (OSPE). It also underscores the efforts of the Technical Working Group (TWG) on Migration and Displacement Data, which plays a central role in harmonizing and enhancing migration data availability and quality across the country.

As Somalia is a country of origin, transit and destinations for thousands of migrants, reliable migration data is essential for shaping responsive policies that promote sustainable growth and social cohesion. This report is a testament to the collaborative efforts of government institutions and international partners, aiming to improve the quality and availability of migration statistics.

Finally, I would like to encourage the continuing collaboration of all the stakeholders involved in producing migration and displacement data, including the SNBS, MDAs, UN agencies and other international partners. Together, we can achieve our goal for sustainable deployment for both migrants and host communities.



Abdirahman Omar Dahir

Deputy Director General

Somalia National Bureau of Statistics

Acknowledgment

The completion of the first edition of the migration report in Somalia marks a major accomplishment in our continuous effort to improve migration and displacement statistics across the country. This achievement was made possible through a collaborative endeavor, supported by generous technical and financial contributions from our esteemed development partners.

The Somalia National Bureau of Statistics (SNBS) extends its deepest gratitude to the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) for their enduring support and partnership in enhancing the Somalia's migration and displacement data. This significant achievement has been realized through sustained collaboration and shared dedication.

We also acknowledge the contributions of the Technical Working Group (TWG) members and their respective Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs) for their collective dedication and efforts in collecting and sharing crucial data that have been instrumental in the development of Somalia's first migration report. Without their steadfast commitment and support, this achievement would not have been possible.

Special thanks are extended to Mr. Abdirahman Omar Dahir, Deputy Director-General, and Mr. Said Abdilahi Abdi, Director of Social Statistics, for their invaluable guidance and support. We also appreciate the dedicated technical team: Mr. Fuad Hussein Abdi, Head of the Migration and Displacement Statistics Section, for his unwavering commitment to data gathering, compiling, analyzing, and writing the report; along with Mr. Liban Bile Mohamud and Ms. Zahra Abdirahman Mohamud for their essential technical assistance in data analysis and interpretation. Finally, we would like to express our gratitude to Dr. Abdi Mohamoud Ali, Census Coordinator, and Mr. Mohamed Rashid Hussein, IOM Somalia, for their thorough review and valuable insights.

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Abbreviations

IOM	International Organization for Migration
DTM	Displacement Tracking Matrix
MPFA	Migration Policy Framework for Africa
OPSE	Office of the Special Presidential Envoy for Migration, Returns and Children's Rights
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
AU	African Union
NMP	National Migration Policy
MMTF	Mixed Migration Task Forces
MDAs	Ministries, Department, and Agencies
TWG	Technical Working Group
SNBS	Somali National Bureau of Statistics
NCRI	The National Commission for Refugees and IDPs
ICA	Immigration and Citizenship Agency
MIDAS	Migration Information and Data Analysis System
MoLSA	Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs
MoFAIC	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation
MoPIED	Ministry of Planning, Investment, and Economic Development
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
DHS	Demographic Health Survey
MICS	Multi Indicator Cluster Survey
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UN-OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
ToR	Terms of Reference
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
AAIA	Adan Abdulle International Airport



Photo: IOM Somalia 2022/Ismail.

CHAPTER

1

1.0

Introduction

1.0 Introduction

Migration is a complex and multifaceted phenomenon that has significant implications for societies worldwide. Globally, it has garnered increasing attention in recent years due to its profound social, economic, and political implications becoming an essential aspect of the global discourse on human rights, sustainable development, and international cooperation. The movement of individuals across borders, whether due to forced displacement or voluntary choices, has far-reaching consequences for both the countries of origin and destination, thus understanding the patterns, trends, and impacts of migration is crucial for informed policy and decision-making.

Within the situation of Somalia, understanding migration is of utmost importance given the country's unique historical situation and ongoing challenges. Somalia is a country of origin, transit and destination. It has experienced significant internal and external migration flows driven by factors such as conflict, political instability, environmental changes, and economic challenges.

Somalia's priorities in managing migration issues are aligned with African Union Migration Policy Framework for Africa (MPFA) drafted in 2006 (revised in 2018)¹ providing comprehensive policy recommendations, and potential strategies in managing migration effectively. The MPFA focuses on priority areas which are relevant to current migration situation including irregular migration, labor migration, migration and border governance. Additionally, the efforts, more specifically under the Office of the Special Presidential Envoy for Migration, Returns and Children's Rights (OPSE), ensures that actions against trafficking and smuggling to remain a key milestone at federal level depicting from Ouagadougou Action Plan² to draft legal and policy frameworks fighting trafficking of Somali youth along the Mediterranean route. At regional level, Somalia aligns domestic efforts tackling migration issues with Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) Regional Migration Policy Framework guiding member states, including Somalia, to collaborate on migration issues along the eastern and Horn of Africa migratory routes.

At country level, OSPE is drafting a second version of the National Migration Policy (NMP) which intends to address on issues of irregular migration, displacement, climate change and migration, migration data, readmission and reintegration among other priorities linked to MPFA at continental level. Moreover, establishment of an effective National Coordination Mechanism on Migration (NCM) was identified as enabler in the realization of OPSE and overall government initiatives at federal level.

This report focuses on the migration dynamics within Somalia, with a specific emphasis on refugee, asylum seekers, returnees, and labor migrants. Through compilation and comprehensive analysis on migration data from various administrative data sources, this report aims to contribute to a better understanding of migration patterns within Somalia and facilitate informed decision-making processes. The insights derived from this study aim to assist in addressing the challenges and opportunities associated with migration, ultimately contributing to the formulation of effective policies and interventions.

1 <https://au.int/sites/default/files/documents/35956-doc-au-mpfa-executive-summary-eng.pdf>

2 https://au.int/sites/default/files/pages/32899-file_ouagadougou_action_plan_to_combat_trafficking_en_1.pdf

1.1 Objectives

General objective

Enhance the availability and quality of migration and displacement statistics in Somalia to provide policy and decision-makers with evidence-based insights, fostering informed decision-making processes that benefit both migrants and host communities.

Specific objectives

1. Map out existing migration statistics in Somalia, to discover available data, sources and gaps.
2. Provide a concise overview of the Technical Working Group on Migration and Displacement Statistics.
3. Equip policymakers with evidence-based insights into migration trends and patterns, facilitating informed decision-making processes that enhance the well-being of migrants and host communities.

1.2 Data and methodology

The data used in this report comes from the administrative records of various Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs) involved in migration and displacement statistics. As the lead agency and the chair of the Technical Working Group (TWG) on Migration and Displacement Data at the federal level, SNBS developed a data collection tool—an Excel sheet customized for each MDA to input their specific data and share with SNBS via email.

Upon receiving the datasets, SNBS conducted a thorough data cleaning process to ensure the quality and integrity of the information. This process began with an initial verification to check the accuracy and completeness of the data submitted. Following this, SNBS identified errors or inconsistencies within the datasets and communicated with this feedback to the respective MDAs, requesting specific corrections. Once the MDAs made the necessary corrections and resubmitted their data, SNBS integrated these corrected datasets into a master file, which underwent a final cleaning phase to ensure uniformity and accuracy across all data points.

With the data thus prepared, SNBS moved to the analysis phase. This phase involved conducting statistical analyses and developing various charts and graphs to visually represent these findings. These visual aids not only facilitated the interpretation of the data but also enhanced the presentation of the results. The process culminated in the production of Somalia's first migration report, providing crucial insights into migration patterns and serving as a benchmark for future reports.

1.3 Scope and limitations of the Report

The scope of the report is restricted to administrative data sources where the migration data collected by MDAs was compiled and analyzed. National surveys or census data are not included in the report due to their unavailability. Internal migration across the country is not also covered by this report since this data is mostly collected through census and national surveys.

While diligent efforts were made to obtain accurate and comprehensive data, this report encountered several limitations. Primarily, certain MDAs lack robust data collection systems, leading to incomplete records. As a result, on labor migration statistics, data for January and February in 2023 were absent. Furthermore, some of the intended data for inclusion in the report could not be obtained. Notably, the data concerning irregular migration, forced returnees, and internally displaced persons were entirely inaccessible. Travel data of Hargeisa and Berbera international airports were also not accessible.

1.4 Outline of the report

The report is structured as follows: Chapter 1 serves as an introduction, providing an overview of the context and insights into the techniques employed to gather and analyze the data and setting the stage for the subsequent chapters. Chapter 2 presents the sources, available migration statistics, data gaps. It also provides an update on technical working group on migration and displacement statistics. Chapter 3 provides information on refugee and asylum seekers across sociodemographic characteristics. Chapter 4 is about returnees. Chapter 5 International labor migrants. Chapter 6 travel data. Finally, Chapter 7 covers conclusion and recommendations.

CHAPTER 2

2.0

Mapping Available Migration Data, Sources, and Recent Progress

2.0 Mapping Available Migration Data, Sources, and Recent Progress

This chapter provides a snapshot presentation on the migration and displacement statistics in Somalia in terms of data availability, sources and data gaps. Additionally, it brings a brief overview of the Technical Working Group (TWG) on migration and displacement statistics, including its composition, achievements and challenges since their establishment.

2.1 Sources and the Availability of official migration statistics in Somalia.

2.1.1 Administrative data sources

Administrative data is a data that is collected through the systems and national registers which is not primarily collected for the purpose of producing statistics, however under the right conditions they can be a rich source of official statistics.³

Currently, administrative data sources are the primary available data for migration and displacement statistics in Somalia. The types of available administrative data and the institutions that hold them are outlined below:

- ◇ The National Commission for Refugees and IDPs (NCRI) is the government agency mandated to address all matters related to forced displacement, including refugees, asylum seekers, returnees, and internally displaced persons (IDPs). In partnership with UNHCR, NCRI manages a biometric registration system for refugees and asylum seekers. Additionally, NCRI operates its own biometric registration system for IDPs. Therefore, NCRI holds the data of the above-mentioned groups.
- ◇ Immigration and Citizenship Agency (ICA) collects travel data, irregular migration, and forced returnees statistics. ICA uses Migration Information and Data Analysis System (MIDAS). MIDAS is the only border management information system developed by a United Nations agency to enable States to collect, process, store, and analyze traveler information collected at the border and share data in real-time across the entire border crossing points network, including with Immigrations' Headquarters.
- ◇ The Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs (MoLSA) is responsible for issuing work permits to foreign workers in the country. Everyone who receives a work permit completes a form at the Department of Work Permits. Therefore, MoLSA keeps records of the number of international labor migrants in the country and some of their demographic information.
- ◇ The Office of Special Presidential Envoy for Migration, Returnees, and Children's Rights (OSPE) facilitates the return of Somali migrants stranded in various parts of the world, and they provide various support upon arrival until they reach their final destination. Therefore, the office holds the record of the number of migrant returnees and their demographic information

³ https://egrisststats.org/wp-content/uploads/2023-EGRISS_CM_UseCase_D.pdf

- ◇ The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (MoFAIC) has established a dedicated department for Somali diaspora affairs with the primary goal of fostering unity among Somalis residing abroad. This department aims to encourage active engagement of the diaspora in the development of Somalia as well as to ensure they have access to essential services and support from their homeland. Notably, the department has initiated the establishment of Somali diaspora communities in 20 countries globally and is planning to conduct a diaspora mapping exercise. This exercise is designed to yield accurate statistics on the Somali diaspora. Additionally, the MoFAIC holds information regarding the personnel of Somali embassies and diplomats working outside the country.
- ◇ The Ministry of Planning, Investment, and Economic Development (MoPIED), through its department for poverty reduction and durable solutions, plays a crucial role in advocating, coordinating, monitoring and evaluating durable solutions programs for displaced communities. MoPIED has established a comprehensive National Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Framework for the National Durable Solutions Strategy, featuring over 100 key indicators to track program progress and impact across the country. This framework serves as a robust data foundation for assessing program effectiveness in addressing the needs of displaced and affected populations providing detailed progress data on essential areas such as education, water, health, employment, livelihoods, resilience building, support from the local government activities and how many displaced communities have been supported across these sectors.
- ◇ Central Bank of Somalia collects data related to the remittance send by the Somali diaspora in the abroad. Therefore, the central bank can contribute some information to the migration and displacement statistics.
- ◇ The Ministry of Education has the record of the students that are studying abroad.

2.1.2 Other potential sources for official statistics

Population and housing censuses, as well as household surveys are the most important sources for official statistics for the countries. In Somalia such sources of official data are either absent in the recent years or migration modules were not included. Moreover, there are operational data sources which under certain conditions can be used as official data. Some of these sources that are expected to generate migration and displacement statistics soon are discussed below.

2.1.3 Population and housing census

A population and Housing Census is a complete enumeration of a country's population that usually follows national, regional and international standards and recommendations. (e.g. UN Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses).

Somalia has been facing a long absence of a population and housing census. To date, two censuses have been carried out in Somalia. The first census was conducted in 1975, and a second and last population Census was conducted in 1985, but its results were never released.⁴ However, the Federal Government of Somalia declared its intent to conduct the nation's first population and housing census in approximately five decades. This was officially announced during a launch event held on May 2, 2023.

⁴ <https://nbs.gov.so/somali-population-and-housing-census>

2.1.4 IDP census

Alternatively, if the population and housing census cannot be achieved soon, Somali National Bureau of Statistics is considering the possibility to conduct IDP census in the country.

2.1.5 Household surveys

Large-scale household surveys that happen in between censuses can produce official statistics since censuses usually can be conducted every other 10 years.

Several household surveys have been conducted such as Somali Health and Demographic Survey (SHDS) and Somali Integrated Household Budget Survey (SIHBS), but migration data were limited.

Multi Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS7) will be conducted in 2025, its questionnaire has been contextualized and translated into Somali and has been tested. It will capture two modules, one for migration and the other for IDPs in the survey questionnaire.

2.1.6 Operational sources

Operational data are collected by a range of organizations, including government ministries and humanitarian and development actors, to inform decisions concerning programming, response design, and resource allocation. Like administrative data, operational data are not collected primarily for the purpose of statistics, but statistics can, in some cases, be derived from them.

In Somalia, multiple organizations, including IOM, UNHCR, and UN-OCHA, generate operational data concerning migration and displacement. Within this context, the IOM's Data Tracking Matrix (DTM) plays a crucial role by collecting and disseminating vital information. Two significant types of operational data gathered by the DTM include:

- ◇ **Border Point Monitoring:** this initiative captures data on cross border population flows and characteristics of migrants. DTM teams are mobilized at 7 Flow Monitoring Points along the borders with Kenya, Ethiopia, Djibouti and along the Gulf of Aden coast, where migrants transit on their way to the Gulf States.
- ◇ **Baseline Assessments:** this assessment is deployed country wide and quantifies presence of population categories (Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), returnees and host communities), reasons for displacement, length of displacement and needs within defined locations at a given time.

The SNBS can contribute to these data collection activities by evaluating methodologies used to ensure data quality, thus enabling their official utilization in decision-making processes.

2.2 Technical Working Group on migration and displacement statistics

The Technical Working Group (TWG) was officially established in February 2023 with the goal of enhancing migration and displacement statistics through the generation of migration and displacement data as well as harmonization of concepts, definitions and methods of data collection. Seven government institutions are currently part of the TWG, but the membership can be increased.

2.2.1 Members of the Technical working group

The technical working group members consists of focal points from the following Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) that are involved in the collection of migration and displacement statistics. .

1. National Commission for Refugees and IDPs (NCRI)
2. Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs (MoLSA)
3. Office of Special Presidential Envoy for migration, returnees and Children's rights (OSPE)
4. Immigration and Citizenship Agency (ICA)
5. Ministry of Planning, Investment and Economic Development (MoPIED)
6. Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA)
7. Somali National Bureau of Statistics (SNBS)

2.2.2 Progress and Achievements of the TWG

Since its establishment, the TWG on migration and displacement statistics has made significant progress in enhancing the quality of migration and displacement data. Key achievements include:

1. Terms of Reference (ToR) have been established which serve as a guiding document for the TWG, ensuring clarity and coherence in its activities
2. Data sharing protocols and templates or Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) have been developed to streamline the exchange of data between the SNBS and the MDAs.
3. Customized data collection tools were designed to enable the MDAs to organize data and share with SNBS for further analysis and report generation.
4. The data sharing process was started which resulted in the production of this report.
5. Study visit to South Africa was arranged where all the members of the TWG visited the national statistics of South Africa and other relevant institutions to exchange experiences on migration data collection.

2.2.3 Challenges encountered by the TWG since their establishment

Besides the great achievements of the TWG that are mentioned above of course there are several obstacles that hindered the work efficiency of the technical working group and are listed below:

1. Although one of the objectives for which the TWG was created was to improve the work relationship between the SNBS and the MDAs. However, management of some of the institutions still need to provide attention on sharing data among the different MDAs.
2. Even though the TWG have succeeded in creating and validating data sharing protocols and procedures or MoU
3. to facilitate the data sharing process, it is not yet signed due to difficulties faced to bring together the directors of the institutions.
4. Some of the institutions have no efficient systems of data collection which leads to incomplete or missing data.

CHAPTER 3

3.0 Refugee and Asylum seekers

3.0 Refugee and Asylum seekers

3.1 Refugees

Article 1 of the 1951 Convention defines a refugee as someone who “owing to well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of [their] nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail [themselves] of the protection of that country; or who, not having a nationality and being outside the country of [their] former habitual residence, is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to return to it.”⁵

Globally, the number of refugees worldwide increased from 27.1 million in 2021 to 35.3 million at the end of 2022, marking the largest yearly increase ever recorded according to UNHCR’s statistics on forced displacement. This increase was largely due to refugees from Ukraine fleeing the international armed conflict in their country.

Overall, 52 percent of all refugees and other people in need of international protection came from just three countries: the Syrian Arab Republic (6.5 million), Ukraine (5.7 million), and Afghanistan (5.7 million)⁶.

3.1.1 Stock of refugees in Somalia

The stock of refugees represents the number of refugees residing in a particular country during a specific timeframe. This section examines the population of refugees who live in Somalia across a span of four years.

Table 3.1 illustrates the stock of refugees in Somalia across four years, by age and sex. The data reflects a notable increase in the total refugee population, rising from 11,223 in 2020 to 17,166 in 2023 (figure 3.1), signifying a growth of approximately 53%.

The gender distribution shows that males consistently outnumber females across all age groups. This disparity is particularly pronounced in the 18-59 age group, where males dominate the refugee population. In 2023, males in this group numbered 6,637 compared to 3,374 females, indicating a significant gender imbalance.

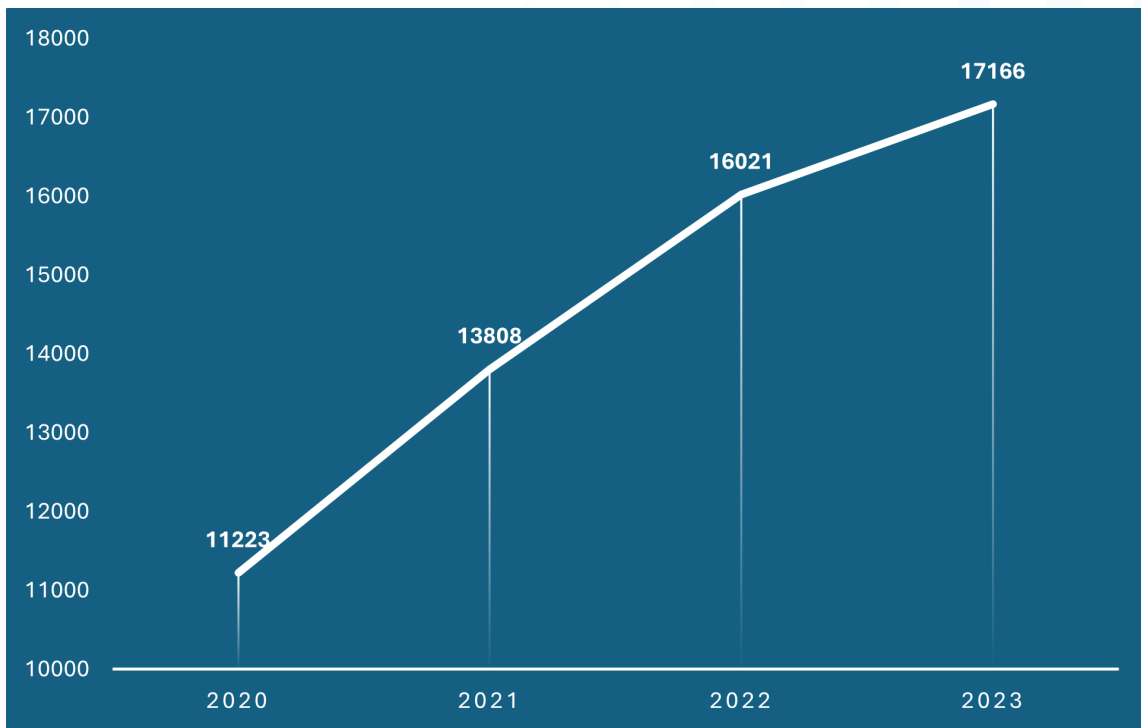
This trend has been consistent throughout the years, suggesting that adult males are more likely to be displaced, possibly due to factors such as conflict-induced migration (figure 3.2).

The younger age groups (0-4 and 5-11) have a more even gender balance, with males slightly outnumbering females. The elderly population (60+) makes up a smaller portion of the refugee stock, with a slight increase from 339 in 2020 to 610 in 2023.

⁵ <https://www.unhcr.org/about-unhcr/overview/1951-refugee-convention>

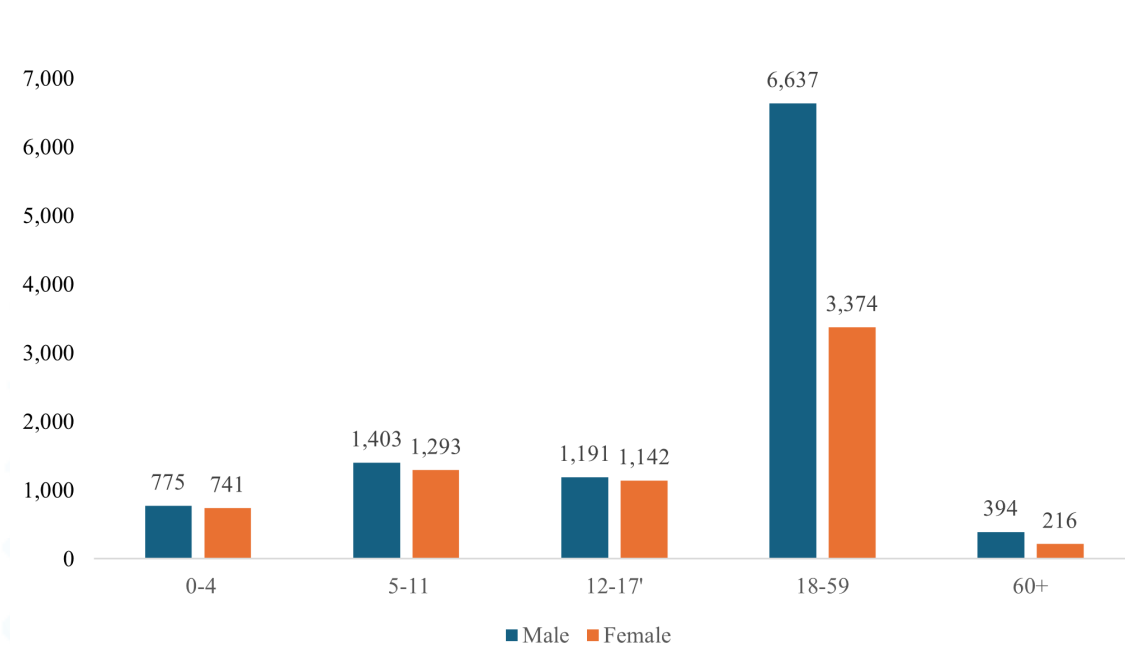
⁶ <https://www.unhcr.org/global-trends>

Figure 3.1 Stock of refugees 2020 - 2023



Source: NCRI

Figure 3.2 Stock of Refugees by age and sex, 2023



Source: NCRI

Table 3.1. Stock of Refugees by age and sex 2020 - 2023

Age group	2023			2022			2021			2020		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	775	741	1,516	755	753	1,508	727	699	1,426	677	634	1,311
5-11	1,403	1,293	2,696	1,376	1,277	2,653	1,249	1,215	2,464	1,168	1,128	2,296
12-17	1,191	1,142	2,333	1,176	1,061	2,237	1,054	951	2,005	892	831	1,723
18-59	6,637	3,374	10,011	5,964	3,127	9,091	4,667	2,782	7,449	3,227	2,327	5,554
60+	394	216	610	346	186	532	306	158	464	214	125	339
Total	10,400	6,766	17,166	9,617	6,404	16,021	8,003	5,805	13,808	6,178	5,045	11,223

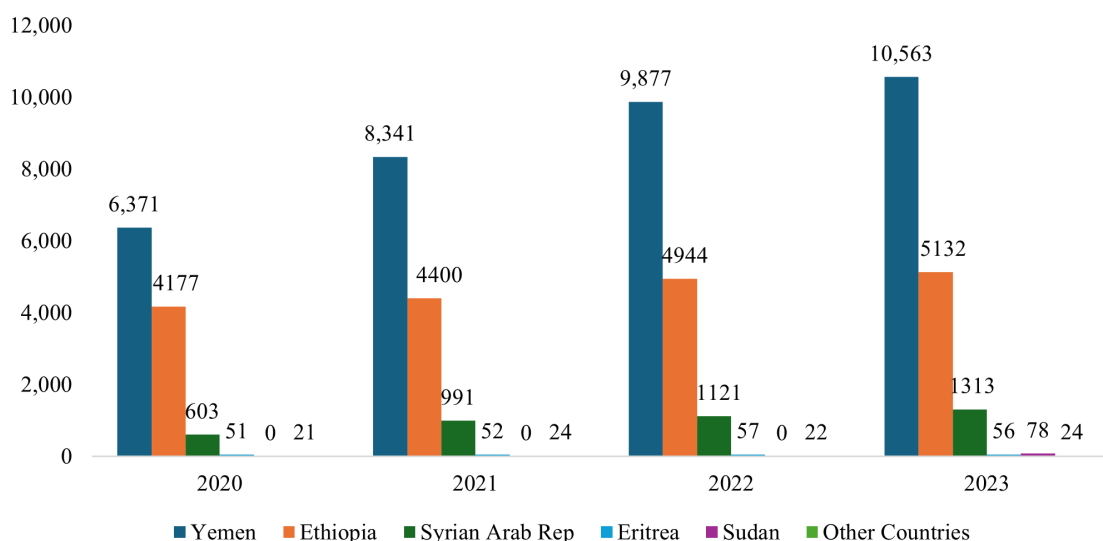
Source: NCRI

Table 3.2 presents the stock of refugees by nationality for the years 2020-2023.

Yemeni refugees make up the largest portion of the refugee population each year, with their numbers increasing significantly from 6,371 in 2020 to 10,563 in 2023, reflecting continued conflict in Yemen (figure 3.3).

Ethiopian refugees are the second-largest group, growing from 4,177 to 5,132 in the same period. Refugees from Syria, Eritrea, and Sudan also increased, with Sudanese refugees appearing in the data for the first time in 2023. Males outnumber females in most nationalities, particularly among Yemeni and Syrian refugees. These trends highlight regional instability as the main driver of displacement.

Figure 3.3 Stock of refugees by nationality 2020 - 2023



Source: NCRI

Table 3.2. Stock of Refugees by Nationality 2020 - 2023

Nationality	2023			2022			2021			2020		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Yemen	7,078	3,485	10,563	6,533	3,344	9,877	5,282	3,059	8,341	3,763	2,608	6,371
Ethiopia	2,478	2,654	5,132	2,392	2,552	4,944	2,117	2,283	4,400	2,034	2,143	4,177
Syrian Arab Rep	738	575	1,313	645	476	1,121	559	432	991	337	266	603
Eritrea	31	25	56	31	26	57	30	22	52	29	22	51
Sudan	58	20	78	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Countries	17	7	24	16	6	22	15	9	24	15	6	21
Total	10,400	6,766	17,166	9,617	6,404	16,021	8,003	5,805	13,808	6,178	5,045	11,223

Source: NCRI

3.2 Asylum seekers

An asylum-seeker is someone who is seeking international protection. Their request for refugee status, or complementary protection status, has yet to be processed, or they may not yet have requested asylum, but they intend to do so. War, persecution and human rights violations force people to flee their homes. To escape violence or threats to their lives or freedoms, many must leave with just a few moments' notice, carrying little more than the clothes on their backs.⁷

When someone crosses an international border seeking safety, they often need to apply to be legally recognized as a refugee. While they seek asylum and await the outcome of their application, they are referred to as asylum-seekers and should be protected. Not all asylum-seekers will be found to be refugees, but all refugees were once asylum-seekers.

3.2.1 Stock of asylum seekers in Somalia

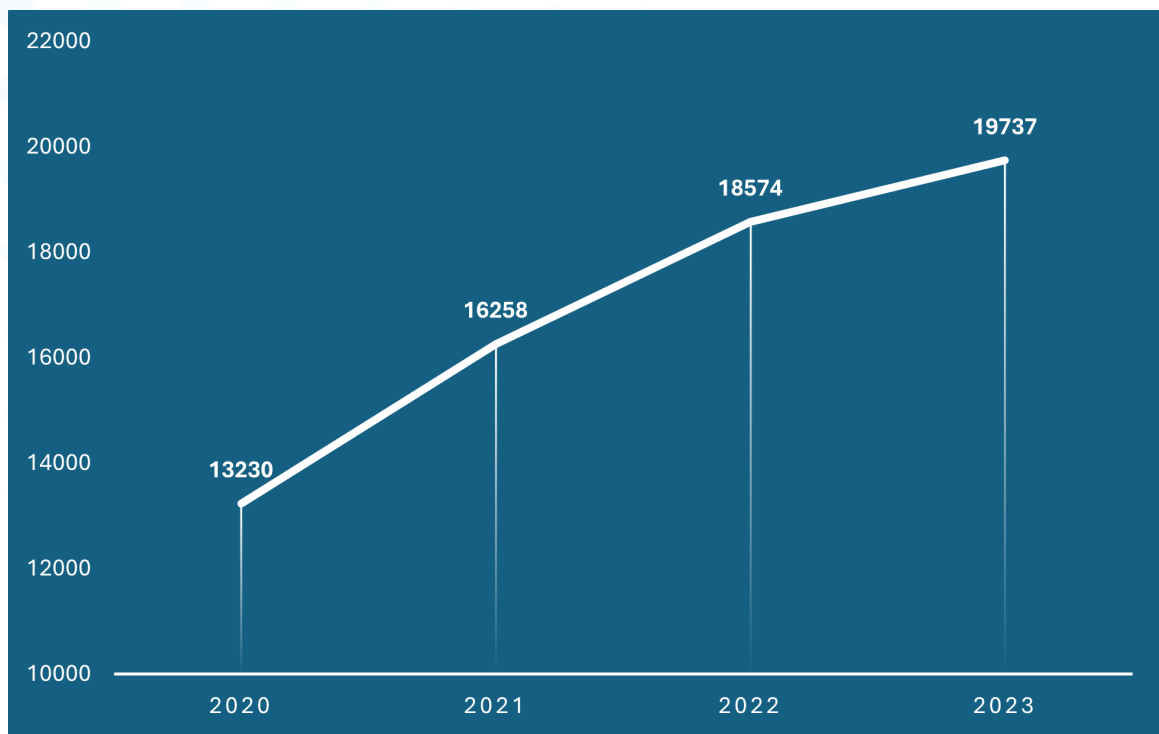
The stock of asylum seekers is total the number of asylum seekers that live in a country at a certain period. This section discusses the stock of asylum seekers in Somalia over four years.

Table 3.3 outlines the stock of asylum seekers in Somalia over four years, categorized by age and sex. The data shows a consistent increase in the total number of asylum seekers, rising from 13,230 in 2020 to 19,737 in 2023 (figure 3.4), reflecting an overall increase of 49%.

Males outnumber females in all age groups, with the most significant gender disparity observed in the 18-59 age group. In 2023, 4,555 males compared to 4,526 females were recorded in this group, reflecting a pattern of more males seeking asylum. This trend remains consistent across the years. The younger age groups (0-4 and 5-11) show a more balanced gender distribution, with males slightly outnumbering females. The elderly population (60+) remains the smallest group, with a slight increase from 232 individuals in 2020 to 359 in 2023. Like the other age groups, males outnumber females in this category.

⁷ <https://www.unhcr.org/asylum-seekers>

Figure 3.4 Stock of asylum seekers 2020-2023



Source: NCRI

Table 3.3 Stock of Asylum seekers by age and sex 2020 - 2023

Age group	2023			2022			2021			2020		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	1,481	1,339	2,820	1,584	1,407	2,991	1,363	1,180	2,543	1,153	1,042	2,195
5-11	2,264	2,143	4,407	2,172	2,121	4,293	1,934	1,855	3,789	1,604	1,560	3,164
12-17	1,546	1,524	3,070	1,448	1,417	2,865	1,268	1,309	2,577	1,083	1,093	2,176
18-59	4,555	4,526	9,081	3,949	4,151	8,100	3,349	3,715	7,064	2,453	3,010	5,463
60+	222	137	359	196	129	325	176	109	285	143	89	232
Total	10,068	9,669	19,737	9,349	9,225	18,574	8,090	8,168	16,258	6,436	6,794	13,230

Source: NCRI

Table 3.4 presents the stock of asylum seekers by nationality for the years 2020-2023.

Ethiopian asylum seekers constitute most of the asylum-seeking population each year, with their numbers fluctuating from 13,022 in 2020 to a peak of 27,388 in 2022 before dropping to 19,349 in 2023.

Asylum seekers from the Syrian Arab Republic show modest increases, rising from 15 in 2020 to 197 in 2022 before declining slightly to 151 in 2023. While smaller in scale, this trend reflects the sustained impact of the Syrian conflict on regional displacement.

Tanzanian asylum seekers also saw a small increase from 118 in 2020 to 219 in 2022, although their numbers fell to 140 in 2023. Eritrean and Sudanese asylum seekers represent smaller populations, with their numbers remaining stable across the four-year period. Males generally outnumber females across most nationalities, particularly among Ethiopian asylum seekers.

Table 3.4 Stock of Asylum seekers by Nationality 2020 - 2023

Nationality	2023			2022			2021			2020		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Ethiopia	9,824	9,525	19,349	18,249	9,139	27,388	7,920	8,074	15,994	6,310	6,712	13,022
Syrian Arab Rep	107	44	151	111	86	197	59	6	65	14	1	15
Tanzania	80	60	140	139	80	219	79	56	135	73	45	118
Eritrea	31	19	50	41	25	66	21	18	39	20	17	37
Sudan	12	8	20	11	7	18	4	4	8	3	4	7
Other Countries	14	13	27	23	12	35	7	10	17	16	15	31
Total	10,068	9,669	19,737	18,574	9,349	27,923	8,090	8,168	16,258	6,436	6,794	13,230

Source: NCRI



Photo: IOM Somalia 2024/Ismail.

CHAPTER 4

4.0

Returnees Data

4.0 Returnees Data

4.1 Refugee Returnees

Refugee returnees are individuals who have previously fled their home countries as refugees due to conflict, persecution, or other crises, and have subsequently returned to their countries of origin. Globally, the number of refugee returnees has been significant, with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) reporting that over 5.7 million refugees voluntarily returned to their countries of origin between 2015 and 2021. The return of refugee populations is a complex and multifaceted global phenomenon that requires careful consideration of the various contextual factors.⁸

In the Global Context, the return of refugees is often driven by improved conditions in countries of origin, such as the cessation of conflicts or the restoration of political stability. Voluntary repatriation programs and international agreements also facilitate the return of refugees to their home countries. Policymakers have responded by developing bilateral and multilateral frameworks for managed return, with a focus on addressing the root causes of displacement.

In the African context, the continent has witnessed significant intra-regional refugee movements, driven by conflicts, political instability, and environmental crises. The return of refugees to their home countries, whether voluntary or involuntary, presents unique challenges for African countries, which often face resource constraints and institutional weaknesses in supporting the return process.

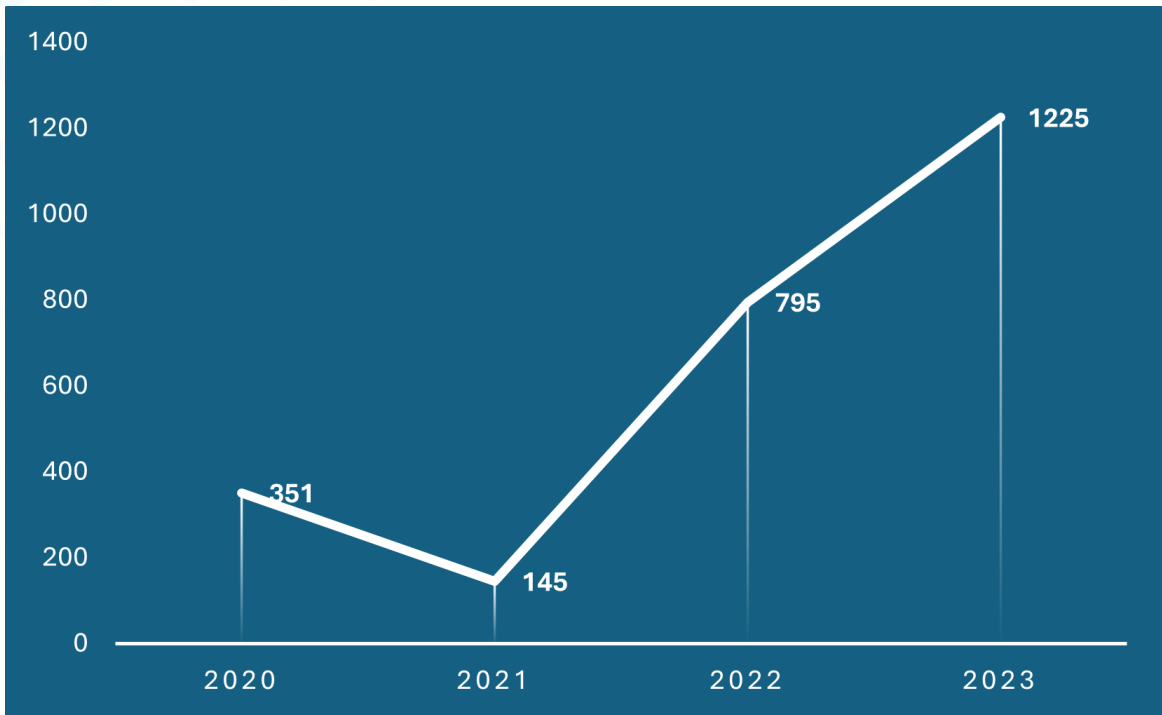
Somalia's history is marked by protracted displacement and the return of refugees from neighboring countries, as well as internal displacement within the country. The return of refugees to Somalia is particularly complex, with lingering security threats, clan dynamics, and limited economic opportunities in areas of return. Somalia has sought collaboration with international organizations and donor support for return programs, while also working to address the root causes of displacement.

Table 4.1 presents the number of refugee returnees by age and sex from 2020 to 2023. The data shows a significant increase in refugee returnees, The total number of returnees was 2,516 both males and females.

2023 was the year with the highest number of refugee returnees at 1,225 individuals while the year of 2020 was the lowest number of refugee returnees, with 351 individuals (figure 4.1). The (18-59) age group has the highest number of refugee returnees over the years, with a total of 1607 returnees. Males consistently outnumber females, indicating a significant gender imbalance, particularly in 2023, with 742 male returnees compared to 483 female returnees (figure 4.2).

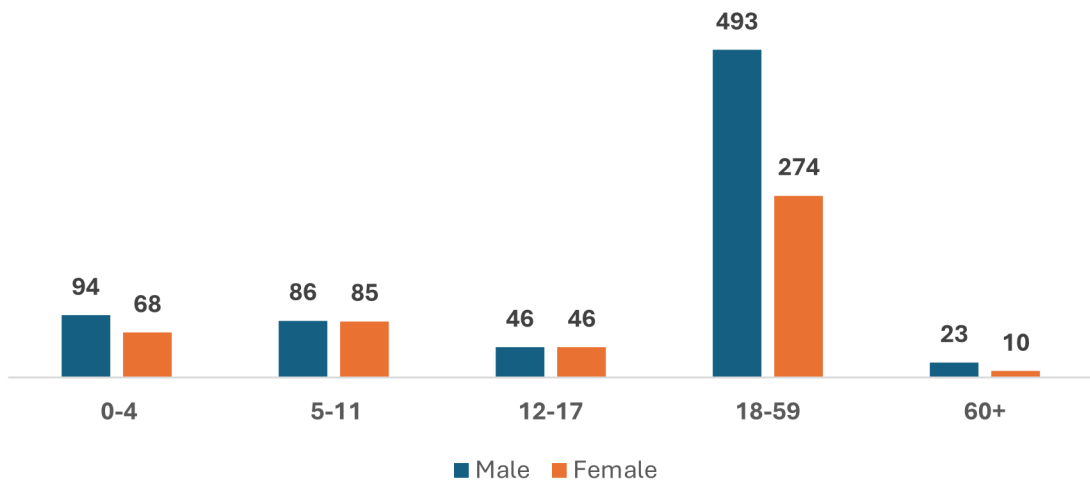
⁸ <https://www.unhcr.org/globaltrends2020/>

Figure 4.1 Total number of refugee returnees over the four years 2020-2023



Source: NCRI

Figure 4.2 Refugee returnees by age group and sex 2023



Source: NCRI

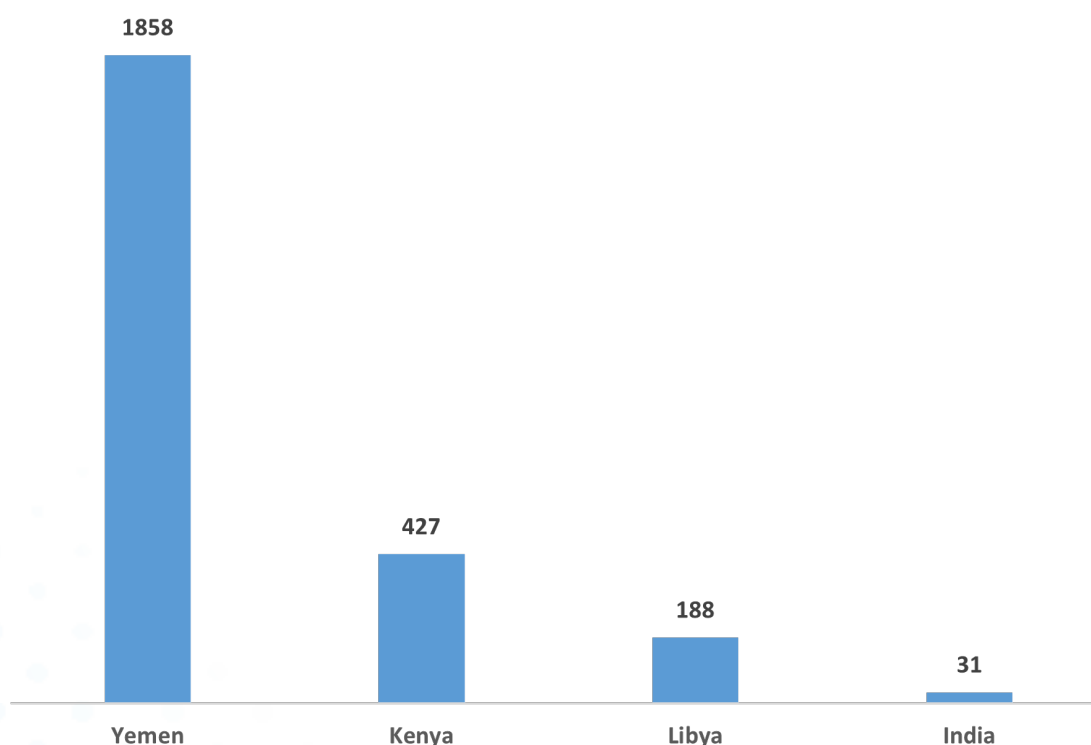
Table 4.1 Refugee returnees by age and sex 2020 - 2023

Age group	2023			2022			2021			2020		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	94	68	162	48	32	80	8	8	16	30	16	46
5-11	86	85	171	42	47	89	10	10	20	29	24	53
12-17	46	46	92	29	21	50	12	8	20	8	16	24
18-59	493	274	767	390	147	537	60	23	83	133	85	218
60+	23	10	33	19	20	39	4	2	6	4	6	10
Total	742	483	1,225	528	267	795	94	51	145	204	147	351

Source: NCRI

Table 4.2 shows the last four years of Refugee Returnees by country of return. Among the four countries where the majority of people return from, Yemen was the country where the most people returned from, with 1,858 individuals. Kenya emerges as the second largest source country for refugee returnees, with 427 individuals returning over the 4-year period. This is followed by Libya with 188 individuals and then India with 31 individuals (figure 4.3).

Figure 4.3 Refugee Returnees by country of return: Top Four countries 2020 - 2023.



Source: NCRI

Table 4.2 Refugee Returnees by country of return 2020 - 2023

Country of return	2023			2022			2021			2020		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Mauritania	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Libya	68	10	78	99	3	102	4	4	8	0	0	0
Nepal	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	6	8	14	2	2	4	10	0	10	3	0	3
Jordan	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
China	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yemen	663	462	1,125	303	190	493	0	0	0	133	107	240
Kenya	0	0	0	123	72	195	80	47	127	67	38	105
Mozambique	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pakistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3

Source: NCRI

4.2 Migrant returnees

Migrant returnee is a person going from a host country back to a country of origin, country of nationality or habitual residence usually after spending a significant period of time in the host country whether voluntary or forced, assisted or spontaneous⁹

There are two main forms of return migration: voluntary return and forced return. Data on forced returns are usually collected by national and international statistical offices, border protection and immigration law enforcement agencies. IOM collects data on assisted voluntary return and reintegration programs that it implements worldwide.¹⁰

Table 4.3 represents the number of migrant returnees in Somalia over a span of four years (2020-2023), by age group and sex. The data reveals interesting patterns and variations in the number of returnees across different age groups, sex and years.

The number of migrant returnees shows a significant increase from 1,287 in 2020 to 3,616 in 2022, followed by a notable decrease to 1,901 in 2023. Both male and female returnees followed a similar pattern: males increased from 962 in 2020 to 2,337 in 2022 before decreasing to 1,311 in 2023, while females increased from 325 in 2020 to 1,279 in 2022 and then decreased to 590 in 2023 (figure 4.4).

The highest number of returnees for both genders was in the 18-59 age group, peaking at 1,980 males and 1,030 females in 2022. Conversely, the 60+ age group consistently had the lowest numbers, with the fewest male returnees (16) and female returnees (7) in 2020. Overall, the data indicates a sharp rise in returnees until 2022, with a subsequent decline in 2023.

⁹ [https://home-affairs.ec.europa.eu/networks/european-migration-network-emn/emn-asylum-and-migration-glossary/glossary/returnee_en#:~:text=Definition\(s\),or%20forced%2C%20assisted%20or%20spontaneous](https://home-affairs.ec.europa.eu/networks/european-migration-network-emn/emn-asylum-and-migration-glossary/glossary/returnee_en#:~:text=Definition(s),or%20forced%2C%20assisted%20or%20spontaneous)

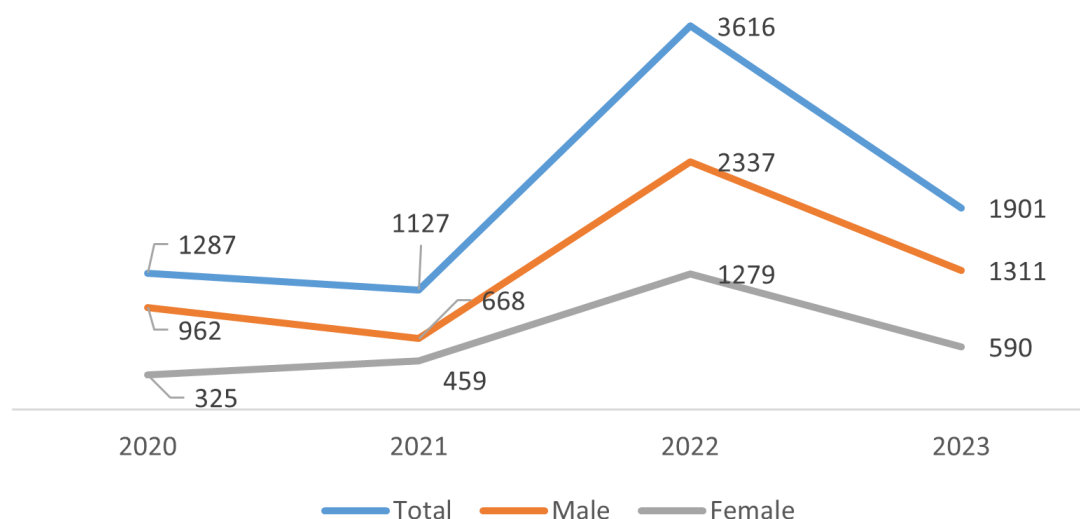
¹⁰ <https://www.migrationdataportal.org/themes/return-migration>

Table 4.3 Number of Migrant returnees by age group and sex 2020 - 2023

Age group	2023			2022			2021			2020		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	19	18	37	151	95	246	67	61	128	45	39	84
5-11	51	38	89	30	20	50	43	41	84	36	26	62
12-17	39	56	95	126	88	214	26	20	46	25	18	43
18-59	1,178	469	1,647	1,980	1,030	3,010	503	323	826	840	235	1,075
60+	24	9	33	50	46	96	29	14	43	16	7	23
Total	1,311	590	1,901	2,337	1,279	3,616	668	459	1,127	962	325	1,287

Source: Office of the Special Presidential Envoy for Migration, Returns and Children's Rights

Figure 4.4 Number of Migrant returnees by sex 2020 - 2023

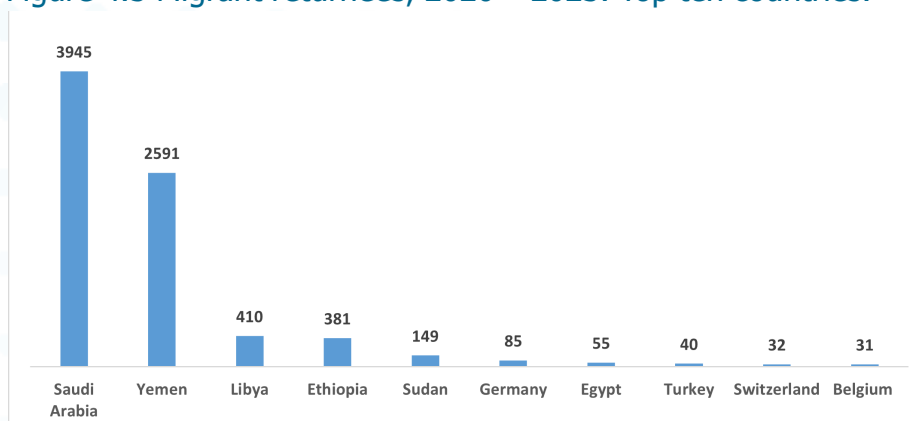


Source: Office of the Special Presidential Envoy for Migration, Returns and Children's Rights

Table 4.4 provides insights into the total number of migrant returnees in Somalia from various countries between 2020 and 2023. Among the top ten countries from which the returnees come back (figure 4.5), Saudi Arabia and Yemen had the highest numbers, with 3,945 and 2,591 returnees, respectively. Other significant sources of returnees included Libya, Ethiopia, Sudan, Germany, Egypt, Turkey, Switzerland, and Belgium, though the numbers gradually decreased beyond the top two.

These findings highlight the diverse range of countries from which Somali migrants have returned during this period, suggesting a mix of international and world regional (IGAD region) migration patterns.

Figure 4.5 Migrant returnees, 2020 – 2023. Top ten countries.



Source: Office of the Special Presidential Envoy for Migration, Returns and Children's Rights

Table 4.4 Total number of migrant returnees by country, 2020 – 2023.

S/N	Country	Number of returnees	S/N	Country	Number of returnees
1	Saudi Arabia	3,945	22	Malaysia	9
2	Yemen	2,591	23	India	4
3	Libya	410	24	Georgia	4
4	Ethiopia	381	25	Malta	4
5	Sudan	149	26	China	3
6	Germany	85	27	Niger	2
7	Egypt	55	28	Bangladesh	2
8	Turkey	40	29	Belarus	2
9	Switzerland	32	30	Lithuania	1
10	Belgium	31	31	Iraq	1
11	Indonesia	29	32	Kosovo	1
12	Greece	21	33	Russian Federation	1
13	Tanzania	17	34	Mali	1
14	Finland	16	35	Norway	1
15	Netherlands	16	36	Iceland	1
16	Cyprus	14	37	Algeria	1
17	Iran	14	38	Benin	1
18	Austria	13	39	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1
19	Pakistan	10	40	Luxembourg	1
20	Thailand	10	41	Portugal	1
21	Djibouti	10			

S/N: Serial Number

Source: Office of the Special Presidential Envoy for Migration, Returns and Children's Rights

Table 4.5 presents data on the final destinations of migrant returnees in Somalia from 2020 to 2023, by sex and region. Among the regions, Somaliland stood out as a significant final destination for returnees, with 906 in 2020, 625 in 2021, 1,046 in 2022, and 463 in 2023. Following closely behind was Banadir with 160 in 2020, 244 in 2021, 1,067 in 2022, and 852 in 2023. Puntland emerged as another prominent

destination, with 205 returnees in 2020, 179 in 2021, 796 in 2022, and 451 in 2023. Galmudug, Jubaland, South-West State (SWS) and Hirshabelle received smaller numbers of returnees across the years. This data indicates that Somaliland, Banadir, and Puntland were the primary regions where returnees resettled during this period, with varying numbers each year.

Table 4.5 Migrant returnees by final destinations 2020 - 2023

Final Destination	2023			2022			2021			2020		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Puntland	301	150	451	498	298	796	111	68	179	180	25	205
Banadir	531	321	852	670	397	1,067	134	110	244	122	38	160
Somaliland	361	102	463	650	396	1,046	360	265	625	650	256	906
South-West State	1	2	3	149	34	183	20	3	23	1	1	2
Jubaland	7	5	12	113	66	179	20	4	24	7	3	10
Hirshabele	0	0	0	23	10	33	5	5	10	2	2	4
Galmudug	110	10	120	234	78	312	18	4	22	0	0	0
Total	1,311	590	1,901	2,337	1,279	3,616	668	459	1,127	962	325	1,287

Source: Office of the Special Presidential Envoy for Migration, Returns and Children's Rights

Table 4.6 showcases the assistance extended to returnees upon their arrival in Somalia spanning from 2020 to 2023. This support is facilitated by the OSPE in partnership with IOM. Notable categories of support include reception assistance, which remained consistently available each year, with the highest total in 2022 at 3,616 supports. The provision of pocket money upon arrival increased over the years, peaking in 2022 at 182. Shelter and temporary accommodation support experienced an upward trend from 2020 to 2022 but decreased in 2023. Onward transportation assistance

remained consistently high throughout the years, reaching its peak in 2022 at 3,627. Vulnerability assessment and reintegration assistance were offered annually, with varying totals. Health care support commenced in 2022, with a modest number of cases. Start and Improve Your Business (SIYB) training and socio-economic orientation were also provided, although with lower numbers overall. These findings highlight the range of support services aimed at facilitating the reintegration and well-being of returnees upon their return to Somalia.

Table 4.6 Migrant returnees by support provided 2020 - 2023

Support provided	2020	2021	2022	2023
Reception assistance	1,287	1,127	3,616	1,901
Pocket money upon arrival	44	61	182	131
Shelter and accommodation	0	73	88	112
Onward Transportation assistance	1,344	1,203	3,627	1,191
Vulnerability assessment	145	93	183	102
Reintegration Assistance	161	169	246	69
Health care	0	0	22	9
SIYB training	52	41	68	15
Socio-economic orientation	40	54	20	0
Total	3,073	2,821	8,052	3,530

Source: Office of the Special Presidential Envoy for Migration, Returns and Children's Rights

CHAPTER

5

5.1

International Labor Migrants in Somalia

5.1 International Labor Migrants in Somalia

The phenomenon of international labor migration plays a significant role in shaping societies and economies across the globe.

International labor migrant is a person who migrates from one country to another with a view to being employed otherwise than on his own account and includes any person regularly admitted as a migrant for employment.¹¹

In the context of Somalia, understanding the dynamics of international labor migrants is crucial for comprehending the country's labor market and its connections to the wider international community. This chapter aims to provide insights into the trends and characteristics of international labor migrants working in Somalia based on the administrative data from MoLSA for the year 2023.

Table 5.1 shows the number of labor migrants in Somalia, disaggregated by sex, across different months, excluding January and February in 2023. The data reveals interesting trends as the number of international labor migrants shows fluctuations throughout the year ranging from a low of 188 in March to a high of 566 in May. There appears to be a fluctuation pattern, with the middle months of the year experiencing a relatively higher number of workers. May, June, July, and August stand out with elevated figures compared to the surrounding months.

Overall, the data indicates a mid-year peak followed by a gradual decrease towards the end of the year (figure 5.1). Notably, there is a significant gender disparity, with consistently higher numbers of male (3,436) compared to female (294) migrant workers throughout the observed period (figure 5.2).

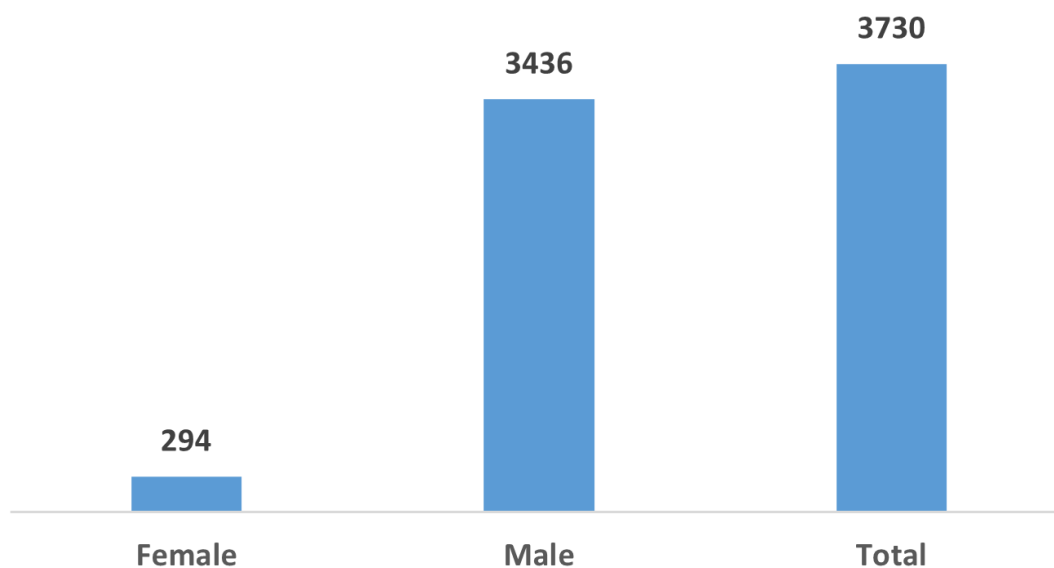
Figure 5.1 Total number of labor migrants, 2023



Source: MoLSA

¹¹ <https://www.ilo.org/resource/glossary-skills-and-labour-migration>

Figure 5.2 Labor migrants by sex, 2023



Source: MoLSA

Table 5.1 Total number of labor migrants, 2023

Month	Male	Female	Total of Migrant Workers
January	NA	NA	NA
February	NA	NA	NA
March	169	19	188
April	211	56	267
May	518	48	566
June	468	34	502
July	471	24	495
August	461	47	508
September	270	20	290
October	256	12	268
November	274	18	292
December	338	16	354
Total	3,436	294	3,730

N/B: Not Available

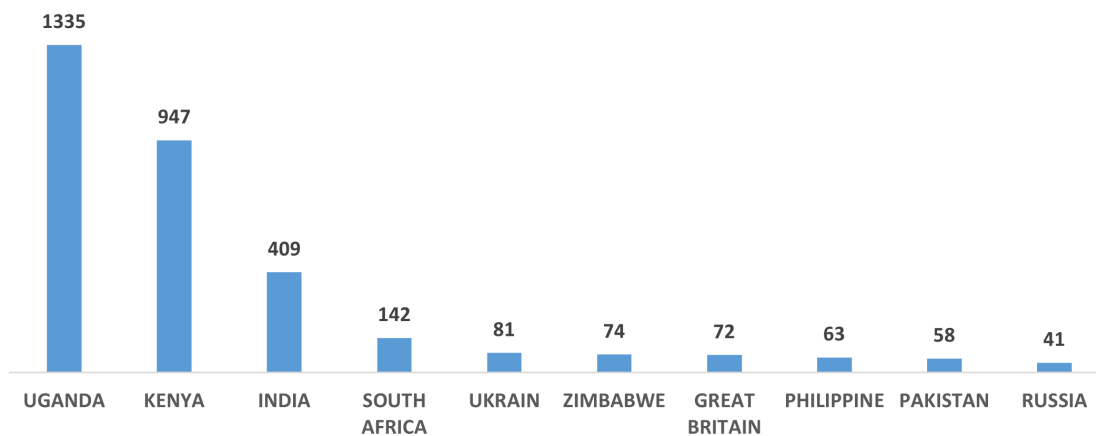
Source: MoLSA

5.2 Nationality of labor Migrants in 2023

Figure 5.3 shows the top ten countries from which labor migrants working in Somalia originated in 2023, highlighting an interesting trend. Most workers came from neighboring countries in East Africa, with Uganda and Kenya leading the list at 1,335 and 947 workers respectively. This regional presence suggests proximity and potential economic ties between Somalia and its neighboring countries.

Additionally, the list includes countries from diverse regions, such as India, South Africa, Ukraine, Zimbabwe, Great Britain, the Philippines, Pakistan, and Russia, indicating a global representation within Somalia's international workforce. In the appendix you can find a table with the complete list of the international labor migrants.

Figure 5.3 Labor migrants by top 10 Countries, 2023



Source: MoLSA

CHAPTER

6

6.0

Travel Data

6.0 Travel Data

This chapter delves into the comprehensive examination of data related to international travelers entering and exiting the country through various points of entry such as international airports, seaports, and land border crossings in 2023. The dataset includes a breakdown of the total number of travelers based on departures and arrivals. Additionally, the information from Mogadishu airport is segmented on a monthly basis.

6.1 Travel data from airports in 2023

Table 6.1 illustrates the travel data from Somalia's five international airports, highlighting key patterns in arrivals and departures. Overall, 276,601 passengers arrived, while 302,041 departed, showing a general outflow of passengers across the country.

Mogadishu International Airport is by far the busiest, with 250,750 arrivals and 269,655 departures, making up over 90% of the total

travelers. Other airports, like Garowe (14,999 arrivals, 18,957 departures), Galkayo (1,843 arrivals, 2,419 departures), and Bossaso (4,785 arrivals, 7,890 departures), show a consistent trend of more departures than arrivals, suggesting higher outbound travel.

Kismayo, however, stands out as an exception, with 4,224 arrivals and 3,120 departures, showcasing a higher number of entries than exits.

Table 6.1 Travel data of the international airports in Somalia, 2023

Airport	Arrivals	Departures
Mogadishu	250,750	269,655
Garowe	14,999	18,957
Galkayo	1,843	2,419
Bosaso	4,785	7,890
Kismayo	4,224	3,120
Total	276,601	302,041

Source: ICA

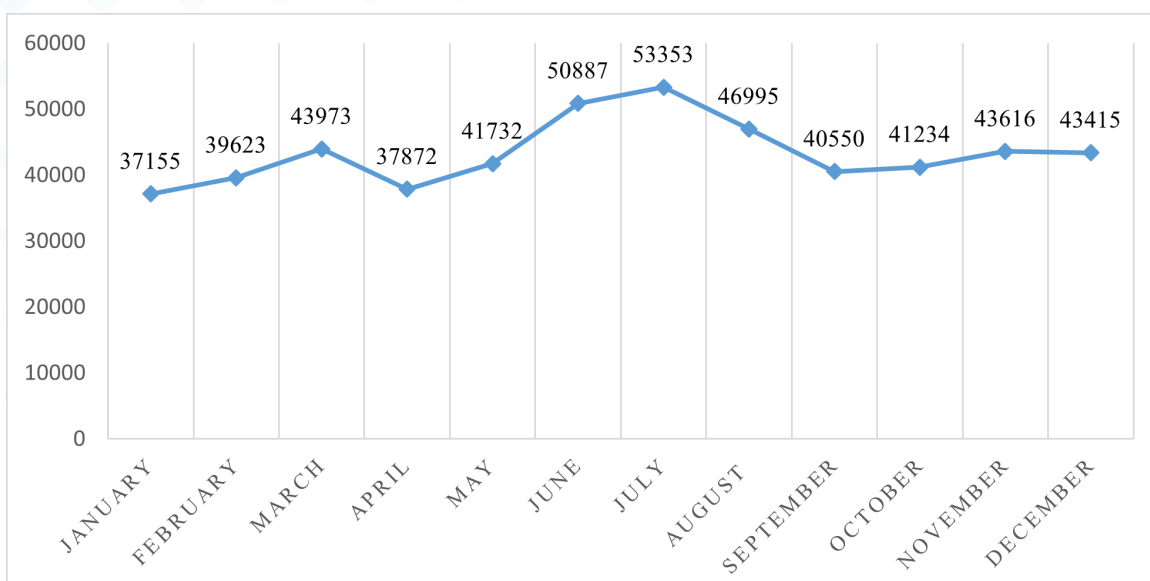
6.2 Monthly travel Data in Mogadishu airport, 2023

Figure 5.1 presents the monthly travel Data at Mogadishu Airport, officially known as Adan Abulle International Airport (AAIA), for the year 2023. Overall, July is the peak month for travel activity, while the rest of the year shows varied patterns with notable drops and recoveries.

Throughout the year, the total number of travelers shows significant monthly variations. Starting from 37,155 in January, it peaks at 53,353 in July before dropping to 46,995 in August and fluctuating towards

43,415 in December. Departures follow a similar trend, peaking in June (28,050) and August (28,038), with a low of 19,369 in April, and ending at 21,860 in December. Arrivals start at 17,701 in January, peak significantly in July (31,560), drop in August (18,957), and end at 21,555 in December. The data suggests potential seasonal variations, with the summer months being particularly popular for travel (Figure 6.1).

Figure 6.1 Travel Data in Mogadishu airport by month, 2023



Source: ICA

6.3 Travel data from seaports in 2023

Table 6.2 shows the travel data for Somalia's three seaports namely Mogadishu, Bosaso and Kismayo in 2023. The data shows the movement of people through these ports. In total, there were 3,406 arrivals and 2,052 departures, indicating a higher number of people entering the country via sea than leaving.

Bosaso Port saw the most activity with 2,061 arrivals and 1,187 departures, making it the busiest seaport in terms of passenger movement. Kismayo recorded 1,104 arrivals and 624 departures, showing a similar trend of more people arriving than departing. Mogadishu Port had 241 arrivals and 241 departures, reflecting balanced inflow and outflow at this port.

Table 6.2 Travel data of the seaports, 2023

Port name	Arrivals	Departures
Mogadishu	241	241
Bosaso	2,061	1,187
Kismayo	1,104	624
Total	3,406	2,052

Source: ICA

6.4 Travel data from border crossing points in 2023

Table 6.3 shows the travel data from Somalia's five land border points in 2023. The data shows notable trends in passenger movement. A total of 12,231 people arrived, while 16,359 departed, indicating a higher number of people leaving the country via land compared to those arriving.

Buuhoodle is the busiest land border point, with 6,504 arrivals and 7,625 departures, accounting for over half of the total travelers. Dhobley also shows significant movement, with 2,256 arrivals and 4,848 departures, indicating more entries than exits. Tuur-dibi and Qeydar record smaller but consistent flows, with Tuur-dibi at 1,791 arrivals and 1,822 departures, and Qeydar showing 1,680 arrivals and 2,064 departures.

Table 6.3 Travel data of the land border points 2023

Border point	Arrivals	Departures
Tuur-dibi	1,791	1,822
Buuhoodle	6,504	7,625
Qeydar	1,680	2,064
Dhobley	2,256	4,848
Total	12,231	16,359
Total	3,406	2,052

Source: ICA

CHAPTER

7

7.0

Conclusion and recommendations

7.0 Conclusion and recommendations

7.1 Conclusion

This report has critically examined the migration dynamics within Somalia, presenting a comprehensive view of the migration patterns that affect both the social and economic landscapes of the country. It leverages a broad spectrum of data sources, including records from the National Commission for Refugees and IDPs, the Immigration and Citizenship Agency, and the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs. These sources provide a solid foundation for reliable data that informs the analyses discussed throughout the report.

The analysis reveals significant insights into the complex patterns and trends of international migration and its impacts on the country's labor market and societal structure. Notably, the number of refugees and asylum seekers within Somalia has experienced an upward trend in recent years. This reflects regional instability. For instance, the report highlighted a steady increase in the total number of refugees, primarily from Yemen and Ethiopia, seeking safety and stability within Somalia's borders.

Somalia experienced a noticeable fluctuation in the number of international labor migrants, with a mid-year peak reflecting heightened labor demand. Male migrants consistently outnumbered female counterparts, underscoring a gender imbalance in the workforce.

In addition, the information on migrant returnees highlights the wide range of support that is given to these individuals, including help with reception and reintegration services. There has been a consistent rise in support provisions over the years, which shows a strong dedication to meeting the needs of returnees and helping them reintegrate into Somali society with success. The inflow of asylum seekers from countries such as the United Republic of Tanzania and the Syrian Arab Republic further emphasizes Somalia's role as both a transit and destination country within the broader context of international migration. The intricate interplay of various migration flows—refugees, returnees, and labor migrants—demands comprehensive and informed policy responses to effectively manage these dynamics.

In conclusion, this report underscores the importance of a multifaceted approach to migration management in Somalia, aligning with regional and international frameworks. By leveraging detailed migration data and fostering collaboration among government actors and international partners, Somalia can develop robust policies that address the challenges and opportunities associated with migration. These efforts are crucial for promoting the well-being of migrants and enhancing the socio-economic development of the country.

7.1 Recommendations

This report has proposed several recommendations to enhance the harmonization and production of migration and displacement statistics in Somalia:

1. Improving Data Collection Systems

Strengthen the data collection systems within the MDAs responsible for producing migration and displacement statistics. While some MDAs have automated systems, others still rely on paper-based methods, leading to inefficiencies and data loss. It is recommended to develop an automated database system for MDAs lacking such systems and subsequently, granting SNBS access to these systems for data sharing.

2. Improving Data Sharing

The formal data sharing procedures or MoU between the SNBS and MDAs have been developed and endorsed by the members of the TWG. However, for effective implementation, it is crucial that the document be signed by the directors of the MDAs. Signing this document will strengthen collaborative efforts between SNBS and MDAs, ultimately enhancing the quality of migration and displacement statistics.

3. Expand Technical Working Group Membership

Some of the institutions that are highlighted in Chapter two, which collect migration or displacement data are not currently part of the Technical Working Group. To address this gap and ensure comprehensive data representation, it is recommended to broaden the membership of the Technical Working Group. This expansion should involve inviting all relevant ministries, departments, and agencies to participate in the Technical Working Group, fostering a more inclusive and collaborative approach to gathering migration and displacement statistics.

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