



Federal Republic of Somalia
Somalia National Bureau of Statistics

SOMALIA INTEGRATED BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENT CENSUS

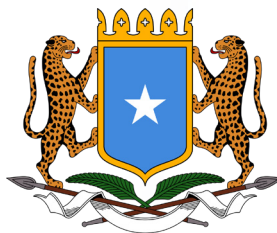
(SIBEC 2024)



December 2024



The Federal Republic of Somalia
National Bureau of Statistics



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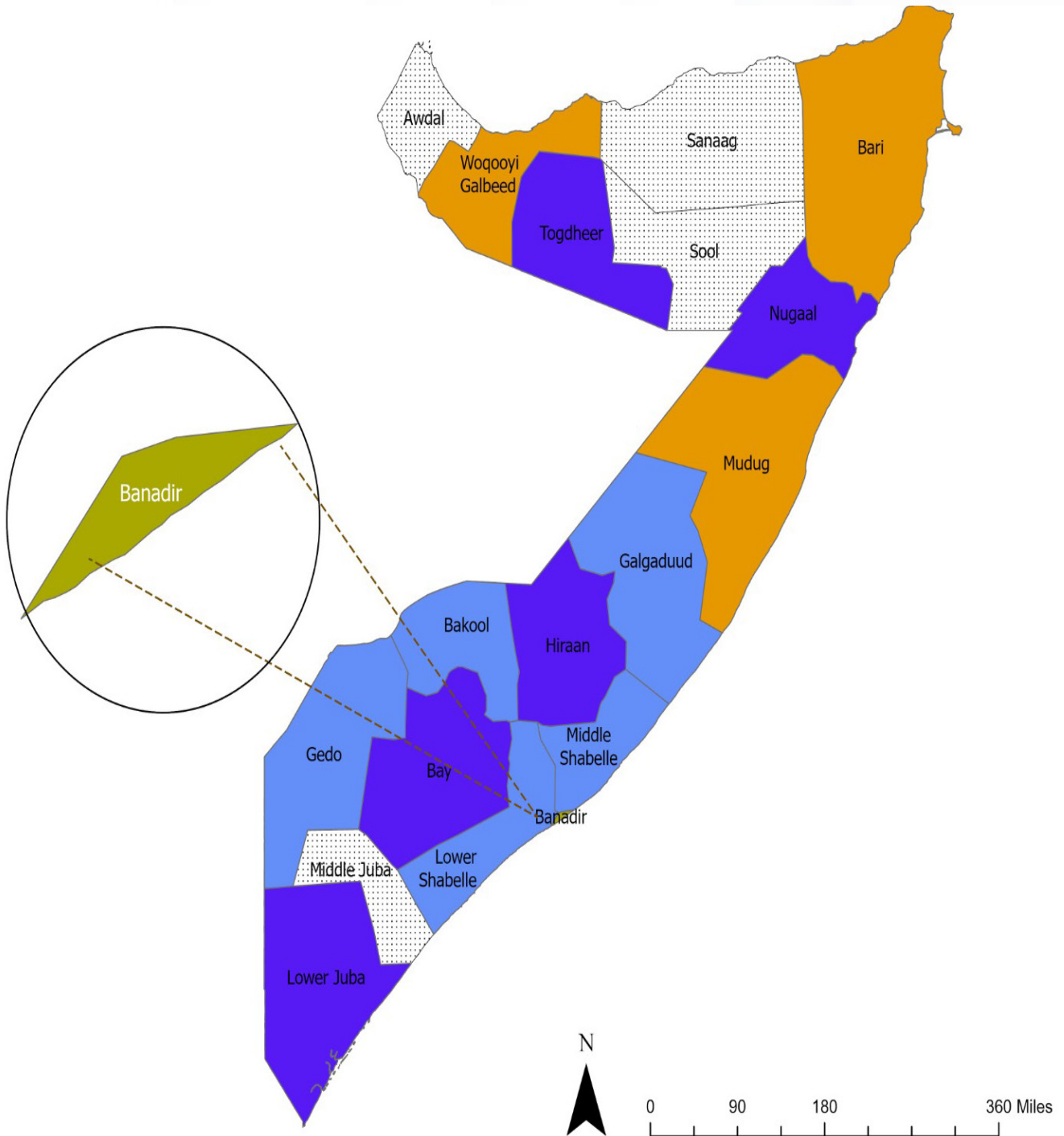
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Somalia Integrated Business Establishment Census (SIBEC 2024)





Foreword

The Somalia National Bureau of Statistics is pleased to present the Somalia Integrated Business Establishment Census Report (SIBEC-2024), our nation's first comprehensive census of all enterprises and establishments. This report marks a major milestone in Somalia's journey towards sustainable economic growth, providing essential data that will support evidence-based policy-making, economic planning and development programming across the country.

As the first of its kind, SIBEC-2024 offers a thorough analysis of Somalia's business landscape, covering a wide range of sectors and urban centers under the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS). This extensive business census delivers important insights about the structure, characteristics and activities of businesses operating within Somalia. With detailed information on employment composition, economic performance, business ownership and geographic distribution, this report serves as an invaluable resource for policymakers, investors, development partners as well as all stakeholders working to stimulate a robust and resilient economy.

The successful completion of the business census and the subsequent compilation of the SIBEC-2024 Report would not have been possible without the unwavering dedication and hard work of the team from the National Bureau of Statistics (SNBS). The Business Establishment Census was driven by the collective efforts of a group of SNBS professionals who played essential roles in project coordination, technical advising, and field operations. Their expertise and commitment at every stage of the process were critical to the success of this initiative, ensuring that each task was carried out effectively and on time. Special thanks are extended to our development partners, particularly the World Bank, whose technical guidance and financial support through the Somali Integrated Statistics and Economic Planning Capacity Building Project were instrumental in the realization of this important initiative. We also acknowledge the invaluable cooperation of business owners and operators across Somalia, whose participation was essential for this achievement.

The findings in this report offer vital knowledge that fills critical information gaps and lays the groundwork for a future where data-driven strategies guide Somalia's economic decisions via the National Transformation Plan (NTP) 2025-2029. This census enables SNBS to develop a Statistical Business Register (SBR), that will be updated from the annual business establishment surveys and the administrative data, which will support continued updates on the business sector as well as the broader economy. In doing so, SIBEC-2024 establishes a foundation for further research, investment planning and growth within key sectors as envisioned in the NTP.

As Somalia moves forward, the need for precise and reliable data remains central to informed decision-making. SNBS is committed to maintaining the highest standards of statistical research in service to Somalia's progress, even as we invite all stakeholders to utilize the insights in this report to drive meaningful improvements in our business environment and the lives of Somali citizens.

Dr. Abdisalam Abdirahman Mohamed
Director General
Somalia National Bureau of Statistics

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Abbreviation and Acronyms

BEC	Business Establishment Census
CAPI	Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing
FGS	Federal Government of Somalia
FMS	Federal Member State
ILO	International Labour Organization
ISIC Rev 4	International Standard Industrial Classification Revision 4
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NTP	National Transformation Plan 2025-2029
SBR	Statistical Business Register
SCCI	Somalia Chamber of Commerce and Industry
SIBEC	Somalia Integrated Business Establishment Census
SNBS	Somalia National Bureau of Statistics
TIN	Tax Identification Number
ToT	Training of Trainers
UBI	Unique Business Identifier
UN	United Nations



Executive Summary

The Somalia Integrated Business Establishment Census (SIBEC) report is a ground-breaking endeavor by the Somali National Bureau of Statistics (SNBS) to completely capture the country's business demography. This first-of-its-kind census collected thorough information on formal, informal, and micro-establishments, providing useful insights into their economic activity, ownership structures, worker compositions, and geographic distributions.

The main objective of the census was to identify and register all active businesses in Somalia in order to establish the Statistical Business Register (SBR). This register will serve as a critical tool for compiling economic statistics, tracking business activities, and generating key national indicators such as GDP, gross output, and intermediate consumption. The data captured will support evidence-based policymaking and strategic planning for economic development. This pioneering census lays the foundation for data-driven economic planning and policymaking, providing insights that will support Somalia's sustainable growth and the implementation of the NTP. The census benefited from the active participation of Somali business owners and development partners.

The total number of establishments recorded were 174,149, categorized into formal (28%), informal (25%), and micro-establishments (47%). The majority of these establishments were in Wholesale and Retail Trade, which accounts for 78% of all establishments, followed by 10% in Accommodation and Food Services, 5% in other services and 3% in Manufacturing sector.

Geographically, Banadir recorded the highest concentration of establishment with 48,387 (28%) followed by Waqooyi Galbeed (Hargeisa) and Bari (Bosaso) with 31,491 (18%) and 19,308 (11%) establishments, respectively. These three regions account for 57% of all establishment enumerated.

Workforce data revealed significant gender and employment trends. Men dominate employment in formal and informal establishments, accounting for 66% of the workforce, while women are more active in micro-establishments, accounting for 70% of employees.

In terms of ownership, sole proprietorships emerged as the predominant business structure, accounting for 91% of all businesses

SIBEC-2024 provides critical data for the compilation of input-output tables and a Social Accounting Matrix, enabling detailed economic planning, policy evaluation, and regulatory adjustments in alignment with the NTP.

The census highlights disparities among women and men with respect to employment, presenting actionable observations to promote women-inclusive policies in Somalia's private sector.

SIBEC-2024 represents a landmark achievement in Somalia's statistical and economic development, providing a robust framework for;

- ◇ Strengthening national accounts and economic indicators.
- ◇ Forming the base for the compilation of the upcoming GDP by production approach
- ◇ Identifying growth sectors and monitoring sectoral performance.
- ◇ Developing targeted interventions to enhance economic resilience and inclusivity.
- ◇ Supporting equity initiatives through disaggregated employment data.

Enabling subject-specific surveys such as the Producer Price Index and Construction Sector Index.



CHAPTER ONE

**OVERVIEW AND KEY CONCEPTS
OF THE ESTABLISHMENT
CENSUS 2024**



1.1 Overview

The Somalia Integrated Business Establishment Census (SIBEC) aimed to collect comprehensive data on various dimensions of business establishments, which include economic activity, ownership, employment distribution by sex, geographic location, turnover and period of existence of businesses and age of proprietor(s). The data was collected from businesses with fixed physical locations across 16 urban centers, providing a strong representation of active businesses operating under both production and service sectors as defined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC Rev 4). Sectors such as agriculture, public administration and household activities were intentionally excluded, as were businesses without fixed locations e.g., hawkers.

This census will contribute to the overarching aim of establishing a Statistical Business Register (SBR) that will act as a foundational resource for ongoing business surveys, economic research, and policy formulation.

1.2 Objectives of the Establishment Census

The Somali Business Establishment Census is the first comprehensive survey of all active enterprises and establishments in the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS). Its primary objective is to gather detailed structural information about each business, including name, economic activity, cost and revenue structures, ownership, employment by sex, and location. The specific objectives of the census are to:

- Establish a Statistical Business Register
- Determine the spread of business establishments by economic activity.
- Obtain the employment categorization of business establishments by sex.
- Gather data on the ownership status of business establishments.
- Create a reliable framework for future surveys, such as Phase II of the Somali Integrated Business Establishment Survey (SIBES).

Main Outputs and Importance. Somali Statistical Business Register (SBR)

This will be a comprehensive list of all active business enterprises and establishments in the FGS, containing statistical data on business names, economic activities, cost and revenue structures, employment, ownership status, and location, with a gender split..

- **Sampling Frame for SIBES Phase II:** The structural census data will serve as the main sampling frame for the Somali Integrated Business Establishment Survey (SIBES) Phase II, which will use the production approach to compile key economic indicators (such as value added, gross output, intermediate consumption, and gross fixed capital formation) required for national accounts compilation in the Somalia.
- **Enhanced Quality of National Accounts:** The data will improve the quality of national accounts, input-output tables, and the Social Accounting Matrix. These are essential for informing progress in government economic policy formulation, monitoring, and evaluation of the impact of current regulations on business operations, and developing new policies aligned with development goals.

- **Improved Economic Policymaking:** The census will provide accurate and comprehensive data, leading to better economic policymaking, monitoring, and evaluation.
- **Insights into the Business Sector:** The census will highlight growth opportunities and aid in formulating strategies, providing gender-disaggregated data to enhance gender equality in the private sector.
- **Basis for In-Depth Economic Surveys:** The output will also form the basis for more in-depth, subject-specific economic surveys, including the compilation of Producer Price Indexes and Construction Sector Indexes.

1.3 Key Concepts

The primary outcome of the Business Establishment Census is to develop and maintain a Statistical Business Register (SBR) to establish a reliable framework for sample selection in future statistical activities. To ensure consistency and accuracy, a set of criteria has been developed to define businesses and determine their eligibility for enumeration and inclusion in the SBR.

Formal Establishment Criteria

1) Fixed Structure/Location

- ◇ The business should operate from a fixed structure or location.
 - Acceptable structures include formal constructions (built from bricks, steel, or wood) or permanent demarcated areas.

2) Residential Businesses

- ◇ Businesses located in residential areas must have a separate room with a distinct entrance, enclosed from the dwelling place, to qualify.

3) Licensing Requirements: Businesses holding the following licenses:

1. Ministry of Commerce (UBI Code)
2. Ministry of Finance (TIN)
3. Chamber of Commerce (SCCI)
4. Municipality license

Informal Establishments

1. These are unregistered businesses that operate outside the formal regulatory framework.
2. They often lack fixed premises, official documentation, or compliance with tax laws.
3. Examples include mobile hawkers and unregistered small vendors.



Informal constructions like kiosks or containers may also qualify under this category.

Micro-Establishments Criteria

1. These are small-scale businesses with minimal staff and operations.
2. Shops under umbrella stalls in markets must have operated in the same area for at least one year to ensure traceability.

Categories of Businesses NOT to Be Listed

The following business types are excluded from enumeration in SIBEC:

1. Mobile hawkers.
2. Individual taxi, car, and truck drivers/operators.
3. Construction sites operated by enterprises without their own offices.
4. Enterprises lacking a fixed location.

1.4 Methodology

1.4.1 Activity Inclusion

The data collection instruments, which includes the questionnaire (hardcopy and softcopy) and detailed instructions manuals for enumerators, were prepared for collecting data from the field. Data collection was conducted digitally using tablets.

The questionnaires were designed to meet the information requirements of stakeholders

The census questionnaire was categorized into two versions:

- **A short version for the informal sector:** The short version was administered to small businesses, especially Kabars, for which some questions were not applicable.
- **A corporate version:** A corporate version: This detailed questionnaire was designed for larger/formal businesses and was tailored to capture comprehensive information.

The focus of the Census was on a complete listing and enumeration of all operating economic units with a fixed physical location across the sixteen urban centers of the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS)

The statistical unit of coverage was the business establishment undertaking an economic unit under any legal ownership as defined in the FGS. All economic activities, as described in the fourth edition of the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC Rev 4) [1] were covered, be they in the production or service sectors, as shown below..

Table 1.1: Activity Coverage by International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC Revision Four (Rev 4))

ISIC Section	Production Sectors	ISIC Section	Non-Production Sectors
A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles
B	Mining and quarrying	H	Transportation and storage
C	Manufacturing	I	Accommodation and food service activities
D	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	J	Information and communication
E	Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	K	Financial and insurance activities
F	Construction	L	Real estate activities
		M	Professional, scientific and technical activities
		N	Administrative and support service activities
		P	Education
		Q	Human health and social work activities
		R	Arts, entertainment, and recreation
		S	Other service activities

1.4.2 Activity Exclusions by (ISIC Revision Four (Rev 4))

Business establishments undertaking economic activities in the four following sectors were excluded

Table 1.2: Activity Exclusions

A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	o	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security
		T	Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use
		U	Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies



1.4.3 Sector-Specific Limitations in Data Collection and Reporting

Data from establishments operating in agriculture, mining, construction, and transport were excluded from the main tables due to sector-specific limitations and methodological considerations:

Agriculture, Fishery, and Livestock: Agricultural activities were excluded, except for establishments found in Microestablishment / Kabars, as the census primarily focused on urban and formal business operations. The data collected for this sector was incomplete and not fully representative of its scope.

Mining: Although some mining companies' headquarters are located in urban areas, the mining sector predominantly operates in rural regions that were outside the scope of the census. Due to this geographic limitation, the data for this sector was not adequately captured. For comprehensive and reliable information regarding the mining industry, the Ministry of Mining remains the primary source

Construction and Transport: These industries are largely composed of small businesses many of which lack identifiable offices, making it difficult to accurately capture their data through the census. For the transport sector, administrative records such as vehicle licenses and household census data are recommended as supplementary sources. Similarly, for construction, data derived from building permits and household census records are considered more reliable for understanding the scope of the sector.

1.5 Recruitment and Staff Training of Enumerators

1.5.1 Recruitment and training

Before commencing the fieldwork, a comprehensive training programme was conducted to ensure enumerators were fully prepared for data collection. This program involved a total of 459 enumerators of whom 231 were successfully recruited and trained to undertake the census from Mogadishu, Hargeisa and Garowe.

Out of the 231 enumerators 149 were male and 82 were female. Phase one of the training was conducted from 22 April 2024 to 21 May 2024, with a fifth day in each session dedicated to practical fieldwork. The second phase of training took place from 20th June 2024 to 28th June 2024.

SNBS provided a list of experienced enumerators and supervisors to the implementing firm. An initial training session was conducted and seven Trainers of Trainers (ToTs) were selected. These ToTs who have previous experience with SNBS household budget surveys, were trained to undertake the business census. To ensure a thorough understanding of each question in the questionnaire a four-day refresher training was held for the ToTs. The training lasted three days, with the fourth day dedicated to a practical fieldwork practice using the CAPI application.

In certain locations, trainees assigned to different urban centers were trained in a central location (the Federal Member States (FMS) capital), while in other cases, for logistical efficiency, the training was conducted in the urban centers where the data collection was to take place.

The training methodology included;

- Instructions on interviewing techniques and field procedures
- A detailed review of the data collection modules
- Environment and social safeguard, security and risk management
- Tests and practice using Computer Assisted Personal Interviews (CAPI) devices
- Classroom mock interviews and role-playing exercises to test their ability to interact with difficult business owners, ask questions properly, and instill confidence
- Tests and exams were administered to the ToTs at the end of the training.

Special focus was placed on understanding the ISIC 4 activity classification, to avoid the incorrect coding of activities, and legal ownership. The training also covered the different routes in the questionnaire for:

- Informal micro establishments versus regular establishments
- Open and responding establishments versus refusing or closed establishments and including follow-up procedures
- How to handle Stopped interviews effectively

Short tests were administered to ensure the enumerators understood the census modules, ethical considerations, and safeguard measures for data collection. Only those who passed all the tests at the end of the training were recruited to be part of the data collection team.

1.6 Field work and Data Collection

The main census enumeration for the Somali Business Establishment Census began in May 2024 with Mogadishu City and was completed in mid-August 2024 in Somaliland across three distinct phases.

Phase 1 commenced in May 2024, covering the districts in Mogadishu.

Phase 2 began in June 2024, covering the districts of Kismaayo, Baidoa, Xudur, Belet Xawo, Dhuusamareeb, Beledweine, Cadaado, South Gaalkacyo, Jowhar, and Barawe

Phase 3 started in late June 2024 and focused on the districts of Garowe, Bosaso, North Gaalkacyo, Hargeisa, Berbera, and Burco.

Mogadishu was strategically chosen as the first city for the Integrated Business Establishment Census deployment for several key reasons:

- **High Concentration of Establishments:** Mogadishu is home to over a third of all estimated business establishments in the country. Prioritizing Mogadishu allowed for the bulk of the data collection efforts to be addressed early in the process, ensuring comprehensive data capture from the most significant economic hub.
- **Complexity of Operations:** Given Mogadishu's high population density and the diversity of its business activities, it was anticipated to be the most complex data collection operation. By starting in Mogadishu, we aimed to tackle the most challenging environment first, allowing us to refine our processes and methodologies before expanding to other regions.



- **Proximity to SNBS:** SNBS's presence and location in Mogadishu facilitated closer supervision and collaboration. This proximity allowed for real-time monitoring and quick resolution of any issues during the initial data collection phase, enhancing the overall efficiency and accuracy of the census operations.
- **Security and Risk Management:** Mogadishu's unique security and risk dynamics required a focused approach. By concentrating exclusively on Mogadishu in the initial phase, we were able to deploy targeted security measures and risk management strategies to ensure the safety of our teams and the integrity of the data collection process.
- **Foundation for Expansion:** Successfully conducting the pilot and initial data collection in Mogadishu provided a solid foundation for the subsequent phases. Lessons learned and best practices established in Mogadishu were applied to streamline operations in other urban centers, ensuring a smoother and more efficient rollout across the country.

After that the rest of the districts were covered systematically and a summary of the districts covered in the different phases is presented in Annexes A

1.7 Challenges

The SIBEC 2024 questionnaire was designed to comprehensively capture a wide range of data on business activities across the country. There were several minor challenges identified by the field teams during its administration. The main 2 challenges, presented below, were primarily related to the structure, content, and contextual relevance of certain sections.

1. Information about Operations of the Establishment - The "Information about Operations of the Establishment" section, particularly the service-related activities under "Kabar," needed revisions. They suggested that the category is currently too broad, grouping together multiple distinct business types.
2. Missing Business Categories in the Service Section - The teams indicated that certain important business types were missing from the service section of the questionnaire.

1.8 Data Validation and Table Generation

A data tabulation and table generation workshop was conducted by the SNBS in partnership with the World Bank once the data collection phase ended. In this workshop technical experts carried out data entry and verification, coding of the data and validation of the code. The team then proceeded to generate the tables listed in the report to accurately depict the data and the various distributions which are presented in this report. Once data was validated and tables were generated the official press release as well as the draft report was produced. Key line Ministries, Departments and Agencies who will be the primary end-users of the data generated by the BEC will be included in stakeholder engagement exercises to validate the data further at a government level.



CHAPTER TWO

**GENERAL FINDINGS
(FORMAL, INFORMAL &
MICRO ESTABLISHMENTS/ Kabars)**



2.1 ESTABLISHMENT TYPE

Table 2.1 presents all establishment types enumerated in the census. In total, the number of establishments enumerated in the BEC are 174,149, of which 47,934 are formal, 43,207 are informal and 83,008 are micro-establishments. Micro establishments account for 48% of establishments while for formal and informal establishments account for 28% and 25%, respectively.

Table 2.1: Distribution by establishment (number & percent)

Establishment Type	Count	Percent
Formal	47,934	27.5
Informal	43,207	24.8
Microestablishment/Kabar	83,008	47.7
Total	174,149	100

2.2 ESTABLISHMENT BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

Table 2.2 presents establishment by economic activity. 79% of establishments recorded in the BEC are in the Wholesale and Retail Trade industry. The second most prevalent sector is the Accommodation and Food Service which account for 10% of establishments. Other services and activities recorded 5% of establishments while establishments operating in manufacturing accounted for 3% of economic activity.

Table 2.2: Distribution of establishments by Economic Activity(number & percent)

Economic Activity (ISIC level 1)	Count	Percentage
Agriculture, forestry and Fisheries (Micro establishment)	1,124	0.6
Manufacturing	5,821	3.3
Electricity, Gas, Steam, and Air Conditioning	128	0.1
Water Supply; Sewerage, Waste Management	41	0.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles	136,626	78.5
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	16,894	9.7
Information and Communication	492	0.3
Real Estate Activities	37	0.0
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Activities	504	0.3
Administrative and Support Service Activities	841	0.5
Education	1,655	1.0
Human Health and Social Work Activities	1,205	0.7
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	311	0.2
Other Service Activities	8,470	4.9
Total	174,149	100

2.3 DISTRIBUTION OF ESTABLISHMENTS BY REGION AND TOWN

The table 2.3 displays the distribution of establishments by region. Banadir stands out with the highest concentration of businesses, with 48,387 establishments, representing 28% of the total. This makes sense as Banadir is home to the capital city and a major economic hub in the region. Other regions with significant economic activity include Waqooyi Galbeed with 31,491 establishments (18%) and Bari with 19,308 establishments (11%). In contrast, regions like Shabeellaha Dhexe and Bakool show much fewer establishments, with 1,208 and 1,285, respectively

Table 2.3: Distribution of establishments by region and town (number & percent)

Region	Town	Count	Percentage
Waqooyi Galbeed	Hargeisa	29,560	17.0
	Berbera	1,931	1.1
Togdheer	Burao	11,785	6.8
Bari	Bosaso	19,308	11.1
Nugaal	Garowe	7,399	4.2
Mudug	Galkayo	18,176	10.4
Galgaduud	Adado	1,841	1.1
	Dhusamareeb	1,744	1.0
Hiiraan	Beledweine	7,830	4.5
Shabeellaha Dhexe	Jowhar	1,208	0.7
Banadir	Mogadishu	48,387	27.8
Shabeellaha Hoose	Barawe	1,504	0.9
Bay	Baidoa	10,687	6.1
Bakool	Hudur	1,285	0.7
Gedo	Beletxawo	2,353	1.4
Jubbada Hoose	Kismayo	9,151	5.3
Total		174,149	100

2.4 DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS BY SIZE

The table below presents the distribution of workers by establishment size, including both formal and informal sectors. The majority of workers are employed in microenterprises (1-9 workers), which account for 172,770 workers, representing 99% of the total workforce. Within this category, 46,647 workers are in the formal sector (27%), while 43,149 are in the informal sector (25%). The remaining 82,974 workers (48%) are

categorized as microenterprises overall.

Small establishments (10-49 workers) employ 1,248 workers, which is 0.72% of the total workforce. Of these, 1,191 are in the formal sector (0.68%) and 57 are in the informal sector (0.03%). Medium-sized businesses (50-249 workers) employ only 87 workers, representing 0.05% of the workforce, with 86 in the formal sector (0.05%) and 1 in the informal sector (0.01%). Large businesses (250+ workers) account for just 10 workers (0.01%), all in the formal sector (0.01%)



Table 2.4: Distribution of workers by size (number & percent)

Official/Standards	Establishment type				Percentage			
	Formal	Informal	Micro establishment	Total	Formal	Informal	Micro	Total
Micro (1-9 workers)	46,647	43,149	82,974	172,770	27	25	48	100
Small (10-49 workers)	1,191	57	-	1,248	95.4	4.6	-	100
Medium (50-249 workers)	86	1	-	87	98.9	1.1	-	100
Large (250+ workers)	10	-	-	10	100	-	-	100
Total	47,934	43,207	82,974	174,115	27.5	24.8	47.7	100

2.5 DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS BY AGE GROUP (Single owner)

Table 2.5 shows the distribution of establishments based on the age group of their owners.

The total number of owners recorded in the BEC is 164,283, with microenterprise ownership making up 50.3% of the total, followed by formal at 25% and informal at 24.7% ownership.

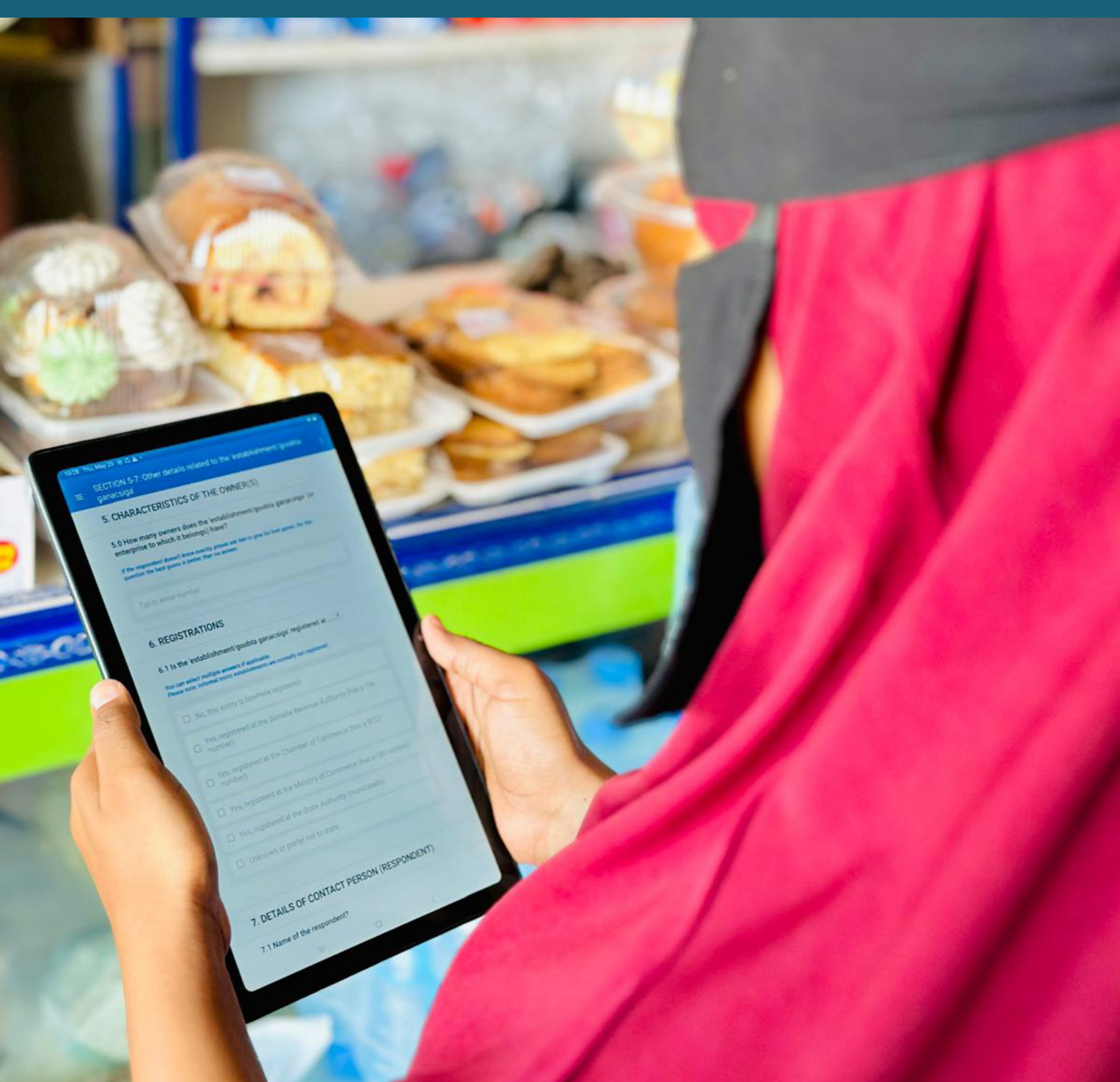
The age-group with the highest number of workers is 35-55 at 95,376 accounting for 58% of the total workforce recorded. This is followed by the 26-34 age-group which recorded 54,263, accounting for 33% of the total. The 56+ age group recorded third highest number of workers at 10,469 accounting for only 6%.

In the under 26 years age group, microenterprise ownership is the most prevalent, accounting for 63% of workers, with formal and informal ownership at 15.2% and 22.1%, respectively. In the 26-34 age group, which has the largest number of workers (54,263), microenterprise employment remains dominant at 53.7%, but the distribution is more balanced, with formal ownership at 22.0% and informal ownership at 24.3%.

In the 35-55 age group, with 94,376 workers, there is a similar trend, with microenterprise workers at 49%, formal at 27%, and informal at 25%. In the 56+ age group, formal slightly surpasses the other sectors at 30.0%, followed by microenterprise at 45% and informal at 25%.

Table 2.5: Distribution of workers by age-group (number & percent)

Age range of Single Owners	Count				Percentage			
	Formal	Informal	Micro establishment	Total	Formal	Informal	Micro establishment	Total
<26	736	1,070	3,028	4,834	15.2	22.1	62.6	100
26-34	11,937	13,179	29,147	54,263	22.0	24.3	53.7	100
35-55	25,035	23,615	45,726	94,376	26.5	25.0	48.5	100
56+	3,140	2,636	4,693	10,469	30.0	25.2	44.8	100
Not stated (unknown or ref used to answer)	167	69	105	341	49.0	20.2	30.8	100
Total	41,015	40,569	82,699	164,283	25.0	24.7	50.3	100



CHAPTER THREE

FORMAL AND INFORMAL SECTOR

3.0 Characteristics of Establishment

The following chapter delves into the detailed characteristics of establishments in Somalia, providing a comprehensive overview of their legal structures, economic activities, geographic distribution, labor force, ownership patterns, and operational dynamics. By examining these key aspects, the below findings will detail insights into the structure and composition of the country’s business landscape.

The subsequent chapter will explore the following:

- **Legal Structure:** An analysis of the legal status of establishments, such as sole proprietorships, partnerships, limited liability companies, cooperatives and NGOs.
- **Economic Activity:** A classification of establishments based on their economic activity.
- **Geographic Distribution:** A look at the geographic distribution of establishments across different Federal Member States, regions and cities.
- **Labor Force:** An analysis into the size, composition, and characteristics of the workforce employed by establishments, including gender and age.
- **Ownership Patterns:** An analysis of ownership structures, including individual, corporate, and foreign ownership.
- **Operational Dynamics:** Information on the age, size, and branch network of establishments, as well as their adoption of technology and digital tools..

Through a detailed exploration of these characteristics, this chapter will provide valuable insights into the structure, dynamics, and potential of Somalia’s business sector.

3.1 Distribution of Formal and Informal Establishments

Table 3.1 presents establishment types enumerated in the census. In total, the number of establishments enumerated in the BEC are 91,149, of which 47,934 are formal and 43,207 are informal establishments. Formal establishments account for just over half of the total at 53% compared to Informal establishments at 47% of the total.

Table 3.1: Establishment type

Establishment Type	Count	Percent
Formal	47,934	52.6
Informal	43,207	47.4
Total	91,141	100



3.2 Distribution of Formal and Informal establishment by legal status

Table 3.2 illustrates the distribution of establishments by legal status. The business environment in Somalia is dominated by sole proprietorships, which account for 91% (82,842 establishments), reflecting a preference for simpler, individually owned businesses. Partnerships make up 6% (5,414 establishments), while private limited companies, public corporations and cooperatives cumulatively account for less than 1% (461, 48 and 106, respectively), indicating limited adoption of formal corporate structures. NGOs and non-profits contribute 2.49% (2,270 establishments).

Table 3.2: Distribution of establishment by legal status

legal status	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Sole Proprietorship o	41,777	41,065	82,842	50.4	49.6	100.0
Partnership	4,124	1,290	5,414	76.2	23.8	100.0
Private Limited Compa	393	68	461	85.2	14.8	100.0
Corporation or Public	29	19	48	60.4	39.6	100.0
Cooperatives	94	12	106	88.7	11.3	100.0
NGO and Other Non-Pro	1,517	753	2,270	66.8	33.2	100.0
Total	47,934	43,207	91,141	52.6	47.4	100.0

3.3 Distribution of establishment by economic activity

Employing the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), the SIBEC presents the distribution of establishments by economic activity and establishment type. The distribution in Table 3.1.3 is presented both in numbers and percentages.

The distribution of establishments by economic activity in Somalia is dominated by Wholesale and Retail Trade which recorded 67,969 establishments, of which 34,690 (51%) are formal and 33,279 (49%) are informal. Wholesale and retail trade accounted for 76% of the total, with no other economic activity recording over 10,000 establishments.

This was followed by the Accommodation and Food Service economic activity which recorded 8,762 establishments, of which 3,865 (44%) are formal and 4,897 (56%) are informal. Accommodation and Food Service accounted for 10% of formal and informal establishments.

The third highest largest sector was Manufacturing with 4,517 establishments, of which 2,160 (48%) are formal and 2,357 (52%) are informal.

Table 3.3: Distribution of establishments by economic activity (ISIC Rev 4, Level I) (number & percent)

Economic Activity (ISIC Level I)	Establishment type			percentage		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Manufacturing	2,160	2,357	4,517	47.8	52.2	100
Electricity, Gas, Steam, and Air Conditioning	102	26	128	79.7	20.3	100
Water Supply; Sewerage, Waste Management	34	7	41	82.9	17.1	100
Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles	34,690	33,279	67,969	51.0	49.0	100
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	3,865	4,897	8,762	44.1	55.9	100
Information and Communication	262	23	285	91.9	8.1	100
Real Estate Activities	33	4	37	89.2	10.8	100
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Activities	413	91	504	81.9	18.1	100
Administrative and Support Service Activities	579	262	841	68.8	31.2	100
Education	1,447	208	1,655	87.4	12.6	100
Human Health and Social Work Activities	1,078	127	1,205	89.5	10.5	100
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	198	38	236	83.9	16.1	100
Other Service Activities	3,073	1,888	4,961	61.9	38.1	100
Total	47,934	43,207	91,141	52.6	47.4	100

3.4 Distribution of Formal and Informal Establishments by Region

Regionally, Banadir has 28,690 establishments, accounting for 31% of total establishments of which 53% are formal and 48% were informal. This was followed by Waqooyi Galbeed with 15,430 establishments accounting for 17% of total establishments. Bari recorded the third highest number of establishments at 10,367 establishments (11.4%), of which 54% are formal and 46% are informal. Other regions contribute less than 10% of the total establishments each.

Mogadishu has the most establishments enumerated in the Business Establishment Census at 28,690 (31.5%), followed by Hargeisa at 15,430 (17%). Bosaso a port city has a concentration of 10,367 establishments. Galkacyo and Kismayo follow with the third and fourth highest number of establishments at 5,615 and 5,455 (6.2% and 6%) respectively.



Table 3.4: Distribution of establishments by region both formal and informal (number & percent)

Region	Town	Establishment Type			Percentage		
		Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Waqooyi Galbeed	Hargeisa	7,696	7,734	15,430	49.9	50.1	100
	Berbera	220	773	993	22.2	77.8	100
Togdheer	Burao	2,356	2,326	4,682	50.3	49.7	100
Bari	Bosaso	5,561	4,806	10,367	53.6	46.4	100
Nugaal	Garowe	3,479	1,374	4,853	71.7	28.3	100
Mudug	Galkayo	3,930	1,685	5,615	70.0	30.0	100
Galgaduud	Adado	631	170	801	78.8	21.2	100
	Dhusamareeb	643	468	1,111	57.9	42.1	100
Hiiraan	Beledweine	2,279	1,362	3,641	62.6	37.4	100
Shabeellaha Dhexe	Jowhar	347	392	739	47.0	53.0	100
Banadir	Mogadishu	15,069	13,621	28,690	52.5	47.5	100
Shabeellaha Hoose	Barawe	457	346	803	56.9	43.1	100
Bay	Baidoa	1,668	3,584	5,252	31.8	68.2	100
Bakool	Hudur	227	263	490	46.3	53.7	100
Gedo	Beletxawo	1,287	942	2,229	57.7	42.3	100
Jubbada Hoose	Kismayo	2,084	3,361	5,445	38.3	61.7	100
Total		47,934	43,207	91,141	52.6	47.4	100

3.5 Distribution Formal and Informal enterprise by size based on the number of workers

The majority of business establishments in Somalia are micro-sized, with over 98.6% employing 1-9 workers. Micro-enterprises (89,815 establishments) dominate the business landscape, while small enterprises (1,215 establishments) employing 10-49 workers make up just 1.3% of total establishments. Medium-sized enterprises (50-249 workers) account for 0.11% (101 establishments), and large enterprises (250+ workers) were only 10 establishments.

Table 3.5: Distribution of establishment type by size based on the number of workers (number & percent)

Employment Size:	Establishment Type			Percentage		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Micro (1-9 workers)	46,665	43,150	89,815	52.0	48.0	100
Small (10-49 workers)	1,175	56	1,231	95.5	4.5	100
Medium (50-249 workers)	84	1	85	98.8	1.2	100
Large (250+ workers)	10	-	10	100.0	0.0	100
Total	47,934	43,207	91,141	52.6	47.4	100

3.6 Distribution of Formal and Informal establishment of single owner by nationality

Table 3.6 presents the distribution of establishments by the nationality of the owner. In Somalia there is evident dominance of domestic ownership of businesses, with 89% of establishments being Somali owned. Despite domestic entrepreneurship being predominant in the Somali economy, foreign investment and foreign owned businesses are key contributors to economic growth.

Table 3.6: Distribution of establishment by Nationality of owner (number & percent)

(single-owner establishments only)	Establishment type			Percentage		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Unknown	4	1	5	80.0	20	100
Somali	40,860	40,465	81,325	50.2	50	100
Eastern Africa	81	67	148	54.7	45	100
Other African country	19	21	40	47.5	53	100
Middle East country	25	7	32	78.1	22	100
Europe	2	1	3	66.7	33	100
Asia	18	8	26	69.2	31	100
Other country	6	-	6	100.0	-	100
Total	41,015	40,570	81,585	50.3	50	100

3.7 Distribution of Formal and Informal establishment by age-group of owner

Table 3.7 presents data on the age distribution of owners of business establishments. The 35-55 age group holds the largest share of business ownership, accounting for 48,650 establishments, which represents 59.6% of the total establishments (both formal and informal). Within this group, 51.5% of establishments are formally owned, while 48.5% are informal. This indicates a relatively even distribution between formal and informal ownership within this age group.

The next largest group is the 26-34 age range, which owns 30.7% of establishments, with a total of 25,116 establishments. Of these, 47.5% are formal, and 52.5% are informal. This group also shows a near-equal distribution between formal and informal ownership, with a slight inclination toward informal businesses.

In contrast, the <26 age group owns only 2.2% of the total establishments. This age group is predominantly engaged in informal businesses, as 59.2% of their establishments are informal, and 40.8% are formal.

For those aged 56 and above, the 56+ group owns 7.1% of all establishments. Of the 5,776 establishments in this group, 54.4% are formal and 45.6% are informal, showing a preference for formal ownership among older business owners.

Finally, a small percentage of establishments (0.3%) have ownership data that is not stated, with 70.8% of those being formally owned



Table 3.7: Distribution of establishment by age-group of owner (number & percent)

Age range of Single Owners	Establishment type			Percentage		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
<26	736	1,070	1,806	40.8	59.2	100
26-34	11,937	13,179	25,116	47.5	52.5	100
35-55	25,035	23,615	48,650	51.5	48.5	100
56+	3,140	2,636	5,776	54.4	45.6	100
Not stated (unknown or ref used to answer)	167	69	236	70.8	29.2	100
Total	41,015	40,569	81,584	50.3	49.7	100

3.8 Distribution of Formal and Informal workers by region and by sex

Table 3.8 presents the distribution of workers by region and sex, The total number of workers in the formal sector is 120,475, with 34,248 females and 86,227 males, while the informal sector employs 64,745 workers, of which 29,458 are females and 35,287 are males.

Establishments in Banadir (Mogadishu) employ 9,879 females and 34,311 males in the formal sector, and 7,979 females and 12,855 males in the informal sector. In Waqooyi Galbeed (Hargeisa) establishments employ 6,463 females and 16,302 males, totaling 22,765 workers in the formal sector and 5,473 females and 8,187 males totalling 13,660 workers in the informal sector.

This is followed by Bari (Bosaso) where the formal sector employs 4,185 females and 9,125 males, totaling 13,310 workers and the informal sector has 3,669 females and 4,044 males, totaling 7,713 workers.

Nugaal's (Garowe) formal sector employs 3,025 females and 5,849 males, totaling 8,874 workers, while the informal sector employs 1,055 females and 988 males, totaling 2,043 workers.

In Mudug (Galkayo) the formal sector employs 2,903 females and 4,697 males, totaling 7,600 workers, and the informal sector employs 1,489 females and 809 males, totaling 2,298 workers.

Overall, there is a notable gender imbalance in the workforce, with males consistently outnumbering females in both the formal and informal sectors across all regions. This trend is particularly pronounced in the formal sector, where men dominate across the board. In the informal sector, the gender gap is somewhat narrower, but men still hold a larger share of the workforce in most regions.

For instance, in Waqooyi Galbeed, the formal sector employs 16,302 males versus 6,463 females, showing a male-to-female ratio of about 2.5:1. This pattern is consistent in other regions, such as Banadir, where the formal sector employs 34,311 males and 9,879 females, resulting in a ratio of about 3.5:1.

Table 3.8: Distribution Formal and Informal of workers by region and by sex

Region	Female (Formal)	Male (Formal)	Total (Formal)	Female (Informal)	Male (Informal)	Total (Informal)
Waqooyi Galbeed	6,463	16,302	22,765	5,473	8,187	13,660
Togdheer	1,919	4,558	6,477	1,475	2,598	4,073
Bari	4,185	9,125	13,310	3,669	4,044	7,713
Nugaal	3,025	5,849	8,874	1,055	988	2,043
Mudug	2,903	4,697	7,600	1,489	809	2,298
Galgaduud	962	1,391	2,353	583	242	825
Hiiraan	1,307	2,212	3,519	1,129	523	1,652
Shabeellaha Dhexe	148	596	744	218	234	452
Banadir	9,879	34,311	44,190	7,979	12,855	20,834
Shabeellaha Hoose	134	833	967	172	297	469
Bay	886	2,491	3,377	2,235	2,581	4,816
Bakool	177	167	344	214	177	391
Gedo	898	891	1,789	768	405	1,173
Jubbada Hoose	1,362	2,804	4,166	2,999	1,347	4,346
Total	34,248	86,227	120,475	29,458	35,287	64,745

3.9 Distribution of Formal and Informal workers by economic activities and sex

Table 3.9 presents the distribution of workers by economic activities and sex, both in count and percentage, providing an overview of labor market participation in Somalia across various industries.

The Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles sector stands as the largest employer, accounting for 59.9% of the total workforce. This reflects the central role of trade and commerce in Somalia's economy, particularly in the informal sector, which is dominated by small and medium-sized enterprises. Within this sector, 63.5% of workers are female, indicating a strong female presence, especially in informal retail activities. This sector also shows significant involvement from both male and female workers, with 21,744 females and 45,587 males in the formal sector and 21,690 females and 24,844 males in the informal sector.

The Accommodation and Food Service Activities sector is the second-largest employer, engaging 12.8% of the workforce. This sector shows a significant 16.8% of female workers, highlighting women's predominant role in service-related industries such as hospitality and food services. The sector employs 5,085 females and 9,469 males in the formal sector, while 5,647 females and 3,416 males are employed in the informal sector.



In contrast, the Manufacturing sector, though smaller in terms of total employment (6.4% of the workforce), is highly male-dominated. The formal manufacturing sector employs 8,888 males and 627 females, with a substantial gender disparity of 87% male workers and only 13% female workers. The informal manufacturing sector, which employs 3,601 males and 627 females, continues to show a similar trend, with men dominating this industry, suggesting that manufacturing remains less accessible to women in Somalia.

The Education sector is also notable, with 11,017 workers in total, comprising 2,421 females (7.1%) and 8,596 males (9.9%) in the formal economy. In the informal sector, 107 females and 440 males are employed, indicating that education is a predominantly formal sector for both genders, though women represent a smaller proportion.

Other sectors such as Human Health and Social Work Activities and Other Service Activities also show a more balanced gender representation, with 2,673 females and 3,959 males in health and social work, and 2,603 females and 4,422 males in other service activities, underscoring the varied gender dynamics in Somalia's labor force

Table 3.9: Distribution of workers by economic activities and by sex

Economic Activity	Female (Formal)	Male (Formal)	Total (Formal)	Female (Informal)	Male (Informal)	Total (Informal)
Manufacturing	888	6,781	7,669	627	3,601	4,228
Electricity, Gas, Steam, and Air Conditioning	393	1,580	1,973	7	79	86
Water Supply; Sewerage, Waste Management	104	413	517	-	19	19
Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles	18,744	45,587	64,331	21,690	24,844	46,534
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	5,085	9,469	14,554	5,647	3,416	9,063
Information and Communication	685	1,797	2,482	8	43	51
Real Estate Activities	35	78	113	3	6	9
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Activities	154	1,229	1,383	25	128	153
Administrative and Support Service Activities	359	1,913	2,272	220	218	438
Education	2,421	8,596	11,017	107	440	547
Human Health and Social Work Activities	2,673	3,959	6,632	94	172	266
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	104	403	507	12	33	45
Other Service Activities	2,603	4,422	7,025	1,018	2,288	3,306
Total	34,248	86,227	120,475	29,458	35,287	64,745



CHAPTER FOUR

**MICRO-ESTABLISHMENTS/
KABARS**



This chapter of the Business Establishment Census (BEC) for Somalia provides an in-depth analysis of micro-establishments, commonly referred to as “kabars.”. The inclusion of micro-establishments in this census reflects their substantial contribution to the economy. These small-scale businesses, operating within the informal sector, generate employment, stimulate local markets, and contribute to household incomes. By understanding the characteristics of these establishments, policymakers can create more effective policies to support their growth and formalization. A total of 83,008 micro-establishments/kabars were enumerated in the census.

The inclusion of micro-businesses in this census indicates their significant contribution to the economy. These small-scale firms in the informal sector create

jobs, develop local markets, and add to household earnings. Understanding the features of these establishments allows policymakers to develop more effective strategies to promote their growth and formalization.

The analysis classifies these establishments according to their major activity, providing useful insights into the overall structure of Somalia’s informal sector. Furthermore, the regional distribution of micro-establishments will be investigated in order to identify discrepancies across the country.

Furthermore, this chapter investigates the employment trends of these micro-establishments. By analyzing the number of workers employed by these businesses and their distribution across region.

4.1 Distribution of Establishments by Economic Activity

Table 4.1 presents the distribution of these micro-establishments by economic activity. The overwhelming majority of these establishments are in the Wholesale and retail trade sector at 83% (68,657 establishments).

This is followed by Accommodation and Food services which accounts for 10% of micro-establishment in Somalia (8,132 establishments). Manufacturing and Agriculture follow with 1,304 and 1,124 recorded establishments. The dominance of Wholesale and Retail Trade in formal, informal and as presented below in micro-establishments suggests a lack of diversification of Somali business. No other economic activity recorded more than 10,000 establishments.

Table 4. 1: Establishments by economic activity (ISIC Rev 4, Level I) (number & percent)

Economic Activity by ISIC Level I	Count	Percentage
Agriculture, forestry	1,124	1.4
Manufacturing	1,304	1.6
Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles	68,657	82.7
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	8,132	9.8
Information and Communication	207	0.2
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	75	0.1
Other Service Activities	3,509	4.2
Total	83,008	100

4.2 Distribution of Establishments by Region

Table 4.2 presents the distribution of micro-establishments by region. The pattern of dominance of economic activity in Banadir, Somaliland and Puntland remains the same amongst micro-establishments. Banadir registered the highest number of establishments at 19,697, accounting for 24% of total micro establishments. Waqooyi Galbeed follows with 15,068 recorded establishments accounting for 18% of total micro establishments. This is followed by Mudug which recorded 12,561 of establishments, accounting for 15% of establishments. No other region in Somalia except for Banadir, Waqooyi Galbeed and Mudug recorded a figure over 10%

Table 4.2: Distribution of Establishments by Region (number & percent)

Region	Town	Count	Percentage
Waqooyi Galbeed	Hargeisa	14,130	17.0
	Berbera	938	1.1
Togdheer	Burao	7,103	8.6
Bari	Bosaso	8,941	10.8
Nugaal	Garowe	2,546	3.1
Mudug	Galkayo	12,561	15.1
Galgaduud	Adado	633	0.8
	Dhusamareeb	1,040	1.3
Hiiraan	Beledweine	4,189	5.0
Shabeellaha Dhexe	Jowhar	469	0.6
Banadir	Mogadishu	19,697	23.7
Shabeellaha Hoose	Barawe	701	0.8
Bay	Baidoa	5,435	6.5
Bakool	Hudur	795	1.0
Gedo	Beletxawo	124	0.1
Jubbada Hoose	Kismayo	3,706	4.5
Total		83,008	100.0



4.3 Distribution of Total Workers by Region and Sex

The table below presents the distribution of micro-establishment total workers by region and sex in the BEC provides valuable insights into regional disparities, gender dynamics in the labor market, and further help in understanding and assessing the overall impact of micro-enterprises on the economy.

Total number of workers recorded in Micro-establishments are 90,219, of which 63,514 are female and 26,705 are male. The data shows a significant gender disparity in the workforce of Somali micro-establishments in favor of women. There are 63,514 female workers compared to

26,705 male workers. This means that 70% of the workforce is female, while only 30% is male.

Highest number of workers recorded are in Banadir at 21,818, of which females are 13,408 and males are 8,410. This is followed by Waqooyi Galbeed which recorded 17,850 workers, of which 10,470 are female and 7,380 are male. Third highest number of workers were recorded in Mudug (12,832), of which 10,968 are female and 1864 are women.

Table 4.3: Distribution of total workers by region and sex

Region	Count			Percentage		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Waqooyi Galbeed	10,470	7,380	17,850	16.5	27.6	19.8
Togdheer	5,337	2,689	8,026	8.4	10.1	8.9
Bari	6,651	2,759	9,410	10.5	10.3	10.4
Nugaal	1,949	680	2,629	3.1	2.5	2.9
Mudug	10,968	1,864	12,832	17.3	7.0	14.2
Galgaduud	1,568	147	1,715	2.5	0.6	1.9
Hiiraan	3,730	534	4,264	5.9	2.0	4.7
Shabeellaha Dhexe	353	139	492	0.6	0.5	0.5
Banadir	13,408	8,410	21,818	21.1	31.5	24.2
Shabeellaha Hoose	536	177	713	0.8	0.7	0.8
Bay	4,457	1,134	5,591	7.0	4.2	6.2
Bakool	709	93	802	1.1	0.3	0.9
Gedo	119	37	156	0.2	0.1	0.2
Jubbada Hoose	3,259	662	3,921	5.1	2.5	4.3
Total	63,514	26,705	90,219	100	100	100

ANNEXES A- Coverage of districts

Phase	Districts
Phase One	Banadir
Phase Two	Kismaayo
	Baidoa
	Xudur
	Balad_Xawo
	Dhuusamareeb
	Beledwayne
	Cadaado
	Galkacayo
	Jowhar
	Barawe
Phase Three	Berbera
	Bosaso
	Burco
	Garowe
	Hargeisa



ANNEX B – QUESTIONNAIRE



Somali National
Bureau of Statistics
(SNBS)

National Establishment Census 2024

This reduced paper version of the questionnaire is designed to leave behind, when during the visit nobody is able or willing to respond or when more time is needed to fill the questionnaire. Don't use this questionnaire for micro establishment, always fill digital questionnaire directly for those.

MAKE NOTE _____ to remember establishment, like Phone Num.)

Address			
SECTION 1a: IDENTIFICATION AND CONTACT INFORMATION OF THE ESTABLISHMENT (Branch or HQ)			
Is this establishment part of an enterprise?		1. No, it is an independent enterprise – 2. Yes, it is a branch of a <u>Somali</u> enterprise – 3. Yes, it is a branch of a <u>foreign</u> enterprise – 4. Yes, it is the Headquarters or main establishment of an enterprise.	
Name of the Establishment?			
Tel N° 1		Email	
Tel N° 2		Website	
What is the legal status of the establishment?		0. Informal or no legal status – 1. Sole Proprietorship – 2. Partnership – 3. Unlimited Private Company – 4. Limited Liability Private Company – 5. Private Limited Corporation – 6. Public Limited – 7. Foreign Company – 8. Cooperative – 9. NGO – 10. Other or unknown	
What financial records does the establishment maintain?		1. No financial records – 2. Informal financial records on paper – 3. Informal financial records on computer (Excel/Word) – 4. Formal (complete) set of financial records and accounts – 5. Don't know	
How would you prefer to be surveyed in the future by		1. Online: Internet questionnaire via email Link – . Telephonically – 3. In person visit to the premises	

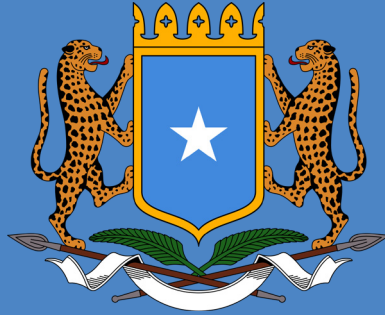
Answer block 1b only if the establishment is part of an enterprise (with multiple locations (branches) in the country)

SECTION 1b: IDENTIFICATION AND CONTACT INFORMATION OF THE HQ (only fill when visiting a branch of the enterprise)			
Enterprise name?			
Tel N° 1		Email	
Tel N° 2		Website	
At how many locations does the enterprise operate in the country?		How many locations have its own legal status (registration ID)??	
State		Town / District	
Region		Block	
Address			



Somalia Integrated Business Establishment Census
(SIBEC 2024)

4x4
OFF ROAD





Federal Republic of Somalia
SOMALIA NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS


Somalia Integrated Business Establishment Census
(SIBEC 2024)

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