

# MIGRATION DATA PRODUCTION IN SOMALIA

Assessment and Mapping of the  
Migration Data Production Capacities  
of the Government of Somalia



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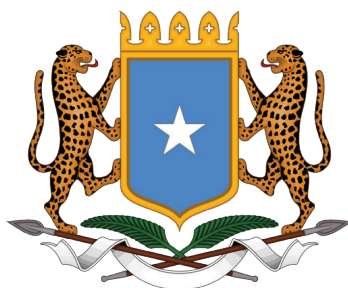
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# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>Abstract</b>	1
<b>Methodology</b>	1
<b>Acknowledgements</b>	1
<b>Acronyms and Abbreviations</b>	2
<b>Assessment and Mapping of the Migration Data Production Capacities of the Government of Somalia</b>	4
Purpose of the assessment and key findings	4
Priority policy areas for Somalia	7
Governance arrangements and the role of the national bureau of statistics	7
Migration data mapping and gap assessment	10
Prioritizing action areas	23
Recommended next steps: Strategic opportunities for action	28
<b>Annex: Toolkit Assessment Table of Migration Data</b>	30
<b>Annex: PESS 2014</b>	46
<b>Annex: Integrated Household Budget Survey 2021</b>	47
<b>Annex: Social and Demographic Household Survey 2020</b>	52
<b>Annex: Labour Force Survey 2019</b>	54
<b>Annex: 2017 High Frequency Survey, Wave 2</b>	57
<b>Annex: MIDAS Fields</b>	67
<b>References</b>	69

## ABSTRACT

This report is based on an assessment and mapping exercise, which was informed primarily through key informant interviews conducted during and after a mission to Mogadishu, Somalia in March of 2022. The assessment employed the *Toolkit to assess national migration data capacity*, an assessment questionnaire which was developed by the United Nations Statistics Division in 2018 to assess national capacity of producing reliable, timely, and comparable statistics on international migration and to identify areas where capacity building is needed. This report includes key recommendations and priority action areas, including the establishment of a migration data technical working group and the production of a thematic report on migration using existing survey data.

## METHODOLOGY

This paper is based primarily on key informant interviews conducted with international organizations engaged in Somalia and government ministries, departments, and agencies. Background information is provided by the complementary desk review report.

*Produced for IOM and The Somalia National Bureau of Statistics by Dr. Rachel Beach*

*Final version endorsed on 30 May 2023*

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# ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AU African Union

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API Application programming interface

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BRA Banadir Regional Administration

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CRVS Civil Registration and Vital Statistics

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EU European Union

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FGS Federal Government of Somalia

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GCM Global Compact for Safe, Orderly, and Regular Migration

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GDP Gross domestic product

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HH Household

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ICA Immigration and Citizenship Agency

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IND Immigration & Naturalization Directorate

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ICT Information and communications technology

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IGAD Intergovernmental Authority on Development

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IDMC Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre

---

IDP Internally displaced person

---

ILO International Labour Organization

---

IOM International Organization for Migration

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KII Key informant interview

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LFS Labour force surveys

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LMIS Labour Migration Information System

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MDAs Ministries, departments, and agencies

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MIDAS	Migration Data Analysis System
MoHADM	Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management
Mol	Ministry of Interior
MoIFAR	Ministry of Interior, Federalism Affairs and Reconciliation
MoLSA	Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs
MoPIED	Ministry of Planning, Investment and Economic Development
MRCIS	Migration Response Centre Information System
NCM	National Coordination Mechanism
NCRI	National Commission for Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons
NGO	Non-governmental organization
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OSE	Office of the Special Envoy on Migrants' and Children's Rights at the Office of the Prime Minister
OSH	Occupational Safety and Health (department)
REC	Regional Economic Community
SNBS	Somalia National Bureau of Statistics
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
ToR	Terms of reference
TWG	Technical working group
UN	United Nations
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
WB	World Bank

# ASSESSMENT AND MAPPING OF THE MIGRATION DATA PRODUCTION CAPACITIES OF THE GOVERNMENT OF SOMALIA

## PURPOSE OF THE ASSESSMENT AND KEY FINDINGS

The purpose of this assessment is to identify existing sources of migration-relevant data produced by government ministries, agencies, and departments (MDAs) in Somalia. In the past decade, much of the relevant indicators and statistics that exist are produced and disseminated by international organizations, including the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). However, in the interest of setting Somalia upon a sustainable path towards the management and good governance of migration, government-owned and produced migration data will be essential. The first objective of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM) – to which Somalia is a signee – centres on the need to collect and utilize accurate and disaggregated data as a basis for evidence-based policies. In keeping with this objective, in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), SDG 17.18 calls for the disaggregation of data, including by migratory status. In general, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development highlights the importance of quality and timely disaggregated data to guide decision-making and help measure progress, especially in regions such as Africa, where migration data capacities are often limited. Somalia ranks among the lowest in the continent in terms of reliable migration statistical indicators. In fact, there are very few migration-related statistics available from the Somalia National Bureau of Statistics (SNBS). Those indicators are generated from national surveys and some administrative sources such as the Immigration and Citizenship Agency (ICA).

Migration is a critically important national issue with political, economic, and social repercussions, which require well-informed, timely information and knowledge to ensure that the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) is able to plan and prepare

resources to adequately respond to pressing issues related to the plights of forced returnees, vulnerable immigrants, refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs) and displacement-affected communities, and to effectively draw upon the resources of its diaspora and labour migrant force to work together in the interest of offering durable solutions, political stability, and contribute to Somalia's economic development. As a consequence, there is a clear and pressing need to develop the institutional, technical, legal, and operational arrangements necessary to lay the groundwork for government-owned and produced migration data to support evidence-based policy making and operational action.

## Methodology

This assessment was carried out between January and March of 2022, primarily informed through a mission by the consultant to Somalia in late February. The methodology centred on an initial kick-off event with many invited stakeholders and presentations made by SNBS and the consultant contracted by IOM, and with initial data mapping and discussions informing the assessment, followed by a series of key informant interviews, which were carried out with the following institutions:<sup>1</sup>

- Somali National Bureau of Statistics (SNBS)
- International Organization for Migration (IOM) Somalia
- IOM Regional Data Hub in Nairobi
- Ministry of Planning, Investment and Economic Development (MoPIED)
- Immigration and Citizenship Agency
- Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MoLSA)
- Ministry of Public Works and Reconstruction

<sup>1</sup> Attempts were also made to organize meetings with National Commission for Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons (NCRI), which have been unsuccessful to date.



- Office of the Special Envoy on Migration and Children's Rights (OSE, based at the Prime Minister's office)
- Ministry of Interior, Federalism Affairs and Reconciliation (MoIFAR)
- Central Bank of Somalia
- Migration Response Centre (Mogadishu)
- Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management (MOHADAM)
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (MoFA)
- Joint IDP Profiling Service

The assessment employed the *Toolkit to assess national migration data capacity*, an assessment questionnaire developed by the United Nations Statistics Division in 2018 to assess national capacity to produce reliable, timely, and comparable statistics on international migration and to identify areas where capacity building is needed.

### Opportunities for immediate action

A number of clear opportunities were identified in the course of the assessment, for which the FGS SNBS and relevant stakeholders can take immediate action to enhance migration data production in Somalia.

#### Establishment of a National Coordination Mechanism (NCM) and Technical Working Group (TWG) on Migration Data

First and foremost, in order to take advantage of the opportunities outlined below, **the establishment of a TWG on migration data will be essential to create an enabling environment and a basis for close coordination among stakeholders to facilitate movement and action on each front.**

The buy-in and political participation of senior officials from MDAs will be critical to ensure that a migration data TWG can effectively launch initiatives to harmonize migration data. Furthermore, an NCM could provide the institutional framework to support and guide the activities of a migration data TWG. As the establishment of an NCM has not yet taken place, it is recommended that key FSG actors move forward independently with the establishment of a

TWG and relate to the NCM as a supporting body once such a structure is operational.

Additional identified action areas are listed in brief here and discussed further in the [prioritizing action areas](#) and [recommended next steps](#) sections of this report.

#### Develop clear terms of reference (ToRs) for the Migration Data Unit at SNBS

While a migration data unit (MDU) has been set up within SNBS, the MDU lacks an operational mandate and ToRs for its personnel. These should be drafted immediately on the basis of this report and related stakeholder consultations.

#### Conducting a headcount of IDPs

An IDP count exercise will be important to establish a national estimate figure for IDPs in the country. SNBS should lead the process with the support of relevant stakeholders who are directly or indirectly engaged in monitoring and supporting IDPs. The primary objective of this exercise would be to identify the number and location of IDPs and gather any other basic socioeconomic information.

#### Address migration data gaps by conducting migration-centred surveys

Another priority for SNBS should be to fill the data gaps on migration with the support of international partners, e.g., by conducting a Labour Force and Migration Survey, which could provide fairly comprehensive data on internal migration and international migration with particular attention to return migrants, labour migrants, emigrants, refugees, and IDPs.

#### Elaborating a migration report for Somalia with data from recent surveys produced by SNBS and MoPIED

Several recent surveys, including ones that were being administered at the time of this assessment, include a number of migration indicators and information, which could be analysed to inform an updated thematic report on migration in Somalia.

### Building sophisticated standard reports into the data analysis system (MIDAS)

The data collected by the Immigration & Naturalization Directorate (IND) in MIDAS, which have been developed and provided to the FGS by IOM, is evidently fairly comprehensive for all airport, land, and sea borders. However, the standard report formats available to IND in MIDAS are fairly simple and do not take advantage of the rich data available in the database. More sophisticated, advanced report templates could generate fairly reliable estimates on the migratory status of many travellers. This is an opportunity for the IOM Regional Data Hub's technical units to offer more value-added in the use of the MIDAS system to the FGS and other countries in the region.

### Integrating migration-data-relevant elements in legislation currently under review in Somalia

There is an extensive number of legal policies, acts, and frameworks being drafted by a number of MDAs in Somalia, often with expertise and guidance provided by development partners. Many of these, such as a data protection act reportedly being drafted by the Ministry of Communication and Technology, present an opportunity to lay the groundwork and enhance the legal framework and data safeguarding for the production of migration-relevant statistics and data in Somalia.

### SNBS support to ministries, such as MoHADM, on basic templates and databases for managing migration-relevant records

In the course of our joint-assessment and discussions with MoHADM, the ministry expressed its desire for support from SNBS on developing standardized forms, templates, and a basic database or excel file for the harmonized collation and management of records and data, which they collect from many sources on the locations, sizes, and needs of IDP camps and communities. SNBS expressed a clear willingness and readiness to provide support and guidance on these fronts to MoHADM in the immediate term.

### Establishing commonly agreed upon definitions and estimation methodologies for key indicators

Collective action among stakeholders could immediately set out to establish clear definitions for some of the most important concepts and terms related to migration in Somalia, such as what constitutes an “internally displaced person” (and perhaps a more specific definition and criteria for a *vulnerable IDP*) as well as a clearly agreed upon use and definition of the term “diaspora”. (It became evident from key informant interviews (KIIs) and consultations with government stakeholders that there was real confusion in the use and understanding of relevant terms. For example, MDAs were found to be employing the term “diaspora” to refer to returned Somali emigrants who now live and work in Somalia. The acronym “IDPs” was used to refer to the camps themselves where internally displaced persons often reside. Moreover, and most critically important, the understanding and operational or statistical definitions of an IDP itself seemed to raise a number of questions in many conversations.) In the context of Somalia, many individuals and households have been repeatedly displaced by political crises and natural disasters. Many of these, due to sustained insecurity around land tenure issues in places of origin and destination, or due to continued political insecurity, remain displaced for many years and even decades. A question often then arises in Somalia in regard to whom should (continue to) be considered and counted among the country's IDPs, and whether a secondary category for “vulnerable IDPs” will be essential to identify IDPs in need of immediate support.

### SNBS ownership over “good enough” migration estimates when best practice methods are not feasible in light of insecurity and political instability in Somalia, and adoption of a phased approach to improving methodologies as resources and the context allow

For some statistics, it is recommended for the FGS to adopt “good-enough”, feasible approaches to generate estimates of migrant populations in the immediate term, in the absence of more reliable best practice methods, in their efforts to produce migration data. As resources and the context allow,

methods can be continually improved upon to ensure consistency across data collection sources and eventually employ good practice methods such as probability proportional to size sampling methods. However, in light of the current situation featuring extensive political insecurity, a territory facing frequent natural disasters, and a government facing significant shortfalls in fiscal and technical resources to support pressing demands on many fronts, it is often simply not feasible or practical to employ best practice methods for the collection of data and production of migration statistics.

### PRIORITY POLICY AREAS FOR SOMALIA

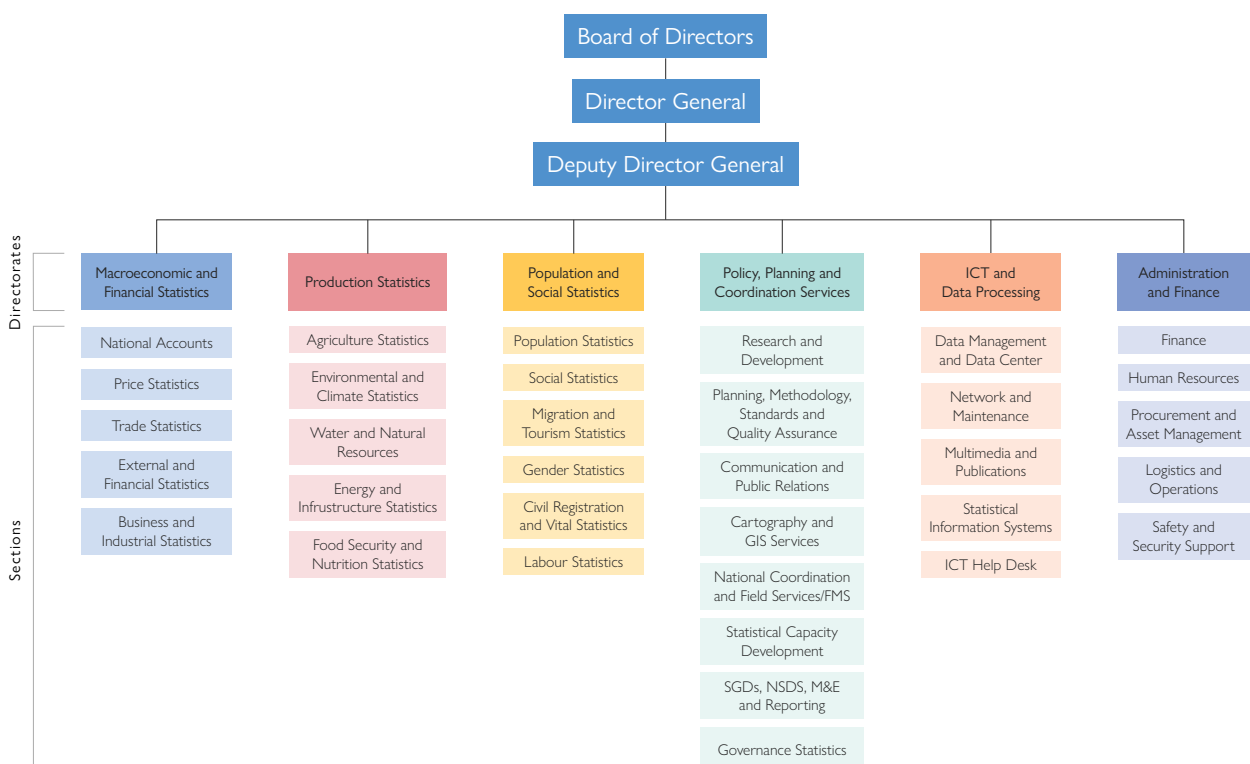
In Somalia, the highest priority areas for migration policy formulation include official statistics on international migrants and emigration and disaggregated labour migration statistics. Also of high importance is the development of an evidence base regarding vulnerable migrants coming to Somalia and official statistics and data on diaspora communities, remittances, IDPs, returnees, refugees, and irregular

migration, as well as knowledge generation on the push and pull factors for internal urban migration. Somali government agencies are also concerned with the security and economic risk factors associated with vulnerable immigrants and vulnerable Somali returnees. Less important were general data about the integration of non-vulnerable immigrants into the Somali society and economy and general (non-vulnerable) internal migration patterns.

### GOVERNANCE ARRANGEMENTS AND THE ROLE OF THE NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS

No independent agency for the production of statistics existed in Somalia until very recently. A Directorate of National Statistics was established in 2014, housed within MoPIED. However, with the passage of the Somali Statistical Act in February of 2020, the SNBS was established. The organizational structure is depicted in Figure 1 below. The new SNBS now has a clear mandate and legal basis for the production of government statistics.

Figure 1. Organizational structure of the Somalia National Bureau of Statistics



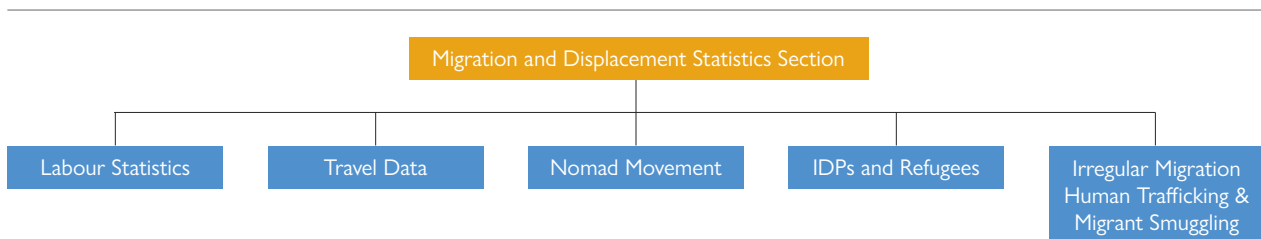
The new agency is situated in a large, newly renovated building and shares a compound with the MoPIED and MoFA. However, most staff have not yet been recruited as key institutional arrangements are still being structured, including the planning for internal database and file management systems and TORs for many positions and units.

### SNBS migration data unit

The Migration and Displacement Statistics Section (MDU) has been established, although this is true more in a physical sense than in an operational one. Offices have been designated and materials (e.g., computers) have been provided by IOM. Five sub-divisions are

envisioned, namely: 1) Labour Statistics, 2) Travel Data, 3) Nomad Movements, 4) IDPs and Refugees, and 5) Irregular Migration, Human Trafficking, and Migrant Smuggling. A few staff have been temporarily assigned to support this unit *ad interim* until a formal recruitment process is underway and permanent staff are assigned. These staff also support other divisions and units, and as such, work on a number of operational assignments simultaneously. However, the MDU lacks an operational mandate and ToRs for its personnel. These ToRs are intended to be informed by the results of this assessment, which was established as a Migration Data and Statistics Management Assessment for SNBS.

Figure 2. SNBS Migration Data Unit



### Governance arrangements and relevant national strategies

Improving the migration evidence base in Somalia will require significant reliance on administrative data sharing, harmonization, and collation to update statistics and indicators on a frequent basis. Migration data sharing will necessitate protocols and agreements to be set up between SNBS and relevant stakeholders. Appropriate migration data sharing will need data safeguarding and data protections protocols to be put in place. These do not exist at present. Data safeguarding and data protections protocols are particularly important in relation to sharing and working with the administrative records of migrants and migration-relevant data. If the FGS and SNBS are keen to enhance the production of migration data in Somalia, it will be important to lay the groundwork with appropriate safeguarding measures and data use policies to ensure that sensitive data are accessible and used for evidence generation purposes only.

While there is no appropriate data *safeguarding* protocol, there is a precedent for a data *sharing* agreement between SNBS and data stakeholders. A memorandum of understanding (MOU) on economic statistics has been established between SNBS and the Central Bank of Somalia (CBS)<sup>2</sup> and could well serve as a model for an MOU on migration data for the FGS. An MOU on the *Establishment of Collaboration, Cooperation, and Harmonization of Official Statistical Activities* exists between SNBS and CBS. Data related to this agreement are also reportedly shared with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank. The agreement centres on the shared interest between SNBS and CBS on improving the production of economic statistics for Somalia, including the overall coordination of statistical activities, and includes elements on information and communications technology (ICT) and statistical infrastructure development, and an agreement to share statistical information periodically. The agreement outlines the scope of cooperation, including specifying “statistics obligations” for the CBS (e.g., balance of payments, monetary statistics, interest rates, etc.) and the

2 Our KIIs suggested that this MOU included other institutions such as the Ministry of Finance, etc. KII, Central Bank, February 23, 2022.

working principles, including cooperation intended to foster efforts to develop and/or strengthen three key areas: (i) Exchange of statistical information through high level contacts, sector coordination meetings, ad hoc consultations; (ii) Harmonization of statistical definitions, concepts, and methodologies and enhancing data comparability; and (iii) Sharing of knowledge and experience in the areas of official statistics, essential for supporting shared strategic priorities.

This structure could be mirrored for an MOU on migration data, with stakeholders' obligations outlined for the collection and sharing of specific types of migration data and records. Data safeguarding measures and restricted use and data management protocols would need to be built into the agreement. In addition, SNBS does not currently have standard data templates or data sharing platforms that could facilitate data sharing. The establishment of a technical working group on migration data will be essential to facilitate the development of these tools, including an MOU, data sharing protocols, and templates.

In relation to this MOU on economic statistics, an economic committee exists to facilitate the implementation of the MOU. This committee could also serve as a model for a technical working group or committee on migration data to facilitate data sharing arrangements.

In addition, Somalia has developed the National Durable Solutions Strategy, in line with the National Development Plan. The strategy serves as an operational roadmap, setting out a collective vision, strategic objectives, and principles to guide the implementation of durable solutions programming and policies in Somalia and is expected to pave the way for the progressive realization of an enabling environment in which displacement-affected communities, including IDPs, refugees, asylum seekers, refugee returnees, and vulnerable host communities can gradually access durable solutions in an equitable and non-discriminatory manner. The strategy is intended to guarantee fiscal and political space for the durable solutions agenda, develop a clear and realistic vision for durable solutions, guide implementation, and link durable solutions with other policy actions to achieve comprehensive outcomes.<sup>3</sup>

### Governance arrangements and migration-relevant policies currently under development

A number of migration-relevant coordination entities and policies are currently under consideration, including the establishment of an NCM and related National Migration Policy Framework. An NCM could provide the institutional architecture to endorse and provide strategic guidance to the activities of a migration data TWG. The importance of buy-in and political participation of senior representatives of MDAs is critical to ensure that TWGs can effectively launch initiatives to harmonize migration data (Nistri and Najma, 2021). Most often, it is the lack of understanding of the TWGs' mandate and the processes of sharing statistical data that hampers the establishment of these bodies. The IOM Better Migration Management Unit is reportedly working closely with the Office of the Special Envoy on Migrants' and Children's Rights at the Office of the Prime Minister (referred to as the OSE) to flesh out a roadmap for such an NCM and NMPF. In addition, MolFAR has begun scoping and framing exercises related to such an NCM and national migration strategy. A number of working groups would likely be set up under an NCM, and any migration data TWG would naturally fit well into this institutional arrangement, and as such, preparations and planning for any migration data TWG should be well-coordinated and informed by the broader processes related to a national migration strategy and NCM. Moreover, through the likely participation of senior and technical officials across both the corresponding platforms of an NCM and migration data TWG, continuous coordination between migration policy formulation and evidence generation to support it would be possible through a structured approach that promotes information sharing across all levels. In addition to the preparations for an NCM, a number of task forces related to migration exist in Somalia, including the High-Level Task Force on Migration Management, the Technical Task Force on Human Trafficking and Smuggling, and the Technical Task Force on Return and Readmission. These task forces would likely serve as part of the "demand side" of the equation for migration data production.

3 Input from the Ministry of Planning, Investment and Economic Development (MoPIED) following the validation workshop held in Nairobi in September, 2022.

## MIGRATION DATA MAPPING AND GAP ASSESSMENT

The most complete migration data produced by the FGS pertains to border control and regular migration, while the most obvious gaps include the Somali diaspora and migrant labour. Surprisingly, for the most relevant indicators, Somalia produces a fairly significant amount of relevant, useful data. However, much of these data are produced for administrative purposes. As a consequence, much of the available data are fragmented to varying degrees, with some data also maintained in handwritten ledgers (i.e., not digitized), existing in freestanding databases, or lacking harmonized definitions of indicators. The lack of accessibility of aggregated and micro data (e.g., due to the lack of an MOU or protocol for data sharing or the lack of a process to aggregate data within an MDA that can then be shared with SNBS and other relevant stakeholders) presents challenges to data harmonization and collation for statistical purposes.

### Existing migration statistics for Somalia

A few migration-relevant statistics exist for Somalia. Below are the few migration-relevant indicators and statistics, which are produced by SNBS at present. These figures can be found in the *2020 Facts & Figures Report*.

- Nomadic population:<sup>4</sup> 3,186,965
- IDP population: 1,106,751
- Remittances (inward, 2020): 3,445.17
- International passenger movements, (2020): 124,288
- Movements by passengers in and out of international flights (2020): 36,733 (foreign) and 23,910 (Somali)
- Employed population by area of residence (urban and rural) (2019): 5,921,180 (urban) and 1,337,284 (rural)

### Census-relevant data

The one and only officially validated census for Somalia was produced in 1975. The results and findings from the second census, conducted in 1986/1987, were not validated and officially published. In 2013, a large-scale household sample survey was conducted to estimate the Somali population with support from the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). The *Population Estimation Survey*, referred to as “PESS” and published in 2014, was the first one conducted in three decades and is recognized as the official basis for current population estimates.

### PESS 2014

Albeit nine years out of date now, the *PESS 2014* represents the most comprehensive data produced on migration in the past decade. Relevant indicators from the 2014 population estimate are listed in summary below:

- The percentage of the population, which includes “moved from a different place”
- Reasons for moving, including insecurity, drought, floods, livelihood, lack of access to services, or other, which is specified
- Number of years in current place of residence (if less than one year, months not specified)
- Name of [district] lived in before
- Type of previous residence, including rural, urban, IDP settlement, or nomadic
- Plans regarding the place of residence for the coming year
- Nomadic populations only: questions on where the family stays during rainy seasons and the number of months the household remains in this formerly designated location
- In relation to diaspora: number of previous members of the household currently in the diaspora and the number who left after December 2012
- In relation to immigrants, the number who came to Somalia prior to December 2012 and the country of origin
- For Somaliland only: the name of registered voters

4 For the nomadic and IDP populations, a year is not referenced, but the overall population estimate figure references 2014. As a consequence, these figures may be historical data.

As is evident above, *PESS 2014* included a number of migration-relevant indicators.<sup>5</sup> However, only minimal migration-relevant indicators and statistics were analysed and included in the *PESS 2014*. In 2016, UNFPA produced a series of thematic reports drawing on *PESS 2014*, including volume 6, *Mobility of the Somali People*. To date, this report remains one of the most recent and most comprehensive statistical reports on migration for the country of Somalia, encompassing all 18 of the pre-war regions of the country.

Migration-relevant questions included in *PESS 2014* include data collected on IDPs, nomadic populations, rural and urban residency, plans related to place of residence, motivations for movements, diaspora, and immigration to Somalia. Drawing on these data, the 2016 UNFPA mobility report includes sections on immigration, emigration, internal migration, and movements of nomadic populations (UNFPA, 2016).

### 2024 Census

The Government of Somalia is planning to conduct a census by the end of 2024 with support from UNFPA, the United States, and others. If SNBS is able to support the roll-out of this census despite political insecurity and instability, it will provide an excellent opportunity to provide a new baseline for key migration indicators, which could then be updated with subsequent surveys and administrative data sources.

Recommendations on minimum migration-relevant data points for inclusion in the census according to international practice include the following:

- Country of birth (United Nations Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, *referred to as UN P&R Core*)
- Citizenship (UN P&R Core)
- Year or period of arrival (UN P&R Core)

- Country of birth of parents (Global Compact for Migration, *referred to as GCM*)
- Country of residence 5 years prior to the census (GCM)
- Reason for migrating (GCM)

Additional data points should be prioritized on the basis of migration priorities most relevant for the Government of Somalia. More extensive discussions on government migration priorities, which should inform migration data needs, are discussed in the [Priority Policy Areas section](#).

In addition, analysis of the framing of the 2014 PESS migration-relevant questions could offer insights on framing relevant questions in the census to ensure some level of comparability between the 2013 population estimates and the new census data.

### Survey data

More recently, a number of other surveys have been conducted by SNBS (or its predecessor, the Directorate of National Statistics, DNS) which include migration-relevant questions and modules. These include the following: the Integrated Household Budget Survey (IHBS; at the time of writing in March 2022, the survey was in the process of being administered); the Somali Health and Demographic Survey (SHDS) of 2020; the Labour Force Survey (LFS) of 2019; and the High Frequency Survey, Wave 2 of 2017 (HFS). The IHBS will produce fairly extensive data on internal displacement and the socioeconomic well-being of IDPs and offer comparison with non-displaced households. The SHDS includes a module on irregular migration. The LFS provides limited information regarding countries of birth, origin, and citizenship for immigrants; residency status for inhabitants; as well as some data on the diaspora and remittances, and disaggregated data on labour force participation and economic data for all relevant migratory types identified. The HFS survey also includes data points on country of birth and origin (prior to displacement) and extensive data

5 Key considerations related to the *PESS 2014* sampling methodologies and definitions: Settlements and camps (of IDPs) were the sampling frame employed in the *PESS 2014* for IDPs, with figures for the number of households residing in each camp provided to UNFPA by UNHCR, including a sampling of 28 camps out of 107. This methodology excludes any assessment of IDPs that remain vulnerable but reside in locations outside of IDP settlements and camps. "Usual residence" is defined for the *PESS 2014* survey purposes as "the place at which the person lives at the time of the survey, has been there for some time or intends to stay there for some time" (UNFPA, 2013). Individuals were identified as "usual residents" in a foreign country if he or she had lived there continuously for at least most of the last 12 months preceding the PESS survey.

on IDPs and displacement. It also assesses whether inhabitants possess identification documents.

While the surveys are not directly comparable, given the frequency (roughly every two years for the past six years), each survey can serve as a roughly approximate update on some migration-relevant data points. For instance, while the IHBS will not identify countries of origin, birth, or citizenship, it will identify immigrant or IDP status and, as such, allow for updated estimates on the geographical distribution of immigrants and IDPs vis-à-vis the 2019 and 2017 figures generated by the earlier surveys. Each of the three surveys includes fairly extensive data on IDPs, which is a critically important migration data category for the country. However, closer examination of the sampling methodologies will need to be undertaken to determine whether IDP camps and settlements were systematically included the sampling frame of each survey and whether probability sampling methods were employed to determine the extent to which each survey can provide a reliable estimates of migration-relevant data points and geographical distribution. Finally, each of these surveys, to the extent that semi-comparable data points exist, can offer an update on the 2013 population estimates (including on IDPs, immigrants, emigrants, and internal migrants) of the PECS. A fairly detailed overview of relevant data points from the three surveys are outlined below.

### Integrated household budget survey of 2021

At the time of the assessment, preparations for an IHBS were in the final stages of preparation for administration by SNBS. The survey questionnaire is extensive and, given the lengthy time for completion during the initial piloting (five hours), a migration module was removed from the final questionnaire. Regardless, this survey includes a fair number of migration-relevant questions and will serve as the most up-to-date, comprehensive statistical data produced in Somalia at present.

Relevant questions include the following (in Sections 1, 9, and 10; details included in the [Annex](#)):

- Somali citizenship (yes/no)
- Another citizenship (yes/no)
- In which region were you born? (Code 88 if born outside Somalia)
- For how many years have you lived in this present district?
- In which district did you move when you most recently moved to the district? (If outside Somalia, code 88)
- What is the main reason you moved here? (Responses include: work related; school/studies; marriage; divorce; follow/join family; escape insecurity (household level: domestic violence); other family reasons; returned from work/education/resettlement elsewhere; escape insecurity in country/displacement; better services; eviction; other land-related problem; drought, flood or other weather-related reason; illness, injury; disability; rent more affordable; or other (specify)).
- Do you have a passport?
- Do you have any government issued document showing proof of identity, such as a birth certificate, an identity card, or a driver's license? (Or other, specify)
- What is the type of housing for the household? (Responses include "tent" and "improvised home")
- Does your household own, rent, or stay for free in the dwelling that your household currently occupies? (Responses include own; rent; stay for free, authorized; stay for free, not authorized)
- What is the ID code of the owner of the dwelling? (Code 88 if not a household member, or indicate tent)
  - Has this household received any remittances of money from anyone living outside the household, within Somalia, or abroad in the last 12 months? A list of subsequent questions is included for every remitter, such as:
    - › Did x live in Somalia or abroad at the time the remittance was sent? (Choices include only "Somalia or Abroad")
    - › In which district does x live? (If abroad, then specify with country codes)
    - › In what year did x migrate?



- Has this household sent any individual remittances abroad in the past 12 months? (A few related questions also apply to this question)
- Recent shocks to family (Responses include: drought or severe water shortage; floods; crop disease or crop pests; livestock died; livestock were stolen; household business failure (non-agricultural); loss of salaried employment or non-payment of salary; end of regular assistance, aid or remittances from outside household; large fall in sale prices for crops; large rise in price for food; large increase in agricultural input prices; chronic/severe illness or accident of household member; birth in the household; death of household head; death of working member of household; death of other family member; break-up of the household/divorce; jailed/arrested; evicted; fire/storm; robbery/burglary/assault/sexual assault/carjacking; dwelling damaged/destroyed; conflict; or other – specify). Designation for each one that applies included.
- Ranking of the severity of shocks
- Designation of whether shocks were accompanied by the loss of income and/or assets.
- Designation of whom the shock affected (responses: household only; some other households as well; most households in the community; or all households in the community)
- Date shock started
- Household response to the shock (an extensive list of response options includes two migration-relevant indicators: sent children to live with relatives; went elsewhere for more than month)

The sampling method for the IHBS employs a sampling frame, which was updated in 2019, and includes urban, rural, and nomadic strata (IDPs are incorporated into either the rural or urban strata, depending on their locality). The survey will be based on an “optimal sample size of 7,128 households, which is representative at regional levels (for the 18 regions)”.<sup>6</sup>

While the lack of an opportunity to specify citizenship and region where born, if other than Somali, as well as for the region of origin if recently moved

to the current place of residence, all represent a lost opportunity in knowledge production regarding immigrants living in Somalia, the IHBS will generate useful data, particularly in relation to IDPs (e.g., on types of shocks and their economic impact, land tenure security, current dwelling type), statelessness (i.e. identifying those who do not possess identification documents), and remittances. For every respondent who is identified in the course of the survey as relevant to one of the migration-relevant categories (i.e., immigrant, IDP, internal migrant), the IHBS produces substantial disaggregated information on a wide variety of socioeconomic dimensions. As a consequence, the IHBS will contribute highly useful and detailed information about a number of migrant types in Somalia, which could serve as the basis of a new thematic migration report for Somalia.

### Somali health and demographic survey of 2020

The SHDS includes one relevant survey section, which captures information not covered in any other survey to date, namely, irregular migration. The relevant questions are listed below (and the questionnaire section is included in the [Annex](#)):

- Now, I would like to discuss illegal immigration among the youth in your community and its impact. Have you ever tried to migrate to another country using illegal means?
- Did you reach your desired destination?
- What means of transportation did you use to reach your destination during your last such attempt? (Responses include: 1) on foot, 2) land, 3) air, 4) maritime transport)
- Did you experience any violence on your way?
- What kind of violence did you experience? (Responses include physical violence, sexual violence, captivity, ransom demand, robbery, verbal abuse, and water storms/waves)
- What motivated you to take the decision to migrate? (Responses include unemployment; low pay/income/search for better opportunities; poor quality of education; insecurity; poverty; hopelessness; loneliness; inequality/social

6 396 households will be interviewed in each region, 33 enumeration areas will be covered in each strata, and 12 households will be interviewed in each enumeration area.

exclusion; peer influence; and social media interactions/posts)

- Do you know any of your peers who lost their lives due to illegal migration?
- What can be done to address the problem of illegal migration/tahrib? (Responses include job creation; better paying jobs; business opportunities; grants and credit facilities; awareness creation; state reconstruction; law enforcement; and other – specify)

This section of the survey was only administered to women who had never been married. As such, it only partially captured the phenomenon and only a female perspective, while young males are more likely to migrate according to the PESS 2014. While the responses to these questions do not appear to have been included in the report for this survey, the availability of these data offers very useful information that could be exploited and analysed in a thematic migration report. In addition, the SHDS includes a section on nomadic populations.

The survey used a probability proportional to size sampling design, with a total of 15,826 households successfully interviewed. Design weights and sampling (survey) weights were computed for every household and ever-married women and never-married women.

### Labour force survey of 2019

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) of 2019 represents the most recent survey completed in Somalia, which includes limited migration-relevant data (as the IHBS had not yet been administered at the time of the assessment in early 2022 and the SHDS covers only some elements on irregular migration). The LFS includes a number of pertinent questions, which are listed below (details in the [Annex](#)):

- What is (NAME)'s country of birth? (Response options include Somalia, Ethiopia, Djibouti, other parts of Africa, Asia, Western countries, and other – specify)
- What is (NAME)'s country of citizenship? (Responses include Somalia, Ethiopia, Djibouti, other parts of Africa, Asia, Western countries, other – specify)

- What is (NAME)'s status of residence? (Domicile, displaced, refugee, returnee, or other – specify)
- Has (NAME) moved from one region, district, or country to another in the last 5 years? (Yes/no)
- Where was (NAME) living before (before the most recent move)?
- What was the main reason why (NAME) moved here? (Responses include job transfer/arranged job, looking for better agriculture land grazing land, business opportunity, looking for paid work, join spouse/marriage/family, attending school, natural disaster/insecurity, death related/illness related, and others – specify)
- Does your family receive remittance? (Responses are yes, no, if yes, since when – year)
- How often they receive the remittance? (Responses specify periodicity: monthly, quarterly, yearly, occasionally)
- Which country the remittance is sent from?
- Who remits the remittance in money? (Relationship to the household is specified)
- How much amount of remittance received as per periodicity indicated in K3? (Listed in USD, Euros, or UK Pounds)

Analysis of these survey data through a migration lens can offer some insightful analysis on immigrants, refugees, and internal migration, status of residency, diaspora, and remittances. For those who are identified as a migrant-relevant category, the LFS can offer a disaggregated analysis on labour force participation and the economic situation of migrant households. This survey provides more in-depth detail related to countries of birth, citizenship, and countries of origin compared to the IHBS, as a slightly disaggregated list of country or global region options are included. As a consequence, while less recent, these data could compliment the findings from the more recent IHBS in the production of a thematic migration report and knowledge production and analysis of migration in Somalia.

### High frequency survey, wave 2 of 2017

The World Bank has rolled out two “high frequency” surveys in recent years, which are intended to fill data gaps where traditional household surveys cannot be conducted in light of conflict and insecurity. The survey used adapted logistical arrangements, a sampling strategy using “micro-listing”, and a questionnaire designed to limit time on the ground based on a “rapid consumption methodology”. In the absence of a recent census, they built a probability-based population sampling frame employing geospatial techniques and high-resolution imagery to model the spatial population distribution and used similar methods to estimate poverty level indicators in inaccessible areas. Special sampling strategies were used to target nomadic populations. The second survey, which was conducted in 2017 and included IDP settlements and nomadic households, was administered to households distributed among rural and urban areas in the administrative region of Banadir, in the states of Jubaland and South West, and in rural and urban areas in the central, northeast, and northwest regions (World Bank, 2019).

The 2017 High Frequency Survey, Wave 2 included an extensive number of indicators related to migration and, in particular, in relation to IDPs. Some general areas are outlined here, and screenshots from particularly relevant sections of the questionnaire are included in the [Annex](#). The survey includes questions, for example, on the place of birth (unclear what the response choices are; it is a fill-in-the-blank, so perhaps not coded), whether the individual has any legal form of identification (refugee/IDP cards and residence permits are included in the response choices), and place of previous residence (including “outside Somalia”). In addition, there is an extensive series of questions related to displacement (Questions B5-B6; Module J, questions J2-J58), including clarification of the household’s last place of permanent residence before being forced to leave due to conflict, violence, human rights violations, or disaster. The set of questions includes the country or region of origin before displacement, main activity (occupation) at last permanent place of residence, and ability to resume the occupation when displacement ends, and if not, reasons (extensive choice list provided), among other questions.

Module C focuses on “leavers” and “separated members”, i.e., those who have been separated from the household due to conflict, violence, human rights violations or disaster and an extensive list of questions in relation to this individual, including their current location (including “outside Somalia” and a disaggregated list of responses related to the person residing in the same or a different district, region, or state, and whether the household has access to reunification services provided by UN agencies or NGOs (the government is not included as an option)).

For those who indicate displacement, a non-Somali place of birth, or migration-relevant legal forms of identification such as IDP or refugee, or a residence permit, extensive data can then be disaggregated about the household and relevant individuals in relation to their both their current and former (pre-displacement) employment status and economic opportunities, education, food security, dwelling, access to public goods and services, land tenure status, and many other dimensions.

In relation to remittances, the survey inquires as to whether the person sending remittances migrated out of the household to earn income. This question is posed separately on the basis of internal migration and external migration question sets, and further clarifications follow, including on the relationship of this household to the person living outside who sends the majority of remittances from abroad and the region where the majority of remittances come from.

In summary, this survey provides extensive data related to the current (at the time of the survey) and prior economic and social well-being and security of IDPs and offers an opportunity for in-depth analysis on IDPs in Somalia as of 2017.

### Lessons learned from the design of recent surveys including migration data points

Analyses of these existing surveys illuminate a number of “quick wins” in migration data production that could be achieved in the construction of subsequent surveys by SNBS and other government institutions.

Firstly, slight revisions in the country coding for basic demographic and household questions could offer extremely useful migration data without adding extensive time to the length of surveys or resources required to administer and analyse findings. For

example, in the Integrated Household Budget Survey of 2021 (which was in the final stages of questionnaire design and beta testing at the time of this assessment), there was a lost opportunity in the choice to not include a country code list for individuals who were born outside Somalia, but rather to code with one aggregated designation (i.e., code 88 if born outside Somalia). There was similar treatment for those who recently moved to the district in question, a second lost opportunity. Secondly, for those who have citizenship in another country, it appears that no follow-up questions were included to clarify the citizenship of the individual in question. A fairly simple revision, in including country codes, could have lent the SNBS ample information related to a number of indicators for immigration and emigration statistics.

Secondly, if SNBS worked to ensure that these country code lists are harmonized across all surveys (and the forthcoming survey), these could provide greater comparability of estimations to update migration statistics. Similar strategies could ensure comparability across surveys and census on other migration-relevant data points. In particular, a harmonization of definitions and an options list for the following questions would be useful: 1) reasons (or motivation) for moving / leaving / coming to Somalia, 2) the definition of IDPs, 3) sampling strategies for IDPs, and 4) a standardization of the definition of “usual residence” across all surveys.

### Summary of survey data

In summary, there are a fairly extensive range of recent survey data that include migration-relevant data points. A thematic report on migration was produced by the UNFPA in 2016, which analyses the data collected from the PESS survey in 2013. However, these data are now almost a decade outdated. Within more recent surveys, including the IHBS of 2022, SHDS of 2020, LFS of 2019, and HFS of 2017, data points exist on irregular migration, IDPs, statelessness, refugees, internal migration, residency status, diaspora, remittances, and disaggregated analysis of some of these categories in relation to broad spectrum of socioeconomic factors, labour force participation, and the pre- and post-displacement situation for households. An analysis aiming to integrate or compare these datasets could provide a very advanced understanding of the migration landscape in country.

## Administrative data

### Border control data

Border control data in Somalia appear to be very comprehensive at present, but access to the relevant data by SNBS and other MDAs that need to make use of such data is a considerable issue at present and appears to be somewhat one of political will more than of technical challenge. Border control data are managed and collected by the Immigration and Citizenship Agency, which is an independent agency under the new law of migration and citizenship.

The raw data are reportedly very comprehensive for all airports and border points. While data from border points are collected manually and take some time to enter into the system (the reliability and consistency in data entry is unclear), data from airports are understood to be entered directly into the MIDAS system, which collects data on many relevant indicators for travellers, including on nationalities/citizenship, country of residence, occupation, name, document number, document type, country of issue, date of expiry, date of birth, sex, travel date, transport, direction, address of stay, length of stay, specification of with or without visa, visa number, entry/exit, specification of with or without children, granted, border point, and purpose of travel (see the [Annex on MIDAS](#) for relevant fields and screenshots of the system). It is evident from the list of fields included in MIDAS that disaggregated analysis of this data could provide extensive data on migratory patterns and generate useful statistics for SNBS and the FGS. However, at present, only a very basic report on travellers by country of origin and destination are shared with SNBS. (The basic data shared with SNBS is included in reports produced by SNBS and is also shared with the Central Bank, Ministry of Finance, IOM and the Ministry of Security). The system can produce reports based on document number but does not offer the more sophisticated analysis necessary to derive migration status from such data, which appears to be possible at least in some instances (e.g. when a Somali citizen was reported to have left the country more than a year prior to the data of analysis with no reports of return, the conclusion could be drawn that this individual was now an emigrant who no longer resides in Somalia).

Despite these challenges, since 2019, the IND has been producing a Yearly Annual Book of Migration which appears to be increasing in detail and sophistication with every iteration. The 2021 iteration was being finalized at the time of the assessment. The original intention for this Yearly Annual Book of Migration report was dissemination among wider stakeholders but there has been some resistance at senior levels within the IND to share this report.

Part of the issue of data sharing potentially stems from the availability of reports in MIDAS, which is limited and does not offer reports organized by reasons for travel, document type, or other migration-relevant fields. This is a lost opportunity at present and implies that more detailed data sharing by IND requires sharing of sensitive raw data or additional work by IND in analysing and preparing raw data to produce such reports. A win-win could be gained by IOM working to develop much more detailed, migration-indicator specific reports in MIDAS. Offering these to the IND could potentially increase the opportunity for more detailed sharing of border data.

In addition, for several specific fields, there are standard options which IOM provides with the off-the-shelf versions of MIDAS, but which are customizable by border control authorities. The purpose of travel field includes the following options prior to customization: tourist, transit, holiday, medical, work, resident, visit, citizen, business, returning home, study, deportation, meeting, conference, sport, employment, transports, repatriation, and other. The non-customized document type field includes the following: ordinary passport (op), identification card, diplomatic passport, laissez-passer, refugee document, UN passport, emergency travel document, group passport, internal passport, pilot's card, return card, seamen book, service passport, special passport, travel document, and visa.

It would be useful to verify if there are clear criteria for designating "transit", "resident", or "repatriation" in the purpose for travel field, and other specific categories which are most important for migration-relevant statistics. This could also be an opportunity to

harmonize the categories included in these option lists throughout the region to ensure comparable data across the region.

A second issue pertaining to sharing the very detailed, extensive raw data from MIDAS and IND is likely related to data sensitivity and the lack of appropriate protocols and data safeguarding measures to ensure that data are only used for purposes in keeping with statistical collation (and potentially to inform government programming and public service delivery to migrant populations).

The exception to comprehensive border data is the quotidian, constant flow of persons across Somalia's porous eastern border, where ethnic Somalis live and move between Somali communities and markets situated in Ethiopia and Somalia. Understanding that these movements rarely imply "migration", less emphasis and concern is placed on tracking these movements by the FGS.

Of particular note is the data gap on cross-border movements of populations who live along territorial borders and engage in social networks as well as conflicts, which frequently cross these borders and sometimes displace populations. MoIFAR and MoFA have developed an ad hoc Conflict Early Warning Response Unit (CEWRU),<sup>7</sup> which works to engage cross-border communities and identify early warning signals for potential conflict in (between) border communities. This excellent initiative was initiated by civil society organizations and has now been taken up by the government and supported by the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD).<sup>8</sup> The early warning system centres on standardized procedures for data collection and analysis of forty-seven diverse variables that inform the mechanism's predictive model and allow for the timely transmission of early warning information to decision-makers and institutions to support appropriate and rapid responses where necessary.<sup>9</sup> (The software, referred to as the CEWARN reporter, has been designed with quality controls that maintain the reliability, credibility, and quality of field data, which are collected on a daily, weekly, monthly, or quarterly basis in the region. In its

7 It is unclear if this is the name of the Somalia unit working on this or if it is a node of CEWARN – i.e., Conflict Early Warning in the Horn.

8 KII, MoIFAR, February 24, 2022

9 See Goldsmith, P. 2020. Conflict Early Warning in the Horn: CEWARN's Journey. IGAD-CEWARN. <https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/conflict-early-warning-in-the-horn-CEWARN-s-journey.pdf>.

application in Somalia, it is unclear how much of the relevant data are collected for each variable and how often. Further inquiry with MoIFAR, MoFA and IGAD would be required to understand the details of this system's use in Somalia, but the system's effectiveness is predicated on a strong collaboration between governments and civil society. In general, the IGAD-supported system establishes local peace committees who are tasked with sourcing real-time early warning information and deploying response initiatives at the sub-national level. Field monitors are typically embedded within their communities while local peace committee representatives generally come from district and provincial government administrative tiers and security agencies, civil society, traditional, religious, women leaders, and other community leaders.)

### Population registers

Currently, the MoI<sup>10</sup> State Agencies register births, deaths, marriages and other key life events and issue certificates for these events. Some citizenship information may be recorded in some locations. However, these state agencies are highly fragmented in their approaches and there is no current system in place to collate and consolidate the records. In addition, MoIFAR has reported that the state of these records varies widely in terms of quality, consistency, forms of collection, degree of digitization, databases, and documents. Some states have reportedly contracted private agencies which manage and have created their own birth certificate forms. No data are disseminated from these records to our knowledge, nor shared with the SNBS or other government counterparts.

There is currently no national ID in Somalia. However, the FGS is working to roll out a national digital identity system with support from the World Bank.<sup>11</sup> The National Action Plan to End Statelessness in Somalia, 2021–2024 outlines the plan to establish a specialized authority which will administer this system and issue unique identification numbers based on biometric data and other pertinent personal details. All adult residents will be eligible for the ID and citizenship is not a requirement. Part of the motivation for this national identity is to overcome significant concerns

with statelessness of IDPs, refugees, asylum seekers, and migrants, which is a considerable issue in Somalia, where many inhabitants do not have proper documentation to establish or clarify their citizenship status. The system is intended to address a critical gap in the current civil registration system, which is highly fragmented and, again, lacking in a national identification system.

### Registers of foreigners

IND also maintains a second database referred to as the Foreign Registration System (FRS). According to their statistics, an estimated 8,478 foreigners migrated to Somalia (to live as residents) in 2020. This FRS registers foreigners coming through airports and border points and has established five internal nodes to the system which maintain and update records on foreigners' registration records within the territory of Somalia. In effect, this FRS serves to provide information not only on the status of foreigners, but also on the geographic location of migrants after entering the country, including records related to their current place of residence, residence permits, and visas. In addition, MIDAS registers their address upon arrival. Limited data from this database is shared with SNBS, the Central Bank, Ministry of Finance, IOM and Ministry of Security. On a case-by-case basis, with requests directly from Ministers, detailed information about specific foreigners is shared with some MDAs including the Ministry of Security. The data from the FRS appears to be fairly comprehensive for regular migrants who pass through normal channels and registered into the systems.

While only minimally relevant to migration, in addition to information collected by IND in the FRS, the Central Bank conducts an annual survey at the Mogadishu airport on travel expenditures. They are working to conduct this survey on a more frequent basis as well as conduct similar surveys at other airports. The survey is designed to develop estimates of travellers' spending coming into and out of Somalia and provide comparable data on spending by Somalis travelling abroad. The intention is to estimate the balance of payments between incoming travellers' spending and outgoing Somali travellers' spending

10 State-level agencies are referred to as MoI, not MoIFAR agencies.

11 FGS. *National Action Plan to End Statelessness in Somalia, 2021–2024*. Federal Republic of Somalia, Ministry of Interior, Federal Affairs and Reconciliation.

abroad (which is reportedly always in deficit). The survey is conducted over a period of two weeks and includes dependents, the number of travellers, the departure and arrival dates, length of stay, and how much is spent during their trip abroad or time in Somalia. This survey informs the Central Bank's aggregate Balance of Payments reports. They are currently working on cleaning data from the recent survey. It had not been shared with SNBS at the time of the assessment, but they intend to share the data with the IMF, WB, and SNBS.

### Registers of asylum seekers & refugees

The IND also collects data on refugees and asylum seekers based on documentation types recorded in the MIDAS system in close coordination with the UNHCR, IOM, and the NCRI. Data are reportedly cross-checked and verified between these agencies. According to IND estimates (from data collected in MIDAS), in 2019, there were a total of 12,804 refugees in Somalia.

The NCRI is the key agency responsible for the management of refugees and asylum seekers. However, there is a significant data gap here as NCRI reportedly relies on the UNHCR refugee database system for the registration of refugees at the federal level rather than operating their own stand-alone system and database. As a consequence, it appears that the existing data are owned and managed by the UN agency rather than by the federal government. However, the new Civil Registration and Vital Statistics Policy (and related draft law) appears to present an opportunity for registration of refugees within a government-owned registration system. It is unclear whether the new national identification system and related database could also be used to register and maintain records on refugees, and if so, if they would all be assigned national identification numbers together with records maintained on their refugee status and identification number. However, a direct assessment conducted with the NCRI has yet to take place.

At the time of the assessment, MoPIED was currently rolling out a survey targeting IDPs, refugees, and returnees in specific urban locations, including Mogadishu, Badhaadhe, and Kismayo. The purpose

of the survey is to determine what basic services are available to vulnerable migrant groups. The micro data will be made available on a website portal they are launching shortly, and they will also be producing a report on the results. This survey should provide important information on the well-being and social and economic integration of these vulnerable groups into urban centres in Somalia.

### Register of workers abroad and diaspora

Registration of workers abroad and Somali migrant labour appears to be a substantial gap in Somalia's current migration-relevant data. The FGS does not issue exit visas or permits. However, MoLSA does receive some relevant data on migrant labour from recruitment agencies, who are charged a licensing fee. These agencies are required to report on Somalis they have recruited for work abroad, including on a range of biometric details and any irregularities. MoLSA monitors these data, flagging any cases which correspond to vulnerability criteria, working to address any concerns of child labour or human trafficking risks, and ensuring that all requisite paperwork is in order. These data pertain both to those who are recruited to work abroad and those who are applying to work, but they are not comprehensive, and there is no centralized database for these data. The FGS has recently established labour migration MOUs with Qatar and Kuwait, which have not yet been implemented. The FGS is negotiating a third labour migration MOU with the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. MoLSA has suggested that it would be useful to have a database to manage migrant labour operating under these MOUs.<sup>12</sup>

At present, data on the diaspora, in general, are also very limited. MoFA is focused on the diaspora and returned migrants (the latter will be discussed below); however, nothing has been put in place in regard to data collection and data management systems. MoFA has no database system, nor does it currently keep any digitized records related to returnees and the diaspora. Only some sparse, non-systematized paper-based records exist at present.

12 KII, MoLSA, February 20, 2022.

MoFA is currently collaborating with the Africa Diaspora Centre and the African Union to build diaspora organizations in key diaspora hubs globally. One of the largest Somali diaspora communities is centred in Sweden, while sizeable populations exist in other Nordic countries (i.e., Norway and Denmark); African countries such as Zambia, Uganda, Mozambique, and South Africa; as well as in the United States and Australia. MoFA has managed to establish 13 diaspora organizations to date and are currently working to build an additional twenty organizations. It has worked with a range of institutions in this work but has a considerable need for financial (and perhaps technical and logistical) resources to conduct the scoping and mapping of diaspora in each country. The African Diaspora Centre has developed a standardized survey for such purposes, which MoFA is eager to roll out in the interest of generating more reliable data on diaspora communities' distribution, size, and profiles. The administration of this survey in key diaspora destination countries could generate significant knowledge to address the substantial data gap on Somali diaspora. The MoFA Department of Diaspora Affairs (DODA) will be responsible for migration and diaspora mapping and related gap assessments in their diaspora databases.

DODA communicates with the embassies of many countries where Somali diaspora are found and works closely with these embassies to assist stranded citizens in exiting countries and arrange safe returns to Somalia. To this end, MoFA conducts online meetings with their offices in major Somali embassies to ensure oversight over monthly activities and address any issues related to the diaspora which require their assistance. To honour the influence of diasporas in the country, DoDA has also developed a team of directors whose main activity is to monitor and report on all issues related to diaspora engagements.<sup>13</sup>

Finally, MoFA is currently working on drafting a national diaspora policy, as briefly mentioned in the Desk Review Report.

### Residence permit

The IND maintains the FRS, which currently has collection points at the Mogadishu airport and five other locations throughout the country. This database, which is evidently linked into a centralized hub, includes records on residence permits, visas, and other pertinent traveller and migrant details, including where they are living at present. This information is fairly comprehensive and complete for regular immigrants and residents of Somalia. In addition, the MIDAS database also managed by IND includes addresses upon arrival for travellers (including immigrants to Somalia).

The Central Bank also develops economic statistics on various socioeconomic groups in Somalia. An appendix to this public data, which is available on their website, includes residency status information (employing 12-month criteria for residency).

### Exit permits

In our understanding, Somalia does not require exit permits for its citizens.<sup>14</sup>

### Work permit

In relation to work permits for Somalia, the information, managed by MoLSA, is comprehensive for all migrant labourers coming to Somalia through regular channels who have received a work permit. However, the process is currently paper-based and data are entered into and stored in a local, offline database which is not currently linked to branch offices through an intranet or other means. Records in the database include the following data points:

- Name
- Work permits (system organized by the work permit serial number)
- Company name
- Profile of employee: name, qualifications, type of work they are doing, nationality, duration of the contract agreement, level of education, experience, and skills
- Entry and exit data

<sup>13</sup> Written comments by MoFA following the validation workshop in September 2022.

<sup>14</sup> KII, MoLSA, February 20, 2022.



MoLSA is able to share or print excel reports from this database upon written request and usually shares an excel sheet of key data at the end of the year with SNBS.

MoLSA also coordinates directly with the relevant company in relation to the health records for each migrant worker, and the company, in turn, deals with private hospitals to provide health certificates for each worker. The Occupational Safety and Health Department (OSH) is a department of MoLSA mandated to manage the OSH-related activities. It is currently planning to establish a Health Laboratory at Aden-Adde International Airport to provide easily accessible health check-ups for migrant workers.

MoLSA has expressed the need for a more robust online system. In relation to this, MoLSA has developed a concept note for a new e-work permit system, which would completely digitize the work permit process, and simultaneously, the paper trail and records related to these permits.

The new system would be intended to eradicate falsification and forgery of government document, secure data, standardize operational activities of the ministry, integrate with (other) e-government systems, and facilitate improved monitoring and reporting. The concept note includes the following proposed fields to be included in the system:

- Unique application reference number
- Name, Surname
- Telephone number; cell-phone number; e-mail address
- Identity document (ID) number
- Postal address, state, region, district, zone
- Application category, including a drop-down list with all permit categories

Migration-relevant reports envisioned include:

- Valid and expired permits per region
- Valid and expired permits per category
- Valid permits per area (capacity)

Technical and financial support for the design and development of this system do not appear to be available at present. As such, it is unclear when such an e-work permit system would be developed.

#### Tax and/or social records

Tax numbers for foreign residences and migrant labour working in Somalia are likely kept on file by the Ministry of Finance, but we have not confirmed these details with MoF at present.

#### Health/medical records

The existence and state of data and health-relevant records and data for migrants have yet to be assessed.

#### Education/school records

The existence and state of data and education-related records and data for migrants have yet to be assessed.

#### Remittance data

The Central Bank collates extensive data on remittances collected from many financial services and funds transfer services as well as non-traditional funds transfer mechanisms, including hawala and e-payments. These are integrated into the balance of payments statistics and categorized by user type, including designations for business purposes, NGOs, and households. Estimates are reportedly fairly comprehensive and improving steadily to capture a sizeable proportion of the remittance flows. The Ministry of Finance also likely maintains data on remittances, although verifications with MoF are necessary.

#### IDP-relevant data

The Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management (MoHADH) undertakes significant efforts to collect information from a wide variety of sources on IDP camps and settlements of displaced persons across Somalia. MoHADH's work largely centres on responses to those who have faced crises and have been displaced, whether in response to drought or other environmental factors, political insecurity, or other reasons. They receive data from local authorities, regional and state authorities, as well as from other ministries such as the Ministry of Water, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Livestock and other MDAs, and sit together to try to

analyse these disaggregated data and triangulate the accuracy of estimates coming from different sources against their previous experience and knowledge of the region, as well as against benchmarks coming from IOM or other sources. Those who are commissioned to distribute essential foods and non-food items (NFIs) to IDPs in these settlements then take a tally of the number of households in the distribution, which generates more information on household numbers in relevant settlements. They roughly estimated their current tally of those (as of March 2022) who are displaced by drought to be approximately around 45,000 households. MoFA shares these data and coordinates closely with other government MDAs and international organizations involved in IDP response, including the MoPIED, NCRI, the CCCM Cluster, UN OCHA, UNHCR, and IOM, among others.

SNBS participated in the consultations with MoHADM, and the outcome of these discussions presented an opportunity for immediate collaborations and engagement between SNBS and relevant MDAs on migration data production in Somalia. MoHADM articulated their lack of any standardized template for data collection at a household or camp/settlement level of disaggregation. While they gather estimates and reports from a wide variety of sources on IDPs and their current locations and camp sizes, none of these data are systematically harmonized, collated, or entered into a database. MoHADM expressed their desire for support from SNBS on developing standardized forms, templates, and a basic database or excel file for the harmonized collation and management of these records and data. SNBS expressed a clear willingness and readiness to provide support and guidance on these fronts to MoHADM in the immediate term.

In addition, MoFA is currently developing strategies for the operationalization of databases, including one on remittance data.<sup>15</sup>

As mentioned above, at the time of our assessment, MoPIED was rolling out a survey targeting IDPs, refugees, and returnees in specific urban locations that could provide important information on the well-being, and social and economic integration of these vulnerable groups into urban centres in Somalia.

### Internal migration data

There do not appear to be significant sources of administrative data on (non-forcibly displaced) internal migration in Somalia.

### Statelessness data

There are currently very little administrative data generated on statelessness. Some (incomplete) data are likely to exist in the fragmented records kept by the state agencies of the MOI and limited information of relevance held in the Foreign Registration System maintained by the IND. The new National Policy on CRVS, together with the related draft CRVS law, should contribute to the development of a national CRVS system which should maintain more systematized, coherent records on citizenship and provide data on stateless individuals. It is not yet clear, however, when such a system will be established.

Part of the challenge on statelessness in Somalia stems from the absence of a national identification system, which limits the ability to verify citizenship of migrants and returnees.

### Returnees (forced and non-forced) data

IOM has worked closely with the FGS to establish Migration Response Centres (MRCs). There are currently three MRCs in Somalia, based in Mogadishu, Bossaso, and Hargeisa, each sitting under a different MDA. The Mogadishu MRC reports to the Banadir Regional Administration (BRA; Banadir is the Somali name for the urban city of Mogadishu and its immediate region), the Bossaso MRC sits under the Ministry of Interior state agency of Bossaso and coordinates with office of the mayor; while the Hargeisa MRC (in the autonomous region of Somaliland) sits under the National Displacement and Refugee Agency (NDRA, Somaliland).

These three MRCs offer case management for vulnerable migrants and returnees, linking them to protection and health services, among others. Many of those received by MRCs are irregular migrants and often uncomfortable with and unwilling to share identification, migratory, or residency status documentation. Where they are willing and have some documentation, birth certificates are generally

15 Written comments from MoFA, following the validation workshop in September 2022.

used in lieu of a national identification number or card. However, for those who request the support, and where relevant, MRCs create certificates to confirm status and identification as returnees. Data are currently being transitioned from a paper-based system to a digitized Migration Response Centre Information System (MRCIS), which has been developed and supported by the IOM Regional Data Hub in Nairobi. This transition process is more advanced in Bossaso and Hargeisa, which are more focused on receiving migrants in transit across Somalia, while the Mogadishu MRC is more focused on receiving returnees. The MRC databases are not currently linked to each other (understandable given that one of the three centres is based in Hargeisa, in the region of Somaliland which has declared independence), but the IOM Regional Data Hub does collate and access these data in their online portal, and the centres' data can be easily linked if there is a political and administrative agreement to do so. Records are kept on migrants' willingness to have their data shared. The questions surrounding data sharing could be modified to also include a request to share anonymized data with the SNBS. It should be noted, however, that the records and data generated by these centres are extremely limited at present – particularly for the Mogadishu MRC.

In addition, it appears that MoFA is also engaged in identifying and supporting returned Somali emigrants who come to work and live in the country. Many want to invest in and contribute to the country's development, and MoFA assists them in facilitating their fulfilment of requirements upon return vis-à-vis relevant line ministries and government agencies. It does not appear that MoFA collects or maintains many records related to this work in facilitating the return of diaspora. However, the labour migration section of DoDA is currently introducing a reintegration and rehabilitation program to support returnees and diaspora. As part of this department's work, blueprints are being developed to operationalize a database of returning migrants and their family members.

As indicated above, MoPIED is currently rolling out a survey targeting IDPs, refugees, and returnees in specific urban locations.

## PRIORITIZING ACTION AREAS

### Migration data unit and migration data repository at SNBS

One of the immediate priorities will be to draft and establish the ToR for the migration data unit and key personnel housed at the SNBS, and to staff this unit with the qualified profiles to ensure immediate action can be taken on developing a roadmap for the production of migration data.

#### Unit structure and key responsibilities

As outlined above, the unit structure has already been delineated by the leadership of SNBS to include the five sub-units or divisions of responsibility, including 1) Labour Statistics, 2) Travel Data, 3) Nomad Movements, 4) IDPs and Refugees, 5) Irregular Migration, Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling. With the exception of "travel data", the other sections appear to offer a prudent structure. Travel data, as a sub-unit, however, may not well support the larger objectives of travel-related data, which can serve to inform the production of statistics on immigration and emigration. As such, it is recommended that this sub-unit be renamed and structured with a focus on immigration and the diaspora.

The key priorities which were outlined by the KIs included production of data and knowledge in relation to vulnerable migratory groups and stateless persons – which would be the focus of the fourth sub-unit. Nomadic movements appeared to be less of a policy and state concern at present as well as internal non-forced migratory movements. More emphasis and resources, as a consequence, should be dedicated to the IDPs and Refugees, Irregular Migration, Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling sub-unit, as well as efforts to build creative strategies and innovative, pragmatic collaborations with key state and non-state actors to generate, collate, analyse and produce knowledge products on these vulnerable groups, with an orientation towards policy and public programming responses which can be designed to address the key needs of these groups and the communities and economies who support, host and are impacted by irregular migration.

### Establishing a migration database and data repository

It became clear in the course of the assessment that Somalia could benefit from a central repository of migration data which would be accessible (on a needs and mandate-basis) not only to the SNBS but to other key government stakeholders who hold mandates to respond to and provide for the needs of migrants of many diverse types, and the needs of the communities which they support or who host them. In light of this, it would be advisable for SNBS to establish one central data repository which can store harmonized data inputs from relevant MDAs, and which also (eventually) offers the possibility of providing access to disaggregated or aggregated data to MDAs, which would be granted based on the needs, mandates and specific use of such data by a MDA, whether for statistical or programming purposes. It would also be advisable to also plan for and work for a related online portal which could be accessed by relevant MDAs according to these same protocols and mandates.

This data repository or warehouse could be built along the lines of the blueprint (see in the [Annex](#)) for the LMIS which a related assessment was recently drafted by IOM.

### Address migration data gaps by conducting migration-relevant surveys

In recent national surveys, data on migration were limited (both internal and international), in part because the focus of these surveys did not centre on migration (e.g., surveys focused on maternal and child health, employment, poverty, and other economic indicators). As many other pressing data gaps in demographic, social, and economic areas are being addressed, it will be important for SNBS is to fill the data gaps on migration, as resources allow (e.g., with the support of international partners), and if possible, to conduct migration-focused surveys, e.g., such as a Labour Force and Migration Survey. Such a survey could provide fairly comprehensive data on internal migration and international migration with particular attention to return migrants, labour migrants, emigrants (to the extent possible for a survey conducted within the country), refugees, and IDPs.

### Conduct a headcount on internally displaced persons (IDPs)

An IDPs count exercise will be important to establish a national estimate figure for IDPs in the country. SNBS should lead the process with the support of relevant stakeholders who are engaged in monitoring and supporting IDPs directly or indirectly. The primary objective of this exercise would be to identify the number and location of IDPs and gather any other basic socioeconomic information.

### Standardizing and harmonizing migration data and sharing relevant data with SNBS

It has become evident that there is a clear need to standardize and harmonize definitions for key migratory terms and indicators. In particular, attention is needed for a collective understanding of the following terms and concepts in Somalia and their specific use by the FGS and partners working in this sector:

- Internally displaced persons
- Diaspora

In relation to IDPs, there is an open debate within MDAs about what constitutes a vulnerable IDP and when an IDP has succeeded in identifying and accessing durable solutions to their displacement, which would then exclude them from the tabulation and quantification of IDPs in the country, particularly in light of repeated cycles of displacement phenomena, which are common in Somalia. A set of “durable solutions” criteria have been proposed in the draft IDP law. It would be useful to engage relevant stakeholders in a consultation to review these proposed criteria, establish a clear set of indicators, and work to translate these factors into a clear set of programmable, quantifiable, or identifiable criteria for the production of relevant statistics on IDPs. The indicators included in the draft law include the following:

- a. long-term safety and security of internally displaced persons;
- b. full restoration and enjoyment of freedom of movement and choice of place of residence;
- c. enjoyment of an adequate standard of living without discrimination;

- d. access to employment and livelihoods;
- e. access to effective mechanisms that restore housing, land, and property;
- f. access to documentation;
- g. family reunification and the establishment of the fate and whereabouts of missing relatives;
- h. equal participation in public affairs; and
- i. access to justice without discrimination

However, it is unclear from these indicators what must be achieved to determine that an IDP has, for instance, achieved a situation of “long-term safety and security” in light of the political context and insecurity of Somalia as a country, and in terms of localized conflicts and unpredictable environmental hazards more specifically. This work could be done in the context of a technical working group or committee on migration data, if such a body were to be established and convened. It could also be done in the context of a targeted roundtable consultation with relevant stakeholders, with a policy note or relevant output produced based on the common understanding developed in these consultations. It would be recommended to work closely with IOM, the Expert Group on Refugee and IDP Statistics (EGRIS),<sup>16</sup> and others who are engaged at technical levels in this space and the production of operational and statistical data related to IDPs, on how to develop a practical, relevant set of indicators which can be measured.

In relation to the term “diaspora”, it was evident that the term was being used by government officials to refer to Somalis who had returned from living abroad, which is not in keeping with the traditional meaning of this term and may invite some confusion in analysis and government engagement and programming on these topics.

#### Establishing data safeguarding protocols for access to sensitive migration data and databases

In terms of migration data sharing in the interest of gathering and collating administrative data in particular, related to migration, it will be important to establish a clear set of data safeguarding and data

sharing protocols. These will be critical for two reasons. Firstly, migration-relevant data often touches on very sensitive topics including for example, the identification of persons who currently exist in an irregular situation which may be out of compliance with regulations related to federal laws and for whom the inappropriate handling of such data could imply legal implications. As the purpose of collecting and collating such data for SNBS would be to produce statistics and knowledge on migration, individuals implicated in the sharing of such data would need to take specific precautions to ensure that sensitive information is handled in accordance with its express purpose – which is statistical knowledge production, not the law enforcement. Secondly, if a secondary purpose were established in the data sharing arrangements, related to programming and public service provision for vulnerable migrant groups and host communities, again a clear delineation of the use, handling and management of such sensitive data should be structured in a protocol specifically instituted for programming purposes.

These protocols should work to achieve the following:

- Identify relevant stakeholders for migration data production
- Clarify and designate roles specifying which agencies are responsible for collecting, collating, or generating and sharing different types of data with SNBS and the migration data portal, if such a portal or database were to be established
- Establish role-based access where users are assigned privileges on the site depending on their specific mandate, role, and authority within their specific institution, e.g., disaggregated, non-anonymized data only accessible to:
  - Statisticians who will be analysing data to build a clear migratory status or other migration-relevant data point for each relevant record
  - MDAs responsible for specific service provision or case management, with access restricted to data only pertinent to the service or programming action

16 See “Written Submission for the High-Level Panel on Internal Displacement from the Expert Group on Refugee and IDP Statistics”, [www.un.org/internal-displacement-panel/sites/www.un.org.internal-displacement-panel/files/egris\\_submission\\_to\\_hlp\\_final.pdf](http://www.un.org/internal-displacement-panel/sites/www.un.org.internal-displacement-panel/files/egris_submission_to_hlp_final.pdf).

- Establish clear, transparent protocols for monitoring the management and use of such data to prevent and address any abuses of privilege in position and access to sensitive data, and ensure consistent adherence to data safeguarding and use protocols, e.g., preventing data from being downloaded or retrieved outside workplace or on personal devices
- Data, databases, and data warehouses or portals themselves should be secured and able to serve high number of users concurrently

The data protection act which is currently being developed by the Ministry of Communications and Technology presents an opportunity to integrate relevant data safeguarding and establish appropriate use- and role-based handling protocols for sensitive data produced for government statistical and programming purposes, with clear designations in relation to each purpose. In addition, or as a secondary approach, ore specific protocols then could then be developed through regulations and guidelines by the SNBS as well as in MOUs signed by relevant agencies engaged in the production of migration data in Somalia.

Best practice guidance can be offered by relevant International Organization for Standardization (ISO) standards including ISO/IEC TR 10032:2003 Information technology — Reference Model of Data Management and ISO/IEC 27001 on Information Security Management.

### Templates

A pragmatic, immediate approach to standardizing and expediting migration data collection, collation and sharing would be the adoption of a set of simple templates, perhaps excel-based or online forms which allow for the uploading of data following standardized CSV or Excel file template columns. These could be structured with defined categories of data and templates for aggregated and disaggregated data. Other countries such as Nigeria have worked to develop such templates to expedite and simplify the process of data sharing, and peer exchanges could be potentially established to offer guidance and share lessons learned in the design and use of templates, and data sharing portals, which integrate data safeguarding measures. Password file protections and the use only of institutional email addresses for data exchange could

be a most practical, immediate approach, while more sophisticated approaches and means are developed.

### Designing and incorporating an annual migration report and key indicators into the SNBS annual workplan

A key deliverable for the Migration Data Unit should be an annual thematic report on migration. The Migration Data Unit should work to integrate relevant data into SNBS surveys as well as collate relevant data from existing non-SNBS surveys and administrative data, as well as partner and non-state agencies, which can feed into this annual thematic report, and which serves to update existing indicators on migration.

A second key deliverable should be an identification of key indicators which the SNBS can produce directly or establish interim processes for their estimation, drawing on SNBS and non-statistical data sources. The approach should be realistic, recognizing the limitations presented by in terms of resources available for the production of migration-relevant data and statistics and in terms of the political and environmental factors which limit the accessibility to many regions of the country and areas of concern. Instead, efforts should centre on building the most standardized approaches possible under the circumstances, using harmonized definitions and measurement for key terms and indicators to the extent possible, but recognizing that in the absence of more systematized, best practice approaches, estimations and official statistics must be produced in a fashion which is feasible, with care taken to outline sampling frames, methodologies and key concerns in relation to the viability and reliability of the data in question.

These indicators and knowledge production by SNBS and partners should draw on the FGS priorities on migration, with a suggested list including the following:

- Number of IDPs, and disaggregated estimates and data related to the
  - Geographical distribution of IDPs
  - Motivations for displacement
  - Key impediments (identifying key factors) to durable solutions
  - Statelessness

- Vulnerable migrants, disaggregated by type and key indicators including the following:
  - Access to critical public services (e.g., health, education, basic goods and foodstuffs) by vulnerable migrant groups including refugees, IDPs, stateless persons, forcibly returned emigrants, etc.
  - Monitoring the economic well-being and poverty indicators related to these groups
- Diaspora and returned migrants investments in Somalia
- Diaspora – locations and motivations for emigration
- Economic contributions of immigrants to Somalia
- Urban migration patterns, trends and motivations including trends in Nomads who permanently abandon nomadic lifestyles in favour of urban habitation
- Cross-border conflicts
  - Trends
  - Geographical distribution
  - Key factors contributing to these conflicts

### Defining roles of key agencies

As briefly suggested above, it will be important to assign, designate and clarify the roles of each state and non-state agency which is engaged in migration data production. The CRVS national policy, draft immigration act and other recent legislation and policy frameworks can inform this process in clarifying roles. The establishment of a technical working group on migration data could potentially serve expedite the process in clarifying roles and designating MDAs which are responsible for the collation of data related to each priority indicator and migration knowledge area.

### Clearly establishing the mandates for migration data production by SNBS

While a national statistical law has now been legislated and the mandates for SNBS in general have been established under this law, the clear legal framework for migration data production is not currently outlined in the strategic plan for the SNBS. It will be important to integrate migration data into such a strategic plan, with related workplan elements such as an annual migration thematic report which prioritizes key focus areas which are of interest to the FGS.

### Technical working group on migration data production

In keeping with the patterns and practices adopted in other countries across the continent, it is recommended that the SNBS and FGS work to establish a technical working group or committee on migration data which can support the objectives outlined for prioritized actions on the production of migration data in Somalia. This is particularly relevant for the specialized area of migration data given that much of the relevant data are generated for administrative purposes by MDAs, rather than institutionalized processes specifically designed to produce data to inform the production of statistics. Technical focal points from key agencies should be assigned, many of which were already identified in the course of this assessment. This body could work to support a number of relevant actions including:

- Harmonized, standardized definitions for key terms, concepts and indicators
- Establishing data sharing protocols, templates and a related MOU
- Continuing to identify, refine and adapt to the evolving migration data production priorities of the FGS
- Provide input to relevant legislation to ensure that the appropriate legal framework related to migration data production and management is well-supported, articulated and roles clarified

This body would likely sit under an NCM on migration, if such a body were to be established (a concept note for such an NCM has been drafted already for Somalia). Both MoFAR and the OSE have been working toward this end, with support from IOM and other partners. The establishment of a migration data TWG could be formalized in parallel, with the intention and planning done to ensure proper integration into these processes and the roadmap for the national migration policy, as these related elements unfold.

### Capacity building for relevant agencies

As migration data production will require a heavy reliance on MDAs which largely generate relevant data in the interest of administrative and bureaucratic processes, additional resources and capacity building will be necessary to ensure that relevant stakeholders can work to standardize their processes and harmonize this data collection in digitized formats also for the secondary purpose of sharing with SNBS and relevant stakeholders. To this end, the SNBS and partners supporting SNBS on migration data production such as IOM, UNHCR and EGRIS, could devise a plan to embed staff, provide material, capacity building, financial resources and technological support to MDAs to fill this gap, in supporting the SNBS objectives.

It was noted in the course of the assessment that competition for resources (including aid and donor funding) related to some vulnerable migratory groups such as IDPs is a factor of considerable import. At times it appears that international organizations mandated to engage with the government on migration have a tendency to crowd out government MDAs in the competition for resources. Given the current context, however, which features a very weak rule of law and political insecurity, there is some understandable reluctance from donors to provide direct budget support to MDAs and the FGS on migration. However, it is important to keep in mind that if MDAs are to be handed mandates related to migration data (and IDPs, etc.), then sufficient resources to implement such mandates will be an important factor to consider.

### Creating a plan for sustainable, government-owned migration data production

Currently much of the data produced and published on migration in Somalia is generated by international organizations such as IOM and UNHCR. For example, even the refugee registration facilitated by the NCRI relies on a database managed by the UNHCR, which severely limits the data owned and produced by the FGS on refugees.

### RECOMMENDED NEXT STEPS: STRATEGIC OPPORTUNITIES FOR ACTION

A few strategic opportunities present themselves in relation to migration data production in the current context of Somalia. These include the possibility of producing a thematic report on migration with data which have already been generated in a number of surveys conducted by SNBS in recent years. Secondly, as immigration data in the MIDAS database managed by IND are fairly comprehensive, the creation of more sophisticated reports in the MIDAS by IOM or other partners could facilitate more in-depth, statistics-relevant reports generation and sharing with SNBS without additional resources required by IND, while alleviating some security concerns related to the underlying data. Thirdly, integrating migration elements in legislation currently being drafted or reviewed by the parliament of the FGS could expedite the process of firmly establishing the legal framework and protections surrounding migration data production for the FGS.

### Elaborating a migration report for Somalia with existing data

As outlined above, there are a range of recent survey data which include migration-relevant data points. No recent thematic report has been produced examining migration, and policy and decision-makers in the Government of Somalia would be well-served by the analysis and production of a thematic migration report drawing on the survey data which exist within more recent surveys. With analysis of data from the IHBS of 2022, SHDS of 2020, LFS of 2019, and HFS



of 2017, the report could provide some updated analysis of irregular migration, IDPs, statelessness, refugees, internal migration, residency status, diaspora, remittances and disaggregated analysis of some of these categories in relation to broad spectrum of socioeconomic factors, labour force participation, and the pre- and post-displacement situation for households.

While the surveys are not directly comparable, careful analysis could provide some estimations to update statistics for relevant migratory groups, as well as indicators comparing their well-being, integration and economic situation vis-à-vis their non-migrant peers – factors which were identified as priority areas of concern for policy making and programming by the FGS. At a minimum, a chapter could be included in the thematic report covering and analysing data from each survey, by turn, which would already be a useful contribution, although a more sophisticated cross-survey analysis could yield richer results and understanding.

### Building sophisticated reports in MIDAS

Disaggregated analysis of IND data in particular, including the records stored in the MIDAS database as well as the foreign registration database and the internal records kept on forced versus non-forced returns, could yield rich analysis to update statistics on immigration, emigration, returns, and other categories of relevance. This analysis would require more sophisticated work with the existing data, which would require access to detailed, sensitive data by SNBS and relevant partners, which has not been granted, to-date. However, a few actions could perhaps be constructive in addressing current challenges on data access and analysis. The first is to establish clear data safeguarding and protections protocols, with effective control and monitoring mechanisms to prevent and address any abuses, as discussed above.

A second opportunity would be to design much more sophisticated reports into the standard report templates, which are offered by the MIDAS system designed by IOM. If such reports were offered to immigration authorities including in Somalia, it is possible that reports that are much more meaningful and rich, and informative for statistical purposes, could be generated without risking the need to

share raw data directly with SNBS. This could be considered as a potential workaround, although close engagement with statisticians at the SNBS and other experts in this field would be essential in the creation and design of these reports to assess the feasibility and reliability of such report results.

In addition, MIDAS allows immigration authorities to customize specific lists which are included in this data system, such as the country code list, reasons for migration. Moreover, there is no manual or guidelines which exist in our understanding which clarify the measurement of “resident” or related fields in the system. It could be possible to work with the IGAD regional migration data technical working group to harmonize the fields included in these fields, to ensure greater comparability of data across the region. In addition, the purpose of travel / reasons for migration fields in the MIDAS database could be reworked in conjunction with similar fields included in survey questionnaires to provide greater comparability of data between and across various types of data sources on migration, where relevant.

### Integrating migration-data-relevant elements in legislation currently under review in Somalia

Finally, there is currently an opportunity to incorporate the legal framework elements important to migration data production and management within a number of legislative documents which are currently being drafted or reviewed by parliament. For instance, migration data protections and protocols could be included in the draft law on data protection. Roles and responsibilities related to some aspects of migration management and related data can be clarified and critically important national identification potentially can be established with the new Civil Registration and Vital Statistics policy and law. The context-specific definitions and related understanding of IDPs, refugees and immigrants can be clarified within the draft acts specific for these migrant groups.

## ANNEX: TOOLKIT ASSESSMENT TABLE OF MIGRATION DATA

	Policy questions	Relevant to measure in Somalia?	Note agencies which agreed this was an important policy area	Data available from the last five years	Data Source(s)
A	Total number of immigrants who enter the country every year	☒	SNBS, Central Bank, MoIFAR	☒	<b>SNBS</b> (PESS, 2014; how many in Dec 2013 came after Dec 2012); <b>IND</b> (MIDAS, since 2019);
B	Characteristics of immigrants – age, sex and socioeconomic characteristics when they entered the country	☒	SNBS, Central Bank, MoIFAR	☒	<b>SNBS</b> (PESS, 2014 — e.g., for those who entered within a year of the census); <b>IND</b> (MIDAS, since 2019); <b>MRCs</b> (MRCIS systems in Mogadishu, Hargeisa and Bossaso — on returnees and transiting migrants, incomplete data, certificates of return generated by the systems)
C	Main reasons for migrants to move to the country	☒	SNBS, Central Bank, MoIFAR	☒	<b>SNBS</b> (IHBS, 2022; LFS, 2019 — e.g., draw from reason for most recent move; international movements in past 5 years, country of birth, citizenship, residency status; PESS, 2014); <b>IND</b> (MIDAS, since 2019); <b>MRCs</b> (MRCIS systems in Mogadishu, Hargeisa and Bossaso – on returnees and transiting migrants, incomplete data, certificates of return generated by the systems, some information on reasons for return)

	Policy questions	Relevant to measure in Somalia?	Note agencies which agreed this was an important policy area	Data available from the last five years	Data Source(s)
D	Geographic location of migrants after they come into the country	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SNBS, Central Bank, MoIFAR ( <i>distribution influences the distribution of aid in the country; as well as MoIFAR collaborations with aid agencies who register IDPs and refugees</i> )	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<b>District, SNBS</b> (IHBS, 2022; LFS, 2019 — disaggregated as urban, rural, nomadic; location includes section, division, sub-district and name of settlement, i.e., draw from reason for most recent move; international movements in past 5 years, country of birth, citizenship, residency status; PESS, 2014); <b>IND</b> (foreign registration system – register where living / residence permits and visas, and MIDAS (since 2019) address upon arrival); <b>MoIFAR (Civil Registration Department)</b> and <b>Mol state agencies</b> (fragmented, non-standardized or harmonized databases and non-digitized civil registries and civil registration forms, some contain citizenship information)
E	Are public services in your country (schools, hospitals, etc.) prepared to accommodate the needs of migrants?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SNBS, Central Bank, MoIFAR, MoPIED	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unknown (need to assess with MoH, MoE, etc.); <b>MoPIED</b> (currently rolling out a survey targeting IDPs, refugees and returnees in specific urban locations including Mogadishu, Badhaadhe, Kismayo. The purpose of the survey is to determine what basic services are available to vulnerable migrant groups; the micro data will be made available on a website portal and they will also be producing a report on the results).

	Policy questions	Relevant to measure in Somalia?	Note agencies which agreed this was an important policy area	Data available from the last five years	Data Source(s)
F	Are migrants integrated into the society in terms of education, labour force participation, civil participation, and living standard (poverty level)?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SNBS ( <i>Not all elements are relevant in Somalia; mostly concerned with labour force participation, living standards</i> ), Central Bank, MoIFAR	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>SNBS</b> (IHBS, 2022; LFS, 2019 — e.g., draw from country of birth, citizenship, residency status, movements internationally in past 5 years; LFP, education and demographic data, where individual was living previously reason for move)
G	Are native-born children of migrants (second-generation migrants) doing as well as those born to non-migrants in terms of social and economic characteristics?	<input type="checkbox"/>	Central Bank, MoIFAR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<b>SNBS</b> (IHBS, 2022 — e.g., draw on citizenship for every household member, conduct analysis in relation to education and other socioeconomic characteristics included in this survey; LFS, 2019 — e.g., draw from country of birth, citizenship, LFP data); <b>IND</b> (partial: native-born children of migrants are registered in foreign registration database since 2019)

	Policy questions	Relevant to measure in Somalia?	Note agencies which agreed this was an important policy area	Data available from the last five years	Data Source(s)
H	Systematic study on migrants' contribution to national and local economy and society	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SNBS, Central Bank, MoIFAR, MoPIED	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Relevant data to inform such a study could draw on</i> <b>SNBS</b> (IHBS, 2022; LFS, 2019); <b>Central Bank</b> (remittance data); <b>Ministry of Finance</b> (tax contributions by foreign residents); <b>MoIFAR</b> (Civil Registration Department) and <b>MoI state agencies</b> (fragmented, non-standardized or harmonized databases and non-digitized civil registries and civil registration forms, some contain citizenship information which could inform this study)
I	How many and in which country do citizens live outside your country (stock of emigration)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SNBS, Central Bank, MoIFAR, MoPIED (size and locations of diaspora, their ability to contribute during times of crisis via direct remittances and various funding, not well organized at this point)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<b>SNBS</b> (PESS, 2014 — how many members currently in diaspora as of Dec 2013, did they leave after Dec 2012); <b>IND</b> (partial: since 2019, MIDAS tracks citizen departures and countries of designation, although it does not track details beyond this of where Somalis move after leaving.)
J	How many citizens move outside of your country each year? (flow of emigration)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SNBS, Central Bank, MoIFAR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<b>SNBS</b> (PESS, 2014 — how many members currently in diaspora as of Dec 2013, did they leave after Dec 2012); <b>IND</b> (MIDAS, since 2019)

	Policy questions	Relevant to measure in Somalia?	Note agencies which agreed this was an important policy area	Data available from the last five years	Data Source(s)
K	Main reasons for citizens leaving the country?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SNBS, Central Bank, MoIFAR, MoPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<b>IND</b> (MIDAS, since 2019);
L	How many citizens return to your country to reside each year? (returned migrants)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SNBS, Central Bank, MoIFAR, MoPIED (vulnerable returnees and migrants are the priority)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<b>SNBS</b> (LFS, 2019 — e.g., draw from country of birth, citizenship, residency status "returnee", international movements in past 5 years, where living previously); <b>IND</b> (partial, MIDAS since 2019)
M	Main reasons for citizens to return to your country	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SNBS, Central Bank, MoIFAR, MoPIED (vulnerable returnees and migrants are the priority)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<b>SNBS</b> (IHBS, 2022; LFS, 2019 — e.g., draw from country of birth, citizenship, residency status "returnee", international movements in past 5 years, where living previously, reason for most recent move); <b>IND</b> (MIDAS since 2019; separate paper-based report designates forced vs. non-forced returns)*; <b>MRCs</b> (MRCIS systems in Mogadishu, Hargeisa and Bossaso on returnees and transiting migrants, incomplete data, certificates of return generated by the systems, some information on reasons for return)

	Policy questions	Relevant to measure in Somalia?	Note agencies which agreed this was an important policy area	Data available from the last five years	Data Source(s)
N	Basic characteristics, such as age, sex education, employment status of returned migrants at their return	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SNBS, Central Bank, MoIFAR, MoPIED (vulnerable returnees and migrants are the priority)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<b>SNBS</b> (LFS, 2019 — e.g., extensive LFP and education data, demographic data for those who are relevant, which can be assessed drawing on country of birth, citizenship, residency status, international movements in past 5 years, where living previously, reason for most recent move); <b>IND</b> (MIDAS since 2019 – age, sex; Foreign Registration System tracks Somalis with a foreign passport; also tracks employment status)*; <b>MRCs</b> (MRCIS systems in Mogadishu, Hargeisa and Bossaso on returnees and transiting migrants, incomplete data, certificates of return generated by the systems, some information on reasons for return)

	Policy questions	Relevant to measure in Somalia?	Note agencies which agreed this was an important policy area	Data available from the last five years	Data Source(s)
○	Reintegration of returned citizens, in terms of education, labour force participation, civil participation, living standard (poverty level)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SNBS, Central Bank, MoIFAR, MoPIED (vulnerable returnees and migrants are the priority)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<b>SNBS</b> (LFS, 2019 – e.g., extensive LFP and education data, demographic data for those who are relevant, which can be assessed drawing on country of birth, citizenship, residency status, international movements in past 5 years, where living previously, reason for most recent move); <b>MoPIED</b> (currently rolling out a survey targeting IDPs, refugees and returnees in specific urban locations including Mogadishu, Badhaadhe, Kismayo. The purpose of the survey is to determine what basic services are available to vulnerable migrant groups; the micro data will be made available on a website portal they are launching next month and they will also be producing a report on the results.).



	Policy questions	Relevant to measure in Somalia?	Note agencies which agreed this was an important policy area	Data available from the last five years	Data Source(s)
P	Other, please specify: remittances	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SNBS; MoPIED (size and locations of diaspora, their ability to contribute during times of crisis via direct remittances and various funding, not well organized at this point), MoFA (in progress)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<b>SNBS</b> (Integrated Household Budget Survey, 2021; LFS, 2019; High Frequency Survey, Wave 2, 2017); <b>Central Bank</b> (extensive data collection on remittances collected from many financial services and funds transfer services, integrated into the balance of payments statistics, categorize funds by user including for business purposes, NGOs, for households, etc. Estimates are very comprehensive and improving steadily to capture most of the remittance flows.); <b>Ministry of Finance</b> (TBD); MoFA is reportedly developing a remittances database
Q	Other, please specify: IDPs	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SNBS, MoIFAR ( <i>would be important to study barriers to integration: due to land insecurity created by displacement, many who are displaced remain displaced and fail to integrate into communities of origin or return</i> ), MoPIED ( <i>motivations, reasons for displacement</i> )	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>SNBS</b> (Integrated Household Budget Survey, 2021; High Frequency Survey, Wave 2, 2017; PESS, 2014); <b>MoPIED</b> (currently rolling out a survey targeting IDPs, refugees and returnees in specific urban locations including Mogadishu, Badhaadhe, Kismayo. The purpose of the survey is to determine what basic services are available to vulnerable migrant groups; the micro data will be made available on a website portal and they will also be producing a report on the results.); <b>MoIFAR</b> (TBD, fragmented data at state agencies); <b>NCRI</b> (TBD)

	Policy questions	Relevant to measure in Somalia?	Note agencies which agreed this was an important policy area	Data available from the last five years	Data Source(s)
R	Other, please specify: Internal migration — rural to urban movements, urbanization push and pull factors, impact analysis, e.g., education, economy, etc., whether there is a desire to return to place of origin, labour force participation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SNBS, MoIFAR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<b>SNBS</b> (Integrated Household Budget Survey, 2021; LFS, 2019; Partial in High Frequency Survey, Wave 2, 2017; PESS, 2014); MoPIED (conducting a survey of urban IDPs and refugees in three targeted locations including Mogadishu)
S	Other, please specify: nomadic	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<b>SNBS</b> (Integrated Household Budget Survey, 2021; LFS, 2019; Partial in High Frequency Survey, Wave 2, 2017; PESS, 2014)

	Policy questions	Relevant to measure in Somalia?	Note agencies which agreed this was an important policy area	Data available from the last five years	Data Source(s)
T	Other, please specify: refugees and asylum seekers	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MoIFAR ( <i>would be important to study barriers to integration: due to land insecurity for refugees, many fail to integrate into host communities</i> ), MoPIED ( <i>What are their aspirations? What future are they looking for, and what are the security implications, understanding these specific categories of refugees is important, do they want to move elsewhere or settle in Somalia, or return to countries of origin?</i> )	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<b>SNBS</b> (LFS, 2019 — e.g., extensive LFP and education data, demographic data for those who are relevant, which can be assessed drawing on country of birth, citizenship, residency status "refugee", international movements in past 5 years, where living previously, reason for most recent move; High Frequency Survey, Wave 2, 2017); <b>MoIFAR</b> , <b>NCRI</b> (TBD); <b>MoPIED</b> (currently rolling out a survey targeting IDPs, refugees and returnees in specific urban locations including Mogadishu, Badhaadhe, Kismayo. The purpose of the survey is to determine what basic services are available to vulnerable migrant groups; the micro data will be made available on a website portal and they will also be producing a report on the results).
U	Other, please specify: stateless persons	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MoIFAR ( <i>there are very little data on statelessness and many Somalis are at risk of statelessness for many reasons</i> ), MoPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<b>SNBS</b> (LFS, 2019 — e.g., extensive LFP and education data, demographic data for those who are relevant, which can be assessed drawing on country of birth, citizenship, residency status "other, specify" could include data on statelessness, international movements in past 5 years, where living previously, reason for most recent move); <b>MoIFAR</b> , <b>NCRI</b> (TBD)

	Policy questions	Relevant to measure in Somalia?	Note agencies which agreed this was an important policy area	Data available from the last five years	Data Source(s)
V	Other, please specify: investment by migrants in the country, i.e., returned migrants	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Central Bank	<input type="checkbox"/>	TBC
W	Other, please specify: residence status of all inhabitants	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Central Bank (On their website is an appendix to economic statistics on socioeconomic groups, and these are public data).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<b>SNBS</b> (Integrated Household Budget Survey, 2021; LFS, 2019; Partial in High Frequency Survey, Wave 2, 2017; PESS, 2014); <b>IND</b> (Foreign Registration Database; MIDAS database); <b>Central Bank</b> (on their website is an appendix to economic statistics on socioeconomic groups, and these are public data, includes residency status, they use 12-month criteria for residency).
X	Other, please specify: irregular migration	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MoPIED (vulnerable returnees and migrants are the priority)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<b>MRCs</b> (MRCIS systems in Mogadishu, Hargeisa and Bossaso – on returnees and transiting migrants, incomplete data, certificates of return generated by the systems, some information on reasons for return); perhaps some data from <b>MoIFAR</b> (fragmented if it exists, and MoI state agencies), <b>NCRI</b> (TBD)

	Policy questions	Relevant to measure in Somalia?	Note agencies which agreed this was an important policy area	Data available from the last five years	Data Source(s)
Y	Other, please specify: cross-border movements	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MolFAR (and I would assume, MoFA)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p><b>MolFAR</b> is part of an initiative together with <b>MoFA</b> on <b>Conflict Early Warning Response Unit</b> committee (ad hoc), an interagency effort including MolFAR and MoFA which works to engage cross-border communities, identify early warning signals for potential conflict in / between border communities. This initiative was started by civil society, now uptaken by government and supported by IGAD. <i>Unclear what actual data exist, very limited as the western borders of Somalia are very porous and many communities cross daily with no monitoring.</i></p>

Data sources		Agency collecting	Type of data collected	Type of data disseminated	Are data integrated with a unique ID?	Are micro data or aggregated data released?	How often are data released to the public?	Coverage and quality of data	What method was used to assess the quality?
A	Border control	IND	MIDAS collects data on many relevant indicators for travellers – citizenship, reason for travel, duration, etc.	<i>Yearly Annual Book of Migration report</i> published in Somali but not disseminated to anyone yet; a basic spreadsheet of travellers and countries of destination / arrival is shared with SBNS and others; case-by-case requests are granted to some agencies	No	See Column E	The basic data shared with SNBS are included in reports produced by SNBS, also shared with the Central Bank, Ministry of Finance, IOM and Ministry of Security (they sit under this ministry)	The raw data are very comprehensive for all airports and border points; however, the disaggregated data are not shared with anyone at present	Review of all fields in MIDAS database, discussion of contents and nature of databases which exist within IND
B	Population registers	MolFAR and Mol state agencies	Birth, death, marriage, (and some citizenship) certificates and records	No data disseminated to my knowledge	There is no national ID in Somalia, which is a critical problem. However, the WB is working with Somalia on establishing a digital national ID (with biometric data), see comment.	No	N/A	Fragmented in state agencies, widely varying range of quality, consistency, forms of collection, databases, and documents	Verbal discussions, no visual inspection of the data or database
C	Registers of foreigners	IND	Foreign registration database has collection points at Mogadishu airport and 5 other locations internally, (and perhaps at other border points but unclear); includes residence permits and visas and other pertinent traveller and migrant details including where they are living; MIDAS database includes address upon arrival	No data disseminated to my knowledge	I believe the travel document ID serves as the unique ID for each record (that I am aware of, I have not seen the database)	Some data are shared with SNBS, Central Bank, Ministry of Finance, IOM and the Ministry of Security (they sit under this ministry)	Some aggregated data potentially released by SNBS	Appear to be fairly comprehensive for "regular migration" / foreigners with residence permits	Verbal discussions, no visual inspection of the data or database
D	Registers of asylum seekers and refugees	NCRI	Gender, age, nationality – unclear what other data are collected. (There is a huge gap here. Refugees register with NCRI at the federal level, but within the UNHCR registration system.)	See Column D	See Column D	See Column D	See Column D	(There is a huge gap here. Refugees register with NCRI at the federal level, but within the UNHCR registration system.)	TBD

Data sources	Agency collecting	Type of data collected	Type of data disseminated	Are data integrated with a unique ID?	Are micro data or aggregated data released?	How often are data released to the public?	Coverage and quality of data	What method was used to assess the quality?	
D	Registers of asylum seekers and refugees	IND	MIDAS collects data on many relevant indicators for travellers – citizenship, reason for travel, duration, etc.	<i>Yearly Annual Book of Migration report</i> published in Somali but not disseminated to anyone yet; a basic spreadsheet of travellers and countries of destination / arrival is shared with SBNS and others; case-by-case requests are granted to some agencies	No	See Column E	The basic data shared with SNBS are included in reports produced by SNBS, also shared with the Central Bank, Ministry of Finance, IOM and Ministry of Security (they sit under this ministry)	The raw data are very comprehensive for all airports and border points; however, the disaggregated data are not shared with anyone at present.	Review of all fields in MIDAS database, discussion of contents and nature of databases which exist within IND
E	Register of workers abroad	MoLSA	Voluntary reporting by recruitment agencies.	Not disseminated to my knowledge, only collected and monitored by MoLFAR	No	No	Released upon request to line ministries and policy makers	Not comprehensive; recruitment agencies report on those who are recruited to work abroad and those who are applying to work. They report irregularities and MoLSA monitors for vulnerabilities or labour violations (e.g., child labour, etc.). This is for information sharing; however, it is not comprehensive data. Not clear what exact data points are included or whether it is in a database.	Verbal discussions, no visual inspection of the data or database
F	Resident permit	IND	Foreign registration database has collection points at Mogadishu airport and five other locations internally, (and perhaps at other border points but unclear); includes residence permits and visas and other pertinent traveller and migrant details including where they are living; MIDAS database includes address upon arrival	Case-by-case data are shared at the request of ministers	Do not appear to be; within the system, the travel document ID is likely the unique identifier	Some data are shared with SNBS, Central Bank, Ministry of Finance, IOM and Ministry of Security (they sit under this ministry)	Some aggregated data released by SNBS	Appear to be fairly comprehensive for "regular migration" / foreigners with residence permits.	Verbal discussions, no visual inspection of the data or database
G	Exit permit	N/A	Exit permits do not exist in Somalia to my understanding	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A







## ANNEX: PESS 2014

- Existing data
  - Existing data within SNBS sources
    - › PESS 2014 (conducted in 2013)
      - Percentage of population which has “moved from a different place”
      - Reasons for relocation / migration / moving
        - Insecurity
        - Drought
        - Floods
        - Livelihood
        - Lack of access to services
        - Other — specify
      - Number of years in current place of residence (if less than 1 year, months not specified)
      - Name of [district] lived in before
      - Type of previous residence
        - Rural
        - Urban
        - IDP settlement
        - Nomadic
      - Plans regarding place of residence — for the coming year
        - Stay here
        - Return to place of origin
        - Temporary return to place of origin
        - Relocate to another place permanently
        - No plan
      - For nomadic populations only
        - Where does your family stay during rainy seasons?
        - How many months of the year do you stay at the place mentioned?
        - How many times in the past 12 days have you used this watering point?
      - For migrants
        - How many previous members of the household are currently in the diaspora?
        - How many left after December 2012?
        - Live births in the last 24 months
      - Individual migrants
        - Did \_\_\_ come to Somalia after December 2012?
        - If yes, which country did you come from?
      - For Somaliland only:
        - Name of registered voters

## ANNEX: INTEGRATED HOUSEHOLD BUDGET SURVEY 2021

- Integrated Household Budget Survey 2021
  - Somali citizenship
  - Do you also have citizenship from another country? Yes/no
  - In which region were you born? Code 88 if born outside Somalia
  - For how many years have you lived in this present district?
  - In which district did you move when you most recently moved to the district? If outside Somalia, code 88
  - What is the main reason you moved here?
    - › Work related
    - › School/studies
    - › Marriage
    - › Divorce
    - › Follow/join family.....
    - › Escape insecurity (household level: domestic violence).....
    - › Other family reasons
    - › Returned from work/education/resettlement elsewhere.....
    - › Escape insecurity in country/displacement
    - › Better services
    - › Eviction
    - › Other land-related problem.....
    - › Drought, flood, or other weather-related reason.....
    - › Illness, injury
    - › Disability
    - › Rent more affordable.....
    - › Other (specify)
  - Housing
    - › What is the type of housing for the household?
      - Tent(s) ► 1.06
      - Improvised home
    - › Does your household own, rent, or stay for free in the dwelling that your household currently occupies?
      - Own

- Rent ► 1.16
- Stay for free, authorized ► 1.15
- Stay for free, not authorized ► 1.15
- › What is the ID code of the owner of the dwelling? If the owner is not a household member, write 88
- › Is there a title deed or other document for this dwelling?
  - Yes
  - No ► 1.13
  - Refused to Answer ► 1.13
  - Don't Know ► 1.13
- Remittances
  - › Has this household received any remittances of money from anyone living outside the household, within Somalia or abroad, in the last 12 months?
  - › Full set of questions for every remitter
    - Did [NAME] live in Somalia or abroad at the time the remittance was sent? (only Somalia or abroad)
    - In which district does X live? If abroad then specify with country codes
    - In what year did X migrate?
  - › Has this household sent any individual remittances abroad in the past 12 months?
- Recent shocks to family
  - › Type of shock(s)
  - › Who did it affect?
  - › Frequency
  - › Responses (including moving elsewhere for more than a month and sending children to live with relatives)

12	4. Part of an establishment or business	<input type="checkbox"/>	
13	5. Tent(s) ▶ 1.06	<input type="checkbox"/>	added tent(s) and skip
14	6. Improvised home	<input type="checkbox"/>	took out large and small for improvised home
15	9. Other (specify) .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	
16	<b>1.03 (INTERVIEWER: BY OBSERVATION IF POSSIBLE): What is the main building material of the floor?</b>		
17	1. Cement	<input type="checkbox"/>	
18	2. Tiles		
19	3. Wood		
20	4. Earth/sand		
21	5. Other (specify) .....		
22	<b>1.04 (INTERVIEWER: BY OBSERVATION IF POSSIBLE) What is the main building material used for the walls?</b>		
23	1. Stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	
24	2. Cement bricks		
25	3. Mud and Wood		
26	4. Baked bricks		
27	5. Wood		
28	6. Iron sheet		
29	7. Grass		
30	8. Other (specify) .....		
31	<b>1.05 (INTERVIEWER: BY OBSERVATION IF POSSIBLE) What is the building material used for the roof?</b>		
32	1. Iron sheets	<input type="checkbox"/>	
33	2. Tiles		
34	3. Concrete		
35	4. Wood		
36	5. Grass		
37	6. Plastic Bag		
38	7. Other (specify) .....		
39	<b>1.06 How many rooms in this dwelling are used exclusively for sleeping by your household?</b>	Number	exclusively
40		<input type="checkbox"/>	
41	<b>1.07 In this household is there a place for kitchen/area for cooking?</b>		
43	1. Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	
44	2. No ▶ 1.09		
45	<b>1.08 Is this cooking area located inside the dwelling?</b>		
47	1. Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	
48	2. No		
49	<b>1.09 Does your household own, rent or stay for free in the dwelling that your household currently occupies?</b>		
50			
51	1. Own	<input type="checkbox"/>	
52	2. Rent ▶ 1.16		
53	3. Stay for free, authorized ▶ 1.15		
54	4. Stay for free, not authorized ▶ 1.15		
55	<b>1.10 What is the ID code of the owner of the dwelling?</b>		
56	IF THE OWNER IS NOT A HOUSEHOLD MEMBER, WRITE 88	<input type="checkbox"/>	
57	[CAPI - then IF "TENT">> 1.14]		
58			
59	<b>1.11 Is there a title deed or other document for this dwelling?</b>		
60	1. Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	
61	2. No ▶ 1.13		
62	3. Refused to Answer ▶ 1.13		
63	4. Don't Know ▶ 1.13		

FORMERLY MIGRATION SECTION D4- QUESTIONS TO BE RENUMBERED									
<b>D1.18</b>	<b>D1.19</b>	<b>D1.2</b>	<b>D1.21</b>	<b>D1.22</b>	<b>D1.23</b>	<b>D1.24</b>	<b>D1.25</b>	<b>D1.26</b>	
Do you/[NAME] have Somali citizenship?	Do you/[NAME] also have a citizenship from another country?	In which region and district were you/[NAME] born?	For how many years have you/[NAME] lived in this present district?	Which district did you/[NAME] move from when you/[NAME] came most recently to this district?	What is the main reason you/[NAME] moved here?	Do you/[NAME] have a passport?	Do you/[NAME] have any government issued document showing proof of identity, such as a birth certificate, an identity card or a driver's license?	What documents do you have? MARK ALL THAT APPLY	
YES.....1 NO.....2	YES.....1 NO.....2	IF BORN OUTSIDE SOMALIA, CODE 88 IN THE REGION BOX AND LEAVE THE DISTRICT BOX BLANK.	WRITE '00' IF LIVED HERE FOR LESS THAN 1 YEAR  WRITE '97' IF LIVED HERE SINCE BIRTH THEN ▶ NEXT SECTION CHANGE TO >>1,24	IF came OUTSIDE SOMALIA, CODE 88 IN THE REGION BOX AND LEAVE THE DISTRICT BOX BLANK.	WORK RELATED.....1 SCHOOL/STUDIES.....2 MARRIAGE.....3 DIVORCE.....4 FOLLOW/JOIN FAMILY.....5 ESCAPE INSECURITY (HOUSEHOLD LEVEL: DOMESTIC VIOLENCE).....6 OTHER FAMILY REASONS.....7 RETURNED FROM WORK/ EDUCATION/ RESETTLEMENT ELSEWHERE.....8 ESCAPE INSECURITY IN COUNTRY/ DISPLACEMENT.....9 BETTER SERVICES.....10 EVICTION.....11 OTHER LAND-RELATED	YES.....1 ▶ Next Section NO.....2 DON'T KNOW...3	YES.....1 NO.....2 ▶ Next Section DON'T KNOW...3 ▶ NEXT Section	Birth certificate Identity card Driver's license Other, specify	
		REGION CODE	DISTRICT NAME	YEARS	REGION CODE	DISTRICT NAME			

SECTION 9 A : REMITTANCES TO THE HOUSEHOLD

PLEASE ASK THE HOUSEHOLD HEAD OR MOST KNOWLEDGEABLE PERSON.

9.01 INTERVIEWER: RECORD ID OF PRIMARY RESPONDENT

9.02 Has this household received any remittances of money from anyone living outside the household, within Somalia or abroad, in the last 12 months? YES\_1 NO..2 ▶ NEXT SECTION

9.03	9.04	9.05	9.06	9.07	9.08	9.09	9.10	9.11	9.12
PLEASE TELL ME THE NAME OF ANYONE WHO HAS SENT REMITTANCES OF MONEY TO THE HOUSEHOLD IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS.  MAKE A COMPLETE LIST OF ALL PERSONS AND THEN ASK Q9.04-Q9.12 FOR EACH REMITTER.	What is [NAME]'s relationship to the head of household? Head.....1 Spouse.....2 Son/Daughter.....3 Grandchild.....4 Parent.....5 Parent-in-law.....6 Guardian.....7 Brother or Sister.....8 Nephew/Niece.....9 Step Child.....10 Other Relative.....11 Spouse or partner's relative.....12 Other Non-Relative.....13 Other (Specify).....14 Don't know.....15	What is [NAME]'s sex? M... 1 F... 2	What is [NAME]'s age?	DO [NAME] live in Somalia or abroad at the time the remittance was sent?  LIFE IF Q9.07 = JAMBIAZI, SHOW COUNTRY CODE AND ASK "in which district does [NAME] live?" (LIFE then skip to 9.10)  SOMALIA... 1 ABROAD... 2	IN WHAT YEAR DID [NAME] MIGRATE?	HOW MANY TIMES DID [NAME] SEND MONEY TO THIS HOUSEHOLD IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS?	WHAT IS THE CURRENCY USED TO SEND MONEY TO THIS HOUSEHOLD IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS?	WHAT IS THE MAIN METHOD THAT [NAME] HAS USED TO SEND MONEY IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS? MONEY.....1 BANK/POSTAL TRANSFER.....2 MONEY ORDER.....3 CASH/IN PERSON.....4 OTHER (SPECIFY).....5	
NAME OF REMITTER			AGE		YEAR	# OF TIMES	CURRENCY	METHOD	

SECTION 9 B : REMITTANCES SENT BY THE HOUSEHOLD

9.20 Has this household sent any individual remittances abroad in the past 12 months? YES\_1 NO..2 ▶ NEXT SECTION

9.21	9.22
How many times did this household send individual remittances abroad in the past 12 months?	What is the total amount of money that this household sent abroad in the past 12 months?

10. RECENT SHOCKS TO HOUSEHOLD WELFARE (IN LAST 12 MONTHS)									
ASK HOUSEHOLD HEAD OR MOST KNOWLEDGEABLE RESPONDENT									
10.01 INTERVIEWER: RECORD ID OF PRIMARY RESPONDENT <input type="text"/>									
10.02	10.03			10.04	10.05	10.06	10.07		
Over the past 24 months, since [MONTH, YEAR 24 MONTHS AGO] was your household's economic situation severely affected by any of the following events?	Rank the 3 most significant SHOCKS you experienced			Did this SHOCK cause a reduction in household income or assets or both income and assets?	Did this SHOCK affect... (READ)	When did this SHOCK occur/ start? IF HAPPENED MORE THAN ONCE, SPEAK OF MOST RECENT	What did you do in response to this SHOCK to try to cope / regain your former welfare level?		
DO WHOLE LIST BEFORE GOING TO Q 10.03 IF ALL NO, GO TO NEXT SECTION	Yes 1	2ND MOST SEVERE 2	MOST SEVERE 1	INCOME LOSS 1	OWN HH ONLY 1	YEAR MONTH	LIST UP TO 3 BY ORDER OF IMPORTANCE		
	No 2	3RD MOST SEVERE 3		ASSET LOSS 2	SOME OTHER HOUSEHOLDS, TOO 2				
1 Drought or severe water shortage				LOSS OF BOTH 3	MOST HOUSEHOLDS IN COMMUNITY 3				
2 Floods					ALL HH IN COMMUNITY 4				
3 Crop disease or crop pests									
4 Livestock died									
5 Livestock were stolen									
6 Household business failure (non-agric.)									
7 Loss of salaried employment or non payment of salary									
8 End of regular assistance, aid or remittances from outside household									
9 Large fall in sale prices for crops									
10 Large rise in price for food									
11 Large increase in agric. input prices									
12 Chronic/severe illness or accident of household member									
13 Birth in the household									
14 Death of household head									
15 Death of working member of household									
16 Death of other family member									
17 Break-up of the household/ divorce									
18 Jailed/arrested									
19 Evicted									
20 Fire/ storm									
21 Robbery/ burglary/ assault/ sexual assault/ carjacking									
22 Dwelling damaged/ destroyed									
23 Conflict									
97 Other (Specify)									
98 Other (Specify)									

<b>CODES FOR Q 10.07:</b>	OTHER HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO WERE	09	RECEIVED HELP FROM INTERNATIONAL ORG	17
SPENT CASH SAVINGS	NOT WORKING WENT TO WORK	01	RECEIVED HELP FROM LOCAL NGO	18
SENT CHILDREN TO LIVE WITH RELATIVES	STARTED A NEW BUSINESS	02	RECEIVED HELP FROM GOVERNMENT	19
SOLD ASSETS (TOOLS, FURNITURE, CAR ETC.)	REMOVED CHILDREN FROM SCHOOL TO WORK	03	RECEIVED HELP FROM FAMILY/FRIENDS	20
SOLD FARM LAND	WENT ELSEWHERE FOR MORE THAN A MONTH	04	REDUCED FOOD CONSUMPTION	21
RENTED OUT FARMLAND	BORROWED MONEY FROM RELATIVES	05	CONSUMED LOWER COST BUT LESS PREFERRED FOODS	22
SOLD LIVESTOCK OR POULTRY	BORROWED MONEY FROM MONEY LENDER	06	REDUCED NON FOOD EXPENDITURES	23
SOLD MORE CROPS	BORROWED MONEY FROM INSTITUTIONS	07	PRAYER	24
WORKED MORE OR LONGER HOURS	RECEIVED HELP FROM RELIGIOUS INSTITUTION	08	DID NOTHING	25
			OTHER (SPECIFY _____)	99

› Other surveys and databases

- IND
  - MIDAS database
- Foreign Registration Database
- Forced returns records
- MoPIED IDPs and Refugees Urban Survey
- Central Bank: remittance and traveller spending data
- MoLSA
- MOIFAR
- Fragmented data on civil registration, including citizenship in some cases
- Mapping relevant actors
- Priority indicators for Government of Somalia

## ANNEX: SOCIAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC HOUSEHOLD SURVEY 2020

### SECTION 5. ILLEGAL MIGRATION (TAHRIB)

**Question 501:** Now, I would like to discuss illegal immigration among the youth in your community and its impact. Have you ever tried to migrate to another country using illegal means?

**Question 502:** Did you reach your desired destination?

**Question 503:** What means of transportation did you use to reach your destination during your last such attempt? Responses include: 1) On foot, 2) land, 3) air, 4) maritime transport

**Question 504:** Did you experience any violence on your way?

**Question 505:** What kind of violence did you experience? Responses include physical violence, sexual violence, captivity, ransom demand, robbery, verbal abuse, water storms/waves

**Question 506:** What motivated you to take the decision to migrate? Responses include unemployment; low pay/income/search for better opportunities; poor quality of education; insecurity; poverty; hopelessness; loneliness; inequality/social exclusion; peer influence; social media interactions/posts

**Question 507:** Do you know any of your peers who lost their lives due to illegal migration?

**Question 508:** What can be done to address the problem of illegal migration/tahrib? Responses include job creation; better paying jobs; business opportunities; grants and credit facilities; awareness creation; state reconstruction; law enforcement; other (specify)



## SECTION 5. ILLEGAL MIGRATION (TAHRIB)

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
501	Now, I would like to discuss illegal immigration among the youth in your community and its impact. Have you ever tried to migrate to another country using illegal means?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	→ 507
502	Did you reach your desired desination?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	→ 504
503	What means of transportation did you use to reach your destination during your last such attempt?	ON FOOT ..... 1 LAND TRANSPORT ..... 2 AIR TRANSPOR ..... 3 MARITIME TRANSPOR ..... 4	
504	Did you experience any violence on your way?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	→ 506
505	What kind of violence did you experience?	PHYSICAL VIOLENCE ..... 1 SEXUAL VIOLENCE ..... 2 CAPTIVITY ..... 3 RANSOM DEMAND ..... 4 ROBBERY ..... 5 VERBAL ABUSE ..... 6 WATER STORMS/WAVES ..... 7  OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
506	What motivated you to take the decision to migrate?	UNEMPLOYMENT ..... 1 LOW PAY/INCOME SEARCH FOR BETTER OPPORTUNITIES ..... 2 POOR QUALITY OF EDUCATION ..... 3 INSECURITY ..... 4 POVERTY ..... 5 HOPELESSNESS ..... 6 LONELINESS ..... 7 INEQUALITY/SOCIAL EXCLUSIOI ..... 8 PEER INFLUENCE ..... 9 SOCIAL MEDIA INTERACTIONS/ POSTS ..... 10  OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
507	Do you know any of your peers who lost their lives due to illegal migration?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	
508	What can be done to address the problem of illegal migration/tahrib?	JOB CREATION ..... 1 BETTER PAYING JOBS ..... 2 BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES ..... 3 GRANTS & CREDIT FACILITIE ..... 4 AWARENESS CREATION ..... 5 STATE RECONSTRUCTIO ..... 6 LAW ENFORCEMENT ..... 7  OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	

## ANNEX: LABOUR FORCE SURVEY 2019

- LFS 2019
  - Country of Birth
  - Country of citizenship
    - › 1. Somalia
    - › 2. Ethiopian
    - › 3. Djibouti
    - › 4. Other parts of Africa
    - › 5. Asia
    - › 6. Western Countries
    - › 98. Other (Specify)
  - Residency status
    - › 1. Domicile
    - › 2. Displaced
    - › 4. Refugee
    - › 5. Returnee
    - › 6. Other (Specify)
  - Any movements internally or internationally in the past 5 years
  - Where individual was living previously
  - Reason for most recent move
    - › Job transfer/arranged job
    - › Looking for better agriculture land /grazing land
    - › Business opportunity
    - › Looking for paid work
    - › Join spouse/marriage/family
    - › Attending school
    - › Natural disaster/Insecurity
    - › Death related/ illness related
    - › Others (specify)

- Remittances
  - How often, which country sent from, who remits, relationships, how much, etc.
- Type of dwelling or housing structure
  - 1. Formal separate house
  - 2. Semi-detached houses
  - 3. Block of flats
  - 4. Compound houses
  - 5. Traditional huts
  - 6. Informal shack or shanty
  - 7. Tent (nomadic structure)
  - 8. Others
- Is the household in urban, rural or nomadic setting?
  - Urban
  - Rural
  - Nomadic

### SECTION A. GENERAL INFORMATION

<b>A6</b>	Type of dwelling or housing structure	1. Formal separate house 5. Traditional huts	2. Semi-detached houses 6. Informal shack or shanty	3. Block of flats 7. Tent (nomadic structure)	4. Compound houses 8. Others
<b>A7</b>	Is the Household in Urban, Rural or Nomadic setting	Urban	Rural	Nomadic	
<b>A8</b>	Name of Sub-district				
<b>A9</b>	Name of Division				
<b>A10</b>	Name of Section				
<b>A11</b>	Name of the Settlement				
<b>A12</b>	Name of the water point or grazing area				

### SECTION B. HOUSEHOLD ROSTER, DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION, EDUCATION AND MIGRATION

**SECTION B: Household Roster, Demographic Information, Education and Migration (Conti.) [ASK EVERYONE WHO IS A MEMBER OF THE HOUSEHOLD]**

<b>B0 (SR NO.)</b>	<b>B12.</b> In what subject did (NAME) receives the most recent training?	<b>B13.</b> How long did that training last?	<b>B14.</b> In which year did (NAME) receive the training?	<b>B15.</b> Where did (NAME) get the training?	<b>B16.</b> What was the name of funding institution for that training?	<b>B17.</b> What is (NAME)'s Country of birth?	<b>B18.</b> What is (NAME)'s country of citizenship?	<b>B19a.</b> What is (NAME)'s status of residence?	<b>B19b.</b> Has (NAME) moved from one region, district or country to another in the last 5 years?
	1. Electrical 2. Plumbing 3. Carpentry 4. Auto mechanic 5. Agricultural 6. Computer 7. Secretarial 8. Bookkeeping 9. Teacher training 10. Nursing 11. Tailoring 12. Pastry 13. Beauty saloon 14. Masonry 98 Other (SPECIFY) <i>(Select and write the appropriate code in the corresponding row)</i>	1. Ongoing 2. <3 months 3. 3 months < 6 months 4. 6 months < 1 year 5. 1 year < 3 years 6. 3 years or more <i>(Select and write the appropriate code in the corresponding row)</i>	1. 2019 2. 2018 3. 2017 4. 2016 5. Before 2015 <i>(Select and write the appropriate code in the corresponding row)</i>	1. College/Institute 2. Vocational/technical school 3. Employer org 4. Private training institute 5. other[specify] <i>(Select and write the appropriate code in the corresponding row)</i>	1. Gov't 2. INGO 3. LINGO 4. UN 5. Islamic foundation 6. Self 7. Diaspora 8. Other [Specify] <i>(Select and write the appropriate code in the corresponding row)</i>	1. Somalia 2. Ethiopian 3. Djibouti 4. Other parts of Africa 5. Asia 6. Western Countries 98. Other (Specify) <i>(Select and write the appropriate code in the corresponding row)</i>	1. Somalia 2. Ethiopia 3. Djibouti 4. Other parts of Africa 5. Asia 6. Western Countries 98. Other (Specify) <i>(Select and write the appropriate code in the corresponding row)</i>	1. Domicile 2. Displaced 4. Refugee 5. Returnee 6. Other (Specify) <i>(Select and write the appropriate code in the corresponding row)</i>	1. YES 2. NO <i>(Select and write the appropriate code in the corresponding row)</i>

**SECTION B: Household Roster, Demographic Information, Education and Migration (Conti.) [ASK EVERYONE WHO IS A MEMBER OF THE HOUSEHOLD]**

<b>B0 (SR NO.)</b>	<b>B19c.</b> Where was (NAME) living before (before the most recent move)? .....	<b>B19d.</b> What was the main reason why (NAME) moved here?	<b>B20.</b> Does (NAME) has difficulty seeing, even if wearing glasses?	<b>B21.</b> Does (NAME) has difficulty hearing, even if using hearing aid?	<b>B22.</b> Does (NAME) has difficulty walking or climbing steps?	<b>B23.</b> Does (NAME) has difficulty remembering or concentrating?	<b>B24.</b> Does (NAME) has difficulty (with self-care as) washing all over or dressing?	<b>B25.</b> Using (NAME)'s usual native language, does (NAME) has difficulty communicating, for example, understanding or being understood?
	<i>(Provide Region for Internal migration or Country for International migration)</i>	1. Job transfer/arranged job 2. Looking for better agriculture land /grazing land 3. Business opportunity 4. Looking for paid work 5. Join spouse/marriage/family 6. Attending school 7. Natural disaster/Insecurity 8. Death related/ illness related 9. Others (specify) <i>(Select and write the appropriate code in the corresponding row)</i>	1. No – no difficulty 2. Yes – some difficulty 3. Yes – a lot of difficulty 4. Cannot do at all <i>(Select and write the appropriate code in the corresponding row)</i>	1. No – no difficulty 2. Yes – some difficulty 3. Yes – a lot of difficulty 4. Cannot do at all <i>(Select and write the appropriate code in the corresponding row)</i>	1. No – no difficulty 2. Yes – some difficulty 3. Yes – a lot of difficulty 4. Cannot do at all <i>(Select and write the appropriate code in the corresponding row)</i>	1. No – no difficulty 2. Yes – some difficulty 3. Yes – a lot of difficulty 4. Cannot do at all <i>(Select and write the appropriate code in the corresponding row)</i>	1. No – no difficulty 2. Yes – some difficulty 3. Yes – a lot of difficulty 4. Cannot do at all <i>(Select and write the appropriate code in the corresponding row)</i>	1. No – no difficulty 2. Yes – some difficulty 3. Yes – a lot of difficulty 4. Cannot do at all <i>(Select and write the appropriate code in the corresponding row)</i>

### SECTION K. REMITTANCE AND FAMILY DAILY BREAD

**SECTION K: Remittance and Family Daily Bread: ASK THE MAIN RESPONDENT REPRESENTING THE HOUSEHOLD**

<b>K01.</b> Does your family receive remittance?	1 Yes	2 No :K7	<b>K02.</b> If yes, since when/year	
<b>K03.</b> How often they receive the remittance? (Periodicity)	1. Monthly	2. Quarterly	3. Yearly	4. Occasionally
<b>K04.</b> Which country the remittance is sent from?				
<b>K05.</b> Who remits the remittance in money? (Use relationship to the household in B2)				
<b>K06.</b> How much amount of remittance received as per periodicity indicated in K3?	USD.....	Euro .....	UK Pounds .....	
<b>K07.</b> How many meals do you usual have in a day?	No meal	0	One meal	1
<b>K08.</b> Does your family receive money from any cash transfer schemes?	1 Yes	2 No :K7	Two meals	2
<b>K09.</b> If yes in K8, since when (the year)?				
<b>K10.</b> IF YES IN K8, How much money is received from the scheme?				
<b>K11.</b> How frequent is the amount received from the scheme?	1. Monthly	2. bi-monthly	3. Quarterly	4. Semi-annually
<b>K12.</b> Country where remittance is sent from				
<b>K13.</b> Who remits the money (Relationship to the household) use B2 codes				
<b>K14.</b> Amount of remittance received according to periodicity indicated in K3	USD.....	Euro .....	UK Pounds .....	
<b>K15.</b> Could you please tell me the name of the Scheme(s)/institution(s) where the cash transfer is received from?				

## ANNEX: 2017 HIGH FREQUENCY SURVEY, WAVE 2

- 2017 High Frequency survey, Wave 2
  - Remittances
    - › Did the person sending remittances migrate out of the household to earn income (internal migration and external migration question sets)?
    - › What is the relationship of this household to the person living outside who sends the majority of remittances from abroad?
    - › In which region do family and friends who send the majority of remittances live?
  - Displacement: questions J2 – J58
    - › E.g., What was your household's last place of permanent residence before you were forced to leave due to conflict, violence, human rights violations, or disaster?
    - › Which country or region did you live in before displacement?

## C.15 Where was %rosteritle% born?

!(sld==0 && @optioncode==101) && !(sld==1 && @optioncode==102)  
@rowcode==hhh\_id && born\_somalia==0

SINGLE-SELECT

birthplace\_outso

- 0102  Somaliland  
 0101  Somalia  
 0001  Ethiopia  
 0002  Kenya  
 0003  Djibouti  
 0004  Eritrea  
 0005  Sudan  
 0006  South Africa  
 0007  Yemen  
 0008  Saudi Arabia  
 0009  United Arab Emirates  
 0010  United States  
 0011  Canada  
 0012  United Kingdom  
 0013  Sweden  
 0014  Netherlands

[And 3 other symbols \[14\]](#)

## C.15 Please specify the place of birth.

birthplace\_outsom==1000

TEXT

birthplace\_specif

## C.16 Does %rosteritle% have any form of legal identification?

'Legal identification' refers to a document serving as a proof of identity for a person, such as passport.

SINGLE-SELECT

legal\_id

- 01  Yes  
 00  No  
 -98  Don't know  
 -99  Refused to respond

## C.17 Which form of legal identification does %rosteritle% own?

Please read out all options and select all that apply.

legal\_id==1

!(self.Contains(-98) && self.ContainsAny(-99, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12))

You cannot select 'Don't know' and select an item from the list at the same time.

!(self.Contains(-99) && self.ContainsAny(-98, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12))

You cannot select 'Refused to respond' and select an item from the list at the same time.

MULTI-SELECT

legal\_id typ

- 0001  Birth Certificate  
 0002  Nationality certificate  
 0003  Identity card  
 0004  Voter ID  
 0005  Driver's License  
 0006  Passport  
 0007  Resident's permit  
 0008  Work permit  
 0009  Visa  
 0010  Foreign registrations  
 0011  Emergency Travel Permits  
 0012  Refugee /IDP ID Cards  
 0013  Student ID  
 0014  Work ID  
 1000  Other (specify)  
 -0098  Don't know

[And 1 other symbols \[15\]](#)

MODULE C: HOUSEHOLD ROSTER / DETAILS ABOUT THE HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS / HOUSEHOLD MEMBER / %ROSTERTITLE%'S EMPLOYMENT  
 EMPLOYMENT BEFORE DISPLACEMENT

E migr\_idp==1 && hhm\_age >= 10 & emp\_ever\_active != 0

<p>C.85 Did %rosteritle% have a different main activity before displacement from the last permanent place of residence?</p>	<p>SINGLE-SELECT <span style="float: right;">emp_prev_d</span></p> <p>01 <input type="radio"/> Yes</p> <p>00 <input type="radio"/> No</p> <p>-01 <input type="radio"/> Did not work before displacement from the last permanent place of residence</p> <p>-98 <input type="radio"/> Don't know</p> <p>-99 <input type="radio"/> Refused to respond</p>
<p>C.86 What was %rosteritle%'s main activity before displacement from the last permanent place of residence?</p> <p>E emp_prev_d==1</p>	<p>SINGLE-SELECT <span style="float: right;">emp_prev</span></p> <p>01 <input type="radio"/> Salaried labor or labor paid in kind (including agricultural salaried job)</p> <p>02 <input type="radio"/> (Non farm) Own-account work, for example as a business owner</p> <p>03 <input type="radio"/> Help in any kind of non-farm business owned by the household</p> <p>04 <input type="radio"/> Farming or hunting or fishing at own account / help on family farm</p> <p>05 <input type="radio"/> Unpaid apprenticeship or training</p> <p>-98 <input type="radio"/> Don't know</p> <p>-99 <input type="radio"/> Refused to respond</p>
<p>C.95 Will %rosteritle% be able to resume this activity after displacement ends?</p> <p>migr_idp==1 &amp;&amp; emp_prev_d==1</p>	<p>SINGLE-SELECT <span style="float: right;">resum_empl</span></p> <p>01 <input type="radio"/> Yes</p> <p>00 <input type="radio"/> No</p> <p>-98 <input type="radio"/> Don't know</p> <p>-99 <input type="radio"/> Refused to respond</p>
<p>C.96 What is the main reason that %rosteritle% will not be able to resume this activity after displacement ends?</p> <p>resum_empl==0</p>	<p>SINGLE-SELECT <span style="float: right;">resum_empl_reason</span></p> <p>0001 <input type="radio"/> Land destroyed</p> <p>0002 <input type="radio"/> Land captured by other residents / armed forces</p> <p>0003 <input type="radio"/> Work tools lost / stolen / captured / damaged</p> <p>0004 <input type="radio"/> Business destroyed</p> <p>0005 <input type="radio"/> Lack of economic opportunities in the area</p> <p>0006 <input type="radio"/> Lack of funds</p> <p>0007 <input type="radio"/> Ethnic / religious discrimination</p> <p>0008 <input type="radio"/> Incapable (Too old/sick)</p> <p>0009 <input type="radio"/> Relocation to a place different than the place of origin</p> <p>0010 <input type="radio"/> Already have a different source of livelihood elsewhere</p> <p>1000 <input type="radio"/> Other (Specify)</p> <p>-0098 <input type="radio"/> Don't know</p> <p>-0099 <input type="radio"/> Refused to respond</p>

## MODULE C: HOUSEHOLD ROSTER

## LEAVERS' ROSTER

C.110 Are there any persons who would normally be living in your household but who have been separated from the household due to conflict, violence, human rights violations, natural or man-made disaster (for example, drought or famine)?	<p>SINGLE-SELECT <span style="float: right;">hhm_separated</span></p> <p>01 <input type="radio"/> Yes</p> <p>00 <input type="radio"/> No</p> <p>-98 <input type="radio"/> Don't know</p> <p>-99 <input type="radio"/> Refused to respond</p>
<p>Please list those members</p> <p>These should not be the same persons you listed in the list of household members above</p> <p>hhm_separated==1</p>	<p>LIST <span style="float: right;">hh_list_separated</span></p> <p>.....</p>

## MODULE C: HOUSEHOLD ROSTER / LEAVERS' ROSTER

## Roster: SEPARATED MEMBERS

generated by list question [hh\\_list\\_separated](#)

hh\_roster\_separated

C.111 What is %rostertitle%'s age in completed years?	<p>NUMERIC: INTEGER <span style="float: right;">hhm_age_sep</span></p> <p>.....</p>
C.112 What is the sex of %rostertitle%?	<p>SINGLE-SELECT <span style="float: right;">hhm_sep_sex</span></p> <p>01 <input type="radio"/> Male</p> <p>02 <input type="radio"/> Female</p>
C.113 What is the relationship of %rostertitle% to %hhh_name% (the head of the household)?	<p>SINGLE-SELECT <span style="float: right;">hhm_relation_sep</span></p> <p>0002 <input type="radio"/> Wife or husband</p> <p>0003 <input type="radio"/> Son or daughter (include adopted)</p> <p>0004 <input type="radio"/> Grandson or granddaughter</p> <p>0005 <input type="radio"/> Niece or nephew</p> <p>0006 <input type="radio"/> Father or mother</p> <p>0007 <input type="radio"/> Brother or sister</p> <p>0008 <input type="radio"/> Son or daughter in law</p> <p>0009 <input type="radio"/> Brother or sister in law</p> <p>0010 <input type="radio"/> Grandfather or grandmother</p> <p>0011 <input type="radio"/> Father or mother in law</p> <p>0012 <input type="radio"/> Other relative</p> <p>0013 <input type="radio"/> Servant or servant's relative</p> <p>0014 <input type="radio"/> Lodger or lodger's relative</p>



<p>C.115 Please specify the reason %rosteritle% was separated from the household.</p> <p>E hhm_sep_reason == 1000</p>	<p>TEXT</p> <p style="text-align: right;">hhm_sep_reason_spec</p> <p>.....</p>
<p>C.116 Are you or the other household members able to contact %rosteritle%?</p> <p>E hhm_sep_reason!=1000</p>	<p>SINGLE-SELECT</p> <p style="text-align: right;">hhm_contact</p> <p>01 <input type="radio"/> Yes</p> <p>00 <input type="radio"/> No</p> <p>-98 <input type="radio"/> Don't know</p> <p>-99 <input type="radio"/> Refused to respond</p>
<p>C.117 Where are most of your former household members who were also displaced now living?</p> <p>I Please read response options to the respondent. Select one.</p> <p>F \$reg</p> <p>E hhm_separated == 1 &amp;&amp; ((long)hh_roster_separated.Count(x=&gt;x.hhm_sep_reason==4))&gt;0</p>	<p>SINGLE-SELECT</p> <p style="text-align: right;">disp_hhm_otherloc</p> <p>11 <input type="radio"/> Same district in Somalia</p> <p>12 <input type="radio"/> Different district, same region in Somalia</p> <p>13 <input type="radio"/> Different region, same Federated Member State in Somalia</p> <p>14 <input type="radio"/> Different Federated Member State in Somalia</p> <p>15 <input type="radio"/> Outside Somalia</p> <p>21 <input type="radio"/> Same district in Somaliland</p> <p>22 <input type="radio"/> Different district, same region in Somaliland</p> <p>23 <input type="radio"/> Different region in Somaliland</p> <p>24 <input type="radio"/> Outside Somaliland</p> <p>-98 <input type="radio"/> Don't know</p> <p>-99 <input type="radio"/> Refused to respond</p>
<p>C.118 Do you or the household members have access to family reunification services provided by UN organizations or NGOs?</p> <p>E hhm_separated == 1 &amp;&amp; ((long)hh_roster_separated.Count(x=&gt;x.hhm_contact==0))&gt;0</p>	<p>SINGLE-SELECT</p> <p style="text-align: right;">hhm_unite</p> <p>01 <input type="radio"/> Yes</p> <p>00 <input type="radio"/> No</p> <p>-98 <input type="radio"/> Don't know</p> <p>-99 <input type="radio"/> Refused to respond</p>

E housingtype_disp==1000	-----
<p>D.60 Did you own, rent, or had some other living arrangement in the house in which your household lived before displacement?</p>	<p>SINGLE-SELECT tenure_disp</p> <p>01 <input type="radio"/> Own</p> <p>02 <input type="radio"/> Rent</p> <p>03 <input type="radio"/> Housing provided as part of work</p> <p>04 <input type="radio"/> Space provided by relatives / friends / host family</p> <p>05 <input type="radio"/> Temporary shelter arranged by UN / NGOs</p> <p>06 <input type="radio"/> Squatting on community owned land</p> <p>07 <input type="radio"/> Squatting on public owned land</p> <p>08 <input type="radio"/> Squatting on privately owned land</p> <p>-98 <input type="radio"/> Don't know</p> <p>-99 <input type="radio"/> Refused to respond</p>
<p>D.61 Are you or any member of the household the recognized legal owner of the land you lived on before displacement?</p> <p>E tenure_disp.InList(1,2,3)</p>	<p>SINGLE-SELECT land_legal_main_disp</p> <p>01 <input type="radio"/> Yes</p> <p>00 <input type="radio"/> No</p> <p>-98 <input type="radio"/> Don't know</p> <p>-99 <input type="radio"/> Refused to respond</p>
<p>D.62 What kind of legal recognition do you have for this land / dwelling?</p> <p>E land_legal_main_disp==1</p>	<p>SINGLE-SELECT land_legal_main_disp_d</p> <p>01 <input type="radio"/> Registered land certification</p> <p>02 <input type="radio"/> Decision by local administration</p> <p>03 <input type="radio"/> By customary law</p> <p>-98 <input type="radio"/> Don't know</p> <p>-99 <input type="radio"/> Refused to respond</p>
<p>D.63 How is the house you lived in before displacement being used currently?</p> <p>I If known, select any number of options. If unknown or refused to respond, make sure no other options are selected.</p> <p>HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS</p>	<p>MULTI-SELECT land use_disp</p> <p>0001 <input type="checkbox"/> Guarded / Used by a household member / relative</p> <p>0002 <input type="checkbox"/> Rented out</p>
<p>/1 !(self.Contains(-98) &amp;&amp; self.ContainsAny(-99,1,2,3,4,5,6,7))</p> <p>11 You cannot select 'Don't know' and another option at the same time.</p> <p>/2 !(self.Contains(-99) &amp;&amp; self.ContainsAny(-98,1,2,3,4,5,6,7))</p> <p>12 You cannot select 'Refused to respond' and another option at the same time.</p>	<p>0003 <input type="checkbox"/> Lent rent-free</p> <p>0004 <input type="checkbox"/> Sold</p> <p>0005 <input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned due to conflict</p> <p>0006 <input type="checkbox"/> Damaged / destroyed / burned in conflict</p> <p>0007 <input type="checkbox"/> Taken over / captured by others</p> <p>1000 <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify)</p> <p>-0098 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p> <p>-0099 <input type="checkbox"/> Refused to respond</p>

<p>D.64 Did you or any member of your household take any legal recourse to get back the dwelling you lived in before displacement?</p> <p>⌘ land_use_disp.Contains(7)</p>	<p>SINGLE-SELECT <span style="float:right">land_res_disp</span></p> <p>01 <input type="radio"/> Yes</p> <p>00 <input type="radio"/> No</p> <p>-98 <input type="radio"/> Don't know</p> <p>-99 <input type="radio"/> Refused to respond</p>
<p>D.65 Who did you or the household members seek help from to obtain back the dwelling you lived in before displacement?</p> <p>I DO NOT read options to the respondent, select one. If unsure, ask a follow up question.</p> <p>F !(sld == 1 &amp;&amp; @optioncode == 5)</p> <p>⌘ land_res_disp == 1</p>	<p>SINGLE-SELECT <span style="float:right">land_help_disp</span></p> <p>0001 <input type="radio"/> Clan elders (Xeer)</p> <p>0002 <input type="radio"/> Religious leaders / Shari'a court</p> <p>0003 <input type="radio"/> Informal court</p> <p>0004 <input type="radio"/> Police</p> <p>0005 <input type="radio"/> AMISOM</p> <p>0006 <input type="radio"/> Formal Court</p> <p>1000 <input type="radio"/> Other (specify)</p> <p>-0098 <input type="radio"/> Don't know</p> <p>-0099 <input type="radio"/> Refused to respond</p>
<p>D.66 Please specify who did you or the household members seek help from to obtain the dwelling you lived in before displacement back</p> <p>⌘ land_help_disp == 1000</p>	<p>TEXT <span style="float:right">land_help_disp_spec</span></p> <p>.....</p>
<p>D.67 Why did you or the household members not seek help to obtain back the dwelling you lived in before displacement?</p> <p>I DO NOT read options to the respondent, select one. If unsure, ask a follow up question.</p> <p>⌘ land_res_disp == 0</p>	<p>SINGLE-SELECT <span style="float:right">land_res_reason_disp</span></p> <p>0001 <input type="radio"/> Lost documents</p> <p>0002 <input type="radio"/> Documents have been damaged in the conflict</p> <p>0003 <input type="radio"/> Do not have an official title</p> <p>0004 <input type="radio"/> Do not have access to community leaders</p> <p>0005 <input type="radio"/> Do not have access to formal courts</p> <p>0006 <input type="radio"/> Don't trust authorities</p> <p>0007 <input type="radio"/> Do not know how to get help/who to contact</p> <p>1000 <input type="radio"/> Other (Specify)</p> <p>-0098 <input type="radio"/> Don't know</p> <p>-0099 <input type="radio"/> Refused to respond</p>
<p>D.67 Please specify why did you or the household members not seek help to obtain back the dwelling you lived in before displacement</p> <p>⌘ land_res_reason_disp == 1000</p>	<p>TEXT <span style="float:right">land_res_reason_disp_spec</span></p> <p>.....</p>

## MODULE D: HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

## SOURCES OF INCOME AND REMITTANCES

<p>D.113 What is the household's main source of income/livelihood?</p> <p>[ Please select ONE main source of income, do not read out options</p>	<p>SINGLE-SELECT <span style="float: right;">lhood</span></p> <p>0001 <input type="radio"/> Salaried Labor</p> <p>0002 <input type="radio"/> Remittances (money and goods from family and friends) from abroad</p> <p>0003 <input type="radio"/> Savings, interest or other investments</p> <p>0004 <input type="radio"/> Pensions</p> <p>0005 <input type="radio"/> Remittances (money and goods from family and friends) from within this country</p> <p>0006 <input type="radio"/> Revenues from sales of assets</p> <p>0007 <input type="radio"/> Small family business</p> <p>0008 <input type="radio"/> Agriculture, fishing, hunting and animal husbandry</p> <p>0009 <input type="radio"/> Trade in domestic goods / products</p> <p>0010 <input type="radio"/> Trade in foreign goods / products (export or import)</p> <p>0011 <input type="radio"/> NGO or foreign aid</p> <p>0012 <input type="radio"/> Property income</p> <p>0013 <input type="radio"/> Zakat</p> <p>1000 <input type="radio"/> Other (specify)</p> <p>-0098 <input type="radio"/> Don't know</p> <p>-0099 <input type="radio"/> Refused to respond</p>
<p>D.114 Please specify the main source of livelihood.</p> <p>: lhood==1000</p>	<p>TEXT <span style="float: right;">lhood_spec</span></p> <p>.....</p>
<p>D.115 Does the household receive any assistance from the following sources:</p>	<p>MULTI-SELECT: YES/NO <span style="float: right;">assist</span></p> <p>01 <input type="checkbox"/> / <input type="checkbox"/> UN</p> <p>02 <input type="checkbox"/> / <input type="checkbox"/> NGOs/ Development Partners/ Donors other than the UN</p> <p>03 <input type="checkbox"/> / <input type="checkbox"/> Government</p>
<p>D.116 What was the household's main source of income before displacement?</p> <p>: migr_idp==1</p>	<p>SINGLE-SELECT <span style="float: right;">lhood_prev</span></p> <p>0000 <input type="radio"/> Same as now</p> <p>0001 <input type="radio"/> Salaried Labour</p> <p>0002 <input type="radio"/> Remittances (money and goods from family and friends) from abroad</p> <p>0003 <input type="radio"/> Savings, interest or other investments</p> <p>0004 <input type="radio"/> Pensions</p> <p>0005 <input type="radio"/> Remittances (money and goods from family and friends) from within this country</p> <p>0006 <input type="radio"/> Revenues from sales of assets</p>

<p>D.117 Please specify the main source of income/livelihood before displacement.</p> <p>E lhood==1000</p>	<p>TEXT <span style="float: right;">lhood_prev_spec</span></p> <p>-----</p>
<p>STATIC TEXT</p> <p><i>Please note: in the following, we will ask you about remittances (transfers to your household in the form of money or goods). First, we will ask about remittances FROM WITHIN %somsld%, then we will ask about remittances from ABROAD, i.e. from OUTSIDE %somsld%.</i></p>	
<p>STATIC TEXT</p> <p><i>We will now ask you about remittances from WITHIN %somsld%. Please make sure that you refer in your answers to remittances FROM WITHIN %somsld%.</i></p>	
<p>D.118 In the past 12 months, did this household receive remittances in the form of money or goods from family or friends living elsewhere WITHIN %somsld%?</p> <p>I This does not include loans.</p>	<p>SINGLE-SELECT <span style="float: right;">intremit12m_yn</span></p> <p>01 <input type="radio"/> Yes  00 <input type="radio"/> No  -98 <input type="radio"/> Don't know  -99 <input type="radio"/> Refused to respond</p>
<p>D.119 Did you receive the remittances from WITHIN %somsld% in the form of money or in the form of goods?</p> <p>I This does not include loans.</p> <p>E intremit12m_yn==1</p>	<p>SINGLE-SELECT <span style="float: right;">intremit12m</span></p> <p>01 <input type="radio"/> In the form of money  02 <input type="radio"/> In goods  03 <input type="radio"/> Both in the form of money and goods</p>
<p>D.120 In the past 12 months, what was the total value of the remittances (whether in the form of money or goods) this household received from family or friends living elsewhere WITHIN %somsld%?</p> <p>I Please enter the amount. If the respondent is unsure, please estimate. If the respondent does not know the quantity, please select 'Don't know' in the next question below. If the respondent refuses <a href="#">And 149 other symbols [12]</a></p> <p>E (intremit12m==1    intremit12m==3) &amp;&amp; !(intremit12m_amount_kdk.InList(-98, -99))</p>	<p>NUMERIC: INTEGER <span style="float: right;">intremit12m_amount</span></p> <p>-----</p>
<p>D.120 In what currency?</p> <p>F \$curr</p> <p>E IsAnswered(intremit12m_amount)</p>	<p>SINGLE-SELECT <span style="float: right;">intremit12m_amount_c</span></p> <p>02 <input type="radio"/> Somali shillings (thousands)  04 <input type="radio"/> Somaliland shillings (thousands)  05 <input type="radio"/> USD</p>
<p>D.120 Amount known?</p> <p>E (intremit12m==1    intremit12m==3)</p>	<p>SINGLE-SELECT <span style="float: right;">intremit12m_amount_kdk</span></p> <p>01 <input type="radio"/> Known  -98 <input type="radio"/> Don't know  -99 <input type="radio"/> Refused</p>
<p>D.121 What is the relationship of %hhh_name% to the person living WITHIN %somsld% who sends the majority of remittances?</p>	<p>SINGLE-SELECT <span style="float: right;">intremit_relation</span></p> <p>01 <input type="radio"/> Wife or husband  02 <input type="radio"/> Son or daughter (include adopted)</p>

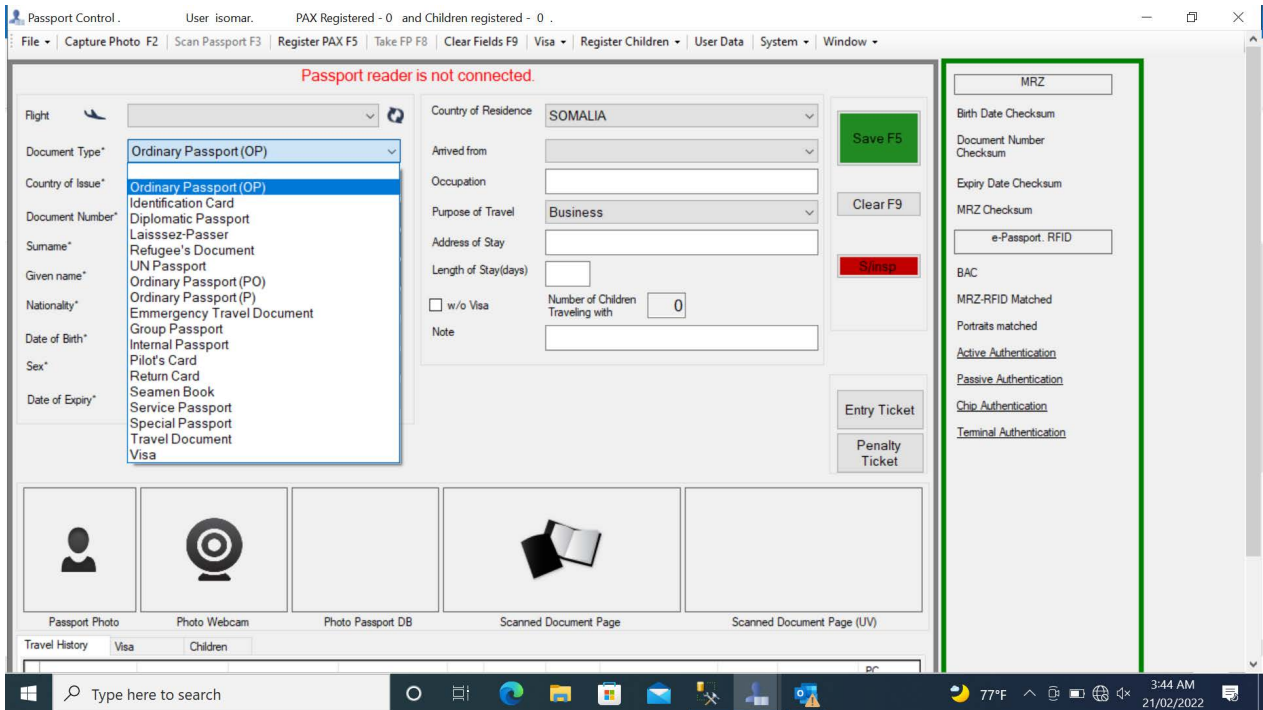
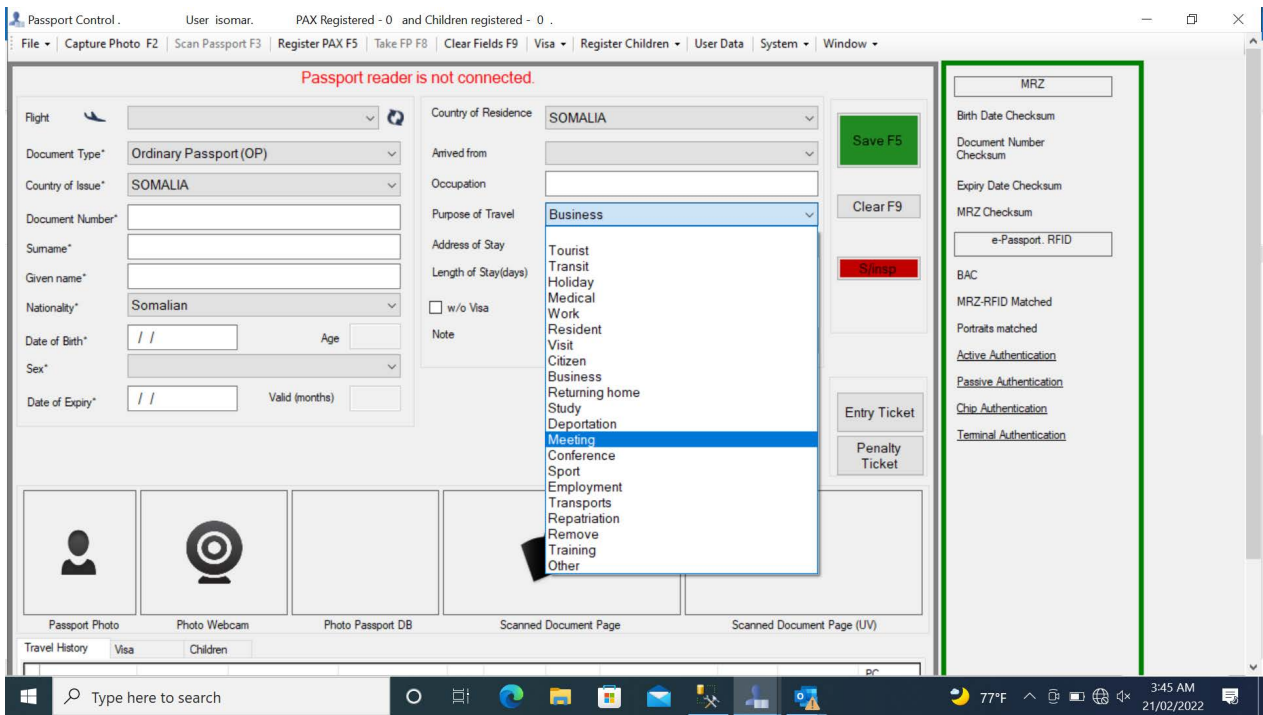
<p><b>D.130 What is the relationship of %hhh_name% to the person living outside %somsld% who sends the majority of remittances from abroad?</b></p> <p>E remit12m.InList(1,2,3)</p>	<p>SINGLE-SELECT <span style="float:right">remit_relation</span></p> <p>01 <input type="radio"/> Wife or husband</p> <p>02 <input type="radio"/> Son or daughter (include adopted)</p> <p>03 <input type="radio"/> Brother or sister</p> <p>04 <input type="radio"/> Father or mother</p> <p>05 <input type="radio"/> Grandfather or grandmother</p> <p>06 <input type="radio"/> Grandson or granddaughter</p> <p>07 <input type="radio"/> Niece or nephew</p> <p>08 <input type="radio"/> Son or daughter in law</p> <p>09 <input type="radio"/> Brother or sister in law</p> <p>10 <input type="radio"/> Father or mother in law</p> <p>12 <input type="radio"/> Other relative</p> <p>13 <input type="radio"/> Non-relative/friend</p> <p>-98 <input type="radio"/> Don't know</p> <p>-99 <input type="radio"/> Refused to respond</p>
<p><b>D.130 Please specify the relationship</b></p> <p>E remit_relation==1000</p>	<p>TEXT <span style="float:right">remit_relation_sp</span></p> <p>.....</p>
<p><b>D.131 Did the person mentioned above live with most of the household members earlier?</b></p> <p>I Note: "the person mentioned above" = the person who sends the majority of remittances from abroad/outside the country.</p>	<p>SINGLE-SELECT <span style="float:right">remit_source</span></p> <p>01 <input type="radio"/> Yes</p> <p>00 <input type="radio"/> No</p>

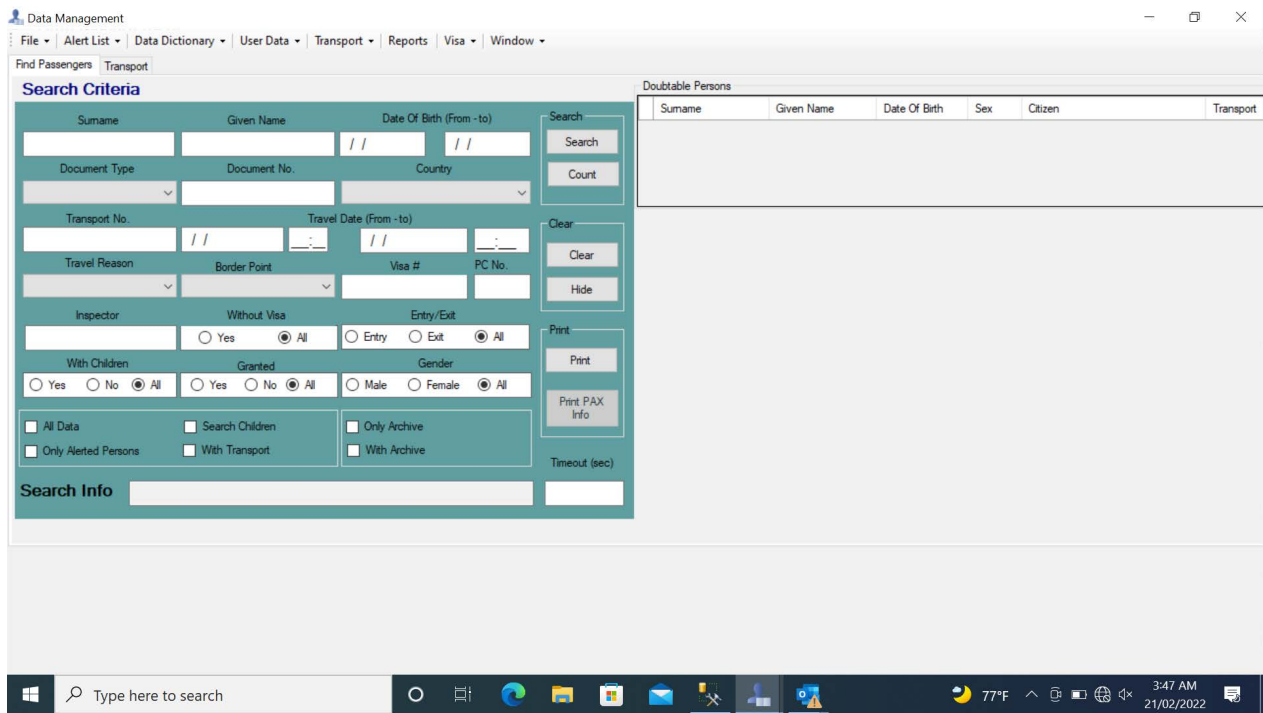
D: HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

59

<p>E remit12m.InList(1,2,3)</p> <p><b>D.132 Did the person mentioned above migrate out of the household to earn income?</b></p> <p>I Note: "the person mentioned above" = the person who sends the majority of remittances from abroad/outside the country.</p> <p>E remit12m.InList(1,2,3) &amp;&amp; remit_source==1</p>	<p>SINGLE-SELECT <span style="float:right">remit_source_mig</span></p> <p>01 <input type="radio"/> Yes</p> <p>00 <input type="radio"/> No</p>
<p><b>D.133 In which region do the family and friends who sent the majority of remittances live?</b></p> <p>F sld==0 ? @optioncode!=111 : @optioncode&lt;=1000</p> <p>E remit12m.InList(1,2,3)</p>	<p>SINGLE-SELECT <span style="float:right">remit12m_loc</span></p> <p>0111 <input type="radio"/> Somalia</p> <p>0001 <input type="radio"/> Ethiopia</p> <p>0002 <input type="radio"/> Kenya</p> <p>0003 <input type="radio"/> Djibouti</p> <p>0004 <input type="radio"/> Eritrea</p> <p>0005 <input type="radio"/> Sudan</p> <p>0006 <input type="radio"/> South Africa</p> <p>0007 <input type="radio"/> Yemen</p> <p>0008 <input type="radio"/> Saudi Arabia</p> <p>0009 <input type="radio"/> United Arab Emirates</p> <p>0010 <input type="radio"/> United States</p> <p>0011 <input type="radio"/> Canada</p> <p>0012 <input type="radio"/> United Kingdom</p> <p>0013 <input type="radio"/> Sweden</p> <p>0014 <input type="radio"/> Netherlands</p> <p>1000 <input type="radio"/> Other (please specify)</p>

# ANNEX: MIDAS FIELDS





SAMPLE DATA (NOT REAL BIOMETRIC DATA) 21/02/2022 3:52:22 AM

### Filtered Passengers Report

N	Surname	Given Name	Citizenship	Document Type	Document Number	DoB	Sex	Transport Number	Travel Date	Dir.	Accommodation Address	Note	Travel Reason	Border Point
1	ALI	AHMED	Somalian	Ordinary Passport (OP)	123	09/09/2000	Male		12/12/2021	Entry	Hawa Abdi Hospital		Business	Adan Abdulle Int. Airport
2	OSMAN	OMAR	Afghanistan	Ordinary Passport (OP)	0101	08/12/1985	Male		12/12/2021	Entry			Business	Adan Abdulle Int. Airport
3	JOHN	WILIMA	Australia	Ordinary Passport (OP)	555	09/09/1990	Male		12/12/2021	Exit			Business	Adan Abdulle Int. Airport
4	NUR	ISSE OMAR	Somalian	Ordinary Passport (P)	S00018582	07/07/1984	Male		12/12/2021	Entry			Business	Adan Abdulle Int. Airport
5	ALI	AHMED	Somalian	Ordinary Passport (OP)	123	09/09/2000	Male		12/12/2021	Exit			Business	Adan Abdulle Int. Airport

Travel Date From: 01/01/2000 12:00:00 AM Travel Date To:

Travel Reason: Business  
Direction: All



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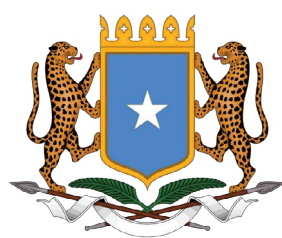
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