

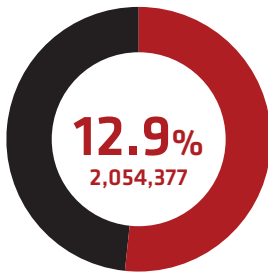


Diaspora engagement mapping **SOMALIA**

Facts & figures

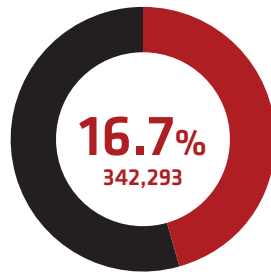
Emigration

% of emigrants in total population



♂ 51.7%
♀ 48.3%

% of which in the EU



♂ 45.8%
♀ 54.2%



Remittances as a share of GDP: **8.8%**
Remittances inflow (USD million): **26,353**



Top countries of destination

Ethiopia	477,774
Kenya	452,919
Yemen	279,856
United Kingdom	161,723
Libya	110,919 ¹

Political rights



Dual citizenship²



Right to vote in national elections for citizens residing abroad³



Terminology: Somalia refers to its diaspora as 'diaspora' in official parlance as the term has been adopted from English, although the term *qurbaha* (Somali for 'diaspora') is also sometimes used.

Somalia does not have a diaspora engagement policy.

¹ UNDESA 2019. However, a more accurate reflection of Somali migration trends would list the following top 5 countries of destination: Kenya; US; UK; Sweden; Netherlands. The presence of Libya in the list suggests this is linked to Libyan and EU member state border management policies.

² While Somalia's 1962 law does not permit dual nationality, the provisional constitution of 2012 does allow Somalis to hold another nationality. However, this has not been formally adopted. Full text available here: <http://hrlibrary.umn.edu/research/Somalia-Constitution2012.pdf>

³ Provisional constitution of 2012.

Overview of the policy and legislative framework surrounding diaspora engagement



- 2016** ● **Somali Diaspora Investment Survey Report.** Although Somalia has not published a diaspora policy yet, it makes extensive reference in its Somali Diaspora Investment Survey Report to the need to encourage diaspora return, especially of skilled Somali diaspora. The report also encourages diaspora investment⁴, including in priority sectors such as the sustainable energy and light industry, and it recommends that the government should work closely with the private sector to strengthen existing (and, where needed, advance new) trade and investment laws to encourage greater diaspora investment.⁵
- 2016** ● **Policy on Returnees to Somalia⁶** sets out criteria for voluntary and involuntary return of Somali nationals, including a risk assessment process and safeguards to “safeguard the security gains made in Somalia while upholding the Human rights of citizens and the returnees themselves.”⁷ There is currently no a legislative framework for financial mechanisms to support those who want to return.
- 2017** ∨
2019 ● **National Development Plan (NDP8)** focused on poverty reduction, building resilience, and enabling peace and security. This document recognised the importance of diaspora financial and other contributions, and dedicated an entire section to diaspora (Ch. 9.6). It included the following goals: remittances link with social and economic priorities; diaspora expertise support to public sector initiatives; new business development through diaspora capital; and technical expertise and links to international/regional markets.⁸
- 2020** ∨
2024 ● **National Development Plan (NDP9)⁹** aims to build on its predecessor in terms of strategy and goals, maintaining a focus on ‘poverty reduction and resilience’. This document is the result of consultations held in Somalia in 2019 (including with diaspora members) and recognises the Somalia diaspora’s financial, skills, and human development contributions to the country. In particular, it acknowledges the importance of understanding the humanitarian-development nexus and the diaspora’s role in providing assistance in times of crisis.
- **National Human Capital Strategy (date tbc)** To support the development of Somalia’s first National Human Capital Strategy, the Ministry of Planning, Investment and Economic Development has conducted studies and some preliminary findings indicate that one priority area for this strategy will include: ‘brain-gain due to large numbers of returning highly skilled Somalis from the diaspora.’¹⁰

» Trends & achievements

The Somali diaspora responded to the collapse of the government during the civil war by becoming major providers of funding and other support. Diaspora remittances, skills transfer, voluntarism, and humanitarian response have proved a lifeline to the country during the long period of civil war and insecurity, a process that continues to this day. In most cases these tend to be informal diaspora initiatives. Somalia is one of the most remittance-dependent countries worldwide¹¹ But remittances are deployed within households for primary needs, educational purposes and healthcare.

4 Available at: <http://www.mfa.gov.so/library/publications/> and also <https://shuraako.org/sites/default/files/SDIS-Survey-Report.pdf>
5 Ibid.

6 Full text available at: <http://www.mfa.gov.so/policy-issues/returnee-policy/>

7 Ibid. The policy is aimed predominantly at involuntary returnees, and stipulates that these may not be returned unless certain criteria are met, including that each returnee should be given \$10,000 USD by the departing state.

8 <https://www.refworld.org/pdfid/5b4315554.pdf>

9 Full text available at: <http://mop.gov.so/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/NDP-9-2020-2024.pdf>

10 Full text available at: <http://mop.gov.so/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/NDP-9-2020-2024.pdf>

11 Somalia does not report remittance data to the World Bank, but based on data provided by Nisar Majid, Khalif Abdirahman, and Shamsa Hassan (2018), it would be the sixth most remittance-dependent nation worldwide according to World Bank data. See : <https://www.xpressmoney.com/blog/industry/countries-that-rely-most-on-remittance/>

The Somali diaspora possesses the potential to become a great source of growth-driven investment in Somalia, as is recognised in its NDP8 and NDP9 strategies (see above). Investments, financial remittances and political engagements have been a crucial part in achieving bottom-up development outcomes.

Diaspora investments in the establishment of new industries and companies have created important employment opportunities for Somalis, which directly led to improvements in the livelihoods of many families in the country, and encouraged a number of diaspora entrepreneurs to return.¹²

There is an extensive presence of the Somali diaspora in government. As Ismail observed in 2011, 19 out of 29 heads of state or regional states, or state ministers were diaspora, a trend that has not changed.¹³ Nevertheless, to date there has been a lack of diaspora-targeting policies and programmes from the Somali government. The Office for Diaspora Affairs is small and has limited capacity, and very few Somalis are aware of its existence.

Most diaspora contributions to Somalia remain diaspora - rather than state - led, and informal in nature. Somalia's current objective, to build up formal diaspora engagement frameworks and initiatives, promises benefits in terms of harnessing patterns of diaspora resource mobilisation, philanthropy, investments, skills and voluntarism, if it can build on existing patterns of diaspora involvement.

Obstacles¹⁴



According to the Somali Diaspora Investment Survey 2017, there are 14 main obstacles preventing diaspora engagement in Somalia.¹⁵ These may be grouped around five main areas:

- **Lack of security and political instability:** are probably the biggest obstacles to diaspora engagement in Somalia at the current time.
- **Fragile state:** as a result of the protracted insecurity and conflict in the country, further exacerbated by regional droughts and cyclones in 2014 and 2019, the Somali government remains fragile and lacking in capacity and resources.¹⁶
- **Corruption and bureaucracy:** government bureaucracy is slow, and there is a lack of effective contract enforcement and weak rule of law, leading to widespread corruption.
- **Financial challenges:** The banking system is inadequate and there remains a lack of confidence surrounding money transfer processes. There are inadequate channels to send money to the country; costs of transfer fees are high; and there are concerns over diversion of funds (inadvertently or otherwise) for use by illicit groups.
- **Lack of reliable information about investment opportunities** inside Somalia, as well as barriers to accessing investment capital for investments in the country.

12 Full text available at: <http://mop.gov.so/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/NDP-9-2020-2024.pdf>

13 Ismail, Abdirashid A. 2011. "Diaspora and Post-War Political Leadership in Somalia." *Nordic Journal of African Studies* 20 (1): 28-47

14 For a fuller description of obstacles, see Somali Investment Report (2016, available at) <https://shuraako.org/sites/default/files/SDIS-Survey-Report.pdf>

15 Benson, Jay B. Lindsay L Heger, Lee C. Sorensen and Alexandria E. Wise. 2017. Somali Diaspora Investment Survey Report: Typologies, Drivers & Recommendations. Accessed May 10, 2019. <https://shuraako.org/sites/default/files/SDIS-Survey-Report.pdf>

16 <https://www.businessinsider.com/diaspora-has-big-role-as-somalia-rebuilds-economy-global-ties-finance-minister-2020-3?r=US&IR=T>



SPOTLIGHT: effective practices



Somali Diaspora Engagement Programmes in Denmark and Sweden

The Danish Refugee Council (DRC) has implemented a diaspora programme since 2012 working with Somali and Afghani diaspora in Denmark to facilitate, support and enhance the role of diaspora as agents of humanitarian assistance and development in their countries of origin.¹⁷

HUMANITARIAN
AID

The Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) finances two programmes catering to the large Somali diaspora in Sweden, making it possible for Swedish Somalis to contribute to the reconstruction of their country.¹⁸ In partnership with the International Organisation for Migration, they support diaspora graduates to return to Somalia to work in ministries and government departments, both at the federal level as well as in Somaliland and Puntland. SIDA also runs a small grants scheme to support Somali diaspora groups in Sweden to deliver development activities in Somalia.

¹⁷ <https://drc.ngo/relief-work/diaspora-programme>

¹⁸ <https://www.sida.se/English/where-we-work/Africa/Somalia/Our-work-in-Somalia/>

Annex:

List of Actors

Diaspora related institutions

- At regional level

AU Citizens and Diaspora Directorate (AU CIDO) <https://au.int/en/cido>

Somalia nominates a diaspora focal point to the AU CIDO Continental Meetings.

The Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) <https://igad.int/>

Somalia is a member of IGAD which includes governments from the Horn of Africa, Nile Valley and the African Great Lakes. IGAD is a principal supporter of the Federal Government of Somalia through the African Union Mission to Somalia (AMISOM) initiative.

- National institutions

- At ministerial level

Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation www.mfa.gov.so

The Ministry for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation is responsible for Somalia's foreign, and International Cooperation policy and is the lead ministry for diaspora engagement.

- At sub-ministerial level

Office of Diaspora Affairs (ODA) <https://en-gb.facebook.com/OfficeforDiasporaAffairs/>

The Office of Diaspora Affairs was established in 2013 and is responsible for coordinating diaspora engagement policies and programmes.

- At state level

Somalia has a federal system under which individual Somali states have their own administration, in some cases including diaspora offices.

Galgumudug State Ministry of Diaspora and Foreign investment aims to attract diaspora and other investors to the region.¹⁹

South West State Ministry of Resettlement & Diaspora Affairs has worked with NGOs and diaspora organisations to provide assistance and support to Internally Displaced People and refugees.²⁰

19 <https://www.refworld.org/pdfid/5b431554.pdf> It is not known how successful this Ministry has been in attracting investment, as the state has been affected by conflict in the ongoing insurgency in recent years., c.f. ARC (2018): Situation in South and Central Somalia (including Mogadishu): January 2018, available at: <https://www.refworld.org/pdfid/5a6f16d44.pdf>

20 <https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/MORDA%20Final%20%20Yearly%20Report%202017.pdf>

Diaspora organisations in Europe



Anti Tribalism Movement: Heal Reconciliation UK 2010 www.atm.org.uk

Development activities

ATM was founded by young Somalis who wanted to fight tribe-based discrimination.²¹ Since then it has grown into an international movement with 140,000 members who strive to combat prejudice, tribalism, inequality, and violence around the world. Its Heal Reconciliation is a programme of reconciliation and forgiveness workshops run by diaspora experts that take place in South and Central Somalia.

Federation of Somali Associations in the Netherlands (FSAN) Netherlands <http://www.fsan.nl/>

Development activities

FSAN is a Somali-Diaspora led organisation that focusses on the integration and participation of the Somali community in the Netherlands. The organisation organises workshops, conferences and lectures. FSAN also works to combat female genital mutilation both nationally and internationally.

Himilo Relief & Development Association (HIRDA) Netherlands UK www.hirda.org

Development activities

HIRDA is a Somali diaspora organisation that delivers a range of projects in Somalia including maternal and child health services; campaigning against Female Genital Mutilation (FGM); coordinating access to clean water, as well as food distribution in times of crisis; and supporting internally displaced people, including education for IDP children. Results of these programmes have included revitalising local economies, as well as improved child health, and better livelihoods for urban and pastoral populations.²²

Somaliska Akademiker Sweden <http://www.somaliskaakademiker.se/>

Somaliska Akademiker is a Somali led and Sweden-based organisation which focusses on empowering Somali graduates to advocate for the Somali diaspora community in Sweden.

Stichting Nomad Netherlands <https://www.stichtingnomad.nl/index-4.html>

Development activities

This civil society organisation focusses on the needs of the Somaliland community both in the Netherlands and Somaliland. It has strategies for the creation of a united Somaliland Diaspora community in the Netherlands. Furthermore, Stichting Nomad aims to strengthen the positions of the diaspora's youth in academic and professional fields. The organisation promotes Somali identity, culture and religion within the community.

21 <https://www.theatm.org/work/international-reconciliation-workshops-seminars/>
<https://www.nbe.com.eg/en/Default.aspx?AID=6&CID=8#Title>

22 <http://hirda.nl/en/home/>

SXB Global Global <https://www.sxbglobal.com/>

 **Development activities**

SXB Global is a platform that brings together individuals and organizations who share a common passion for business, networking, and community engagement.

Written by: AFFORD
Edited by: EUDiF
April 2020



Implemented by



Funded by
the European Union



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