

**The Government of Federal Republic of Somalia**

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Office of the President  
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# 1. SOMALIA Context



Nearly three decades of **protracted conflict**



Cyclical **natural hazards**, including **floods** and **drought**



**73 per cent** of the population lives under poverty line

## YOUTH



Estimated **poverty** rate as high as **68 per cent**

More than **3.9 million** Somali **children out of school**

Nearly **15 per cent** are vulnerable to forced recruitment by **armed militia** and **terrorist groups**

## 2. MIGRATION Context

Somalia is a country of origin, transit, to a lesser extent destination

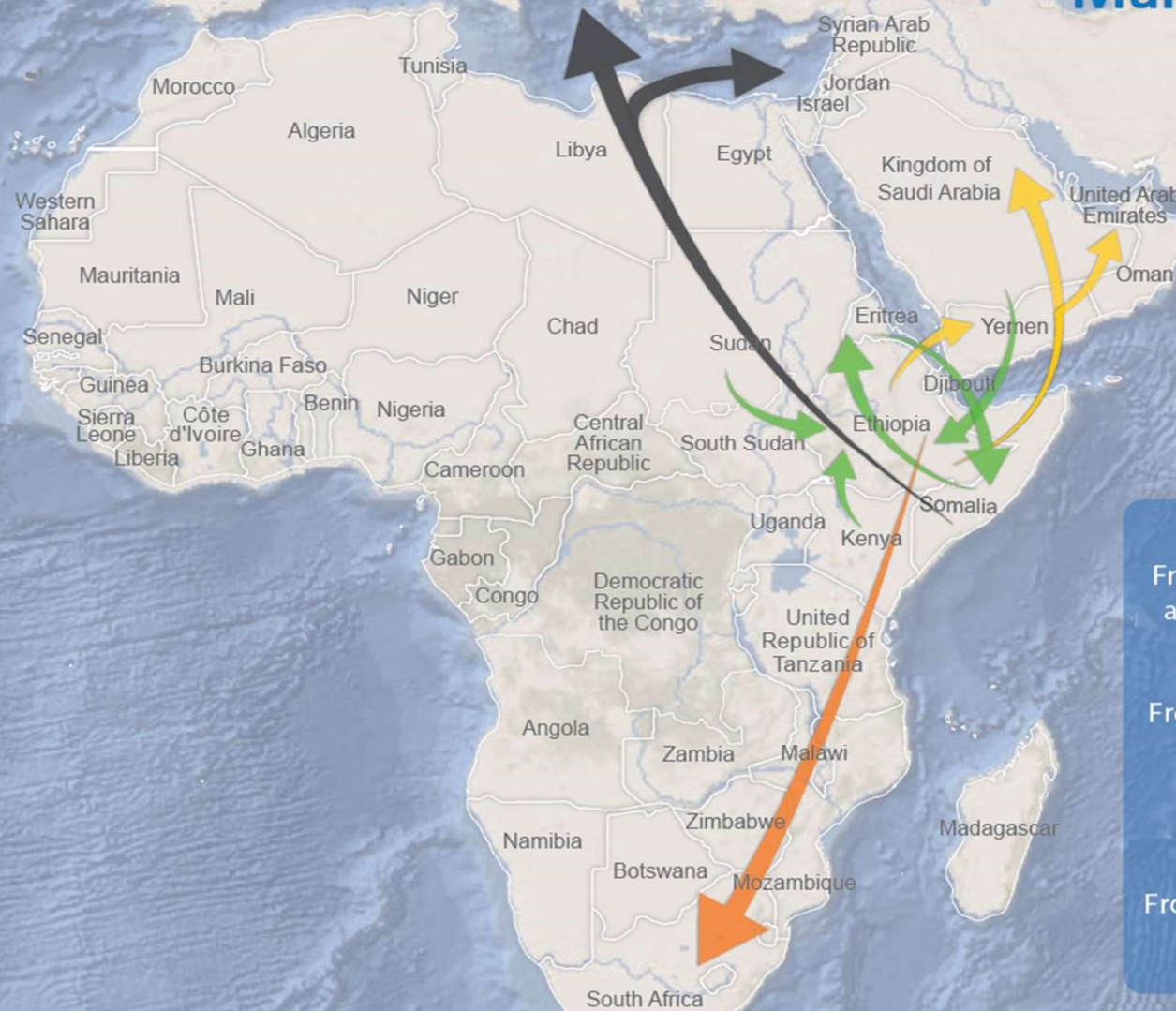
Somali migration patterns are complex:



- ➔ **34,170 refugees and asylum seekers**  
mainly from Ethiopia, Yemen and Syrians
- ➔ **Economic migrants**, mainly Ethiopian but we also have Kenyan, Ugandan and other from the Region. Aid workers
- ➔ **3.8 million Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)**
- ➔ **69,500 stranded migrants along the Eastern Route (MRP 2022)**
- ➔ **22,200 returning migrants including spontaneous returnees**  
from Yemen and (sources: IND, IOM Somalia)



## Main Migration Routes From the East and Horn of Africa

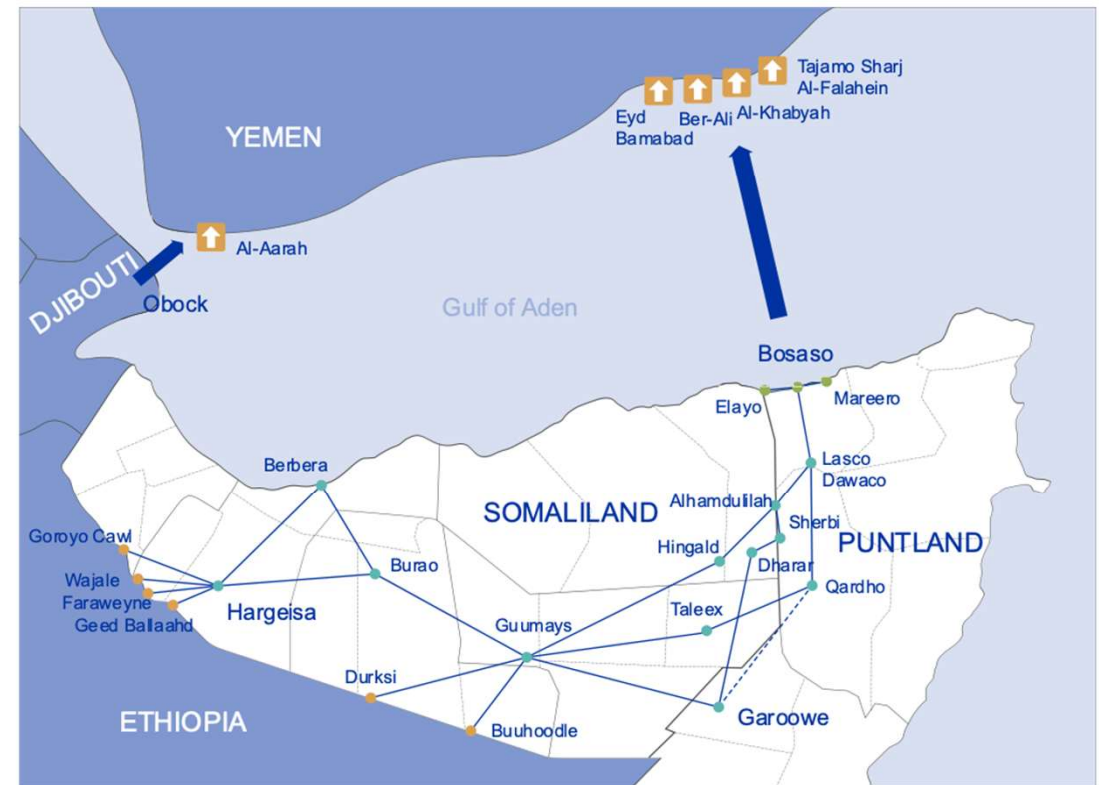


- Eastern routes  
From the HoA to the Arabian Peninsula  
and other countries in the Middle East
- Southern routes  
From the HoA to South of Africa via  
East Africa
- HoA routes
- Northern routes  
From the East and HoA to North of  
Africa, Europe and North-America

### 3. EASTERN Route

- The Eastern Route to Gulf countries **via Somalia and Djibouti**
- **Main migration route** in the East and Horn of Africa.
- **Busiest maritime migration route** on earth and one of the most dangerous.
- Migrants **cross deserts and territories controlled by armed groups**, with little food, water or a place to sleep.
- Migrants **travel mostly by irregular means** with very few belongings and require humanitarian assistance.
- Those departing Somalia are **mostly young men in search of economic opportunities**, but **women and children also take this route**.
- **Limited information available** about the dangers of the passage across the Gulf of Aden, as opposed to the Mediterranean crossing.

#### The Eastern Route



DISCALIMER: This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

LIMITATION: The routes are a compilation and an interpretation of the maps submitted by key informants during April and May 2020 and should therefore be read with caution. The routes represented on this map are not exhaustive and may change with time. Other routes may be used by migrants. Note: the location of transit points are approximate and have not been geolocated.

- Entry point
- Exit point
- Transit point
- ↑ Arrival point
- Migrant route
- - - Uncertain route



# Migration, Climate Change, and the Environment – A complex Nexus

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“The Gravest effects of climate change may be those on human migration”

Intergovernmental Panel on Climate change (IPCC), 1990



# East and horn of Africa region- migration, environment and climate change (MECC) landscape

## Climate change scenario

IPCC Report (AR6) already tells us with **high confidence** that temperatures and hot extremes have emerged above natural variability, relative to 1850–1900, in all land regions in Africa and that the rate of surface temperature increase has generally been more rapid in Africa than the global average.

- Specifically, in East Africa, there are:
- Observed decreases in mean precipitation;
- Observed and projected increases in heavy precipitation and pluvial flooding;
- Observed and projected increase in aridity, agricultural and ecological droughts;
- Observed increase in meteorological drought, projected increase in meteorological droughts
- Projected increases in fire weather conditions; increases in mean wind speed; increase of average tropical cyclone wind speeds and associated heavy precipitation.





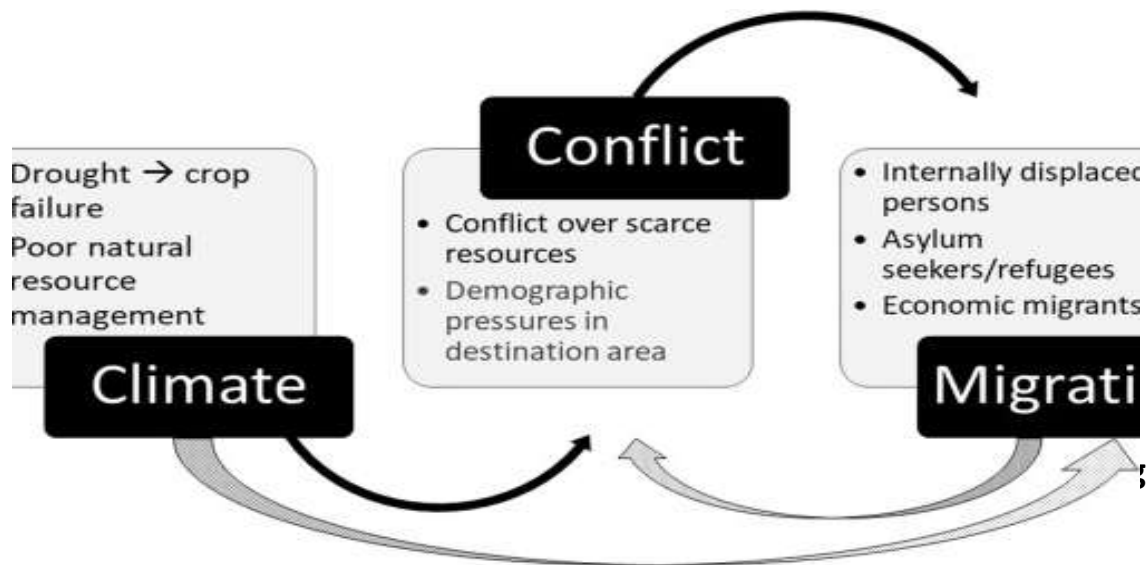
# Impacts of climate change on lives and livelihoods

- Disaster displacement, including protracted displacement- In 2022 there 1,249,000 people displaced by climate-induced disasters in the EHoA region, most of which was related to the heaviest rainfall as well as drought we have seen in decades. In 2022 around 755,000 Somali people were displaced in Somalia because of the drought.
- Rainfall variability, temperature increase, drought, pests and diseases affecting natural resource-dependent livelihoods- We know that 80 percent of the population of the region living in rural areas and depending on agriculture for their livelihood (EAC) and that livestock resources accounts for an estimated 30% and 50% of the agricultural GDP.
- One of the major consequences of climate change is migration
- IOM data suggest 47% of forced migration is mainly due to natural disaster in Somalia





# Conflict and Migration



Climate Change and Environmental Displacement

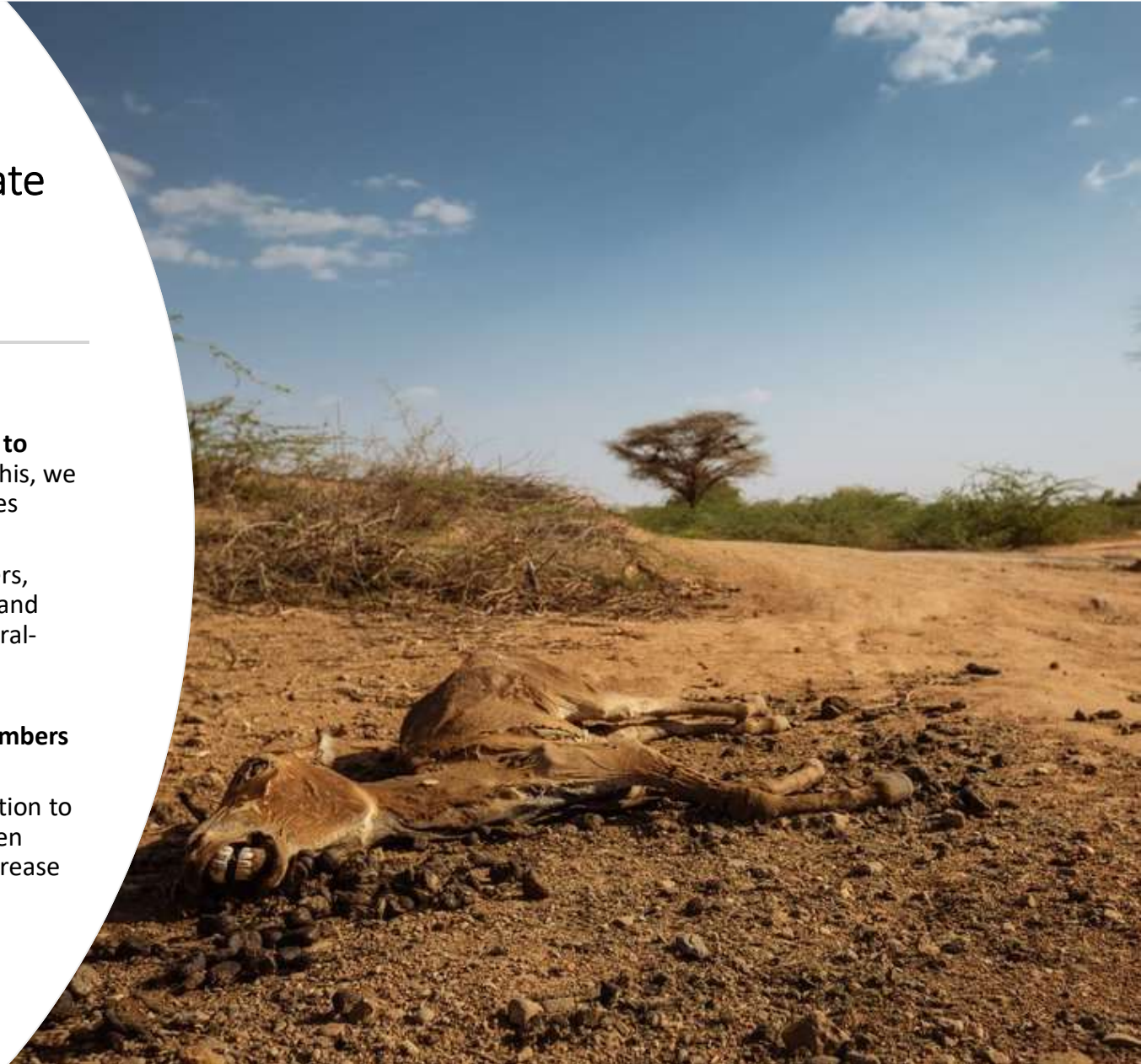
Migration and displacement are the symptom...let us have thorough diagnosis to find the solution.

[CoE, Coyote 13 Publication](#)

<https://pjp-eu.coe.int/documents/42128013/47261485/mainstreaming.pdf/00d28339-c873-4309-8102-42d6a5d9d045?t=1377512003000>

## How do the adverse impacts of climate change affect human mobility?

- **Unmanaged rural-urban environmental migration and vulnerability of migrants, especially the youth can lead to increasing levels of cross border migration.** Related to this, we see increasing levels of urban pollution, natural resources scarcity and environmental degradation.
- Loss of livelihoods in rural areas, particularly rural farmers, herders and pastoralists due to rainfall variability, pests and loss of soil fertility. This can fuel increased rural-rural, rural-urban or cross-border migration.
- As populations grow and extreme events become more frequent, more intense and more unpredictable, **IDP numbers may increase significantly.**
- Increasing tensions and conflict (at times violent) in relation to competition over resources (commonly reported between pastoralists and sedentary communities), which may increase internal movements.
- Impact of terrorist groups on farming.





# The way forward

- Capacity building: Improve knowledge and data, **emergency intervention and preparedness capacities**
- Dialogue and cooperation: Focus on non-traditional actors, regional and local levels
- Protecting the most vulnerable: providing Humanitarian Assistance
- **Long-term solutions** that support livelihoods and **build resilience** to climate change...but here we need to change our mindset. Emotional s
- Early warning systems and **prevention**
- **Water conservation, irrigation and better canal irrigation systems**
- Coherent, comprehensive **migration policies**: Links with Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) sustainable development, urban planning
- Community-based approaches that involve local communities in decision-making and planning can also help build resilience to climate change impacts with a focus on green initiatives, **especially the youth and the including the returnees**
- **Creating strong linkage and synergies between climate change, water, agriculture, displacement and migration project** – **see Slide 9**



Mahadsanidiin!

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