

## **Somalian Refugee Crisis in Africa**

The Somali refugee crisis is one of Africa's most enduring humanitarian issues, stemming from political instability, decades of conflict, and environmental challenges in Somalia. This crisis began with the 1991 civil war that toppled Somalia's government, leading to widespread violence and insecurity. Armed groups such as al-Shabaab and ongoing clan-based conflicts have exacerbated the situation, forcing millions of Somali citizens to flee their homes. According to the UNHCR, as of 2023, there are 3,860,099 internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Somalia, with an additional 842,044 seeking refuge in other countries. Somalia ranks among the top nine countries globally with significant displaced populations, alongside Afghanistan, Syria, Venezuela, Ukraine, South Sudan, Sudan, Myanmar, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Most Somali refugees remain in Africa, significantly impacting the continent. In 2023, the number of Somali refugees globally included 4,271 in Asia and the Pacific, 103,749 in Europe, 45,249 in the Middle East, 2,035 in the Americas and the Caribbean, and 6,886,740 in Africa.

### **The magnitude of Somali refugees in Africa:**

The impact of Somali refugees in Africa is profound. Neighbouring countries such as Kenya, Ethiopia, Djibouti, Tanzania, and Uganda host approximately 6,856,010 Somali refugees. Ethiopia currently hosts the largest number, with about 307,500 Somali refugees in three camps along its western border with Somalia. Kenya is the second-largest host, with the Dadaab refugee camp sheltering 245,364 Somali refugees in 2023. Uganda and Djibouti also have significant Somali refugee populations. Uganda, known for its liberal refugee policies, allows freedom of movement and work, making it an attractive destination for refugees. Somali refugees in Uganda live in urban areas and settlements like Nakivale. Beyond neighbouring countries, Somali refugees have sought asylum in other African regions, reflecting the widespread impact of Somalia's crisis. In South Africa, 20,742 Somali refugees have established communities despite facing xenophobia and economic challenges. Tanzania hosts 160 Somali refugees in long-term camps like Nyarugusu. Sudan and South Sudan together have 486 Somali refugees, while Libya serves as a transit point for many African migrants attempting to reach Europe. This wide distribution highlights the varied experiences of Somali refugees based on the policies and conditions of host countries.

### **Impact of Somali Refugee Movement:**

The Somali refugee movement has significant socio-economic, security, and developmental impacts on neighbouring countries and Somalia itself. The migration of productive age groups from Somalia leads to a loss of valuable human resources, with over 32% of the Somali refugee population aged 18 to 59. This demographic would have contributed to Somalia's economy through agriculture, trade, and other industries. The adventurous and adaptive nature of Somalis also leads to a global diaspora, which, while beneficial for host countries, further

depletes Somalia's potential workforce. Refugees face numerous challenges, including inadequate housing, food, and health services, leading to disease, malnutrition, and high mortality rates, especially among children and the elderly. Limited education and employment opportunities in host countries hinder the personal and professional development of Somali youth. In many host countries, such as Ethiopia and Kenya, refugees are prohibited from working or participating in agriculture, and only a small proportion can access primary and secondary education.

### **Socio-economic impact on the host countries:**

Hosting Somali refugees poses significant socio-economic challenges for host countries. These nations face increased strain on social services, including healthcare, education, and infrastructure. Refugees often compete for low-skilled jobs, leading to lower wages and increased unemployment among vulnerable host populations. However, Somali refugees also contribute economically through entrepreneurship and consumer spending, especially in urban markets where they establish small businesses. This economic activity can stimulate growth and create employment opportunities, benefiting both refugees and host communities. Socially, hosting refugees can promote cultural exchange and diversity but may also lead to tensions and xenophobia, particularly in economically challenged communities. Environmentally, the increased demand for resources like water and fuel can exacerbate resource depletion and environmental degradation. Politically, the presence of Somali refugees influences domestic policies and international relations, prompting host governments to develop refugee management strategies and seek international aid.

### **The Role of the International Community:**

To improve the conditions of displaced people across Somalia, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) works in collaboration with the UN system and host governments to provide protection and assistance. Host governments provide a safe environment and critical resources such as land for refugee camps, while UNHCR and its partners assist with basic services such as shelter, education, water, etc. Additionally, UNHCR and its partners provide assistance to the growing internally displaced population within Somalia, which may help reduce the exodus of the population. On the other hand, the African Union (including AMISOM), the European Union, and other bilateral donors have supported peace initiatives over the years. However, the complexity of Somalia's conflict has yet to result in a lasting solution.

### **Conclusion:**

Somalia's problems are linked to internal conflicts, which began after the collapse of the government in 1991 and which have led to a continuous exodus of people to neighbouring countries and beyond. The impact of displaced people inside and outside Somalia contributes to Africa's development challenges. With the increasing exodus of the Somali population, mostly to African destinations, this calls for additional donor support and investment in African countries so that they can deal with the impacts of hosting refugees. It should also be noted that refugees are only a small part of the migrant population. They sometimes mix with other

migrant populations and pressure may be exerted against them in general, resulting in them being denied adequate international protection. This requires better screening and analysis of migrants by authorities around the world so that genuine asylum seekers can be identified and they can be provided with the necessary protection and assistance in accordance with international protocols. Overall, more efforts must be made to address the root causes of the Somalia conflict. This will reduce the pressure on African countries to accommodate Somali refugees and help Somalia retain and utilize its productive population to facilitate development. The efforts being made by development partners are in the right direction and should be strengthened

**\*Views are personal**



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