UNHCR
The UN Refugee Agency

SOMALIA

Population-Movement Landscape

as of 15 October 2026

Assisted Spontaneous Return (ASR) and refugee returns

3 Flights **469** passengers (Male: 275; Female: 194)

- Since January 2026, Somalia recorded a total of 648 refugee returnees, including 483 assisted returnees supported by UNHCR and 165 spontaneous returnees who returned independently.
- Out of the 483 assisted returnees, 469 individuals returned from Yemen through the Assisted Spontaneous Return (ASR) Program (3 flights), 12 returned from India, and 2 from Bangladesh.
- Cumulatively, since December 2014, a total of 142,508 refugees have returned to Somalia: 98,071 Assisted by UNHCR, and 44,347 Spontaneous Returnees.

Arrivals from Yemen (Level 1 emergency)

Since the escalation of conflict in Yemen in September 2026, 242 new arrivals were recorded in Somalia (which includes returnees, refugees and third country nationals), reflecting the continued search for safety among affected populations.

Arrivals from Ethiopia

346 arrivals since mid-September (Male: 177; Female: 169)

In Hargeisa and Burao, UNHCR has recorded an increase in arrivals from Ethiopia since mid-September , likely linked to deteriorating security conditions in parts of the country.
Registration data indicate that 346 individuals arrived since mid-September with most citing persecution, insecurity and other protection concerns as reasons for displacement.

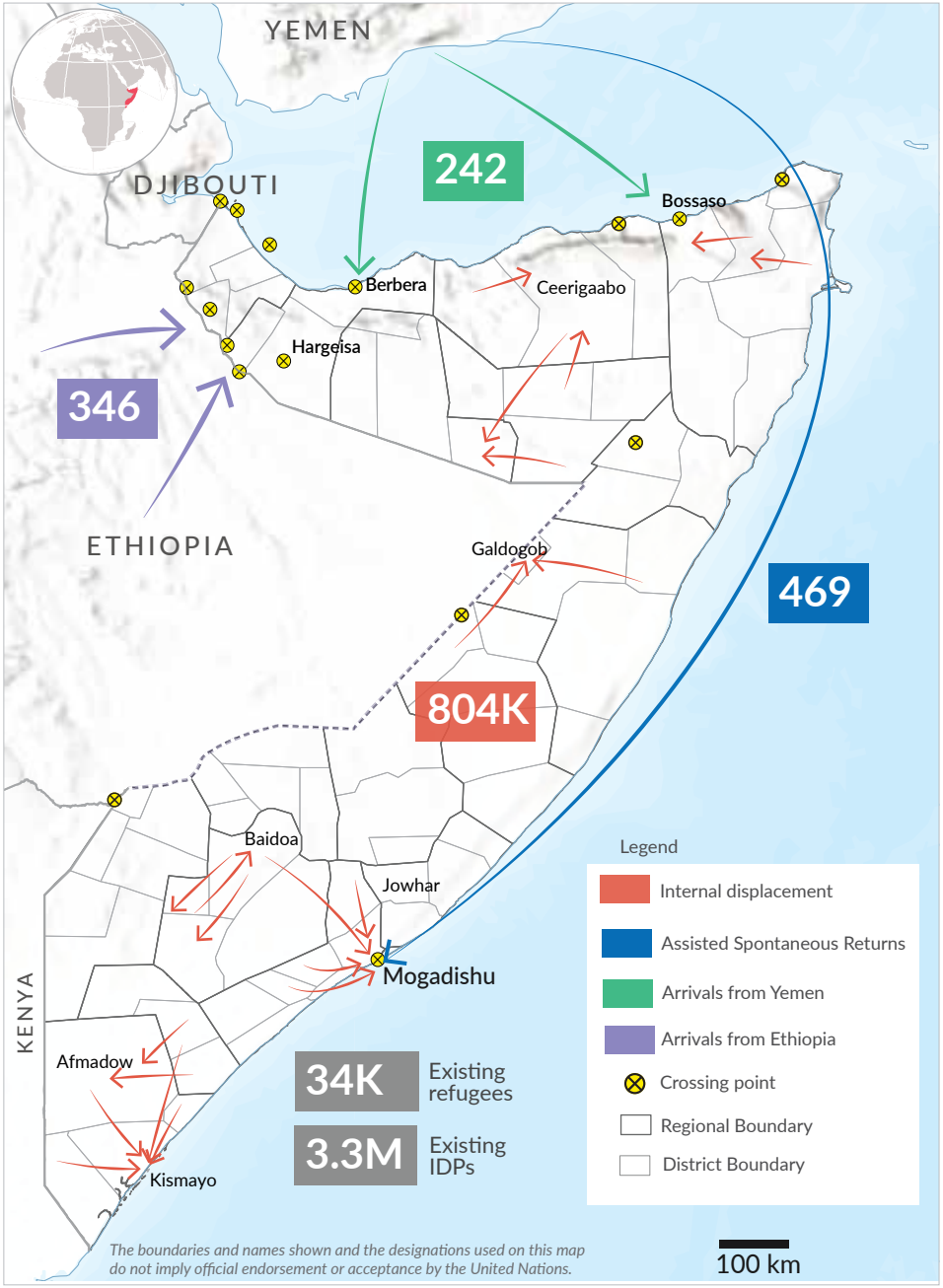
Internal Displacement | PSMN

804,000
People newly displaced
2.7× higher than during the same period in 2025

Drought
drove 70% of displacement,
Conflict accounted for 23%

75%
of reported violations involve violations against women and children

- 804,000 people were newly displaced between January and September 2026, 2.7 times the number recorded during the same period in 2025.
- Drought was the dominant driver, accounting for 71% of reported displacement, reflecting the severe and prolonged climate and livelihood stress affecting Somalia.
- 75% of all reported violations concern women and girls or children. This indicates that age- and gender-responsive protection programming should remain a central component of the response, alongside interventions addressing generalized violence and insecurity.
- **Conflict-induced displacement is concentrated in a few key areas, with Baidoa and Banadir among the main origins and Banadir the largest current destination.** The pattern points to significant onward and secondary displacement, increasing protection pressures in major receiving areas.



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