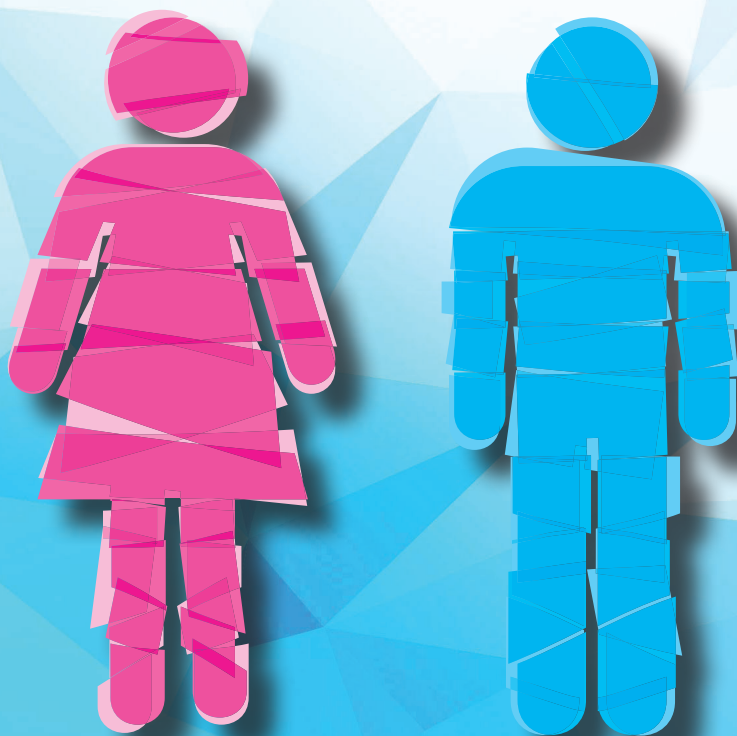


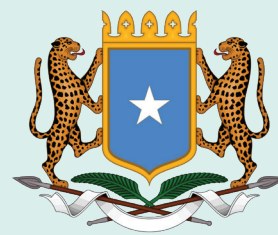


Somalia National Bureau of Statistics

WOMEN AND MEN IN SOMALIA



2023



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Foreword

It is with great honour that we present the 3rd edition of “Women and Men in Somalia,” produced by the Somali National Bureau of Statistics (SNBS). This edition delves into the nuanced world of gender statistics, shedding light on the demographic, health, educational, and socio-economic factors that shape the lives of men and women in our society. Through rigorous data analysis, we aim to uncover the distinct roles and contributions of both genders, highlighting disparities and working towards a balanced and fair progression.

This report underscores our dedication to rigorous statistical analysis to illuminate gender disparities, reflecting our commitment to an inclusive society that values the contributions of every individual. We warmly welcome feedback and suggestions from our readers, as your insights are crucial to refining our data collection methods and better representing our diverse population.

We hope that the insights provided in this booklet will empower stakeholders to make informed decisions that promote gender equality and contribute to our nation’s comprehensive development. By offering strategic insights, we aim to bridge knowledge gaps and pave the way for a more equitable future.



Sharmarke Mohamed Farah

Director General

Somalia National Bureau of Statistics

Acknowledgment

This report stands as a testament to the collective efforts and dedication of numerous individuals, whose contributions have been invaluable. SNBS acknowledges the guidance provided by the Deputy DG, Abdirahman Omar, as well as the Bureau's officials who were involved in the actual analysis, compilation, and drafting of the report, including Said Abdilahi Abdi, Technical Lead and Director of the Population and Social Statistics Department; Mohamed Abdinur, Statistics Capacity Building Project Coordinator (SISEPCB); Halimo Mohamed Abdirahman; Liban Bile Mohamud, Abdulrazak Abdullahi Karie, Mohamed Hassan Mohamed, Abdirashid Khalif, Hamida Sheel, Abukar Mohamed, Hussein Haji Isse (Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development), and Fartun Ali Abdirahman General Secretary of the National Disability Agency.

Special thanks are due to the World Bank Group, whose unwavering support and guidance have been crucial in steering this project towards its successful completion. Their expertise and commitment to excellence have greatly enriched this endeavour.

We also wish to acknowledge the pivotal roles played by key contributors including Aphichoke Kotikula, and the World Bank Strengthening Gender Statistics project team. Their insightful reviews and constructive feedback have significantly enhanced the quality and depth of this comprehensive report.

To all who have lent their time, expertise, and resources, we extend our heartfelt appreciation. Your collective efforts have not only made this report possible but have also contributed to advancing our understanding and knowledge in the field.

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Definition of terms

Gender Equality

Gender Equality is the absence of discrimination on the basis of a person's sex in authority, opportunities, allocation of resources or benefits and access to services. It is therefore, the equal valuing by society of both women and men.

Gender Equality in Somalia

It is the principle that women and men have access to equal opportunities to realize their full potential to contribute to the country's social, economic & cultural development. Gender Equality is an important goal and a means for achieving Development goals.

Somali National Gender Policy

The goal of this Policy is to promote gender equality and Sustainable human development in Somalia by ensuring that Equal value is placed on the contributions of women and men as equal partners in post conflict reconstruction processes and national development. The Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development is in charge of development, co-ordination and review of this policy¹.

Guide for Readers

The information in this booklet is collected from different surveys, such as the Somali Integrated Household Budget Survey (SIHBS2022), the Somali Demographic and Health Survey (SHDS2020), the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS2006), and administrative data (like registries from the Lower and Upper Houses of the Somali Parliament). Additional information was also collected from a number of other reports, such as the annual statistics yearbook from the Ministry of Education and a report on the status of women in senior leadership positions produced by the National Civil Service Commission (NCSC). The source is given in conjunction with each table/graph. In most places, the tables and graphs provide absolute numbers and/or proportions (%) for certain attributes for both women and men.

Proportions (%) are used in two ways:

- Proportion (%) of all women and proportion (%) of all men with certain characteristics, such as unemployment rate.
- Distribution of sex within a group, such as head of household

The total figures in the tables are not always in agreement with the partial figures because of rounding off.

CHAPTER 1: Population

This chapter provides an overview of Somalia's population dynamics, emphasising key demographic features such as age distribution, types of residence, and marital status. It delves into the sex ratio across different settings. The chapter also analyses the total fertility rate, highlighting variations based on residence, educational level, and wealth quintiles. Additionally, it covers the prevalence of disability among adults. This information is instrumental for policymakers and programme managers in developing and monitoring strategies that address the specific needs and challenges within the Somali population.

Table 1.1 shows the percentage distribution of the population by sex and place of residence. Women in urban and rural areas comprise slightly higher proportions at 64.5 percent and 24.2 percent, respectively, compared to men at 63.8 percent in urban areas and 23.9 percent in rural areas. However, in nomadic areas, women have a lower proportion than men, at 11.3 percent and 12.3 percent, respectively.

Table 1.1 Percentage distribution of population by sex and residence

Population structure by sex and residence		
Place of residence	Female	Male
Urban	64.5	63.8
Rural	24.2	23.9
Nomadic	11.3	12.3
Total	100.0	100.0

Source: Calculations based on Somali Integrated Household Budget Survey 2022

Table 1.2 shows that there is a large proportion of young people in the country, gradually decreasing with the age group (0-4) having slightly more boys than girls at 17.4 percent and 15.9 percent, respectively, with the (5-9) age group having the highest proportion (19.6 percent boys and 18.3 percent girls). In the age groups (15-19) and (35-39), the proportions of both sexes decrease, with women's proportions consistently higher than men in those age groups. Beyond the age of 45, the percentages decline sharply for both sexes.

Table 1.2 Population structure by age group and sex

Age group	Female	Male
0-4	15.9	17.4
5-9	18.3	19.6
10-14	15.2	16.8
15-19	11.9	11.3
20-24	8.6	6.8
25-29	6.6	4.9
30-34	5.7	4.9
35-39	4.9	4.0
40-44	3.6	4.1
45-49	2.2	2.2
50-54	2.1	2.7
55-59	1.0	1.4
60-64	1.6	1.6
65-69	0.6	0.6
70-74	0.9	0.9
75+	1.0	1.0
Total	100.0	100.0

Source: Somali Integrated Household Budget Survey 2022

Table 1.3 shows the percentage distribution of the population by age and sex. It indicates that there are more boys than girls among children under 15 years old, at 53.1 percent and 48.9 percent, respectively. For the age group (15–64), there are more women than men at 47.6 percent and 43.2 percent, respectively. In the age group (65 and above), the share of men and women is almost the same at 3.8 and 3.5 percent, respectively.

Table 1.3 Population structure by demographic age groups by sex

Age group	Female	Male
Under 15	48.9	53.1
15-64	47.6	43.2
65+	3.5	3.8
Total	100.0	100.0

Source: Calculations based on Somali Integrated Household Budget Survey 2022

Table 1.4 and Figure 1.1 display the sex ratio by age group and place of residence. Regarding age groups, those under 15 have more boys than girls, with a ratio of 101.3. This trend decreases as age increases with the lowest sex ratio reported for age groups (15-24) and (25-34) at 82.6 and 73.5, respectively, but rises again in age groups (45–54) and (55–64), with ratios of 103.9 and 108.0, respectively.

In terms of place of residence, nomadic areas exhibit a higher ratio of 101.4, where the rate of men is higher than that of women. In contrast, urban and rural areas show lower ratios of 92.4 and 92.1, respectively, denoting a higher rate for women compared to men (Figure 1.2)

Figure 1.1 Sex ratio by age group

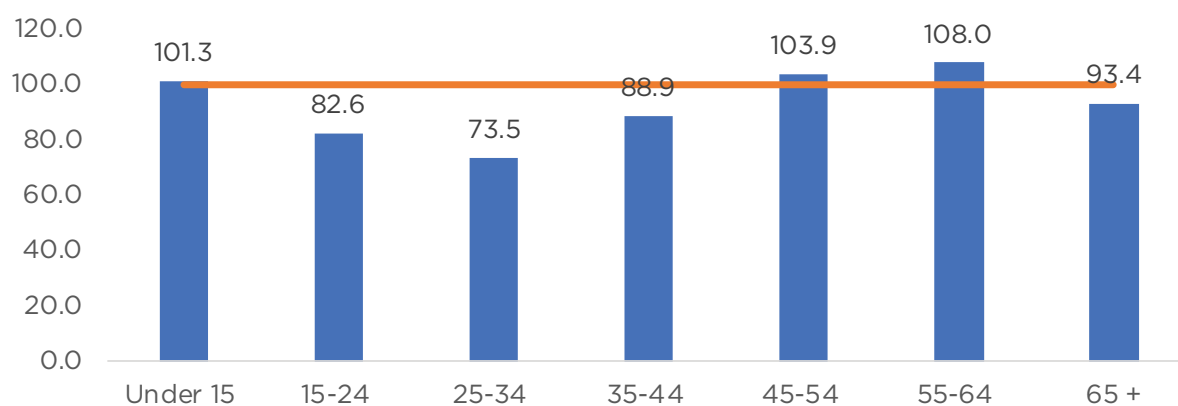


Figure 1.2 Sex ratio by place of residence

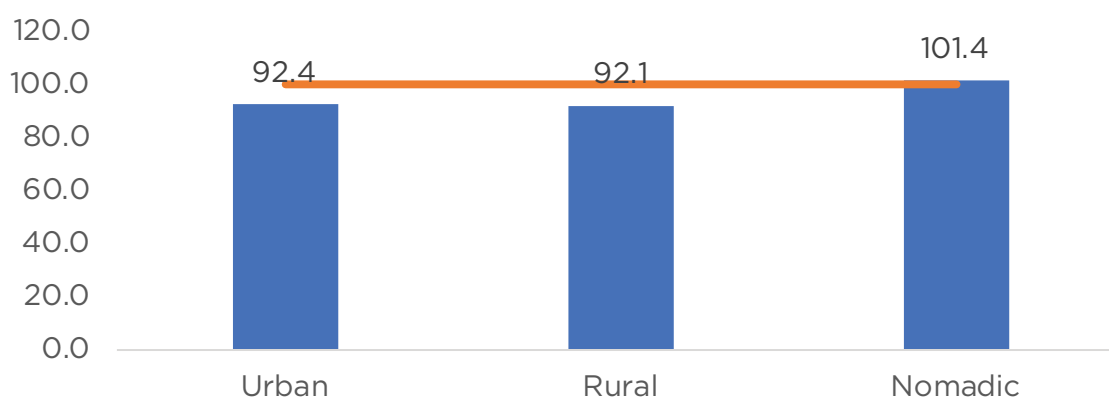


Table 1.4 Sex ratio

Age group	Ratio
Under 15	101.3
15-24	82.6
25-34	73.5
35-44	88.9
45-54	103.9
55-64	108.0
65 +	93.4
Place of residence	
Urban	92.4
Rural	92.1
Nomadic	101.4

Source: Calculations based on Somali Integrated Household Budget Survey 2022

Table 1.5 presents the percentage distribution of the population aged 15 and above by marital status. Among women, 49.1 percent are married, 7.9 percent are divorced, 32.9 percent have never been married, and 10.1 percent are widowed. For men, 45.6 percent are in a monogamous marriage, 6.7 percent are in a polygamous marriage, and 2.6 percent are divorced. This implies higher percentage of men (43.9 percent) than women (32.9 percent) have never been married, and only 1.3 percent of men are widowed.

Table 1.5 Percentage distribution of population by marital status (15+)

Marital status	Women	Marital status	Men
Married	49.1	Married monogamous	45.6
Divorced	7.9	Married polygamous	6.7
Never married	32.9	Divorced	2.6
Widowed	10.1	Never married	43.9
		Widowed	1.3

Source: Calculations based on Somali Integrated Household Budget Survey 2022

Table 1.6 presents the percentage distribution of heads of households by sex and place of residence. It shows that approximately 52.5 percent of Somalia's households are headed by women, compared to 47.5 percent by men.

The proportion of women-headed households is highest in urban areas, at 56.5 percent, compared to 43.5 percent for men-headed households. The trend is similar with women in rural areas having a higher share of household heads at 52.6 percent compared to men at 47.4 percent. In contrast, men in nomadic areas have a higher share of the household head than women at 66.6 percent and 33.4 percent, respectively.

Table 1.6 Percentage distribution of head of households by sex, place of residence

Background characteristics	Women	Men
Place of residence		
Urban	56.5	43.5
Rural	52.6	47.4
Nomadic	33.4	66.6
Total	52.5	47.5

Source: Calculations based on Somali Integrated Household Budget Survey 2022

Table 1.7 presents the total fertility rate (TFR) by place of residence, education level, and wealth quintile. The TFR is defined as the average number of children a woman would have if she lived through her childbearing years (15-49) and bore children². Overall, the total fertility rate is 6.9 children per woman. The TFR is highest in nomadic areas at 7.3, followed by rural areas at 7.1, and lowest in urban areas at 6.4.

Figure 1.3 shows that the TFR varies with education level; it is highest among women with no education at 7.2 and decreases to the lowest rate of 3.7 among those with higher education. Additionally, the TFR is inversely related to wealth: the highest TFR is in the second poorest wealth quintile at 7.7 percent, which gradually decreases through the quintiles, reaching the lowest rate of 5.6 in the highest wealth quintile.

Figure 1.3 Fertility rate by educational level

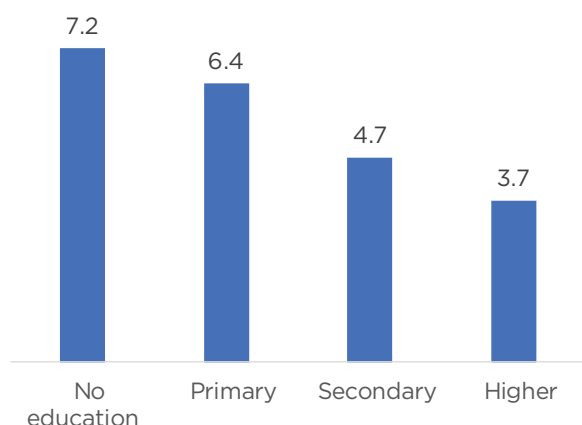


Table 1.8 and Figure 1.4 present the prevalence of disability in the population (18+ years) by type of disability and sex. Overall women have slightly higher percentage of disability at 12.6 percent compared to men at 10.5 percent. Analysis of disability type shows for all types of disability considered, rates for women are higher than corresponding rates for men. For instance, sight and walking disabilities are more prevalent among women, with rates of 6.9 percent and 6.8 percent respectively. In contrast, men exhibit a slightly lower prevalence, with rates of 5.1 percent for sight disabilities and 5.0 percent for walking disabilities.

Table 1.7 Total fertility rate by residence, education level and wealth quintile

Type of residence	TFR
Urban	6.4
Rural	7.1
Nomadic	7.3
Education level	
No education	7.2
Primary	6.4
Secondary	4.7
Higher	3.7
Wealth quintile	
Lowest	7.3
Second	7.7
Middle	7.0
Fourth	7.0
Highest	5.6
Total	6.9

Source: Somali Health & Demographic Survey (SHDS 2020)

Figure 1.4 Disability status by sex

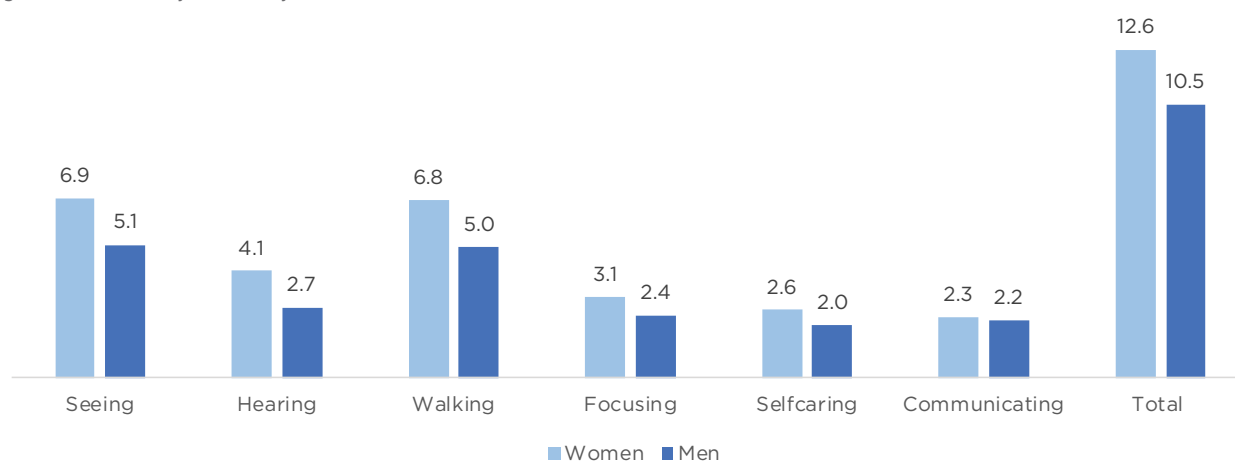


Table 1.8 Proportion of persons with disabilities, by type of disability and sex (adults of 18+)

Type of Disability	Women	Men
Seeing	6.9	5.1
Hearing	4.1	2.7
Walking	6.8	5.0
Focusing	3.1	2.4
Self-caring	2.6	2.0
Communicating	2.3	2.2
Total (at least one disability)	12.6	10.5

Source: Calculations based on Somali Integrated Household Budget Survey 2022

CHAPTER 2:

Health

This chapter captures sub-topics ranging from maternal and child health, birth spacing, malnutrition, prevalence of chronic diseases, and tobacco use. Those thematic areas are instrumental in developing targeted health policies and strategies, ensuring alignment with national and international health goals, including the SDGs.

2.1. Antenatal Care (ANC)

ANC coverage is an indicator of access and use of health care during pregnancy. The antenatal period presents opportunities for reaching pregnant women with interventions that may be vital for their health and wellbeing and that of their infants³.

Table 2.1 presents the percentage of ever-married women aged 15-49 who had received ANC by skilled health professional in the period 2006 – 2020. Overall, there has been an increase in the use of skilled ANC providers from 26.1 percent in 2006 to 31.1 percent in 2020.

Analysis by place of residence shows that percentage increase of the ANC provider by skilled health professionals is more pronounced in rural areas than in urban areas in the period between 2006–2022, with an increase of 20 percentage points from 14.9 percent in 2006 to 34.9 percent in 2020 for rural areas, while it only rose by 3.6 percentage points in urban areas during the same period (Figure 2.1).

As presented in Figure 2.2, there is a clear pattern linking higher education levels with higher use of skilled ANC providers. This is a consistent finding in both years, with most significant increase observed among women with secondary education, from 53.3 percent in 2006 to 63.7 percent in 2020. Similarly, wealth quintiles display a clear pattern, lowest quintile (Q1) having the fewest women receiving ANC (8.1 percent in 2006 and 12.1 percent in 2020) and the highest quintiles (Q4) and (Q5) having the highest use of skilled ANC providers in the years 2006 -2020. The most notable increase is observed in third quintile (Q3), from 23.4 percent in 2006 to 33.3 percent in 2020.

Figure 2.1 Percentage of ever-married women aged 15-49 who had received ANC from skilled health professional in 2006- 2020 by type of residence

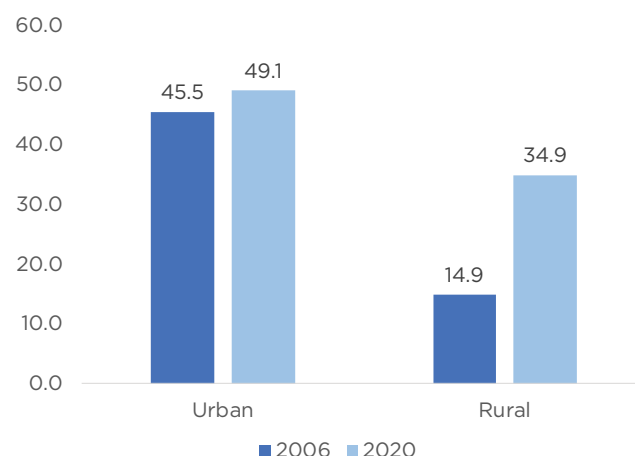


Figure 2.2 Percentage of ever-married women aged 15-49 who had received ANC from skilled health professional in 2006-2020 by educational level and wealth quintile

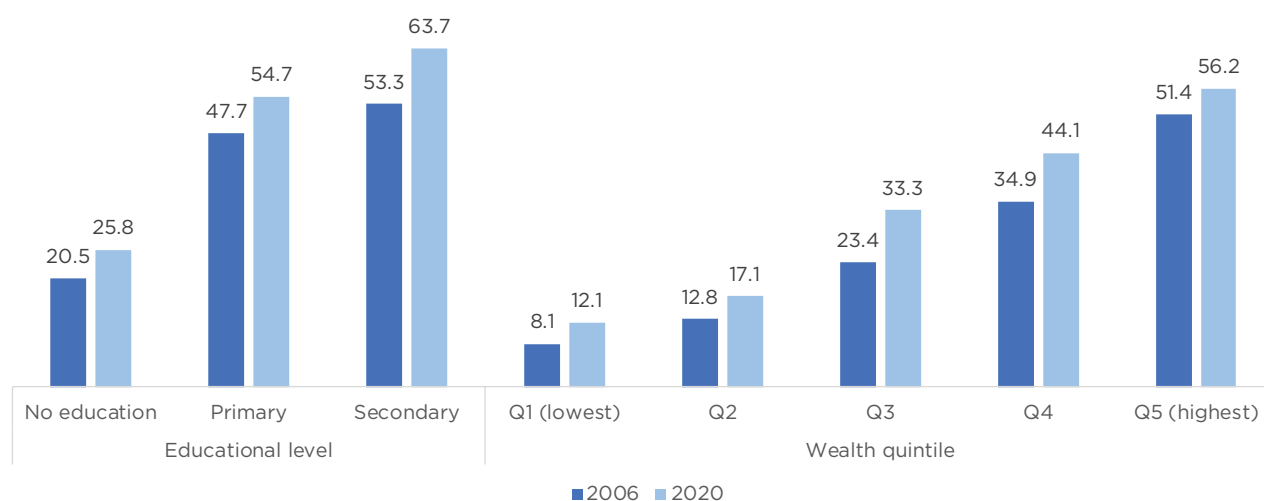


Table 2.1 Antenatal Care (ANC)

Percentage of ever-married women aged 15-49 who had received ANC by skilled health professional 2006-2020

Background characteristics	2006 Skilled health professional assistance during ANC (%)	2020 Skilled health professional assistance during ANC (%)
Type of residence		
Urban	45.5	49.1
Rural	14.9	34.9
Education Level		
No education	20.5	25.8
Primary	47.7	54.7
Secondary	53.3	63.7
Wealth quintile		
Q1 (lowest)	8.1	12.1
Q2	12.8	17.1
Q3	23.4	33.3
Q4	34.9	44.1
Q5 (highest)	51.4	56.2
Total	26.1	31.1

Sources: Somali Health & Demographic Survey (SHDS 2020), Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS 2006)

2.2. Births Attended by Skilled Health Personnel⁴

Having a skilled health care provider at the time of childbirth is an important lifesaving intervention for both women and new-borns. Not having access to this key assistance is detrimental to mother and new-borns' health because it could cause maternal death and/or of the new-borns' or long-lasting morbidity. Achieving universal coverage for this indicator is therefore essential in reducing maternal and new-born mortality and morbidity⁵.

Table 2.2 presents the proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel in the period of 2006-2020. Overall, the percentage of births delivered by skilled health professionals slightly decreased from 33.0 percent in 2006 to 31.9 percent in 2020. However, there is variation in the proportions of births assisted by health-skilled professionals by place of residence. Rural areas reported a percentage increase of 22.4 in the years 2006–2020, while there was a percentage decrease of 14.5 in urban areas over the same period. The more educated and wealthier a woman is, the more likely she delivers with assistance of a skilled attendant in both 2006 and 2020.

Table 2.2 Skilled Health Professionals' Assistance during Delivery

Percentage of births assisted by a skilled health professional, according to background characteristics, 2006-2020		
Background characteristics	2006	2020
	skilled health professionals' assistance during delivery	skilled health professionals' assistance during delivery
Type of residence		
Urban	65.0	51.0
Rural	14.5	36.9
Education Level		
No education	24.5	26.4
Primary	59.3	55.9
Secondary	72.6	71.7
Wealth quintile		
Q1 (lowest)	10.6	9.7
Q2	14.3	12.3
Q3	19.6	34.1
Q4	45.1	50.4
Q5 (highest)	76.8	64.2
Total	33.0	31.9

Sources: Somali Health & Demographic Survey (SHDS2020), Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS2006)

2.3. Delivery at Health Facility⁶

Delivery within a health facility is key to reducing health risks to both mother and child. Furthermore, proper medical attention and hygienic conditions during delivery reduce the risks of complications and infection that can cause mortality in either the mother or baby⁷.

Table 2.3 presents the percentage of live births delivered in a health facility, according to background characteristics. Overall, the percentage of births in health facilities has more than doubled, increased from 9.4 percent in 2006 to 20.8 percent in 2020.

In urban settings, deliveries taking place in health facilities have seen an increase from 20.4 percent in 2006 to 33.7 percent in 2020. However, in rural areas, there was a slight decrease from 30.0 percent in 2006 to 24.7 percent in 2020 (Figure 2.3).

Figure 2.4 shows education and wealth have an impact on the uptake of and access to delivery services at health facilities. Women with primary and secondary education are more likely to deliver at healthcare facilities compared to women with no education in the period 2006–2020. There has been an increase of 18.9

percentage points in deliveries for those with primary education from 21.8 percent in 2006 to 40.7 percent in 2020. It also rose by 15.6 percentage points for those with secondary education. However, women whose deliveries in health facilities least increased delivery were those with no education (10.2 percent) during the same period. Among the poorest households, the least percentage increase of 3.6 is reported, meaning that women from poorest households are less likely to deliver at health facilities.

Figure 2.3 Percentage of live births delivered in a health facility by place of residence and level of education

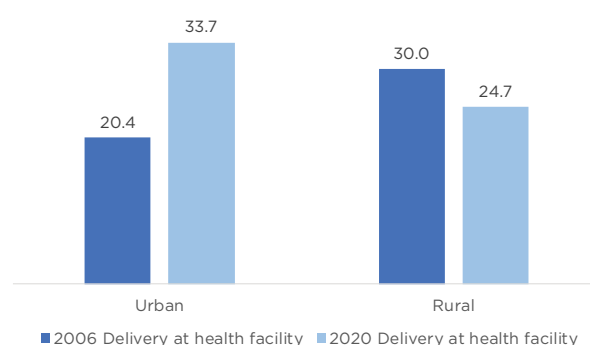


Figure 2.4 Percentage of live births delivered in a health facility, by level of education and wealth quintile

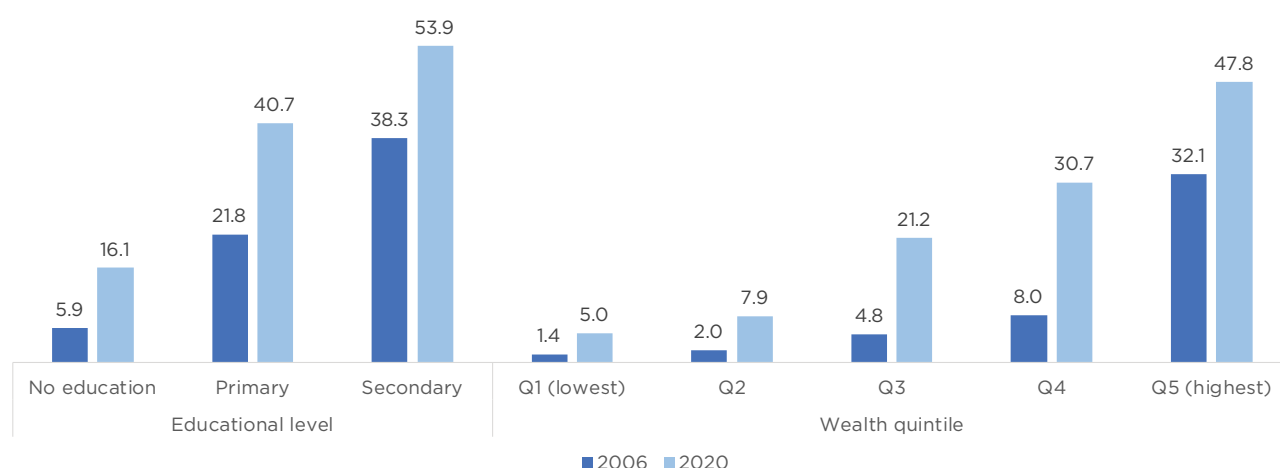


Table 2.3. Delivery at Health Facility

Percentage of live births delivered in a health facility, according to background characteristics.		
Background characteristics	2006	2020
	Delivery at health facility	Delivery at health facility
Type of residence		
Urban	20.4	33.7
Rural	30.0	24.7
Education Level		
No education	5.9	16.1
Primary	21.8	40.7
Secondary	38.3	53.9
Wealth quintile		
Q1 (lowest)	1.4	5.0
Q2	2.0	7.9
Q3	4.8	21.2
Q4	8.0	30.7
Q5 (highest)	32.1	47.8
Total	9.4	20.8

Sources: Somali Health & Demographic Survey (SHDS2020), Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS2006)

2.4. Adolescent Birth Rate

Reducing adolescent fertility and addressing the multiple factors underlying it are essential for improving reproductive health and the socio-economic well-being of adolescents. Women who become pregnant and give birth very early in their reproductive lives are subject to higher risk of complications or even death during pregnancy and birth and their children are also more

vulnerable. Therefore, preventing births very early in a woman's life is an important measure to improve maternal health and reduce infant mortality⁸. Although a decline in adolescent birth rates (ABR) has been observed globally, sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) continues to have twice the global average⁹ and stands at around 100.37 births per 1,000 women.

in 2021¹⁰. Somalia is recorded to have higher adolescent birth rates than the average adolescent birth rates for Sub-Saharan Africa, with 118 births per 1,000 women aged 15–19 years as shown in Table 2.4.

Table 2.4. Adolescent birth rate (aged 15–19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group

Births per 1,000 women ages 15-19	118
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Source: Somali Health & Demographic Survey (SHDS 2020)

2.5. Contraception prevalence rate

Couples can use contraceptive methods to better space their children. Information on contraceptive use

is of particular interest to policymakers, programme managers, and researchers in population and birth spacing. Table 2.5 illustrates percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 and the contraceptive method currently used by age group. Overall, the use of any contraceptive method is at 5.7 percent, with modern methods accounting for 0.7 percent and traditional methods making up the majority at 5.0 percent.

In terms of age group, the highest rate of contraceptive use is observed among (15-19) age group, with 8.4 percent using any method, 0.4 percent using a modern method, and 8.1 percent using a traditional method. As age increases, there is a general trend of decreasing contraceptive use. The lowest rates are seen in the (45-49) age group, where no contraceptive use is reported.

Table 2.5 Contraception prevalence rate

Percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 by contraceptive method currently used by age)			
Age group	Any method	Any modern method	Any traditional method
15-19	8.4	0.4	8.1
20-24	7.2	1.0	6.2
25-29	7.5	0.7	6.8
30-34	5.8	1.2	4.6
35-39	3.9	0.5	3.4
40-44	1.8	0.8	1.0
45-49	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	5.7	0.7	5.0

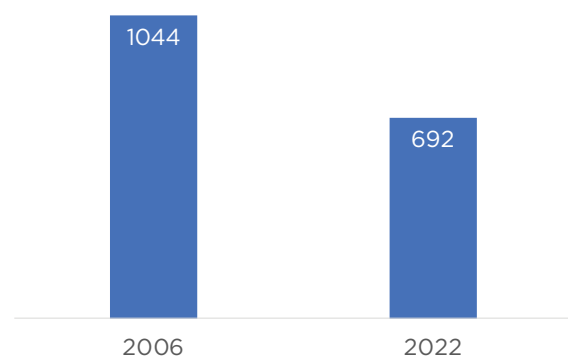
Source: Somali Health & Demographic Survey (SHDS 2020)

2.6. Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)

Maternal mortality remains a key issue affecting women of reproductive age across the African Region. Despite the global decline in maternal mortality ratio (MMR) to 34.2 percent between 2000 and 2020, MMR is still a very high in the Africa region. With more than two-thirds (69 percent) of maternal deaths occurring in the African Region, this is a wake-up call for WHO and other key

stakeholders to put more efforts in reducing MMR to 70 maternal deaths per 100 000 live births by 2030. MMR in Somalia is among the highest in the world¹¹. Figure 2.5 indicates that the Maternal Mortality Ratio for Somalia declined from 1044 in 2006 to 692 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2020. This means that for every 1,000 live births, approximately ten women died in 2006, whereas seven women die during pregnancy, childbirth, or within 42 days of termination in 2020.

Figure 2.5 Maternal Mortality Ratio



Sources: Somali Health & Demographic Survey (SHDS2020), Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS2006)

2.7. Proportion of women who are obese.

Table 2.6 represents the proportion of women aged 15-49 who are classified as obese, by various background characteristics. The overall prevalence of women aged 15-49 who are obese is 11.5 percent. In terms of age group, the data shows the obesity prevalence increases with age from 3.2 percent for the (15-19) age group to 20.7 percent for women aged (40-49) as illustrated in Figure 2.6. Analysis by place of residence, women in urban area have a higher prevalence of obesity at 14.2 percent, compared to 8.3 percent for rural and only 2.0 percent for nomadic area. Education level shows a mixed pattern with the lowest prevalence at 11.3 percent for those with no education, peaking at 12.5 percent for secondary education, and then slightly decreasing to 11.9 percent for higher education (Table 2.6).

Figure 2.7 shows that the wealth quintile is a strong indicator of obesity rates; the lowest quintile (Q1) shows a 3.7 percent prevalence, which almost doubles with each successive quintile, reaching 17.9 percent among the wealthiest quintile (Q5).

Figure 2.6 Proportion of women who are obese by mothers age at birth

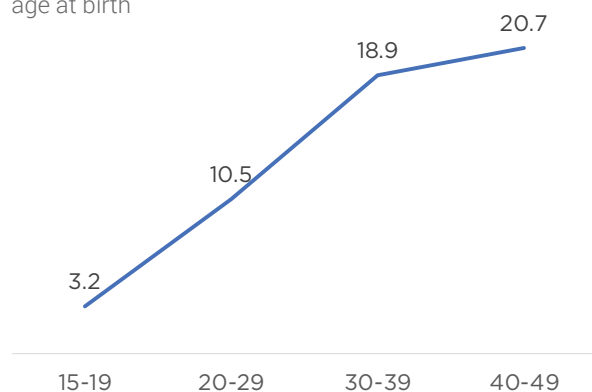


Figure 2.7 Proportion of women who are obese by wealth quintile

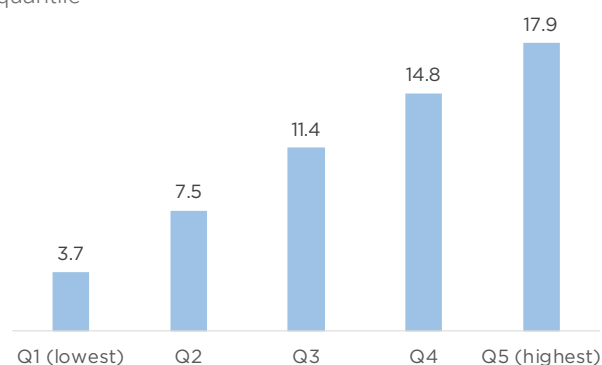


Table 2.6 Proportion of women who are obese

Background characteristics	% of women aged 15-49
Mother's age at birth	
15-19	3.2
20-29	10.5
30-39	18.9
40-49	20.7
Type of residence	
Urban	14.2
Rural	8.3
Nomadic	2.0
Education	
No education	11.3
Primary	11.9
Secondary	12.5
Higher	11.9
Wealth quintile	
Q1 (lowest)	3.7
Q2	7.5
Q3	11.4
Q4	14.8
Q5 (highest)	17.9
Total	11.5

Note: Obese are women, whose Body Mass Index (BMI) exceeds 30.0+. BMI is expressed as the ratio of weight in kilograms to the square of height in meters (kg/m²).

Source: Somali Health & Demographic Survey (SHDS 2020)

2.8. Malnutrition among children under 5

Globally in 2022, 149 million children under the age of 5 were estimated to be stunted (too short for age), and 45 million were estimated to be wasted (too thin for height). Nearly half of deaths among children under 5 years of age are linked to undernutrition. These

mostly occur in low- and middle-income countries. The developmental, economic, social, and medical impacts of the global burden of malnutrition are serious and lasting, for individuals and their families, communities and countries¹².

Table 2.7 shows the percentage of children under the age of 5 who are malnourished. Generally, the

prevalence of children who are stunted exceeds the prevalence of children who are wasted, regardless of their sex. Analysis by sex indicates that the prevalence of stunted children is almost the same for both boys and girls, at 27.0 percent and 26.7 percent, respectively. However, there is slightly higher prevalence of wasting among girls compared to boys under the age of five at 8.9 percent and 8.0 percent, respectively.

Table 2.7 Prevalence of stunting and wasting

Prevalence of stunting (height for age) and wasting (weight-for-height) <-2 standard deviations from the median of the WHO child growth standard among children under 5 years), %		
Background Characteristics	Stunting	Wasting
Sex		
Boys	27.0	8.0
Girls	26.7	8.9

Source: Somali Health & Demographic Survey (SHDS2020)

2.9. Exclusive breastfeeding

Breastfeeding has many health benefits for both the mother and infant. Breast milk contains all the nutrients an infant needs in the first six months of life. Breastfeeding protects against diarrhoea and common childhood illnesses such as pneumonia. It may also have longer-term health benefits for the mother and child, such as reducing the risk of overweight and obesity in childhood and adolescence. Exclusive breastfeeding means that the infant receives only breast milk. No other liquids or solids are given – not even water – with the exception of oral rehydration solution, or drops/syrups of vitamins, minerals or medicines¹³.

Table 2.8 presents the exclusive breastfeeding rate, expressed as percentage of the youngest children under two years who are living with their mothers and are exclusively breastfed. The highest rate of exclusive breastfeeding is in the first month of life (0-1) at 41.8 percent. It declines as the child grows older to 9.8 percent for children aged 18-23 months (Figure 2.8).

33.3 percent of children under six months are exclusively breastfed and the percentage of exclusive breastfeeding declines with age, from 41.8 percent for children aged 0-1 months to 28.5 percent among children of 4-5 months.

Figure 2.8 Exclusive breastfeeding rate, by infant's age in months

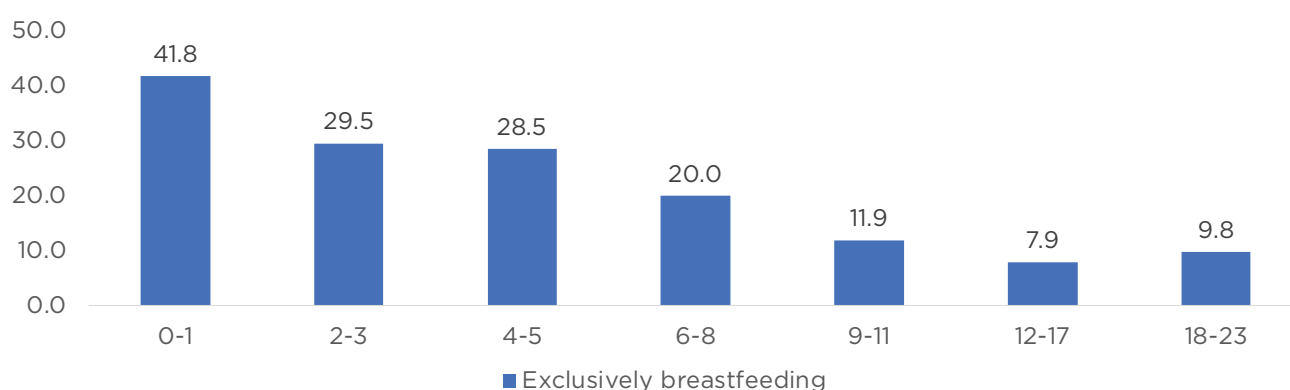


Table 2.8 Exclusive breastfeeding rate, by infant's age in months

Percent distribution of youngest children under two years who are living with their mother who are exclusively breastfed, %

Age in months	Exclusively breastfeeding
0-1	41.8
2-3	29.5
4-5	28.5
6-8	20.0
9-11	11.9
12-17	7.9
18-23	9.8
0-3	35.6
0-5	33.3
6-9	17.8
12-15	7.7
12-23	8.4
20-23	9.6

Source: Somali Health & Demographic Survey (SHDS 2020)

2.10. Illnesses, Accidents, Treatments and Reason for not Seeking Medical Care

This section is about individuals aged 15 years and older who reported having suffered from an accident or illness during the past month, including dental problems, and among those who reported illness and never sought healthcare. It also captures the reasons for not seeking medical care. Table 2.9 presents the percentage of adults aged 15 and over who have reported an accident or illness, including dental problems, in the past month, categorized by sex and type of residence. Overall, women report an illness at 4.7 percent and accidents at 0.8 percent, while men report illnesses at 2.6 percent and accidents at 0.5 percent. The total for either an accident or illness is 5.0 percent for women and 2.8 percent for men.

In terms of residence, urban areas have the highest rates of reported illness, accidents, and both combined, with 5.1 percent, 1.0 percent, and 5.5 percent for women, and 2.8 percent, 0.5 percent, and 3.0 percent for men, respectively. The rates are slightly lower in rural areas and significantly lower among the nomadic population.

Table 2.9 Persons who reported having suffered from an accident or illness during the past month including dental problems (adult of 15+)

Type of residence	Women	Men
Urban		
Illness	5.1	2.8
Accident	1.0	0.5
Both (accident OR illness)	5.5	3.0
Rural		
Illness	5.0	2.8
Accident	0.6	0.4
Both (accident or illness)	5.1	3.1
Nomadic		
Illness	1.6	1.0
Accident	0.3	0.3
Both (accident or illness)	1.6	1.1
Total		
illness	4.7	2.6
accident	0.8	0.5
Both (accident or illness)	5.0	2.8

Source: Calculations based on Somalia Integrated Household Budget Survey (SIBHS 2022)

Table 2.10 shows the proportion of the adult population aged 15 and over who reported an illness or accident in the four weeks prior to the survey and never sought healthcare, by sex. It indicates 33.6 percent of women who reported an illness or accident did not seek medical care, compared to 30.8 percent of men.

Table 2.10 The proportion of the population reporting illness and never sought healthcare by sex

Percentage of persons of adults 15+ reporting accident or illness during the four weeks before the survey and who didn't receive medical aid)	
Women	Men
33.6	30.8

Source: Calculations based on Somalia Integrated Household Budget Survey (SIBHS 2022)

Table 2.11 details the reasons for not seeking medical care among adults aged 15 and above who reported not receiving medical care by sex. The most common reasons for both women and men are affordability and minor illness. Specifically, 61.6 percent of women and 54.9 percent of men could not afford medical care, while 23.6 percent of women and 30.8 percent of men did not seek care because the illness was minor.

On the other hand, social and cultural reasons were the least reported, with 0.4 percent of women and no men citing this as a reason.

Table 2.11 Reason for not seeking medical care, adults of 15+

Reason for not seeking medical care	Women	Men
Cannot afford	61.6	54.9
Travel is too difficult /costly	2.8	1.1
No female doctor/ nurse is available	1.3	2.3
No doctor/ nurse	3.5	0.7
No medical facility	2.9	8.5
Illness was minor	23.6	30.8
No proper service	2.7	1.8
Social and cultural reasons	0.4	0.0
Conflict in this area	1.3	0.0
Other (specify)	100.0	100.0

Source: Calculations based on Somalia Integrated Household Budget Survey (SIBHS 2022)

2.11. Chronic Diseases

Chronic diseases are defined broadly as conditions that last 1 year or more and require ongoing medical attention or limit activities of daily living or both according to the National Centre for Chronic Disease and Prevention and Health Promotion of the United States of America (CDC, 2020). Chronic diseases generally cannot be prevented by vaccines or cured by medication and can lead to long-term disability. They place burdens and demands on a health care system and are leading causes of death worldwide¹⁴.

Table 2.12 presents the distribution of chronic health conditions among adults aged 15 and above, categorized by type of condition and sex. Overall, high blood pressure and diabetes are the most common chronic diseases, regardless of the person. Analysis by sex shows that the most common chronic diseases among women are blood pressure, diabetes, and joint inflammation at 28.1 percent, 19.0 percent, and 8.7 percent, respectively, whereas the leading chronic diseases among men are blood pressure, diabetes, and mental/psychological illness at 29.0 percent, 26.3 percent, and 9.9 percent, respectively.

Table 2.12 Distribution of population with chronic health conditions by type and sex (% of adults of 15+ who suffered from chronic health)

Population with chronic health conditions	Women	Men
Diabetes	19.0	26.3
High blood pressure	28.1	29.0
Joint inflammation	8.7	3.7
Cancer	0.0	1.7
Tuberculosis	0.7	2.2
Leprosy	0.1	0.5
Cardiac / heart disease	3.4	3.3
Respiratory disease (asthma)	3.7	1.5
Stomach/ intestinal ulcer	6.2	5.4
Chronic kidney disease	6.1	6.1
Anaemia	8.4	2.3
Chronic mental/psychological illness	3.7	9.9
Hepatitis	2.5	1.3
Other	9.5	6.8
Total	100.0	100.0

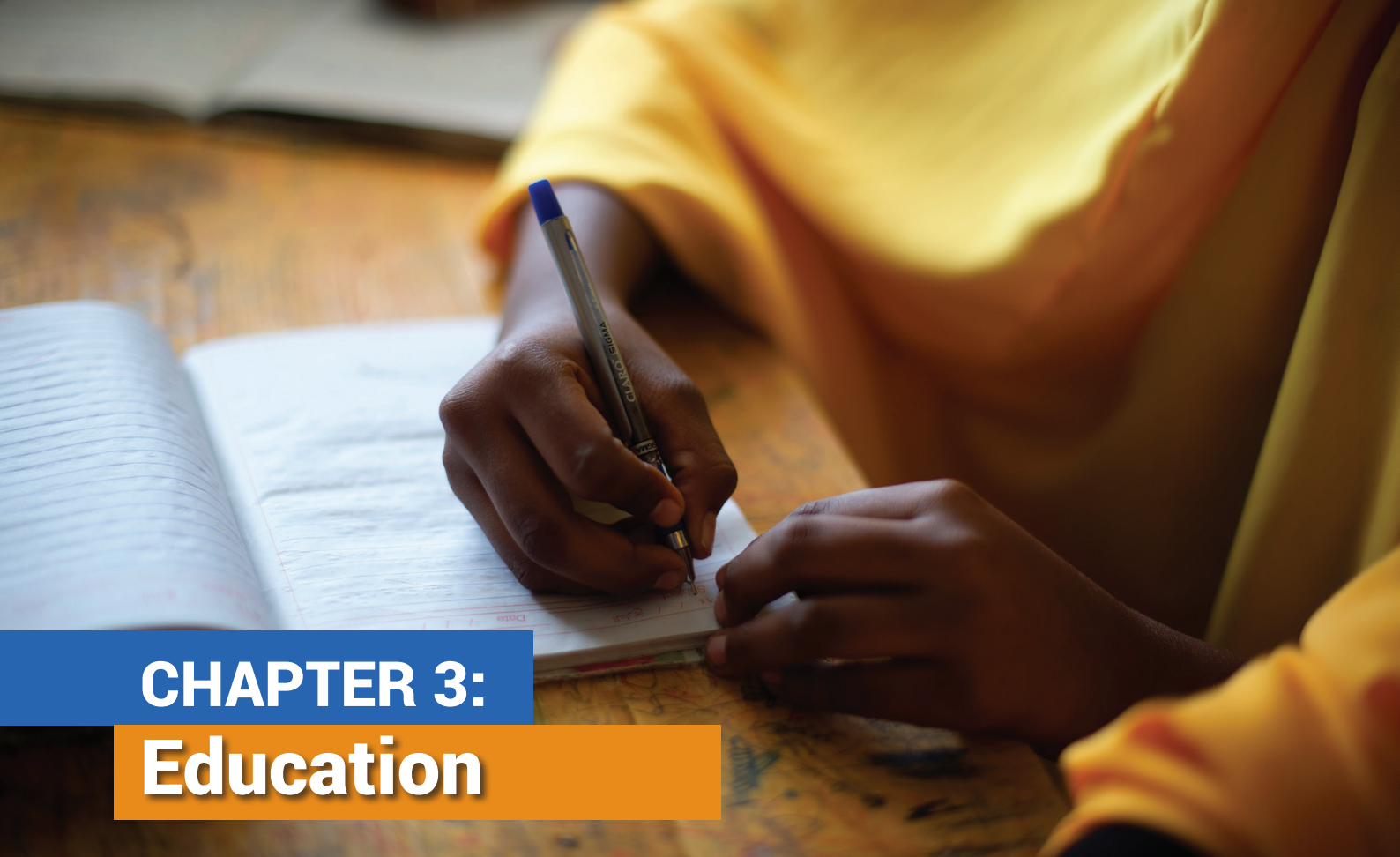
Source: Calculations based on Somalia Integrated Household Budget Survey (SIBHS 2022)

Table 2.13 indicates the percentage of individuals aged 15 years and older who currently use tobacco by sex. Women have a low prevalence rate of tobacco use at 0.9 percent compared to men at 8.4 percent. This indicates that tobacco use is significantly more prevalent among men than women.

Table 2.13 Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older, by sex

Women	Men
0.9	8.4

Source: Somali Health & Demographic Survey (SHDS 2020)



CHAPTER 3: Education

This chapter presents an insightful exploration into the realm of education, a fundamental right pivotal for individual empowerment and societal advancement. It delves into the educational landscape of Somalia, analyzing critical aspects such as literacy rates, school attendance, and enrollment patterns. The data shed light on gender disparities and the influence of socio-economic and geographical factors on educational achievements.

3.1. Gross Enrollment Ratios (GER)

The Gross Enrollment Ratio is the ratio of total enrollment, regardless of age, to the population of the age group that officially corresponds to the level of education shown.

Table 3.1 and Figure 3.1 presents data on Gross Attendance Ratios for primary and secondary education by sex and place of residence. Overall, GER for primary education is slightly lower for girls at 39.0 percent compared to boys at 41.7 percent, resulting in a Gender Parity Index (GPI) of 0.9. Similarly, in urban areas, the GER for boys is higher than that of girls at 48.6 percent and 42.7 percent respectively, resulting in a GPI of 0.9. However, in rural areas, the GER for girls is marginally greater than that for boys, with rates of 43.3 percent and 39.8 percent respectively. This leads to a GPI of 1.1. As expected, GER for children in primary school are much lower than children in urban and rural areas due to limited access to schools regardless of sex.

However, the gender disparity exists whereby the GER for boys in nomadic areas, are higher than girls at 12.0 percent and 9.0 percent respectively.

For secondary education, the GER is higher among boys compared to girls, at 34.1 and 26.8 percent respectively with a GPI of 0.8. Similar pattern is also observed in urban settings with greater GER for boys than girls at 43.0 percent and 31.9 percent, respectively with a GPI of 0.7. In contrast, in rural areas, the GER for girls is slightly higher than for boys at 22.7 percent and 22.5 percent respectively, resulting in a GPI of 1.0. The attendance rate in nomadic areas is significantly lower than in other domains. In nomadic areas, GER for boys is higher than for girls at 1.7 percent and 1.2 percent respectively, resulting in a GPI of 0.7.

Figure 3.1 Gross Enrollment Ratios for primary and secondary education by sex and place of residence

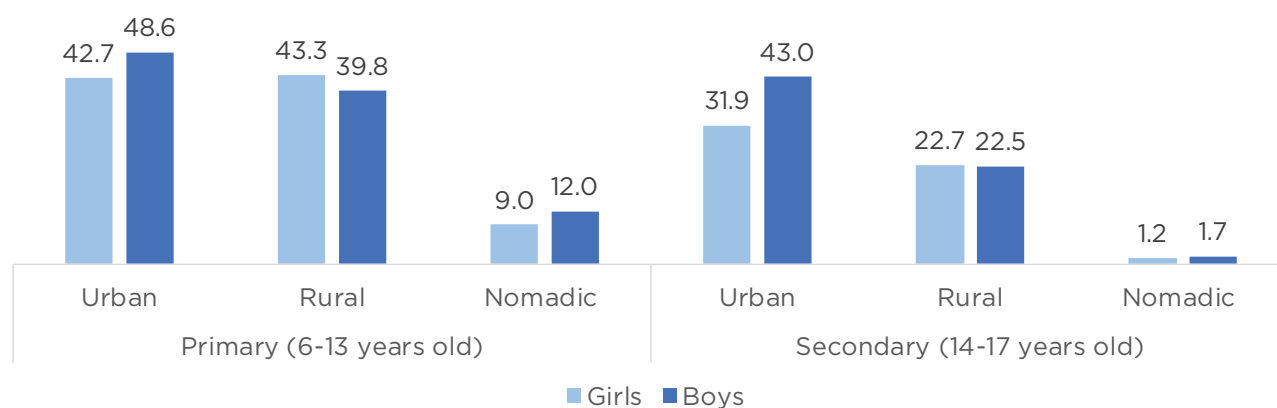


Table 3.1 Gross Enrollment Ratios

Background characteristics	Primary (6-13 years old)			Secondary (14-17 years old)		
	Girls	Boys	Gender Parity Index	Girls	Boys	Gender Parity Index
Urban	42.7	48.6	0.9	31.9	43.0	0.7
Rural	43.3	39.8	1.1	22.7	22.5	1.0
Nomadic	9.0	12.0	0.8	1.2	1.7	0.7
Total	39.0	41.7	0.9	26.8	34.1	0.8

Source: Calculations based on Somalia Integrated Household Budget Survey SIHBS, 2022

3.2. Net Enrollment Ratios (NER)

The Net Enrollment Ratio is the ratio of children of official school age who are enrolled in school to the population of the corresponding official school age.

Table 3.2 and Figure 3.2 show Net Enrollment Ratios (NER) by sex and place of residence. Overall, the NER for primary is 23.9 percent for girls and 25.7 percent for boys.

Boys in urban areas have a higher Net Enrollment Ratio (NER) for primary education compared to girls, at 29.2 percent and 25.8 percent, respectively. Similarly, boys in nomadic areas have a higher NER for primary education compared to girls, at 5.6 percent and 3.9 percent, respectively. In contrast, girls in rural areas have a higher NER for primary education compared to boys, at 28.1 percent and 27.1 percent, respectively.

For secondary education, the NER is almost equal for girls and for boys at 14.2 percent and 14.6 percent.

In terms of place of residence, boys in urban areas have a higher Net Enrollment Ratio (NER) for secondary education at 29.2 percent, compared to 25.8 percent for girls. In contrast, the NER for girls in secondary is higher than boys in rural areas at 13.2 percent and 9.3 percent respectively. However, NER for boys and girls in secondary education is zero in the nomadic areas meaning that there are no students in secondary school who are right of their age (14-17) years.

Figure 3.2 Net Enrollment Ratios (NER) by sex and place of residence

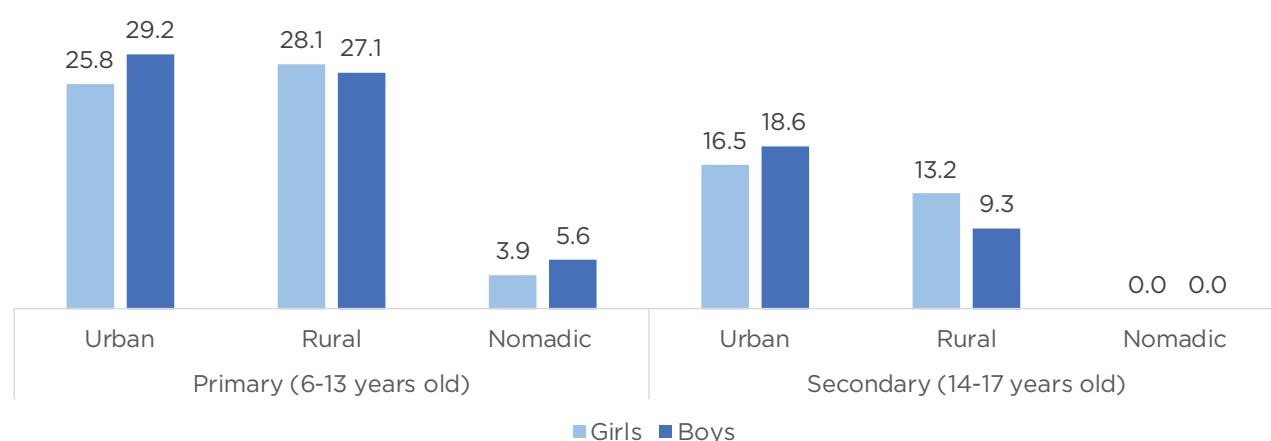


Table 3.2 Net Enrollment Ratios

Background characteristics	Primary (6-13 years old)		Secondary (14-17 years old)	
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
Type of residence				
Urban	25.8	29.2	16.5	18.6
Rural	28.1	27.1	13.2	9.3
Nomadic	3.9	5.6	0.0	0.0
Total	23.9	25.7	14.2	14.6

Source: Calculations based on Somalia Integrated Household Budget Survey SIHBS, 2022

3.3. Adjusted Net Enrollment Rate in Primary Education

Adjusted net enrollment is the number of pupils of the school-age group for primary education, enrolled either in primary or secondary education, expressed as a percentage of the total population in that age group. Table 3.3 presents adjusted net enrollment rate in primary education, by sex and place of residence. Overall, in primary education, boys have a slightly higher adjusted net enrolment rate (ANER) of 26.2 percent compared to girls at 24.1 percent.

There is a striking variation of adjusted net enrollment rate in primary education by type of residence. Boys in urban areas have higher adjusted enrollment rates compared to girls, with rates of 30.0 percent and 26.2 percent, respectively. In contrast, girls in rural areas have higher adjusted enrollment rates for primary education compared to boys, at 28.2 percent and 27.2 percent, respectively. The adjusted enrollment rates for primary education in nomadic areas is very low for both sexes with boys have slightly higher rates compared to girls at 5.6 percent and 3.9 percent, respectively.

Table 3.3 Adjusted net enrolment rate in primary education, by sex and place of residence

Background characteristics	Girls	Boys
Type of residence		
Urban	26.2	30.0
Rural	28.2	27.2
Nomadic	3.9	5.6
Total	24.1	26.2

Source: Calculations based on Somalia Integrated Household Budget Survey (SIHBS 2022)

3.4. Adjusted net intake rate to the first grade of primary education.

Net intake rate in grade 1 is the number of new entrants in the first grade of primary education who are of official primary school entrance age, expressed as a percentage of the population of the corresponding age.

Table 3.4 shows the adjusted net intake rate for the first grade of primary education by place of residence. Generally, the adjusted net intake rate for the Somalia is very low, with less than 10 percent of children aged 6 years is in class one due to the culture of the Somali society of keeping their children in Quranic schools until they reach around ten years, which delays children from attending their exact grade according to their age. The data indicate that boys have slightly higher intake rates than girls, with 8.7 percent for boys and 6.7 percent for girls, suggesting greater boys' enrollment in the first grade of primary education. Boys in urban areas have a higher intake rate of 10.4 percent compared to girls at 7.4 percent. In contrast, girls in rural areas have a higher intake rate compared to boys, at 7.9 percent and 7.3 percent, respectively. There's a zero-intake rate for both boys and girls in the nomadic area.

Table 3.4 Adjusted net intake rate to the first grade of primary education, by sex (% of children of 6 years who are newly enrolment in primary grade)

Background characteristics	Girls	Boys
Type of residence		
Urban	7.4	10.4
Rural	7.9	7.3
Nomadic	0.0	0.0
Total	6.7	8.7

Source: Calculations based on Somalia Integrated Household Budget Survey (SIHBS 2022)

3.5. Effective Transition Rate from Primary to Secondary Education

Table 3.5 shows the effective transition rate from primary to secondary education by sex and place of residence. Overall, boys have a transition rate of 43.0 percent, which is higher than the corresponding rate for girls at 37.2 percent.

As presented in Figure 3.3, an analysis by type of residence indicates that boys in both urban and rural areas are more likely to transition from primary to secondary education, at rates of 46.1 percent and 25.9 percent, respectively, compared to girls at 40.2 percent and 24.2 percent. There's no students transition from

primary and secondary in nomadic area. boys in urban area have the highest transition rate at 46.1 compared to girls at 40.2 percent.

Figure 3.3 Transition rate from primary to secondary education by sex and place of residence

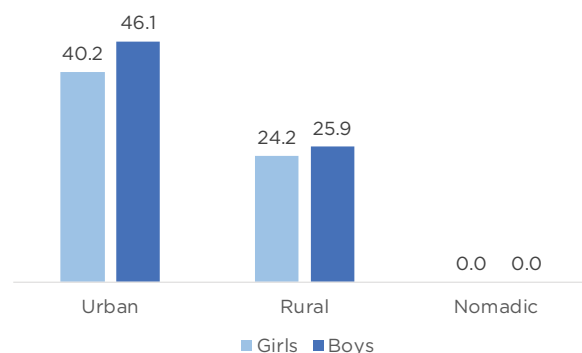


Table 3.5 Effective transition rate from primary to secondary education (general programs), by sex and place of residence

Background characteristics	Girls	Boys
Type of residence		
Urban	40.2	46.1
Rural	24.2	25.9
Nomadic	0.0	0.0
Total	37.2	43.0

Source: Calculations based on Somalia Integrated Household Budget Survey (SIHBS 2022)

3.6. Gross Attendance Ratios for Primary and Secondary by Sex and Place of Residence

The GAR for primary school is the total number of primary school students, expressed as a percentage of the official primary-school-age population. The GAR for secondary school is the total number of secondary school students, expressed as a percentage of the official secondary-school-age population. If there are significant numbers of overage and underage students at a given level of schooling, the GAR can exceed 100 percent.

Table 3.6 and Figure 3.4 presents Gross Attendance Ratios (GAR) for primary and secondary by sex and place of residence. Overall Gross Attendance Ratio (GAR) for primary education is slightly higher for boys at 40.4 percent compared to girls at 37.7 percent.

Boys in urban areas have a higher Gross Attendance Ratio (GAR) for primary education compared to girls, at 47.4 percent and 41.4 percent, respectively. In contrast, girls in rural and nomadic areas have a higher GAR for primary education, at 42.1 percent and 11.5 percent, respectively, compared to boys, who have rates of 38.3 percent and 8.5 percent.

For secondary education, overall girls have a lower GAR at 25.3 percent compared to boys at 31.9 percent.

Boys have a higher Gross Attendance Ratio (GAR) for secondary education than girls across all places of residence, with boys in urban areas having the highest GAR at 40.1 percent compared to 30.2 percent for girls. Both boys and girls in rural and nomadic areas have similar GARs for secondary education, with boys at 21.1 percent and 1.5 percent, and girls at 21.1 percent and 1.1 percent, respectively.

Figure 3.4 Gross Attendance Ratios (GAR) for primary and secondary by sex and place of residence

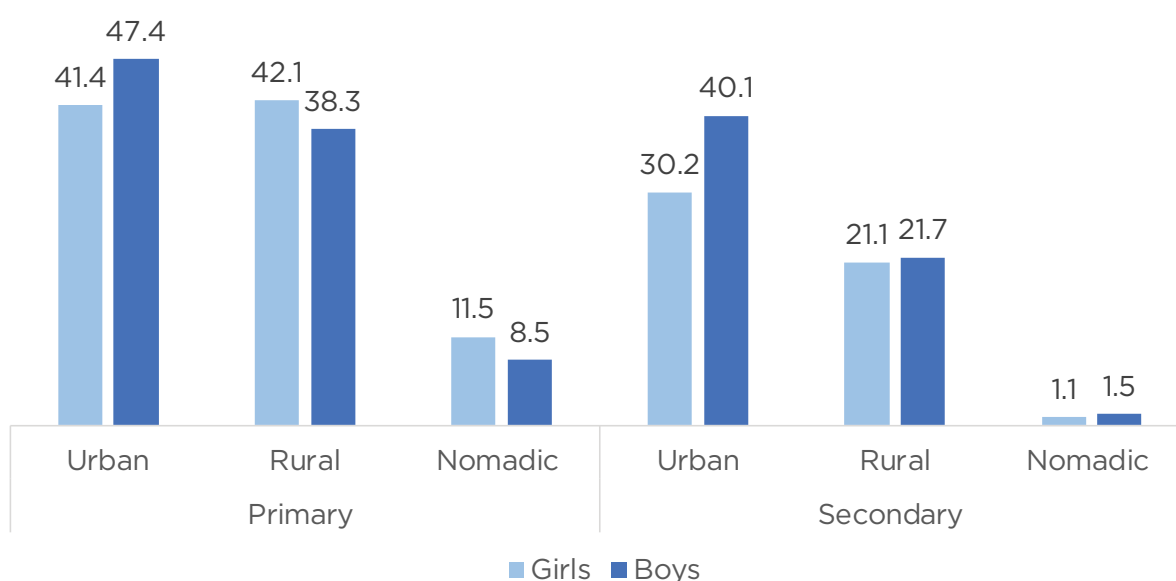


Table 3.6 Gross Attendance Ratios (GAR) for primary and secondary by sex and place of residence

Background characteristics	Primary		Secondary	
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
Type of residence				
Urban	41.4	47.4	30.2	40.1
Rural	42.1	38.3	21.1	21.7
Nomadic	11.5	8.5	1.1	1.5
Total	37.7	40.4	25.3	31.9

Source: Somalia Integrated Household Budget Survey (SIHBS 2022)

3.7. Net Attendance Ratios (NAR) for Primary and Secondary

The NAR for primary school is the percentage of the primary-school age (6-13 years) population that is attending primary school. The NAR for secondary school is the percentage of the secondary-school age (14-17 years) population that is attending secondary school. By definition the NAR cannot exceed 100 percent.

Table 3.7 and Figure 3.5 show Net Attendance Ratios (NAR) for primary and secondary by sex and place of residence. For primary education (6-13 years), the overall Net Attendance Ratio (NAR) is slightly higher for boys at 25.9 percent compared to girls at 24.0 percent, indicating a persistent gender gap. Boys in urban areas have a higher Net Attendance Ratios (NAR) for primary education compared to girls, at 29.3 percent and 26.0

percent, respectively. In contrast girls in rural areas have a higher NAR for primary compared to girls at 28.3 percent and 27.5 percent respectively. While in nomadic areas boys have slightly higher NAR than girls at 6.3 percent and 4.1 percent respectively.

Similar trends persist in secondary education, where boys maintain a slightly higher NAR for secondary at 14.9 percent compared to girls at 14.3 percent. Boys in

urban areas have a higher Net Attendance Ratio (NAR) for secondary education at 18.8 percent, compared to 16.7 percent for girls. In contrast, girls in rural areas have a higher NAR at 13.1 percent, compared to boys at 10.3 percent. However, there is only a 1.0 percent NAR for girls in secondary education, compared to zero percent for boys in nomadic areas.

Figure 3.5 Net Attendance Ratios (NAR) for primary and secondary by sex and place of residence

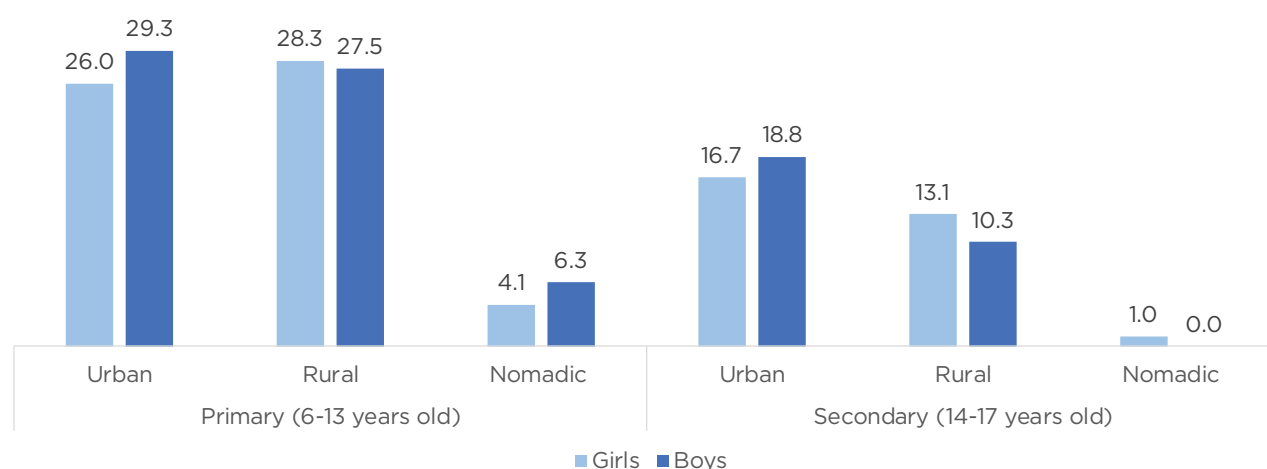


Table 3.7 Net Attendance Ratios (NAR) for primary and secondary by sex and place of residence

Background characteristics	Primary (6-13 years)		Secondary (14-17 years)	
Type of residence	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
Urban	26.0	29.3	16.7	18.8
Rural	28.3	27.5	13.1	10.3
Nomadic	4.1	6.3	1.0	0.0
Total	24.0	25.9	14.3	14.9

Source: Somalia Integrated Household Budget Survey (SIHBS 2022)

3.8. Distribution of formal primary teachers

Table 3.8 shows formal primary teachers by sex out of all school staff. Overall, only 14.5 percent of school staff are women, while men constitute 85.5 percent. This pattern of male predominance is consistent across specific roles: In Class Teacher positions, 16.4 percent

are women compared to 83.6 percent of men; for Deputy Head Teacher roles, the distribution is 6.5 percent women and 93.5 percent men; in the Head Teacher category, women make up just 6.1 percent against 93.9 percent of men; and among Secretaries, the distribution is 11.1 percent women and 88.9 percent men.

Table 3.8 Formal primary teachers by sex (% of women and men teachers out of all school staff)

Percentage of women and men teachers out of all school staff		
Formal primary teachers	Women	Men
Class Teacher only	16.4	83.6
Deputy Head Teacher	6.5	93.5
Head Teacher	6.1	93.9
Secretary	11.1	88.9
Total	14.5	85.5

Source: Annual Statistical Yearbook 2021-2022.

3.9. Distribution of formal secondary teachers

Table 3.9 shows formal secondary teachers by state and sex. Overall, the total distribution across all states indicates that only 3.5 percent of formal secondary teachers are women, while a 96.5 percent are men, highlighting a significant gender gap in secondary education staffing.

In the Banadir region, only 3.3 percent of secondary teachers are women, compared to 96.7 percent men.

In Galmudug, the distribution is slightly better for women at 4.9 percent, but still heavily skewed with 95.1 percent men teachers.

Hirshabelle has the most pronounced imbalance, with women making up only 2.4 percent of the secondary teachers and men comprising 97.6 percent.

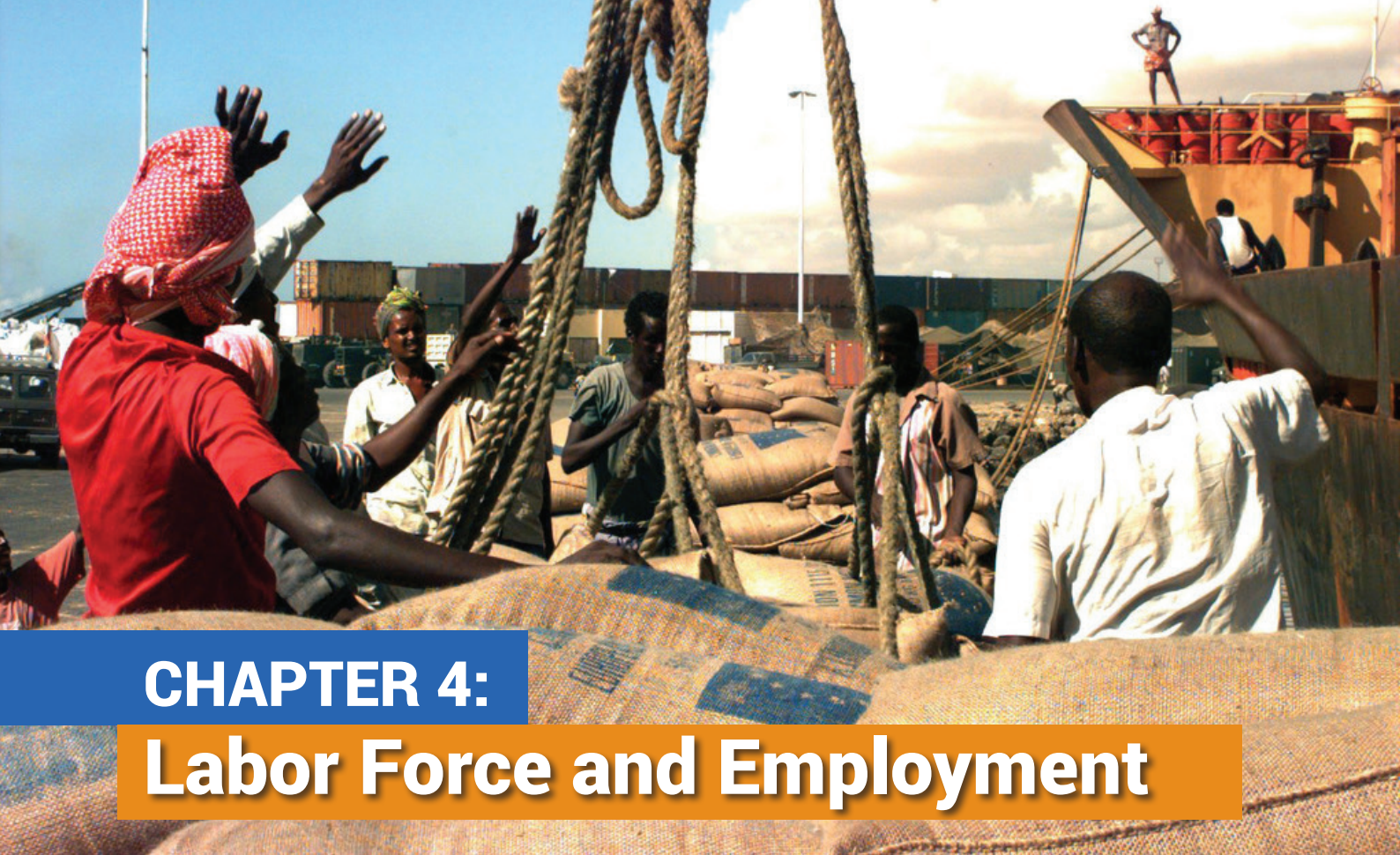
Jubaland numbers reflect that of Galmudug with 4.8 percent women and 95.2 percent of men teachers.

Southwest shows a similar trend to Banadir, with 3.5 percent of women teachers and 96.5 percent of men.

Table 3.9 Formal secondary teachers by region and sex

Region	Women	Men
Banadir	3.3	96.7
Galmudug	4.9	95.1
Hirshabelle	2.4	97.6
Jubaland	4.8	95.2
Southwest	3.5	96.5
Total	3.5	96.5

Source: Annual Statistical Yearbook 2021-2022



CHAPTER 4:

Labor Force and Employment

This chapter explores the dynamics of labour and employment in Somalia, with a particular focus on analysing the data derived from the 2022 Somali Integrated Household Budget Survey (SIHBS). It provides the labour and employment landscape in Somalia by examining various critical aspects such as labour force participation rates, unemployment rates for youth and adults aged 15 years and above, employment sectors, reasons for absence from work, especially in the context of gender differences. It also assesses data on permanent civil servant intake and the distribution of government employees by grade and gender. The goal of this chapter is to present evidence-based insights that could guide policymakers and stakeholders in formulating strategies to enhance employment opportunities and ensure equitable labour practices in the country.

Table 4.1 shows the labor force participation rate by sex and residence of individuals aged (15+). Overall, men have a higher labor force participation rate of 39.4 percent, compared to their women counterparts at 15.8 percent.

This trend is consistent across all residential areas. Men have a higher labor participation rate in urban areas than women at 17.2 percent and 40.9 percent, respectively. The gap increases in rural areas with men participation at 46.1 percent and women participation at 14.7 percent. Among nomadic populations, the rates are 19.5 percent for men and 9.2 percent for women (Figure 4.1).

Figure 4.1 Labor force participation rate of individuals aged 15 and above by place of residence

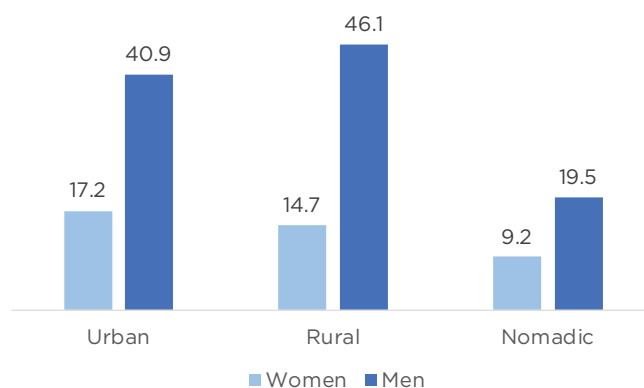


Table 4.1 Labor Force Participation Rate

Labor force participation rate for persons aged (15+), by sex and place of residence		
15+ years	Women	Men
Place of residence		
Urban	17.2	40.9
Rural	14.7	46.1
Nomadic	9.2	19.5
Total	15.8	39.4

Source: Calculations based on Somalia Integrated Household Budget Survey (SIHBS 2022)

Table 4.2 shows the labor force participation rate by sex and residence of young persons aged (15-24). Overall, male youth have a higher labor force participation rate of 16.4 percent, compared to 8.1 percent for female youth.

This trend is consistent across all residential areas. Youth males have a higher participation rate in urban areas than youth females at 15.9 percent and 8.8 percent respectively. The gap increases in rural areas with youth male participation at 20.1 percent and youth female participation at 7.1 percent. Among nomadic populations, the rates are 14.2 percent for youth males and 6.3 percent for youth females (Figure 4.2).

Figure 4.2 Labor force participation rate for youth (15-24) by place of residence

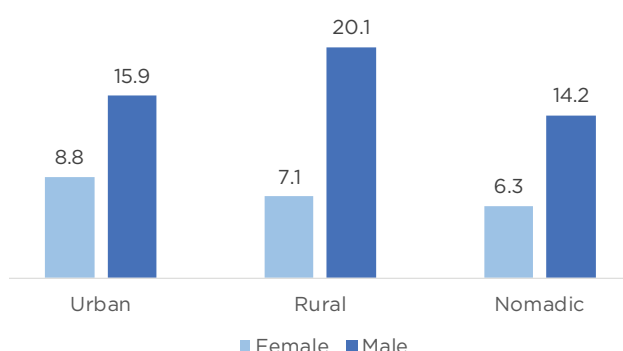


Table 4.2 Labor Force Participation Rate

Labor force participation rate for persons aged (15-24), by sex and place of residence		
15-24 years	Female	Male
Place of residence		
Urban	8.8	15.9
Rural	7.1	20.1
Nomadic	6.3	14.2
Total	8.1	16.4

Source: Calculations based on Somalia Integrated Household Budget Survey (SIHBS 2022)

Table 4.3 shows employment to population ratio for 25-54 years old by type of household and sex¹⁵.

Overall, men have a higher employment to population ratio of 52.4 percent compared to women's 18.6 percent. This disparity is evident across all household types. In one-person households, the ratio for men is 37.7 percent, slightly higher than women's 34.7 percent. The gap widens in households of couples without children, where men have a ratio of 59.1 percent, significantly higher than women's 4.1 percent. The trend continues in households of couples with children, with men leading at 56.0 percent and women at 15.4 percent. Even in lone parent households, men have a slightly higher ratio of 38.1 percent compared to women's 32.9 percent. In extended family households, men again lead with a ratio of 46.9 percent, while women trail at 18.5 percent. These figures highlight the gender disparity in employment ratios across different household types.

Table 4.3 Employment to population ratio for 25-54 years' old

Employed persons over working age population for prime age population (25-54 years old) by type of household		
Household type	Women	Men
One Person	34.7	37.7
Couple without children	4.1	59.1
Couple with children	15.4	56.0
Lone parent	32.9	38.1
Extended family	18.5	46.9
Total	18.6	52.4

Source: Calculations based on Somalia Integrated Household Budget Survey (SIHBS 2022)

Table 4.4 presents the proportion of employed individuals who are own-account workers¹⁶ by sex and place of residence. Overall, more employed women are own-account workers at 45.1 percent, compared to men at 28.1 percent.

Figure 4.3 shows that women are more likely to be own-account workers than men in rural and urban areas, but not in nomadic areas. The highest proportion of women own-account workers are in rural areas at 56.0 percent followed by women in urban areas at 42.9 percent, and those in nomadic areas are the least at 31.9 percent. For men, the highest proportion of own-account workers are in rural areas at 29.7 percent, then nomadic areas at 42.8 percent, and the least are in urban areas at 26 percent.

Figure 4.3 Employed individuals who are own account workers by place of residence

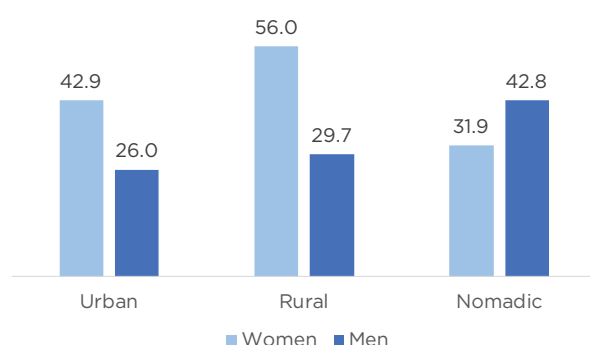


Table 4.4 Employed individuals who are own account workers

Percentage of employed persons (15+) who are own-account workers by place of residence

Background Characteristics	Women	Men
Place of residence		
Urban	42.9	26.0
Rural	56.0	29.7
Nomadic	31.9	42.8
Total	45.1	28.1

Source: Calculations based on Somalia Integrated Household Budget Survey (SIHBS 2022)

Table 4.5 presents the proportion of employed population who are contributing family workers¹⁷, by place of residence. Overall, 14.3 percent of employed women and 8.0 percent of employed men are contributing family workers. Women in rural and nomadic areas have a higher proportion of contributing family workers than their men counterparts. 23.4 percent of employed women and 15.3 percent of employed men are contributing family workers in nomadic areas while these figures drop to 15.3 percent and 10.0 percent for women and men respectively in rural areas. However, women in urban areas display a lower proportion of employed who are contributing family workers than other domains but still higher than men at 12.9 percent and 6.5 percent, respectively.

Table 4.5 Employed individuals who are contributing family workers

Percentage of employed individuals aged 15 years and above who are contributing family workers by place of residence

Background Characteristics	Women	Men
Place of residence		
Urban	12.9	6.5
Rural	15.3	10.0
Nomadic	23.4	15.3
Total	14.3	8.0

Source: Calculations based on Somalia Integrated Household Budget Survey (SIHBS 2022)

Table 4.6 shows that there is a wide gender gap among the proportion of youth aged 15-24 who are not in education or employment, or training (NEET)¹⁸. Overall, NEET rate is higher among young females at 51.5 percent than young males at 30.6 percent.

Gender disparity in rural and urban settings are more prominent with 54.6 and 46.3 percent of young females are NEET compared to 33.5 and 24.2 percent of their young male counterparts. It is noteworthy that the gender gap is the lowest in nomadic areas with 81.4 percent for females and 69.0 percent for males. On the other hand, NEET is highest in nomadic areas than urban and rural domains as expected since the general accessibility of education, training and employment is low in nomadic areas (Figure 4.4).

Figure 4.4 Youth who are NEET by place of residence

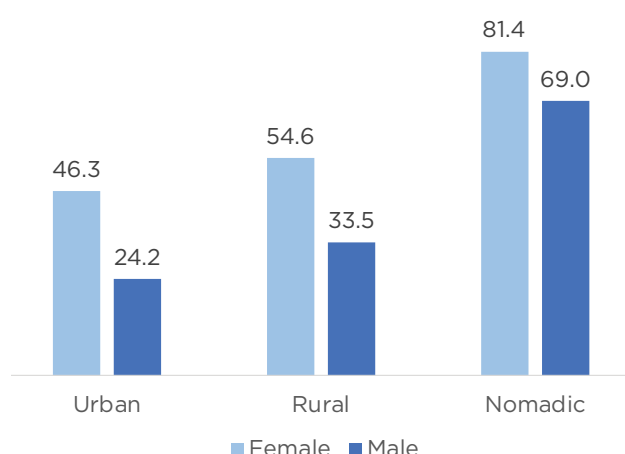


Table 4.6 Youth who are NEET

Percentage of youth (aged 15–24 years) who are not in education, employment, or training by place of residence.

Background Characteristics	Female	Male
Place of residence		
Urban	46.3	24.2
Rural	54.6	33.5
Nomadic	81.4	69.0
Total	51.5	30.6

Source: Calculations based on Somalia Integrated Household Budget Survey (SIHBS 2022)

Table 4.7 and Figure 4.5 illustrate the percentage distribution of the employed population aged 15 and across different sectors. Overall, majority of employed population regardless of their sex are in service sector at 80.4 percent for women and 74.7 percent for men. Employed men population in industry sector are twice higher than their women counterparts at 16.0 percent and 7.2 percent, respectively. Similarly, the share of men who are engaged in agriculture sector is also slightly higher than the share of women working in this sector at 9.1 percent and 7.2 percent, respectively.

Figure 4.5 Employed population by sector

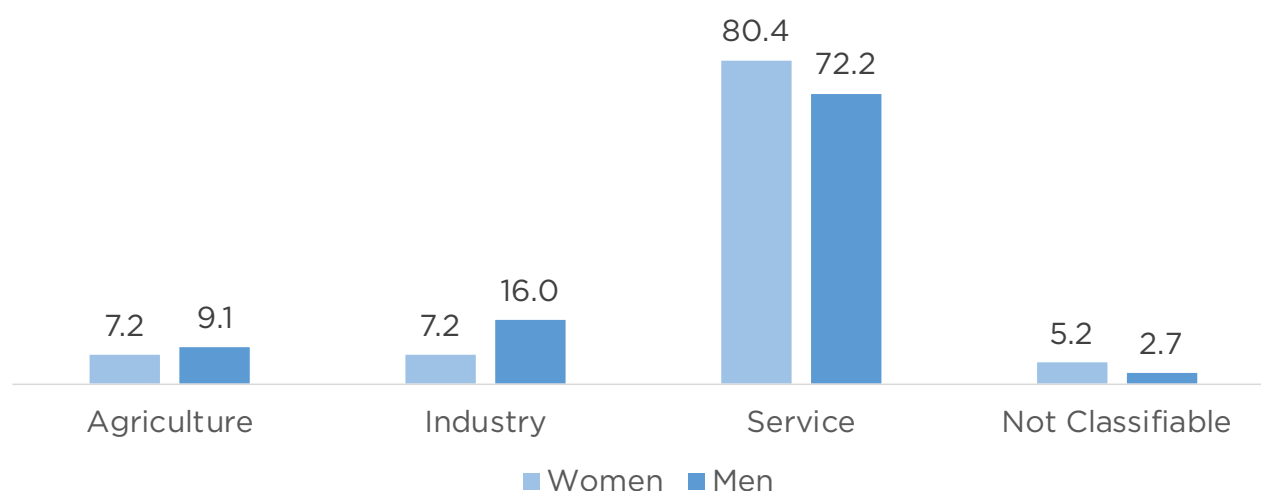


Table 4.7 Employed population by sector

Percentage distribution of employed population (15+) by sector

Background Characteristics	Agriculture	Industry	Service	Not Classifiable
Sex				
Women	7.2	7.2	80.4	5.2
Men	9.1	16.0	72.2	2.7
Total	8.5	13.3	74.7	3.4

Source: Calculations based on Somalia Integrated Household Budget Survey (SIHBS 2022)

Table 4.8 presents the percentage of employed people who are working part-time by sector. Overall, women have a higher part-time employment rate at 47.2 percent, compared to men at 37.9 percent. It is also noteworthy that a higher proportion of women than men are employed part-time in the public sector at 62.9 percent and 43.4 percent, respectively. In the private sector, the trend is similar, with 45.4 percent of women are working part-time compared to 37.0 percent of men.

Table 4.8 Employed individuals who are working part-time

Percentage of employed working part-time, by sector		
Background Characteristics	Women	Men
Working part-time		
Public	62.9	43.4
Private	45.4	37.0
Total	47.2	37.9

Note: working part-time is defined as working less than 40 hours per week

Source: Calculations based on Somalia Integrated Household Budget Survey (SIHBS 2022)

Table 4.9 presents the percentage of adults aged 15 years and above who are out of labor force by sex and place of residence. Overall, there is a significant gender disparity with 84.2 percent of women and 60.5 percent of men across all areas being out of the labor force. The highest gender gap is observed in both rural and urban areas. 82.8 percent of women and 59.0 percent of men are out of the labor force. Similarly, the figures

rise slightly for women than men in rural areas with 85.3 percent and 53.8 percent, respectively. As expected, the highest proportion of adults aged 15 years and above who are out of labor force regardless of their sex are in nomadic areas with the lowest gender disparity.

Table 4.9 Out of labor force

The proportion of adults 15+ who are out of the labor force by background characteristics

Background Characteristics	Women	Men
Place of residence		
Urban	82.8	59.0
Rural	85.3	53.8
Nomadic	90.8	80.5
Total	84.2	60.5

Source: Calculations based on Somalia Integrated Household Budget Survey (SIHBS 2022)

Table 4.10 illustrates the number of individuals by sex who were recruited as permanent civil servants over several time periods. It is worth noting that majority of permanent civil servant are men with 73.5 percent while women constitutes only 26.5 percent.

Between 2006-2012, 290 women and 1,253 men were recruited. In the next period, from 2013-2017, the intake of women increased significantly to 1,243, while men also rose to 3,705. The following period, 2018-2021, saw a decrease in recruitment, with 696 women and 1,252 men. The most recent data from 2022 to 2023 shows a sharp decrease in intake, with 55 women and 141 men recruited.

Table 4.10 Permanent civil servant intake

Percentage of Permanent civil servant 15+ intake (Period of Recruitment) by sex					
Background Characteristics	Women	Men	Total	Women %	Men %
Year					
2006-2012	290	1253	1543	18.8	81.2
2013-2017	1243	3705	4948	25.1	74.9
2018-2021	696	1252	1948	35.7	64.3
2022-2023	55	141	196	28.1	71.9
Total	2284	6351	8635	26.5	73.5

Source: Report on the status of women in senior leadership positions 2023

Table 4.11 shows the percentage distribution of government employees by grade and sex. Overall, across all grades, there are 1,490 women civil servants and 4,248 men civil servants, with women constituting 26.0 percent of the total workforce, highlighting significant gender disparities across different skill categories.

For those with a bachelor's degree and above (Grade A), there are 491 women and 2,317 men, with women making up 17.5 percent of this group. In the Secondary Certificates category (Grade B), there are 324 women and

1,003 men, with women at 24.4 percent. The Intermediate Certificate holders (Grade C) consist of 129 women and 231 men, with a higher women representation at 35.8 percent. A notable majority of cleaners (Grade D) are women, with 405 women to 84 men, an 82.8 percent women representation. Those with Technical Skills (Grade X) have 139 women and 544 men, making up 20.4 percent of women. The Professional Skills group (Grade F) has the fewest women, only 2 compared to 69 men, which is 2.8 percent women.

Table 4.11 Permanent civil servants by grade and sex

Percentage distribution of permanent civil servants 15+ by grade and sex					
Background Characteristics	Women	Men	Total	(% women)	(% men)
Grade					
A	491	2317	2808	17.5	82.5
B	324	1003	1327	24.4	75.6
C	129	231	360	35.8	64.2
D	405	84	489	82.8	17.2
X	139	544	683	20.4	79.6
F	2	69	71	2.8	97.2
Total	1490	4248	5738	26.0	74.0

Source: Report on the status of women in senior leadership positions 2023

Table 4.12 presents the percentage of unemployed¹⁹ population aged 15 years and above by place of residence. Overall, the proportion of unemployment rate of women are higher than men at 20.0 percent and 13.9 percent respectively.

Generally, an unemployment rate decreases as age increases regardless of gender. It is noteworthy that women have higher an unemployment rates than men across different age groups, with the highest rates

observed among the youth aged (15-24 years) at 31.6 percent for women and 28.3 percent for men (Figure 4.6).

Women in urban residents' experience higher unemployment rate than their men counterparts with 23.5 percent and 16.4 percent, respectively. Similar pattern was also observed for women in rural areas than men at 13.4 and 9.0. In contrast, unemployment rate among men in nomadic areas are higher than women at 6.9 percent and 2.0 percent.

Figure 4.6 Unemployment rate by age group

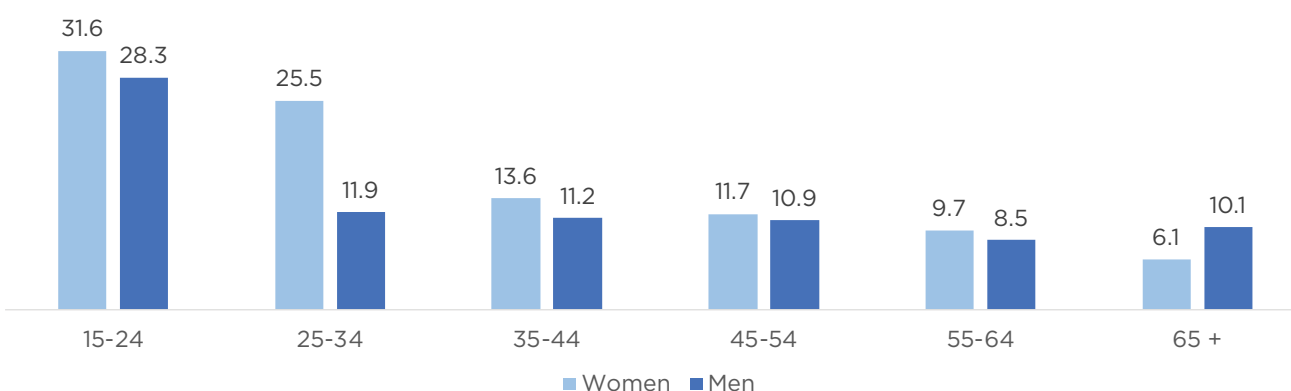


Table 4.12 Unemployment rate

Percentage of the unemployment rate 15+ by sex, age, and place of residence		
Background Characteristics	Women	Men
Age-group		
15-24	31.6	28.3
25-34	25.5	11.9
35-44	13.6	11.2
45-54	11.7	10.9
55-64	9.7	8.5
65 +	6.1	10.1
Place of residence		
Urban	23.5	16.4
Rural	13.4	9.0
Nomadic	2.0	6.9
Total	20.0	13.9

Source: Calculations based on Somalia Integrated Household Budget Survey (SIHBS 2022)

Table 4.13 presents the percentage of the unemployed population aged (15-24) years by sex. It shows that young women have a higher unemployment rate than young men at 31.6 percent and 28.3 percent, respectively.

Table 4.13 Unemployment rate the for youth (15-24)

Percentage of the unemployment rate for the Age group (15-24) by sex		
Background Characteristics	Women	Men
Age group (15-24) years	31.6	28.3

Source: Calculations based on Somalia Integrated Household Budget Survey (SIHBS 2022)

Table 4.14 illustrates the reasons for absence from work for the individuals aged 15 and above who did not work during last week by sex. There are notable differences in the primary reasons for absence between women and men. For women, the predominant causes are 'Low or off-season' work at 35.4 percent, 'Sickness, illness, accident' at 34.9 percent and 'Maternity & paternity leave' at 18.7 percent. Conversely, for men, the most commonly reason for being absent from work are 'Low or off-season' work at 35.6 percent, 'Shift work, flexi time, nature of work' at 15.2 percent, and 'Vacation, holidays' at 17.9 percent.

Interestingly, 'Maternity, paternity leave' is exclusively reported by women, while 'Shift work, flexi time, nature of work' is solely mentioned by men as a reason for their absence.

Table 4.14 Reasons for being absent from work by sex

Percentage of persons of 15+ who did not work during last week		
Background Characteristics	Women	Men
Persons of 15+ who did not work during last week		
Waiting to start new job or business	2.4	6.5
Low or off-season	35.4	35.6
Shift work, flexi time, nature of work	0.0	15.2
Vacation, holidays	0.0	17.9
Sickness, illness, accident	34.9	10.6
Maternity, paternity leave	18.7	0.0
Education leave or training	0.0	4.2
Other personal leave (care for family, civic duties)	2.7	3.1
Temporary layoff, no clients or materials, work break	5.8	4.1
Bad weather, natural disaster, etc	0.0	2.7
Total	100.0	100.0

Source: Calculations based on Somalia Integrated Household Budget Survey (SIHBS 2022)

Table 4.15 presents the share of women within the labor force by background characteristics. Overall, across all residence types, women hold a 32.0 percent share of the labor force while men stand at 68.0 percent, indicating a consistent trend of men being more predominant in the labor force across different living environments. In urban areas, women constitute 33.2 percent of the labor force, while men make up a larger portion at 66.8 percent. The disparity is more pronounced in rural settings, where women represent 28.4 percent compared to men at 71.6 percent. Nomadic populations show similar patterns to urban ones, with women accounting for 33.0 percent and men at 67.1 percent of the labor force.

Table 4.15 Share of women in labour force

Share of women in labour force by sex and residence		
Background Characteristics	Women	Men
Place of residence		
Urban	33.2	66.8
Rural	28.4	71.6
Nomadic	33.0	67.1
Total	32.0	68.0

Source: Calculations based on Somalia Integrated Household Budget Survey (SIHBS 2022)

Table 4.16 shows the percentage distribution of employed individuals (15+ years and above) who are employees by age and occupation.

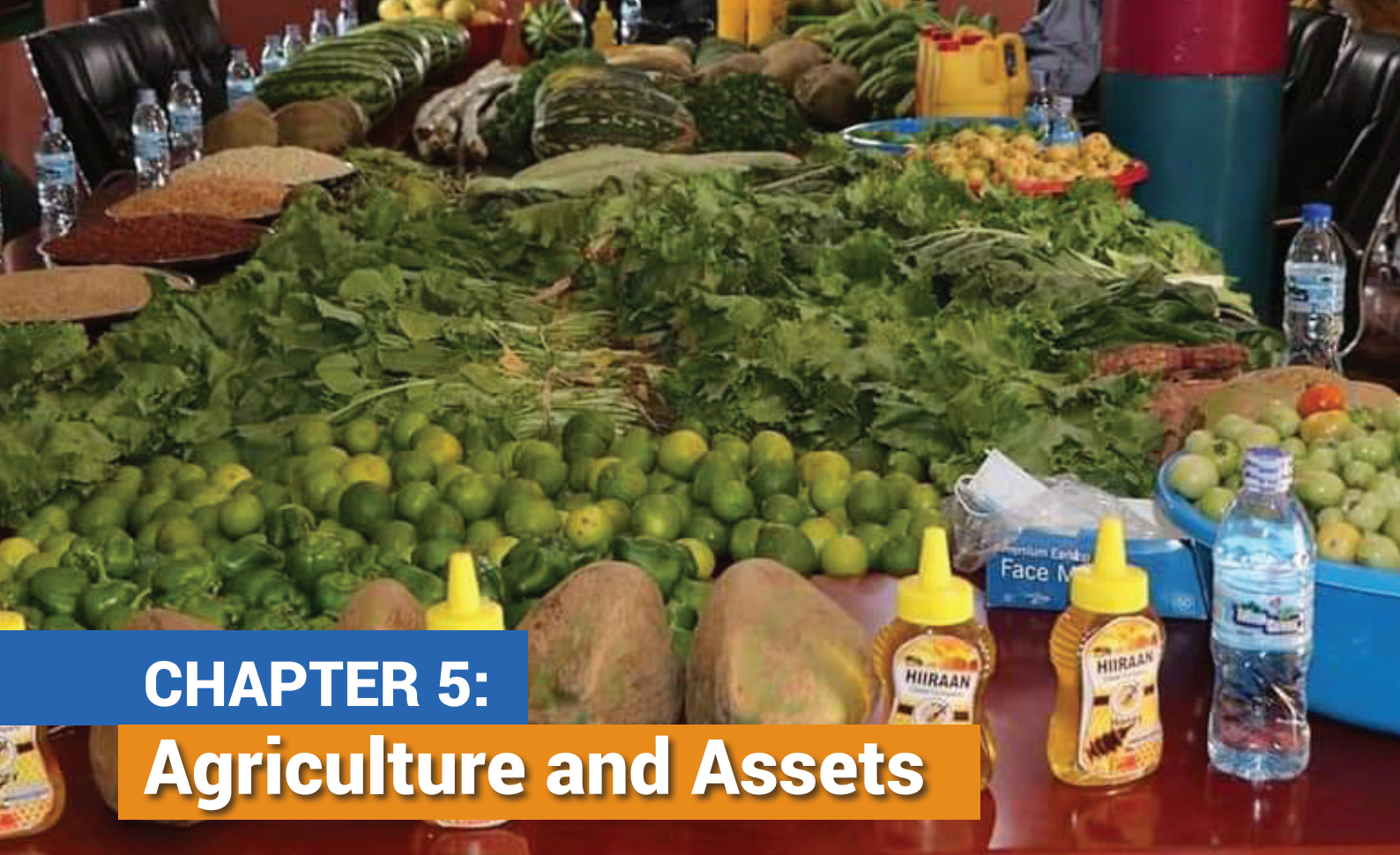
In terms of age groups, younger females (15-24) have a higher representation in employment at 23.7 percent compared to their male counterparts at 12.1 percent.

However, in the age groups (25-34) and (35-54), the proportion of men who are employees are higher compared to women on the same age groups. The gender disparity in the age groups (25-34) and (35-54) are more prominent with 33.4 and 30.0 percent of men are employees compared to 28.1 and 24.6 percent of their women counterparts. As expected, the older age groups tend to have decreasing pattern in employment regardless of their gender, with the least representation in the 65 years and over at 1.5 percent for women and 2.0 percent for men.

Table 4.16 Distribution of employed individuals who are employees

Percentage distribution of employed (persons of 15+) who are employees by age and occupation		
Background Characteristics	Women	Men
Age-group		
15-24	23.7	12.1
25-34	28.1	33.4
35-44	26.4	30.0
45-54	15.7	15.5
55-64	4.6	7.0
65 +	1.5	2.0
Occupation		
Managers	13.4	9.5
Professionals	23.3	25.2
Technicians and a	8.8	9.3
Clerical support	28.7	24.8
Service and sales	4.0	5.7
Skilled agriculture	0.8	1.5
Craft and related	1.7	2.4
Plant and machine	0.0	2.0
Elementary occupation	15.9	12.1
Armed forces occupation	3.4	7.4
Total	100.0	100.0

Source: Calculations based on Somalia Integrated Household Budget Survey (SIHBS 2022)



CHAPTER 5:

Agriculture and Assets

This chapter offers a comprehensive overview of the gender-specific dynamics in agriculture and assets within the Somali population. It delves into the distribution and engagement of gender in agricultural activities, and accessibility of various assets among the agricultural population segmented by urban, rural, and nomadic areas. From land ownership rights to the adoption of mobile technology and financial inclusion.

The chapter provides a critical examination of educational levels and contributions to family agricultural work, highlighting the disparities observed across different regions. This analysis is crucial for understanding the intricate role of gender in Somalia's agriculture sector and for informing policies aimed at bridging gender gaps in this essential economic activity.

Table 5.1 examines the distribution of agricultural-households²⁰ based on the sex of the household head and area of residence. women-headed agricultural households in urban areas constitute 43.7 percent, while men-headed households make up 36.5 percent. Conversely, in rural settings, there is a slight predominance of men-headed households at 51.1 percent, with women-headed households accounting for 48.7 percent. Similar pattern is also observed in nomadic areas, where 12.3 percent of the agricultural households are headed by men compared to 7.6 percent by women.

Table 5.1 Distribution of agricultural households by sex of the household head and place of residence

Place of residence	Women	Men
Urban	43.7	36.5
Rural	48.7	51.1
Nomadic	7.6	12.3
Total	100.0	100.0

Source: Calculations based on Somalia Integrated Household Budget Survey (SIBHS2022)

Table 5.2 presents the distribution of the population engaged in agriculture across different areas of residence and by sex. In rural areas, men have a higher engagement at 51.0 percent, compared to 42.4 percent for women. The proportions of women and men in urban areas who are involved in agriculture are almost the same at 34.8 percent and 34.6 percent, respectively. However, in nomadic areas, women engagement is higher at 22.7 percent, compared to men at 14.4 percent.

Table 5.2 Distribution of population engaged in agriculture by area of residence and sex (15+)

Place of residence	Women	Men
Urban	34.8	34.6
Rural	42.4	51.0
Nomadic	22.7	14.4
Total	100.0	100.0

Source: Calculations based on Somalia Integrated Household Budget Survey (SIBHS2022)

Table 5.3 provides information about the distribution of individuals contributing to family workers in agriculture based on sex and place of residence. Women in urban areas contribute more to family agricultural work at 20.0 percent compared to their men counterparts at 12.6 percent. However, this pattern shifts in rural areas, where men have a higher contribution rate at 61.3 percent, surpassing women who contribute 50.9 percent. In nomadic areas, the distribution is more balanced, with women at 29.1 percent and men slightly lower at 26.1 percent.

Table 5.3 Distribution of the population contributing to family workers in agriculture by sex and place of residence

Place of residence	Women	Men
Urban	20.0	12.6
Rural	50.9	61.3
Nomadic	29.1	26.1
Total	100.0	100.0

Source: Calculations based on Somalia Integrated Household Budget Survey (SIBHS2022)

Table 5.4 shows the proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider, by sex. Overall, men have a higher percentage of financial accounts and use of mobile banking compared to women. Specifically, 11.2 percent of men have a financial account compared to 6.3 percent of women. In terms of mobile banking, 82.5 percent of men use this service, slightly higher than the 81.1 percent of women. When considering either a financial account or mobile banking, 82.7 percent of men have access to these services, again slightly higher than the 81.2 percent of women.

Table 5.4 Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider, by sex

Background Characteristics	Financial account	Mobile banking	All (Financial account or Mobile banking)
Sex			
Women	6.3	81.1	81.2
Men	11.2	82.5	82.7
Total	8.6	81.7	81.9

Source: Calculations based on Somalia Integrated Household Budget Survey (SIBHS2022)

Table 5.5 shows the proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider, by sex and place of residence. Overall, men have a higher percentage of financial accounts and use of mobile banking compared to women in all areas of residence. Urban areas have the highest percentage usage of

either a financial account or mobile banking, with 84.0 percent for men and 82.7 percent for women. This is followed by rural areas, where the gap widens 81.6 percent of men and 78.5 percent of women use either service. The nomadic areas have the lowest usage, with 77.4 percent of women and 77.9 percent of men use this service.

Table 5.5 Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider, by residence

Place of residence	Women	Men
Urban		
Financial account	7.1	13.4
Mobile banking	82.6	83.8
All (Financial account or Mobile banking)	82.7	84.0
Rural		
Financial account	6.1	9.8
Mobile banking	78.3	81.3
All (Financial account or Mobile banking)	78.5	81.6
Nomadic		
Financial account	2.0	2.1
Mobile banking	77.9	77.4
All (Financial account or Mobile banking)	77.9	77.4

Source: Calculations based on Somalia Integrated Household Budget Survey (SIBHS2022)

Table 5.6 presents the proportion of agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, categorized by sex and place of residence. Overall, men have a higher proportion of ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, at 42.3 percent, compared to women at 19.5 percent. This trend is consistent across all places of residence. In urban areas, 37.8 percent of men have ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, compared to 19.6 percent of women. The gap widens in rural areas, where 46.6 percent of men have these rights, compared to 20.5 percent of women. Among the nomadic population, 40.4 percent of men have ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, while only 13.4 percent of women do.

Table 5.6 Proportion of agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex and place of residence

Place of residence	Women	Men
Urban	19.6	37.8
Rural	20.5	46.6
Nomadic	13.4	40.4
Total	19.5	42.3

Source: Calculations based on Somalia Integrated Household Budget Survey (SIBHS2022)

Table 5.7 shows share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure and sex. The overall, 36.7 percent of the total land is owned or held by women, while 63.3 percent is owned or held by men.

Analysis by the type of tenure, it is observed that in the case of customary tenure, men own or hold higher rights to 67.37 percent of the land, compared to women at 32.3 percent. In the case of other types of tenure, the gap between men and women is narrower. women own or hold rights to 46.1 percent of the land, while men own or hold rights to 54.0 percent (Figure 5.1).

Figure 5.1 share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure and sex

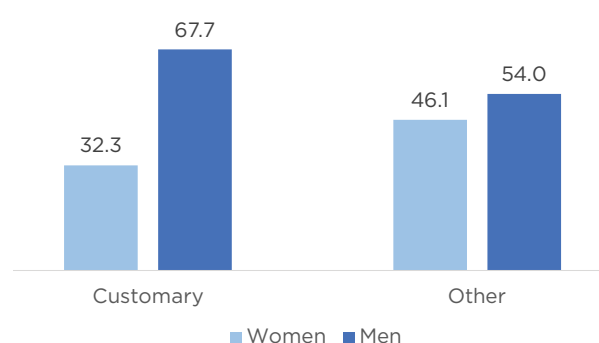


Table 5.7 shows share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure and sex

Type of tenure	Women	Men
Customary	32.3	67.7
Other	46.1	54.0
Total	36.7	63.3

Source: Calculations based on Somalia Integrated Household Budget Survey (SIBHS2022)

Table 5.8 Presents the proportion of the total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, both with legally recognized documentation and those who perceive their rights to land as secure, categorized by sex. Overall, a higher percentage of men have secure tenure rights to land compared to women. Specifically, 6.6 percent of men have legally recognized documentation, which is higher than the 3.1 percent for women. Similarly, 5.8 percent of men perceive their rights to land as secure, which is higher than the 2.8 percent for women.

Table 5.8 Presents the proportion of the total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, both with legally recognized documentation and those who perceive their rights to land as secure, categorized by sex

Type of tenure+	Women	Men
Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land legally recognized documentation	3.1	6.6
Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, who perceive their rights to land as secure	2.8	5.8

Source: Calculations based on Somalia Integrated Household Budget Survey (SIBHS2022)

Table 5.9 shows the proportion of individuals aged 15 and above who own a mobile telephone, by sex and place of residence. Overall, a slightly higher percentage of men (85.5 percent) own mobile telephones compared to women (84.5 percent).

Analysis by place of residence, the ownership is higher among men at 87.9 percent than women at 84.9 percent in rural areas. However, in urban areas, the proportion of men and women who own a mobile phone are almost the same at 85.9 percent and 85.0 percent, respectively. Interestingly, in nomadic areas, women ownership of mobiles is higher compared to their men counterparts at 80.6 percent and 79.1 percent, respectively (Figure 5.2).

Figure 5.2 proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone by place of residence and sex

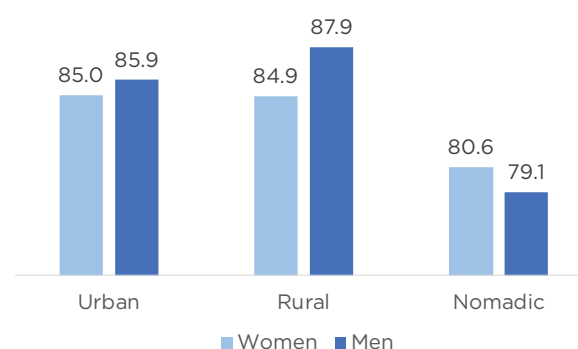


Table 5.9 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, (% of 15+) by sex and place of residence

Place of residence	Women	Men
Urban	85.0	85.9
Rural	84.9	87.9
Nomadic	80.6	79.1
Total	84.5	85.5

Source: Calculations based on Somalia Integrated Household Budget Survey (SIBHS2022)

Table 5.10 shows the proportion of individuals aged 15 and above who own a mobile telephone, by sex and region. The ownership of mobile phones is the highest in Hiraan region and lowest in Awdal region. In Hiraan, the ownership rate is roughly the same for women and men, at 91.2 percent and 91.5 percent respectively. However, in Awdal region, men have a slightly higher mobile phone ownership rate than women, at 78.9 percent and 73.5 percent, respectively.

Table 5.10 proportion of individuals aged 15 and above who own a mobile telephone, by sex and region

Region	Women	Men
Hiraan	91.2	91.5
Bakool	90.6	88.0
Lower Shabelle	89.2	92.9
Galgaduud	88.4	88.3
Lower Juba	87.8	87.1
Nugaal	87.6	82.5
Gedo	86.9	87.4
Banadir	86.4	86.8
Mudug	85.5	85.1
Bay	85.0	82.9
Middle Shabelle	85.0	81.9
Sool	83.8	86.6
Bari	82.8	83.2
Sanaag	81.9	83.8
Togdheer	80.7	77.0
Waqooyi Galbeed	80.2	85.5
Awdal	73.5	78.9
Total	84.5	85.5

Source: Calculations based on Somalia Integrated Household Budget Survey (SIBHS2022)

Table 5.11 presents the proportion of individuals aged 15 and above who use the internet, by sex and place of residence. Overall, 39.3 percent of men use the internet compared to 29.8 percent of women, indicating a higher internet usage rate among men.

As presented in Figure 5.3, analysis by place of residence indicates the trend is consistent across urban, rural, and nomadic areas. Men in urban areas, have a higher use of internet at 49.2 compared to women at 37.5 percent. The trend is similar in rural areas with 29.7 percent of men and 20.7 percent of women. Even in nomadic areas, 2.8 percent of men use the internet compared to 2 percent of women.

Figure 5.3 Proportion of individuals who are 15+ using the internet by place of residence and sex

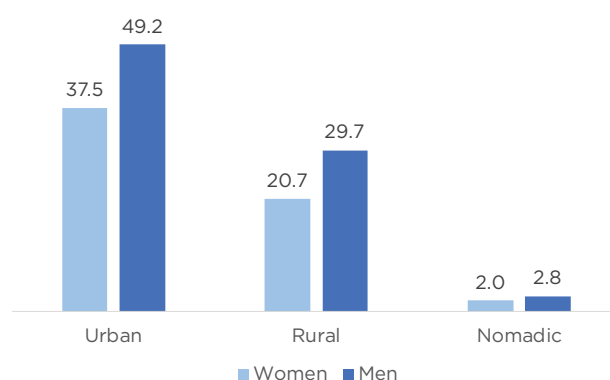


Table 5.11 Proportion of individuals who are 15+ using the Internet, by sex and place of residence

Place of residence	Women	Men
Urban	37.5	49.2
Rural	20.7	29.7
Nomadic	2.0	2.8
Total	29.8	39.3

Source: Calculations based on Somalia Integrated Household Budget Survey (SIBHS2022)



CHAPTER 6:

Gender Based Violence (GBV)

This chapter presents a detailed analysis of gender-based violence in Somalia, incorporating findings from the SHDS 2020. It covers not only the prevalence of physical and sexual violence among ever-married women aged 15-49 but also includes specific sections on the percentage of women aged 15-49 who have undergone circumcision and the proportion of women aged 20-24 who were married before ages 15 and 18. These statistics provide insights into the country's varied and complex aspects of GBV, offering valuable information for policymakers and stakeholders to develop targeted interventions and support systems.

Table 6.1 shows the percentage of ever-married women aged 15-49 who have experienced physical or sexual violence committed by their husband. Overall, the prevalence of physical or sexual violence among ever-married women aged 15-49 is 13.3 percent. These statistics highlight the importance of addressing gender-based violence and implementing targeted interventions to support affected women and promote safety.

Analysis by age shows that the age group (15-19) has the highest percentage of women who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence committed by

their husbands at 15.8 percent, followed by the age group (25-29) at 13.8 percent. The lowest prevalence is in the age group (30-39) at 12.6 percent (Figure 6.1).

Data by place of residence shows women residing in urban areas experience a higher prevalence of physical or sexual violence at 18.0 percent compared to those in rural and nomadic areas at 12.9 percent and 8.7 percent, respectively. (Figure 6.2).

The pattern of the physical or sexual violence varies with the number of children a woman has. 5.0 percent of women with five or more children reported the physical or sexual violence compared to 1.6 percent of women with no children.

Data highlights that there is a correlation between socioeconomic status and the prevalence of physical or sexual violence. The risk of violence is lowest for individuals in the poorest wealth quintile, at 8.3 percent, increases for the second quintile, reaching 12.4 percent, peaks for the middle quintile at 18.1 percent, and then slightly decreases for the wealthier quintiles. However, there is a need for further analysis to better understand the correlation between physical or sexual violence and socioeconomic factors. (Table 6.1).

Figure 6.1 Percentage of ever-married women aged 15-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence committed by their husbands by age group

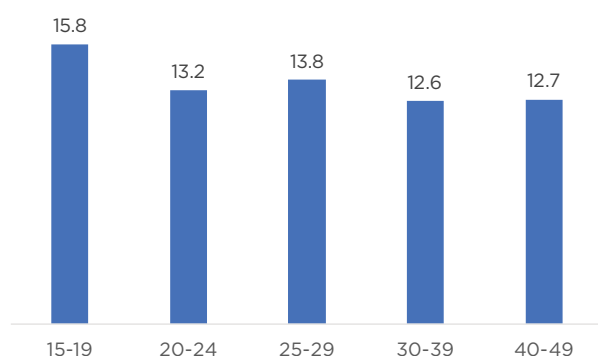


Table 6.1 Percentage of ever-married women aged 15-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence committed by their husbands

Background characteristics	Physical or sexual violence
Age Group	
15-19	15.8
20-24	13.2
25-29	13.8
30-39	12.6
40-49	12.7
Place of residence	
Urban	18.0
Rural	12.9
Nomadic	8.7
Number of living children	
0	1.6
1-2	3.2
3-4	3.5
5+	5.0
Marital status	
Currently married	13.4
Formerly married	12.4
Employed in the 12 months preceding the survey	
Employed	15.6
Not employed	13.0
Education	
No education	12.4
Primary	19.6
Secondary	13.1
Higher	11.8
Wealth quintile	
Lowest	8.3
Second	12.4
Middle	18.1
Fourth	13.8
Highest	15.2
Total	13.3

Source: Somali Health & Demographic Survey 2020 (SHDS-2020)

Figure 6.2 Percentage of ever-married women aged 15-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence committed by their husbands by place residence

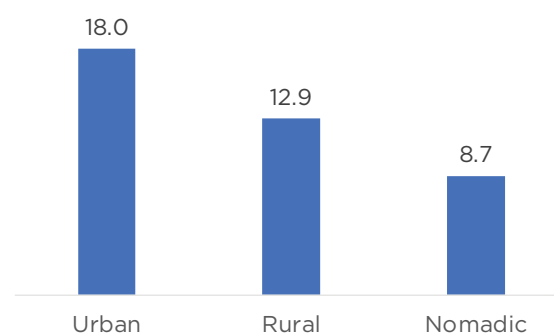


Table 6.2 presents the percentage of women aged 15-49 who are circumcised, categorized by background characteristics. Overall, the circumcision rate among women aged 15-49 is high, at 99.2 percent. The practice is widespread across all age groups, with circumcision rates ranging from 98.6 percent to 99.8 percent. Regardless of the type of residence, the prevalence remains remarkably high, with women in urban, rural, and nomadic areas all exhibiting rates above 99 percent.

The prevalence of circumcision decreases with higher levels of education. It is highest among those with no education or primary education (99.3 percent and 99.7 percent respectively) and lowest among those with higher education at 96.3 percent.

Table 6.2 Percentage of women 15-49 who are circumcised

Background characteristics	Female Circumcision
Age Group	
15-19	98.8
20-24	98.6
25-29	99.5
30-39	99.7
35-39	99.4
40-44	99.6
40-49	99.8
Place of residence	
Urban	99.0
Rural	99.4
Nomadic	99.2

Education Level

No education	99.3
Primary	99.7
Secondary	97.7
Higher	96.3

Wealth quintile

Lowest	99.3
Second	99.5
Middle	99.1
Fourth	99.5
Highest	98.6

Total	99.2
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Source: Somali Health & Demographic Survey (SHDS2020)

Table 6.3 shows the proportion of women aged 20-24 who were married at young ages, specifically before the ages of 15 and 18. The data shows that 16.7 percent of women in this age group were married before the age of 15, while a significantly higher percentage, 35.4 percent, were married before they reached 18.

Table 6.3 proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married before age 15 and before age 18

Before age 15	Before age 18
16.7	35.4

Source: Somali Health & Demographic Survey 2020 (SHDS2020)



CHAPTER 7:

Influence and Power

This chapter explores the role and status of women in Somalia's political and governmental sectors. It assesses women's ability to promote gender-sensitive development and achieve gender equality, focusing on their level of power and representation. This includes an analysis of gender distribution in parliament and government, tracking changes in women's participation in ministerial positions and national parliaments over the years. The chapter also examines the presence of women in the judiciary and their involvement in decision-making processes within households, providing a comprehensive view of women's influence in various sectors.

Table 7.1 shows the percentage of women's share of government ministerial positions in Somalia reveals notable variations over the years 2012, 2017, and 2022. In 2012, women held 4.0 percent of the ministerial positions signifying relatively low representation. This proportion increased significantly in 2017, with women holding 23.0 percent of the positions. However, by 2022, the share of women in ministerial positions decreased to 11.5 percent.

Table 7.1 Women's share of government ministerial positions

Year	Women's share (%)
2012	4.0
2017	23.0
2022	11.5

Source: Somalia National Bureau Statistics (SNBS)

With regard to the presence of a gender quota for parliament (reserved seats and legal candidate quotas), the National Elections Law 2019 (Article 23) says, "When the parties are selecting the candidates to participate in the elections, they must respect the quota of women, which is at least 30% of the candidate members of each party."

Table 7.2 shows the proportion of seats held by women in the national parliaments of Somalia for both the Lower and Upper Houses in 2022 and 2017. In the Lower House, the percentage of seats held by women decreased from 24.0 percent in 2017 to 19.6 percent in 2022. Meanwhile, in the Upper House saw a slight increase in the percentage of seats held by women, from 24.0 percent in 2017 to 26.0 percent in 2022.

Even though a lot of efforts were made to reach a gender quota for parliament as postulated by the National Elections Law 2019, the data shows that there is a gap between what was planned and what was achieved with regard to the gender quota for both houses.

Table 7.2 The proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments

Year	Lower House		Upper House	
	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage
2022	54	19.6	14	26.0
2017	67	24.0	13	24.0

Source: Lower and Upper Parliaments

Table 7.3 demonstrates the share of women and men judges in Somalia by gender. Overall, the table highlights a significant gender disparity in the judiciary, with women being vastly underrepresented in these legal professions, particularly at the district court level.

For district court judges, there are 18 men judges and no women judges, resulting in a women representation of zero percent. In the combined category of judges, lawyers, and prosecutors, there are 12 women and 113 men. Thus, producing a 9.6 percent of women being judges, lawyers, and prosecutors. The result shows that judiciary in Somalia is men denominated.

Table 7.3 Share of women and men judges

Type of judges	Women (number)	Men (number)	Women (%)
District Court Judges	0	18	0.0
Judges, lawyers & prosecutors	12	113	9.6

Source: Report on the status of women in senior leadership positions 2023 (NCSC)

Table 7.4 illustrates the decision-making dynamics among married women aged 15-49 regarding various issues, broken down by who primarily makes these decisions. Generally, the data shows that men dominate women in household decision-making.

For decisions about their own health care, 20.0 percent are made mainly by the wife, 34.1 percent are made jointly by both wife and husband, and 45.0 percent are made mainly by the husband.

Regarding to household purchases, 21.5 percent of decisions are made mainly by the wife, 32.5 percent are made jointly by both wife and husband, and 44.6 percent are made mainly by the husband.

For decisions about visits to her family or relatives, 18.9 percent are made mainly by the wife, 22.2 percent are made jointly by both wife and husband, and 58.0 percent are made mainly by the husband.

Table 7.4 Percentage distribution of married women aged 15-49 reporting on persons who usually make decisions about various issues

Decision	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Someone else	Other
Own health care	20.0	34.1	45.0	0.4	0.1
Major household purchases	21.5	32.5	44.6	0.0	0.3
Visits to her family or relatives	18.9	22.2	58.0	0.0	0.1

Source: Somali Health & Demographic Survey 2020 (SHDS-2020)

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- <https://www.who.int/data/gho/indicator-metadata-registry/imr-details/25>
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- [https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC9755883/#:~:text=Although%20a%20decline%20in%20adolescent,%2C%20in%202021%20\(3\).](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC9755883/#:~:text=Although%20a%20decline%20in%20adolescent,%2C%20in%202021%20(3).)
- <https://www.statista.com/statistics/1235052/adolescent-fertility-rate-in-sub-saharan-africa/>
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Endnotes

- 1 <https://amisom-au.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/08/EASY-TO-READ-GUIDE-GENDER-POLICY.pdf>
- 2 <https://getinthepicture.org/sites/default/files/resources/11.%20Total%20fertility%20rates.pdf>
- 3 <https://www.who.int/data/gho/indicator-metadata-registry/imr-details/80>
- 4 Skilled provider includes doctor/clinical officer or nurse/midwife/auxiliary midwife.
- 5 <https://www.who.int/data/gho/indicator-metadata-registry/imr-details/25>
- 6 Percentage of births delivered in a health facility. The indicator refers to women who had a live birth in a recent time period, generally two years for MICS and five years for DHS.
- 7 <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK222105/>
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- 9 [https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC9755883/#:~:text=Although%20a%20decline%20in%20ad-olescent,%2C%20in%202021%20\(3\).](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC9755883/#:~:text=Although%20a%20decline%20in%20ad-olescent,%2C%20in%202021%20(3).)
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- 11 https://files.aho.afro.who.int/afahobckpcontainer/production/files/iAHO_Maternal_Mortality_Regional_Fact-sheet.pdf
- 12 <https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/malnutrition#:~:text=Globally%20in%202022%2C%20149%20million,age%20are%20linked%20to%20undernutrition.>
- 13 <https://www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/dnpao/features/breastfeeding-benefits/index.html>
- 14 <https://www.cdc.gov/chronicdisease/about/index.htm>
- 15 One person households are households with one person (household size is 1), couple without children are households with one household head and his spouse(s) but with household head's children, couple with children are households with one household head and his spouse (s) but with household head's children, Lone parents are households with a household head and his/her children but without household head's spouse. Extended family are households with at least a member of the household head's extended family (Son/ Daughter In-Law, Grandchild, Brother or Sister, ect.)
- 16 Own-account workers are workers who, working on their own account or with one or more partners, hold the types of jobs defined as "self-employment jobs" and have not engaged on a continuous basis any employees to work for them. Own account workers are a subcategory of "self-employed. (International Labour Organization, ILOSTAT database. Data retrieved in September 2018.)
- 17 Contributing family workers are those workers who hold "self-employment jobs" as own-account workers in a market-oriented establishment operated by a related person living in the same household. (International Labour Organization, ILOSTAT database. Data retrieved in September 2018.)
- 18 Share of youth not in education, employment or training (NEET) is the proportion of young people who are not in education, employment, or training to the population of the corresponding age group: youth (ages 15 to 24); persons ages 15 to 29; or both age groups. (International Labour Organization. "Labour Force Statistics database (LFS)" ILOSTAT. Accessed February 06, 2024. <https://ilostat.ilo.org/data/>)
- 19 Unemployment refers to the share of the labor force that is without work but available for and seeking employment. Definitions of labor force and unemployment differ by country. (International Labour Organization. "Labour Force Statistics database (LFS)" ILOSTAT. Accessed February 06, 2024. <https://ilostat.ilo.org/data/>.)
- 20 At its broadest, the agricultural household could be defined as one in which anyone makes some income from self-employed farming activity.



Somalia National Bureau of Statistics