



Federal Republic of Somalia

Somalia National Bureau of Statistics

IDP MORTALITY OUTLOOK

INTRODUCTION

The displacement is linked with broader socio-economic and health implications, particularly for vulnerable groups such as children and women in Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) camps. Such conditions not only disrupt family structures and impede access to reproductive health services, influencing fertility rates, but also adversely affect health outcomes and increase mortality rates. Furthermore, these circumstances negatively impact socioeconomic indicators, particularly educational attainment, exacerbating the challenges faced by displaced communities.



SURVEY OBJECTIVES

The main objective of Somalia IDP mortality surveys was to collect up-to-date information on basic demographic and health indicators with emphasis on the general mortality patterns of the IDP population, with the following specific objectives:

- To determine the level of adult and child mortality and related indicators on fertility and mortality.
- To provide data needed to incorporate into the National development plan and SDGs so that government and development partners can provide necessary intervention to save mothers and children.

METHODOLOGY

SAMPLE DESIGN

The target population for the mortality survey was defined as all **ever-married women** of reproductive age (**15-49 years old**) living in residential households in urban IDP in Somalia.

It was designed to cover **13,400** randomly selected households from a total of **603 EAs** from IDP camps in **9 major cities**.

The samples were selected from the sampling frame developed during the 2020 Somali Health and Demographic Survey (SHDS) implementation and the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) IDP sampling frame.

COVERAGE

The survey selected 13,400 households for interview and 13,324 household were managed for interviewed. 11,757 ever-married women 15-49 were selected for interview and 11,231 of them were interviewed. Overall, the response rates at both household and individual levels were very high. The household response rate was 99.4 percent, while the eligible ever-married women response rate was 95.5 percent.



Household selected

13,400

Household interviewed

11,757



Number of eligible
ever-married women 15-49

13,324

Number of eligible ever-married
women 15-49 interviewed

11,231

603 EAs in at 9 camps

Mogadishu, Beledweyn,
Kismayo, Baydabo,
Galkayo, Bosaso,
Garowe, burao and
Hargeisa were covered.



13,324
Households
Interviewed



11,231
Ever-Married
Women Interviewed

Household response rate **99.4%**

Eligible ever-married Women **95.5%**



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SURVEY RESULTS

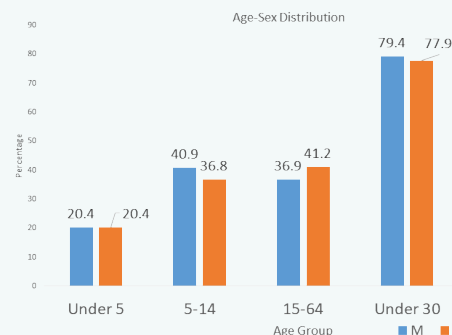
Demographic Characteristics

Age-Sex Structure

The Chart below shows higher percentages in the younger age groups, implying high fertility rates among the IDPs. Approximately 68 of the IDP population of the Somalia is under 20,

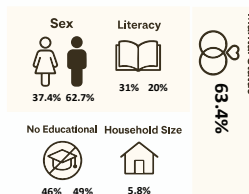
Over three-quarters (79.1 percent) is under 30 years of age.

While older people (65 years and above) comprise only 1.7 percent of the household members



HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

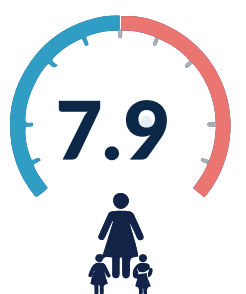
Sixty-three percent of the households were headed by females. Only 31 percent of males and 20 percent of females were literate. The survey reveals that 46 percent of males and 49 percent of females have never been in education and 87 percent of the women in the reproductive age have been no education. The household size was 5.8 and 63 percent of the households were married.



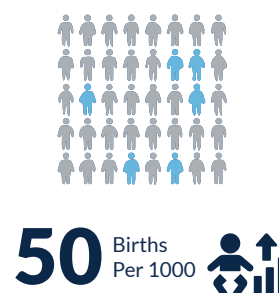
	M	F	Total
Sex			
Household Headship	37.4	62.7	
Literacy	31	20	
No Educational	46	49	
Household Size			5.8
Marital Status			63.4

KEY FERTILITY & BIRTH STATISTICS

The total fertility rate was 7.9. In the last 24 months, there were 5,231 births, with a slightly higher percentage of male births (50.7 percent). The crude birth rate was 50 births per 1000.



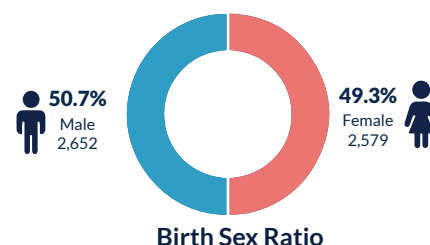
Total Fertility Rate



Crude Births Rate



Total Births
(Last 2 Years)



MORTALITY

Crude Deaths by Sex

The CDR of the male population is 13.3 deaths per 1000 deaths.

The CDR of the female population is around 9.8 deaths per 1,000 of the population.

This indicates that the level of deaths in males is higher than in females in the IDP camps.

GENDER	DEATHS	POPULATION	CDR
 MALE	515	38,707	13.3
 FEMALE	380	38,755	9.8
TOTAL	895	77,462	11.6

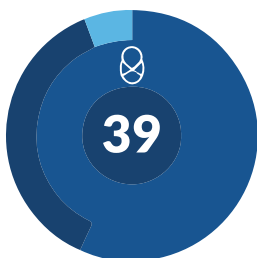
Male Mortality is Higher than Female
Female Mortality in IDP CAMPS

CHILD MORTALITY

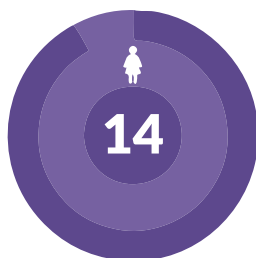
This indicates that the level of deaths in males is higher than in females in the IDP camps.

It was reported that infant mortality was 39, where child mortality was 14 and overall, under 5 mortality was 53 deaths.

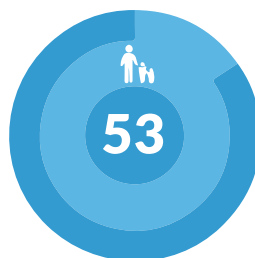
INFANT MORTALITY
(0 to 1 year)



CHILD MORTALITY
(1 to 5 year)



UNDER 5 MORTALITY
Overall



PLACE OF DEATH

- Nearly four out five (75 percent) of these deaths occurred at home.
- Only 18 percent of death reported to occur in health facility.
- This is an indication that people specifically those in IDP camps overwhelmingly die at home. Around four percent were reported to die on the way to health facility.



75.4%
AT HOME



18.2%
HEALTH FACILITY



3.8%
ON THE WAY TO
HEALTH FACILITY



2.6%
OTHER

AGE SPECIFIC DEATH RATE

The result shows that the death rate is high among the children under five years and elderly people. Substantial increases in risk death are most apparent for infants (under one children)

Age group	Deaths	Population
Under 1	236	1,539
1-4	259	14,236
5-9	59	17,406
10-14	28	12,609
15-19	14	6,892
20-24	30	4,318
25-29	32	4,294
30-34	27	3,860
35-39	41	3,063
40-44	27	2,914
45-49	11	1,441
50-54	35	1,831
55-59	6	750
60-64	18	966
65-69	12	324
70-74	25	602
75-79	14	127
80-84	7	200
85+	13	90
Total	895	77,461

IDP MORTALITY OUTLOOK

Muuqaalka Guud ee Dhimashada Barakacayaasha



Dowladda Federaalka Soomaaliya
HAY'ADDA ISTAATISTIKADA
QARANKA SOOMAALIYA

Barakacu wuxuu ku xidhan yahay cawaaqib-xumo ballaadhan oo dhinacyada bulsho-dhaqaalaha (socio-economic) iyo caafimaadka ah, gaar ahaan qaybaha nugul sida carruurta iyo haweenka ee ku nool xeryaha Dadka Gudaha Ku Barakacay (IDP). Xaaladaha noocan ahi ma aha oo kaliya inay carqaladeeyaan qaab-dhismeedka qoysaska oo ay hor istaagaan helitaanka adeegyada caafimaadka taranka (reproductive health services), taasoo Saamaysa heerarka dhalmaada (fertility rates), balse sidoo kale waxay si xun u saameeyaan natiijooyinka caafimaadka waxayna kordhiyaan heerka dhimashada (mortality rates). Intaa waxaa dheer, duruufahani waxay si xun u saameeyaan tilmaamayaasha bulsho-dhaqaalaha, gaar ahaan waxbarashada (educational attainment), taasoo sii adkeynaysa caqabadaha ay wajahayaan bulshada barakacayaasha ah.

UJEEDKA GUUD EE SAHAMINTA DHIMASHADA

Ujeedada guud ee Sahaminta dhimashada Dadka Gudaha Ku Barakacay (IDP) ee Soomaaliya waxay ahayd in la ururiyo xog casri ah oo ku saabsan tilmaamayaasha aasaasiga ah ee macluumaadka bulshada iyo caafimaadka, iyadoo si gaar ah loo eegayo qaababka dhimashada guud ee dadka barakacayaasha ah, lana raacayo ujeedooyinka gaarka ah ee soo socda:

1. In la go'aamiyo heerka dhimashada dadka waaweyn iyo carruurta iyo tilmaamayaasha la xiriira ee ku saabsan dhalmaada (fertility) iyo dhimashada (mortality).
2. In la bixiyo xogta loo baahan yahay si loogu daro Qorshaha Horumarinta Qaranka iyo Yoolalka Horumarinta Waara (SDGs), si ay dawladda iyo la-hawlgalayaasha horumarku u bixin karaan faragelinta lagama maarmaanka ah ee lagu samata bixinayo hooyooyinka iyo carruurta.

WAXA LA ABAARAY (COVERAGE)

603 Goobood (EAs) ku yaalla 9 kaam oo ku kala baahsan Muqdisho, Beledweyne, Kismaayo, Baydhabo, Gaalkacyo, Boosaaso, Garowe, Burco iyo Hargeysa ayaa la qorsheeyey.



Sahanku wuxuu doortay **13,400 Qoys** si wareysi loogu sameeyo, waxaana si guul ah loo maareeyay wareysiga **13,324 Qoys**.

Haween tiradoodu tahay **11,757** oo guur soo maray da'dooduna u Dhaxayso 15-49 sano ayaa loo xushay wareysi, waxaana la wareystay **11,231** ka mid ah. Guud ahaan, heerka ka-qaybgalka ee heer qoys iyo heer shaqsi labaduba aad buu u sarreeyay.



Habka Cilmi-Baarista | Naqshadeynta Muunadda

Dadka la abaaray ee sahanka dhimashada waxaa lagu doortay haweenka abid guursaday ee da'da dhalmaada (15-49 sano jir) ee ku nool Xeryaha barakacayaasha ku yaal magaalooyinka Soomaaliya; Waxaa la qorsheeyay in xog laga soo ururiyo 13,400 oo qoys oo deggan 603 goobood (EAs) oo ku yaal xeryaha Barakacayaasha 9 magaalo oo waaweyn. Muunadaha waxaa laga soo xulay qaab-dhismeedka muunadda ee la sameeyay intii lagu jiray hirgelinta Sahanka Caafimaadka iyo Macluumaadka Dadweynaha ee Soomaaliya ee 2020 (SHDS) iyo qaab-dhismeedka muunadda ee Xafiiska Xiriirinta Xeryaha iyo Maareynta Xeryaha (CCCM) IDP

Heerka ka-qaybgalka qoysaska wuxuu ahaa 99.4%, halka heerka ka-qaybgalka haweenka guur soo-maray uu ahaa 95.5%.



13,400
Qoysaska
La Doortay



13,324
Qoysaska
la Waraystay



11,757
Haweenka loo
doortay Wareysiga
ee jira 15-49 sno



11,231
Haweenka la
Waraystay
15-49 sno



99.4%
Qoysaska
Jawaabay



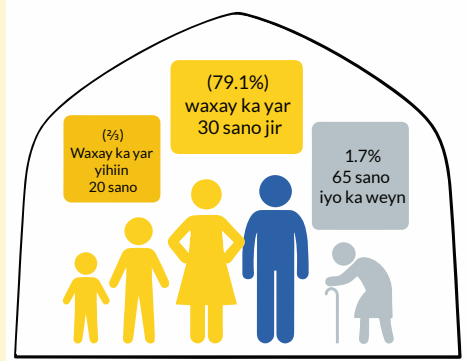
95.5%
Haweenka ka
Jawaabay waraysiga

DA'DA IYO JINSIGA

Garaafkan wuxuu muujinayaa in boqolleyda da'da yar ay aad u badan yihiin, taas oo tilmaamaysa in heerka dhalmadu aad u sarreyso xeryaha barakacayaasha.

Qiyaastii marka saddex meelood loo qaybiyo dadka barakacayaasha laba-meelood ($\frac{2}{3}$) waxay ka yar yihiin 20 sano. In ka badan saddex-meeloodna (79.1%) waxay ka yar 30 sano jir.

Halka dadka waayeelka ah (65 sano iyo ka weyn) ay ka kooban yihiin oo keliya 1.7% xubnaha qoyska



ASTAAMAHA QOYSKA

- Lixdan iyo saddex boqolkiiba (63%) qoysaska waxaa madax u ahaa haween.
- Kaliya 31% ragga ah iyo 20% haweenka ah ayaa aqoon qorista iyo akhriska leh.
- Sahanku wuxuu muujinayaa in 46% ragga ah iyo 49% haweenka ah aanay waligood waxbarasho marin, iyo in 87% haweenka da'da taranka aysan helin waxbarasho. Cabbirka celceliska qoyska wuxuu ahaa 5.8 qof, waxaana 63% qoysaska ay ahaayeen kuwa guri leh (Is-qaba).



(63%)
QOYSAS KA
MAAMULAY
WAXAY AHAAN HAWENN

	M	F	Total
Sex	49	51	
Madaxa qoyska	37.4	62.7	
Wax qorid/wax Akhris	31	20	
Heerka Waxbarashada	46	49	
Tirada qoyska			5.8
Guurka			63.4

DHALMADA (FERTILITY) & DHIMASHADA (MORTALITY)

Heerka guud ee taranka (The total fertility rate) wuxuu ahaa 7.9.

24-kii bilood ee u dambeeyay, waxaa dhashay 5,231 carruur ah, iyadoo boqolkiiba inyar ka badan ay ahaayeen wiilal (50.7 boqolkiiba).

Heerka dhalmada ee guud (The crude birth rate) wuxuu ahaa 50 dhalasho 1000kiiba.

DHALMADA (FERTILITY)



7.9

Heerka Dhalmada



5,231

births
Caruurta Dhalatay
24 ka biloww



49.5

births per 1000
Heerka dhalmada
Guud

- Heerka guud ee dhimashada (CDR) ee dadka ragga ah waa 30 dhimasho 1,000 oo qof oo rag ahba.
- Heerka guud ee dhimashada (CDR) ee dadka dumarka ah wuxuu ku dhow yahay 17 dhimasho 1,000 oo qofba.
- Tani waxay tilmaamaysaa in heerka dhimashada ragga uu ka sarreeyo kan dumarka ee xeryaha barakacayaasha (IDP camps).
- Waxaa la soo sheegay in dhimashada dhallaanka yaryar (infant mortality) ay ahayd 39, halka dhimashada carruurta (child mortality) ay ahayd 14, iyo guud ahaan, dhimashada ka yar 5 sano ay ahayd 53 dhimashda

Dhimashada Dadka waaweyn



Dhimashada Caruurta



39

Dhimashada
Dhallaanka
Yaryar

14

Dhimashada
Carruurta

Dhimashada Carruurta ka Yar 5 Sano



53

Dhimashada Carruurta
ka Yar 5 Sano

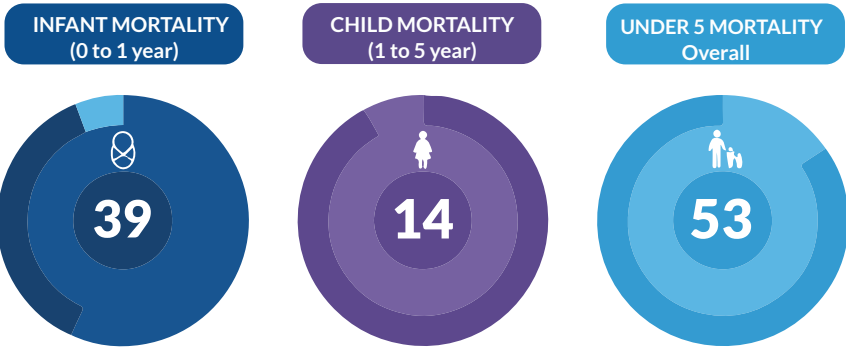
DHIMASHADA GUUD (CRUDE DEATHS)

Cadadka dhimashada ee ragga waa 515.
Cadadka dhimashada ee dumarka waa ku dhawaad 380
dhimasho 1,000 qof oo dadweyne ah.
Tani waxay muujinaysaa in heerka dhimashadu uu ka
sarreeyo ragga marka loo eego dumarka xeryaha barakaca.

GENDER	DEALTHS	POPULATION	CDR
MALE	515	38,707	13.3
FEMALE	380	38,755	9.8
TOTAL	895	77,462	11.6

DHIMANAYAASHA CARRUURTA

Tani waxay muujineysaa in heerka dhimashada ragga uu ka
sareeyo kan dumarka ee xeryahooda barakacayaasha.
Waxaa la soo sheegay in dhimashada carruurta ay ahayd
39, halka dhimashada dhallaanka ay ahayd 14, guud
ahaanna dhimashada carruurta ka yar 5 sano ay ahayd 53
dhimasho.



HEERKA DHIMASHADA EE
DA'DA GAARKA AH

Natijadu waxay muujineysaa in
heerka dhimashada uu
sarreeyo carruurta ka yar shan
sano iyo dadka waaweyn.
Kordhinta khatarta
dhimashada ayaa si weyn uga
muuqata ubaxa (carruurta ka
yar hal sano).

Kooxeynta Da'da	Dhimashada	Dadweynaha
Under 1	236	1,539
1-4	259	14,236
5-9	59	17,406
10-14	28	12,609
15-19	14	6,892
20-24	30	4,318
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65-69	12	324
70-74	25	602
75-79	14	127
80-84	7	200
85+	13	90
Total	895	77,461

GOOBTA DHIMASHADA

Jadwalku waxa uu soo bandhigayaa goobaha ay ka dhacaan geeriyaasha.
Ku dhawaad afar ka mid ah shan (75%) geerida waxay ku dhacaan guryaha.
Kaliya 18% geerida ayaa lagu soo sheegay inay ka dhacaan xarumaha caafimaadka.
Tani waxay muujinaysaa in dadka, gaar ahaan kuwa ku nool xerayaasha barakacayaasha (IDP), y u
badan yihiin inay ku geeriyoodaan guryaha.
Ku dhawaad 4% ayaa lagu soo sheegay inay ku dhinteen iyaga oo ku sii socda xarun caafimaad.

