



4. IDs and access to services

According to the 2022 Somali Integrated Household Budget Survey, less than 16 % of the Somali population have some form of identification: 4.1 % of the adult (15+) population owns a passport, while another 11.3 % own another form of identification, such as identity cards or birth certificates.[326](#)

In line with that, based on UNHCR RMS data from 2024, a mere 16 % of all surveyed IDP populations at country level possess a form of legally recognised identification.[327](#) IDPs have the lowest birth registration rates, with only 8.2 % of children under 5 years registered.[328](#) Within this context, a recent survey conducted by the NRC, found that a ‘staggering’ 98 % of the surveyed minority and marginalised IDP populations in Mogadishu completely lacked any form of legal identity and civil documentation, including birth, marriage, divorce, and death registration.[329](#)

For this and other reasons, this section - while it addresses access to ID cards in general - should be read in conjunction with the situation of IDPs and as a complement to the preceding chapters.

- [326](#)

Somalia, SNBS, 2022 Somali Integrated Household Budget Survey, 2023, [url](#), p. 12

- [327](#)

UNHCR, Somalia - Annual Results Report, 2024, [url](#), pp. 10-11

- [328](#)

UNHCR, Somalia - Annual Results Report, 25 May 2025, [url](#), pp. 10-11

- [329](#)

NRC, Community-driven consultations on housing, land and property needs among minority, marginalised, and displaced communities in Mogadishu, December 2024, [url](#), pp. 8, 30