**Somalia: Health Systems Profile**

**Health status (2015)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Life expectancy at birth in years</td>
<td>55.0</td>
<td>53.5</td>
<td>56.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maternal mortality ratio per 100 000 live births</td>
<td>732</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Communicable diseases (2015)**

- Tuberculosis notification rate per 100 000: 124.8
- Incidence rate of malaria per 1 000 population: 1.9
- Number of newly reported HIV cases: 995

**Behavioural risk factors**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Risk factor</th>
<th>Estimated prevalence (%)</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Current tobacco smoking (2014)*</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insufficient physical activity (2010)</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Metabolic risk factors**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Risk factor</th>
<th>2014 estimated prevalence (%)</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Raised blood pressure</td>
<td>26.4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raised blood glucose</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overweight</td>
<td>20.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obesity</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Expenditure and mortality trends**

**Health finance**

- General government expenditure on health as % of general government expenditure: ...
- Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total health expenditure: ...
- Per capita total health expenditure at exchange rate (US$): ...

**Neonatal, infant and under 5 mortality rates per 1000 live births**

**Health system: selected coverage interventions**

- Antenatal care visits (4+ visits): ...
- Measles immunization coverage among 1-year-olds (2015): 41.0
- Treatment success rate of new bacteriologically confirmed TB cases (2013): 86.0
- DTP3-containing vaccine / Pentavalent coverage group among children under 1 year of age group (2015): 44.0

**Health system: finance (2014)**

General government expenditure on health as % of general government expenditure: ...
Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total health expenditure: ...
Per capita total health expenditure at exchange rate (US$): ...

**Health system: workforce (2015)**

- Physicians: ...
- Nurses/midwives: ...
- Dentists: ...
- Pharmacists: ...

**Health system: information (2012-2015)**

- Percentage of births registered: 3.0
- Percentage of deaths registered: 0.0

**Health system: medicines and medical devices (2013)**

- Availability of selected essential medicines and medical products in health facilities (%): ...
- Number of scanners (in public facilities) per million population*: ...
- Primary health care facilities per 10 000 population: 1.9
- Hospital beds per 10 000 population (2011): 8.7

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*GGHE/GGE is the general government health expenditure as % of general government expenditure
**OOP/THE is the out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total health expenditure

* Age-standardized estimated

Please note the data sources are in the attachment.
## Health System Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Challenges, and Priorities – Somalia 2016

### Strengths
- Endorsed National health policy and health sector strategic plans by the 3 zones supported by development partners and WHO
- Community Based Health Strategy developed and endorsed
- HR assessment completed and HR policy and plan developed
- Training and deployment of 600 female health workers and 500 hundred midwives for the three zones is a step towards increasing access to primary health care services
- Essential package of health services has been developed and endorsed by MoH
- National Drug Policy endorsed by the HAB and MoH and National Medicine Supply Chain Master plan has been developed
- Develop National Standards for blood transfusion services and National guidelines for appropriate use of blood and blood products
- Established a task force to develop standardized supervisory tools for health posts and MCH clinics
- Draft Health systems analysis framework for Somalia

### Weaknesses
- Fragmented and under-funded health systems functions across the different parts of the country
- Limited institutional capacities (Ministry of Health) to provide leadership, develop policies, manage programmes and monitor performance
- Lack of legislation, weak regulatory function, lack of enforcement and accreditation systems
- Low access to essential health services to a large segment of the population
- Insufficient partnership and collaboration among stakeholders and with the private sector
- No quality assurance, accreditation and patient safety system for health care delivery
- Somalia is among eight countries in the Region facing health workforce crisis in terms of accreditation, licence and number
- High turnover of health workforce necessitating more efforts to build their capacity
- Weak and fragmented health information and reporting system and lack of data dissemination and sharing
- No formal health financing mechanisms in place with high level of dependency on external assistance interrupted supply chains in case of emergency situation
- Lack of national warehouses and medical stores

### Opportunities
- Support of major donors to invest in health system strengthening
- Potential role of NGOs and private sector in health care delivery
- Return of public health professionals from the diaspora
- Need to scale up the production and deployment of female health workers and midwives that will increase access to primary health care services
- Support of IOM to hire advisors from diaspora and place them in the MOH to provide assistance and build capacity of national teams for sustainability
- Building capacity of the national educational institutes and use them for conducting postgraduate Diplomas (CEmONC and Anaesthesia Diploma)
- Improved security situation
- Emerging Federal member states in the South

### Challenges
- Continued political instability and a highly challenging security situation in many parts of the country
- Allocation of insufficient funds to public health sector
- Lack of adequate training and deployment of trained health workforce and its fair distribution across the country
- Poor health service infrastructure in response to community needs
- Unpredictable external aid to health sector development
- Lack of access of nomads and scattered population to basic health services
- Expanding and unregulated private health sector
- Major determinants of health such as unplanned urbanization and deteriorating environmental factors, poor housing, high illiteracy rate and poverty

### Priorities
- Support in building new state Ministry of Health
- Strengthen HRH management and increase production of mid-level HRH cadres
- Strengthening leadership and governance with focus on evidence-based policies and strategies, better regulation and institutional strengthening of ministries of health
- Develop strategy on procurement and services contracting capacity
- Develop standards for registration and accreditation and licencing of health professionals
- Improving access to essential package of health services
- Develop/ strengthen national emergency preparedness and response plan
- Build financial management capacity at all levels
- Exploring workable options for health financing and scaling-up of health related Millennium Development Goal interventions
- Implementation of integrated primary health care services systems supported by functioning hospitals and community-based infrastructure and establishment of effective capacities to respond to health emergencies
- Establishing quality assurance system and patient safety measures
- Consolidating the national health information system with focus on civil registration, maternal death registration and surveillance and facility records
- Access to quality medicines and revival of national drug regulatory systems
- Strengthening intersectoral approach to address the broader social determinants of health and promoting health in all policies approach
- Implementation of the community based health care strategy to improve equitable access to health care services