



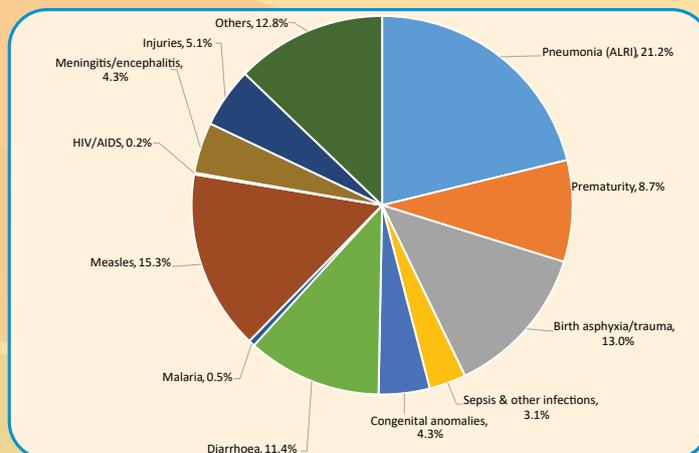
Universal health coverage

UHC service coverage index (2021)	27.0
Primary health care facilities per 10 000 population (year)	...
Hospital beds per 10 000 population (year)	...
Demand for family planning satisfied with modern methods (%) (2021)	7.0
Antenatal care visits (4+ visits) (year)	...
Measles immunization coverage among 1-year olds (%) (2021)	46.0
Tuberculosis treatment coverage rate (2021)	41.0
DTP3-containing vaccine/pentavalent coverage among 1-year olds (%) (2021)	42.0
Out-of-pocket expenditure as percentage of current health expenditure (year)	...
Domestic general government health expenditure as % of general government expenditure (2021)	3.0

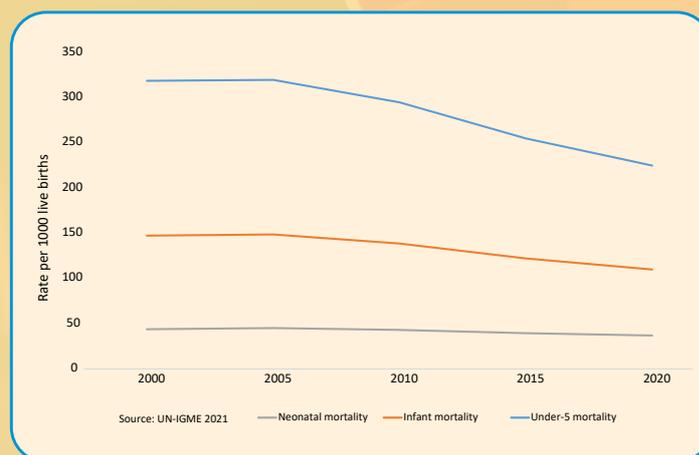
Selected determinants of health

Population living in urban areas (%) (2020)	51.0
Annual GDP growth (%) (2021)	4.0
Population growth rate (%) (2021)	2.9
Children aged < 5 years with pneumonia symptoms taken to a health care provider (%) (2020)	23.0

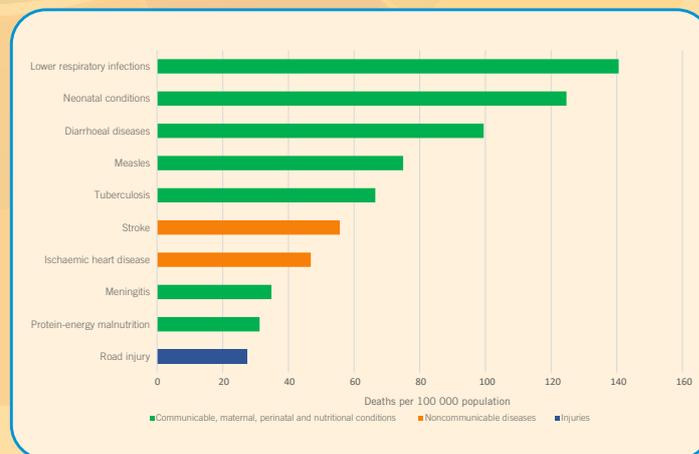
Distribution of causes of death among children aged < 5 years (%)



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



Top 10 causes of death for both sexes and all ages (2019)



Selected health-related SDG indicators

1 NO POVERTY

Population below the international poverty line (2017) (%) 68.0

Proportion of employed population below the international poverty line 15+ (%) (ILO modelled estimate, 2019)	Male	81.0
	Female	82.2

2 ZERO HUNGER

Children under 5 (%) who are (2019)	
stunted	11.0
wasted	12.0
overweight	3.2

4 QUALITY EDUCATION

Literacy rate (15–24 years) (year) (%)	Total	...
	Male	...
	Female	...

Net primary school enrolment ratio per 100 school-age children (2019)	Total ratio	...
	Male ratio	44.0
	Female ratio	47.0

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

Population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies at the household level (%) 3.2
(WHO Global Health Observatory, 2020)

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services (%) (World Health Statistics, year) ...

Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services (%) (World Health Statistics, 2020) 32.0

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

Unemployment rate (15+ years) (%) (ILO estimate, 2019)	Total	18.8
	Male	16.2
	Female	24.2

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

Concentrations of fine particulate matter (PM2.5) (µg/m ³) (WHO Global Health Observatory, 2019)	Total	14.3
	Urban	14.4

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

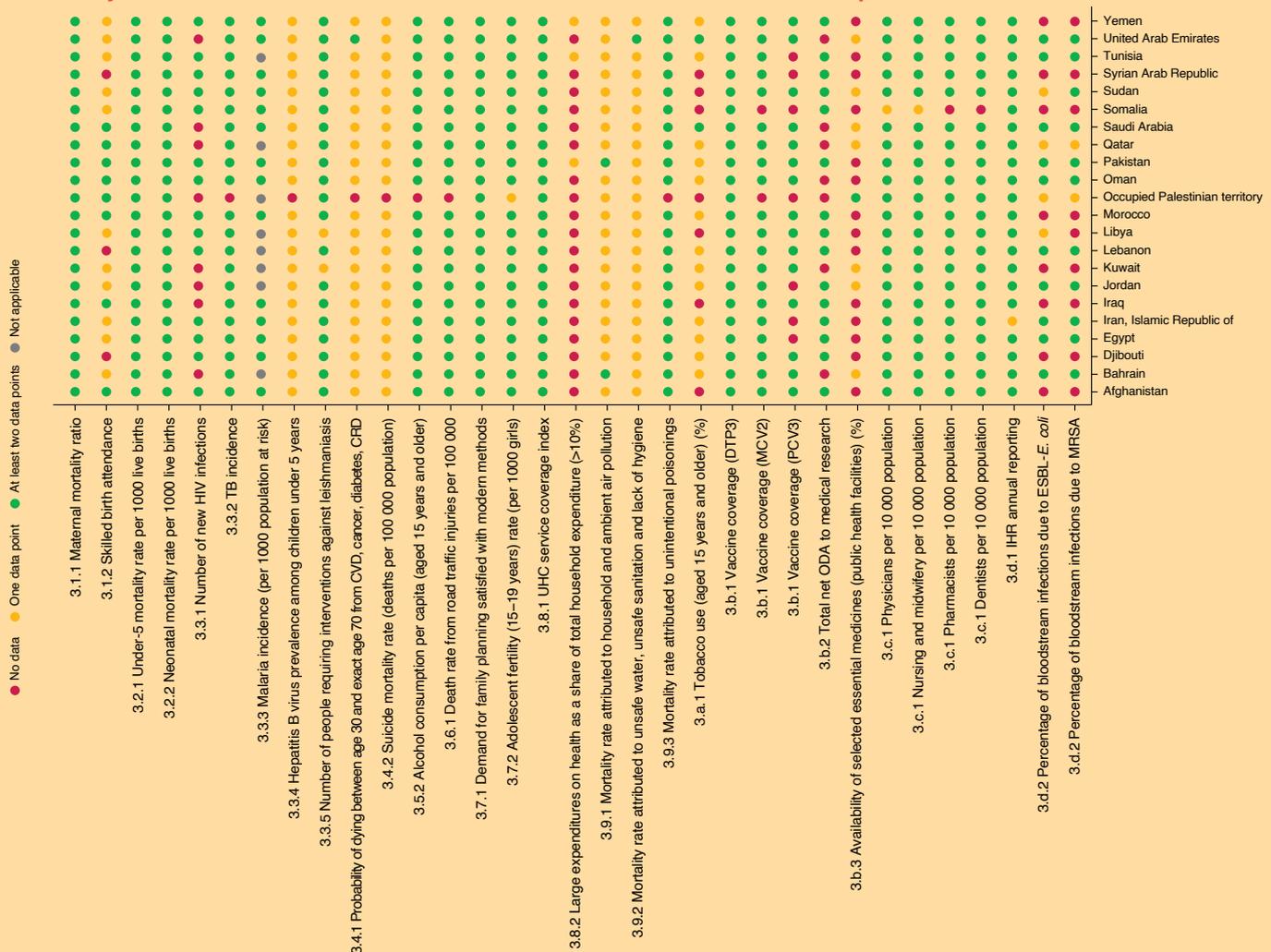
Estimates of rate of homicides (per 100 000 population) (WHO Global Health Observatory, 2019) 5.4

Key health indicators

Indicator	Male	Female	Total
Life expectancy at birth in years (2019)	54.0	59.2	56.5
Healthy life expectancy (HALE) at birth (years) (2019)	48.3	51.3	49.7
Healthy life expectancy (HALE) at 60 (years) (2019)	10.3	12.2	11.2
Maternal mortality ratio (deaths per 100 000 live births) (UN-MMEIG 2020 estimate)	—	—	621.0
Neonatal mortality rate (deaths per 1000 live births) (UN-IGME 2021 estimate)	...	...	35.9
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1000 live births) (UN-IGME 2021 estimate)	76.4	65.1	71.1
Under-5 mortality rate (deaths per 1000 live births) (UN-IGME 2021 estimate)	117.0	105.4	111.8
Tobacco use among persons 15+ years (%) (2019)	26.7	2.1	14.1
Overweight (18+ years) (%) (2016)	...	...	28.4
Obesity (18+ years) (%) (2016)	...	...	8.3
Raised blood pressure among persons 18+ years (%) (year)	...	...	...
Raised blood glucose among persons 18+ years (%) (year)	...	...	...
Raised cholesterol among persons 18+ years (%) (year)	...	...	...
Mortality between exact ages 30 and 70 from cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease (%) (2019)	34.0	26.7	30.4
Cancer incidence per 100 000 (2021)	90.8	144.5	118.1

Universal health coverage (UHC) means provision of quality services to everybody without discrimination of any kind and without exposing people to financial hardship. UHC is one of the targets of SDG 3, and attaining UHC will also contribute directly or indirectly to achieving the other SDGs. Achieving UHC means ensuring healthy lives and promoting well-being for all at all ages with explicit affirmative action for vulnerable populations including refugees and migrants. Thus, disaggregated data will be necessary to assess and address inequities in health. UHC requires intersectoral action. All countries can and must advance towards UHC by 2030, if not earlier.

Availability of data for each SDG 3 indicator: no data, one and at least two data points, 2014–2019





Voluntary National Review

Completed in 2022: <https://hlpf.un.org/countries/somalia/voluntary-national-review-2022>

National Focal Point for 2030 Agenda

Sharmarke Farah,
Director-General, Somalia National Bureau of Statistics,
Ministry of Planning, Investment and Economic Development

Zein Khalif Sufi,
SDG VNR Coordinator, Somalia National Bureau of Statistics,
Ministry of Planning, Investment and Economic Development

National Focal Point in the Ministry of Health for health-related SDGs

Abdifatah Ahmed Mohamed,
Director of Policy and Planning, Federal Ministry of Health

1. Summarize efforts at the national level in setting targets for health-related SDGs.

The Somalia National Development Plan 2020–2024 (NDP-9) serves as the country's Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) and is aligned with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Of the 103 indicators in the Plan, 80 are directly aligned with SDG indicators. These monitor progress towards national development goals for reducing poverty and inequality along the four NDP-9 pillars: 1) inclusive and accountable politics; 2) security and rule of law; 3) economic growth; and 4) social development. Pillar 4 (social development) includes health, education and social protection, and is aligned with SDG targets.

2. How is Somalia incorporating SDG 3 targets in health policy, strategy and planning?

All strategic and planning documents that are aligned with the NDP-9 incorporate SDG 3 targets. The Health Sector Strategic Plan 2022–2026 serves as the overarching national strategic framework for health sector development toward universal health coverage and health security, leaving the operational planning process and responsibility for setting context-specific targets to the state level. SDG 3 and other health-related SDG indicators are embedded in the country's health information system, from routine health information to programme-specific monitoring frameworks. Setting targets and timelines requires further effort, especially for overall health indicators as opposed to specific programme areas.

3. Are there any major partnerships for advancing the health-related SDGs?

The Global Action Plan for Healthy Lives and Well-being for All (GAP) provides an opportunity to strengthen collaboration among multilateral organizations to accelerate country progress. Somalia is a priority country for Accelerator 2 for frontline health systems/primary health care and for Accelerator 5 for R&D, innovation and access.

4. Describe a success story or an opportunity for strengthening the health system for COVID-19 that supports efforts towards achieving one or more of the SDG health-related targets.

During the response to the COVID-19 pandemic, when the country was struggling with complex challenges and existing health system weaknesses, the Ministry of Health, with WHO support, established innovative solar powered oxygen plants to ensure a continuous, reliable and sustainable supply medical oxygen. This benefitted patients beyond those being treated for COVID-19, from newborns to the elderly. It became clear that solar power had the potential to be used to meet the general power needs of health facilities, with huge benefits for patients and the health system in terms of quality of care, access and utilization of services, economic efficiency, sustainability and the environment. Based on an analysis of the evidence undertaken with WHO support, the country is planning the solar powered electrification of its health facilities.