**DEMOGRAPHICS**

- Total population (000) 8,926 (2008)
- Total under-five population (000) 1,611 (2008)
- Total number of births (000) 395 (2008)
- Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) 200 (2008)
- Total number of under-five deaths (000) 76 (2008)
- Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) 119 (2008)
- Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) 48 (2004)
- HIV prevalence rate (15-49 years, %) 0.5 (2007)
- Population below international poverty line of US$1.25 per day (%) -

**Nutritional Status**

**Burden of undernutrition (2008)**

- Stunted (under-fives, 000): 675
- Underweight (under-fives, 000): 509
- Share of developing world stunting burden (%): 0.3
- Wasted (under-fives, 000): 213
- Severe stunting (under-fives, 000): 47
- Severely wasted (under-fives, 000): 69

**NUTRITIONAL STATUS**

**Current nutritional status**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>1997 MICS</th>
<th>1999 MICS</th>
<th>2006 MICS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stunted</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Underweight</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wasting</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td></td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Stunting trends**

- Percentage of children < 5 years old stunted NCHS reference population

**Underweight trends**

- Percentage of children < 5 years old underweight, NCHS reference population

**Infant feeding practices, by age**

- Exclusive breastfeeding
  - Percentage of infants < 6 months old exclusively breastfed

**Causes of under-five deaths, 2004**

- Globally, more than one third of child deaths are attributable to undernutrition
  - Malaria 9%
  - Diarrhoea 22%
  - Measles 12%
  - Pneumonia 18%
  - Others 17%
  - HIV/AIDS 9%
  - Injuries 2%
  - Neonatal 2%

**Printing on:** 29 Mar 2010
**Female to Poorest Disparities**

- Rural: 1.3
- Urban: 1.0

**Policy on community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics**

- No Data

**Somalia**

**ESSENTIAL NUTRITION INTERVENTIONS DURING THE LIFE CYCLE**

**Pregnancy**
- Iron-folate acid supplements
  - Use of iron-folate acid supplements: 26%
- Household consumption of adequately iodized salt: 1%
- Early initiation of breastfeeding: 9%
- Iron supplements: 2%

**Birth**
- International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes: No
- Maturity protection in accordance with ILO Convention 183: No
- Exclusive breastfeeding: 26%
- Timely introduction of complementary foods: 2%
- Continued breastfeeding at two years: 5%

**0-5 months**
- Timely introduction of complementary foods: 2%

**6-23 months**
- Continued breastfeeding at two years: 5%

**24-59 months**
- Continued breastfeeding at two years: 5%

**To increase children’s chances of survival, improve development and prevent stunting, nutrition interventions need to be delivered during the mother’s pregnancy and the first two years of the child’s life.**

*Information on these policies are being updated*

**WATER AND SANITATION**

**Drinking water coverage**

- Piped into dwelling: 70%
- Other improved source: 91%
- Unimproved source: 33%

**Sanitation coverage**

- Improved facility: 54%
- Shared facility: 83%
- Open defecation: 5%

**MATERNAL NUTRITION/HEALTH**

**Maternal mortality ratio, adjusted (per 100,000 live births)**
- 1,400 (2005)

**Maternal mortality ratio, reported (per 100,000 live births)**
- 1,000 (1994-2006)

**Total number of maternal deaths**
- 5,200 (2005)

**Lifetime risk of maternal deaths (1 in : )**
- 12 (2005)

**Women with low BMI (< 18.5 kg/m^2), %**
- -

**Anaemia, non-pregnant woman (< 120 g/l), %**
- 20 (2006)

**Antenatal care (at least one visit), %**
- 9 (2006)

**Skilled attendant at birth (%)**
- 33 (2006)

**Low birthweight (< 2,500 grams), %**
- -

**Primary school net enrolment or attendance ratio (% female, % male)**
- 21, 25 (2008)

**Gender parity index (primary school net enrolment or attendance ratio)**
- 0.84 (2006)

**DISPARITIES IN NUTRITION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Ratio of male to female</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Ratio of urban to rural</th>
<th>Poorest</th>
<th>Second</th>
<th>Middle</th>
<th>Fourth</th>
<th>Richest</th>
<th>Ratio of richest to poorest</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stunting prevalence (WHO Child Growth Standards, %)</td>
<td></td>
<td>43</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>MICS 2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Underweight prevalence (WHO Child Growth Standards, %)</td>
<td></td>
<td>33</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>MICS 2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wasting prevalence (WHO Child Growth Standards, %)</td>
<td></td>
<td>15</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>MICS 2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infants not weighed at birth (%)</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early initiation of breastfeeding (%)</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>MICS 2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women with low BMI (&lt; 18.5 kg/m^2), %</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>