



# DigHealth

**Micro-credentials in digital health for Ethiopia and Somalia**

Project reference number: 101179425

# DigHealth

**Shahaadooyin Yaryar oo Caafimaadka Dijitaalka ah ah – Itoobiya & Soomaaliya**

Lambarka Tixraaca Mashruuca: 101179425

## Work Package 2

**Deliverable D2.2: Report on Need and Competence Analysis in Somalia**

## Xirmada Shaqo 2

**Wax-soosaarka D2.2: Warbixin ku Saabsan Baahida iyo Falanqaynta Awoodaha ee Soomaaliya**



Co-funded by  
the European Union

Funded by the European Union. Views and opinions expressed are however those of the author(s) only and do not necessarily reflect those of the European Union or the European Education and Culture Executive Agency (EACEA). Neither the European Union nor EACEA can be held responsible for them.

## Caafimaadka Dijitaalka ah ee Afrika iyo Soomaaliya: Xaaladda Istiraatijiyyadda iyo Qaab-dhismeedka Hirgelinta

### Gunaanadka Maamulka

Caafimaadka dijitaalka ah ayaa beddelaya habka adeegyada caafimaad loo gaarsiyo guud ahaan Afrika, isagoo wax ka qabanaya caqabadaha qaab-dhismeed ee muddo dheer jiray. Ilaa 2024, waxaa ka jiray in ka badan 120 mashruuc caafimaadka dijitaalka ah, taasoo muujinaysa in qaaraddu si xawli ah u qaadanayso teknoolojiyado ay ka mid yihiin adeegyada caafimaadka fog (telemedicine), diiwaannada caafimaadka elektarooningga ah (EHRs), iyo baaritaannada ay wadaan sirdoonka macmalka ah (AI). Soomaaliya, si gaar ah, waxay bilaabeysaan inay ku darto adeegyada caafimaadka dijitaalka ah si ay u xoojiso nidaamkeeda caafimaad ee jilicsan, iyadoo ay ka socdaan tijaabooyin muhiim ah oo ku saabsan mHealth, adeegyada caafimaadka fog, iyo tababarka shaqaalaha caafimaadka. Warbixintani waxay dib u eegis ku sameyneysaa deegaanka caafimaadka dijitaalka ee Afrika waxayna si qoto dheer u eegaysaa nidaamka daryeelka caafimaadka Soomaaliya iyo xeeladaha dijitaalka ah ee soo baxaya.

### Deegaanka Caafimaadka Dijitaalka ah ee Afrika – Guudmar Guud

Caafimaadka dijitaalka ah wuxuu noqday awood muhiim ah oo ka jirta Afrika, iyadoo lagu wajahayo caqabadaha ay ka mid yihiin helitaanka adeegyada caafimaadka ee xaddidan, yaraanta shaqaalaha caafimaadka, iyo kala-daadsanaanta xogta. Dowladaha, hay'adaha goboleedka, iyo deeq-bixiyeyaasha caalamiga ah waxay aqbaleen caafimaadka dijitaalka ah inuu yahay waddo lagu gaari karo Daryeel Caafimaad oo Loo Siman Yahay (UHC).

### Dhiirrigeliyeeyashaa Muhiimka ah ee Kobaca:

- Faafidda Taleefannada Gacanta: In ka badan 70% dadka ayaa haysta taleefan, taasoo suurtagelinaysa mHealth, fariimaha digniinta (SMS), iyo adeegyada caafimaadka fog (telehealth).
- Tirada Dhalinyarada: 60% dadka Afrika waxay ka hooseyaan 25 sano, taasoo fududeyneysa qaadashada teknoolojiyadda dijitaalka ah.
- Taageerada Deeq-bixiyeyaasha: Hay'adaha sida Midowga Yurub (EU), USAID, iyo Gates Foundation ayaa maalgelinaya barnaamijyo waaweyn.
- Firaaqooyinka Aqooneed: Jaamacadaha Afrika ayaa inta badan ka maqan barnaamijyo nidaamsan oo lagu barto caafimaadka dijitaalka ah.
- Xaddidaadda Isdhexgalka Barnaamijyada (Platform Interoperability): Barnaamijyada caafimaadka dijitaalka ah ayaa si liidata isula shaqeeya.
- Kaabeyaasha Daciifka ah ee Miyiga: Deegaannada miyiga waxay la daalaa dhacayaan koronto la'aan, internet la'aan, iyo qalab xumo.
- Siyaasad kala firirsan iyo maamul diciif ah: Waxaa jira is waafajin la'aan sharchiyeed iyo hoggaan la'aan ku saabsan hirgelinta dijitaalka ah.

Horumar la taaban karo ayaa laga sameeyay waddamada *Rwanda*, *Ghana*, iyo *Kenya*, taasoo muujinaysa muhiimadda ay leedahay istiraatijiyyadaha qaran, barnaamijyada eHealth, iyo hoggaan adag oo kor u qaada isbeddelka dijitaalka ah.

## Nidaamka Daryeelka Caafimaadka Soomaaliya iyo Awoodda Isbeddelka Dijitaalka ah

Nidaamka caafimaadka Soomaaliya waa mid aan horumarsanayn, kala daadsan, isla markaana si weyn ugu tiirsan deeq-bixiyeyaasha. Dalka wuxuu ka mid yahay kuwa ugu hooseeya ee lagu qiimeeyo tilmaamayaasha caafimaadka caalamiga ah, iyadoo ay sareeyaan dhimashada hooyooyinka iyo carruurta, islamarkaana ay yaraadaan adeegyada aasaasiga ah ee la heli karo.

Astaamaha Muhiimka ah:

- 80% adeegyada caafimaad waxaa bixiya bixiyeyaasha gaarka loo leeyahay ee aan nidaamsanayn.
- Awoodda waaxda caafimaadka dawladda waa mid daciif ah marka laga baxo magaaloooyinka waaweyn.
- Nidaamka caafimaadka wuxuu si weyn ugu tiirsan yahay caawimada caalamiga ah iyo taageerada qurbojoogta.
- Yaraanta xad-dhaafka ah ee xirfadlayaasha caafimaadka ee tababar.

Dawladda Soomaaliya waxay dadaal dheeraad ah gelisay dib-u-habaynta nidaamka caafimaadka ee burburay intii lagu jiray colaadda. Sida lagu sheegay daraasad saldhig u ah qaybta caafimaadka ee Soomaaliya, dalka weli ma laha nidaam xog-ururin caafimaad oo waxtar leh kana kooban dhammaan qaybaha. Sidaas darteed, waxaa jira xog la'aan ku saabsan bukaan-socodka oo laga faa'iideysan karo marka la go'aaminayo, la qorsheynayo, ama la qaybinayo kheyraadka adeegyada caafimaadka.

Nidaamka Maareynta Xogta Caafimaadka ee Soomaaliya (HMIS) waxaa la daalaa dhacaya caqabado waaweyn oo ku saabsan waxqabadka iyo awoodda, waxaana jira habraacyo la'aan lagu faafiyo xogta muhiimka ah ee loo adeegsado go'aan gaarista. Sidoo kale, nidaamkan daciifka ah ee xogta caafimaad waxaa ka mid ah keyd-xogeedyo liita oo ku saabsan shaqaalaha caafimaadka, labadaba qeybaha dawladda iyo kuwa gaarka loo leeyahay

## Hindiseyaasha Caafimaadka Dijitaalka ah ee Soomaaliya

### Hindiseyaasha Caafimaadka Dijitaalka ah ee Soomaaliya

Inkasta oo ay jiraan caqabado badan, Soomaaliya waxay bilowday tijaabooyin dhowr ah oo ku saabsan xalalka caafimaadka dijitaalka ah, badanaa iyadoo ay taageerayaan qurbojoogta iyo hay'adaha samafalka:

- Mashruuca Erasmus+ ee Aqoonta Yaryar ee Caafimaadka Dijitaalka ah: Waxaa maalgeliyay Midowga Yurub (EU), ujeeddadiisuna waa in la dhiso awoodda iyada oo loo marayo tabbarro qaybsan iyo iskaashi jaamacadeed.
- Hagarlaawe mHealth (Puntland): Xusuusinno SMS ah oo la xiriira la socodka caafimaadka hooyooyinka iyo carruurta.
- Telemedicine: La-talin caafimaad oo fog, gaar ahaan meelaha miyiga ah iyo kuwa ay ku yar yihii takhaatiirta takhasuska leh, waxaana kaxeeya dhakhaatiir qurbojoog ah.
- Nidaamyada EHR (Diiwaannada Caafimaadka Elektarooningga ah): Tijaabooyin ka socda xarumo caafimaad oo magaaloooyin ah; baaxadda iyo mideynta xogta ayaa weli ah caqabad.
- Hirgelinta DHIS2: Waxaa taageeraya WHO iyo UNICEF si loo xoojiyo warbixinta qaranka ee xogta caafimaadka.



- Barnaamijyada Tababarka ee Taleefannada Gacanta: Waxaa loogu talagalay shaqaalaha caafimaadka bulshada ee ku sugaran gobollada miyiga.

### Caqabadaha Hortaagan Ballaarinta Caafimaadka Dijitaalka ah ee Soomaaliya

- Helitaanka taleefannada iyo internet-ka oo xaddidan meelaha miyiga ah.
- Kaabeyaasha korontada iyo teknoolojiyadda ICT oo liita.
- Aqoonta dijitaalka ee hooseysa ee ka dhax jirta xirfadlayaasha caafimaadka.
- Qaran ahaan looma hayo siyaasad eHealth ah ama heerar lagu ilaaliyo xogta (data protection standards).

### Fursadaha Jira iyo Talooyin Istiraatiji ah

- Horumari istiraatiiyad qaran oo caafimaadka dijitaalka ah, oo waafaqsan tilmaamaha Xarunta Afrikaanka ee Xakamaynta Cudurrada (Africa CDC).
- Dhiirrigeli iskaashi u dhexeeyaa shirkadaha isgaarsiinta iyo caafimaadka ee dawladda iyo kuwa gaarka loo leeyahay.
- Tababar shaqaalaha caafimaadka si ay u bartaan xirfadaha aasaasiga ah ee dijitaalka ah.
- Xooji sharciyada iyo habraacyada nidaaminta xogta caafimaadka.
- Kicin oo u hawlgal qurbojoogta iyo dhalinyarada Soomaaliyeed si ay u curiyaan xalal deegaanka ku saleysan.
- Ku dar caafimaadka dijitaalka ah manhajka culuumta caafimaadka ee jaamacadaha.

### Gabagabo

Caafimaadka dijitaalka ah wuxuu fursad ballaaran u yahay in lagu xallijo farqiga ka jira bixinta adeegyada caafimaadka ee Soomaaliya. Haddii la maalgeliyo kaabeyaasha, waxbarashada, iyo maamul wanaagga, Soomaaliya waxay dedejin kartaa casriyeynta nidaamkeeda caafimaad waxayna kaalin muuqata ka qaadan kartaa isbeddelka dijitaalka ah ee ka socda guud ahaan Afrika.



## Soo Koobid Faahfaahsan ee Warbixinta Sahanka Telemedicine-ka iyo Waxbarashada Caafimaadka Dijitaalka ee Soomaaliya

### 1. Hordhac iyo Asalka Warbixinta

Nidaamka daryeelka caafimaadka ee Soomaaliya wuxuu la daalaa dhacayay tobannaan sano oo caqabado culus ah, kuwaas oo ay ka mid yihiin colaado soo jiitamay, xasillooni siyaasadeed la'aan, iyo kaabeyaasha adeegyada caafimaadka oo aad u liita. Dhibaato yinkan ayaa si weyn u wiilqay waaxda caafimaadka, taasoo keentay burbur baahsan ama kheyraad la'aan haysta xarumaha caafimaadka. Waxaa sidoo kale jira baahi weyn oo dhanka xirfadlayaasha caafimaadka ah, iyadoo qiyaasaha heer qaran ay muujinayaan in ay jiraan oo kaliya qiyaastii 4 shaqaale caafimaad ah halkii 10,000 oo qof—taasoo aad uga hooseysa heerka ugu yar ee ay WHO (Hay'adda Caafimaadka Adduunka) ku talisay oo ah 23 qof halkii 10,000. Yaraantan ayaa si gaar ah uga jirta deegaannada miyiga iyo meelaha fog fog, halkaasoo bulshada intiisa badan aysan heli karin xitaa adeegyada caafimaadka ee aasaasiga ah. Dallacaadda daciifka ah ee nidaamka caafimaadka waxay adkaysay in adeegyada dhaqanka ku dhisan ee xarumaha caafimaadka lagu bixiyo si joogto ah, gaar ahaan iyadoo la wajahayo colaadaha sokeeye ee socda, barakaca gudaha, iyo xaaladaha bini'aadantinimo ee soo noqnoqda.

Iyada oo ay sidaas tahay, teknooloziyadda caafimaadka dijitaalka ah—gaar ahaan telemedicine—waxay soo bandhigayaan fursad rajo leh oo lagu buuxin karo farqiga weyn ee ku jira helitaanka adeegyada caafimaadka. Telemedicine-ku wuxuu yareyn karaa baahida loo qabo in bukaanadu u safraan masaafooyin dhaadheer, wuxuu xiriirin karaa bukaanada ku sugar meelaha fog fog la-takhaatiirta takhasuska leh ee yaraanta ah, wuxuuna kor u qaadi karaa joogtaynta daryeelka caafimaad, gaar ahaan maarataynta cudurrada daba-dheeraada. Si kastaba ha ahaatee, guusha adeegyada telemedicine waxay si weyn ugu xiran tahay in la helo shaqaale caafimaad oo si wanaagsan u tababaran oo awood u leh isticmaalka teknooloziyadan. Iyadoo la tixgelinayo arrintan, warbixintani waxay diiradda saaraysaa qiimeyn ta heerka hadda ee isticmaalka telemedicine-ka, aragtiyada, caqabadaha, iyo baahiyaha tababarka ee ka dhex jira xirfadlayaasha caafimaadka ee Soomaaliya.

### 2. Habraaca Sahanka iyo Tirakoobka Ka-Qaybgalayaasha

Intii u dhaxaysay Maarsa ilaa Juun 2025, waxaa la sameeyay sahan onleen ah oo lagu bartilmaameedsaday xirfadlayaasha caafimaadka ee guud ahaan Soomaaliya. Sahanku wuxuu ururiyay xog la xiriirta tirakoobka ka-qaybgalayaasha, khibradahooda hore ee telemedicine-ka, aragtidooda ku aaddan telemedicine-ka, faa'iidooyinka iyo caqabadaha la dareemayo, xirfadaha dijitaalka ah, iyo doorbidka tababbarada mustaqbalka. Ka dib marka la saaro jawaabaha aan dhammaystirnayn ama is-dubbaridan, waxaa soo haray 74 ka-qaybgaleyal ah oo ansax ah oo laga helay Soomaaliya.

Astaamaha tirakoobka ka-qaybgalayaasha waxay muujinayaan cudud shaqo oo da'yar isla markaana leh heer aqoon sare. Inta badan (qiyaastii 58%) waxay da'doodu u dhaxaysaa 25 ilaa 35 sano, iyadoo celceliska da'du ku dhacday inta u dhaxaysa 25–30 sano. Kala qeybsanaanta jinsiga ayaa ah mid isu dhow, iyadoo raggu yihiin 54% halka dumarkuna yihiin 46% ee muunadda. Heerka aqooneed ayaa sareeya: ku dhawaad laba-meelood meel ayaa haysta shahaadada jaamacadeed (Bachelor's), halka 23% ay haystaan Master ama heer ka sareeya. Inta badan ka-qaybgalayaashu waxay ka shaqeeyaan isbitaalada dawladda (65%), kuwaasoo ay ku xigaan xarumaha caafimaadka ee dowladda (15%), halka tiro yar ay ka shaqeeyaan rugaha gaarka loo leeyahay, isbitaalada gaarka ah, iyo hay'adaha kale ee dowliga ah. Heerarka khibraddu way kala





duwan yihin, balse in ka badan kala badh waxay leeyihin in ka badan 10 sano oo waayo-aragnimo caafimaad ah, taasoo muujinaysa isku dhafka xirfadlayaal cusub iyo kuwa khibrad dheer leh



Co-funded by  
the European Union

Funded by the European Union. Views and opinions expressed are however those of the author(s) only and do not necessarily reflect those of the European Union or the European Education and Culture Executive Agency (EACEA). Neither the European Union nor EACEA can be held responsible for them.

Jadwalka 1. Sifooyinka Bulsho-Demografiga ee Ka-Qaybgalayaasha.

<b>Da'da</b>	Celcelis (SD)	30,5 (10,3)
	Celcelis Dhexe (Kala duwanaanta afar-meelood)	25 (10)
	Ugu Yar	20
	Ugu Badan	70
<b>Jinsi</b>	Dumar, Tirada (%)	34 (45,9)
	Rag, Tirada (%)	40 (54,1)
<b>Heerka Waxbarasho ee Ugu Sareeya</b>	Dugsiga Sare, Tirada (%)	1 (1,4)
	Shahaadada Bachelor (BSc), (%)	40 (54,1)
	Shahaadada Bachelor (BSc), (%)	31 (41,9)
	PhD, Tirada (%)	2 (2,7)
<b>Sanadaha Khibradda Shaqo</b>	Celcelis (SD)	7,4 (7,9)
	Celcelis Dhexe (Kala duwanaanta afar-meelood)	5 (5)
	Ugu Yar	0
	Ugu Badan	34
<b>Goobta Shaqo ee Hadda</b>	Jaamacad, Tirada (%)	8 (10,8)
	Xarun Caafimaad, (%)	10 (13,5)
	Isbitaalka, (%)	31 (41,9)
	Wasaaradda Caafimaadka, (%)	6 (8,1)
	Rug Caafimaad Gaar loo leeyahay (%)	10 (13,5)
	Kuko Kale, (%)	9 (12,2)
<b>Xirfadda</b>	Farsamayaqaan Baadhitaan	3 (7,9)
	Kalkaaliye	4 (10,5)



	Dhakhtar	20 (52,6)
	Farmashiiste	3 (7,9)
	Xirfadle Caafimaad Kale	5 (13,2)
	Kuwo Kale	3 (7,9)

### 3. Wacyiga iyo Fahamka Telemedicine-ka

In ka yar kala badh ka-qaybgalayaasha (43%) ayaa isticmaalay telemedicine intii ay ku jireen shaqadooda, halka 57% aysan weligood isticmaalin. Heerarka wacyigu way kala duwan yihii: qiyaastii 15% weligood ma maqal telemedicine, 32% way garanayaan waxa uu yahay balse ma aysan isticmaalin, 30% mararka qaar ayey isticmaaleen, halka 23% ay si joogto ah u adeegsadaan. Tani waxay muujinaysaa in heerka wacyiga iyo isticmaalka uu yahay dhedhexaad, balse sidoo kale waxay iftiiminaysaa fursado badan oo ku saabsan kororka isticmaalka iyo fahamka telemedicine-ka.

### 4. Faa'iidooyinka la Dareemayo iyo Caqabadaha Jira

Ka-qaybgalayaashu si ballaaran ayey u aqoonsan yihii faa'iidooyinka telemedicine-ka. Faa'iidada ugu weyn ee la tilmaamay—oo ay xuseen 78%—waxa ay tahay in ay kor u qaaddo helitaanka daryeelka caafimaad ee dadka ku nool meelaha fog fog, taasoo muujinaysa baahida degdeggaa ah ee loo qabo in la gaaro bulshooyinka aan adeeg fiican helin. Faa'iidooyinka kale ee muhiimka ah waxaa ka mid ah: yareynta wakhtiga iyo kharashaadka safarka ee bukaanada (68%), hagaajinta la socodka iyo daryeelka cudurrada daba-dheeraada (64%), kor u qaadista wada-shaqeynta shaqaalaha caafimaadka (50%), iyo helidda la-talin takhasus leh oo degdeg ah (47%). Faa'iidooyinkan ayaa muujinaya awoodda telemedicine-ka u leeyahay horumarinta wax-ku-ooolnimada iyo sinnaanta bixinta adeegyada caafimaadka ee Soomaaliya.

Si kastaba ha ahaatee, waxaa jira caqabado waaweyn oo hortaagan qaadashada telemedicine-ka. Caqabadda ugu badan ee la xusay—oo ay sheegeen 82% ka mid ah ka-qaybgalayaasha—waa isku xirka internet-ka oo aan la isku hallayn karin, taas oo ah caqabad kaabeyaal ah oo aad u muhiim ah, gaar ahaan gobollada miyiga iyo meelaha fog fog. Caqabadaha kale ee muhiimka ah waxaa ka mid ah: tababar la'aan ku saabsan sida loo isticmaalo barnaamijyada telemedicine-ka (68%), helitaan la'aanta qalabka lagama maarmaanka u ah sida kombiyuutarada iyo qalabka casriga ah (58%), iyo awood-darro ay bukaanadu u leeyihii isticmaalka aaladaha dijitalka ah, gaar ahaan dadka waayeelka ah (51%). Sidoo kale, mugdiga ku gadaaman nidaamyada lacag-bixinta iyo magdhawga adeegyada telemedicine-ka (39%) iyo walwalka ku saabsan qarsoodiga iyo amniga xogta (46%) ayaa sii adkaynaya dadaallada lagu hirgelinayo adeeggan.

### 5. Aragtiyaha iyo Xirfadaha Dijitaalka ah

Sahanku wuxuu qiimeeyay aragtiyaha ku aaddan telemedicine-ka iyo xirfadaha dijitaalka ah iyadoo la adeegsanayo su'aalo miisaamaya (Likert-scale) oo loo qaybiyyat kooxo muujinaya taageero, dhedhexaadnimo, ama diidmo. Aqlabiyyad xooggan (77%) ayaa ku raacsan in telemedicine-ku uu hagaajiyo natijjooyinka bukaanada, halka 66% ay ku talin lahaayeen adeegsiga telemedicine-ka asxaabtooda shaqo. Inta badan ka-qaybgalayaashu sidoo kale waxay aaminsan yihii in telemedicine-ku yareeyo kharashaadka muddada fog (69%) iyo in uu hoos u dhigo tirada bukaanada ballanta ka baaqda (65%). Si kastaba ha ahaatee, inkastoo ay jiraan aragtiyo togan, kaliya 41% ayaa isku halleynaya ama kalsoonni ku qaba isticmaalka teknoolojoyadda telemedicine-ka.





Co-funded by  
the European Union

Funded by the European Union. Views and opinions expressed are however those of the author(s) only and do not necessarily reflect those of the European Union or the European Education and Culture Executive Agency (EACEA). Neither the European Union nor EACEA can be held responsible for them.

## Aragtida iyo Diyaar-garowga Bixiyeyaasha Adeegga Caafimaadka ee ku aaddan Telemedicine-ka

### Faa'iidooyinka la Dareemayo (S9–S16)

Bixiyeyaasha adeegyada caafimaadka ee Soomaaliya si weyn ayey u aqoonsan yihiin qiiimaha telemedicine-ku ku leeyahay horumarinta bixinta daryeelka caafimaad, waxaana ay muujiyeen aragtiyadoo da ku aaddan su'aalaha soo socda:

- **S9 (“Sahleynta ogaanshaha iyo daawaynta”):** 67% taageeray, kaliya 17% diiday.
- **S11 (“Kordhinti isgaarsiinta u dhixeysha bixiyeyaasha adeegyada caafimaadka”):** 68% taageeray, 18% diiday.
- **S12 (“Telemedicine-ku wuxuu yareyn karaa tirada booqashooyinka xarumaha caafimaadka”):** 60% taageeray, 25% diiday.
- **S13 (“Yaraynta khaladaadka caafimaad”):** 53% taageeray, 27% diiday.
- **S14 (“Hagaajinta go'aamada caafimaad”):** 63% taageeray, 20% diiday.
- **S15 (“Telemedicine-ku wuxuu bixiyaa adeegyo caafimaad oo dhammaystiran”):** 62% taageeray, 22% diiday.
- **S16 (“Bixinta daryeel caafimaad oo dhammaystiran”):** 59% taageeray, 22% diiday.

*Guud ahaan, aqlabiyad cad ayaa u aragta telemedicine-ka mid faa'iido weyn u leh baaritaanka cudurrada (S9), isgaarsiinta xirfadlayaasha (S11), go'aan-qaadashada caafimaad (S14), iyo bixinta adeegyo ballaaran oo tayo leh (S15–S16).*

### La-qabsiga Hab-Shaqooyinka iyo Taageerada Siyaasadeed (S17–S22)

Bixiyeyaasha adeegyada caafimaadka waxay muujiyeen dareen is-khilaafsan marka la eego sida telemedicine-ku ugu habboon yahay shaqadooda maalinlaha ah iyo taageerada hay'adaha:

- **S17 (“Telemedicine-ku wuxuu la jaanqaadaa dhammaan qaybaha shaqadayda”):** kaliya 41% taageeray, 31% diiday, 28% dhedhexaad.
- **S18 (“Telemedicine-ku wuxuu la mid yahay hab-shaqadayda hadda”):** 57% taageeray, 17% dhedhexaad, 26% diiday.
- **S19 (“Isticmaalka telemedicine-ku wuxuu si fiican ula jaanqaadaa qaabkayga shaqo”):** 46% taageeray, 31% diiday, 22% dhedhexaad.
- **S22 (“Waxaa jira siyaasad iyo istiraatijiyyad cad oo dhiirrigelisa telemedicine-ka”):** 54% taageeray, 27% diiday, 19% dhedhexaad.

*Inkasta oo faa'iidooyinka telemedicine-ku ay cad yihiin, haddana qaar badan oo ka mid ah bixiyeyaasha adeegyada caafimaadka weli ma hubaan sida telemedicine-ku ula jaanqaadi karo shaqadooda maalinlaha ah—gaar ahaan arrinta lagu xusay S17. Sidoo kale, ku dhowaad saddex meelood meel waxay dareemayaan in aanay jirin taageero siyaasadeed oo muuqata (S22).*

### Dadaalka la Dareemayo iyo Caqabadaha (S23–S26)

Walwalka ku saabsan dadaalka iyo caqabadaha la xiriira telemedicine-ka wuxuu muujiyay aragtiyo kala duwan:

- **S23 (“Isticmaalka telemedicine wuxuu u baahan yahay dadaal maskaxeed badan”):** 21% waa ku raaceen, 48% waa diideen, 31% waa dhedhexaad.
- **S24 (“Barashada sida loo adeegsado telemedicine waa igu adag”):** 31% waa oggolaadeen, 48% waa diideen, 21% dhedhexaad.



- **S25 (“Telemedicine wuxuu kordhiyaa culeyska shaqaalaha”):** 29% waa oggolaadeen, 44% waa diideen, 27% dhedhexaad.
- **S26 (“Telemedicine wuxuu halis gelin karaa sirta xogta iyo asturnaanta bukaanka”):** 44% waa ka walaacsan yihii, 31% waa aan ka welwesanayn, 25% waa dhedhexaad.

*Daraasaddani waxay muujinaysaa in intooda badan aysan u arag telemedicine mid aad u culus ama adag in la barto (S23–S25), hase yeesh ee welwelka ku saabsan qarsoodiga xogta iyo asturnaanta bukaanka (S26) ayaa weli ah mid xooggan oo u baahan in si gaar ah loo xalliyo.*

### Dyaar-u-Ahaanshaha Tijaabinta iyo Muuqaalka Dhabta ah (S27–S33)

Waxaa jirta xiise xooggan oo ku aaddan tijaabinta telemedicine-ka, hase yeesh ee muuqaalka rasmiga ah ee goobaha caafimaadka ayaa weli xadidan:

- **S27 (“Tijaabinta barnamijyada telemedicine waa fursad weyn”):** 76% waa taageereen, 15% waa diideen, 9% dhedhexaad.
- **S28 (“Tijaabo kaliya ayaa ku filan in la fahmo waxa telemedicine-ku qaban karo”):** 54% waa taageereen, 17% waa diideen, 28% dhedhexaad.
- **S29 (“Waxaan jeelaan lahaa in aan tijaabiyo barnamijyada telemedicine ka hor inta aan si buuxda u adeegsan”):** 67% waa taageereen, 13% waa diideen, 20% dhedhexaad.
- **S32 (“Waxaan arkay waxa ay shaqaalaha kale ee isbitaalka uga faa'iideystaan teknoolojiyadda telemedicine”):** 48% waa oggolaadeen, 45% waa diideen, 7% dhedhexaad.
- **S33 (“Teknoolojiyadda telemedicine aad bay uga muuqataa isbitaalkayga”):** 43% waa oggolaadeen, 45% waa diideen, 11% dhedhexaad.

*Heerka sare ee diyaar-u-ahaanshaha in la tijaabiyo (S27–S29) wuxuu si cad uga sarreeyaa ka-warqabka iyo aragtida tooska ah ee goobaha shaqada (S32–S33). Tani waxay muujinaysaa baahida loo qabo muuqaallo toos ah, tijaabooyin isdhixgal ah, iyo wacyigelin ay hogaaminayaan xirfadlayaal kale si loo fududeeyo qaadashada teknoolojiyadda telemedicine-ka.*

### Awoodaha Is-Qiyaasida ah ee Telemedicine (S41–S46)

Ka-qaybgalayaashu waxay muujiyeen diyaar-garow xooggan marka la eego howlaha gaar ah ee la xiriira telemedicine:

- **S41 (“Isticmaalka qalabka la-talin muuqaal ah”):** 76% taageeray, 15% diiday, 9% dhedhexaad.
- **S42 (“La shaqeeynta diiwaannada caafimaadka elektarooningga ah meel fog”):** 73% taageeray, 20% diiday, 7% dhedhexaad.
- **S43 (“Maareynta qalabka la socodka bukaanka meel fog”):** 66% taageeray, 27% diiday, 7% dhedhexaad.
- **S44 (“Fahamka saamaynta sharciga ee telemedicine-ka”):** 78% taageeray, 15% diiday, 7% dhedhexaad.
- **S45 (“Fahamka arrimaha anshaxa iyo akhlaaqda ee la xiriira telemedicine”):** 76% taageeray, 17% diiday, 7% dhedhexaad.
- **S46 (“Isgaarsiinta wax ku oolka ah meelaha fog”):** 71% taageeray, 22% diiday, 7% dhedhexaad.



Heerarka sare ee is-qiyaasida xirfadaha shaqsiga (gaar ahaan fahamka sharciga iyo anshaxa – S44–S45, iyo adeegsiga qalabka muuqaalka – S41) waxay muujinayaan in xirfadaha shaqsiyed aysan ahayn caqabadda ugu weyn ee hor taagan qaadashada telemedicine-ka.

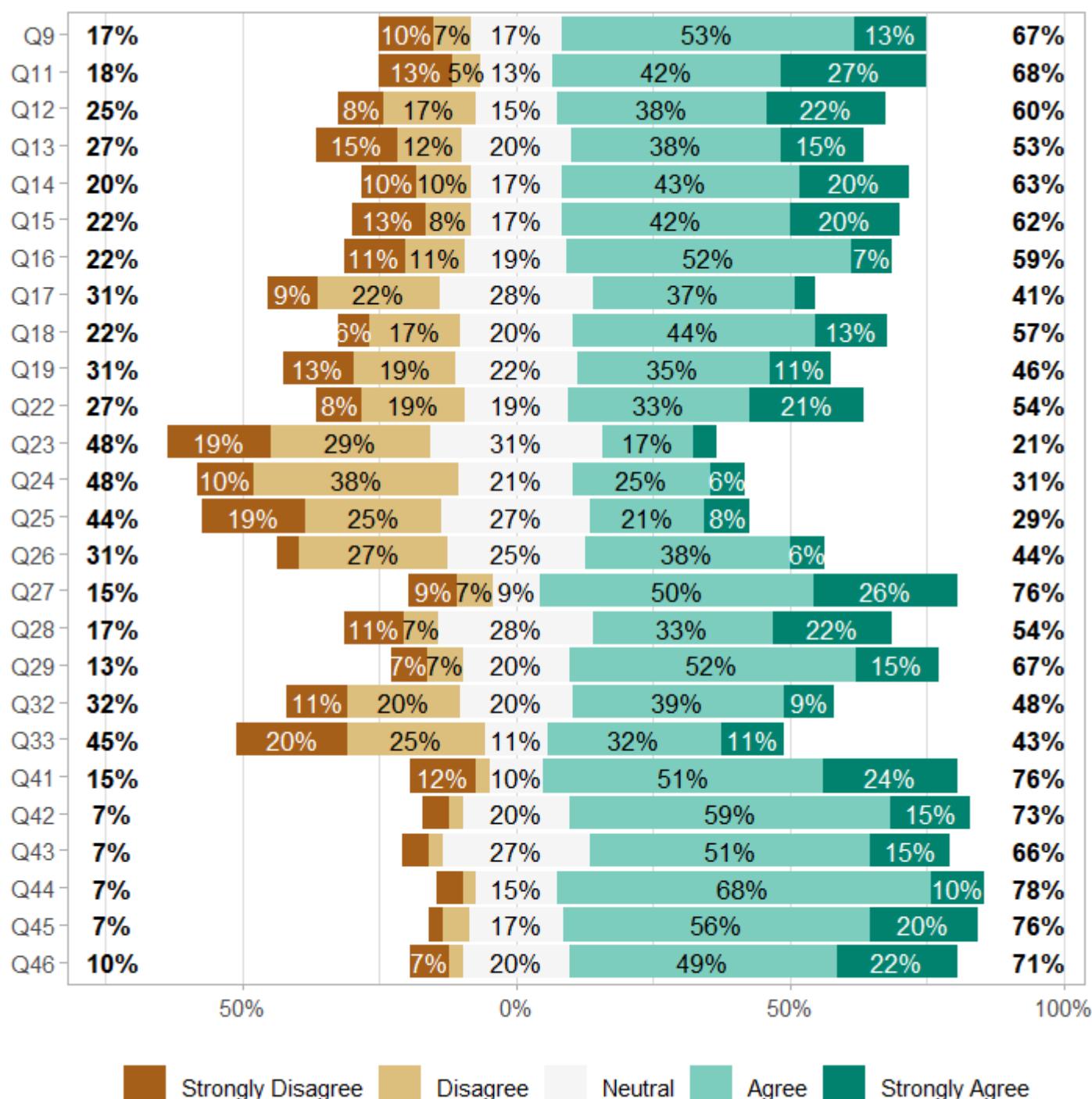
### Saamaynta Kor-u-qaadista Telemedicine-ka

1. **Siyasadaha & Hagayaasha (S22):** Xooji una faafi si ballaaran tilmaamaha hawlgalka (SOPs), habraacyada amniga xogta, iyo awaamiirta hoggaanka.
2. **La-qabsiga Hab-Shaqooyinka (S17–S19):** Bixi tababbarro la beegsanayo iyo fadhiyo wada-dhisid si telemedicine-ku ula jaanqaado waajibaadka jira.
3. **Muuqaalka Tijaabooyinka (S32–S33):** Bandhig sheekoooyinka guusha ee gudaha, dhis goobo lagu tijaabiyo adeegyada, kuna dhiirrigeli is-dhaafsi waayo-aragnimo xirfadeed.
4. **Ka-jawaabidda Welwelka Qarsoodiga (S26):** Hirgeli tallaabooyin adag oo lagu ilaaliyo sirta iyo xogta, si joogto ah u tababar shaqaalah, una caddee bulshada sida xogtooda loo maareynayo si ammaan ah.

*Marka la wajaho arrimahan heer-hay'adeed iyo deegaan—intii la eegi lahaa oo kaliya farqiga xirfadaha shaqsiga—nidaamyada caafimaadka ee Soomaaliya iyo Somaliland waxay u beddeli karaan aragtiyaha togan ee jira dhaqan waara oo ku wajahan adeegyada telemedicine-ka.*



Jadwalka 2. Heerarka Oggolaanshaha ee Qodobbada Sahanka (S26–S51) ee Soomaaliya  
 (Eeg lifaaqa si aad u aragto is-waafajinta saxda ah ee su'aalaha)



Warbixintu waxay soo bandhigaysaa talooyin muhiim ah oo lagu xoojinayo qaadashada telemedicine-ka iyo waxbarashada caafimaadka dijitaalka ah ee Soomaaliya, iyadoo lagu saleynayo natiijooyinka sahanka ee laga helay xirfadlayaasha caafimaadka.

#### **Talooyin Ku Saabsan Xirfadaha Muhiimka ah ee Kordhin Kara Saamaynta Telemedicine-ka:**

##### **1. Ku Hogaami Faa'iidooyinka – Cadday oo Bini'aadame u Rog "Sababta"**

###### *a. Tusaalooyin la xisaabin karo:*

- **i.** Tusaale: Isbitaal goboleed ayaa isticmaalaya telecardiology si uu u yareeyo wareejinta bukaannada 30%, badbaadinaaya 2 saac oo ambalaas ah kiis walba.
- **ii.** Fikrad: Muuji natiijooyinka kahor/kadib – heerarka gudbinta, waqtiga ogaanshaha, kaydinta kharashka.

###### *b. Sheekooyinka guusha bukaanka:*

- **i.** Tusaale: Hooyo ku nool Shabeelaha Hoose oo heli karta la socod fog oo dhallaanka ah, kana baaqatay safar 4 saacadood ah, taasoo kor u qaaday miisaanka ilmaheeda.
- **ii.** Fikrad: Adeegso muuqaallo gaaban ama sheekooyin qoraal ah si “faa'iidooyinka” u yeeshaan waji iyo magac.

###### *c. Markhaatiyada bixiyeyasha:*

- **i.** Tusaale: “Tan iyo markii aan bilownay tele-dermatology, waxaan si dhakhso leh u ogaaday 50 kiis, waxaanan bartay farsamooyin cusub oo ku saleysan sawirro.”
- **ii.** Fikrad: Adeegso hadallo bilaabanaya “Anigu...” iyo “Annagu...” si loo dhiso kalsooni asxaabeed.

###### *d. Jaantusyo Faa'iido/Kharash:*

- **i.** Tusaale: Jaantus muujinaya 25% hoos u dhaca booqashooyinka soo noqnoqda, 40% dhimista lacagta safarka, 15% go'aan qaadasho degdeg ah.
- **ii.** Fikrad: U beddel tirooyinka adag muuqaallo fudud oo si sahlan loo fahmi karo.

##### **2. Wada-dhis Hab-shaqa & Siyaasad – Ku Dar Telemedicine si Nidaamsan**

###### *a. Fadhiyo sawiridda hab-shaqa:*

- **i.** Tusaale: Iskaashi dhex mara kalkaliyayaal, dhakhaatiir, iyo shaqaalaha soo-dhaweynta si loo sawiro safarka bukaanka, kadibna la dul dhigo talaabooyinka tele-consult.
- **ii.** Fikrad: Garto meelaha adag (diwaangelin, oggolaansho, qoritaanka) si wadajir loogu sameeyo habraacyo fudud.

###### *b. Foomamka SOP:*

- **i.** Tusaale: Hal bog SOP ah oo ku saabsan “Hab-raaca La-talin Fog” oo daboolaya xaqijinta bukaanka, oggolaanshaha, duubista kulanka, iyo waqtiga dib-u-laabashada.
- **ii.** Fikrad: Isbitaallada ha astaystaan foomamka si sharci ahaan loo caddeeyo.

###### *c. Wacyigelin siyaasadeed ee hoggaanka:*



- i. Tusaale: Seminaar nus maalin ah oo loogu talagalay guddiga isbitaalka oo lagu sharraxayo siyaasadaha telemedicine-ka ee qaran, nidaamyada lacag-bixinta, iyo ilaalinta xogta.
- ii. Fikrad: Xeerarka isbitaalka ha waafaqaan kuwa qaran si bixiyeyaasha u arkaan “wado cad.”

d. *Jawaab-celin degdeg ah:*

- i. Tusaale: Ka dib tijaabo laba todobaad ah ee telecardiology, ururi warbixinada, kadibna qabso kulon 1-saac ah oo dib u eegis ah si SOP loo cusbooneysiyo.
- ii. Fikrad: Isbeddel degdeg ah wuxuu telemedicine ka dhigaa nidaam firfircooni, ma aha mid meel qoran lagu dhammeeyay.

**3. Ka Saar Juhwareerka Dadaalka & Asturnaanta – Beegso Caqabadda Ugu Weyn**

a. *Tababbrro toos ah oo asturnaanta ah:*

- i. Tusaale: Demo 45 daqiiqo ah oo muujinaya sida loo sirayo wicitaannada, loo asturo EHR, iyo loo wadaago faylal si ammaan ah.
- ii. Fikrad: Tus badhamada la gujinayo—wax yar ha ahaato theory-ga, ha badnaato ficalka.

b. *Liisaska “Privacy by Design”:*

- i. Tusaale: Kaadh miiska lagu dhajiyo oo leh xasuusino: isticmaal foomka oggolaanshaha, xaqiji goobta bukaanka, ka bax kulanka, ha isticmaalin Wi-Fi dadweyne.
- ii. Fikrad: Xasuusinta degdeggah waxay yareyso culayska maskaxeed ee shaqo badan.

c. *“Privacy Champions” gudaha xarunta:*

- i. Tusaale: Tababar 2–3 kalkaaliye ama shaqaale IT xarun kasta si ay usoo baaraan 5 kal-fadhi bille ah, bixiyaan jawaab celin, oo qabtaan xusuusin yar.
- ii. Fikrad: Waxaa la dhisaa isla xisaabtan joogto ah iyo taageero gudaha ah.

d. *XAAJIYAHFAA ee khaladaadka la iska rumeysan yahay:*

- i. Tusaale: Su'aal: “Ma jabsan karaan wicitaannada muuqaalka?” Jawaab: “Dhammaan wicitaannada waa sir-xiran; waa kuwan sida loo xaqijiyo.”
- ii. Fikrad: Ka jawaab cabashooyinka si toos ah oo erayo fudud loo fahmi karo.

**4. Kordhi Muuqaalka – Xiisaha U Rog Khibrad Gacanta ah**

a. *Booqashooyin isbitaallo tusaale ah:*

- i. Tusaale: Abaabul booqashooyin bille ah oo lagu daawanayo kal-fadhiyo tele-ICU toos ah, Q&A la leh shaqaalahaa.
- ii. Fikrad: “Aragti la arko” waxay dhistaan kalsoonida si dhakhso leh.

b. *Maalmaha hal-abuurka / mini-hackathons:*

- i. Tusaale: Munaasabad 1-maalin ah oo kooxuhu soo bandhigaan fikrado tele-triage, dhisaan tijaabooyin fudud, una soo bandhigaan asxaabtooda.
- ii. Fikrad: Waxaa la helaa hal-abuur gudaha ah iyo ka qeybgal bulsho.

c. *Deeqo yar-yar “Tijaabi & Sheeg”:*

- i. Tusaale: Bixinta \$200 si dhakhtar u tijaabiyo tele-psychiatry muddo 2 toddobaad ah (5 bukaan), kadibna natijjada ku soo bandhigo kulanka xiga.
- ii. Fikrad: Tijaabooyin khatar yar leh oo lagu helo xog dhab ah iyo markhaati.

d. *Shabakad isku-xir asxaabeed:*

- i. Tusaale: Isku-xir dhakhtar “hore u qaataay” oo ku sugar Muqdisho iyo mid ku sugar Baydhabo si ay isugu yimaadaan bil kasta, uga shaqeeyaan kiisaska fog.
- ii. Fikrad: Waxay dhistaan bulsho wax-barasho ah oo dabiici ah.

**5. Ka Faa'iideyso Awoodda Jira – Bixi Tababbrro Kooban oo La Garan Karo**

*Ujeeddo:* Taloooyinkan waxaa lagu wajahayaa caqabadaha sida internet aan la isku hallayn karin, qalab la'aanta, iyo walwalka la xiriira amniga xogta—iyadoo si habaysan loo adeegsanayo xiisaha xooggan ee ay xirfadlayaasha caafimaadku u qabaan tababarka iyo adeegsiga telemedicine-ka.





*Faa'iido La Filayo:* Hirgelinta tallaabooyinkan waxay dedejin kartaa helitaanka sinaan ku dhisan oo daryeel caafimaad oo tayo leh, gaar ahaan bulshooyinka ku nool meelaha fog fog ee adeeggu gaabiska ka yahay.



Co-funded by  
the European Union

Funded by the European Union. Views and opinions expressed are however those of the author(s) only and do not necessarily reflect those of the European Union or the European Education and Culture Executive Agency (EACEA). Neither the European Union nor EACEA can be held responsible for them.

Lifaaqa

Lifaaqa A: Iswaafajinta Su'aalaha Sahanka

Aqoonsiga Su'aasha (Q) Qoraalka Su'aasha (Tarjumay)

- |     |  |
|-----|--|
| Q9  | 1. In uu sahlo ogaanshaha iyo daawaynta  |
| Q11 | 2. In uu kordhiyo isgaarsiinta u dhexeysha bixiyeyaasha daryeelka caafimaadka                              |
| Q12 | 3. Telemedicine-ku wuxuu yareyn karaa tirada booqashooyinka xarumaha caafimaadka                           |
| Q13 | 4. In uu yareeyo khaladaadka caafimaad   |
| Q14 | 5. In uu hagaajiyo go'aan qaadashada caafimaad   |
| Q15 | 5. In uu hagaajiyo go'aan qaadashada caafimaad   |
| Q16 | 1. Fikirkeyga, telemedicine-ku wuxuu la jaanqaadaa dhammaan qaybaha shaqadayda                             |
| Q17 | 2. Telemedicine-ku wuxuu la jaanqaadaa hab-shaqadayda hadda  |
| Q18 | 3. Isticmaalka telemedicine-ka wuxuu si fiican ugu habboon yahay qaabkayga shaqo                           |
| Q19 | 4. Waxaa jira siyaasad iyo istiraatijiyyad cad oo dhiirrigelisa bixiyeyaasha inay adeegsadaan telemedicine |
| Q22 | 1. Wuxuu la jaanqaadaa hab-shaqadayda hadda  |
| Q23 | 2. Barashada sida loo adeegsado telemedicine waa igu adag  |
| Q24 | 3. Wuxuu la jaanqaadaa hab-shaqadayda hadda  |
| Q25 | 4. Fikirkeyga, telemedicine wuxuu halis gelin karaa qarsoodiga xogta iyo asturnaanta bukaanka              |
| Q26 | 5. Dhaqan ahaan iyo bulsho ahaan, waxaa jira caqabado hor istaaga isticmaalka telemedicine-ka              |
| Q27 | 1. Wuxuu la jaanqaadaa hab-shaqadayda hadda  |
| Q28 | 2. Barashada sida loo adeegsado telemedicine waa igu adag  |
| Q29 | 3. Wuxuu la jaanqaadaa hab-shaqadayda hadda  |



Aqoonsiga Su'aasha (Q) Qoraalka Su'aasha (Tarjumay)

- 
- isticmaalka rasmiga ah
- 
- Q32 1. Waxaan arkay waxa ay shaqaalaha kale ee isbitaalka ku qabtaan teknoolojiyadda telemedicine
- 
- Q33 2. Teknoolojiyadda telemedicine si weyn bay uga muuqataa isbitaalka aan ka shaqeeyo
- 
- Q41 1. Isticmaalka qalabka la-talin muuqaal ah (video consultation)
- 
- Q42 2. Ka shaqeynta diiwaannada caafimaadka elektaroonigga ah meel fog
- 
- Q43 3. Maareynta qalabka la socodka fog ee bukaanka
- 
- Q44 4. Fahamka saamaynta sharci ee telemedicine
- 
- Q45 5. Fahamka arrimaha anshaxa iyo akhlaaqda
- 
- Q46 6. Isgaarsiin wax ku ool ah meelaha fog fog



Co-funded by  
the European Union

Funded by the European Union. Views and opinions expressed are however those of the author(s) only and do not necessarily reflect those of the European Union or the European Education and Culture Executive Agency (EACEA). Neither the European Union nor EACEA can be held responsible for them.