

Xaalada nafaqo ee muqdisho way soo hagaageysaa ha yeeshoo dalka intiisa kale wax iskama bedelin

Guud Mar

FSNAU ayadoo kaashaneysa ACF, Concern, WFP, iyo la howl-laneyaasheeda kale ayaa April 2012 ka sameeysey sahan nafaqo kaasoo diirada lagu saarayo barakacayaasha Mogadishu, iyo dadka deegaanka ah ee , natiijooyinka sahankas waxay muujiyeen ka soo kabasho xaaladahii jirey xilgii sahankii Disember2011

- Barakacayaasha Mogadishu:** xaalada nafaqo ee hada jirta waa heer **Ba'an (Critical)** ee heerka nafaqa darrida guud , (GAM, WHZ<-2 ama Barar) heerkisuna ahaa 16.1% ayadoo heerka nafaqo darrida aad u darana ay ahayd (SAM, WHZ<-3 ama Barar) heerka 3.7% , heerka dhimashada guud waxay ahayd (CDR) is **1.4** per 10,000 maalintiiba, taasoo ka sarraysa heerka jaangooyada qaran oo ahaa 0.7 per 10,000 maalintiiba, inkastoo aysan natiijada horumarka aheyn sidii la doonayey hadana waxaa muuqatey ka soo kabasho joogta ahayd laga soo bilaabo August 2011 markii tusaha jaangooyada caalamiga ahi sara uu u shaafay heerka macluusha.

- Dadka Mogadishu deggan:** Heerka nafaqadarada Guud (GAM) wuxuu marayaa 10.3%, taasoo muujinaysa heer nafaqadarro oo halis ah halka heerka nafaqadarida daran ay aheyd 1.7%, heerka dhimashada guudna CDR of **1.22** 10,000kii/ maalintiiba, xaaladani waxay muujineysaa iney soo hagaageyso laga soo bilaabo Disember 2011.

markaasoo heerka nafaqa darada guud ay aheyd 21.1% halka heerka nafaqa darida darani SAM ah aheyd 5.5%, heerka dhimashada guudna waxay muujisay in ay ka soo hagaageyso heerkii Disember ee 1.33/10.000/ maalintiiba.

- labadan sahan ma jirin wax farqi ah oo macno leh oo ka u dhexeeyey marka la eego heer nafaqo darida dhanka wiilasha lio midda gabdhaha , Saadaasha nafaqada ee May ilaa June waxaa aad loogu sii lafa guray xilgii January2012, baaxaa deg taariikheedka nafaqada ee xilliga Gu'ga April ilaa June iyo heerkii sugnaanta cuntada iyo caafimaadka.

Dhanka waqooyi, Qiyaasaha waxay muujinayaan in ay joogteyn doonaan heerka nafaqa darida **halista (Serious)** marka laga reebo habnololeed-yada Dooxada Nugaleed iyo Golista Bari ee Waqooyi Bari kuwaas soo lyaguna ku sii jiri doona heerka **Ba'an (Critical)**.

Gobolada Dhexe. Roobabka oo yar iyo heerka cudurrada oo sare u kacay ayaa waxa ay u badan tahay In ay sii xumeeyaan heerka nafaqada oo ahayd mid halis ah (Serious) kana sii dhigaan mid Ba'an **(Critical)** (**Serious-Critical**) sidii la sii qayaasayey xilgii January2012.

Gobollada koonfureed: Xaalada nafaqo darida waxay u badan tahay in ay sii ahaato mid aad u Ba'an **Very Critical**, marka laga reebo gobolka Shabeelada Hoose iyo qaybo ka mid ah Shabeelada Dhexe kuwaas oo la filayo In ay soo hagaagaan. Barakacayaasha waxay sii ahaanayaan kuwa aad u nugul taasoo ay ugu wacaan tahay ku tiirsanaanshahooda wayn ee gargaarka bani-aadanimo iyo taageerada bulshada iyo fursadaha

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Sugnaanshaha Cuntada:

(Isha Xogta: war bixintii Waaxda falanqaynta sugnaanshaha Cuntada iyo Nafaqada), 23kii April, 2012)

Xaalada sugnaanshaha cuntada ee Somaliya ayaa si wayn u soo hagaagtay xilgii dhammaadka Deyrta ee (Oktober - Disember)2011/12 marka loo eego sanadkii hore oo ay macluul ku dhufatey qaybo badan oo koonfurta wadanka ah, Si kastaba ha ahaatee xilgii April -June 2012 **2.51malyan qof oo ku nool wadanka dhamaantii ayaa weli ku jira xaalad sugnaansho la'aan cunto ama xaalad DegDeg ah (Emergency) sida lagu dhawaaqay horaantii sanadkan Jan 2012**, Sidaa si la midn ah tiro dad ah oo ku jirey xaalad Deg-Deg ah Emergency (Tusaha xaaladaha is-kaabaya Heerka 4aad) IPC Phase 4, Issaguna hoos ayuu u dhacay maxaa yeelay daka degan jiinka wabiyada Jubooyinka iyo Gedo way ka soo kabteen xaaladii DegDeg ga aheyd Emergency balse weli waxay ku jiraan xaalad murugsan (Crisis,) ee Tusaha Xaaladaha is-kaabaya heerka 3aad)(IPC Phase 3) Qodobada gacanta ka geystey soo kabashadani waxay isugu jiraan miro-goosashada aan xiliga beereedka ku xirneyn oo xadigeeda waynaa, (March- April2012,) Iyo kaluumeysi joogta ah oo ay dadka dega jiinka wabiga Juba sameyneyeen, Galaangalka ay u yeeshaa howlaha ka socda beeraha mirahooda lacagta lagu bedesho ee dadka wabiga jiinkiisa dega ee Gedo, Guryaha dhaqaalahooda aad u liito ee gobolka Gedo xitaa waxay gareen heer wax kala iibsig ugu sareeyey (ToT), marka la eego Isku bedelashada shaqada ay qabtaan iyo firileyda ay helaan wadanka oo dhan,(Marso 12) Saadaasha roobabka oo ku dhow heerka caadiga ah ee buuralayda sare ee Ethiopia (Bartamaha March- Tobanka Maalmood ee 2aad ee June) ayaa waxay la fialayaan iney xaqiijiyaan helitaanka waraabka beeraha ee biyaha wabiyada koonfurta Soomaliya. Galaangalka waraabta beeraha waxuu hagaajin doonaa fursadaha shaqo beereedyada ee dadka saboolka ah ee dega wabiga jiinkiisa iyo wax soo saarka beerahooda ee xilliga Gu'gan.

Xaalada sugnaashaha cuntada ee inta kale ee Soomaaliya waxay sii ahaaneysaa mid aan wax iska bedelin ilaa bisha June,2012 ayadoon loo firineyn roobabka xilliga Gu'ga, kuwaas oo durba la saadaalinaayo in ay hoos uga dhacaan heerkii caadiga ahaa, Taasina waxay ka dhalatey saameytii hagaagsaneyd ee Derytii (Oct-Nov11) oo aad u wanaagsaneyd, xilliga iyo kaalmada bani-aadanimo ee koonfurta ka socotey 3dii bilood ee ugu horeysey sanadkan, beeraleyda sabool ah oo qaarkood haystay firiley keyd ah, hoos u dhaca qimaha firileyda iyo awoodii wax iibsigaa oo xoogeysatey, hoos u dhaca qarashaadka nolosha uga baxa dadka ku tirsan wax ka iibsigaa suuqyada taasoo ay u badan yahii dadka Somalida badankooda, xoolaha oo si wayn ugu nagaaday xaalad jireed wanaagsan ama dhexdhexaad ah, kororka dhalmada xoolaha iyo qimaha xoolaha oo hagaagay. Si kastooyah ahaato xilligii kuleylaha Jilaal way adkeyd nolosha qaybo ka mid ah Waqooyiga , Deegaanada Xeebaha Bari, Dulaha Sool, Dooxada Nugaaleed, Golista/Gubanta iyo goobo ka mida Hawdka togdheer iyo Gobollada Waqooyi Galbeed halkaas oo xilli roobeedka (Oct -Nov11)uu aad gaabnaa kana hooseeyey heerkii caadiga ahaa, Goobahani roobbabka Gu'ga ugama aysan bilaabmin si hagaagsan, sidaa daraadeed dhulka daaqa ah iyo xaaladda jireed ee xoolaha way ka hooseeyaan heerkii laga filayey.

Faahfaahin dheeraad ah, Tixraax FSNAU, waaxda sugnaanshaha Cuntada lyo Nafaqada warbixindeeda ee Bogan http://www.fsnau.org/downloads/FSNAU-Quarterly-Brief-April-2012_1.pdf

XAALADDA CAAFIMAADKA: (isha Xogta, warbixinta caafimaaka ee todobaadla ah ee WHO, April 1-14)

Xaddiga tirada bukaanada looga shakiyey iney qabaan cudurka daacuunka ee Bartamaha iyo Koonfurta Somalija way sii kordheyaa sida la ogaaday mudadii (13ka March ilaa 26da April) Warbixin todobaadlahani waxayna aad u saameynaysaa Gobolka Shabeelada Dhexe, Kooxda Baarayaasha cudurdilaaca waxay afar muunadood oo ay qaadeen u direen Nairobi si baaritaan sheybaar ah halkaa loogu sameeyo.Natiijjooyinka weli waa lasugayaa,

Wada howlgalayaasha caafimaadka waxay bixiyeen howlgalo ay uga jawaabayaan meelaha cudurka saameeyey, Gobolka Dhexe waxaa aad u hooseeye adeega caafimaad waxaana ku yaala tiro aad u yar oo rugo caafimaad oo si firfircoona shaqeeya.

Bartamaha iyo koonfurta Soomaliya, Koox baaritaan oo ka socda WHO oo uu ka mid ahaa qabiir ku taqasusey barashada cilmiya cayayaanka iyo farsamo yaqaano sheybaar ayaa waxay eegayaan kororka degdega ah ee dadka lugu tuhmayo inay qabaan cuddurka Duumada ee ku nool Gobollada Jubada Hoose iyo Jubada Dhexe, Warbixinada la xariira jadeecada ayaa waxay si joogta ah ugu imanayeen dhamaan sedexda qaybood ee Soomaliya, mudadii todobaadka 13aad ee Koonfurta iyo Bartamaha Somalija, halka todobaadka 13aad iyo 14aad ee Puntland tirada hoos ayay u dhacday marka loo eego todobaadyadii hore, Todobaadka 14aad xadiga tirada dadka looga shakiyey in ay qabaan Duumada ee degmada Burco ee Gobolka Togdheer way korortey. Burco waxey muujisay talaal qabkii ugu hooseeyey ka dib markii goor dhoweyd laga qabtey Maalinta Talaalka Caruurta (CHD) markii la eegey xogta caruur badan, Barnaamijka Maalinta talaalka Caruurta ayaa laga hirgeliyey Gobolka Gedo bishii April iyo sidoo kale gobolka Banaadir, Laba wareeg ayaa laga agaasimayaa gobolka Banaadir ayadoo wareega koowaad la fulin doono 14-18ka April 2012 iyo wareega labaad oo dhacaya 21ka ilaa 25ka bisha April 2012, Tirooyinka ka muuquanaya warbixinada caruurta qaba ama looga shakiyey cuddurka Jadeecada way sii kordheen gobollada Waqooyi galbeed gudaheeda, waxaa durba laga bilaabay adeegyo talaal bixin ah taas oo la filayo in ay hoos u dhigto tirada bukaanka uu ku dhaco cudurka. Tirooyinka lagu soo gudbiyo warbixinada ee dhamaan qaybaha kala gedisan ee Soomaaliya waa in aad loogu kuur gala sida ay u qeexaan Cudurka Jadeecada (**Case definition**) maadaama ay aqoonta caafimaadka ay ku yar tahay ama aaney jirin tababaro xoongan shaqaalaha qaarkii oo ka howl gala adeegyada caafimaad,

Faahfaahin dheeraad ah la xariir, deslooverep@nbo.emro.who.int ama booqo bogen www.emro.who.int/somalia

SAADALINTA NAFAQADA, MAY-JUNE 2012

Gobollada Koonfureed: xaalada nafaqada waxay gebi ahaanba ku qontaa falanqeentii wajiyada is-kaabaya ee xilligii January2012 taaso muujisay xaalada nafaqo daro **aad u Ba'an (Very Critical)** hase yeeshaa wixa jiray ka soo kabasho xaaladii heerkii macluusha ee lix billood ka hor jirtay. Saadaasha xaalada Janaayo 2012 waxaa lagu saleeyey Baaxaa Deg Taariikheedka, heerkii cudur dilaaca, xaalada sugnaanshaha cuntada la sii saadaaliyey, Galaangalka gargaarka baniaadanimo oo muujinaya in ay xaalada nafaqada ay u badan tahay in ay ku sii jirto mid **aad u Ba'an very Critical** dhamaanba koonfurta Soomaliya, marka laga reebo gobolka Shabeellada Hoose oo ku jira xaalad ba'an Critical, (fiiri bogga dambe,)

Baaxaa Deg Taariikheedka nafaqada wixa uu muujinaya xaaladdo kala duwan oo u dhaxeeyaa heer nafaqo **halis ah (Serious)** sida gobollada Shabeelle iyo xoolo dhaqatada Jubooyinka, xaalad Ba'an ama aad u Ba'an oo iyaduna ka jirta gobollada Bay,Bakool iyo Hiiraan. Cuddur dilaac xilliyeddyada iyo sida loo maareeyo oo qaldani waa qodobada uga sii daraya gobollada Jubooyinka iyo Shabeelloynka, halka helitaanka firileyd iyo wax soo saarka xoolahana ay gacan wanaagsan ka geysteen xaalada. Baaxaa Degga Nafaqada ee xaruumaha caafimaad iyo kuwa quuidintuba waxay muujiyeen in ay weli sarrayso tirada caruurta gala xaruumaha in kastoo uu heerkii xilligii macluusha uu wax door ah hoose uga dhacay, Ayadoo la eegayo xaalada sugnaanshaha cuntada ee gebi ahaamba Soomaaliya oo ay u

badan tahay in aanay wax iska bedelin ilaa June 2012, Baaxada degga cuddur dillaaca iyo jawaabaha baniaadanimo ee la xariira ayaa wixa yahii qodobada muhiimka ah ee xaalada nafaqada ee May-june2012. Mida ugu dambeysa ayaa wixa ay tahay aydoo la eegayo caqabada la xariira xayiraadaha lagu soo rogey addegeyada balaaran ee baniaadanimo ee xagga bixinta howlaha caafimaadka iyo nafaqada la xariira.

Gobollada Bartamaha iyo Waqooyiga: Falanqayntii xaalada nafaqo ee January 2012 waxay muujisay Xaalad **halis ah (Serious)** inta badan gobolada waqooyi marka laga reebo Hab Nololeedyada Hawdka gobollada dhexe, Dooxada Nugaaleed,(Waqooyi Bari) oo ku sugnay xaalad Ba'an, Critical, Saadaasha xaalada ee May-June waxay muujineysaa in ay ku sii jiri doonaan wajigaas markay ugu hagaagsanaadaan, Baaxaa Deg Taariikheedka gobollada waqooyi iyo Bartamaha Soomaaliya waxuu tusayaa xaalad nafaqo oo halis ah (**Serious**) inta badan xilliga Gu'ga ilaa 2007-2011, marka laga reebo xilliyada ay jiraan dhibaatooyinka calculus sida abaaraha, iyo Cudurrada faafa, kuwaas oo uga sii dara xaaladda. Roobabka Gu'ga 2012 meelaha qaarkood oo ka mid ah waqooyiga waa heerkii celceliska, waxaana ka jira galangal wanaagsan xaga helitaanka biyaha iyo daaqa xoolahaba taasina waxay sare u qaaday helitaan caanaha, mana jiraan hada wax cuddur ah oo halkasi ka dillaacay. Sidaa daraadeed xaalada nafaqo waxay u badan tahay in ay ku nagaato mud **halis ah (Serious)** goobaha aanu soo xusnay.

Qaybo ka mid ah waqooyiga iyo gobollada dhexe waxaa jira ifafaaloyin muujinaya in ay roobabka yar yahii, xaaladda jirka xoolahanu uu sii xumaanayo, wax yarna ku kordhiyaan soo saarka caanaha iyo galaangalka caanaha qoyska laga isticmaalo. Arintani waxa ay waxyeelo ku tahay galaangalka dakhliga qoysaska iyo isticmaalkooda caanaha taasoo iyana ugu dambeeyntii saameyn waxyeelo ah ku reebeysa xaalada nafaqada hada oo ah xaalad nafaqo **oo halis ah (Serious)** goobahaas. Heerka cuddurada oo sare u kacaya mar la eego warbixinta WHO waxay keeni kartaa in xaaladda nafaqadu ay sii xumaa, ayadood ay jirto howlaha gargaarka oo xadeysan ay xaalada nafaqada ee goobahaas sii ahaato mid **halis ah** ama **Ba'an**.

Barakacayaasha: waxay ahaanayaan kuwa aad u nugul ayadoo ay ugu wacan tahay ku tiirsanaashahooda gargaarka Bani-aadanimo, dakhliga kooban ee ka soo gala ganacsiga yaryar iyo fursadaha shaqooyinka xoogsiga ah ee la xariira habnololeedyada miyiga iyo magaaladdaba, Saadaasha xaaladooda Nafaqo waxa haddaba sii ahaan doontaa mid Walaac leh, sidii Deytii 2011. Barakacayaasha Mogadishu iyo dadka deegaanka ku ah ayaa iyaguna waxay u badan tahay in ay ku sii jiraan xaalad nafaqo oo u dhaxaysa **Mid Ba'an Critical** iyo **Mid halis ah (Serious)** qaybaha kala duwan, Waxaana ugu wacan galaangalka ay u leeyahiin gargaarka Bani-aadanimo, halka Waqooyiga iyo gobollada dhexe xaalada ay u badan tahay mid aad looga welwelo, waa xaalad nafaqo oo **halis ah (Serious)**- iyo mid aad u **Ba'an (very Critical)**

JADWALKA SAHANADA NAFAQO

FSNAU iyo la hawl-laneyaal kale ayaa waxay u sameeyeen Jadwal waqtiyada la qabanayo sahanada nafaqo inta u dhaxeysa May-July 2012,. Dhamaanba meelaha galaangalka loo yeesho in la gaari karo ee Soomaaliaya si loo qiimeeyo xaalada nafaqo, Natijjooyinka ka soo baxa sahanadani waxaa lagu faafin doonaa shirarka kooxaha ku howlana nafaqada iyo qoraallada kala duwan ee FSNAU,.

SHAXDA 1: JADWALKA SAHANADDA NAFAQADA EE May-July2012

S.No.	Livelihood Zone(LZ)/Population Group	PERIOD
1	Degaannada Xoolo-beerelayda (Togdheer&WoqqoyiGalbveed)	July 2012
2	Degaannada Golista Bari / Xoolaleyda Guban	July 2012
3	Dhul dheraha Sool (woqooyi galbeed iyo waqooyi bari)	July 2012
4	Dhul Daqsimeedka Hawd (Waqqoyigalbeed)	July 2012
5	Bariga Gollis / Dhul Daqsimeedka (Woqooyi Galbeed)	July 2012
6	Bariga Golis /Dhul daqsimeedka Kakaar (Waqqoyibari)	July 2012
7	Dhul daqsimeedka Dooxada Nugaal (Waqqoyi Galbeed iyo Waqqoyi Bari)	July 2012
8	Dhul Xeebeedka Deex (Woqooyi Bari)	July 2012
9	Dhul Daqsimeedka Hawd (Badhtamaha iyo Woqooyi Bari)	July 2012
10	Gobolka Sool Magaalada	July 2012
11	Gobolka Sanaag –Magaalada	July 2012
12	Gobolka Bari- Magaalada	July 2012
13	Gobolka Nugal Magaaloooyinka	July 2012
14	Gobolka Mudug- Magaaloooyinka	July 2012
15	Gobolka Awdal-Magaaloooyinka	July 2012
16	Gobolka woqooyi Galbeed-Magaaloooyinka	July 2012
17	Gobolka Togdheer-Magaaloooyinka	July 2012
18	Barakacayaasha Margaga-woqooyiga Mudug.	July 2012
19	Barakacayaasha Magaalada Dhusamareb	May 2012
20	Barakacayaasha Hargeisa	May 2012
21	Barakacayaasha Burao	May 2012
22	Barakacayaasha Berbera	May 2012
23	Barakacayaasha Bossaso	May 2012
24	Barakacayaasha Qardho	May 2012
25	Barakacayaasha Garowe	May 2012
26	Barakacayaasha Galkayo	May 2012
27	Barakacayaasha Mogadisho	July 2012
28	Barakacayaasha Mogadisho	July 2012

Natiijooinkii ka soo baxay sahankii Barakacayaasha iyo dadka deegaanka ku ah Caasimada Mogadisho waxay muujiyeen ka soo kabasho

Bishii Juulaay 2011, markii ay ugu xameyd xaaladda sugnaashaha cuntada iyo nafaqada ee koonfurta Soomaliya, xaalada nafaqo ee magaalada caasimada Mogadisho waxay aheyd mid **Aad U Ba'an (Very Critical)**, ayadoo ay Barakacayaasha ahaayeeyn kuwa qaba nafaqo daridii ugu sareysay ayna haleeshay dhimashadii ugu badneyd wadanka oo dhan. Bishii Augusto 2011 waxaa lagu dhawaaqay Macluul in ay ka jirto Barakacayaasha. Si loola socdo xaalada nafaqo ee Khatarta ah ee caasimada si qoto dheer FSNAU iyo la hawl-laneyaal kale ayaa waxay sameeyeen sahano nafaq laguna ogaanayo heerrka dhimashada ee barakacayaasha iyo qaybo deegaanka ka mid ah, waqtigaasi waxaa laga qabtey xeryaha barakacayaasha ee ugu liitay shan sahan oo nafaqo iyo dhimasho iyo sidoo kale afar sahan oo iyaguna laga qabtey qaybo ka mida dadka degan magaalada Mogadishu, Bishii Disember 2011, xaalada nafaqada ee barakacayaasha way ka soo raysay tuseyaashii ugu xumaana ay hoos uga dhaceen heerka jaangooyada Macluusha, taasoo lala xariirinayo gargaarkii Baniaadani ee balaarnaa, si kastaba ha ahaatee xaaladdu waxay weli ku jirtaa heer **Aad u Ba'an**.

FSNAU iyo la howl-laneyaal kale (ACF, Concern iyo WFP) ayaa waxay ka fuliyeen sahan nafaqada iyo heerka dhimashada lagula soconayey oo ka dhacay qaar ka mid ah Barakacayaasha iyo dadka deegaanka ah ee magaalada si loo go'aamiyo heerka nafaqa iyo dhimashada ee hadda goobahaasi ka jira, Sahanadani waxaa la qabtey inta u dhaxaysay 15kii ilaa 27kii bisha April 2012, waxaana laga fuliyey 14 degmo oo Mogadishu ka tirsan, ayadoo 50 goobood si baqtii-ya-nasiib ah loo xushey sahankii kasta. Ayadoo la isticmaalayey habraaca labada marxaladood ee saami-galka xaddiga dadka ku xiran (PPS), Wadar 929 iyo 959 ah oo caruur ah oo 6-59 bollod u dhaxaysa ayaa laga sahmiyey barakacayaasha iyo qaar ka mid ah dadka deegaanka ah, wadar 598 iyo 650 guri ayaa iyaguna laga sahmiyey barakacayaasha iyo qaar ka mid ah dadka deegaanka ah midkiiba,

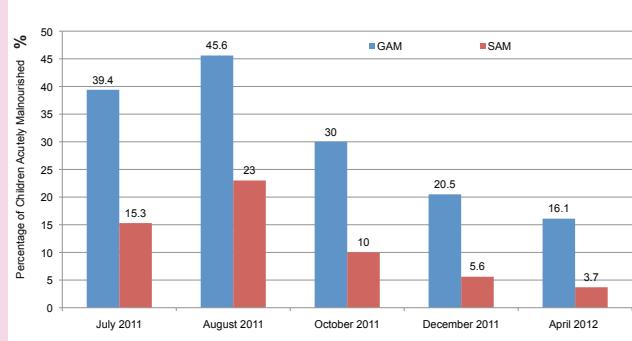
Natiijooinkii Sahankii Barakacayaasha Mogadishu

Natiijooinkii waxay tusayaan in Barakacayaasha Mogadishu ay ku jiraan xaalad Ba'an Critical ee heerka nafaqa darida guud ama barar (WHZ scores <-2 ama Barar) GAM **16.1%** (13.3-19.5) halka nafaqa daridi liidata (severe acute malnutrition) (WHZ scores <-3 ama Barar) uu ahaa heerka SAM **3.7%** (2.3-5.7). Sahankii kal hore ee Disember 2012 waxaa lagu warbixiyey heerka nafaqa darida guud iyo mida nafaqa darrida guud mid aad u baán (Vey Critical)(GAM and SAM) heerarka kala ah 20.5% (16.6-25.2) iyo 5.6% (3.8-8.1). Hada natiijooinkii waxa ay muujinayaan wax ka soo kabasho ah marka la eego Kala Saarida Heerarka Nafaqada (nutrition phase classification) taasoo hoos ugu dhacday mid Ba'an halkii marka hore ay aheyd mid Aad u Ba'an. (Muqaalka 1aad) si kastaba aha ahaatee farqiga ma aha mid xisaab ahaan micno wayn leh, Ayadoo dib loo hisaabayo 90 maalimood ee la soo dhaafay dhimashada guud iyi mid caruurta shanta sano ka yar ayaa lagu warbixiyey in ahayd, **1.42/10,000/maalintiiba** (1.05-1.92), iyo **2.80/10,000/maalintiiba** (1.87-4.17), taas oo muujineysa xaalad (**Ba'an Critical**) marka loo eego kala Saarsaardaa heerarka ee WHO, si kastoo tahay waxaa jira wax soo kabasho ah marka loo eego heerkii dhimashada ee lagu war bixiyey kal hore oo ahayd 2.06/10,000/maalintiiba, iyo 5.46/10,000/maalintiiba. Sababaha ugu waawayne ee sababay dhimashada ayaa waxay ahaayeeyn sida laga hayo jawaab bixiyeyasho oo isticmaalayay xasuu, sida shubanka, dhibaato xagga neefsashada iyo Jadeecada.

Heerka cuddurada oo aad u sareeye ayaa waxay u bandhigayaan dadka nafaqo daro, Sahanadki nafaqada ee hore loo qabtey Disember 2011, xadiga caruurta qabay xanuunka shubanka 2 todobaad ka hor xilligii sahanka ayaa waxa dhamaayeeyen

15%, halka kuwa qaba Oof-wareenka lio Jadeecada ay kala ahaayeeyen 12.6% iyo 1.2%, heerka talaalka jadeecada iyo Vitamin A ga kabida loo siyo caruurta ee lix billod ka hor xilliga sahanka ayaa waxa ay kala ahaayeeyen 59.9% and 61.3%. Xilligii sahanka oo ay socdeen Maalmaha Talaalka Caruurta (**CHD**)

Muuqaal 1: Baxaa degge heerka Nafaqa darida muddada dhow ee Barakacayaasha Mogadishu July 2011- April 2012



ayaa waxa suura gal ah in uu heerka talaaka uu sara uga kaco heerka lagu sheegay (Tabeelaha 2aad,)

Natiijooinkii Sahankii dadka Deegaanka ah ee Mogadishu
Xaalada nafaqada ee dadka deegaanka ah ee Mogadishu ayaa soo yara hagaagtey ayadoo hore u aheyd xaalad **Aad u Ba'an (Very Critical)** noqoteynaa xaalad Nafaqo oo halis ah (**Serious**) heerka nafaqa darida guud iyo nafaqa darida daran GAM iyo SAM waxay ahayaayeen GAM 21.1% (17.1-25.8) iyo SAM 5.6% (3.5-8.6) iyo 5.6% (3.5-8.6).

Ayadoo heerka dhimashada guud iyo dhimashada caruurta shanta sano ka yar ay ahayd, 1.33/10,000/maalintiiba, iyo 4.12/10,000/maalintiiba, Hada ayadoo dib loo xisaabayo 90 beri ee la soo dhaafay heerka dhimaashada guud iyo dhimashada caruurta shanta sano ka yar ayaa lagu warbixiyey in ay ahayeen sidan 1.22/10,000/day (1.05-1.95), and 1.06/10,000/day (1.68-3.75), waa heer Ba'an Critical iyo mid halis ah (**Serious**) marka loo eego habka kala saarsaardida WHO. Sababaha dhimashada ee ugu waawayni waxay ahaayeeyen shilalka, dhaawacyada, Shubanka iyo Jadeecada.

Heerka xanuunnada dadka deegaanka ah ee reer magaalka ah ayaa muujisay waxoogaa ka soo rayn ah, marka la barbar dhigo natiijooinkii Sahankii Disember 2011, markas oo 50% caruurta la sahmiyey ay xanuun sanaayeeyen 2 todobaad ka hor xilliga



Children in an IDP camp in Mogadishu

sahanka. Wadarta saamiga caruurga xanuunsanaa sahankani waxay ahayd 25.2%, wadarta saamiga caruurga ee qabay shubanka 2 todobaad ka hor xilliga sahankan waxay ahayd 10.3%, halka kuwa qaba Oof-wareenka iyo Jadeecada ay kala ahayd 3.0% iyo 2.1%. Heerka talaalka Jadeecada iyo Vitamin A ga kabida loo siiyo caruurga ee lix billod ka hor xilliga sahanka ayaa waxa ay kala ahaayeen 55.5% and 60.5%.

Labada sahan ee ka barakayaasha iyo midka dadka deegaanka ah ee magaalada Mogaishu xaddiga tirada wiilasha ee nafaqo daran ayaa waxay ka badnaayeen kuwa gabdhaha balse farqiga ma ahayn mid tiro ahaan micno wayn samaynaya, kala duwanaanshahan ayaa laga yaabaa iney ugu wacan yahay isticmaalka cusub ee tixraaca jaangooyada kala duwanaanshaha jinsiga ee WHO. Taasoo kala si kala sooc ah u muujisay in wiilal ka badan gabdhaha ay nafaqo daran yahiin. Istmicaalka jaangooyada cusub ee WHO, gabar dhorekeeda la mid yahay dhererka wiil ayaa si wayn ugu yer yahay culuyska isla wiilkii ay la dherer aheyd si loogu cabiro heerkada WHZ<-2 ee nafaqa darida cusub,

Guud ahaan, xaaladda nafaqada Barakacayaasha iyo dadka degan Magaalada Mogadishu way soo hagaagtagtay, Horumarkaasi waxaa lala xariirinaya gargaarka Baniaadanimo (Nafaqo, Caafimaad iyo Cunto) heerka cudurada oo hoos u dhacay iyo tuseyaasha sugnaanshaha cuntada oo soo hagaagay. Waxaa kaloo jira fursado shaqo oo ka soo baxaya dhaqaalaha soo hagaagaya iyo howlaha horumarka ee socda intasoo idil waxay hagaajiyeen dakhliga qoska, Qiimeytii Disember 2011 ee xaaladda sugnaashaha cuntada, xaddi gaaraya 35% oo Barakacayaasha ah ayaa isha ugu muhiimsan ee dakhligooda waxay ahayd shaqooyinka aan xirfadda u baahnayn, xadigani

hada wuu kordhey oo waa 58% marka loo eego sahankii la qabtey Disember 2012. Sidaa si la mid ah dadka deegaan ah ee Mogadishu, shaqooyinka xirfada ah na waxay ahayd 10% hadase waa 28%, Waxaa intaa dheer wax kala iibsiiga (ToT) halkii 12kg oo firiley ahi maalintii ka iibsan kareeen waxay iibsan karaan 13kg oo firiley ah maalintiiba, waxaaba sii dheer qiiimaha cuntada muhiimka ah oo isna hoos uga dhacay qiimahii xilliga Disember, 2011.

Xogta laga hayo xaruumaha quudinta iyo adeegyada caafimaadka ee magaalada ayaa iyaguna laga ogaaday hoos u dhac tirada caruurga qabta nafaqa darida mududa dhow ilaa iyo bishii Disember 2011, Inkastoo guud ahaan xaalada nafaqada ay soo hagaagtagtay, hadana dadka waxay weli u sii nuglaan doonaan dhirbaaxooyinka ku yimaada sida, colaadaha joogtada ah oo sababa barakac taasoo si toos ah saamayn ugu yeelata dadka dakhliga soo gala qoysaskooda iyo xaalada sugnaanshaha cuntada, waxaa kaloo sii dheer cuudurada faafa sida Jadeecada iyo shuban biyoodka. Dadka barakacayaasha waxay si xoog leh ugu tiirsan yahiin gargaarka bani-aadanimo carqalad kasta oo ku timaada galaangalka ay u leeyihii adeegydani way saameyneysaa dadkan.

Qodobada soo jireenka ah ee salka u ah sida xanaano darida iyo si qaldan u quudinta caruurga, adeegyada fayadhowrka oo aan hagaagsanayn iyo galaangalka biyo nadiif ah oo la caboo maqani waxay ahaan doonaan dhibaatooyin hor taagnaada muddo dheer caafimaadka, nafaqada iyo baraarahad dadka, Balse Sahanka nafaqada ee Barakacayaasha iyo dadka deeganka ah ee la qorsheeyey July 2012 ayaa faahfaahin dheeraad ah ka bixin doona sida xaaladdu tahay.

Table 2: Summary of Results for Mogadishu Nutrition Surveys

	Barakacayaasha Muqdisho (N= 929)			Magaalada Muqdishu (N= 959)		
	N	%	(CI)	N	%	(CI)
Tilmaamayaasha			50			50
Tirada goobaha la boooday/eegay	598			650		
Tirada guud ee guraha laga wareystay dhimashada						
Tirada caruurga la baary/cabiray	929			959		
Lab	456			497		
Dheddig	473			462		
Nafaqadarida Caruurga						
Nafaqadarida guud (WHO 2006)	150	16.1	13.3-19.5	99	10.3	7.9-13.4
Lab	87	19.1	15.4-23.4	62	12.5	9.3-16.6
Dheddig	63	13.3	9.7-18.0	37	8.0	5.6-11.3
Nafaqadarida liidata (WHO 2006)	34	3.7	2.3-5.7	16	1.7	0.9-3.1
Lab	23	5.0	3.1-8.2	9	1.8	0.9-3.6
Dheddig	11	2.3	1.0-5.2	7	1.5	0.7-3.4
Barar	0	0	-	0	0	-
Nafaqadarida guud ee (NCHS)	143	15.1	12.2-18.7	143	14.7	11.8-18.0
Lab	83	17.8	13.9-22.5	94	18.6	14.8-23.1
Dheddig	60	12.6	9.3-16.9	49	10.4	7.7-14.0
Nafaqadarida daran (NCHS) (NCHS)	26	2.8	1.8-4.3	22	2.3	1.4-3.6
Lab	17	3.6	2.4-5.4	16	3.2	1.8-5.6
Dheddig	9	1.9	0.8-4.3	6	1.3	0.5-3.1
Nafaqadarida guud oo loo eegay MUAC (<12.5 cm ama barar) (<12.5 cm)	102	10.6	7.9-14.0	65	6.6	5.1-8.6
Lab	40	8.4	5.3-12.9	35	6.9	4.7-9.9
Dheddig	62	12.7	9.1-17.5	30	6.4	4.4-9.2
Nafaqadarida daran ee MUAC (<11.5 cm ama barar)	18	1.9	1.0-3.4	12	1.2	0.7-2.3
Lab	7	1.5	0.7-3.3	6	1.2	0.4-3.2
Dheddig	11	2.3	1.1-4.4	6	1.3	0.6-2.8
Tirada Caruurga hagaaska (HAZ<-2)	154	16.5	12.5-21.5	101	10.5	7.7-14.3
Lab	93	20.1	15.6-25.6	63	12.7	9.3-17.1
Dheddig	61	12.9	8.7-18.8	38	8.2	5.0-13.1
Tirda caruurga Miisaankoodu hooseeyo(WAZ<-2)	183	19.3	15.2-24.2	106	10.9	8.3-14.3
Lab	108	23.1	18.2-28.9	75	14.9	11.3-19.5
Dheddig	75	15.6	10.8-22.0	31	6.6	4.3-9.9
Child Morbidity						
Ilmaha sheegtay xanuun labadii asbuuc ee la soo dhaafay	254	26.3	18.2-34.5	247	25.2	19.7-30.7
Ilmaha sheegtay Shubann labadii asbuuc ka hor xilligii sahanka	145	15.0	10.1-19.8	101	10.3	7.15-13.5
Ilmaha sheegtay Qaarjeex labadii asbuuc ka hor xilligii sahanka	121	12.6	7.4-17.7	29	3.0	1.8-4.2
Ilmaha sheegtay Xumad labadii asbuuc ka hor xilligii sahanka	151	15.7	11.9-19.3	127	13.0	9.9-16.1
Ilmaha looga shakaiyey Jadeeco labadii asbuuc ka hor xilligii sahanka	12	1.2	0.4-2.06	21	2.1	1.06-3.2
Xaaladda Talaalka Caruurga						
Ilmaha (6-59 bilood) sheegtay in laga talaalay Jadeecada	591	61.3	53.0-69.5	543	55.5	47.4-63.5
Caruurga la siiyey vitamin A 6 billood u dambeysay	578	59.9	50.4-69.4	592	60.5	53.0-68.0
Xaddiga dhimashada						
Dhimashada guud (Dhimasho/10,000/maalintii)		2.80	1.87-4.17		1.06	0.56-2.00
Dhimashada dhalaanka 5ta sano ka yar Dhim/10,000/maalintii)		1.42	1.05-1.92		1.22	0.88-1.69

Tayada Xogta sahanka Standard

Guud ahaan tahada xogta sahanka barakacayaasha lyo midkii dadka deegan ahaaba way wanaadsanayd sida ka muuqata hoos.

Tabeelaha 3: Hubsii moyinka Maangalnimada (Plausibility Check)

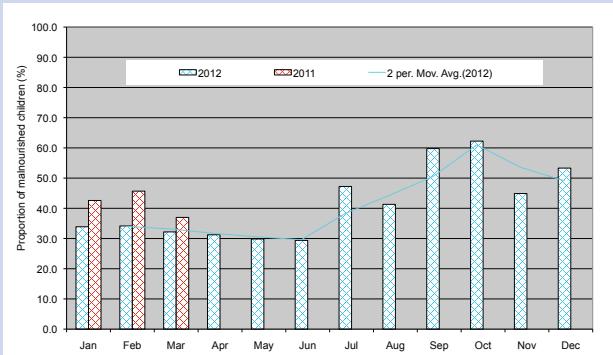
Gobta		Heer	Maqan/Xad-ka bax	Saamigal jinsiyedka guud	Baahsananta Dada	Lanbar Doorashada Culayska	Lanbarxulashada Dhererka	Weecadka Caadiga ah WHZ	Janjeerka Cirifyada WHZ	Dhululubo/Dundumow WHZ	Baahsananta guud
Mogadishu Urban	April 2012	Heerka	Aad u wakan	Aad u Wakan	Aad u wakan	Aad u wakan	Aad u wakan	Wakan	Aad u wakan	Aad u wakan	Aad u xun
		Derejo	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	5
Mogadishu IDPs	April 2012	Heerka	Wakan	Aad u wakan	Aad u xun	Aad u wakan	Wakan	Aad u wakan	Aad u wakan	Aad u wakan	La aqbali karo
		Derejo	5	0	10	0	2	0	0	0	3

Xaalada Nafaqada ee Gobollada Shabeelloyinka iyo Hiiraan

Xaaladda Nafaqada ee gobollada shabeelloyinka waxay u badan tahay in ay tahay mid Aad u Ba'an (very critical) waa mid **Nagaatey (Sustained)** ah illa Dhamaadkii xilliga Deyta 11/12, Ayadoo lagu salaynayo xogta ay qabteen rugaha caafimaadka iyo wararka laga hayo xaalada sugnaanshaha cuntada ee qoysaska,

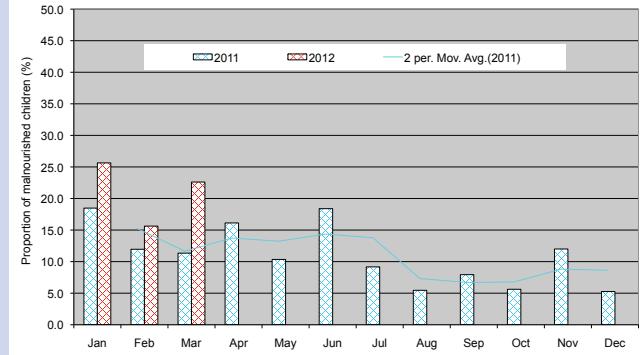
Dadka beero-xoolo dhaqatada ahi, xogta laga helay adeegyada caafimaadka waxay muujinayaan tiro fara badan (>30%) in ay qabeen nafaqo daro muddo dhow haleeshay, (Muuqaalka 2) si kastaba ha ahaatee tiro yare hoosaysa (>10%) ayaa laga arkay dadka dega Jiinka wabiga, In kastoo xaalada nafaqada gobolka lagu sifeeyo mid **Aad u Ba'an (Very Critical)** hadana waxaa la saadaalinayaan in xaalada nafaqada ay soo hagaagto ayna noqoto **Mid Ba'an (Critical)** taasina waxa lagu saleeyey tuseyaasha wanaagsan ee sugnaanshaha cuntada. Si kastaba ha ahaatee xanuunada (Shuban biyoodka/Daacuunka) (ADW/Cholera) iyo Duumada iyo Gargaarka baniaadanimo oo xadaysan awgeed, goobahani waxay ku jirayaan in ay sii wajahayaan dhibaatooyin waawayn, Warbixinta caafimaadka xaalada degdega ee Soomaaliya ee barnaamijka Caafimaadka Aduunka WHO, (April 1dii ilaa 14kii) waxaa lagu sheegay xaalado shuban biyood oo sii kordhaya gobolka Shabeellada Dhexe. Meeshaasi waxa ka jira adeegyo caafimaad oo xadeysan heerka cudduraduna wuu sareeyaa. Tanuna waxan saamayn xun ku reebeysaa xaalada caafimaadka ee dadka, Saadaasha hada jirta ee xaalada sugnaanshaha cuntada ee gobollada Shabeelloyinka waa mid wanagsan, arinta ugu wayn nee ugu wacanina waa helitaanka fudud ee firileyda (Cerals), fursahdaha shaqada oo kordhey, xaalada jirka xoolaha oo wanaagsan caano-na laga helo iyo qiimaha cuntada oo deggan.

Muuqaal 2: Baxaa degga Nafaqa darida ee adeegyada caafimaad ee beera-xoolo dhaqatada Shabeeloyinka 2011-2012



Xaalada nafaqada ee gobolka hiiraan waxay ku Nagaatey (**Sustained**) heer **Aad u Ba'an (Very Critical)** dhamaanba hab nololeedyada ka jira gobolka, Xogta laga helay adeegyada caafimaaka waxay muujiyeen in xaddi wayn (>20%) oo caruurta ah ay qabeen nafaqo daro muddo haleeshay dhamaanba hab nololeedyada marka laga reebo dadka beero-xoolo dhaqatada oo ahaa (>10%), Muuqaalka 3 waxuu tusayaa baxaa dega nafaqa darida mudada dhow ee adeegyada caafimaadka ee xoolo dhaqatada gobolka Hiiraan. Ayadoo lagu salaynayo Baxaa deg taariikhedka, sara u kac xaaladaha shubanka ah ayaa laga filiyaa xilliga Gu; ga (April-June). Xanuunada oo Sara u kacay oo ay barbar socoto galaangalka xadaysan ee adeegyo haboon ee caafimaad iyo faya-dhowrkaba waxay sara u qaadayaan qatarta nafaqa daro cusub oo haleesha dadka. Xaalada guud ee sugnaanshaha cuntada ee gobolka waxay u badan tahay in ay soo hagaagto, waxayna aad u quseysaa dadka dega jiinka wabiga, balse taasi waa goor hore in hubaal loo qaato, Soo kabashadan ayaa lagu salaynayaan roobabka Gu'ga oo waqtigii la sugayay ku yimid, roobab kaasoo wax ka taraya barwaqda miraha beeraha, qiimaha firileyda oo hoos u dhacay, fursadaha shaqo beereedyada oo kordhey iyo qiimaha xoolaha oo sarreeya iyo helitaanka caanaha oo wanaagsan, Waxaa intaa dheer kaalmada cuntooyinka gargaarka ah ee ay bixiyaan hay'adha. Ha yeeshie, waxaa jiri kara qataro fatahaad oo la saadaalinayaao, hadii ay dhabitii sidaasi dhaco waxay six un u saamaynaysaa dadka wabiyada jiinkisa deggan ee Shabeelloyinka iyo Hiiraanba, Sisaas darteed in si dhow loola socdaa Tuseyaasha xaalada sugnaanshaha cuntada, nafaqda, iyo caafimaadka ayaa aad muhiim u ah.

Muuqaal 3: Baxaa degga nafaqa darida ee adeegyada caafimaaka xoolo dhaqatada gobolka Hiiraan 2011-2012



Xaalada Nafaqada ee Gobollada gedo iyo Jubooyinka

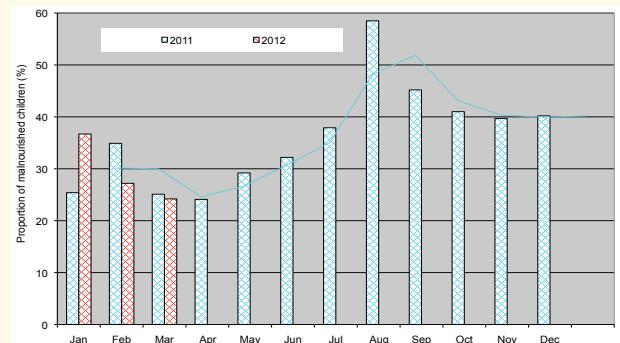
Xaalada nafaqada ee gobollada Gedo iyo Jubooyinka ayaa waxa ay u badan in ay ahaato Mid **Aad u Ba'an (Very Critical)** waa ku Nagaansho xaaladan illaa Janaayo 2012, ayadoo lagu salaynayo xogta laga helay adeegyada caafimaadka iyo xogta galaangalka cuntada ee qoysaska, xogaha nafaqada ee Gedo iyo Jubooyinka ee xilligii Janaayo ilaa Maarsa 2012, waxay tusayaan saami wayn (>20%) hadana waxaa jira hoos u dhac wayn oo ka muuqdey Baaxaa dega nafaqda ee nafaqa darrida xilliga dhow ee dhammaanba seddexda hab nololeed. Xogta laga helay xarumaha caafimaadka ku yaala hab nololeedyadyan waxay muujinayaan Baxaadeg isu eg, Muuqaalka 4 waxuu muujinayaan Baxaxaa dega hab nololeedka xoolo-dhaqatada, Tirooyinkan sareeyaa ee carurta qaba nafaqa darida xilliga dhow haleeshay waxyalaha ugu wacan waxaa ugu wayn sara u kaca cudduro xilliyeedyada.

Marka loo eego warbixinta caafimaadka xaalada degdega ee Soomaaliya ee barnaamijka Caafimaadka Aduunka WHO,(April-14) waxaa jira in heerkala cuudrada ay aad sare ugu kaceen gobollada Gedo, Jubada Hoose iyo Jubada Dhexe, sara u kac xaaladaha Duumada, tuhun Jadeeco iyo cuudur dillac xanuunada shubanka (AWD) ama tuhun Daacuunka ayaa lagu warbixiyey in ay ka jireen gobolladan.

Tirada xaaladaha shuban biyoodka AWD iyo Duumada ee dhamaanba Jubooyinka iyo Gedo ayaa la filayaa in ay sare u kacaan xilliga Gu'ga ee April-June taasna waxaa lagu saleeyey Baxaa deg taariikhedka. Xilli roobeedyada oo muddo dheeraada waxay bulshooyinkan ku dhaqan gobolladan ka sii dhigeysa kuwa u nugul shubanka iyo Duumada taas oo ay ugu wacan tahay isticmaalka biyaha wasaqaysan ee waraha (balliyadda) halka helitaanka biyaha sidaas ah ay u abuurraan kaneeda oo ah faafiyaha Duumada goob ay ku tarranto, maqnaanshaha adeegyada caafimaaka bulshada iyo howlgalka gargaarka Baniaadanimo ayna ugu wacan tahay caqabada nabadjelyo darida ayaa waxay caruurta ka sii dhigineen kuwa aad ugu nugul cuuduro laga hor tagi karay sida Jadeecada iyo Xiiq dheerta. Marka loo eego warbixintii koobneyd ee FSNAU ee sugnaanshaha Nafaqada iyo Cuntada ee bishii (April 23keedii 2012) xaalada sugnaanshaha cuntada way soo hagaagtay gobollada Gedo iyo Jubooyinka dadka ku

nool wabiga jiinkiisa, arintaas darteeda heerkala ka la saarsarida xaaladaha is-kaabaya ee Hab nololeedyadan (IPC Phase) hoos ayaa looga dhigay heerkii xaalada deddega (**Emergency**) ee IPC Phase 4, Kala Saarsarida Xaalada Wejiyada Is-kaabaya ee heerkala 4aad waxaana laga dhigay heerkii xaalada Adag (**Crisis**) Kala saarsarida Xaalada wajiyada is-kaabaya ee heerkala 3aad (IPC Phase 3) ee muddada April ilaa June 2012. Arimaha gacanta ka geystey soo kabashadani waxay isugu jiraan miro-goosashada aan xiliga beereedka ku xirneyn oo xadigeeda waynaa, (March-April 2012,) lio kaluumeysi joogta ah oo ay dadka dega jiinka wabiga Juba sameynyeen, Galaangalka ay u yeeshaan howlaha ka socda beeraha mirahooda lacagta lagu bedesho ee dadka wabiga jiinkiisa dega ee Gedo, Guryaha dhaqaalhooda aad u liito ee gobolka Gedo xitaa waxay gareen heerkii xaalada heer wax kala ibsiga ugu sareeyey (ToT), marka la eego Isku bedel ka shaqada ay qabtaan iyo firileyda ay helaan wadanka oo dhan, (Marso 12) Saadaasho roobabka ku dhow heerkala caadiga ah ee buuralayda sare ee Ethiopia (Bartamaha March- Tobanka Maalmod ee 2aad ee June) ayaa waxay la fialayaa iney xaqiijiyaan helitaanka waraabka beeraha ee bijaha wabiyada koonfurta Soomaliya. Galaangalka waraabta beeraha waxuu hagaajin doonaa fursadaha shaqo-beereedyada ee dadka saboolka ah ee dega wabiga jiinkiisa iyo wax soo saarka beerahooda ee xilliga Gu'gan.

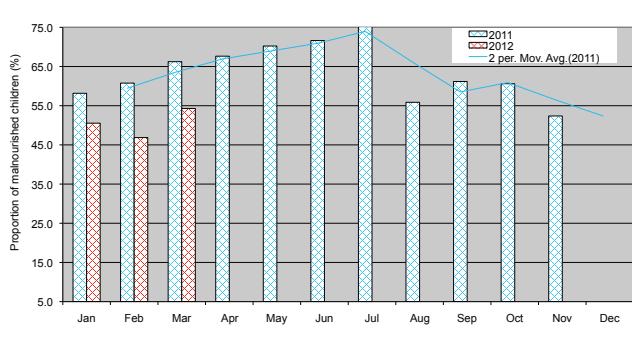
Muuqaal 4: Baxaa degga nafaqa darida ee adeegyada caafimaaka xoolo dhaqatada gobollada Jubooyinka 2011-2012



Xaaladda Nafaqada ee Gobollada Bakool Iyo Bay

Xaaladda nafaqada ee xoola dhaqatada lio beera-xoolo dhaqatada gobolka Bakool waxay u badan tahay in ay ku Nagaadeen xaalad **Aad u Ba'an (Very Critical)** xogta laga helayo xaruumaha caafimaadka waxay sheegayaan in xaalada Baxaa dega nafaqada in ay sareyso (>45 %) ayna sabeyneyo nafaqa darida xilliga dhow haleeshay caruurta, Muuqaalka 5 waxuu muujinayaan Baxaa dega nafaqada darida xilliga dhow ee ku dhacday caruurta beero-xoolo dhaqatada Bakool. Halkan wax cuudur dilaac ah lagama soo sheegin March- April 2012. Balse waxaa sare u kacay xaaladaha subanka, Marka loo eego warbixintii xaalada sugnaanshaha cuntada iyo nafaqada ee (April 2012) inta badan roobabka waxay ku yimaadeen waqtigii la filayey tani way ka duwan tahay saadaashii hore ee roobabka oo sheegtay in roobabka ay dib uga dhacayaan waqtiodlii xilligooduna dheeraanayo, Qoysaska beero-xoolo dhaqatada gobolka Bay waxa ay sii haysan doonaan ilaa June-July 2012

keydkii Dalaggii Deyrta, Hab nololeedyada Bakool qoysaska saboolka ahi durba wuu ka dhamaaday keydkooda oo waxay si kordheysa ugu sii tiirsan yahiin ka iibsiga suuqyada, sadaqada (Gift) ama gargaarka Baniaadanimo, waxaa xusid mudan in nabab-gelyo xumida ay sababtay qal-qalka ku dhaca socodki sahayda ee suuqyada hoosna u dhigay helitaanka sahayda ee suuqyada. Taasi waxay saamayneysaa xaalada nafaqada ee dadka gaar ahaan kuwa ku nool magaalada Xuddur, wareysi lala yeeshay xog ogaal ayaan waxuu sheegay in isticmaalka caanaha uu aad u hooseeyo waxaana ugu wacan wax soo saarka caanaha oo iyaduna hoos u dhacday ayadoo qiimaha cuntada cirka isku shareertay gobolka. Helitaan caanaha oo intiisa badan iibsi lagu helo waxay saamayn xun ku keeneysaa xaalada nafaqada waxayna u badan tahay in uu ku sii nagaado (Sustain) gobolkan xalad nafaqo oo **Aad u Ba'an (very critical)**

Muuqaal 5: Gobolka Bakool, Adeegyada caafimaadka 2011-2012


**MUAC Ga Layla Waxa uu muujinayaa nafaqa darro
FSNAU, 2012**

Case study on: Increased Vulnerability of the Huddur Urban population to Acute malnutrition.

Madina* oo 28 jir ah waa hooyo garoob ah oo haysata 3 caruur ah oo da'dooda u dhaxeys 10- 31 bilood, ayada ayaana soo kasbata waxa qoskeeda ku nool yahay , waxayna degan tahay guri gyar oo cariish ah oo ku yaala magaalada Xuddur ee gobolka Bakool. Ninkeedii hore ee furey waa la waayay waxaana la sheegay inuu u bareerey inuu galo tahriib isagoo sii maraya Bosaso si uu u galo Yaman.

Ayadoo ayba iska xadeysan tahay fursadaha shaqo ee la helaa hadana Madiina waxay wax ka heshaa caawinta reeraha ay u mayto dharka, badarka oo ay tunto iyo nadifinta guryaha reeraha yara ladan. Waqtigan adag Madiina oo aan haysay taageero ugu timaada elhelkeeda dhow ayaaw waxay kaga gudbaan in ay cunteeyaan ugu badnaan laba jeer oo buurneyn maalintiiba. Sedex todobaad ka hor Layla oo ah gabadha ugu da'da yar caruurteeda ayaaw nasiib doro la xauunsatey xumad daran iyo shuban, Ma lahan xaruun caafimaadka bulshada oon dawo uga doono gabadheyda ayay tiri, mana haysan lacag aan Layla dawo ugu iibyo ayay racisay ayadoo ilmeyneysa Madiina, Madiina nafteeda oo weli nuujusa Layla oo ah cunugteedii ugu dambeeyey ay dhashey ayaaw nafaqo doro xuni ka muuqatay ayadoo MUAC keeda uu ahaa 20.4cm, caruurteeda kalena sidoo kale ayay u nafaqo daraayeen, oo MUAC kooda waxuu ahaa mid ka hooseeya <12.5cm labadaba. Sida ay Madiina sheegtey, dhamaan caruurta waxay u bolowday naaska 1 ilaa 2 maalmood ka dib markii ay dhasheen waxayna u sii daysay mudo ah 6 bilood ilaa hal sanno, Mida ugu wayn caruurta oo kaliya ayaaw waxa uu lahayd karaka talaalka oo ay ka muuqatay in ay qabto talaal laba jeer ah oo DPT/OPV iyo

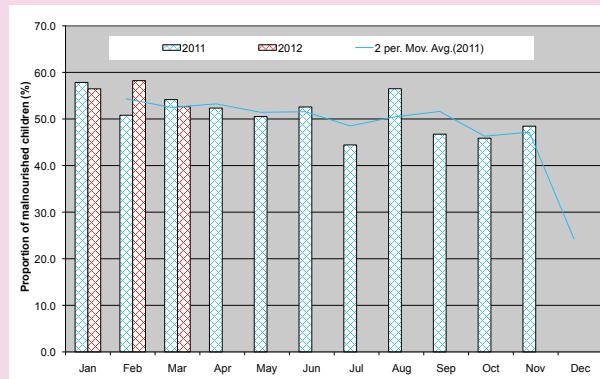
ka Jadeecada. Madiina daqligii yaraa ay heli jirtey ayaaw aad hoos uga sii dhacay ka dib markii ay iska hor-imaadyo hubeysani ka dhaceen Xuddur, iska hor-imaadyadini waxay sababeen jid xiran ku yimaada dhamaan wadooyinka gala Xuddur taas oo six xun u saamaysay dhaqdhaqaqii ganacsiga sababteyna sare u kac ku yimaada qiimaha cuntada taasoo iyana sii wiilqday galaangalka ay qoysaska u leeyahiin helitaanka firileyda iyo daqligoodaba.

Deriska ku dhegan guriga Madina waxaa ku nool Marwa iibisa cunto tafaariiq ah oo aan sidaa u waynayn, Marwadani ayaaw ugu deeqday Madiina cunto yar qalalan hase yeeshay Leyla kama muuqan wax hummuun ah oo ay u hayso cunto taasina waxay uga sii darteey xaaladii caafimaad ee Layla, intaa ka dib Madiina waxay u qaadday leyla Layla farmashi gaar loo leeyahay halkaasoo baaritaan ka dib lagu sheegay in ay Layla qabto Duumo (Malaria), waxaase la siisay qayaas dawoda Duumada ah oo aan dhamaystirnayn taasina ma caawin Layla in ay ku bogsooto. Naftii hure adeege caafimaad ah ayaaw Madiina ka caawiyey in ay ula tagto kalkaaliye sare ee caafimaad kaasoo Layla ka siiyay dawo dhamesystiran oo (Artisunate+SP) ah Sanduuqiisa keydka ugu ahaa ee xaaladaha caafimaaka ee deg deg ah, (home emergency kit), Daawadani nasiib wanaag way caawisay Layla oo waxay muujisay ka soo rayn, Qoysani waxuu tusaale ka yahay qaabka nolosha qoysas badan iyo sida ay u korshayso u sii nuglaansha nafaqa darida, qoysas fara badan ayaaw waxay ku nool yahiin nolol la mid ah mida ay Madiina ku nooshahay oo ah meel aanu adeeg bulsheedka caafimaadika ka jirin, heerka cuuduradana aad u sareeyaan, shaqo la'aan iyo fursadaha daqliga dhaqaale oo noqday meel ay howl adagi ay ka sii jiro..

Gobolka Bay

Falanqaya xaaladaha is-kaabaya ee sahankii nafaqada ee laga qabtagobolka Bay Oktobar 2011, oo lagu daray xogta laga aruriyey adeegyada caafimaadka iyo xaruumaha quudinta waxay muujiyeen xaalad nafaqo oo **Aad u Ba'an (Very Critical)** oo sii Nagaatey (Sustained) Xogta iminka laga helayo **habka xogta caafimaaka (HIS)** waxay muujinayaa tirooyin aad u sareeyaa ($>50\%$) balse Baaxaa dega nafaqa darida mudduda dhow ku dhacday caruurta oo ay keydiyeen xaruumaha caafimaadka waa mid degan, **(Stable)**, (Muuqaalka 6) mana jiro cudur dilaac laga soo sheegay hab nololeedyadan. Ha yeeshay sara u kac xaaladaha shubanka ayaaw laga ogaaday goobaha WHO warbixinteeda ku xusan. Gobolka waxa uu sii ahaan doonaa mid aad u nugul, maadaama ay xaalada nafaqada ay weli tahay mid **Aad u Ba'an (Very Critical)** galaangalka loo qabo gargaarka bani-aadanimoona yahay mid ay caqabado darani ku horgudban yihiin gaar ahaan goobaha miyiga ah ee fogfog.

Muuqaal 6: Baxaa degga nafaqa darida ee adeegyada caafimaaka ee beero-xolo dhaqatada gobollada Bay 2011-2012

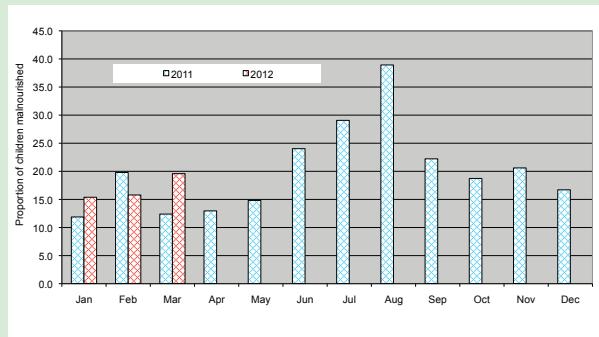


Baaxaa degga Nafaqada ee Waqooyi Bari iyo Bartamaha Soomaaliya

Saadaal xaaladda nafaqada ee Janaayo-June 2012, oo daba socotey falanqaynta xaaladaha isku dhafan ayaa waxay muujisay in hab nololeedyada ka jira Bartamaha iyo Waqooyi-Bari Soomaaliya ay badankooda u badan tahay in ay ku jiraan heer nafaqo **halis ah (Serious)** ayadoo lagu salaynayo xaalada xilliyeedka caafimaadka iyo sugnaanshaha cuntada iyo waliba Baxaa deg taariikhheedka. Meelaha ku jirey xaalad nafaqeedka **halis ah (Serious)** sida dhulka taagga sare ee Sool, Caddun iyo Coastal Deex ayaa ku sii jiraya xaaladaas, halka goobaha ku jirey xaalada nafaqada **Ba'an (Critical)** ay ka soo rayn doonaan ayna noqon doonaan xaalad **halis ah (Serious)**, ama ay joogteeyaan heerkooda hada ee **Ba'an (Critical)** sida goobaha ay ka midka yahiin Golis ta Bari, Dooxada Nugaaleed iyo Xool dhaqatada Hawdka waxay u badan tahay in ay ka soo kabtaan ayna u wareegaan xaalad nafaqo oo halis ah (**Serious**) ama ay joogteeyaan xaaladooda nafaqo ee **Ba'an (Critical)** waase hadidi cuddurro dillaacaan ama dhibaato wayn oo dabiici ahi ay ku dhifato.

Habka Xogta caafimaadka (HIS) xogta laga helo adeegyada caafimaaka ee Waqooyi Bari iyo qaybo ka mid ah gobollada Dhewe ee Soomaaliya ayaa ah mid aan is bedbedin muddadii Febraayo-June sida la filayey. Xogta laga hayo (Jan-March 12) xaruumaha caafimaad ee yaala Golista Bari ee ku magacaaban Ufeyn, Waaciye iyo isku Shuban waxay qabteen xaddi aad u sareeya (>15%) oo ah caruurta qabta nafaqo darrida mudada dhow haleeshay balse Baxaa Dega waa mid degan, Waxayna muujineysaa xaalad (**Ba'an Critical**) Dulaha sare ee Sool tirooyin ka hooseeyaa (<10%) oo ah caruurta qabta nafaqo darrida mudada dhow haleeshay ayay qabteen xaruumaha caafimaadka ee Qarxis, Dangorayo Waaciye. Jan-March 12, Baxaa deguna waxuu muujiney mid degan waxayna u badan tahay xaalad halis ah(**Serious**) in ay ku sii jirto oo ay ku (**Nagaato, Sustained**). Xogta habka caafimaadka (HIS) ee laga hayo xaruumaha caafimaadka ee Dooxada Nugaaleed ee ku magacaaban Sin-u-jif, Gambool iyo Waaberi waxay sheegayaan tirooyin sareeya (>10%) oo ah caruurta qabta nafaqo darrida mudada dhow haleeshay balse Baxaa Deggwu waxuu muujinayaan hoos u dhac taas oo ka dhigan soo kabasho dhanka xaalad **halis ah (Serious)**, (Muuqaalka 7).

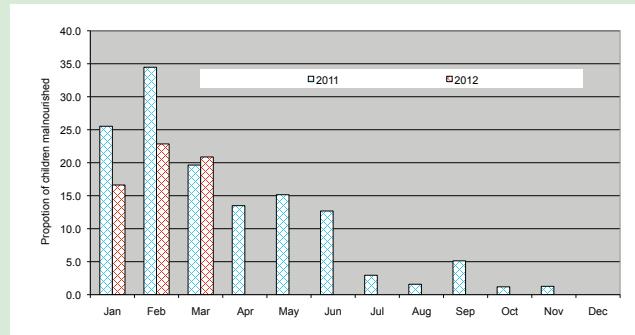
Figure 7: Malnutrition Trends in East Golis/ Karkaar LHz Health Facilities (Jan-Mar 2012)



Deexda Xeebta Waqooyi Bari iyo xoolo dhaqatada Hawd iyo Caddun iyo gobollada dhewe ee Soomaaliya, xogta laga hayo xaruumaha caafimaadka waxay muujinayaan hoos u dhac uu tusayo Baxaa degga iyo tirooyinka caruurta nafaqada daran ee Hawd (>10%) tani waxay muujineysaa in ay u badan tahay in ay xaalada tahay mid halis ah (Serious) balse ay tirooyinka ay kordhayaan si **degan (Stable)** (>15%) ha yeeshi Baxaa deggu caruurta nafaqada dara ee Caduun waa mid degan, Deexda Xeebtana (Coastal Deeh) xogta xaruumaha caafimaad

waxa ay tusayaan in xaddi sareeya (>15%) iyo waliba Baxaa deg sii xumaanaya. Muuqaalka 8 waxuu muujinayaan Baxaa Degge Xogta habka Caafimaadka (HIS) ee MCH yada Hawd, Aduun iyo Coastal Deeh, Tirooyinkan sida joogtada ah u sareeya ee caruurta nafaqada darani ee ka jira xaruumaha caafimaadka ayaa waxa lala xariirinayaan kororka xanuunada ee xilliga Gu'ga 2012, marka loo eego warbixinta caafimaadka xaalada degdega ee Soomaaliya ee barnaamijka Caafimaadka Aduunka WHO, (April 1dii ilaa 14keedii) 168 xaaladood oo shuban ah oo ka dhigan (4.7%) oo Shuban Boyod ah. 32 xaaladood oo ka dhigan (1.0%) oo tuhun Shigellosis ah, iyo 16 xaaladood oo ka dhigan (0.5%) oo tuhun Jadeeco ah ayaa lagu warbixiyey baraha la socodka ee WHO ee ka yaala Puntland todobaadkii u dambeeyey ee bisha March. Dhacdooyinka Shuban Biyoodka, Shigellosis iyo Jadeecada ayaa ka sii socday todobaadkii u horeeyey ee bisha April balse tiradoodu way hooseysay, 31 xaaladood oo ka dhigan (0.7%), 23 xaaladood (0.5%) iyo 68 xaaladood (1.5%) ayay kala ahayeen, ayadoo ay ugu wakan tahay tirada baraha la socodka (sentinel sites) oo aad uga yaraa marka loo eego todobaadyadii hore oo ay aheyd tirada 44 goobood.

Muuqaal 8: Baxaa degga nafaqa darida ee adeegyada caafimaaka ee hab nololeedka Caostal Deex, (Jan-Mar 2012)



Markaad u fiirsato xaalada sugnaanshaha cuntada, ee xilliga kulaalaha Jiilaal, (Janaayo-Maaro 12), xaalada waxay aheyd mid aad u adag qaybo ka mid ah Waqooyiga Coastal Deeh ee Bari, Dulaha Sool, Dooxada Nugaaleed, Golis/Guban iyo meelo kooban oo hab nololeedka Hawd iyo gobolka Waqooyi Galbeed ka mid ah, halkaas oo xilli roobeedka Oktobar-Sisember 11 uu aad u gaabnaa kana hooseeyey heerkii caadiga ahaa. Roobabka Gu'ga na weli si hagaagsan ugama ay curan sidaa darteed dhulka daaqa ah iyo xaaladda jirka xoolaha way ka hooseeyaan heerkii caadiga ahaa. Galaangalka liita ee loo qabo caanaha iyo wax soo saarka xoolaha ee xilliga adag ayaa waxay u badan tahay in ay saameyn ku reebto xaaladda nafaqada.

Xaaladda nafaqada ee barakacayaasha Waqooyi Bari iyo magaaloyinka dhaca bartamaha Soomaliya ayaa deganeen waxayna u badan tahay in ay ku sii jiraan xaalad Ba'an **Critical ama ay galaan xaalad Aad u Ba'an **Very Critical** taasina waxaa ugu wakan nuglaanshahooda xagga galaangalka cuntadda iyo caafimaadkaba, Sahhano nafaqo ayaa la qorsheeyey in laga qabto bisha May 2012 barakacayaasha magaaloyinka Bossaso, Qardho, Garowe, Galkacyo, iyo Dhusamareeb, halka June-July lagu wado in laga qabto hab nololeedyada kale ee dadka reer miyiga ah.**

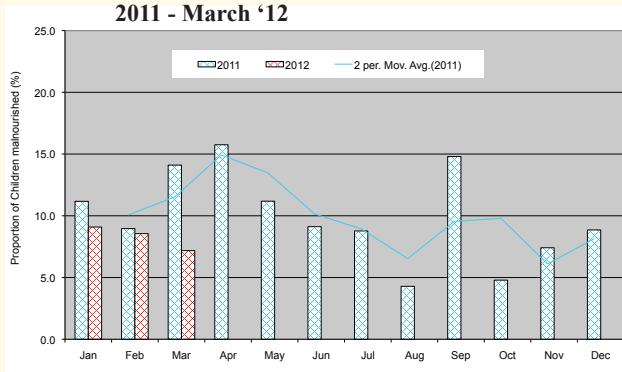
Sahanadda nafaqada ee Barakacayaasha Waqooyi Bari iyo Gobollada Bartamaha ayaa la qorsheeyey bisha May 2012 halka sahanadda magaaloyinka iyo miyiga loo qorsheeyey bisha July 2012.

Xaaladda Nafaqda ee Gobollada Waqooyi Galbeed

Falanqayntii nafaqada ee dabayaaqadii Deyrta 11/12 ee gobollada Waqooyi Galbeed, saadaasha nafaqada ee Jan-June waxay muujineysay Inta badan hab nololeedyada In ay ku jiraan xaalad **halis ah (serious)** tani waxaa lagu saleeyey arrimaha xilliyada xa xariira iyo Baxaa deg tarriikheedka nafaqada. Falanqayta xaaladaha isku dhafan ee nafaqada bisha Janaayo 2012 waxay muujisay xaalad nafaqo oo **halis ah (Serious)** meelaha kala ah Golis/Gubanta Galbeed, Golista Bari, Hawd, taagga sare ee Sool iyo beero xoolaleyda Waqooyi Galbeed aaya waxaa la sadaaliyey in xaaladda ay sideeeda sii ahaan doonto ilaa June 2012, wuxaan kaliya oon ku jirin dadka habnoloeed Dooxada Nugaaleed kuwaas oo lagu sifeeyey In ay ku jiraan xalad **Ba'an (Critical)** ayna ku sii jiri doonaan heerkaasi ilaa June 2012. Saadaashai waxaa lagu saleeyey ayadoo loo qaadanayo in shiddooyin adagi aanay dhicin sida abaaraaha lio cuddur dillaaca kuwaas oo si xun u wax yeeleeya xaaladda nafaqada. Xaalada nafaqada ee barakacayaasha aaya waxay u dhaxaysaa xaalad **halis ah, (Serious)** oo Hargiesa ah lio xaalad **(Aad u Ba'an, (Very Critical))** oo xeryaha Burco ku yaalla.

Dib u eegis lagu sameeyey xogta nafaqda iyo caafimaaka iyo xoggaha kale ee la xariira waxa ay muujinayaan in xaaladda ay degan tahay ama ayba soo hagaagayso dhamaanba hab nololeeyada Waqooyi Galbeed marka la barbar dhigo Deyrti hore ee 11/12, xogta laga hayo seddexdii bilood ee u danbeysay ee Jan-March 2012 hab nololeedyada dhamaantooda waxay tusayaan Baxaa deg kala duwan balse guud ahaan waxay muujinayaan xaalad degan (Stable) ama ba Baxaa deg soo hagaagaya, gaar ahaan, mid heer hooseeya (<10%) ah ama baxaa deg sabbeynaya(Fluctuation) oo ah caruurtu qabta nafaqda darida mududa dhow haleeshey aaya laga soo war bixiy Golista Bari/ Dooxadda Gebi, Baxaa deg fadhiyo oo ayaduna laga hayo Golista galbeed iyo beero-xoolo dhaqatada, Baxaa degga caruurtu qabta nafaqda darida mududa dhow haleeshey waa sareeyaa (>10%) oo waliba sabeynayaaw Hawd iyo Dooxada nugaaleed, balse wuu hooseeya (<10%) oo hadana kordhayaa Sool Plateau. Guud ahaan, xaaladda nafaqada ee dhamaan hab nololeedyada Waqooyi Galbeed waxay u badan tahay in ay ku si negaadaan xaalad nafaqo oo **halis ah (Sustained Serious)** marka laga reebo hab nololeedyada Dooxada Nugaaleed halkas oo xaalada ay u badan atahay in ku sii jirto mid heer **Ba'an (Critical)** ah, ha yeeshay xogta habka caafimaaka (**HIS**) ee la hayo waxay tusinayaan in ay u muuqato mid soo hagaageysa, waxaase laga xaqijin doonaa Sahannada xilliga Gu'gu ee 2012, Muuqaalka 9 waxuu muujinayaan Baaxaa degga caruurtu qabta nafaqda darida muddada dhow haleeshay ee hab nololeedka Sool Plateau.

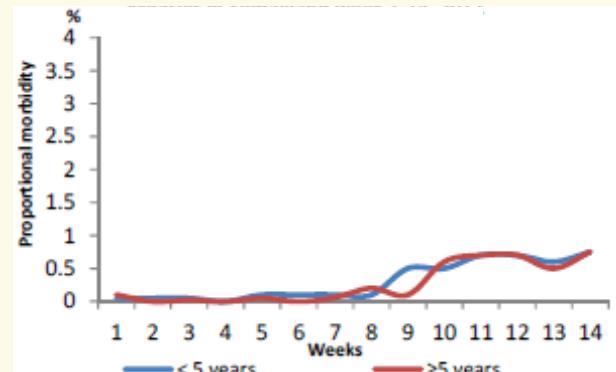
Muuqaal 9: Baxaa degga nafaqa darida ee adeegyada caafimaaka ee hab nololeedka Sool Plateau.

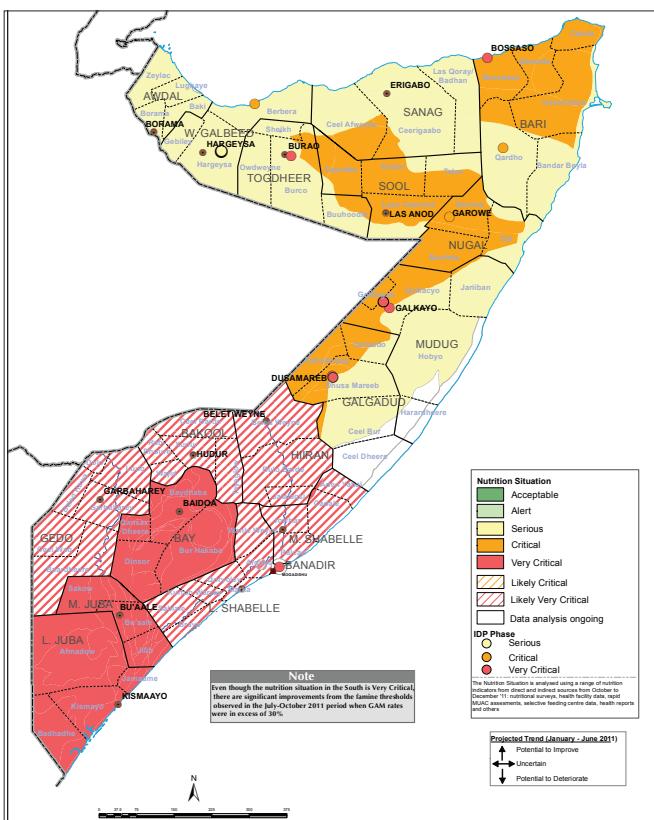
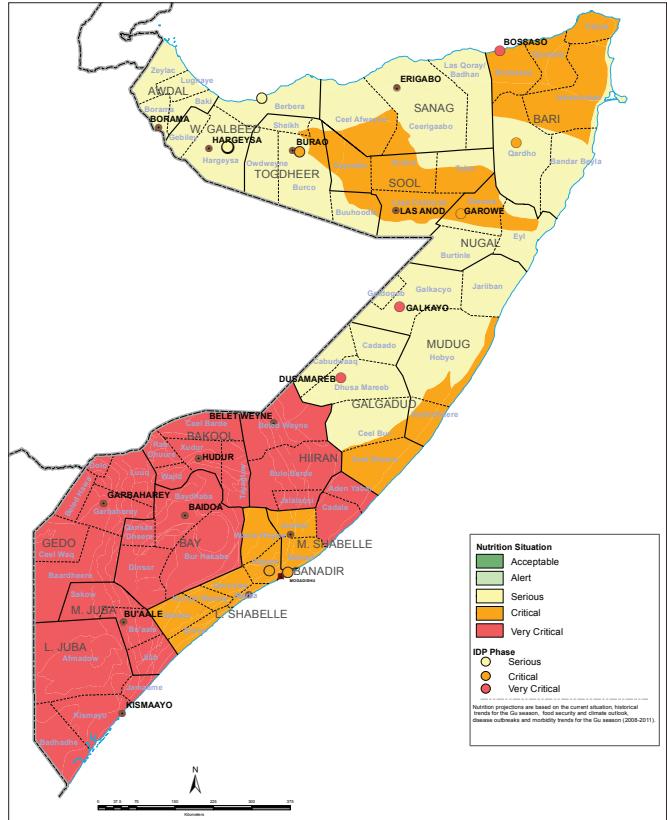


Marka loo eego falanqaynta xaaladdaha is-kaabaya ee sugnaanshaha cuntada, beera- xoola dhaqatada Golis/Guban Galbeed, Golista Bari iyo Hawd kuba waxay ku jireen xaalad cirriiri badan (**Stress**), Halka Dooxada Nugaal iyo dulaha/taagga Sool ay ku jireen xaalad heerkeedu daran yahay (**Crisis**) yahay. Xaalada sugnaashaha cuntada waxay si wayn u sii ahaaneysaa mid aan wax iska bedelin dhulalka daaqe leh , iliahii biyaha-na waxay sii xaalufeen xilligii Jilaalka gaar ahaan Nugaasha sare, Golis/Guban iyo qaybo ka tirsan dulaha Sool taasina waxay saamayneysa wax soo saarka caanaha xoolaha. Galaangalka dhinaca caanaha aaya la sheegayaa in uu aad u hooseeyo dhamaan hab nololeedyadan balse waxay u badan atahay in xaaladda is bedesho marka la gaaro bartamaha May 2012 oo la filayo in ay xoolaha dhalaan helitaanka biyaha iyo daaqua u soo hagaago xoolaha jooga meelaha Gu'ga sida wanaagsan uga curtay, Galaangalka firileyda loo qabo wuu soo hagaagay waxaana ugu wacan hoos u dhaca sicirka firileyda iyo sare u kaca qiimaha xoolaha ayadoo uu sare u kacay dalabka xoolaha soo dhawaanshaha bisha Barakeysan ee Ramadan awgeed ee June-July 2012.

Waxaa intaa sii dheer warbixinada goobahaas ka imanaya ee muujinaya cudduro dillaacay tuhun Jadeeco ah illaa Febraayo gaar ahaan degmooyinka Caynaba iyo Burco ee gobolka Togdheer, Gobolka Awdal na cuddurada aaya waxa ay yahiin kuwa uga sii daraya nafaqa darrida muddada dhow, Si kastaba ha ahaate, Maalmaha Talaalka Caruurga (CHD) oo ay ka fuliyeen hay'addaha (UNICEF/WHO/MoH) iyo la howl-gale yaal kale oo caafimaadka ka shaqeeya bishii Maarsa dhamaan gobollada waqooyi galbeed aaya waxuu yahay qodob hoos u dhigaya heerka cuddurrada. Waxaa walaac wayn dhalisay hoos u dhaci ugu waynnaa ee heerka talaalka caruurtu ee magaalada Burco ee la qabtey (recorded) xilligii uu Maalinta Talaalka Caruurga (CHD) ga uu ka socday halkas oo xaaladaha tuhunka Jadeeco uu sii kordhayay isla degmadaasi marka loo eego warbixinata caafimaadka ee WHO ee bishii April 2012, Muuqaalka 10 waxuu tusayaa Baxaa degga tuhun Jadeeco ee gobollada Waqooyi Gabeed sida ay qortay warbixinata caafimaadka ee xaaladaha degdeg ah ee WHO Soomaliya. Xaalada nafaqada ee barakacayaasha magaalooyinka Waqooyi Galbeed ma aha mid degan waxayna u dhxeysaa xaalad **halis ah (Serious)** ah iyo xalaad **Ba'an (Critical)** ah, Taasina waxaa ugu wacan nuglaanshahooda xagga galaangalka cuntada iyo caafimaadka balse xaaladani waxaa la xaqiisaa doonaa marka la gaaro sahanka qorsheysan ee bartamaha bisha May 2012.

Muuqaal 10: Baxaa degga saamiyeeka cuddurada ee Tuhunka Jadeeco ee Soomaliland ee Todobaayadii 1-14aad



**QAYAASAHA HEERARKA NAFAQADA EE SOOMAALIYA
JANAAYO 2012**

**SAADAASHA HEERERKA NAFAQADA EE SOOMALIYA
FEBRAAYO 2012**

Daabacaadyada iyo war-saxaafadeedyada soo baxayaan goor dhow

*FSNAU March – Warbixinta Nafaqada ee April (Way soo Soo Socotaa) May 2012
Warbixinta Cimilada ee FSNAU March - April 2012*

Warbixinta xogta Suuqyada ee FSNAU ee bisha March- April 2012

Warbixinta farsamo ee taxanaha ah, ee Dhamaadka Deyta, 2011/12 Xaalada nafaqada, March 2012

Warbixinta Farsamo ee taxanaha ee falangayntii Dhamaadka Deyta (March 2012)

Warbixin kooban ee sugnaanshaha cuntada Iyo Nafaqada ee April 2012

Ogeysiis: qoraaldan iyo war saxaafadeedyani waxaa laga heli karaa bogga internet-ka ee FSNAU website: www.fsnau.org

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