

## In ka badan 4.1 malyuun oo qof oo Soomaali ah ayaa wajahaya cunno yari Ba'an (IPC Phase 3) ama ka sii liidata

### Qiyaastii 1.4 malyuun carruur ah ayaa loo badinayaa in ay nafaqoxumo daran heysa

**10ka Bishii 2aad, 2022, Mogadishu/Washington** – In ka badan 4.1 malyuun oo qof oo ku baahsan Soomaaliya oo idil ama 25 boqolkiiba wadarta guud ee tirada dadka, ayaa la filayaa inay wajihi doonaan cunno yari ba'an ama hantidooda oo sii baaba' da taasoo astaan u ah Cunno Yari Ba'an (IPC Phase 3)<sup>1</sup> ama natiijooyin kasii liita illaa bartamaha 2022 haddii kaalmada banii'adminimo ay meesha ka baxdo. Waxyaalaha sababta u ah cunno yarida Soomaaliya ayaa ka mid ah saameyn isbiirsatay oo xilliyo isku xigxigay oo roobab xumo aan kalsooni lahayn iyo colaado raagey. Waxaa sii dheer, qiyaastii 1.4 malyuun ama 44 boqolkiiba carruurta ka yar shan sano ayaa loo badinayaa inay nafaqoxumo ba'an ay haleeli doonto, waxaa tiradaasi ku jira 329 500 carruur ah oo iyagu nafaqoxumo aad u daran ay ku dhici doonaan. Sare u qaadis iyo joogtayn lagu sameeyay kaalmada banii'adminimo ee cuntada iyo taageerada dowladda laga soo billaabo Bishii 7aad, 2021 ayaa wax ka qabatay dhibkii cunno yarida ee sii baahi lahaa meelo badan. Balse, saadaasha hawada ee hadda la hayo, ayaa tilmaameysa in loo badinayo in roobabka xilliga Guga 2022 (Bilaha 4aad-6aad) dalka intiisa badan ay noqon doonaan kuwo ka si dhexdhexaad ah uga hooseeyn doona intii sida caadiga la heli jiray, taasoo si lid ah u saameyn doonta natiijada sugnaanta cuntada iyo nafaqada. Natiijooyinkani waxaa gundhig u ah koormeerkii lagu sameeyay sugnaanta cuntada iyo nafaqada Bilihii 11aad iyo 12aad ee xilligii Deyrta 2021. Falanqynta iyo sahammada waxaa si wada jir ah u hogaaminayey Hey'adda Falanqynta Sugnaanta Cuntada iyo Nafaqada ee Soomaaliya (FSNAU, waa mashruuc ay maamusho Hey'adda Cuntada iyo Beeraha ee Qaramada Midoobay - FAO), iyo hey'adda Wada-Shaqeynta Nidaamyada ka Digista Macaluusha (FEWS NET oo ah mashruuc ay maalgeliso USAID) waxaa iyana si xooggan ka qeyb qaatay wasaaradaha dawladda, Qaramada Midoobay, iyo hayadaha samafalka ay wada shaqeynta wadaagaan.

Xilli roobeedkii Deyrta Bilihii 10aad-12aad, 2021 ayaa ku sifoobay kuwo dib u dhacay goor horena dhammaaday, telteel oo aan isku halleyn lahayn. Guud ahaan, roobabkii xilliga Deyrta waxay noqdeen kuwo 40-60% ka hooseeya roobabkii caadiga ahaa ee koonfurta, bartamaha qaybaha soo xiga ee dalka intiisa badan. Roobabka liitay ayaa sababay in waxsoosaarka beeraha ee xilliga Deyrta ee Koonfurta iyo Woqooyi-Galbeed ee Soomaaliya ay noqdaan kuwo ka hooseeya intii xilliyada caadiga ah la goosan jiray. In kastoo roobabkii Deyrta ay qeyb ahaan biyo geliyeen ilihii biyaha, waxna tareen daaqii, balse kuma filla inay sidii caadiga ahayd wax u taraan waxsoosaarka xoolaha illaa roobabka xilliga Guga ay billaabmaan Bisha 4-aad 2022.

Xilligii Deyrta 2021, wax-soo-saarka firida (badarka) 2021 ee koonfurta Soomaaliya ayaa lagu qiyaasey 42,700 Tan, oo ka hooseeya Konton iyo Siddeed boqolkiiba (58%) celceliska waxsoosaarkii 1995-2020. Sababaha keenay in waxsoosaarka firida inuu ka hooseeyo celceliska waxaa ka mid ah: roobkii Deyrta oo aad u liitey, waqti dheer oo roob la'aan ah biqilka abuurka ka dib, helitaanka waraabka biyaha wabiga oo koobnaa, colaado sokeeye iyo haqabtirka baahida beeraha oo gabaabsi ahaa. Dhanka Woqooyi Galbeed, wax soo saarka firida ee Guga/Karanta 2021 ayaa lagu qiyaasey 17 200 Tan, waxuuna ka hooseysaa boqolkiiba konton iyo lix (56%) celceliska waxsoosaarkii 2010 - 2020, sababaha ugu weyna waxa ay ahaayeen roobka oo liitey iyo da'amadiisa oo xumeyd, cayayaan iyo waxyeellada shimbirta.

Degaanada xoolo dhaqatada, daaqa iyo biyaha oo gabaabsi noqday ayaa ku qasbay xoolalleyda in ay u hayaamaan meelo fog fog oo daaq leh. Abaarta jirta ayaa sababtey in xoolo yari dhalaan iyo helitaanka caanaha oo gabaabsi ku ah dhallaanka iyo waayeelkaba. Taas oo aay weheliso, qiimaha biyaha iyo cuntada oo kordhaya iyo xoolaha iibsami kara oo yar taasoo ay sababtey baxidda ama xera ka saaridda xoolaha oo karodhay (dhimasho iyo iibin), xoolaha oo aad u caatoobey ama duuqay, sidaa darteed, qoysas badan oo danyarta ah ayaa iyana wajihi doona quud yari dhexdhexaad ah ama mid ballaaran.

Qoysaska saboolka, hab-nololeedyada beero-xoolo dhaqatada, oo dhibaatooyinka saameeyey ay ahaayeen roobabkii goos-gooska ahaa ee telteelka ah, iyo colaadaha sokeeye, qoysaska saboolka ah waxay la kulmeen beerihii oo ka ba'ay gebi ahaan iyo hoos u dhaca dakhligii ay ka helayeen xoogsiga beeraha, taasoo ay wehliso fursadihii laga helaayey ilo kale ee cunno iyo dakhliga oo yaraadey, ka dib markii keydkoodii cunno uu dhamaadey, ayaa waxaa soo food saartey cunno yari dhexdhexaad ah ama mid ballaaran tan iyo dhammaadka 2022. Hab-nololeedyada reer-webiga ee ku teedsan webiyada Juba iyo Shabelle, roob xumi iyo biyaha webiyada oo aad u hooseeyay ayaa sababay in beeruhu inay ba'aan dakhligii laga heli jiray shaqada beerahana la waayo. Sidaa awgeed saami xooggan oo qoysaska saboolka ah ee ku nool hareeraha webiyada ayaa iyana waxaa soo food saari doona quud/cunna yari dhexdhexaad ah ama ballaaran tan iyo dhamaadka 2022.

[1] Isku-dhafka Kala-sooca Sugnaanta Cuntada (IPC) waa hormo aaladeed iyo dariiqooyin lagu kala sooco halist sugnaan la'aanta cuntada iyadoo la adeegsanayo shanta-heer cabir ee sida badan laysugu waafaqsanyahay: IPC Heerka 1aad=Dhib-yari; Heerka 2aad=Walaac; Heerka 3aad=Ba'naan; Heerka 4aad=Halis; iyo Heerka 5aad=Macaluul marka laga hadlayo heerka deegaanka (Heerka 5aad=Dhamaansho ama Halaag ama Baaba' ayaa loo addegsadaa heerka kooxaha qoysask).

Intooda badan 2.9ka malyuun ee barakacayaasha ku nool Soomaaliya ayaa ah dad sabool ah oo haysta hanti aad u xaddidan, fursadhooda dakhli-abuurna ay yar yihiin, kaalmada ay ka helaan bulshaduna yar tahay, si aad ahna ugu tiirsan kaalmo bani'aadnimimo dibadda uga timaadda. Sidaa awgeed, tiro badan oo ka mid ah Barakacayaasaha (miyiga iyo magaalaba) waxa ay wajahayaan cunna yari heer dhexe iyo mid aad u ballaaran ilaa iyo bartamaha 2022. Tirada dadka ay abaaruhu barakiciyeen ayaa korortay Bilihii 11aad iyo 12aad ee 2021, tiradan ayaa kordhi doonta bilaha soo socda haddii aan si deg-deg ah sare loogu qaadin oon la gaarsiin meelaha auu dhibka ka jiro. Qaar ka mid ah saboolka ku nool magaalooyinka dhamaan Soomaaliya ayaa sidoo kale waxa ay wajahayaan cunno -yari heer dhexe iyo mid ballaaran isla wakhtigaas (bartamaha 2022), taas oo ay ugu wacantahay qeyb ahaan, hoos u dhaca ku yimid dhaq-dhaqaaqa dhaqaalaha magaalooyinka, iyo sare u kaca qiimaha cuntada iyo waxyaabaha kale ee noloshooda muhiimka u ah.

Iyadoo lagu salaynayo natiijooyinka sahanada qoyska iyo qiimayntii dalka gudhiisa laga sameeyay bilihii 11aad iyo 12aad ee 2021, in ka badan 2.4 milyuun oo qof ayaa ku sugnaa xaalad sugnaan cunto oo Ba'an (IPC Wajiga 3) ama xaalado ka sii daran ayadoo uu weliba jirey gargaar bani'aadantinimo bishii 1aad ee 2022. Ilaa iyo 3.4 malyuun oo qof oo dheeraad ah ayaa iyana ku sugan xaalad Walaac (IPC Wajiga 2), taasoo ka dhigaysa tirada guud ee dadka ay soo food saartay cunto yarida Ba'an 5.9 malyuun oo qof. Caawimada bani'aadantinimo ee sugnaanta cuntada iyo nafaqada, iyo sidoo kale taageerada dawladda, ayaa gaadhay celcelis ahaan 2.4 malyuun oo qof bishiiba intii u dhaxaysay bilihii 7aad iyo 12aad ee 2021, taas oo ka badan 1.6 malyuun oo qof tirada muddadii u dhaxaysay bilihii 1aad iyo 6aad ee 2021. Caawimada la kordhiyey iyo joogtaynta ayaa loo badinayaa in ay ka hortagtay inay ka sii darto xaaladaha sugnaant cunno iyo nafaqo ee qaybo badan oo ka mid ah Soomaaliya.

Laga bilaabo Bishii 2aad ilaa Bishii 6aad ee 2022, cunno yarida dadka saboolka ah ee reer miyiga, magaalooyinka, iyo dadka barokacay ayaa la filayaa inay sii xumaato iyadoo ay ugu wacan tahay saamaynta la filayo in Gu'ga 2021 (bilaha 4aad ilaa iyo 6aad) uu ka hoos maro celceliska xilliyada caadiga ah, qiimaha cuntada oo sare u kacaya, nabadgelyo-xumada sii socota iyo sababo kaleba oo ay ka mid yihiin sare u kaca qiimaha maciishadda, hoos u dhaca helitaanka caanaha ee la dhamo iyo iibinta labadaba, iyo hoos u dhac ku yimaada fursadaha shaqo ee beeraha inta lagu guda jiro xilliga Guga ee soo socda. Haddii aan la kordhin oo aan la joogtayn gargaarka cuntada bani'aadantinimo, ilaa iyo 4.1 malyuun oo qof oo ku nool daafaha Soomaaliya ayaa la filayaa in ay wajaahaan xaalad Ba'an (IPC Wajiga 3) ama xaalado ka sii daran inta u dhaxaysa bilaha 2aad iyo 6aad ee 2022. Ilaa iyo 3.7 malyuun oo qof oo dheeraad ah ayaa la filayaa in ay la kulmaan xaalado Walaac (IPC Wajiga 2), taasoo ka dhigaysa tirada guud ee dadka ay soo food saartay cunto yarida Ba'an ku dhawaad 7.9 oo malyuun. Saadaasha bilaha 2aad iyo ilaa tan 6aad ayaan ka tarjumaynin saamaynta ka iman karta kaalmada cunnada, maadaama xogta la xiriirta kaalmada qorsheysan, ee la maalgeliyey ee suurogalka ah ilaa iyo bartamaha 2022 oo aanan diyaar ahayn xilligii falanqaynta xogtan. Caawimada bani'aadantinimo waa in si degdeg ah kor loogu qaado lana joogteeyaa ilaa bisha lixaad ee 2022 si looga hortago xalaada sugnaanta cunno ee Ba'an (IPC Wajiga 3) ama Bani'aadmi (IPC Wajiga 4) ee 4.1 malyuun oo qof. Taageero dhanka hab-nololeedka ayaa sidoo kale loogu baahan yahay dadka ku sugan xaalada Walaac (IPC Wajiga 2) ama ka sii daran.

Gobolka	Tirada daadka (2020/21)	Tirada Dadka ay Cunno Yarida Heyso (Isugeyn Reer Miyiga, Barakacayaasha, and Reer Magaalka)								
		Hadda/Iminka (Bisha 1aad 2022)			Oodoroska (Bilaha 2aad-3aad 2022)			Oodoroska (Bilaha 4aad-6aad 2022)		
		Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency
Awdal	538,209	119,070	40,310	6,040	129,460	94,550	14,410	134,080	99,170	14,410
Togdheer	728,224	143,440	89,930	17,030	152,700	145,390	30,910	158,630	150,070	26,260
W. Galbeed	1,224,715	280,300	97,340	13,530	295,880	223,800	34,530	302,140	228,840	30,990
Sool	464,487	76,390	72,700	31,400	91,650	125,130	47,970	102,090	135,940	44,150
Sanaag	362,723	65,160	64,880	26,490	74,560	105,040	36,100	86,820	117,290	31,600
Bari	1,042,591	194,910	112,010	45,560	207,280	138,700	47,530	219,260	135,810	46,860
Nugaal	534,573	146,640	84,640	28,090	156,000	147,660	44,920	171,450	137,030	39,360
Mudug	1,243,526	398,830	254,450	29,710	407,180	387,130	59,410	429,400	409,360	50,140
Galgaduud	687,573	147,360	138,390	15,520	150,100	193,330	32,340	162,930	206,350	23,240
Hiraan	427,124	85,080	54,520	16,990	92,800	93,430	22,810	98,820	96,600	16,450
M. Shabelle	855,895	164,630	80,620	11,890	166,800	157,750	31,590	174,010	156,960	21,870
L. Shabelle	1,347,934	262,220	95,940	21,030	262,630	187,000	21,430	263,030	202,030	3,190
Bakool	459,747	114,050	74,390	23,160	114,750	113,570	33,780	118,670	113,570	29,100
Bay	1,055,913	225,350	188,220	15,660	225,530	293,240	47,980	225,530	279,710	39,430
Gedo	736,704	199,550	97,230	6,040	216,300	185,860	35,870	227,720	196,610	45,510
M. Juba	363,930	85,470	64,190	15,700	86,510	99,250	26,580	89,810	101,790	18,280
L. Juba	979,998	239,830	191,390	41,940	242,830	284,420	70,640	256,330	298,050	59,500
Banadir	2,683,312	492,900	224,570	45,200	492,900	492,900	45,200	492,900	492,900	45,200
<b>Wadarta Guud</b>	<b>15,737,178</b>	<b>3,441,180</b>	<b>2,025,720</b>	<b>410,980</b>	<b>3,565,860</b>	<b>3,468,150</b>	<b>684,000</b>	<b>3,713,620</b>	<b>3,558,080</b>	<b>585,540</b>

Natiijooyinka ka soo baxay 39-sahan oo dhanka xaaladda nafaqada oo ay Hay'adda FSNAU iyo bah-wadaagteedu qabteen intii u dhaxaysay Bishii 11 aad iyo 12 aad ayaa muujinaysa in Celceliska xaaladda nafaqa darida guud ee dalka ay tahay xaalad Culus oo joogto ah (13% marka loo eego qiyaasta Miisaanka iyo Dhererka), taas oo la mid ah Natiijooyinkii labadii sano ee la soo dhaafay. Inkastoo xaaladda nafaqadarid la filayo in ay sii xumaato dalka intiisa badan, lalga soo bilaabo Bilaha 2aad ilaa 4aad tan iyo bilowga roobabka guga ee bisha 4 aad. Xaaladda Nafaqdarida ayaa loo anaaneynaya qodob is biirsady oo ay ku jiraan Cuduro badan, adeegyada Tallaalaha Jadeecada qeybinta Vitamin A caruurta la siiyo oo aad u hooseeya, cabitaanka Biyo aan nadiif ahayn ayaa sababay in heerka

nafaqadaridu dalku ay sare u kacdo sanado badan. Arimahaas oooy wehliyaan dhibaatada abaaraha sii soda sida helitaanka caanaha oo yaraaday, cuntadii la cunayey oo yaraatay iyo biyahii oo gababsi, ayaa la filayaa in ay sii xumeeyaan heerka nafaqadarida xilliga jilaalaka .

Caruurta ka yar shanta sano oo u baahan daaweyn deg deg ah iyo kaalmo nafaqo ayaa lagu qiyaasay 1.4 milyuun Carruur ah, kuwaas oo ay ku jiraan 329 500 carruur ah oo ay xaaladoodu nafaqo aad u liidato. Caruurtaas ayaa ah kuwa la filayo in ay xaaladooda naqo daradoodu ay sii socondoonto laga bilaabo January ilaa December ee sanadkan 2022. waxaa muhiim ah in carruurtaasi ay helaan adeegyo iyo kaalmo is ku dhafan si loo caawiyo ka soo kabashada iyo in laga hortago in xaaladooda nafaqodaradu ay sii xumaato.

### **Meelaha iyo Dadka Xaaladoodu Daran Tahay/ Ama Laga Walaacsan Yahay**

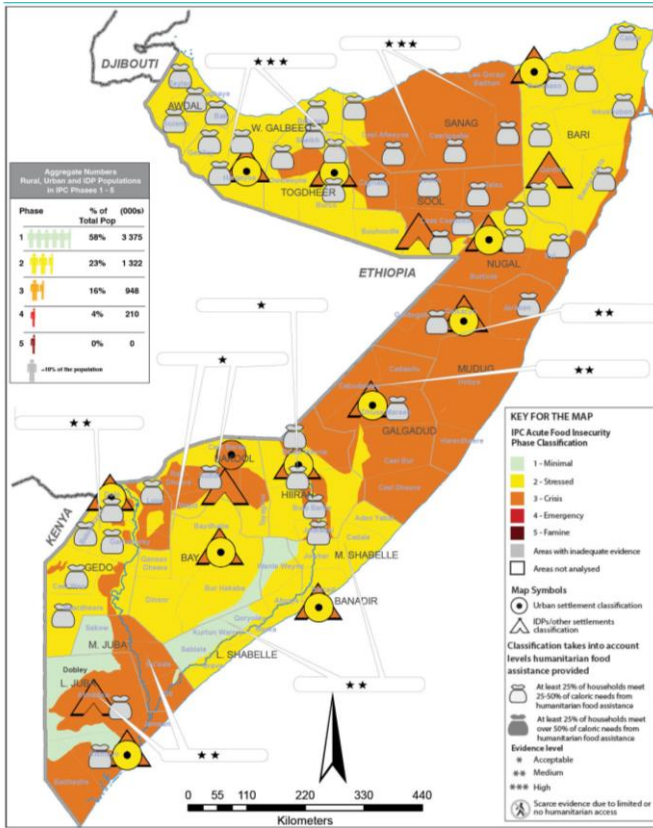
Bulshooyinka lagu qiimeeyey heerka cunto yarida ba'an (IPC Phase 3) ama heerarka ka sii liita una baahan wax qabad looga gol leeyahay in lagu yareeyo cunto yarida, ciribtirka nafaqo darrida, naf badbaadin iyo ilaalinta iyo badbaadinta hab nololeedyada.

Deegannada hoos ku xusan ayaa loo arkay in ay yihiin kuwa ugu daran ee si degdeg ah ugu baahan adeegyo nafaqo iyo caafimaad. Degaannadaasi waa kuwa ay hadda carrurtoodu ku sugan yahiin Nafaqo-darro "Khatar ah" ama deegaannada kale oo ay xaaladda Nafaqodaridu u gudbi karto heer "khatar" sida ay muujinayso xaddiga miisaanka oo loo eegay dhererka oo ka sare maray (15-29.9% GAM) ama cabirka Bartamaha Wareegga Cudduda Qeybta Sare (MUAC) 125 millimeter  $\geq 10.0$  %.

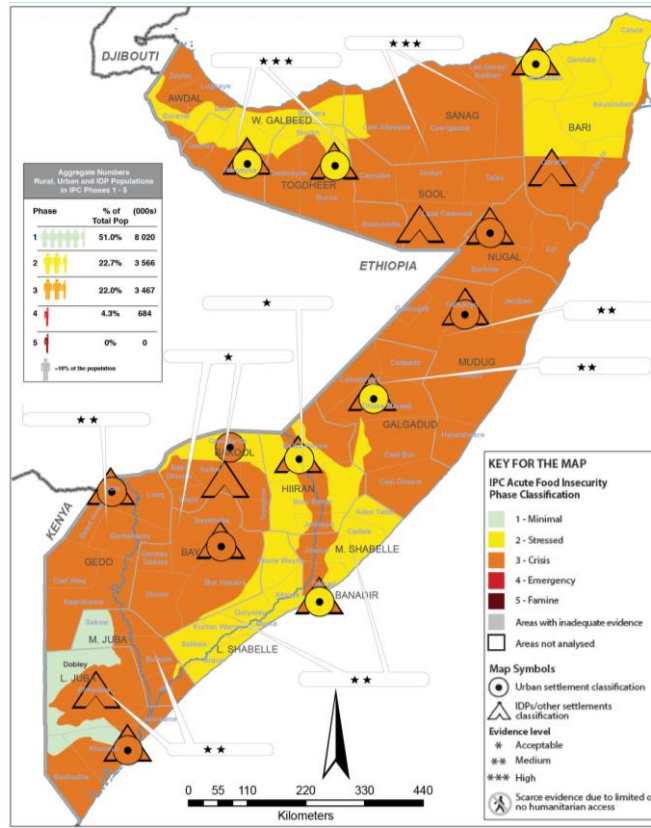
Degaannadaas waxaa ka mid ah : Deegaannada waraabka wabiga ee gobollada Shabeelooyinka, Gedo iyo Jubooyinka, deegaannada Xoola dhaqatada Jubooyinka iyo Gedo, Beero xoolo-dhaqatada Gedo, Degaannada Hiiraan (Beletweyne, Jalalaqsi, Buloburte iyo Mataban); Degaannada xoolo-beero dhaqatada Gobolka Baay, Deegaannada xoolo dhaqatada ee Ceelberde, Xoolo dhaqatada Hawdka iyo Cadduunka ee Gobollada Dhexe; Degaannada Xoolo dhaqatada ee Gobollada Woqooyiga ee Somalilaan, Degaannada Barakacayaasha Muqdisho, Beletweyne, Baydhaba, Doolow Dhusamareeb, Bosaaso Gaalkacyo iyo magaalooyinka Gaalkacyo iyo XuddurFSNAU iyo FEWS NET waxay sii wadi doonaan indho ku heynta xaaladaha iyo xogaha kaso baxa iyo ka warbixinta sida xaalku noqdo. Dhammaan wixii Xog ah waxaad ka heli kareysaan baraha [www.fsnau.org](http://www.fsnau.org) iyo [www.fews.net](http://www.fews.net). Wixii xog ah ee intan ka baxsan, fadlan kala xiriir William Swanson, Madaxa Isgaarsiinta, FAO Somaaliya, +254 -20-4000000 Email: [William.Swanson@fao.org](mailto:William.Swanson@fao.org) ama Lark Walters, Senior Analyst, Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET), email: [somalia@fews.net](mailto:somalia@fews.net).

Guud marka Xaladda cunto yarida darran ee Soomaaliya

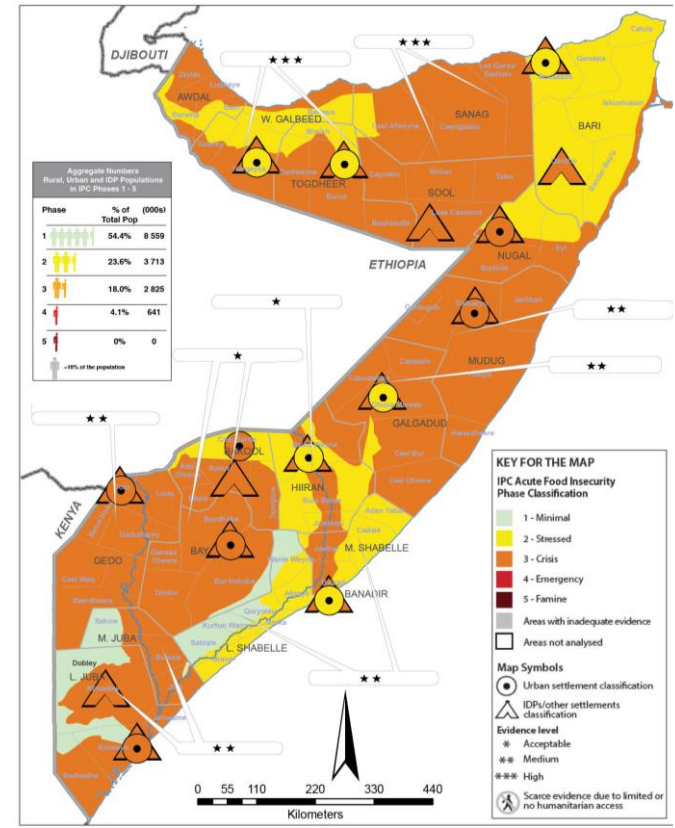
Hadda/Imminka (Bisha 1aad, 2022)



Oddorosidda (Bisha 2 aad – Bisha 3aad, 2022)



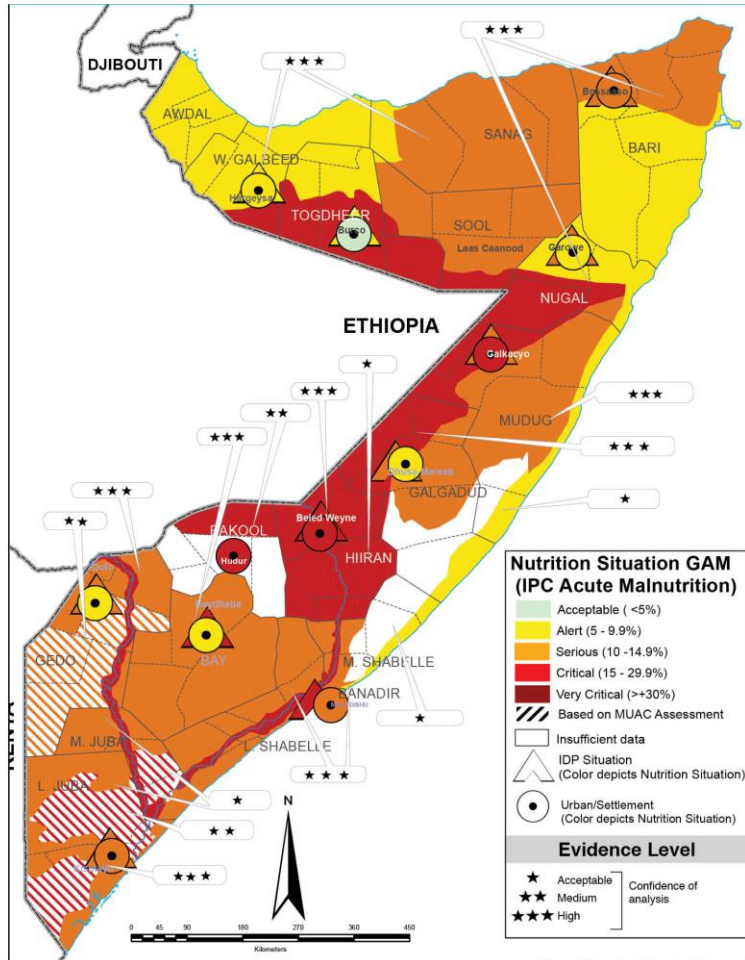
Oddorosidda (Bisha 4aad – Bisha 6aad, 2022)



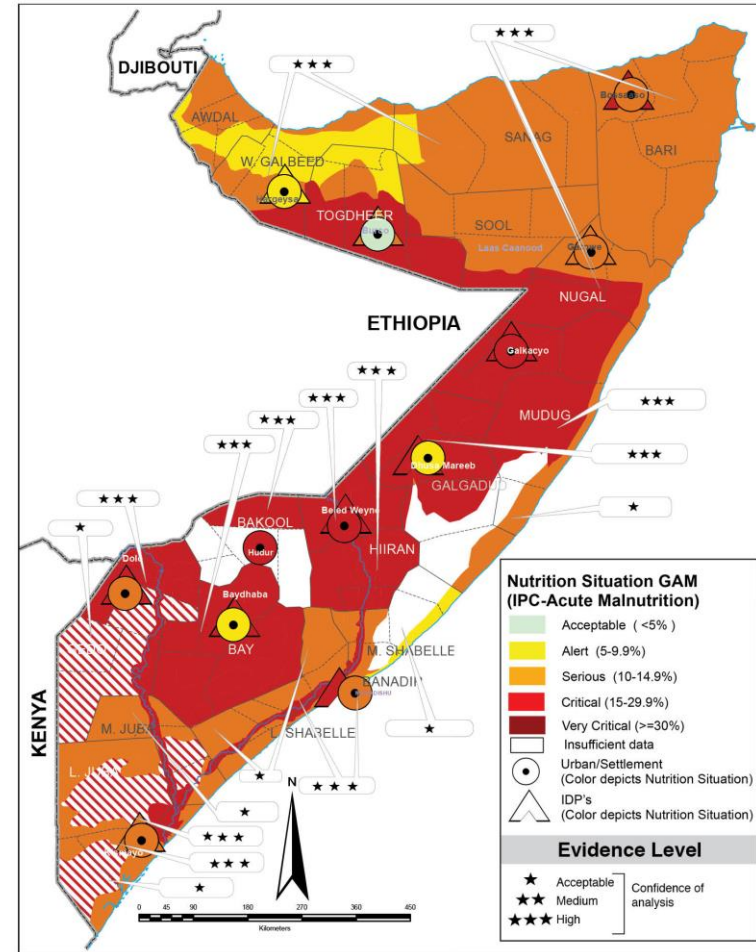


# Qiyaasta xaaladda Nafaqadarrada Somaliya

## Hadda /Imminka ( Bisha 1aad, 2022)



## Oddorosida (Bisha 2aad – Bisha 4 aad, 2022)



<p>FSNAU Managed by</p> <p>Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations</p>		<p>FSNAU Technical Partners</p> <p>WFP World Food Programme</p> <p>World Health Organization</p> <p>UNICEF</p> <p>JRC EUROPEAN COMMISSION</p> <p>UNHCR The UN Refugee Agency</p>		<p>FSNAU Resource Partners</p> <p>USAID FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE</p> <p>UKaid From the British people</p> <p>SWEDEN</p> <p>Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft Confédération suisse Confederazione Svizzera Confederaziun svizra Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation SDC</p>	
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