



## Ku dhawaad 6.7 malyun oo dad ah oo baahsan Soomaaliya ayaa wajahaya natijo cunno yari baán ama kasii liidata

*Qiyaastii 1.8 malyun oo carruur ah ayaa loo badinayaa in nafaqo xumo daran ay hayso; Macaluul (IPC Heerka 5) ayaa loo odorosay laba degmo*

**12kii Bishii 9aad 2022, Mudisho** – Ka dib markii uu hoos u dhac ku yimid mucaawanada dabayaqa qada sanaadka 2022, qiyaastii 6.7 malyun dad ah oo ku baahsan Soomaaliya ayaa la filayaa inay wajiji doonaan natijo cunno yari Baán (IPC Heerka 3) ama kasii liidata inta u dhexeysa Bisha 10aad illaa Bisha 12aad 2022. Waxaa intaasi dheer, in la odorosayo Macaluul (IPC Heerka 5) inay ka dhici doonto beero-oyo-xoolodhaqatada ku nool Degmooyinka Baydhaba iyo Buurhakaba iyo dadka barkacayaasha ah ee deggan xeryaha ku yaalla magaalada Baydhabo ee koonfurta Soomaaliya, halkaasoo heerka nafaqo xumada iyo dhimashadu ay haddaba sarreysa. Odoroskan ayaa muujinaya in dadku ay weli u baahanyihiin gurmadi deg-deg ah iyadoo weliba xisaabta lagu daray cuntada mucaawinada ah ee qorsheysan. Baahida gargaarka ayaa aad u sarreysa sabata oo ah waxaa isbiisaday dhibabkii ka dhashay afar xilli oo isku xigta oo roob xuma ah, iyadoo la filayo xilli shanaad oo roobabku ay caadiga ka hooseyn doonaan laga billabo Bisha 10aad illaa Bisha 12aad, iyo si sicirka xad-dhaafka ah ee cuntada, waxaa sii xumeysay iyadoo ka garab dhacayaan collado iyo nabdgelyo xumo iyo cudurro baahsan (ha ugu horreyaan shuban biyoodka, iyo jadeecada). Waxaa intaa sii dheer, xaaladda nafaqada oo xumaatay dalka intiisa badan. Sal ahaanshaha natijijada 25 sahan ee sugnaan cuntada isku dhafan, nafaqada iyo dhimashada ooy sameeyeen Heyadda Sugnaanta Cuntada iyo Nafaqada (FSNAU) iyo bahwadaagtooda Bishii 6aad iyo Bishii 7aad 2022 iyo ka dib falanqeentii nafaqo xumada daran iyo cunno yarida ee la sameeyay Bishii 8aad, wadarta guud ee qiyaasta culeyska nafaqo xumada daran ee Soomaaliya inta u dhexeysa Bisha 7aad 2022 to Bisha 6aad 2023 taasoo ah qiyaastii 1.8 malyun oo carruur ah. Tiradan ayaa ka tarjumeysa in 54.5% tirada carruurta Somaaliya ay nafaqo xuma heysa ayna ku jiraan 513,550 oo carruur ah ooy nafaqo xumo baán ay heysa. Inkastoo aan laga saadaalinin sanadka 2023da, abaartan sii daba dheeraaneysa ayaa la filayaa inay sii xumeyn doonto heerka baahida loo qabo gargaarka bilaha 1aad illaa 3aad 2023 ee xilliga Jiilaalka ee dalka intiisa badan.

Waxaa Macaluusha (IPC Heerka 5) la sadaaliyeey ee labada degmo ee Gobolka Bay mooyee in dhowr meelood oo kale oo bartamaha iyo koonfurta ah ay sii kordheysa Halist Macaluusha ugu sokeyn Bisha 12aad 2022 haddii (1) waxsoosaarka berah iyo xoolaha la waayo xilligan Deyrta 2022 iyo (2) gargaarka smafalka oon la gaarsiinin dadka ay dhibaatada ugu badani heysa. Meelaha iyo dadka wajahaya Halist Macaluusha sii kordheysa ayaa ka mid ah Xoolodhaqatad Hawd ee Bartamaha iyo Hiiraan; Xoolodhaqatad Caddunka ee Bartamaha iyo Woqoyi Bari; Xoolodhaqatada Deexda ee Bartamaha; Beer-xoolodhaqatada Masaggo Tacbatada ee Shabellaha Dhexe; iyo xeryaha Barakacayaasha Muqdisho, Garowe, Galkacyo, iyo Doolow. Haddii xitaa aan shuruudihii Macaluusha (IPC Heerka 5) la buuxin, Heerarka Gurmad Deg-deg ah (IPC Heerka 4) ee nafaqo xumada ah iyo heerka dhimashada oo sii kororta ayaa ka dhaceysa, taasooy micnaheedu yahay, in heerar sare oon caadi ahayn ay dhimashada caruruut iyo Dedka waaweyn ay gari doonto dabayaqa 2022.

Gargaarkan kaalmada cunto ee hadda socda ayaa yaraynaya baaxadda dadka ku sugaran cunno yarida waxayna u badan tahay inay horjoogsatay in sugnaanta cunnada iyo nafaqada meelo badani sii xumaato, lakiin heerarka sugnaan laáanta cuntada ee gabi ahaan Soomaaliya ayaa weli sii sarreysa oo weliba sii xumaaneysa haddii hadda kaalmada cuntada aan lasii kordhiniin oon lasii wadin. Inta u dhexeysa Bilaha 6aad illaa 9aad 2022, qiyaastii 4.3 malyun oo ruux (ama 26% trada guud ee dadaka) ayaa weli dareemaya natijo Cunno Xumo Baán ama ka sii liidata (IPC Heerka 3 ama ka sarreysa), waxaa ka mid ah 121,000 ruux oo loo badinayaa in Macaluul (IPC Heerka 5), taa macnaheedu wuxuu yahay inaan la helin gargaar cunnto oo ku filan inay cunno yari dhacdo. Heerka kaalmada cunnada wey sii korortay marka la barbar dhigo horraantii sanadkan, wuxuuna gaaray celcelis of 3.1 malyun oo dad ah in bilwalba mucaawanadu gaarto bilihi 4aad illaa 6aad ee 2022 iyo 4.5 malyun oo dad inay helaan mucaawanada bilihi 7aad illaa 9aad 2022. Hadaba, marka la eego hantida dhaqaale la hayo, bixinta gargaarka mucaawinada waxaa la filayaa inay kala barhoos udhado bilaha 11aad iyo 12aad 2022. Haddii aan gargaarka cuntada sare loo qaadin oon la joogteynin, sugnaan laáanta cunta iyo nafaqo darrida si dhakhsii ah bay u xumaan doonaan Bilaha 10aad illaa 12aad 2022, waxaana qiyaastii 6.7 malyun oo dad ah (ama 41% wadarta guud ee dadka) la filayaa inay wejiji doonaan Cuunn-yari Baán (IPC Heerka 3) ama kasii liidata, waxaa tiradaasi ka mid ah 2.2 malyun oo dad ah oo iyagu xaaladdoodu noqon doonto mid Halis (IPC Heerka 4) ah iyo illaa xad 300,560 dad ah ayaa lyana loo badinayaa inay Macaluuleysan yihiin (IPC Heerka 5).

Fursaddii lagaga hortagi lahaa Macluul (IPC Heerka 5) inay dhacdo si degdeg ah bay u soo xirmeysa. Degdeg mudeysan oo sare loo qaad gargaarka mucaawinada oo noocyaa badan leh (cunto, foojarrada lacagta, nafaqada, biyaha, nadaafadda iyo fay-dhowrka iyo arrimaha caafimaadka la xiriira) aya loo baahanyahay ugu yaraan illaa Bisha 12aad 2022, iyo weliba u badi illaa Bisha 3aad 2023, si looga hortago Macaluul (IPC Heerka 5) dhacdo – taasoo ku macneysan inay sii kordhi doonto sugnaan laáan cunno -yari aad u fog, nafaqodarri baán, dhimasho xad dhaaf ah ooy wehliso baahi – ee Degmooyinka Baydhaba iyo Buurhakaba ee gobolka Bay iyo iyo Halist Macaluusha ee siddeed meelood ee kale oo aynu soo sheegnay. Gunaanadkan aanu sare kusoo sheegnay waxaa sal u ah falanqeeyn lagu sameeyay sugnaanta cuntada, nafaqodarrida, iyo Halista Macaluusha Bishii 8aad 2022 ooy ka qeybqaateen khubaro ku xeeldheer sugnaanta cuntada iyo nafaqada oo lagasoo xulay Dawladda, Qaramada Midobay, heyadaha samafalka aan dowliga ahayn ee heer deegaan iyo mid caalamiba, Jaamacadaha dalka iyo bahwadaagta xirfadda u leh sugnaanta cuntada, iyo kaalmo ka helaya Heyadda Iskudhafka Sugnaanta Cuntada iyo Jaho-u-bixinta Heerarka cunno yarida ee Xubinta Taageerada Caalami (IPC GSU).

Dhowr xilli oo abaar ah oo ka dhacdey Soomaaliya soona billowday dhamaadkii sanadda 2020 ayaa sii socotey illaa bishii 7aad ee 2022, kuwaasoo horseedey inay xaaladaha sugnaanta cunto iyo nafaqo ay sii xumaadaan inta badan dalka. Colaado iyo khalkhal abni oo baán gaar ahaan goballada bartamaha iyo koonfurta Soomaaliya, iyo weliba khalkal isu socodka ii qiimaha badeecoyinka duniada, aya sii xumeyyey xaaladhaa sugnaanta cunto ee Soomaaliya. Ayadoo ay roobabka Guga (Bilaha 4aad/5-6aad) ay si yar wax uga tareen baadka iyo biyaha meelaha qaar, baad iyo biyo xumo baahsan ayaa ka jirta dalka. In ka badan saddex milyan oo neef xoolo ayaa la qiyasayaa in ay dhinteen tan iyo bartamihii 2021 gaajo iyo cudur awgood. Afar xilli oo isku xigxta oo soo saarka dallaga uu hooseeeyay amaba



baaqdey tan iyo sanaddii 2020, sarena u qaadey qiimaha maciishadda gudaha laga soo saaro iyo tan lasoo dhoofiyi, iyo barakac bani'aadminimo oo aay sababeen abaaro iyo amni darro ayaa waxa ay horseedayaan hoos u dhac isdabarrida dadka saboolka ah iyo kuwa taagtta daran dhamaan Soomaaliya

Isku darka roobka Guga ee da'ay intii u dhaxeysey bilihii 3aad ilaa iyo 5aad ayaa ahaa kuwo 40% ilaa 70% ka hooseeyey heerka caadiga ah dhamaan Soomaaliya. Ayadoo ay u sabab yihiin saameynta abaaraha ee caafimaadka xoolaha, qoysaska xoolo dhaqatada saboolka ee taagtta daran aaya xilligan uu hooseeyaa heliddoda caanaha aynan heysan xoolo ay iibsan karaan. Qoysaska xoolo dhaqatada ayaa sidoo kale si aad u u qamoobey, qantaasoo ku baxdey biyaha iyo baadka xoolaha oo aysan iska bixin Karin, ku tiirsanaansho soo iibsiga cuntada deyn lagu iibrido, iyo guurguur xoolo oo aan caadi ahayn oo loo guuro meelo fog fog baad iyo biyo dartood. Hab nololeedyada beero-xoolo dhaqato iyo webileyda ayaa wajahay dhowr xilli oo goosashada dallaga beeraha ay baaqdeen, ayadoo wiliba uu khalkhal galay soo saarka dallaga firileyda kale ee la iib geeyo ee dhulka webiyada ayna u sabab ahaayeey biyaha webiyada Juba iyo Shabeelle oo aad u hooseeyey. Dhulalka xoolo dhaqatada iyo webiyada, dhulka la beerey iyo dhulka ay miriha ka soo go'een ayaa si aad ah uga yaraa heerarka caadiga sababo roob yeri, barakac qoysasku ay uga fogaadeen beerohooda, iyo qoysaska oo aan awoodin in ay heelaan abuurka beeraha, waraabka iyo waxyaabaha kale oo loo baahan yahay awgood. Sidaa daraaddeedna, soo saarkii xilliga Guga sanadda 2022 ee koonfurta Soomaaliya ayaa lagu qiyasey 59,900 oo Tan, taasi oo ay ka mid tahay 10,200 oo Tan oo dallaga baxa ka dib xilliga Guga ee la filayo dhamaadka bisha 9aad/horraanta bisha 10aad ee 2022, soo saarkaasi oo 50 boqolkiiba ka hooseeya celceliska soosaarka 1995-2021. Qoysaska saboolka ee ku tiirsan dakhliga hawlo beereedka ayaa ah kuwo si aad ah u saameyeen goosashada badarka bilihii 7aad iyo 8aad oo yaraadey. Hoos u dhac isu socodoka dallaga dalka gudhiisa laga soo saaro, yaraanshiyo soo gelinta dallaga ka yimaada dalalka deriska oo ay ugu wakan tahay baahsananta abarta ee bariga Geeska Afrika, iyo qiimaha maciishada ee dunida oo halkii ugu sarreeyey gaarey ayaa ka dhigay qiimaha cuntada mid saboolka magaaloyinka, miyiga iyo dadka barakacayaasha ah aysan awoodi karin, kuwaasi oo ku khasban in ay cuntadooda iibrido. In ka badan kala bar suuqyada qiimaha cuntada si joogto ahi loola socdo, qiimaha bisha 7aad ee 2022 ayaa ahaa ku aan si caadi ahay u sarreeyey marka la barbar dhigo celceliska shan sano, oo ay ka mid yihiin dalaggaa dalka gudhiisa laga soo saaro (60-234%), bariiska dhoofka ku yimaada (27-85%), iyo saliidda naftada (66-130%). Qiimayowga ayaa la filayaan in ay sii ahaadaan kuwo sarreeya ilaa iyo ugu yaraan dhamaadka sannadan

Wadarta aafiooyinkan kor lagu soo sheegay ayaa ka dhigaya qoysaska reer guuraga kuwo wajaha isdhin cuntada la cuno oo baahaysa, iyo baaba'a waxyaabaha noloshooda salka u ah xaddidayana is dabbaraadooda. Iscaawimidda bulshada dhexdeeda ee inta badan dalka ayaa ah mid culeys saran oo liidata. Dhamaan arrimahan la soo sheegey ayaa waxa ay sababeen in ay sare u kacdo tirada barkacayaasha reer guuraaga eek u qulqulaya baraha barakacayaasha iyo magaaloyinka.

Gbolka	Tirada dadka (2020/21)	Tirada dadka cuntayarida ba'an (Reer Guura, Barakacayaal iyo reer magaal oo leysku daray <sup>1</sup>							
		Hadda (Jun-Sep 2022)			Saadaasha (Oct-Dec 2022)				
		Stressed (IPC 2)	Crisis (IPC 3)	Emergency (IPC 4)	Catastrophe (IPC 5)	Stressed (IPC 2)	Crisis (IPC 3)	Emergency (IPC 4)	Catastrophe (IPC 5)
Awdal	557,046	98,400	69,090	22,810	-	113,250	97,470	43,770	-
W. Galbeed	1,267,580	219,680	154,260	48,310	-	242,310	208,650	92,530	3,460
Togdheer	753,712	132,920	124,850	64,200	-	126,040	179,680	81,750	4,880
Sool	480,744	86,590	92,790	43,960	-	86,050	120,860	66,670	2,740
Sanaag	375,418	75,070	94,610	44,270	-	81,650	127,000	79,550	-
Bari	1,079,082	215,820	185,870	58,880	-	201,110	271,780	106,000	-
Nugaal	553,282	110,650	174,060	61,030	9,730	108,870	204,710	105,840	17,920
Mudug	1,287,567	225,380	274,110	94,480	9,520	235,160	401,600	207,110	32,210
Galgaduud	711,638	142,320	177,600	45,270	6,520	142,870	238,430	124,510	17,650
Hiraan	442,073	84,220	80,720	38,480	-	100,870	124,160	67,070	1,220
M. Shabelle	887,404	163,790	200,190	55,910	-	185,180	273,560	104,990	-
L. Shabelle	1,395,111	244,630	217,800	26,520	-	302,120	316,380	96,190	-
Bakool	475,838	95,170	102,820	49,120	9,590	100,700	159,300	90,550	26,370
Bay	1,092,870	117,880	417,600	300,240	82,500	90,320	366,150	370,890	187,760
Gedo	857,167	157,070	149,310	37,630	1,380	184,190	233,380	120,050	2,740
M. Juba	376,668	70,020	61,310	15,060	1,800	83,150	101,850	39,850	3,610
L. Juba	1,014,298	181,850	177,870	31,230	-	224,680	277,050	106,850	-
Banadir	2,777,228	471,730	249,160	110,290	-	526,880	498,300	275,730	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>16,384,727</b>		<b>3,004,020</b>	<b>1,147,690</b>	<b>121,040</b>		<b>4,200,310</b>	<b>2,179,900</b>	<b>300,560</b>
<b>IPC 3 +</b>					<b>4,272,750</b>				<b>6,680,770</b>

Aagga xoolo dhaqatada, qoysaska danyarta ee xoolo dhaqatada Ayaan awoodin iney u adkeystaan, saameynta dheeratay ee abaaraha socda, sababo la xiriira qiimaha biyaha iyo cuntada oo sare u kacay, gaar ahaan markii aay la kulmeen, haynta xoolaha iibsamii kara oo aad hoos ugu dhacay, sababtuna tahay xaraash ku iibinta xoolaha iyo dhimashadooda oo badan. Qoysaska danyarta ah ee xoolo dhaqatada ayaa la filayaan iney wajahaan cunno yari ah dhex dhexaad ama ballaaran illaa bisha 12 aad ee sanadka 2022, kuna saleysan dhalista xoolaha oo yar, daqliga xoolo gadista iyo helitaanka caanaha ee carruurta iyo dadka waaweyn oo yaraadey. Sidaa darted, inta badan hab nololeed xoolo dhaqatada ee guud ahaan Somaliya ayaa lagu qimeeyey heerarka cunno yarida baán (IPC 3) and ama halista ah ee (IPC 4) inta u dhaxeysa bisha 10 aad iyo 12 aad ee sanadka 2022. gaar ahaa, xaaladda cunno yarista halista ah ( IPC 4) ayaa laga filayaan xoolo dhaqtada Guban; xoolo dhaqtada gudaha woqooyi ee woqooyi galbeed iyo woqooyi bari; Hawdka woqqyi galbeed,

<sup>1</sup> Qiyaasta June illa September 2022 waxay tilmaan ka bixineysaa tirade dadka ee wali u baahan gaarssinta gar gaar cunno bani'aadintimo 4.5 malyuun oo qof. Qiyaasta bsiaha oktoobar illaa Disember waxay tilmaameysaa ka bixineysaa tirade dadka ee wali u baahan gaarssinta gar gaar cunno bani'aadintimo iyadoo la qorsheeyeyin gargaar cunto la gaarssiyi 2.2 milyan oo qof

woqooyi bari, Gobollada dhexe iyo Hiiraan, xoolo dhaqtada Caddun ee woqooyi bari iyo gobollada dhexe; dhul xeebeedka woqooyi bari iyo gobollada dhexe iyo xoolo dhaqtada bariga buuraha Golis ee woqooyi galbeed.

Hab nololeedyada isku dhafka xoolaha iyo beeraha iyo jiinka webiyada, oo la kulmay ugu yaraan afar xilli oo isku xiga wax soosaarka beeraha oo si la taaban karo uga hooseeya heerka celceliska ama wax soo saarkii oo baáy wajahayana suura galnimada xilli kale oo wax soo saarkiisu liito inta lagu guda jiro xilliga Deyrta ee 2022. Taasoo keentay, qoysaka danyarta ah, kaas oo aay soo gaadhey qasaare lixaad leh dalagga baáy iyo daqliga xoogsiga beeraha oo hoos u dhacay ayaa wajahaya cunno yari dhex dhexaadah amaa balaarran inta la gaarayobisha 12aad ee samadka 2022. Inta badan hab nololeedyada isku dhafka xoolaha iyo beeraha iyo jiinka webiga ee gebi ahaan somaliya ayaa lagu qiimeeyey heerka cunno yarida baán ee (IPC 3) ama heerka cunno yarida halista (IPC 4) ah inta u dhexeyso bisha 10aad iyo 12aad 2022, halka heerka Macluusha ama Hallaaggaa (IPC 5) la sadaaliyey hab nololeedyada awooda waxa soo saarka hoose ama sare ee massagada ee demooyinka Buur hakaba iyo Bay dhabo ee gobolka Bay. Gaar ahaan, heerka cunno yarida halista ah ee (IPC 4) ayaa loo saadaaliyey hab nololeedka isku dhafka xoolaha iyo beeraha ee Togdheer iyo dhowr kale ee hab nololeed isku dhafka xoolaha iyo beeraha ee gobollda Bay, Bakool, Gedo, Hiiraan, Shabeellada dhexe, iyo gobollda jubada dhexe iyo jubada hoose, oo aay ku jiraan qeybaha isku dhafka beeraha iyo xoolah koofureed, hab nololeedyada awooda waxa soo saarka hoose ama sare ee massagada ee bay bakool iyo hab nololeedka isku dhafka xoolaha iyo beeraha ee aagga digirta.

Hanti nololeed oo kooban, fursadaha daqli oo yar, qiimaha cuntada oo sare u kacay, helitaanka taageero beebleedka oo hoesseysa iyo ku tiirsanaanta saree e kaalmada bani aaddannimo, in badan oo lagu qiyasey 3.8 malyuun oo barakacayaal ah ee guud ahaan Somaaliya ayaa liita. Dadka abaaruuhu aay Bara kiciyeen ayaa si baán u kordhay tan iyo billowgii sanadkan. Marka la eego xogta laga helay Dashboarka la socoka barakaca abaaraha ee Somaliya, bisha 7aad 2022, tirda barkaca abaaraha la xiriirta tan iyo Jannaayo 2021 ayaa dhaaftey 1 Malyuun. Inta lagu gudo jiray bisha 7aad, 83518 qofood ayey abaaruuhu Bara kiciyeen. Inta badan dad cusub ayaa arkey gobolka Bay (40%), waxaana ku xiga gobollada Banadir iyo Gedo (19% iyo 15% sida aay u kala horreeyaan).

Taasoo keentay tirade Bara kacayaasha degsiimooyinka jiray iney sii kordhayaan, and degsiimooyinka cusub ee Bara kacayaasha ayaa sii kordhaya inta badan meelaha aay dhibaatadu saameysay. Barakacayaasha cusub ayaa ku immaanaya xaalad quus ah waxayna inta badan la kulmayaan caqabado badan oo ku wajahan helitaanka gargaarka bani aaddannimo marka aay yimaadan ka dib. Welwelka gaarka ayaa ah kuwa la takooro iyo kuwa laga tiro badan yahay eek a midka ah dadka barakacay. Taasoo keentay in qeyb muhiim ah oo barakacayaasha ah aay wajahaan cunno yari dhexdhedaad ama ballaaran illaa bisha 12aad 2022. Inta badan degaannada barakacayaasha ee guud ahaan Somaliya ayaa lagu qiimeeyey xaaladda cunno yaraanta baán (IPC 4) inta u dhexeysa bilaha 10aad iyo 12aad. Waxaa ka mid ah barakacayaasha Bossaso, Qardho, Garowe, Gaalkaáyo, Dhusa –mareeb, Beletweyne, Mogadishu, Dolow, Dhoobley (Afmadow) iyo Kismaayo. Barakacayaasha Baydhabo ayaa la saadaaliyey iney wajahayana Macluul Qatar ah (IPC 5).

Danyarta reer magaalka ah ee Somaliya oo dhan kuwaasoo horay ugu kharash gareeye xaddi badan oo daqligooda ah cunto (60 - 80%) – ayaa weli la halgamaya siddii aay naftooda u quudin lahaayeen wajahayana sare u kaca qiimaha cuntada iyo iyagoo leh awood xididdan oo kaga filan saameynta kororka qiimaha dheeraadka ah ee cuntada. Hoos u dhaca daqliga xoogsiga iyo koroka qiimaha ayaa sababay hoos u dhac baán ee awoodda wax iibsiga bilaha 10aad and 12aad 2022. Magaalooying badan ayaa lagu qiimeeyey heerka cunno yarida baán (IPC 3) oo aay ku jiraan Bossaso, Garowe, Gaalkaáyo, Dhusa, Mareeb, Baydhabo, Dolow iyo Kisimayo.

Natiijooyinka ka soo baxay 29-sahan oo dhanka xaaladda nafaqada oo ay Hayadda FSNAU iyo bah-wadaagteedu qabteen intii u dhaxaysay Bishii 6aad iyo 7aad ayaa muujinaya in xaaaldda nafaqadu ay soo xumaaneyso, taas oo Celeliska xaaladda nafaqa darida guud ee dalka ka dhigaysa Xaalad Khatar ah (marka loo eego qiyasta Miisaanka iyo Dherka 15-29.9%) – taas oo cadeynayso cuno yari ba'án (IPC Phase 4) – oo ka jirta degaano badan ee koonfurt iyo bartamaha Soomaliya.

Tirada Caruurta Nafaqodaridu heysa ee laga diiwaangeliyey xarumaha caafimaadka ayaa si deg deg ah u kordhaya, iyadoo degmooyinka qaarkoodna ay kordheen labo ilaa afar jibaar marka loo eego tiradii caadiga ahayd.

Xalladda sugnaanta cuntada oo soo xumaaneyssay iyo yaaraanshaha biyo nadiif ah ayaa waxay sababee in qeybo badan oo dalka ka mid in ay ka dilacaan shuban biyood, iyadoo ay wehliyaan cudduro ay ka mid yahiin Jadeecada oo xaaaladda nafaqada darida sii kordhisay, taas oo keentay in carruur badan laga diiwaangeliyey xarumaha Daaweynta Nafaqada. Caruurta shanta sano ka yar ee laga diiwaangeliyey xarumaha nafaqada ayaa si aad ah u kordhay sanadkan (2022), gaar ahaan Bishii kowaad ilaa Bishii todobaad ee sannadkan (2022) marka loo barbadhigo seddexdii sano ee la soo dhaafay (43%, 66% iyo 84% ka saramartay marka loo eego sannadadii 2021, 2020 iyo 2019).

Sidoo kale, Xaalddaha dhimashada (Midda guud iyo tan carruurta shanta sano ka yar) ayaa degaannada qaar ka sare maray heerka Gurmadka degdeg ah (xadka IPC Phase 4), gaar ahaan degaannada xoolo dhaqtada ee Bayadhaba iyo Burhakaba, degaannada webiyada iyo Xoolo Dhaqaqtada ee Shabeelle iyo Barakacayaasha Baydhaba ee Gobolka Bay.

Iyadoo lagu salaynayo, natijjooyinka ka soo baxay 29-sahan oo dhanka xaaladda Sugnaanta Cuntada, Nafaqada iyo Dhimashada oo ay Hayadda FSNAU iyo bah-wadaagteedu qabteen intii u dhaxaysay Bishii 6aad iyo 7aad iyo falanqentii IPC ku xigtay ee la qabtay bishii 8aad, ayaa tirada guud ee nafaqo darida Dalka (bisha July 2022 ilaa June 2023) lagu qiyasay **1.8 malyuun** oo caruur shan sano ka yar (tirada guud ee nafaqo darida), taas oo u dhiganta boqolkiiba 54.5 tirada guud ee caruurta, kuwa oo la filayo in ay xaaladooda naqo daradoodu ay sii socon doonto ilaa iyo bartamaha 2023, iyadoo ay wehliyaan **513 550** carrur ah oo ay xaaladoodu nafaqo aad u liidato.

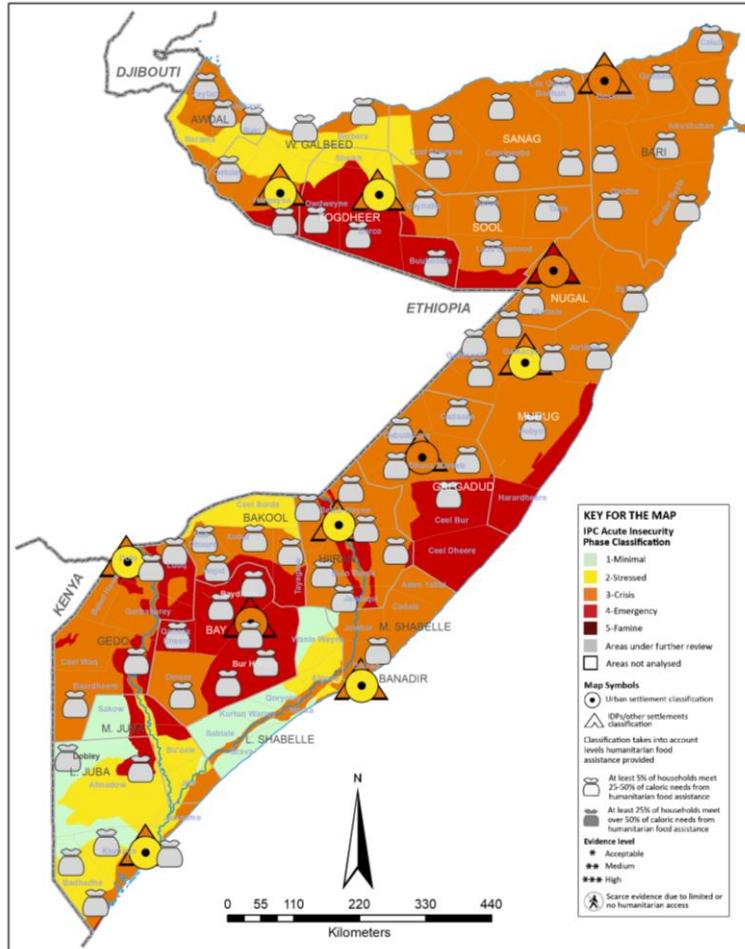
Gobolka	Tirada Caruurta (Ka yar shanta sano) (2022) <sup>2</sup>	Tirada Guud ee Nafaqodarida xilligan <sup>3</sup> (Agoosto 2022-Julaay 2023) (August 2022-July 2023)		
		Tirada Nafaqo darida liidata	Tirada Nafaqo darida Dhexdhexaadka ah	Tirada Nafaqo darida Guud
Awdal	111,409	6,960	23,480	30,440
W. Galbeed	253,516	12,280	46,250	58,530
Togdheer	150,742	7,490	28,320	35,810
Sool	96,149	5,380	22,140	27,520
Sanaag	75,084	3,770	17,980	21,750
Bari	215,816	22,160	98,550	120,710
Nugaal	110,656	10,560	34,860	45,420
Mudug	257,513	26,790	105,170	131,960
Galgaduud	142,328	19,060	54,620	73,680
Hiraan	88,415	20,190	44,360	64,550
Middle Shabelle	177,481	24,840	71,500	96,340
Llower Shabelle	279,022	43,970	116,230	160,200
Bakool	95,168	36,240	45,210	81,450
Bay	218,574	95,430	119,560	214,990
Gedo	171,433	19,030	59,370	78,400
Middle Juba	75,334	12,450	28,920	41,370
Lower Juba	202,860	38,080	81,050	119,130
Banadir	555,446	108,870	274,590	383,460
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,276,945</b>	<b>513,550</b>	<b>1,272,160</b>	<b>1,785,710</b>

<sup>2</sup> Tirade caruurta daádoodu ka yartahay shan sano ayaa lagu qiyaasa 20% wadart dadweynaha

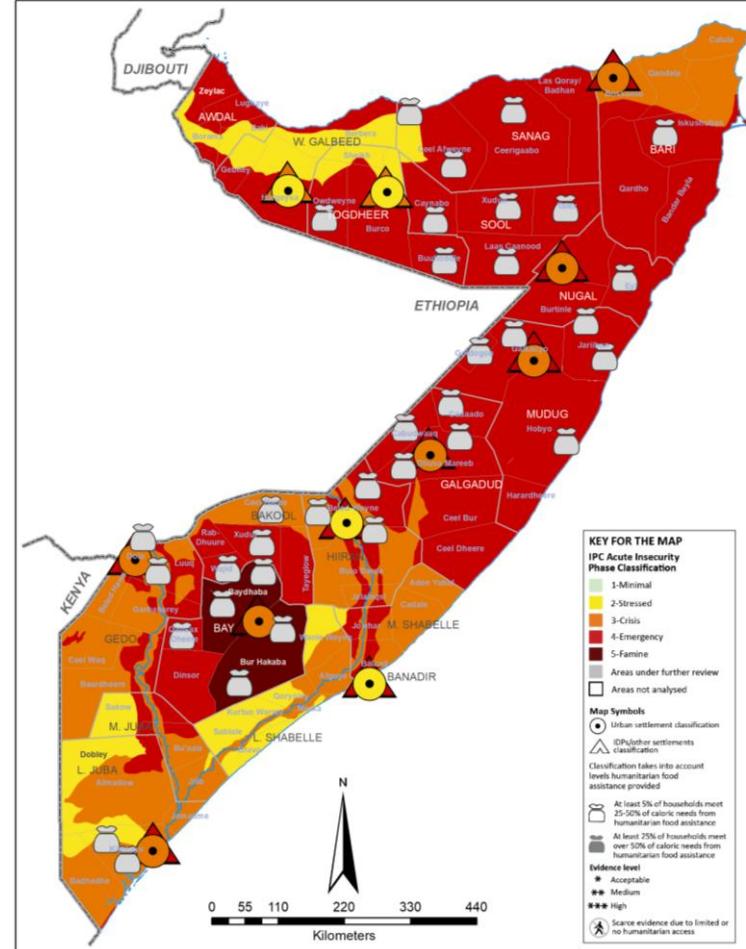
<sup>3</sup> Qodobada sixitaanka dhacdooyinka ee loo isticmaalo qiyaasta cukeyskawaa 3.6 ee SAM iyo 2.6 ee MAM



Natiijooyinka Sugnaant cuntada ee hadda (June-September 2022)

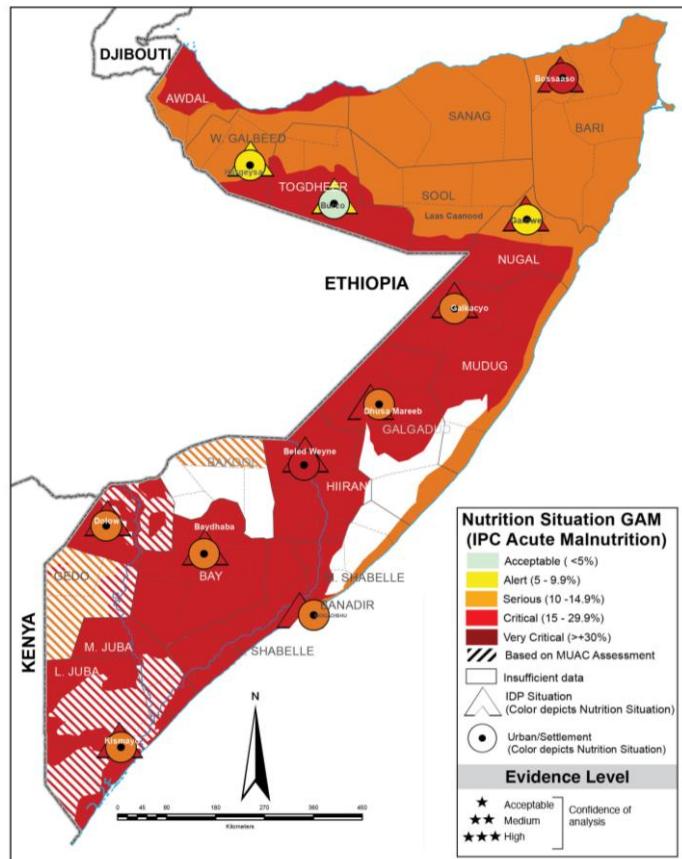


Najiiinka Sugnaanta cuntada ee la saadaaliyey (October-December 2022)

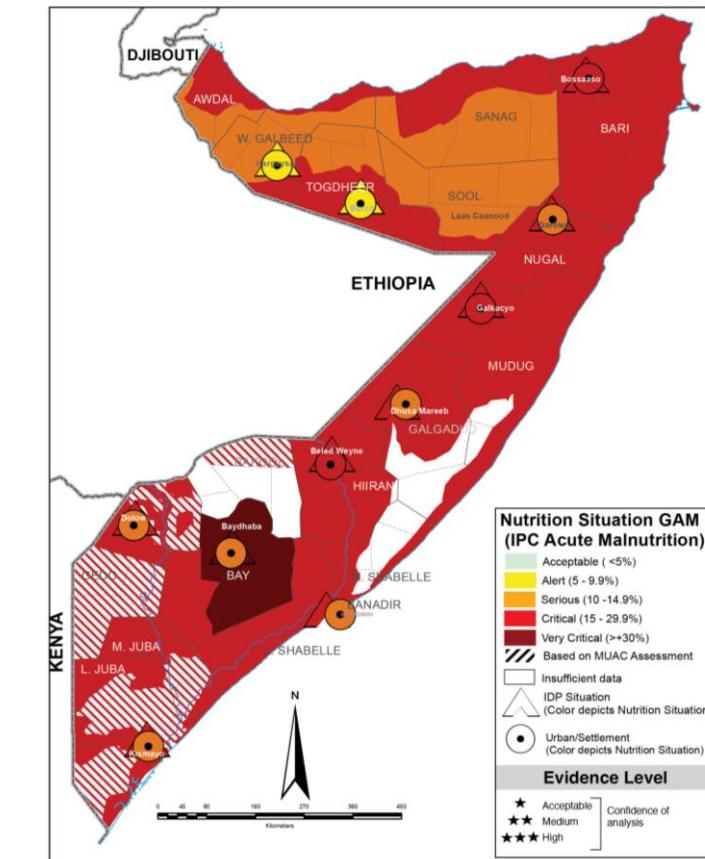




Natijjooyinka Nafaqo darrada ee Hadda Jira (June-September 2022)



Natijjooyinka Nafaqa darrada ee la Saadaaliyey (October-December 2022)



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ACTION AGAINST HUNGER

REACH  
 Informing more effective humanitarian action

IPC  
 Integrated Phase Classification

## Liffaq: Soomaaliya waxay halis ugu Jirtaa Macluul, October-December 2022

Ixtimalaadka ugu badan waxay tilmamayaan in dad ku dhow 300,000 oo qof oo udhiganta boqolkiiba 5 ilaa 15 tirada guud ee dadka ku dhaqan carigaas ay soo wajihidoonaan macaluul aad uxun (IPC 5) inta udhaxaysa bilaha Oktoobar iyo Disember ee dabayaqaqada (dhamaadka) sanadkan gaar ahaan degaanada ay abaaruuhu aadka usaameeyeen ee wadanka Soomaaliya. Hasayeeshee waqtigaan tiradaani magaarayso boqolkiiba 20 tiradada guud, marka loofiirsho halbeega (qiyaasaha) lagu cabiro macaluusha-baahsan (IPC 5) waxay tilmaamayaan in aysan hadda gaarin heerkii lagu dhawaqaqilahaa macaluul-baahsan (IPC 5) inay ka dhaceen degaanadaan. Waxaase sii kordhaaya khatarta iyo cabsida laga qabo in macaluul iyo cunto yaraan aad uxun ay ka dhicikaran sideed meelood (degaan) haddii (1) uu xumaado ama hoos udhac xoogheku yimaada waxsoosaarka beeraha iyo xoolaha ee Dayrta soosocota iyo (2) haddii aan lakordhinin gargaarka iyo kaalmadda lasiinaayo dadka aadka ugu nugul abaarahaa sida qoysaska saboolka ah, barakacayaasha iyo kuwa hantidoodu yar tahay. Degaanadda khatarta ugu jira in macaluul-baahsan (IPC 5) ka dhacaan waxay kala yihiin: reer miyiga (reer guuraaga) ku nool dhulka howdka ee gobalka Hiraan iyo gobalada dhexe; Dadka ku dhaqan dhulka udhow (la teedsan/lasiman) xeebaha ee gobaladda dhexe; Degaanadda maseggada (Haruur/moordi) lagu beero ee xoola-dhaqato beelayda gobalka shabeellada dhexe; Barakacayaasha ku nool magaaloooyinka Muqdisho, Garowe, Gaalkacyo iyo Doolow. Odoraska in degaanadaan ay khatar ugu jiraan in ay kadhadco Macaluul-baahsan waxa lagu saleeyey laba arimood<sup>4</sup>

Khartarta Macaluusha-baahsan (abaarta aadka udaran, risk famine) waxaa loolajeeda suurta galnimada in abaar aad uxun ay dhici karayso ama uu yahay mid jaaniska ay ku dhicikarayso caqligal yahay. Inkastoo aysan ahayn xaalad inta badan dhacda haddana waa surtagal in arintaani dhacdo mararka qaarkood. Arintaani waxay baritaaraysaa xaaladaha kale ee ay macaluusha-baahsan (Famine) ku dhacaan ama intabaden ku dhicikarayaan (likely famine) (wixii faahfaahin dheered ah ka fiiri ama ka soo dheego xaashida xaqiqa Macluusha)

(i) Wax soo saarka dalaga iyo xoolaha oo la waayo xilliga Deyrta (Oktoobar ilaa Disembar 2022). Dhacdadaan waxaa laga filan karaa hoos u dhac ku yimaada dalaga (in ka badan boqolkiiba 40-60 marka loo eego cele-celiska sanado badan) iyo dimashada xoolaha oo badata. Hab-nololeedyada aadka u waxyeeloobey, dhimashada urursan (cumulative) ee xoolahu waxay u badantahay inay ka saaído inta haatan la filaayo, ayna gaari karto 20-30 boqolkiiba. Wax soo saarka dalaga oo lawaayaa (lagu hungoobo), waxay si weyn u yareeyneysaa shaqooyinka beeraha, and oo dhakhli xooggan u ah dadka danyarta ee Beero-xoolo dhaqatada, iyo qoysaska Beeraleyda webiyada. Markay isbiirsadaan shaqo laáanta beeraha iyo hoos u dhaca xoolaha iibsamii Kara, waxay danyarta xoolaleyda, Beero-xoolo dhaqatada, iyo qoysaska beeralyda webiyada, ay wajahanyaan cunta yari baahsan, ayagoon haysan meal kale oo uu dhakhli ka soo galo.

(ii) Qorsheynta kaalmada Bani'aadanimo (gaar ahaa raashiinka ceyriin, lacagta cadaanka/foojar ugu gudbinta, Nafaqada, Biyaha, Nadaafadda iyo fayadhowrka, iyo kaalmada la xiriirta caafimaadka) oo aan gaareynin dadka ugu nugul, ayadoo ay ugu wacantahay caqabado ka jira abaabulka sahayda iyo saadka, iyo sidii loo gaarsiin lahaa, ama faquuq lagu sameeynayo dad gaar ah. Sidaa awgeed, farqiga u dhaxeeya xaaladaha loo badinayo inay dhacayaan iyo iclaaminta halista macluushu waa wax isasaaran. Ayadoo baajinta macluushu (IPC Phase 5) u baahantahay in si deg deg ah sare loogu qaado iskudubaridka iyo in si wadahir ah ay waaxaha qaabilسان  
kaalmada baniádananimadu u howgalaaan.

Iyadoo la tixgelinayo labada xaaladood ee kor ku xusan, inay yihiin waxyaalaha ugu muhimsan ee dhalin kara halista xaalad macluul inay dhacdo, waxaa jira waxyaalo kale oo dheeri ah oo ka imaan kara, ama la falgala labadan xaaladood kuna riixi kara Macluul (IPC Phase 5):

(iii) Inkastoo musalif/xoolo beelid (Destitution) iyo barakaca horey loogu sheegey inay yihiin xaalado loo badinayo inay ka dhacayaan Soomaaliya,, abaarta oo sii xumaaneysaa xilliga Deyrta(Oktoobar- Disembar 2022) , waxay keeni kartaa in ay xaaladdu ka sii darto , ayadoo mawjado cusub oo barakacayaal ah , ay durbadiiba ku soo xoomeen degaanada Barakacayaasha iyo magaaloooyinka, halkaas oo cuntada, dakhliga, iyo heerkii kaalmada cuntada ay gabaabsi ku tahay. Degannado barakacayaasha(IDPs) oo buux dhaafey , ayna wehliso biyo yari iyo nadaafad xumo , laga yaabaa inay sii xumeyso cudurka sii Jadeecada oo dilaacdha, shuban biyood(AWD) ama cuduro kale, taas oo kordinaysa xaalado kor u qaada waxyeelada caruruut ay da'doodu ka yartahay shan shano. Xaaladahan oo jira dartooda, sugnaan laáanta cuntada oo aad u sarreys iyo cudurrada oo isbiirsadaaya sababi Kara inuu heerkii Nafaqa darrada baán oo caalami ah (GAM) uu si deg-deg ah kor ugu kacdo ayna gaarto boqolkiiba 30, ama ka sii xun, dhalina Kara dhimasho saaíd ah.

(iv) Iska horimaadyada iyo nabadgeleyo laáanta oo korodhey waxay keeneysaa Barakac dadweyne ,suumu oo shaqeyn waaya, taas oo Qoysaska ay ku adkaato inay nolol maalmeedkooda helaan, islamarkaana ay ku adkaato inay gaaraan gargaarka baniádaninimo, ayana halis xooggan ku tahay dadka nugul inaysan helin gargaarka, gaar ahaan Gobollada Kuufureed iyo Bartamaha Soomaaliya.

Xaaladaha khatarta ah ee loo baahanyahay in si taxadir leh loola socdo mudada saadaasha:

- In dabgal lagu sameeyo isqabka sugnaanta cuntada, Nafaqada, iyo dhimashada meelaha ay halista Macluulshu soo food saartey.
- Qiimaha cuntada,Xoolaha,dakhli maalmeedka iyo awoodda waxgadashada
- Wax soosaarka Beeraha ee Deyrta 2022

<sup>4</sup> Qimaha cuntada ayaa horeba aad u sarreeyey Soomaaliya, tanina waa qeyb ka mid ah falanqeenta sida ugu macquulsan. Khatarta falanqeenta macluusha waxey ku saleysan tahay xaalado aan hadda loo maleyn iney dhici karto balse haysta fursad macquul ah oo aay ku dhacaan xaalad kale

- Saameynta roobabka Deyrtu ay ku yeelanayaan Daaqa, xoolaha, dhalitaanka, caanaha iyo dhimashadoodaba.
- Barakaca Dadka
- Caruurta nafaqo darrada deg-degga darted loo keenayo daaweeeynta iyo xarumaha quudinta
- Nafaqodarada deg-dega iyo heerka dhimashada caruurta iyo dadka waaweyn (GAM, U5DR iyo CDR).

Xog dheeri ah haddii aad rabto, fadlan la xiriir: Willi Swanson, Madaxa Isgaarsiinta, FAO Soomaaliya, Tel: +254 -20-4000000, email: [William.Swanson@fao.org](mailto:William.Swanson@fao.org); Lark Walters, Lataliyaha Taageridda Goáan-qaadashada, Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET), email: [somalia@fews.net](mailto:somalia@fews.net); Petroc Wilton (Madaxa Isgaarsiinta), Mashruuca Cuntada Adduunka ee Soomaliya, email: [petroc.wilton@wfp.org](mailto:petroc.wilton@wfp.org), Tel: + 254 110909484; ama Frank Nyakairu, Hogaamiyaha Kooxda Isgaarsiinta, Qeybta Taageerada Adduunka ee IPC (IPC GSU), Tel +39 06 57 05 07 91, email: [Frank.Nyakairu@fao.org](mailto:Frank.Nyakairu@fao.org).