

Xaalada nafaqada ee June-July 2012 waxay ku nagaatay isbedel la'an ilaa iyo January 2012

Guudmar

Saadaasha Nafaqada ee June-July 2012

Xaalada nafaqada ee dadka reer miyiga, reer magaalka iyo barakacayaasha waxay u muuqdaan in ay isbedelin ilaa iyo January 2012, gobollada waqooyi iyo Bartamaha ayaa waxaa la saadaalinayaa in ay ku nagaadaan heer nafaqo Xun- Ba'an (*Serious-Critical* phases) halka ay gobollada koonfureed ay u badan tahay in ay ku nagaadaan heer Aad u Ba'an marka laga reebo Gobolka Shabeellada hoose oo ku jira heer **Ba'an Critical** phase halkaas oo laga filayo in ay ka soo go'aan miro heer celcelis ah. Barakacayaashuna marka laga reebo kuwa Hargeisa waxaa ay u badan tahay in ay ku sii jiraan heer nafaqo Aad u Ba'an (*Critical-Very Critical* nutrition phase) waxay joogteeyeen heer nafaqo **Xun serious**, Barakacayaasha Muqdisho na heer Ba'an halka dadka reer magaalka Muqdisho ay ku jireen heer nafaqo Xun **Serious**, kuwaas oo lagu saleeyey natiijooyinkii sahanadii nafaqo ee la qabtay April-June (Map-ka 1 iyo 2). Saadaasha nafaqada ee June-July 2012 waxaa lagu saleeyey afar qodob, Xaaladii January 2012, Baaxaa deg taariikheedka xilliga, xaalada sugnaansha cuntada iyo xaaladda caafimaad ee xilligan

- Xaaladii nafaqada ee January 2012: is bedelka balaaran heerka nafaqada ee muddo lix billood gudaheed ah ma aha nooc hore loogu yaqaaney taxanaha FSNAU ee Baxaadeeg taariikheedka xagga waqtiga, 2008-2011. Dhanka kale koonfurta oo xaalada nafaqada oo ahayd heer Aad u Ba'an xilligii January 2012 ayaa ay u badan tahay in ay ku sii nagaato isla heerkan balse ay sameysa ka soo kabasho yar.
- Baxaa deg taariikheedka (2008-2011) ee xilliga Gu'ga (April-June) kuwani waxa ay muujinayaan heer Xun-Ba'an sida looga bartay gobollada waqooyi iyo bartamaha, koonfurtana xaalada waxa ay u dhexeysaa heer Ba'an oo ka jira xoola dhaqatada Jubooyinka iyo gobolka Bay oo ku jira heer **Aad u Ba'an** **Very Critical** ilaa iyo 2008kii, ayadoo la eegayo xaalada nabadgelyo xumo ee gobollada Jubooyinka iyo galaangalka xadaysan ee gargaarka bani-aadanimo, xaalada waxay u badan tahay in ay xaalada ay sii ahaato heer Aad u Ba'an. Barakacayaashana waa heer Ba'an- aad u Ba'n marka laga reebo kuwa Hargeisa oo ah heer (**Xun Serious**)
- Xaalada sugnaanshaha cuntada ee hada jirta midda la soo saadaaliyey: waxaa jira soo kabasho marka loo eego Gu'gii 2011 markaas oo Macluul lagu dhawaaqay. sare u kaca galaalgalka cuntada ee qoysasku ayaa waxa ay yara hagaajisay xaalada nafaqada laguna hayo nafaqo darida heer ka hooseeya midka macluusha. beer goosasho heer celcelis ah oo laga filayo gobolka Shabeellada Hoose ayaa waxa ay u badan tahay in ay hor seedo ka soo rayn kana dhigta heer nafaqo oo Ba'an goobahan
- Xaalada caafimaadka way sii xumaatay laga soo bilaabo January-March 2012 (xilligii kuleylaha Jiilaalka) waxay aheyd sidii lagu yaqaaney Baxaa deg xilliyeeke. si kastaba ha ahaatee warbixinta caafimaadka xaaladaha degdega ee WHO ay soo saartay (June 9-15, 2012) waxa ay muujineysaa in heerka cudurada ay bilaabeen in ay muujiyaan Baxaa deg hoos u dhacaya. Sidii lagu yaqaaney Baxaa deg xilliyeeedka, heerar cudurada oo sare u kaca ayaa waxa ay u badan tahay in ay sii xumeeyaan xaalada nafaqada.

SMART, (Habka laysku raacay ee Qiimeynta iyo la socodka ee xilliyada Gargaarka iyo Kala-guurka) waa hindise ay hay'ado fara badani soo saareen, ayna shaacisey shabakada howl-wadeenada ururada gargaarka Bani-aadanimo sanadkii 2002 ayka ka mid yahiin, Deeq bixiye-yaasha, kuwa Siyaasadaha dejiya, iyo qabiirada cudurada faafa iyo Nafaqada ee xaaladaha degdega ah, sugnaanshaha cuntada, habka digniinta deg-deg ah. Tira koobyada, habka SMART waa hab sahan la wanaajiyey oo ku salaysay labada ugu muhiimsan, tilmaameyaasha caafimaadka bulshada ee aasaasiga ah si loo qiimeeyo heerka dhibaata Bani-aadanimo; heerka nafaqada caruurta shanta sano ka yar iyo heerka dhimashada dadka, tilmaameyaashu waxa ay wax ka taraan qiimeynta baahida jirta iyo mudnaansinta qayraadka la heysto. Iyo sidoo kale la socodka habka gargaarka ee wax ka taraya baahida dadka sidaa darteed SMART waxaa loo soo saaray so loo hagaajiyo kartida farsamo ee howl-wadaagta fulisa, falanqaysa, turjunta ka dibna warbixin ka diyaaris natiijooyinka sahanka ee habka laysku raacay si loo xaqiijiyo xogta nafaqada iyo caafimaadka in ay yahiin kuwa lagu kalsoonaan karo. Faarfaahin intaa dheer booqo Bogan <http://www.smartmethodology.org/>

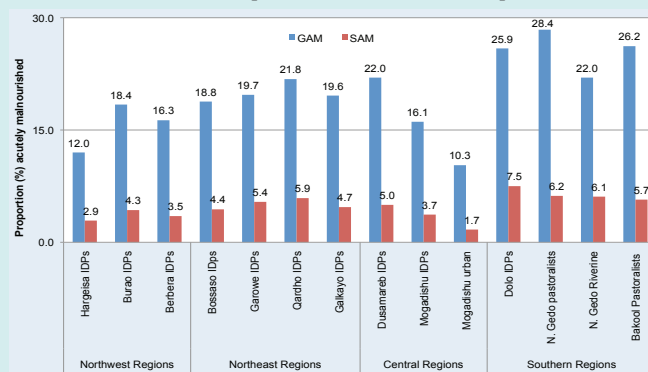
Guud-Mar	1
Hab Nololeedka Xoolo dhaqatada Bakool	3
Hab Nololeedka Xoolo Dhaqatada iyo Jiinka Wabiga ee Waqooyiga Gedo	3
Barakacayaasha Magaalada Dolow	4
Barakacayaasha Gobollada Waqooyi Bari iyo Bartamaha Somaliya	5
Barakacayaasha Gobollada Waqooyi Galbeed	6

Natiijooyinkii Sahanka nafaqo ee April-June oo kooban

Sahanadii nafaqo ee laga qabtay Bakool, Gedo iyo Barakacayaasha gobollada waqooyi galbeed iyo waqooyi bari ee May-June 2012 ayadoo la isticmaalayo habka SMART ayaa waxa uu muujinayaan in ay joogteeyeen heer (**Ba'an- Aad u Ba'an**) dhamaanba Barakacayaasha, marka laga reebo kuwa magaalada Hargeisa oo kaliya kuwaas oo iyaguna joogteeyey heer nafaqo (**Xun – Serious**) ee heer nafaqo darida guud ee muddada dhow (GAM, WHZ<2 ama barar) ah **12.0%** (9.2-15.5). Tani waxaa lal xariiriyayaa galaalgalka wanaagsan ee xagga daqliga ee ay ka heleen shaqooyinka yar yare e xoogsiga iyo gargaarka Bani-aadanimo ee ay heleen. Dolow oo Gedo ka tirsan heerka nafaqada guud wax ay aheyd GAM 25.9% tani waxaa lagu saleeyey daraasad si guud loogu sameeyey caruurta la arkey. Barakacayaasha Dhuusamareebna ee gobollada dhexe heerka nafaqada Guud ee mudada dhow natiijada waxay aheyd **22.0%** waxay joogteeyeen heer nafaqo oo **Aad u Ba'an (Very Critical)** waxaana ugu wacan darufahda adag ee xagga galaalgalka cuntada, iyo gargaarka Bani-aadanimo oo xadeysan qaybo ka tirsan deegaanadan. Waxaa wax jira soo kabasho Barakacayaasha Bossaso iyo kuwa Gaalkacyo kuwaas oo ku jiray xaalad nafaqo oo Aad u Ba'an bishii January 2012 **Very Critical** balse hada ku jira xaalad Ba'an **Critical** taas oo ay ka dambeysay gargaar fara badan oo loo fidiyey. Isbedelkaasi waxa uu xisaab ahaan uga muuqdaa Barakacayaasha Bossaso balse Gaalkacyo kama muuqanayo.

Natiijooyinkii laga heley sahanadii nafaqo ee laga sameeyey habnololeedyada reer guuraaga ah ee gobollada Gedo iyo Bakool ee june 2012 waxa ay muujinayaan in waqooyiga Gedo ee xooladhaqatada ah ku Nagaatey heer nafaqo Aad u Ba'an **Very Critical** oo ah nafaqo darida guud ee mudada dhow GAM of **28.4%** (23.0-34.5), halka habnololeedka jiinka wabiga ay aheyd **22.0%** (18.6-25.9) habnoleedka xoolo-dhaqatada Bakool isaguna waxuu ahaa (20.6-32.8)

Muuqaal 1: Nafaqa darida guud ee mudada dhow GAM iyo nafaqa yarida liidata SAM GAM: WHZ<2 ama Barar, WHO 2006 GS) iyo Nafaqa yari liidata (SAM: WHZ<3 ama Barar, WHO 2006 GS) Heerarka Nafaqa darida muddada dhow, April-June 2012



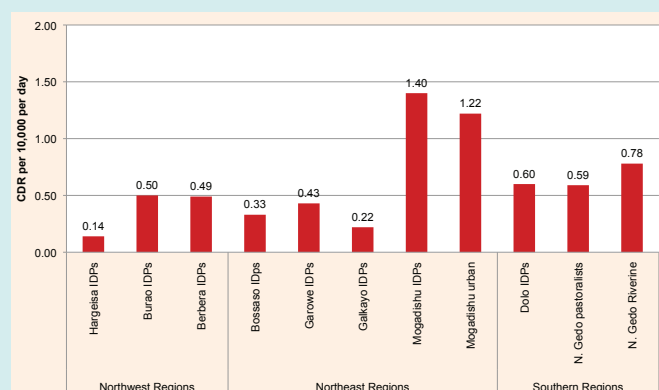
Soo kabasho hor leh ayaa jirta, Marka la eego Sahankii la qabtay Aprill 2012 barakacayaasha Muqdisho halkaas oo ay hada xaaladu tahay **heer Ba'an Critical**, halka deganayaasha Muqdishu ay ku jiraan xaalad (**Xun Serious**) ayagoo ka soo kabtey xaalad Aad u Ba'an ee xilligii January 2012, soo kabashada waxaa lala xariirinayaa sara u kaca galaangalka daqliga ka soo gala dhaqooyinka yar yar, gargaarka cuntada iyo adeegyada kale ay ka mid tahay xadeyda cuddurada iyo ka hortaga cuddur dillaacyada.

Natiijooyinkii sahanadii la qabtay April-June 2012 ee heerka nafaqada darida guud ee muddada dhow waxaa lagu muujiyey Muuqaalka 1aad

Dhimashooyinka

Ayadoo dib loo jaleecayo dhimashada guud ee 10,000 qofood/maalintiiba ee muddadii 90kii maalmood ee la soo dhaafay, ayaa heerarka dhimashada Barakacayaasha waxa ay u dhexeysay ilaa 0.07/10.000/maalintiiba oo Gaalkacyo ah iyo 0.49/10.000/maalintiiba oo waqooyiga ah taasoo muujinaysa

Muuqaal 2: Dib u jaleecid 90 maalmood ee tagtey, heerka dhimashada guud (CDR) ee 10.000/maalintiiba Apri-June 2012



UNICEF 2005 classification of mortality. Retrieved

June 20, 2012, page 139 of http://www.unicef.org/publications/files/UNICEF_EFH_2005.pdf

CMR (deaths per 10,000 people per day)

Severity of emergency
Up to 0.5
0.5 to 0.99
1 to 1.99
2.0 to 4.99
>5

The objective of the overall emergency assistance programme should be to achieve a crude mortality rate of less than 1 per 10,000 persons per day and an under-five mortality rate of less than 2 per 10,000 children per day as soon as possible.

heer la aqbali karaa marka loo eego heerka Abla-ableyta Unicef ee 2005. Dhanka koonfureedna heerarka dhimashada guud waxa ay u dhexeeyaan 0.31oo xoola dhaqatada Bakool taasoo ah mid iyadana la aqbali karo iyo Xoolo dhaqatada waqooyiga Gedo oo aheyd 0.59 halka ay dadka dega jiinka wabiga ee waqooyiga Gedo ay dhimashadu aheyd 0.78/10.000/maalintiiba taasoo ah heerka fiiqnaanta, Heerarkani way ka hooseeyaan heerka cabirhexaadka qaran oo ah 0.7 per 10,000/maalintiiba. (ayadoo lagu salaynayo sahanadii la qabtay intii u dhexeysay 2007-2011), Barakacayaasha Muqdishu iyo dadka deegaanka ah ee Muqdishu heerarka waxa ay ka ahaayeen 1.2 iyo 1.4 per 10,000 Maalintiiba. Arintani waxa ay muujinaysaa Heer (**Xun Serious**) balse waxaa jira ka soo rayn xaaladii jirtey January 2012 markaas oo xaalada Barakacayaasha ay ka sareysay heerka **Macluusha** oo ah 2 per 10,000/Maalintiiba, Faahfaahinta kooban ee natiijooyinkana waxaa lagu muujiyey Muuqaalka 2.ªaad

Jinsiga

Falanqeynta tirokoobyada ee sahanadii Aprill-june 2012, Natiijooyinka waxa ay muujiyeen in aanu jirin farqi wayn oo u dhexeeya nafaqa darida muddada dhow iyo jinsiga canuga, ama jinsiga madaxa qoyska iyo nafaqa darida, sidoo kale ma jirin farqi macno leh oo ka dhexeeyey jinsiga canuga iyo xaalada caafimaadka (lagu saleeyo xasuus) iyo habka quudinta canuga. Ugu dambeyntii dhamaan

kooxaha dadka ee la sahmeyey. xadiga wiilasha nafaqada daran ayaa waxa ay ka badnaayeen kuwa gabdhaha marka loo eego tusaha isu dhiganka Culeyska iyo Dhererka. kala dheeridan waxaa ugu wacan isticmaalka tixraaca cusub ee jaangooyada kala duwanaanshaha jinsiga ee WHO 2006. Kaasoo la ogaaday inuu wiil badan uu ku sifeynayo in ay nafaqa daran yahiiin, Wada hadalo heer caalami ah oo arintaa la xariira ayaa hada waxuu u socdaa qabiiri si loo soo saaro habka ugu wanaagsan ee looga gudbi karo arintan.

Xaalada Sugnaanshaha Cuntada

Ayadoo lagu salaynayo natiijooyinka horu-dhaca ah degdeg ah ee qiimeynta xilliga Gu'ga dhulka laga soo sameeyey June 2012 iyo la socodka xaalada sugnaansha cuntada iyo nafaqada, **FSNAU waxa ay qayaasaysaa in wadarta tirada dadka ee ku kirey xaalad Sugnaansho cunto (Murgsan Crisis) ay ku sii jiri doonaan si isbedel la'aan ah Ilaa iyo marka labaad ee sanadkan** saadaashani waxay ku sii hayneysaa xaalad ah in la sii wado gargaarka Bani-aadanimu (Cash iyo Cunto-ba) taas oo la gaaraysay ilaa iyo 3.4 million qofood January-April 2012 oo sanadkan ah. wax tarka kaalmooyinka ayaa loo arkaa in aya hagaajisay galaalgalka cuntada, iyo habka isku ximaanshaha bulshada, daqlaiga qoyska oo Isna u ogalaanaya in ay dib u unkadaan xoolo ay dhaqdaan, iyo sidaa oo kale xaalada nafaqada ee wadanka oo soo haagaagtay,

Si kasta ha ahaatee, xaalada sugnaanshaha cuntada way sii xumaaneysaa meelaha beera-xoolo dhaqatada ah ee koonfurta **halkaas oo roobabka Gu'ga ee ka hooseeya heerka celceliska ay ka da'een inta badan ee dhulka beer-roobeedyada ah taasoo keeneysa in beergoosashada Gu'ga uu aad u hooseeyo**, Beer goosasho ka hoosaysa heerka celceliska ama mid aad u liidata ayaa laga filayaa dhamaanba dhulbeereedka ku tiirsan roobka oo kaliya masagada laga soo saaro, (Sorghum Belt) taas oo ay ka mid tahay gobolka sida wayn massagada looga soo saaro ee Baay, Kaas oo lagu tiriyay inuu soo saaro sedex meeloodow laba meel dhamaan dalaga massagada dalka soo saaro. Arintani waxa ay si gaar ah u qusaynaysaa beeralayda saboolka ah ee sida toos ah ugu tiirsan miraha beeraha ee ku nool goobaha beera-xoola dhaqatada ee gobolada koonfureed (Baay, Qaybo Jubooyinka ka tirsan, Shabeeloooyinka, Bakool, iyo Gedo) kuwaas oo sii haysa 4-6 bilood firileyda ay helaan xilliga Gu'ga. Wax soo saar aad u yar ayaa laga beera xoolo dhaqatada aaga goballada dhexe taas oo daba socota roobab ka Gu'gu ee teel teel ahaa iyo cayayaanka oo beeraha wax yeeleeyey taasina waxa ay saamayn ku yeelanaysaa galaalgalka cuntada ee qoysaska hab nololeedkan.

Walwalka ayaa ka sii jirayaya xoolo-leyda dhaqata ariga/idaa eek u teedsan xeebta badda India ee aaggaga bartanaha, waqooyiga iyo qaybo ka tirsan dhul xeebeedyada Galbeedka (Gobollada Awdal iyo W. Galbeed) eek u yaala gacanka Cadmeed. Meelahani waxa heleen roobab kooban meelaha qaarna waxba kamaba ay da'in. ki kastaba ha ahaatee xaalada sugnaanshaha cuntada ee hab nololeedyada dalka intiisa kale ayaa ay u badan tahay in ay soo hagaagto, waxaana ka mid ah meelaha aad xoolo dhaqatada u ah iyo Muqdishu. **Sidaas daraadeed hoos u dhac ayaa la saadaalinayaa in u yimaado tirada dadka ku jira xaalada cunto ee Murugsan (Crisis) ee qaybo ka tirsan hab nololeedyadan waxayna dhiili tir unoqoneysaa sara u kaca ka jira meelaha Beera-xoolo dhaqatada ee koonfurta iyo Bartamaha.**

Faahfaahin dheeraad ah, ka eego warxixinta sugnaanshaha Cuntada iyo Nafaqada ee June 2012. Waxaad kaloo daalacan kartaa boggan hoose. <http://www.fsnao.org/downloads/FSNAU-Quarterly-Brief-June-2012.pdf>

For details, review the FSNAU Food security and nutrition brief, June 2012 accessible at <http://www.fsnao.org/downloads/FSNAU-Quarterly-Brief-June-2012.pdf>

Guud marka xaalada Caafimaad (Tixraaca: Warbixinta Todobaadlaha ah ee xaalada degdega ah ee caafimaadka Somalia May-June 2012

Sababaha hogaanka u haya xanuunada Somaliya ayaa wax aya yahiin tuhun Daacuun Iyo Duumo la xaqiijiyey. tiriyinka tuhunka Daacuunka ayaa waxuu ahaa mid ay inta badan rugaha talabixinta caafimaadka ee Bartamaha iyo Puntland ay arkeen. Tuhunka shigello (xundhurta) waxa uu ahaa sababta ugu ballaaran ee xanuunada ka jirey Somaliland waxaana soo raacay tuhun Daacuun. Halka

² Golden, M., Grellety, Y., Schwartz, H., & Tchibindat, F. (2010). Report of a Meeting to harmonize the criteria for monitoring and evaluation of the treatment of acute malnutrition in West and Central Africa. 30th November – 1st December 2010; Dakar, Senegal. P17. Retrieved June 25, 2012 <http://www.enmonline.net/pool/files/ife/consensus-meeting-on-m&e-imam-dakar-2010-eng.pdf>

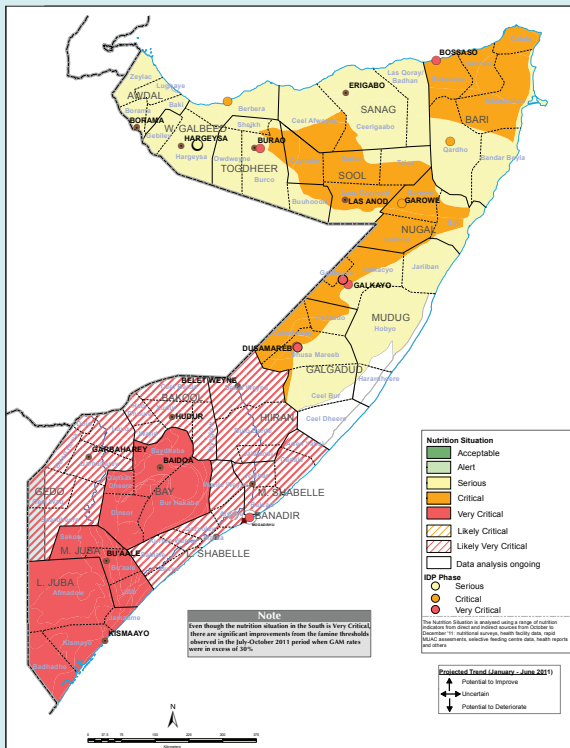
Duumada la xaqiijiyey ay ahayd sababta ugu way nee xanuunada ka jira Koonfurta Somaliya. Goobaha aya aad u saameeyeen xanuunada waxa ay kala yaahiin Junada hoose iyo Jubada Dhexe iyo meelo Muqdishu ku dhow dhow, ayna ka mid tahay Marinka Afgooye ayna sababtay barakaca joojtada ah ee dadka ku jiraan, Si kastaba ha ahaatee in xaddigu hoos u dhacayo ayaa la ogaaday. Tirada xaaladaha tuhunka xundhurta (shigellosis) ayaa ah mid qaylo dhaan ah, Cadaymaha hada la hayana waa kuwa aan taageerayn sida ay tahay qeexitaanka Xanuunka Xundhurta (shigellosis) taas oo ah in 'dhiig ka muuqdo saxarada, inta badana tuhunka Xundhurta la soo gudbiyey waxa ay ku salaysneyd mid un laga wariray cabashada bukaanka oo sheegtay in saxaradiisa dhiig ku jiray. Si lloga jawaabo arintana tababaro taxaneyaah ayaa loo qaban doonaa ayadoo

lala kaashanayo wasaarada caafimaadka iyo howl -wadaagta caafimaaka iyo maamulada deegaanada. Ma jirin wax dhimasho ah oo Xundhurta sababtay oo la soo wariyey.

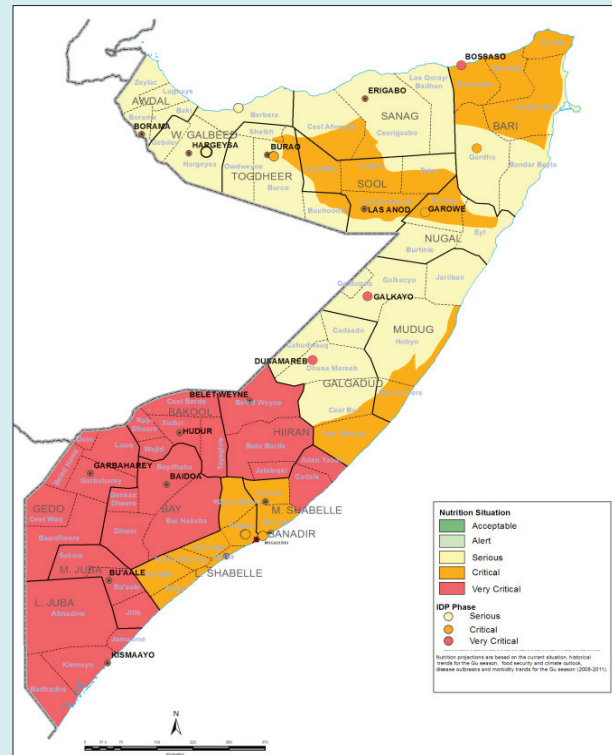
Faahfaahin dheeraad ah la xariir desloovere@nbo.emro.who.int, ama Dr. Kamran Mashhadi Isku dubaridka qaybta Caafimaadka mashhadi@nbo.emro.who.int

For details, contact desloovere@nbo.emro.who.int, or Dr. Kamran Mashhadi, the health cluster coordinator, mashhadi@nbo.emro.who.int

Mapka 1: Qayaasta xaalada nafaqada ee January 2012



Mapka 2: Qayaasta xaalada nafaqada ee July 2012



Aagga Hab nololeedka Xooldhaqatada Bakool: *Natiijooyinkii sahanka Nafaqada waxa uu muujiyey xaalad Aad u Ba'an*

Xaalada nafaqada ee dadka xoolo-dhaqatada gobolka Bakool (Degmada Ceelbarde) waxa ay ku nagaadeen xaalad nafaqo aa Aad u Ba'an ilaa iyo dhabayaaqadii deyrtii 11/12 waxaana ugu wayn oo lala xariirinayaa in ay ugu wacan tahay cuddurada oo aad u sareeya, iyo sugnaansho la'aan xagga cuntada ah oomuddo dheer soo jirtey iyo adeega gargaarka Bani-aadanimo oo xadeysnaa.

FSNAU iyo EPHCO ayaa waxa ay ka sameeyeen Sahan nafaqada iyo dhimashada ah dadka xoolo dhaqatada ah ee Bakool si loo go'aamiyo xaaladooda nafaqada iyo caafimaadka ee ay hada ku sugan yihiin (Map3) sahanka waxaa la qabtay in ta u dhaxaysay 3dii ilaa 12kii ee bisha June 2012, oo laga sameeyey 40 goobood oo si baqti-nasiib ah loo soo muunadeeyey lana isticmaalay habka muunadeyta SMART, Wadar caruur dhan 732 oo da'doodu u dhaxeysa (6-59 bilood) oo ka soo jeeda 468 guri ayaa laga qiimeeyey tusayaasha jir cabirka, halka 573 gurina laga qiimeeyey heerka dhimashada



Hooyo ka heshey Plumpy nut kabad ah xarunta quudinta ee degmada CeelBarde June 2012.

³ Elberde Primary Healthcare Organizations

Natijadu waxa ay muujisay ku Nagaansho (**sustained**) xaalad nafaqa oo ah mid **Aad u Ba'an** oo heerka nafaqa darida muddada dhow yahay **GAM 26.2%** (20.6-32.8) halka nafaqa darida darani tahay **SAM rate of 5.7%** (3.6-9.1).

Natijiijiyinka waxa ay muujinayaan in wiilasha (31.4 %) qaba nafaqa darida muddada dhow haleeshay ay ka badan yahiiin ay ka badan yahiiin kuwa gabdhaha (21.7 %), Hase yeeshee farqigu ma ah mid xisaab ahaan micno wany sameynaya ($P>0.05$), ayadoo dib loo jaleecayo 90kii maalmood ee la soo dhaafay dhimashada guud iyo midda caruurta shanta sanno ka yar heerka dhimashadu waxa ay aheyd **0.31** (0.15-0.61), iyo **0.86** (0.43-1.73) per 10,000/ maalintiiba, taas oo muujineysa heer la aqbali karo marka loo eego habka Abla-ableyta U NICEF, waana horumar way marka loo eego heerka dhimashada ee lagu soo war bixiyey bishii July 2011 (CDR - 1.89 and U5DR - 5.06). Sababaha ugu way ee dhimashada caruurta ayaa wax ay aheyd Jadeeco iyo Duumo sida ay dadka jawaabaha bixinayey ay ku jawaabeen, halka dhimashada dadka waawayni ay u sabab ahayd cuddurka Qaaxada TB iyo Duumadda (Malaria.)

Heerarka cuddurada oo aad sare u kaca bulshada dhexdeeda waxa ay sare u qaadaysaa qatarta nafaqa darida, natijada sahanka waxa ay muujisay in ku dhowaad kala bar (46.9%) caruurta la qiimeeyey lagu sheegay in ay xanuunsanaayeen laba todobaad ka hor xilliga sahanka socday eeg (Tabeelaha 1aad) xadiga caruurta ee lagu sheegay in ay qabeen xanuunka shubanka 2 todobaad xilliga sahanka ka hor waxa ay ahaayeen 18.8%, halka ay kuwa la xanuunsanaa Oof-wareenka iyo Jadeecadu ay kala ahaayeen 18.7 % and 0.5 %, Heerka talaalka jadeecada iyo Vitamin A sida kabidda loo bixiyo eel ix bilood ka hor xilliga sahanka ayaa aad u hooseeyey waxuuna kala ahaa 34.6 % iyo 47.4 %, Qabashada Maalinta Talaalka Caruurta CHD oo ay horkacayaan UNICEF/WHO ayaa u jedwaleysan dhamaadka xilliga sahankan sidaa darteed waxaa suura gal ah in heerka talaalka uu soo hagaago.

Gooba heerka nafaqa darida ay aad u sareeyso ayaa laga ogaaday, goobahaasina waxa ay ahaayeen Maroodi Cade, Buur Caliow, Xabaasha Ina Shurbad, Ceel Baciid, Moorabus, Nuhley, Hiireey iyo Wargarwayn oo dhamaanba ka tirsan digmada Ceelbarde. Goobahani waxa ay ku dhaceen xadka WHZ-Score u dhaxaysa -2.01 to -1.81, taas oo ka hooseysa xadka guud oo ah -1.35 WHZ-Score, tani waxay macnaheedu tahay in caruur fara badan oo nafaqa darani laga helay goobahan. Goobahan welwelka leh ayaa waxa ay marti geliyeen barakac aad u balaaran oo ka yimid meelaha ay nabadgelyo xumida ka jirtey gaar ahaan sida Huddur, Rabdure. Tuulooyinka waxa ay leeyahiin adeegyo aasaasi

ah oo aad u xadeysan (caafimaadka, Cuntada, Biyaha iyo Fayadhowkaba) sidaa darteed ma ay xamili karaan baahida ay qabaan barakacayaal kale oo dusha uga yimaada. Jiritaanka Dilaac shuban biyoodka ayuu ku warxiiyey urur ka howlgala goobahaas, waxaana suura gal ah inuu yahay qodobka lugta ku leh nafaqad darida heerkana ah, Hooyooyinka Uureyda ah iyo kuwa nuujisada ah ee la sahmiyey ayaa waxaa isku si 22% u saameeyey Cabirka Wareega Bartamaha Cudduda sare (MUAC) oo ka yaraa 23cms

Guud ahaan, Natiijooyinka waxa ay muujinayaan in ay sii socotey xaaladii nafaqa ee ahayd mid **Aad u Ba'an Very Critical** ilaa xilligii Gu'ga 2009kii waxaana sida ugu daran lala xariirayaa heererka cuddurada oo sareeya, hoos u dhaca sugnaanshaha cuntada ee qoyska, (ayna ugu wacan tahay isticmaalka xadeysay ee caanaha iyo daqliga xoolaha ka soo jeeda oo yaraaday) fursadaha daqliga lagu helo oo ayaguna hoos u dhacay, dadka oo barakaca nabad gelyo xumo awgeed, waxaa Intaa dheer galaalgalka xadaysan ee adeegyada aasaasiga iyo faragelinta Bani-aadanimo. Faragelinta Bani-aadanimo ee hada waxa uu yahay mid si guud wax loo bixiyo Iyo barnaamijyada quudinta kabsta ah ee tuulooyinka dibada loogu baxo kaas oo ay bixiyaan hey'adaha ay ka mid yahiiin WFP, UNICEF, EPHCO Iyo DADO kuwaas oo gacan ka geystey in ay yareeyaan xaalada nafaqa dharida ee dadka xoolo dhaqatada ah, Faragelinta degdega ah ee looga gonleeyahay dib u hagaajinta caruurta qabta nafaqa darida muddada dhow gaar ahaan tuulooyinka uu heerka nafaqa darida uu aad u sareeyo oo ayaa laga ogaaday, Waxaa Intaa dheer sii wadista faragelinta caafimaadka, biyaha, cuntada iyo hab nololeedkaba oo u baahan in ay yareeyaan in xaalada ka sii darto gacana ku qabtaan heerka dhacdada nafaqa darida, faragelintan Bani-aadanimo waa in lagu dhaqan geliyaa mudo dhexdhexaad ah oo gacan ka geysata dib u dhiska hab nololeedyada.



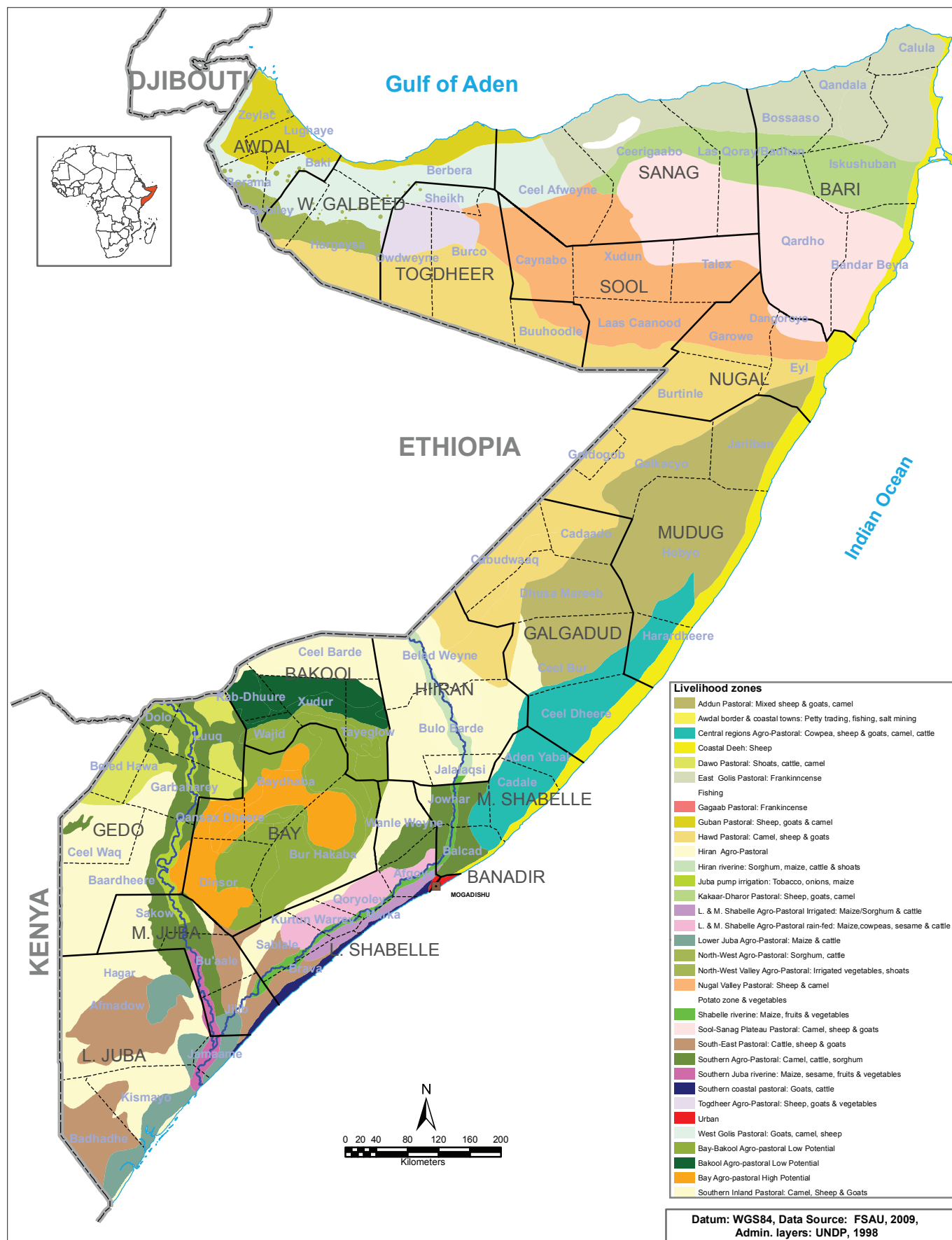
Qulqul Barakacayaal ah oowajahan tuulada Baneedi ka yimid Huddur, Bakool June 2012.

⁴ Dareeyl Awareness and Development organization

Tabeelaha1: Natiijooyinka sahankii nafaqada ee xoolo dhaqatada Bakool (May/June 2012)

40 Clusters (N=732; 341 boys, 391girls)		
Indicator	n	% (95% CI)
Total number of households assessed for children	468	100
Total number of households assessed for mortality	572	100
Total number of children assessed:	732	100
Boys	341	
Girls	391	
Child malnutrition		
Global Acute Malnutrition (WHO 2006)	192	26.2 (20.6-32.8)
Boys	107	31.4 (24.6-39.0)
Girls	85	21.7 (15.7-29.3)
Mean WHZ (WHO, 2006)	-1.35	±1.03
Severe Acute Malnutrition (WHO 2006)	42	5.7 (3.6- 9.1)
Boys	30	8.8 (5.0-14.9)
Girls	12	3.1(1.4- 6.6)
Oedema	4	0.5 (0.01-1.1)
Global Acute Malnutrition (NCHS)	182	24.8 (20.1-30.2)
Severe Acute Malnutrition (NCHS)	23	3.1 (1.8- 5.4)
Global Acute Malnutrition (WHM<80% or oedema - NCHS)	115	15.7 (11.9-19.4)
Severe Acute Malnutrition (WHM<70% or oedema - NCHS)	9	1.2 (0.4-2.05)
Global Acute Malnutrition by MUAC (<12.5 cm or oedema)	111	15.1 (11.7-19.3)
Boys	59	17.3 (13.3-22.1)
Girls	52	13.3 (9.2-18.7)
Severe Acute Malnutrition by MUAC (<11.5 cm or oedema)	14	1.9 (1.1- 3.3)
Proportion of children Stunted (HAZ<-2)	138	18.9 (14.9-23.7)
Boys	78	22.9 (18.5-27.9)
Girls	60	15.5 (10.2-22.8)
Proportion of children Underweight (WAZ<-2)	270	37.0 (31.2-43.3)
Boys	141	41.6 (35.1-48.4)
Girls	129	33.1 (26.0-41.0)
Mortality Rates		
Crude Death Rate (deaths/10,000/day)	0.31	0.15-0.61)
Under five Death Rate (deaths/10,000/day)	0.86	0.43-1.73
Child Morbidity		
Children reported ill in the previous 2 weeks	344	46.9 (36.9-56.8)
Children reported with diarrhoea in 2 weeks prior to assessment	138	18.8 (14.2-23.4)
Children reported with ARI in 2 weeks prior to assessment	137	18.7 (13.2 -24.1)
Children reported with febrile illness in 2 weeks prior to assessment	200	27.2 (19.9-34.5)
Children reported with suspected measles within 1 month prior to assessment	4	0.5 (0.01-1.2)
Child Immunization status		
Children (6-59 months) reported immunised against measles	254	34.6 (25.9-43.3)
Children who reported to have received vitamin A suppl in last 6 months	348	47.4 (37.4-57.5)
Children who have ever received polio vaccine	406	55.3 (42.8-67.8)
Maternal Health and Nutrition		
		N= 595
Total women who are acutely malnourished	94	15.8 (12.5-19.1)
Pregnant & lactating women acutely malnourished (MUAC<21.0 cm)	10	2.4 (0.7-4.0)
Pregnant & lactating women acutely malnourished (MUAC<23.0 cm)	93	22.0 (17.5-26.5)
Non pregnant/lactating acutely malnourished (MUAC≤18.5 cm)	1	0.6 (0.01-1.7)

MAP 3: WAAXYAHA HAB NOLOEEDYADA SOOMAALIYA.



Hab nololeedka Xoolo dhaqatada Iyo Jiinka Wabiga ee Waqooyiga Gedo

Xaalad Nafaqo oo Aad u Ba'an oo Joogtowsaday (Sustained)

Xilligii dhamaadka Deyrta ee 11/12, falanqaynta xaalaha isku dhafan ee nafaqada waxa ay muujisay in dhamaan habnololeedyada gobolka Gedo ay u badneyd in ay ku jiraan xaalad nafaqo oo **Aad u Ba'an Very Critical** (Mapka 3) Natiijooyinkii Sahankii laga qabtay waqooyiga Gedo bishii June 2012 ee dadka xoolo dhaqatada iyo kuwa Jiinka wabiga degga waxa ay muujiyeen in xaalada nafaqada ay ku sii nagaatey mid Aad u Ba'an (**Very Critical**) Qodobada ugu wayn ee lala xariirinayo xaalada loodata ee nafaqa darida ayaa waxa ay isagu jiraan sara u kaca heerka xannuunada, xaalada sugnaanshaha cuntada qoyska oo xumaatey, xaalada quudinta iyo daryeelka caruurta oo liidata, adeegyada aasaasiga Bani-aadanimo oo aad u xadaysan (Biyo Nadiif ah, adeeg caafimaad iyo midka fayadhowrka)

Si lloa socda xaalada nafaqada, FSNAU iyo CAFDARO iyo howl-wadaag kale ayaa waxa ay ka qabteen sahan nafaqo inta u dhaxaysay 3dii -12kii bisha June 2012, dadka xoolo dhaqatada ah iyo kuwa degga wabiga jiinkiisa ee degmooyinka waqooyiga Gedo, sida Dolow, Luuq iyo Belet Xawa, Halka degmooyinka kale ee gobolka ka dabooli waayay caqabaddo nabadgelyo awgeed, Ayadoo la isticmaalayo habka **SMART**, wadar 30 goobood ah baqti-nasiib ah ayaa loo xulay sahankiiba, Wadar 612 iyo 552 guri ah ayaa laga qiimeeyey dadka xoolo-dhaqatada iyo kuwa degga wabiga jiinkiisa midkii kastaba. Sahanka waxa la ururinayey xogta jir cabirka, Cuddurada, Talaalka iyo dhimashada, Wadar 694 iyo 742 caruur ah oo ay da'dooda u dhexeyso 6-59 bilood ayaa laga qiimeeyey sahan kast oo ah dadka xoolo-dhaqatada ah iyo kuwa degga wabiga Jiinkiisa, Natiijooyinka sahanadan nafaqo ayaa waxa ay labada hab nololeedba muujiyeen in ay sii joogtowsaday Sustained xaalad nafaqo oo **Aad u Ba'an (Very Critical)** ayadoo heerka nafaqa darida guud ee muddada dhow ay kala ahaayeen (GAM) **28.4%** (23.0-34.5) iyo **22.0%** (18.6-25.9) hab nololeedyada xoolo dhaqatada iyo kuwa jiinka wabiga degga, Ma jirin xisaab ahaan farqi wayn oo u dhexeeyey tirade wiilasha nafaqa daran iyo kuwa gabdhaha labada sahanba, ayadoo dib loom jaleecayo 90kii maalmood ee la soo dhaafay, Heerka dhimashada guud iyo midda caruurta ayaa waxa lagu warbixiyey xaalad **Xun (Serious)** marka loo eego habka Abila-ableyta UNICEF, labada habnololeed waxa ay kala muujiyeen (**0.59/10,000/day** oo xoolo dhaqatada ah iyo (**0.78/10,000/day**) oo dadka degga wabiga jiinkiisa. (**Serious**)

Aag Hab Nololeedka Xoolo Dhaqatada Waqooyiga Gedo

Natiijooyinka waxa ay miijinayaan in nafaqada daridda muddada dhow GAM iyo Nafaqa darida liidata SAM ay kala ahaayeen GAM iyo SAM **28.4%** (23.0-34.5) iyo **6.2%** (4.4-8.7) midkiiba. Waxaana ka mid ahaa shan xaaladood oo Barar ah (0.7%) tani waxa ay muujineysaa in ay ku sii jireyso xaalad nafaqo oo (Sustained) **Aad u Ba'an Very Critical**, hadii la barbar dhigo natiijooyinkii heerka gobol ee August 2011 oo lagu warbixiyey heer nafaqa darida muddada dhow iyo nafaqada darida liidata in ay kala ahaayeen GAM rate of 32.9% (27.9-38.3) and a SAM rate of 17.7% (14.4-21.6).in kasta oo si toos ah aan leysu bar-bar dhigi Karin, natiijooyinka hada waxa ay go'aaminayaan soo kabasho balaaran xaga nafaqada darida liidata SAM ee lagu sheegay sahan goboleedkii xoolo dhaqatada August 2011kaas oo la qabtay xilligii ay ugu xumeyd xaaladda sugnaanshaha cuntada ee koonfurta Soomaaliya, Natiijooyinka Sahankan waxa ay muujinayaan in wiilasha qaba nafaqa darida muddada dhow (31.0%) ay ka badan yahiin kuwa gabdhaha oo ah (25.9%) si kastaba ha ahaatee farqiga ma aha xisaab ahaan mid wayn ($p>0.05$). dhimashada guud iyo midda caruurta shanta sanno ka yare e 90kii maalmood ee la soo dhaafay waxay kala aheyd **0.59** (0.35-1.01) iyo **1.36** (0.77-2.40), taas oo muujineysa xaalad feejignaan ah Alert marka loo eego habka Abila-ableyta UNICEF ee 2005 kii soo baxay.

Xaddi balaaran oo caruurta la sahmey ayaa xanuun qabay laba todobaad ka hore xilliga sahanka, heerka guud ee cudduradda ka laga warbixiyey ayaa waxa uu ahaa 29.1%, xaddiga caruurta ee la sheegay in ay qabeen shubanka laba todobaad sahanka ka hor ayaa waxa uu ahaa 10.2%, kuwa Qaarjeexa la il darnaa waxa ay iyaguna ahaayeen 6.5%, halka kuwa ka xanuunsanaa Jadeecada ay hooseysay ahaydna 0.4%. Heerka talaalka Jadeecadda iyo Vitamin A-ga Kaabida loo siiyey caruurta ee lix bilood sahanka ka hor ayaa aheyd mid sareysay oo Cajiib ah xusidna mudan

(93.2% iyo 93.9%) tani waxa ay ku dhawaatey heerka Mabda'a **Sphere** ee la hiigsanayey ee ahaa 95%, waxuuna ahaa qodob waxka taray nafaqada, Hooyooyinka Uureyda ah iyo kuwa nuujisada ah ee la sahmey ayaa waxaa isku si 31% u saameeyey Cabirka Wareega Bartamaha Cudduda sare (MUAC) oo ka yaraa 23cms

Hab Nololeedka Aagga Jiinka Wabiga (Riverine) ee Waqooyiga Gedo

Natiijooyinka waxa ay muujinayaa heerka nafaqa darida muddada dhow iyo nafaqada darida liidata (Severe) oo kala ahaa GAM **22.0%** (18.6-25.9) iyo SAM **6.1%** (4.4-8.5), xaalad Barar ah oomla arkay ma ay jirin, waxayna muujineysaa ku sii Nagaansho (Sustained) xaalad nafaqo oo (**Aad u Ba'an**) (**Very Critical**) falanqaynta xaaladaha isku dhafan ee nafaqada ee loo isticmaalay xogta laga helo afeegyada caafimaadka iyo xaruumaha barnaamijyada quudinta ee goobahaas ka jirey ee xilligii Derta 2011waxa ay muujiyeen in ay xaaladu ay u badneyd in ay tahay mid (**Aad u Ba'an Very Critical**) hadaba sahankan hadana waxuu muujiyey in aanay jirin wax isbedel ah xaaladda nafaqada. Falanqaynta dheeraadka ahina waxa ay muujiyeen in xaddiyo aad isugu dhow oo wiilal (26.7%) ah iyo kuwa gabdho (27.1%) ah in ay nafaqa damaayeen, Dhimashada guud iyo dhimashada caruurta shanta sano ka yar na ay kala aheyd **0.78** (0.43-1.43) and **2.34** (1.22-4.43) /10.000 qof/ maalintiiba, taas oo bidhaamineysa xaalad (**Feejidnaan Alert**) marka loo eego habka Abila-ableyta ee UNICEF ee 2005 soo baxday, (UNICEF 2005 classification. Sara u kaca cuddurada buldhada dhexdeeda ayaa waxa ay sii kordhisaa qatarta nafaqa darida natiijooyinka sahankuna waxa ay muujiyeen saami aad u balaaran (25.9%) oo caruurta ah in ay xanuun qabeey laba todobaad ka hor xilliga sahanka,.

Xadiga caruurta ee la xanuunsanaa Shubanka waxa uu ahaa 10.3%, kuwa lagu tuhmay Qaarjeexa waa 8.8, kuwa la il darnaa xumadda ama tuhun Jadeeco waxay kala ahaayeen 1.1% and 0.4%, Talaalka iyo Vitaminada kabida waxay kala mid ahaayeen midda dadka xoolo dhaqatada oo tiro far badan oo caruur ah ayaa talaal qaatey lixdii bilood ee u dambeysay (88.5%- oo Jadeeca ah iyo 93.2%- oo Vitamin A-ga kabida ah), Hooyooyinka Uureyda ah iyo kuwa nuujisada ah ee la sahmey ayaa waxaa isku si 24.9% u saameeyey Cabirka Wareega Bartamaha Cudduda sare (MUAC) oo ka yaraa 23cms. Natiijooyinkaasina waxaa lagu soo koobay Tabeelaha 2

Guud ahaan, xaaladda nafaqada ee dadka xoolo dhaqatada ah iyo kuwa degga jiinka wabiga ee waqooyiga gobolka Gedo waa mid **Aad u Ba'an Very Critical**, dadkani waxa ay sii ahaan doonaan kuwa u aad nugul ayna ugu wacan tahay heerka cudduuradda oo sareeeya oo ay labayso wax yeeladda sugnaansho la'aanta cuntada ee guryaha ka jirta, ayna uga sii dartye Galaalgalka xadeysan ee adeegyada caafimaadka, waxaa aad muhiim u ah in la sii wado ama la bilaabo faragelinta looga gonleeyahay hagaajinta xaalada nafaqada iyo caafimaadka dadka.



Ceel aan xafidneyn oo ku yaala tuulada Ceel Cali, Ceel-Barde

Jaantus 2: natiijooyin kookooban ee sahan kii nafaqada ee hab nololeedyada xoolo dhaqatada iyo kuwa degge jiinka wabiga ee waqooyiga Gedo ee June 2012

Indicator	Pastoral 30 Clusters (N=694; 339 boys, 355girls)		Riverine 30 Clusters (N=742; 388 boys, 354girls)	
	n	% (95% CI)	n	% (95% CI)
Total number of Households assessed for children	506	100	487	100
Total number of Households assessed for mortality	612	100	552	100
Total number of Children assessed	694	100	742	100
Boys	339	48.8	388	52.3
Girls	355	51.2	354	47.7
Child Malnutrition				
Global Acute Malnutrition (WHO 2006)	197	28.4 (23.0-34.5)	162	22.0 (18.6-25.9)
Boys	105	31.0 (23.2-40.0)	103	26.7 (22.6-31.2)
Girls	92	25.9 (21.0-31.5)	59	27.1 (22.9-31.7)
Severe Acute Malnutrition (WHO 2006)	43	6.2 (4.4-8.7)	45	6.1 (4.4-8.5)
Boys	21	6.2 (3.6-10.4)	31	8.0 (5.7-11.2)
Girls	22	6.2 (3.6-10.3)	14	4.0 (2.1-7.5)
Mean WHZ Score	-1.30	±1.11	-1.16	±1.11
Oedema	5	0.7	0	0
Global Acute Malnutrition (NCHS)	184	26.3 (20.5-33.1)	169	22.8 (18.9-27.2)
Severe Acute Malnutrition (NCHS)	15	2.1 (1.1-4.0)	30	4.0 (2.6-6.3)
Global Acute Malnutrition by MUAC (<12.5 cm or oedema)	49	7.0 (5.1-9.4)	65	8.8 (6.2-12.2)
Boys	20	5.8 (3.9-8.6)	27	7.0 (4.8-9.9)
Girls	29	8.1 (5.4-11.8)	38	10.7 (6.6-17.1)
Severe Acute Malnutrition by MUAC (<11.5 cm or oedema)	15	2.1 (1.3-3.5)	6	0.8 (0.3-2.3)
Boys	8	2.3 (1.1-5.0)	2	0.5 (0.1-2.2)
Girls	7	1.9 (1.0-3.9)	4	1.1 (0.3-3.8)
Proportion of children Stunted (HAZ<-2)	113	17.6 (13.9-22.0)	139	19.2 (15.0-24.3)
Boys	48	15.4 (11.5-20.5)	79	20.9 (15.6-27.4)
Girls	65	19.6 (14.1-26.6)	60	17.4 (12.9-23.0)
Proportion of children Underweight (WAZ<-2)	160	23.1 (17.4-30.1)	160	21.6 (17.8-26.0)
Boys	81	24.4 (17.0-33.8)	94	24.3 (19.4-29.9)
Girls	79	21.9 (16.5-28.5)	66	18.7 (14.1-24.3)
Mortality				
Crude Death Rate (CDR) as deaths/10,000/ day	0.59 (0.35-1.01)		0.78 (0.43-1.43)	
Under 5 Death Rate (U5DR) as deaths/10,000/ day	1.36 (0.77-2.40)		2.34 (1.22-4.43)	
Child Morbidity				
Children reported ill in the previous 2 weeks	205	29.1 (19.8-38.4)	198	25.9 (17.2-34.7)
Children reported with diarrhoea in 2 weeks prior to assessment	72	10.2 (5.3-15.3)	79	10.3 (6.4-14.3)
Children reported with ARI within two weeks prior to assessment	74	10.5 (6.9-14.1)	67	8.8 (2.5-15.1)
Children reported with febrile illness in 2 weeks prior to assessment	116	16.5 (10.2-22.7)	85	1.1 (8.4-13.8)
Children reported with suspected measles within one month prior to assessment	3	0.42 (0.1-0.6)	3	0.4 (0.0-0.8)
Child Immunization and Vitamin A status				
Children immunized against measles	656	93.2 (90.8-95.5)	676	88.5 (85.4-91.6)
Children reported to have received vitamin A supplementation in last 6 months	661	93.9 (91.6-96.1)	712	93.2 (90.9-95.5)
Children received Polio Vaccination	667	94.7 (92.8-96.6)	737	96.5 (94.3-98.6)
Maternal Health and Nutrition				
		N=588		N=552
Total women who are acutely malnourished	124	21.1 (16.3-25.9)	98	17.8 (13.2-22.5)
Pregnant & lactating women acutely malnourished (MUAC<23.0 cm)	123	31.0 (24.2-37.7)	97	24.9 (19.2-30.7)
Pregnant & lactating women acutely malnourished (MUAC<21.0 cm)	10	2.5 (0.9-4.0)	15	3.9 (1.9-5.9)
Non pregnant/lactating acutely malnourished (MUAC≤18.5 cm)	1	0.5 (0.0-1.6)	1	0.6 (0.0-1.9)

Barakacayaasha Magaalada Dolow: Natiijooyinka Sahanka waxa ay Muujiyeen xaalad Nafaqo Aad u Ba'an

Xaalada nafaqada ee Barakacayaasha magaalada Doolow waa mid **Aad u Ba'an, (Very Critical)** qodobada saamaynta ku leh xaalada nafaqada ayaa waxaa ay isagu jiraan heerka cuddurada oo sareeya sida shuban biyoodka (AWD) galaalgalka xadeysan ee adeegyada aas-aasiga ah iyo xaalada sugnaanshaha cuntada oo liidata, Magaalada Doolow oo ku taala waqooyiga Gedo ayaa waxa ay marti gelisay Barakacayaal ka soo cararay saameynta adage e abaaraha iyo colaadaha ka jira gobollada gedo, Bakool, Bay ee koonfurta Soomaaliya, Guud ahaan xaalada nafaqada ee gobolka Gedo ayaa lagu sifeeyey mid Aad u Ba'an ilaa July 2011, Heerka nafaqada darida mudduada dhow oo sareya, heerka cuddurada oo sareeya, iyo xaaladda sugnaanshaha cuntada qoyska oo liidata ayaa wax ay yahiin qodobada sii gacanta ka gaystey nafaqada darida. In kasta oo aan sahan nafaqo laga qaban barakacayaasha Doolow xilligii March-april 2011 ee ay dhibaataadii ugu ba'neyd ku dhifatey Koonfurta Somaliya, hadana dhanka kale ee xaduudka Ethiopia ee Doolow Ado ayaa laba sahan waxaa uga qabtey UNHCR/MSF si wad jir ah xeryaha qaxootiga ee Boqo Imaayo, iyo Melkadida waxa ayna muujiyeen xaalad nafaqo oo Aad u Ba'an (**Very Critical**) oo heerka nafaqad darida muddada dhow iyo nafaqada darida liidata kala ahaa GAM rates of >30% iyo SAM>10% intaa waxii ka dambeeyey barakacayaashu waxa ay ku heleen gargaar Bani-aadanimo magaalada Doolow.

Si loola socdo xaalada nafaqada Barakacayaasha si hagaagsana loo war geliyo dadka gargaarka wada FSNAU iyo CAFDARO iyo howl-wagaad kale ayaa wax ay ka sameeyeen sahan si dhameystiran loo wada maray caruurta Barakacayaasha Dolow intii u dhexeysay 24th May – 6th June 2012, wadar caruur ah 974 oo da'dooda u dhexayso 6-59 bilood ayaa laga sahmiyey 579 guri, halka 682 laga sahmiyey heerka dhimashada, Sahanku waxa uu ururinayay xogta jir cabirka, Cuddurada, Talaalka iyo xogta dhimashada. Natiijooyinka sahan kaasina waxa ay muujiyeen xaalad nafaqo oo Aad u Ba'an (**Very Critical**) oo ka jirtay barakacayaasha Dolow oo heerka nafaqada darida muddada dhow iyo Nafaqada yarida liidata ay kala aheyd GAM 25.9% iyo SAM 7.5%. Waxaa la ogaaday in xaddiga wiilasha (31.1%) ee nafaqada darani ay ka badan yahiin marka la bar-bar dhigo xaddiga gabdhaha nafaqada daran oo ahaa (21.0%), balse farqigu ma aha mid xisaab ahaan macno wayn samaynaya. Dhimashada guud iyo midda caruurta shanta sanno ka yare e 90kii maalmood ee la soo dhaafay waxay kala aheyd 0.60 and 0.81 per 10,000qof/maalmood taas oo muujineysa xaalad feejignaan ah Alert marka loo eego habka Abila-ableyta UNICEF ee 2005tii.

⁶ CEDA, World Vision

Nafaqa darida hooyada uureyda ah iyo nuujisada ayaa ah xaalad (**Ba'an Critical**) 24% ka mid ah haweenka la qiimeeyey uu MUAC kooda uu ka hooseeyey <23cm, Saamiga uureyda ay haleeshay nafaqa darida mudduuda dhow ee cabirka MUAC-ga waa (MUAC <18.5 cm) waa 6.5%, Eeg Tabeelaha 3 ee natiijooyinka, Waxaa kale oo ay natiijooyinkani muujiyeen xaddi balaaran oo caruurta la sahmiyey in ay xanuunsanaayeen laba isbuuc sahanka ka hor, Guud ahaana heerka xanuunada waxa lagu sheegay 36.8%. xaddiga caruurta ee la il darneyd shubanka 2 todobaad ka hor xilliga sahanka ayaa ahaa 18.4%, halka caruurta la xanuunsanayd Jadeecada iyo Oof-wareen ay yare hooseysay ayna kala ahaayeen 7.8% iyo 0.5%, Heerka talaalka Jadeecadda iyo Vitamin A-ga Kaabida loo siiyey caruurta ee lix bilood sahanka ka hor ayaa kala ahayd (89.4% iyo 90.9%), hase yeeshee wali waa ka hooseeyaa heerkii la rabey ee Sphere oo ahaa 95%.

Kororka dhacdooyinka shubanka (Qandhada iyo Shubanka ha daraadeene), awooda wax iibsiga qoysaska oo hoos u dhacday iyo fursadaha daqliga lagu helo oo aad u yaraaday ayaa waxay yahiin qodobada horseedaya xaalada nafaqada ee walaaca leh oo haysata dadk, waxaa intaa dheer ayadoo gargaarka Bani-aadanimo uu aad u xadaysan yahay, hada waxaa jira barnaamij nafaqada, caafimaadka iyo fayadhowrka ah oo ka socda xerada Kabasa halka wax u qabadka xerada Qansaxley uu aad u xadaysan yahay loona baahan yahay dadaal dheeraad ah oo dib loogu hagaajinayo xaaladda. Sara u qaadis lagu sameeyo arimaha la xariira barnaamijyada caafimaadka iyo nafaqada ayaa waxa ay wax u yeelan yahaayeen dadkan gaar ahaan kuwa ku sugan meelaha aan la daboolin. Hagaajinta caafimaadka iyo xakameynta cuddur dillaaca ee magaalada ayaa aad muhiim u ah dadka ayagoo ah kuwa aad ugu nugul waxyeelooyinka, magaaladani waxaa horay u saameyay abaaro is daba jog ahaa oo dhiliyey sugnaansho la'aan xagga cuntada, caafimaadka iyo baraarah dadkan. Dadka saboolka ah eek u

dhaqan magaalada ayaa waxaa iyaguna soo wajahay caqabado la mid ah kuwa barakacayaasha waana in lagu darsadaa dadka la hiigsanayo marka la samaynayo qaabeynta gargaarka Bani-aadanimo, Guud ahaan, xaalada nafaqada ka jirta Barakacayaasha Dolow waa mid Aad u Ba'an, (Very Critical) dadkani waxa ay sii ahaan doonaan kuwa u aad u nugul waxaana ugu wacan waxyeelada tooska ah ee sugnaansho la'aanta cuntada iyo culeyska cuddurada ee magaalada ka jira. Waxaase uga sii darey galaangalka xadaysan ee adeegyada caafimaadka, Waxaaba sii dheer qodobada qadiimiga ah ee sal u ah dhibaataada sida xanaanaada iyo quudinta caruurta oo liidata, adeegyada faya-dhowrka oo aan ku fileyn iyo galaangal la'aanta biyo nadiif ah oo la cabo ayaa waxa ay yahiin caqabadaha mudduda dheer ee caafimaadka, nafaqada iyo baraaraha dadka, sidaa darteed waa muhiim in sheegaa sababaha aasaasiga ah sugnaansho la'aanta cuntada iyo cudduradaba.



Qabashada Cabirka MUAC ee xilligii sahanka Barakacayasha Dolow

Jaantus 3: natiijooyin kookooban ee sahankii nafaqada ee Barakacayaasha Dolow June 2012.

(Exhaustive Survey N= 974; 470 Boys, Girls)		
Indicator	n	%
Total number of Households assessed for children	579	100
Total number of Households assessed for mortality	682	100
Total number of Children assessed	974	100
Boys	470	48.3
Girls	504	51.7
Child Malnutrition		
Global Acute Malnutrition (WHO 2006)	252	25.9
Boys	146	31.1
Girls	106	21.0
Severe Acute Malnutrition (WHO 2006)	73	7.5
Boys	45	9.6
Girls	28	5.6
Oedema	8	0.8
Global Acute Malnutrition (NCHS)	237	23.9
Severe Acute Malnutrition (NCHS)	51	5.1
Global Acute Malnutrition by MUAC (<12.5 cm or oedema)	137	13.8
Boys	68	14
Girls	69	13.5
Severe Acute Malnutrition by MUAC (<11.5 cm or oedema)	30	3.0
Boys	16	3.3
Girls	14	2.7
Proportion of children Stunted (HAZ<-2)	265	29.8
Boys	125	29.3
Girls	140	30.4
Proportion of children Underweight (WAZ<-2)	305	31.6
Boys	161	40
Girls	144	35.8
Mortality		
Crude Death Rate (CDR) as deaths/10,000/ day		0.60
Under 5 Death Rate (U5DR) as deaths/10,000/ day		0.81
Child Morbidity		
Children reported ill in the previous 2 weeks	367	36.8
Children reported with diarrhoea in 2 weeks prior to assessment	184	18.4
Children reported with ARI within two weeks prior to assessment	100	21.7
Children reported with febrile illness in 2 weeks prior to assessment	5	0.5
Children reported with suspected measles within one month prior to assessment	78	7.8
Child Immunization and Vitamin A status		
Children immunized against measles	894	89.4
Children reported to have received vitamin A supplementation in last 6 months	907	90.9
Children received Polio Vaccination	928	93
Maternal Health and Nutrition		
Total women who are acutely malnourished	92	
Pregnant & lactating women acutely malnourished (MUAC<23.0 cm)	90	24.1
Pregnant & lactating women acutely malnourished (MUAC<21.0 cm)	18	4.8
Non pregnant/lactating acutely malnourished (MUAC<18.5 cm)	2	6.5

Barakacayaasha Gobolada Waqooyi Bari iyo Bartamaha Natiijoyinka Sahanka waxa ay muujiyeen xaalad Ba'an- Aad u Ba'an

Falanqeytii xaalada nafaqda ee Dertii 11/12 ka dib ee barakacayaasha Baossaso, Galkacyo, Dhuusamareeb, Garowe iyo Qardho waxaa lagu sifeeyey xaalad **Aad u Ba'an (very Critical)**, Natiijoyinkii sahanka ee May/June 2012 waxa ay muujiyeen in xaalada nafaqda ee barakacayaasha Bossaso, Galkacyo, iyo Dhuusamareeb in ay tahay mid **Ba'an (Critical)**, taas oo biidhaamineysa soo kabasho, ha yeeshee xaalad **Aad u Ba'an** oo joogtowday (Sustained) ayaa laga hayaa Barakacayaasha Garowe iyo Qardho, Qodobada ugu wayn eel ala xariirirayo soo kabashadaasi waxaa ka mid ah gargaarka Bani-aadanimo ee ka socda deegaamada barakacayaasha.

Intii u dhexeysay 12kii May iyo 2dii June 2012, Ayaa FSNAU oo kaashaneysa UNICEF iyo Wasaarada Caafimaadka ee Puntland waxaay ka qabteen sedex sahan Nafaqo deegaamada barakacayaasha magaaloyinka Bossaso, Garowe iyo Galkacyo ayadoo la isticmaalayo habka SMART. Waxaa taa dheer sahan muunada goobaha ay koobneyd oo laga kala qabtey Barakacayaasha Qardho ee Gobolka Bari iyo barakacayaasha Dhuusamareeb ee gobolka Galgaduud. Sahanadani waxaa loo qabtey si loola socdo heererka nafaqada muddada dhow ee Barakacayaasha Waqooyi Bari iyo Bartamaha Somaliya si looga baaqo faragelinta ku haboon dadkaas aad u nugul.

Barakacayaasha Magaalada Bossaso: wadar 1009 caruur ah oo ay da'dooda u dhexeyso 6-59bilood oo ka soo jeeday 611guri oo 30 goobood oo si baqti-nasiib ah lagu soo xulay ayaa laga qiimeeyey dadka barakacayaasha Bossaso. Natiijoyinka waxa ay muujiyeen heerarka nafaqa darida guud ee muddada dhow iyo nafaqa xumida liidata oo kala ahayd GAM **18.7%** (15.7-22.1) SAM 3.9% (2.8 - 5.4), oo lahaa 0.2% oo xaalado Barar ah. Wiilasha nafaqada daran (22.4%) ayaa si wayn uga badan kuwa gabdhaha oo ahaa (15.4%) nafaqa daran, natiijada wax ay muujisay xaalad nafaqo oo (**Ba'an Critical**) waa soo kabasho balaaran, (Pr>87.5%) ee xaalad Aad u Ba'an ee la warbixiyey qiimeyntii November 2011 markaas oo heerka nafaqada ay aheyd GAM 24.1% (21.3-27.2) SAM 7.2% (6.0 - 8.7) dib u jaleecida 90kii maalmood ee tagtey ayaa dhimashada guud iyo mid caruurta shanta sano ka yar kala aheyd **0.33** (0.15-0.73) iyo **0.61** (0.28-1.32), labaduba wax ay muujinayaan heer la aqbali karo Bossaso marka loo eego habka Abila-ableyta UNICEF2005. Dhimashada caruurta iyo mid guudba waxa ay muujiyeen wax ka soo rayn ah ee heerarkii Feejignaanta Alert ah ee 0.68 (0.44-1.07) iyo 1.51 (0.84-2.72) ee lagu warbixiyey qiimeyntii November 2011. Natiijada waxaa kaloo ay muujisay ka soo rayn heerka GAM >20% oo caadiyan lagu yaqaaney xilliga Gu'ga ilaa maa 2009kii. Soo kabashadaasi waxaa lala xariirin karaa gargaarka bani-aadanimo ee ay baixiyaan hay'adaha iyo muumulka Puntland ee qaybinta cuntada lala beegsaday kuwa qaba nafaqa darida muddada dhow iyo adeegyada kale ee nafaqada iyo caafimaadka. Qodobo kale oo door ah oo ay ka mid yahiin galaangalka aan salaysneyn ee dhaqada xoogsiga ee dekada Bossaso, xagaa baxa ay sameeyaan dadka dhaqaalaha heysta si ay uga baxsadaan heer kuloo sare, iyo howlaha kaluumeysiga oo yaraaday ayna ugu wacan tahay mowjadaha waawayn iyo dabayllaha ka jira badda, intuba waxa ay gacan ka geysanayaan xaalad liidata ee Nafaqada.

Qardo: Natiijoyinka laga heley sahankii laga qabtey Barakacayaasha Qardho bishii May 2012, waxa uu muujinayaa in heerka nafaqa darida guud eemuddada dhow iyo nafaqa xumida liidata ay kala ahaayaan GAM 21.7% (16.8-27.6) SAM 5.6% (3.3-9.2), taas oo muujineysa xaalad nafaqo oo **Aad u Ba'an (Very Critical)** Natiijoyinkan waxa ay la mid yahiin kuwii sahankii November 2011 lagu warbixiyey oo ahaa GAM 20.4% (14.8-27.4) SAM of 6.1% (3.6-10.2), oo muujinaya xaalad nafaqo oo Aad u Ba'an (**Very Critical**). Barakacayaasha qardho ayaa waxa ay ka faa'ideysteen barnaajyada gargaarka ah ee quudinta kabista ah iyo cunto ku daawaynta ay fulisay xukuumada Puntland oo kaashanaysa hay'adaha gargaarka taas oo wax ka tartay in xaaladu aanay sii xumaan.

Magaalada Garowe: wadar 821 caruur ah oo ay da'dooda u dhexeyso 6-59bilood oo ka soo jeeday 498 guri oo 30 goobood oo si baqti-nasiib ah lagu soo xulay ayaa laga qiimeeyey dadka barakacayaasha Garowe. Natiijoyinka waxa ay muujiyeen heerarka nafaqa darida guud ee muddada dhow iyo nafaqa xumida liidata oo kala ahayd oo lahaa GAM **19.2%** (15.9- 23.1) SAM **4.7%** (0.9- 3.7), 0.2% oo xaalado Barar ah. Waxayna muujineysa xaalad nafaqo joogtowday (**Sustained**) oo **Ba'an (Critical)**. Waa heer la mid ah kii lagu warbixiyey sahankii November 2011 la qabtey oo heerarka kala ahaayeen GAM iyo SAM 17.8 % (14.7-21.2) iyo 4.5 % (3.2-6.3) Saami isu dhow oo wiilal (19.3%) iyo gabdho (19.2%) ah ayaa qabay nafaqa darida muddada. Dhimashada guud iyo dhimashada caruurta shanta sano ka yar ayaa kala aheyd CDR iyo U5DR (**0.43/10,000 qof/maalintiiba (0.25-0.75) iyo 0.59/10,000 qof/maalintiiba (0.25-1.39)**,

Labaduba waxa ay muujinayaan heer la aqbali karo barakacayaasha Garowe marka loo eego habka Abila-ableyta UNICEF ee 2005. Dhimashada guud iyo dhimashada caruurta shanta sano ka yar ayaa labaduba la mid ah heerki kal hore ee ahaa 0.30 (0.15-0.59) iyo 0.77 (0.31-1.88) ee lagu warbixiyey Sahankii November 2011. Dadka barakacayaasha ah ee Garowe ayaa waxa ay leeyahiin heer taariikhi ah **Xun-Ba'an** oo ay ku jireen ilaa June 2010. Gargaarka socanaya ee ay bixiyaan hay'adaha aan dowliga ahayn iyo kaalmada qurba joogta ayaa gacan ka geystey deganaanshaha iyo yareynta suurta- galnimada sii xumaasho xaalada dadkan aad u nugul si kastaba ha ahaatee barakaca la xariira colaadaha oo ka sii socanaya koonfurta iyo bartamaha soomaliya ayaa waxa uu ku noqday culeys dheeri ah bulshada marti gelisay barakacayaasha, waxaa intaa fursadaha shaqo oo aad u yar iyo qiimaha cuntada oo aad u sareeya taas oo sii adkeysay galaangalka cuntada ee iyo ilaha dhaqaalaha ee barakacayaasha.

Magaalada Gaalkacyo:

Wadar 997 caruur ah oo ay da'dooda u dhexeyso 6-59bilood oo ka soo jeeday 597 guri oo 30 goobood oo si baqti-nasiib ah lagu soo xulay ayaa laga qiimeeyey dadka barakacayaasha Gaalkacyo. Natiijoyinka waxa ay muujiyeen heerarka nafaqa darida guud ee muddada dhow iyo nafaqa xumida liidata oo kala ahayd oo lahaa GAM rate of **19.2%** (16.1-22.8) and a SAM rate of **4.1%** (3.0-5.6) including too (0.5%) oo xaalado Barar ah. Waxa ay muujineysa xaalad nafaqo oo (**Ba'an Critical**) xadiaga wiilasha nafaqa daran (21.3%) ayaa ka badan kuwa gabdhaha (17.3%) ee iyaguna nafaqa daran balse farqigu ma aha mid xisaab ahaan macna wayn sameynaya (p>0.05). Inkastoo natiijoyinkani ay muujiyeen wax ka soo kabasho ah heerka xaaladii lagu warbixiyey GAM 21.8% (18.6-25.4) iyo SAM 5.9% (4.2-8.2) ee November 2011 hadana isbedelkaasi ma aha mid xisaab ahaan macno sameynaya, heerka dhimashada guud iyo midda caruurta shantga sano ka yare e barakacayaasha Galkacyo ee 90kii maalmood ka hor xilliga sahanka ayaa laka aheyd **0.22** (0.02-1.94) and **0.82** (0.09-2.87) waana heer la aqbali karo marka loo eego Abila-ableyta WHO. Waana ka soo reyn heerki Feejignaanta (Alert) ee 0.80 (0.45-1.42) and 1.39 (0.62-2.08 ee lagu warbixiyey bishii November 2011. Dhimashada la soo wariyey ayaa sababtooda ugu wayn la tuhmayaa in ay aheyd Shubanka.

Dhuusa Mareeb:

Sahan muunada goobaha ay yar yahiin ayaa laga qabtey barakacayaasha Dhuusamareeb, Gobolka Galgaduud kaa soo 202 caruur ah oo ay da'dooda u dhexeyso 6-59 bilood ayaa laga qiimeeyey 33 goobood oo si baqti-nasiib ah lagu soo xulay. Natiijoyinkuna waxa ay qoreen GAM 22.0% (16.1-29.3) iyo SAM of **5.0%** (2.5-9.8) oo kala ahaa heer nafaqada darida muddada dhow iyo nafaqa xumada liidata taasoo oo ah xaalad nafaqo oo **Aad u Ba'an (Very Critical)** inlasta oo ay xaaladda nafaqadu ay sii ahaatey mid Aad u Ba'an hadana natiijoyinka waxay muujinayaan wax ka soo rayn ah (Pr>87.5%) marka loo eego heerki lagu warbixiyey November 2011 ee sahankii isaguna muunad goobaha ay yareyd ee lagu sheegay GAM iyo SAM kala ahaa 27.3% (21.3-34.3) iyo 2.9% (1.4-6.2) soo kabashadan yar ayaa waxaa lala xariirinayaa gargaarka bani-aadanimo iyo isgargaarka bulshada dhexdeeda ka jira. Si kastaba ha ahaatee dadkani waxa ay weli aad ugu nugul yahiin nafaqo daro, sugnaansho la'aan cuntada ah iyo dhibaatooyin kale ee caafmaad, taasina waxaa lagu salaynayaa barakaca joogtada ah ee ay dadku ka baxsanayaan colaadaha ka jira qaybo ka tirsan Koonfurta iyo Bartamaha Somaliya.

Guud ahaa, xaalada nafaqad waa mid Ba'an (Critical) dadka barakacayaasha Bossaso, Garowe iyo Galkacyo, iyo Qardho oo xaaladu tahay mid Aad U Ba'an (Very Critical) Qardho iyo Dhuusamareeb waxa ay muujiyeen soo joogteyn (Sustained) xaaladii Aad u Ba'an Very Critical, Garowe, Qardho, iyo Dhuusamareeb waxaa jira ka soo reyn xaalad Aad u Ba'an aheyd ee lagu warbixiyey sahankii bishii November 2011. Barakacayaasha Gaalkacyo oo iyaguna wax yar soo hagaagay, balse is bedel wayn ayaa ka muuqday heerka nafaqa darida muddada dhow GAM ee barakacayaasha Bossaso. Heerka nafaqada hooyaduna waa u llitay. Uureyda, nuujisada iyo habka fuudinta caruurta intuba ma aheyd sidii la rabay dhamaanba deegaanada barakacayaasha. Gargaarka bani-aadanimo ayaa waxtar ka geytey xaalada halka cuddurada, (cuddurada caruurta ku dhaca) ay ka mid yahiin Shubanka, Oof-wareenka, Qandhada iyo Tuhun jadeeco) ay six un u saameeyaan xaalada nafaqada barakacayaasha. Ku tiirsanaanshaha gargaarka Bani-aadanimo oo aan kuba fileyn kuna koobnaa xadii qoysas ah oo aad u nugul iyo shaqooyinka xoogsiga ah oo ay ka heli lahaayeen dadli ay cuntada iyo waxyaalaha kale ee aan cuntada aheyn ay ku gataan uga helaan oo aan joogto ahayn ayaa ka sii dhegaysa kuwa u jilicsan sugnaansho la'aanta cuntadiyo nafaqada.

Jaantus 4: natiijoooyinka ugu muhiinsanaa ee sahankii Barakacaayaasha WB iyo Bartamaha Soomaliya oo kooxooban (May/June 2012)

Indicator	Bossaso IDPs 30 Clusters (N=1009; 481 boys, 528 girls)		Qardho IDPs 33 Clusters (N=202; 101 boys, 101 girls)		Garowe IDPs 30 Clusters (N=821; 422 boys, 399 girls)		Galkayo IDPs 30 Clusters (N= 997; 473 boys, 524 girls)		Dhusamreeb IDPs 33 Clusters (N=202; 109 boys, 93 girls)	
	n	% (95% CI)	n	% (95% CI)	n	% (95% CI)	n	% (95% CI)	n	% (95% CI)
Total number of households assessed for children	611	100.0	100	100.0	498	100.0	597	100.0	118	100.0
Total number of households assessed for mortality	900		-		716		738			
Household Head	522	85.4 (81.7-89.2)	78	78.0 (70.9-85.1)	408	81.9 (76.9-87.0)	439	73.5 (68.0-79.1)	83	70.3 (61.8-78.9)
Male Headed	89	14.6 (10.8-18.3)	22	22.0 (14.9-29.1)	90	18.1 (13.0-23.1)	158	26.5 (20.9-32.0)	35	29.7 (21.1-38.2)
Female Headed										
Total number of children assessed:	1009	100.0	202	100.0	821	100.0	997	100.0	202	100.0
Child malnutrition										
Global Acute Malnutrition (WHO 2006)	186	18.7 (15.7 – 22.1)	43	21.7 (16.8-27.6)	155	19.2 (15.9 – 23.1)	188	19.2 (16.1 – 22.8)	44	22.0 (16.1-29.3)
Boys	106	22.4 (17.5 – 28.1)	20	20.2 (14.0-28.3)	80	19.3 (15.4 – 23.9)	99	21.3 (17.2 – 26.1)	27	24.8 (17.1-34.4)
Girls	80	15.4 (12.6 – 18.7)	23	23.2 (17.2-30.6)	75	19.2 (14.8 – 24.5)	89	17.3 (13.2 – 22.4)	17	18.7 (11.2-29.6)
Mean WHZ (WHO, 2006)	-1.06	±1.05	-0.83	±1.37	-0.97	±1.15	-1.04	±1.11	-1.04	±1.18
Severe Acute Malnutrition (WHO 2006)	39	3.9 (2.8 – 5.4)	11	5.6 (3.3-9.2)	38	4.7 (3.2 – 6.8)	40	4.1 (3.0 – 5.6)	10	5.0 (2.5-9.8)
Boys	23	4.9 (2.9 – 8.0)	6	6.1 (2.7-13.0)	19	4.6 (2.6 – 8.0)	24	5.2 (3.6 – 7.5)	7	6.4 (3.2-12.5)
Girls	16	3.1 (1.9 – 4.9)	5	5.1 (2.2-11.4)	19	4.9 (3.2 – 7.3)	16	3.1 (1.9 – 4.9)	3	3.3 (1.1-9.8)
Oedema	2	0.2 (0.0-0.5)	1	0.5 (0.0-1.5)	2	0.2 (0.0-0.6)	2	0.2 (0.0-0.6)	1	0.5 (0.0-1.5)
Global Acute Malnutrition (NCHS)	166	16.6 (14.1 – 19.5)	45	22.5 (17.2-28.9)	145	17.8 (14.5 – 21.7)	191	19.3 (16.4 – 22.6)	45	22.3 (16.2-29.8)
Severe Acute Malnutrition (NCHS)	13	1.3 (0.6 – 2.8)	5	2.5 (1.0-5.9)	19	2.3 (1.5 – 3.7)	21	2.1 (1.4 – 3.3)	6	3.0 (1.4-6.4)
Global Acute Malnutrition (WHM<80% or oedema - NCHS)	122	12.1 (9.8-14.4)	32	15.8 (10.6-21.1)	88	10.7 (7.7-13.8)	122	12.2 (9.8-14.7)	28	13.9 (8.4-19.3)
Severe Acute Malnutrition (WHM<70% or oedema - NCHS)	10	1.0 (0.3-1.6)	1	0.5 (0.0-1.5)	7	0.9 (0.3-1.4)	13	1.3 (0.5-2.1)	2	1.0 (0.0-2.4)
Global Acute Malnutrition by MUAC (<12.5 cm or oedema)	115	11.5 (9.0 – 14.4)	25	12.4 (8.7-17.3)	81	9.9 (7.7 – 12.6)	65	6.6 (4.8 – 8.8)	18	8.9 (5.1-15.1)
Boys	45	9.4 (6.8 – 12.7)	16	16.0 (10.0-24.2)	30	7.1 (4.7 – 10.7)	21	4.5 (2.8 – 7.0)	9	8.3 (4.1-15.9)
Girls	70	13.4 (9.9 – 17.5)	9	8.9 (4.7-16.4)	51	12.8 (9.5 – 17.0)	44	8.4 (5.8 – 11.9)	9	9.7 (5.0-18.0)
Severe Acute Malnutrition by MUAC (<11.5 cm or oedema)	38	3.8 (2.6 – 5.5)	6	3.0 (1.4-6.4)	17	2.1 (1.3 – 3.3)	13	1.3 (0.7 – 2.6)	4	2.0 (0.6-6.5)
Proportion of children Stunted (HAZ<-2)	339	34.9 (31.1 – 39.0)	63	33.3 (25.9-41.7)	209	25.9 (22.0 – 30.3)	169	17.3 (13.1 – 22.5)	35	18.0 (12.5-25.2)
Boys	186	40.2 (35.6 – 44.9)	35	36.8 (25.4-49.9)	105	25.3 (20.4 – 30.9)	88	19.0 (14.7 – 24.1)	27	26.5 (17.2-38.4)
Girls	153	30.2 (25.3 – 35.6)	28	29.8 (20.3-41.5)	104	26.6 (21.9 – 31.9)	81	15.8 (11.1 – 22.0)	8	8.7 (4.7-15.5)
Proportion of children Underweight (WAZ<-2)	318	32.0 (27.6 – 36.8)	49	25.4 (18.8-32.4)	295	36.2 (32.4 – 40.2)	222	22.6 (18.6 – 27.1)	46	23.1 (16.2-31.9)
Boys	176	37.0 (31.5 – 42.8)	27	27.6 (19.7-37.1)	156	37.2 (32.2 – 42.5)	122	26.1 (20.9 – 32.1)	31	29.0 (21.0-38.5)
Girls	142	27.5 (22.2 – 33.4)	22	22.4 (15.6-31.1)	139	35.1 (28.9 – 41.9)	100	19.4 (15.1 – 24.5)	15	16.3 (8.9-27.9)
Mortality Rates										
Crude Death Rate (deaths/10,000/day)		0.33 (0.15 – 0.73)		-		0.43 (0.25-0.75)		0.22 (0.02 – 1.94)		-
Under five Death Rate (deaths/10,000/day)		0.61 (0.28 – 1.32)		-		0.59 (0.25-1.39)		0.82 (0.09 – 2.87)		-
Child Morbidity										
Children reported ill in the previous 2 weeks	444	44.0 (39.1-48.9)	86	42.6 (32.0-53.2)	337	41.0 (33.9-48.2)	374	37.5 (32.2-42.8)	69	34.2 (25.0-43.4)

Jaantus 4: natiijoyinka ugu muhiinsanaa ee sahankii Barakacayaasha WB iyo Bartamaha Soomaliya oo kooxooban (May/June 2012) (sii wadis)

	Bossaso IDPs 30 Clusters (N=1009; 481 boys, 528 girls)	Qardho IDPs 33 Clusters (N=202; 101 boys, 101 girls)	Garowe IDPs 30 Clusters (N=821; 422 boys, 399 girls)	Galkayo IDPs 30 Clusters (N= 997; 473 boys, 524 girls)	Dhusamreeb IDPs 33 Clusters (N:202; 109 boys, 93 girls)
Children reported with diarrhoea in 2 weeks prior to assessment	192 19.0 (15.1-22.9)	41 20.3 (13.0-27.6)	176 21.4 (16.4-26.4)	157 15.7 (11.1-20.4)	34 16.8 (10.3-23.3)
Children reported with Pneumonia in 2 weeks prior to assessment	223 22.1 (16.9-27.3)	15 7.4 (3.9-10.9)	54 6.6 (4.0-9.1)	99 9.9 (6.5-13.4)	34 16.8 (10.3-23.3)
Children reported with febrile illness in 2 weeks prior to assessment	238 23.6 (18.6-28.5)	74 36.6 (27.5-45.8)	238 29.0 (24.1-33.8)	295 29.6 (26.1-33.1)	36 17.8 (10.4-25.2)
Children reported with suspected measles within one month prior to assessment	31 3.1 (1.0-5.1)	20 9.9 (5.6-14.2)	45 5.5 (2.5-8.5)	46 4.6 (1.8-7.4)	9 4.5 (0.1-8.8)
Child Immunization status					
Children (6-59 months) reported immunised against measles	835 82.8 (77.8-87.8)	127 62.9 (53.1-72.7)	599 73.0 (66.3-79.6)	827 82.9 (78.2-87.7)	178 88.1 (81.9-94.3)
Children who reported to have received vitamin A supplementation in last 6 months	809 80.2 (73.6-86.7)	134 66.3 (55.7-77.0)	604 73.6 (66.8-80.3)	856 85.9 (82.3-89.3)	147 72.8 (62.5-83.0)
Children who have ever received polio vaccine					
No doses	51 5.1 (2.4-7.7)	40 19.8 (11.1-28.5)	88 10.7 (7.5-13.9)	63 6.3 (2.9-9.8)	26 12.9 (7.7-18.0)
One dose	248 24.6 (14.7-34.4)	52 25.7 (14.5-37.0)	252 30.7 (17.5-43.9)	368 36.9 (25.1-48.8)	151 74.8 (64.9-84.6)
Two doses	159 15.8 (11.4-20.1)	37 18.3 (9.9-26.7)	121 14.7 (8.3-21.2)	150 15.0 (10.7-19.4)	8 4.0 (0.4-7.5)
Three or more	532 52.7 (44.1-61.3)	73 36.1 (24.3-48.0)	350 42.6 (30.3-55.0)	415 41.6 (30.8-52.5)	17 8.4 (2.2-14.6)
Infant and young child feeding					
Proportion still breastfeeding	220 54.1 (49.0-59.1)	35 46.1 (34.8-57.3)	163 52.1 (45.1-59.1)	154 37.3 (32.4-42.3)	25 40.3 (26.8-53.8)
Proportion meeting recommended feeding frequencies	230 56.5 (48.4-64.6)	22 28.9 (20.5-37.4)	140 44.7 (35.2-54.3)	134 32.4 (25.2-39.7)	17 44.8 (26.0-63.6)
Proportion who reported to have consumed ≤ 4 food groups	326 80.1 (74.3-85.9)	64 84.2 (76.1-92.3)	289 92.3 (87.6-97.1)	362 91.2 (86.7-95.7)	59 95.2 (89.6-100.0)
Maternal Health and Nutrition					
Total women who are acutely malnourished	32 5.5 (3.1-8.0)	23 44.2	28 8.6 (4.8-12.4)	148 27.2 (21.2-33.2)	18 18.2 (9.8-26.6)
Pregnant & lactating women acutely malnourished (MUAC<23.0 cm)	30 13.3 (7.8-18.9)	22 66.7	27 24.8 (15.9-33.7)	147 63.9 (57.9-69.8)	18 33.3 (19.1-47.6)
Non pregnant/lactating acutely malnourished (MUAC $\leq$ 18.5 cm)	2 0.6 (0.0-1.4)	1 5.3	1 0.5 (0.0-1.4)	1 0.3 (0.0-0.9)	0 0.0
Women who reported to have received tetanus immunization					
No dose	99 17.1 (10.5-23.7)	8 15.4	49 15.0 (8.1-21.9)	105 19.3 (15.0-23.6)	19 19.2 (9.9-28.5)
One dose	55 9.5 (6.2-12.8)	2 3.8	17 5.2 (1.1-9.4)	61 11.2 (8.1-14.3)	23 23.2 (12.4-34.1)
Two doses	106 18.3 (13.1-23.5)	12 23.1	73 22.4 (13.5-31.3)	157 28.9 (23.5-34.3)	35 35.4 (23.3-47.5)
Three doses	319 55.1 (44.6-65.6)	30 57.7	187 57.4 (43.6-71.1)	221 40.6 (34.7-46.5)	22 22.2 (10.7-33.7)
Household Access to Essential Indicators					
Reported Households consumed ≤ 3 food groups	13 2.1 (0.8-3.4)	5 5.0 (0.9-9.1)	3 0.6 (0.0-1.3)	17 2.8 (1.0-4.7)	14 11.9 (4.7-19.0)
Access to mosquito Net	40 6.6 (3.6-9.7)	32 32.0 (22.1-41.9)	133 26.7 (19.9-33.5)	356 59.6 (52.7-66.6)	36 30.5 (20.4-40.6)
Access to safe/protected drinking water	570 93.3 (86.4-100)	99 99.0 (96.9-100)	354 71.1 (55.1-87.1)	568 95.1 (91.0 - 99.3)	92 78.0 (64.0-91.9)
Access to latrine	513 84.0 (74.8-93.1)	100 100.0	477 95.8 (90.1-100.0)	581 97.5 (95.4 - 99.5)	73 61.9 (44.6-79.1)

Xaalada nafaqada ee Barakacyaasha Waqooyi Galbeed, Hargeisa, Burco, iyo Deegaamada Berbera

Xilligii dhamaadka Deyrtii 11/12 xaalada nafaqada ee barakacayaasha Waqooyi Galbeed waxaa lagu sifeeyey in ay hayd xallad **Xun** (serious) Burco na ay aheyd xaalad Aad u Ba'an (very Critical) halka Berbera ay aheyd xaalad Ba'an (Critical) natiijooyinka sahankii May-June 2012 wax ay muujinayaan in xaalada nafaqada Hargeisa ay soo joogto halkeedii Sustained aheyd xaalad (**Xun Seriouid**) soo kabasho ayaa laga dareemay barakacayaasha Burco oo ay xaaladu noqotey mid (**Ba'an -Critical**) Barbara na wax ay sii joogteysay xaaladii aheyd heer (**Ba'an -Critical**)

Barakacayaasha Magaalada Hargeisa:

xaalada nafaqada ee Barakacayaasha Hargeisa ayaa waxa ay nagaatey heer Xun (serious) mudo ilaa September 2007 dii natiijooyinkii barakacayaasha Hargeisa wax ay ahaayeen, Wadar 497 caruura ah oo da'doodu u dhaxeysa 6-59 bilood ayaa la qiimeeyey bishii May 2012, waxayna muujiyeen heerka nafaqa darida guud ee muddada dhow iyo nafaqa darida liidata oo kala ahaa (GAM WHZ<-2 ama Barar) iyo (SAM WHZ<-3 ama Barar) 12.0% (9.2-15.5) iyo 2.9% (1.7-4.8) ayna ka mid ahaayeen laba xaaladood (0.4%) oo barar ah. Tani wax ay muujineysaa xaalad Xun Serious oo **nagaatey Sustained** marka loo eego natiijadii sahankii November 2011 kaas oo lagu war bixiyey GAM 12.0% (8.9-16.1) iyo SAM rate 1.3% (0.7-5.0). Natiijada waxa kale aoo ay muujisay in wiilasha nafaqa darani (14.9%) ay ka badan yahiin gabdhaha kuwa (9.2%) ee nafaqa daran balse farqiga ma ha mid xisaab ahaan macno wayn leh, ($p>0.05$). Heerka dhimashada guud iyo midda caruurta shantga sano ka yare e barakacayaasha Galkacyo ee 90kii maalmood ka hor xilliga sahanka ayaa laka aheyd **0.14** (0.03-0.61) iyo **0.21** (0.03-1.65)/10,000 qof/maalmintii. Waxaa jira wax ka soo rayn ah marka la eego heerkii 0.38 (0.20-0.71) iyo 0.44 (0.14-1.40)/10,000 qof/maalmintii, tani wax ay muujineysaa xaalad Nagaansho (Sustained) oo la aqbali karo marka loo eego habka tixraaca go'an ee UNICEF.



Caruur ka tirsan xerada Barakacayasha Hargeisa May 2012,

Barakacayaasha Magaalada Burco:

Xaalada nafaqada ee barakacayaasha Burco ayaa ka soo kabatey xaaladii aheyd (Aad u Ba'an) very critical ee November 2011ayna hada tahay xaalad (Ba'an Critical) waxaa qayb ahaan ugu wacan hawsha gargaarka Bani-aadanimo oo isagu jiray mid guud iyo mid lala beegsaday cunto, cash lacageed, mid jeeg ahaan ahsi loo kabo baahida qoysaska sida, caafimaadka biyaha iyo adeegyada fay-dhowrka.

Natiijooyinka sahanka ee bishii May 2012 wax ay ahaayeen. In Caruur 517 ah oo ay da'dooda u dhaxeysa 6-59 bilood ayaa la qiimeeyey waxayna muujiyeen heer Nafaqa oo kala ah GAM **18.4%** (15.3-26.3) iyo SAM **4.3%** (2.6-7.9) ayna ku jaraan 3 xaaladood (0.6%) oo Barar ah. Kuwani waxa ay miijinayaan xaalad nafaqa oo **Ba'an (Critical)** waana ka soo kabasho xaaladii aheyd mid **Aad u Ba'an** ee lagu war bixiyey Novemver 2012 markaas oo heerka nafaqada ay aheyd GAM 20.3% (15.3-26.3) iyo SAM rate 4.5% (2.6-7.9) hase yeeshee farqiganma aha mid xisaab ahaan macno wayn leh ($p>0.05$). Falanqaynta dheeraadka ahina wax ay sheegayaan in wiilasha nafaqa darida muddada dhow ay haleeshey (23.6%) ay aad uga ka badan yahiin kuwa gabdhaha (13.5%) ee iyaguna nafaqa daran, Balse farqigan ma aha xisaab ahaan mid macno wayn samayanaya ($p>0.05$) Heerka dhimashada waa Feejignaan (Alert) marka loo eego heerka tixraaca UNICEF. Dhamashada guud iyo mid caruurta <5sano waxaa lagu tixaxay sedan **0.50** (0.28-0.88) iyo **1.01** (0.36-2.80) per

10,000qof/maalmintii

Barakacayaasha magaalada Berbera: xaalada nafaqada ee Barakacayaasha Berbera ayaa joogteysay xaalad nafaqa oo Ba'an (Critical) ilaa iyo Deyrtii 11/12. Natiijooyinka sahankii nafaqada ee bisha May 2012, waxaa la qiimeeyey 555 caruur ah oo ay Da'doodu u dhaxeysa 6-59 bilood ayaa la qiimeeyey waxuuna muujiyey heer nafaqa daro ah GAM **16.3%** (13.6-19.3) iyo SAM **3.5%** (2.1-5.6) waxaana ku jiray 1 hal xaalad (0.2%). oo Barar ah. Tana waxa muujineysaa xaalad nafaqa oo Nagaatey (**Sustained**) oo **Ba'an Critical**. Natiijooyinka sahankii Kan la midka ahaa ee la qabtey bishii November 2011 waxaa lagu war bixiyey heerka nafaqada GAM 18% iyo SAM 3.6%. Natiijooyinku wax ay tusayaan in wiilasha (19.0%) ee nafaqa darida muddada dhow qabay ay ka badan yahiin kuwa gabdhaha (13.6%) ee nafaqa daran, heerka dhimashada guud iyo midda caruurta < shan sano ee 90kii maalmood ee ka horeysay xilliga sahanka ayaa kala aheyd **0.49** (0.39-0.79) iyo **0.74** (0.28) ee 10,000 qof/maalmintii. Waxayna muujineysaa heer la aqbali karo marka loo eego heerka tixraaca UNICEF.

Qiimeyta Cabirka Bartamaha Cudduda Sare (MUAC) ee haweenka ku jira da'da dhalmda (15-49) sano ayaa loo aqoondaday in 1.1%, 6.4% and 2.0% ay ku kala nafaqa darnaayeed Hargeisa, Burco iyo Berbera. Inta badan (>85%) oo haweenkaasi ah ayaa ama uur lahaa ama nuujisa ah, tana waxaa laga yaabaa in ay la xariirto dalabka dheeriga ah ee hooyada uurka ley ama nuujisada ah



Xog urruriye wareysanaya hooyo ku nool xerrada barakacayasha Hargeisa

ee xagga nafaqeyayaasha jirka si ay u buuxiso baahideeda jir ahaaneed. Natiijooyinka oo kooxobana waxaa lagu muujiyey Tabeelaha 5. Seddexda meelood ee Barakacayaasha ee la sahmeyyba, heerka cuddurada oo sareeya ayaa aheyd qatarta ugu daran ee xagga nafaqa darida ee dadkan. Gargaarka ay wadaan hay'adaha aan dowliga aheyn ee sida bukaan socodka iyo kuwa lala beegsaday quudinta ayaa ilaa xad warka tarey xaalada. Xaddiga caruurta ee laga sahmeyyey 3da goobood ee barakacayaasha ayaa lagu war bixiyey in kuwa qaba talaalka jadeecada iyo Vitamin A-ga kabista loo siiya ay kala ahaayeen inta u dhaxeysa 74% to 84%, inkasta ay sareysa hadana weli way ka hooseysaa heerkii la rabay ee (**SPHERE 2011**) sida ka muuqata Tabeelaha 5. Waxaa intaa dheer in dhamaanba deegaamada barakacayaasha la sahmeyyey in ka badan 78% oo haweenka ku jira da'da dhalmda ay sheegeen in ay qabeen ugu yaraan hal dose oo talaalka Tetenada ah. Habka quudinta caruurta ayaa weli ah mid liita oon hagaagsanayn dhamaanba goobaha barakacayaasha oo 90% caruurta la sahmeyyey ee ay da'dooda u dhaxeysa 6-59 bilood ayaa waxa ay ku quudanayeen cunto aan dheeli-tirneyn oo ka kooban seddex koox (nooc) ama wax ka yar ay cunayeen maalmintii, waxaa sii dheer ayadoo naaska laga joojiyo goor hore in ay iska noqotay dhaqan caadi ah ayadoo inta badan caruurta aan la nuujin inta jeer (frequency) ee loo baahnaa inla nuujiyo,

Qodobada wax ka taray xaalada nafaqada ee hada jirta ayaa waxay isagu jiraan, Gargaarka Bani-aadanimo oo la kordhiyey ayadoo loo adeegsanayo barnaamijyada quudinta hiigsadka ah iyo barnaamijyada quudinta ee goobahooda loogu tago dadka ayna fuliso wasaarada caafimaadka iyo howl-wadaagta kale ee caalamiga ah ee xagga caafimaadka iyo nafaqada. Kaalmada qurbajoogta iyo dadka dalka gudahiisa ku dhaqanba ayaa iyaduna wax ka tartay xaalada, waxaana weli jirta baahi ah in la sii wado kaalmada loo fidiyo dadka barakacayaasha haday noqoto cunto ku quudin lala beegsanayo, howlaha daqli abuurka ah, baraarujinta caafimaadka, u hagaajinta hoyga iyo barnaamijyada talaalka iyo horumarinta kale ee gargaarka so loo hagaajiyo xaalada caafimaadka iyo nafaqada ee Barakacayaasha nugal eek u dhaqan Somaliland.

Jaantus 5: natiijooyinka ugu muhiinsanaa ee sahan kii Barakacayaasha Waqooyi Galbeed oo kookooban (May/June 2012)

	Hargeisa IDPs 30 Clusters (N=497 Boys=238 Girls=259)		Burao IDPs Returnees 28 Clusters (N=517 Boys=257 Girls=260)		Berbera IDPs Returnees 28 Clusters (N=555 Boys=257 Girls=260)	
Indicator	n	% (95% CI)	n	% (95% CI)	n	% (95% CI)
Total number of households assessed for children	269		261		332	
Total number of households assessed for mortality	416		476			
Gender of Household Head						
Male Headed	196	72.9 (60.2-85.5)	178	68.2 (62.3-74.1)	283	85.2 (80.7-89.8)
Female Headed	73	27.1 (14.5-39.8)	83	31.8 (25.8-37.7)	49	14.8 (10.2-19.3)
Total number of children assessed:	497		517		555	
Child malnutrition						
Global Acute Malnutrition (WHO 2006)						
Boys	58	12.0 (9.2-15.5)	95	18.4 (41.7-22.7)	89	16.3 (13.6-19.3)
Girls	35	14.9 (10.9-20.0)	60	23.36 (18.2-29.4)	52	19.0 (14.8-24.0)
	23	9.2 (6.2-13.6)	35	13.5 (9.8-18.2)	37	13.6 (10.0-18.1)
Mean WHZ (WHO, 2006)	-0.61	±1.17	-0.93	±1.13	-0.94	±1.06
Severe Acute Malnutrition (WHO 2006)						
Boys	14	2.9 (1.7-4.8)	22	4.3 (2.6-6.9)	19	3.5 (2.1-5.6)
Girls	9	3.8 (2.2-6.7)	14	5.4 (3.1-9.5)	12	4.4 (2.3-8.2)
	5	2.0 (0.9-4.6)	8	3.1 (1.5-6.4)	7	2.61 (1.2-5.5)
Oedema	2	0.4	3	0.6	0	0
Global Acute Malnutrition (NCHS)	60	12.3 (8.8-17.0)	101	19.1 (15.3-23.6)	83	15.1 (12.9-17.6)
Severe Acute Malnutrition (NCHS)	6	1.2 (0.5-3.0)	20	3.8 (2.3-6.1)	4	0.7 (0.3-1.9)
Global Acute Malnutrition based on MUAC (<12.5 cm or oedema)						
Boys	20	4.1 (2.4-6.9)	55	10.3 (7.2-14.5)	25	4.4 (2.9-6.8)
Girls	9	3.8 (1.7-8.3)	22	8.3 (4.6-14.5)	8	2.8 (1.3-5.9)
	11	4.4 (2.5-7.5)	33	12.2 (8.8-16.8)	17	6.1 (3.5-10.3)
Severe Acute Malnutrition based on MUAC (<11.5 cm or oedema)						
Boys	7	1.4 (0.6-3.5)	16	3.0 (1.7-5.4)	7	1.4 (0.6-3.5)
Girls	3	1.3 (0.4-3.9)	7	2.7 (1.0-6.5)	3	1.3 (0.4-3.9)
	4	1.6 (0.5-5.3)	9	3.3 (1.7-6.3)	4	1.6 (0.5-5.3)
Proportion of children Stunted (HAZ<-2)						
Boys	52	10.7 (7.0-15.9)	44	8.4 (5.9-11.9)	6	1.4 (0.6-3.3)
Girls	37	15.7 (10.3-23.1)	31	12.1 (8.5-16.8)	4	1.8 (0.7-4.2)
	15	6.0 (3.3-10.8)	13	4.9 (2.7-8.7)	2	1.1 (0.3-3.4)
Proportion of children Underweight (WAZ<-2)						
Boys	65	13.3 (9.7-18.1)	88	16.8 (13.2-21.1)	54	9.6 (7.3-12.6)
Girls	38	16.1 (11.5-22.0)	57	22.0 (16.7-28.5)	35	12.3 (8.9-16.8)
	27	10.8 (6.8-16.6)	31	11.7 (8.3-16.2)	19	6.8 (4.2-11.0)
Mortality Rates						
Crude Death Rate (deaths/10,000/day)	0.14	(0.03-0.61)	0.50	0.28-0.88	0.49	(0.39-0.79)
Under five Death Rate (deaths/10,000/day)	0.21	(0.03-1.65)	1.01	0.36-2.80	0.74	(0.28-19.7)
Child Morbidity						
Children reported ill in the previous 2 weeks	158	31.8 (27.1-36.5)	215	40.3 (32.7-47.7)	117	20.7 (16.5-25.0)
Children reported with diarrhoea in 2 weeks prior to assessment	101	20.3 (15.3-25.4)	144	27.0 (21.7-32.2)	45	8.0 (6.0-9.9)
Children reported with ARI in 2 weeks prior to assessment	43	8.6 (6.1-11.2)	72	13.5 (9.3-17.7)	43	7.6 (4.2-11.04)
Children reported with febrile illness in 2 weeks prior to assessment	69	13.9 (10.6-17.1)	137	25.7 (19.1-32.3)	62	11.0 (7.2-14.8)
Children reported with suspected measles within one month prior to assessment	21	4.2 (2.4-6.0)	35	6.6 (4.0-9.1)	19	3.4 (1.7-5.1)
Child Immunization status						
Children (6-59 months) reported immunised against measles	416	83.7 (80.3-87.1)	457	85.6 (81.1-90.5)	435	77.0 (70.3-83.4)
Children who reported to have received vitamin A supplementation in last 6 months	420	84.5 (79.7-89.2)	398	74.5 (67.4-81.7)	464	82.0 (75.6-88.3)
Children who have ever received polio vaccine						
No doses	28	5.6 (2.9-8.3)	47	8.8 (5.6-12.0)	78	13.8 (8.1-19.4)
One dose	49	9.9 (3.9-15.8)	27	5.1 (2.4-7.7)	56	9.9 (5.0-14.8)
Two doses	90	18.1 (11.3-24.9)	84	15.7 (11.7-19.7)	72	12.7 (10.0-15.3)
Three or more	330	66.4 (54.8-78.0)	376	70.4 (64.8-76.3)	360	63.6 (56.2-71.0)
Infant and young child feeding		N=205		N=197		N=244
Proportion still breastfeeding (6-24 months)	96	47.1 (39.5-54.6)	75	38.3 (32.0-44.2)	134	54.9 (47.7-62.1)
Proportion meeting recommended feeding frequencies	84	41.0 (33.1-48.8)	43	21.8 (14.7-29.0)	110	45.1 (38.5-51.6)
Proportion who reported to have consumed ≥4 food groups	9	4.4 (1.6-7.2)	12	6.1 (3.3-8.9)	22	9.2 (6.2-12.0)
Maternal Health and Nutrition		N=280		N=235		N=355
Total women who are acutely malnourished	3	1.1 (0.0-2.3)	15	6.4 (3.7-9.1)	9	2.0 (0.4-3.6)
Pregnant & lactating women acutely malnourished (MUAC<23.0 cm)	3	2.3 (0.0-4.9)	12	12.4 (4.9-19.8)	7	5.1 (1.4-8.7)
Non pregnant/lactating acutely malnourished (MUAC≤18.5 cm)	0		3	2.2 (0.4-4.6)	2	1.5 (0.0- 4.4)
Women who reported to have received tetanus immunization						
No dose	34	12.1 (7.8-16.4)	52	22.1 (16.8-27.5)	19	5.3 (2.6-8.08)
One dose	58	20.7 (14.8-26.6)	34	14.5 (9.4-19.6)	20	5.6 (2.5-8.8)
Two doses	82	29.3 (23.4-35.2)	71	30.2 (23.5-37.0)	119	33.5 (24.1-42.9)
Three doses	106	37.9 (31.0-44.7)	78	33.2 (26.8-39.6)	197	55.5 (45.4-65.6)
Household Access to Essential Indicators		N= 269		N=261		N=332
Reported Households consumed ≤3 food groups	12	4.5 (1.9-7.1)	114	43.7 (30.0-57.4)	43	13.0 (5.3-20.6)
Access to mosquito Net	51	19.0 (11.6-26.3)	124	47.5 (37.5-57.6)	139	41.9 (33.3-50.4)
Access to safe/protected drinking water	269	100	249	95.4 (91.1-99.7)	325	97.9 (95.9-99.8)
Access to latrine	130	87.8 (82.5-93.2)	186	82.8 (66.1-99.5)	319	96.1 (93.4-98.8)

HUBSIIMOYINKA CAQLIGANIMADA (MAANGALNIMADA)

Ayadoo si xariir ah ugu talineysa isticmaalka SMART, FSNAU waxa ay qabatey sideed hubsiimo oo tayada xogta ah oo xagga hoose lagu faahfaahiyey, mid kasta oo ka mid ah sahanadii la qabtey May- June 2012 si loo qiimeeyo in la aqbali karo. Natiijooyinka wax ay muujiyeen in dhamaan sahanadan ay wada ahaayeen kuwa leh tayo la aqbali karo.

Lambar Xullashada Culeyska iyo dhererka:

Waxa uu muujiyaa hagaagsanaanta caruurta loo cabiray caruurta marka si sax ah loo qaado cabirada ma jirayaan wax lambar ah oo gaar loo xullan. Tani caadiyan wax ay dhacdaa marka xog qaadayaashu ay u siqaan cm/kg-ka ugu dhow amaba marka cm/kg-ka ugu dhow. Calaamada +, ++, +++ waxa ay muujisaa hadii uu jiray lambar xulasho iyo hadii uu kala ahaa mid, Fudud, Dhexdhexaad ah, iyo Daran. Heerka lambar xulashada culeyska iyo dhererka ayaa waxaa lagu qiimeeyaa; (0-5 Ugu fiican, > 5-10 Fiican, >10-20 La aqbali karo iyo > 20 Mid Qariban).

Weecashada Caadiga ah (Cabir Go'an): ee WHZ: waxa uu muujiyaa hadii uu jiro qalad balaaran oo si Kama ah ku yimid xagga cabiraada. Qaybsanka caadiga ah weecashada cabirka go'ani waxa ay la eg tahay +1, balse waa in ay ku dhacdaa inta u dhaxaysa 0.8 iyo 1.2Z Score.

Qalooocnaanta WHZ: tani waa cabir darajo oo xogta ku xeeran xariiqda dhexe aysan si isla eg u qaybsameyn, Qeybsanka Caadiga ah waxa u u qaybsamaa si isla eg mana laha wax qaloooc ama leexo ah (Zero Skewness) waana inuu dhacaa inta u dhaxeysa +1 ama -1. Leexsanaanta togani waxa ay muujisaa sayn dheed oo xagga middig u baxsan halka leexsanaanta tabani ay muujiso sayn dheer oo u baxsan dhanka bidix.

Foocsanaanta WHZ: tani wax ay muujisaa marka la fiirsho foocsanaanta ama fidsanaanta loona eego **Qaybsanka Caadiga** ah. Qaysanka Caadiga ah ma laha wax foocsanaan ah. (0 kurtosis) sahanaduna waa in uu ku dhacaa inta u dhaxaysa +1 and -1. Foocsanaanta togani waxay muujisaa Qaybsan Fiin dhiiban leh, halka midka tabani uu muujiyo (**Qaybsan (Distribution)** baahsan(fidsan)

Xad ka bax – Boqolkiiba: Xad ka bax waa cabir ay si aad ah u badan in tahay in uusan u dhacin si dabiici ah sidaa darteed waxaa si gaara ah u tilmaama barnaamijka uu computerka adeegsanayo. Isku yaacsanaantaasi waa in la saxaa ama laga tuuraa ka hor inta aan la falanqayn xogta. Xad-ka Baxa waxaa wanaagsan in uu ahaado 0% balse waa inuu ka yaraado 2-3% oo tirada caruurta la cabiray ah.

Qeybsanaanta Da'da: Tani waxa ay suura gelisaa muuqaal muunadeed oo wax u taagan, waana in ay u ekaataa baahsanaanta dadka.

Da'ada oo si sax ah loo keydin ayaa ku ah dhibaato jir cabirka ayadoo ay kuwa yar-yar ee dadkoodu tahay inta u dhaxeysa (6-29) bilood ay u badan tahay in ayka nafaqa daro bataan kuwa da'doodu u dhaxeysa (30-59) tani waxaa loola jeedaa heerka matelaada kuwa da'doodu yar tahay uu hooseeya ayaa horseedaysa in ay ka dhigto mid dhacdadiisu (**prevalence**) ay ka hooseyso midii dhabta aheyd ahna bil caksi,

Saami gal Jinsi: waxa uu ogolaanayaa muuqaal muunadeed wakiilnmo waana in ay noqotaa mid u eg Baahsanaanta (**Distribution**) isla dadkaasi waana in aanay wax wayn ku kala duwanaa saami-galkii la fileyey waana in ay ku dhacaan inta u dhaxaysa 0.8 and 1.2.

Jaantuska 6 waxa uu soo koobayaa natiijooyinkii la xariirey hubsiimooyinka maangalnimada ee sahanadii nafaqada ee la qabtey May-June 2012

Location		Criteria	Missing/ Flagged data	Overall sex ratio	Overall age distribution	Digit Preference score-weight	Digit Preference score-Height	SD WHZ	Skewness WHZ	Kurtosis WHZ	Poisson Distribution
Northeast IDPs											
Bossaso IDPs	June 2012	Category Score	Excellent 0	Excellent 0	Problematic 10	Excellent 0	Good 2	Excellent 0	Excellent 0	Excellent 0	Acceptable 3
Garowe IDPs	June 2012	Category Score	Excellent 0	Excellent 0	Acceptable 4	Excellent 0	Good 2	Good 2	Excellent 0	Excellent 0	Excellent 0
Galkayo IDPs	June 2012	Category Score	Excellent 0	Excellent 0	Problematic 10	Excellent 0	Excellent 0	Good 2	Excellent 0	Excellent 0	Excellent 0
Dhusamreeb IDPs	June 2012	Category Score	Excellent 0	Excellent 0	Good 2	Good 2	Acceptable 4	Acceptable 6	Excellent 0	Excellent 0	Excellent 0
Qardho IDPs	June 2012	Category Score	Excellent 0	Excellent 0	Excellent 0	Acceptable 4	Good 2	Problematic 20	Excellent 0	Excellent 0	Excellent 0
Northwest											
Hargeisa IDPs	May 2012	Category Score	Excellent 0	Excellent 0	Good 2	Good 2	Acceptable 4	Acceptable 6	Excellent 0	Excellent 0	Excellent 0
Burao IDPs	May 2012	Category Score	Good 2	Excellent 0	Excellent 0	Excellent 0	Problematic 10	Good 2	Excellent 0	Excellent 0	Excellent 0
Berbera IDPs	May 2012	Category Score	Excellent 0	Excellent 0	Acceptable 4	Good 2	Good 2	Excellent 0	Excellent 0	Excellent 0	Excellent 0
South Central											
Gedo Pastoral	June 2012	Score Category	Excellent 0	Excellent 0	Acceptable 4	Excellent 0	Acceptable 4	Good 2	Excellent 0	Excellent 0	Problematic 5
Gedo Riverine	June 2012	Score Category	Excellent 0	Excellent 0	Acceptable 4	Excellent 0	Problematic 10	Good 2	Excellent 0	Excellent 0	Good 1
Dollo IDPs	June 2012	Score Category	Excellent 0	Excellent 0	Excellent 0	Excellent 0	Excellent 0	Good 2	Excellent 0	Excellent 0	Excellent 0
Bakool Pastoral	June 2012	Score Category	Excellent 0	Good 2	Problematic 10	Good 2	Acceptable 4	Excellent 0	Excellent 0	Excellent 0	Problematic 5

Daabacaadyada iyo war-saxaafadeedyada soo baxayaa goor dhow

Warbixinta Rubuclaha ee FSNAU June 2012

Warbixinta Cimilada ee FSNAU May, June 2012

Warbixinta xogta Suuqyada ee FSNAU ee June 2012

Warbixinta Aas-aasiga ah ee Magaalada Garoowe May 2012

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

Warbixinta farsamo ee taxanaha ah, ee Dhamaadka Deyrta, 2011/12 Falanqeyta, March 2012

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

Technical and Managerial Support



Funding Agencies

