



Daraasadda Baahiyaha Caafimaadka Dumarka (WHNS)

WHNS waxa uu ahaa sahan hal-mar ah kaas oo soo uruuriyey macluumaadka ku saabsan khibradaha iyo baahiyaha daryeelka caafimaadka ee dumarka, iyo sidoo kale gudniinka fircooniga/goynta (FGM/C).

Daraasaddu waxay ka dhacday Nofeembar 2020 ilaa Juun 2021 gudaha afar magaalo-madaxeedyo ku yaalaan Maraykanka (Atlanta, Minneapolis, New York, iyo Washington, DC).

U QALMIDA

Dumarka da'doodu tahay
18 ilaa 49



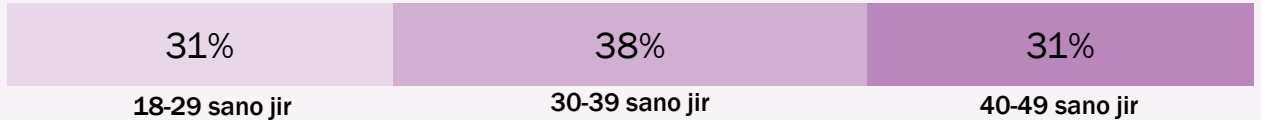
Ku dhashay, ama ay
hooyooyinkoodu ku
dhasheen, wadan uu FGM/C
aad looga isticmaalo



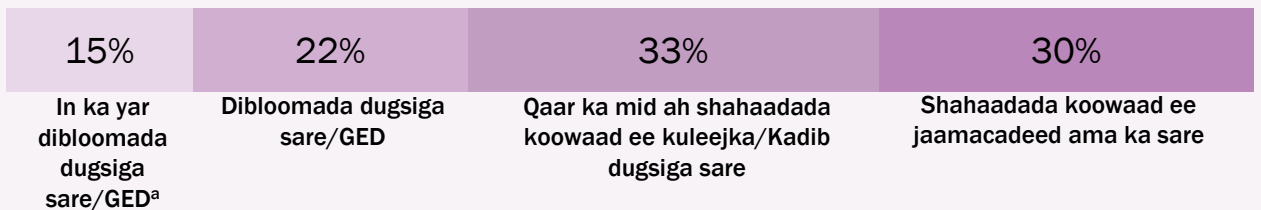
Ku hadla mid ka mid ah
luqadaha daraasada

YAA KA QAYB GALAY DARAASADDA 1,132 DUMAR AH

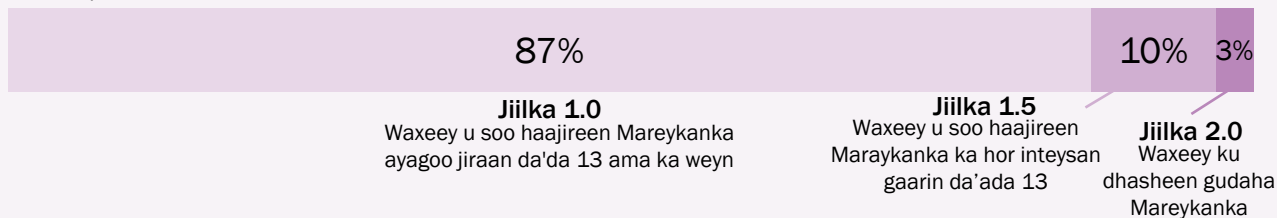
KOOXDA DA'EEDKA



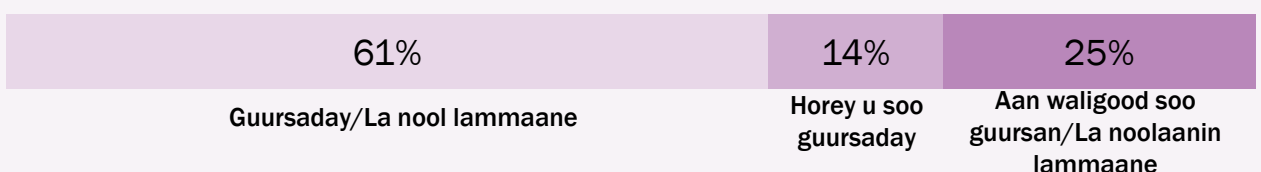
HEERKA WAXBARASHADA



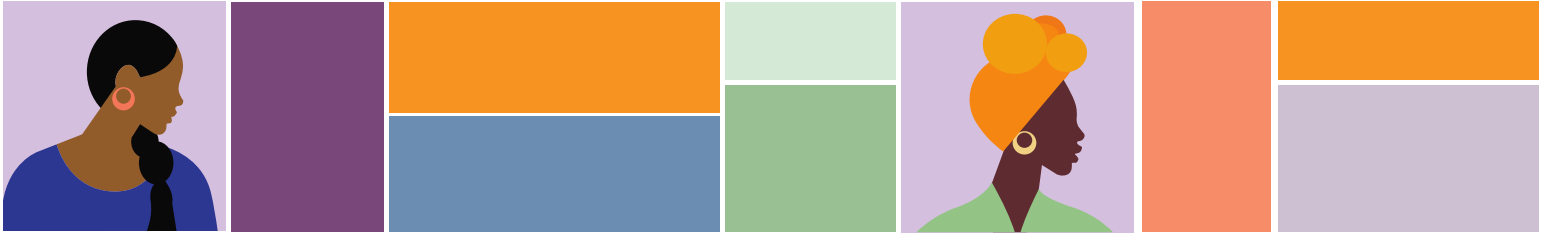
JIILKA SOO GALOOTIGA



XAALADDA GUURKA



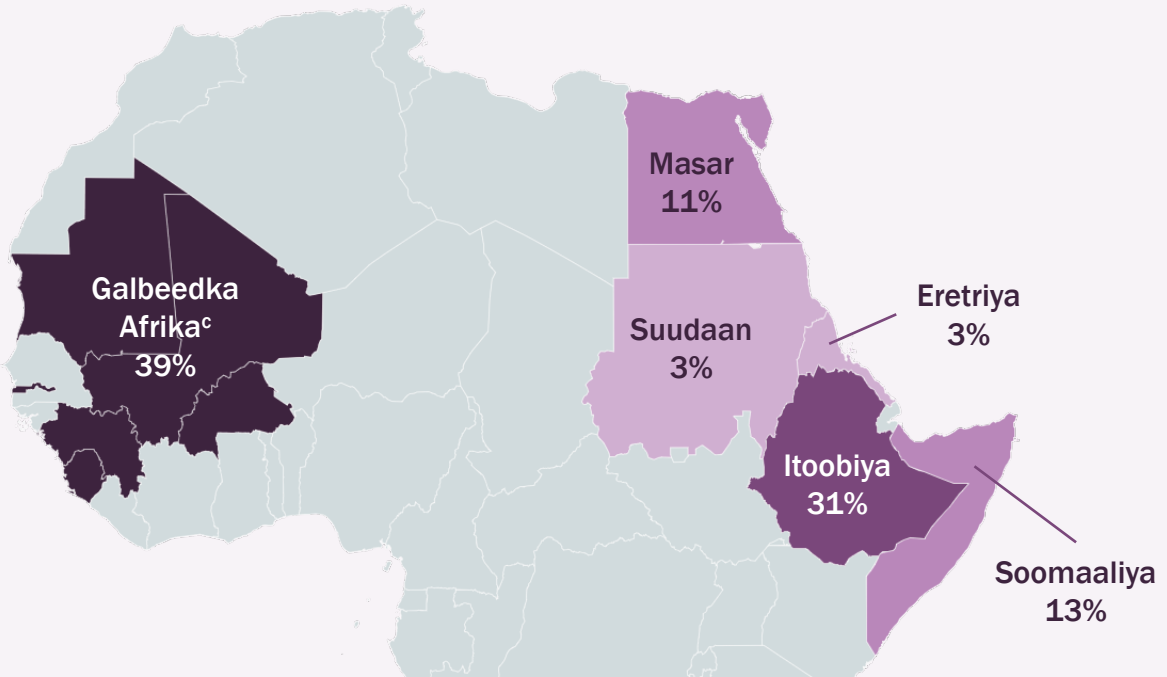
^a Horumarinta Waxbarashada Guud



YAA KA QAYB GALAY DARAASADDA

1,132 DUMAR AH

DALKA ASAL AHAANTA AY KA SOO JEEDAAN^{b*}



^b Dalka ay haweeneydu ku dhalatay ama dalka ay hooyadeed u dhalatay haddii haweeneydu aysan ku dhalan waddan u qalma.

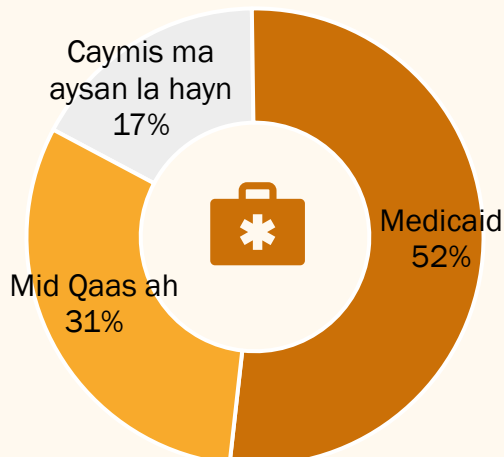
^c Galbeedka Afrika waxaa ka mid ah Burkina Faso, Gambia, Guinea, Mali, Mauritania, iyo Sierra Leone.

* Khariidadda Waddanka Asal ahaanta Laga Soo Jeeda Waxaa Taaba Galiyeen © GeoNames, Microsoft, OpenStreetMap, TomTom

MARIN U HELKA DARYEEL CAAFIMAAD EE DHAMMAAN HAWEENKA KU JIRA DARAASADDA

DABOOLISTA CAYMISKA CAAFIMAADKA

In ka badan kala badh (52%) waxeey lahaayeen Medicaid.



TURJUMAAN

27% waxay door bidaan an turjubaan marka ay booqanayaan bixiyehooda daryeel caafimaad.

Dumarka ah kuwa doorbida turjumaanka, ayaa 2 ka mid ah 3 diiba (66%) loo sameeyay hal turjumaanitaan inta lagu guda jiray booqashadoodii ugu dambeysay.



CAAFIMAADKA TARANKA



77%

oo ka mid ah dhammaan dumarka la waraystay ayaa sheegay in lagu sameeyay baaritaanka miskaha ama baaritaanka buraashka la isticmaalo si loogu soo saaro unugyada afka xubinka taranka si kansar looga baaro 3-dii sano ee la soo dhaafay; 17% waligood baaritaan laguma sameyn; 6% waxaa lagu sameeyay hal 4 sano ama in ka badan ka hor.



51%

dumarka ayaa sheegay inay waligood isticmaaleen ka hortaga uurka. 29% haweenku waxay isticmaaleen ka hortaga uurka 30-kii maalmood ee la soo dhaafay.



45%

dumarka ilmo dhalay waxay sheegeen inay waligood ku dhaceen qaybta C-section. 31% dhalmada waxaa lagu dhalay qaybta C-section.



18%

dumarka sheegay in ay waligood galmo sameeyeen ayaa ahaa kuwa ka yaraayeen da'da 18 markii ay sameenayeen galmadoodii ugu horeeysay; 59% waxay jireen 18 ilaa 24; iyo 23% waxay jireen 25 ama wey ka weynaayeen.

WAAYO-ARAGNIMADA GUDNIINKA FIRCOONIGA/GOOYNTA

Hay'ada/Ururka Caafimaadka Adduunku waxa uu gudniinka fircooniga/gooynta (FGM/C) ku qeexaa dhammaan hababka ku lug leh ka saarista qayb ahaan ama guud ahaanba xubinta taranka dibada ee haweenka ama dhaawaca kale ee loo geysanayo xubnaha taranka ee dumarka ha ahaato mid dhaqameed, diineed ama sababo kale oo aan daawo ahayn.¹

In ka badan kala badh dumarka daraasadda ku jiray ayaa sheegay inay la kulmeen FGM/C.

55%

ayaa la kulmay FGM/C.

45%

ayaan la kulmin FGM/C.



¹ World Health Organization, United Nations Population Fund & United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). (1997). Female genital mutilation: a joint WHO/UNICEF/UNFPA statement. World Health Organization. <https://apps.who.int/iris/handle/10665/41903>.

WAAYA-ARAGNIMADA HAWEENKA EE KU AADAN FGM/C

IYADOO LOO EEGAYO DALKA ASAL AHAANTA



Boqolley ahaanta haweenka ka soo jeeda waddan kasto asal ahaanta ee sheegay inay la kulmeen FGM/C:

- **Soomaaliya: 74%**
- **Wadamada Galbeedka Afrika^d: 59%**
- **Eretriya: 55%**
- **Suudaan: 51%**
- **Itoobiya: 45%**
- **Masar: 34%**

^dWadamada Galbeedka Afrika waxaa ka mid ah Burkina Faso, Gambia, Guinea, Mali, Mauritania, iyo Sierra Leone.

DA'A AHAAN

Haweenka la kulmay FGM/C, iyagoo Loo Eegayo Koox Da'eed Ahaan

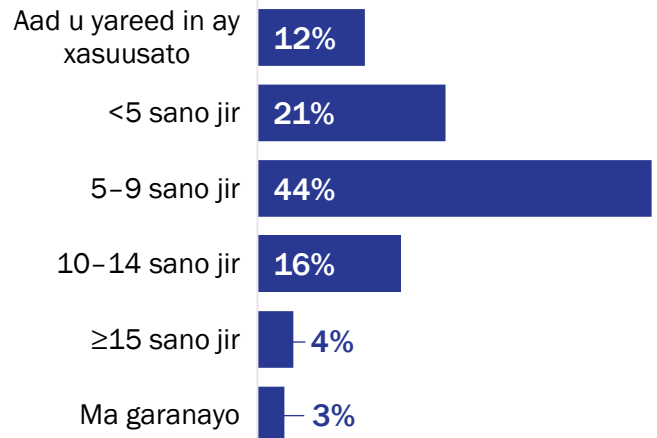
1 ka mid ah 4 tiiba (25%) dumarka da'doodu u dhaxayso 18-24 waxay la kulmeen FGM/C.



Ku dhawaad 3 ka mid ah 4 tiiba (69%) haweenka da'doodu u dhaxayso 40-49 ayaa la kulmeen FGM/C.



Da'da FGM/C ee Haweenka La Kulmay FGM/C



MARKA LOO EEGO NOOCA FGM/C



- **29% ayaa sheegeen in aagga xubnahooda taranka tolitaan lagu xiray.**
- **57% ayaa sheegeen in cad hilib laga saaray aagga xubinta tarankooda.**
- **2% ayaa sheegeen in xubintooda taranka la jaray, cad hilibna aan laga saarin.**
- **12% ma aysan garaneynin nooca FGM/C ee ay la kulmeen.**

WALAACA CAAFIMAADKA EE HAWEENKA LA KULMAY FGM/C



67% ayaa soo wariyay a **dhibaatada dhalmada** marka la barbar dhigo 49% dumarka aan la kulmin FGM/C. Tan waxaa ka mid ah dhiig-baxa dhalmada ka dib, dillaaca ballaaran ee xubinta taranka ee ka dhasha waqtiga dhalmada, ama qalliinka ilmo ka soo dooxa ee degdegga ah.



47% ayaa soo wariyay a **dhibaatada caafimaadka taranka** marka loo eego 23% haweenka aan la kulmin FGM/C. Tan waxaa ka mid ah dhibaato ka imaata soo dhaafka dhiiga caadada, dhibaato ku aadan soo dhaafka kaadida, xanuun dareemid waqtiga kaadida, ama caabuqa kaadi mareenka oo badan.



44% ayaa soo wariyay dhibaatada caafimaadeed oo ku aadan galmada marka la barbar dhigo 17% dumarka aan la kulmin FGM/C. Tan waxaa ka mid ah xanuun ama dhiigbax xilliga galmada.

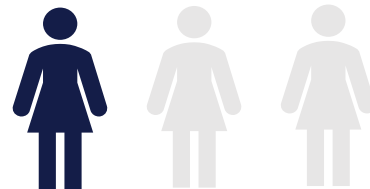
35% ayaa soo wariyay in ay murugo dareemaan toddobaadyo badan waqtigiiba marka la barbardhigo 24% haweenka aan la kulmin FGM/C.

U SAHLANAANTA HAWEENKA LA KULMAY FGM/C LA HADLIDA BIXIYAHA

58% ayaa sahlanaan dareemaan inay kala hadlaan FGM/C-kooda bixiyahooda daryeelka caafimaadka.



31% ayaa kala hadleen FGM/C-kooda bixiye daryeel caafimaad.



MAWQIFYADA KU AADAN FGM/C EE DHAMMAAN HAWEENKA LA SAHMIYAY

91% ayaa rumaysan in FGM/C (Gudniinka Fircooniga/Gooynta) la joojiyaa.

87% ayaa aaminsan in FGM/C uu keeni karo dhibaatooyin caafimaad nolosha danbe ee mustaqbalka.

82% ma rumaysna in gudniinka Fircooniga/Gooynta (FGM/C) loo baahan yahay diin ahaan.

