

Kala duwanaanshaha: Saamaynta Ku Saabsan Sinaanta Tallaalka (DIVE)

Febraayo 2022

#VaccineEquality



Dulucda iyo Dulmarka

Hay'adda **Grand Synergy Development Initiative (GSDI)** oo kaashanaysa **Minority Rights Group International (MRG)** waxay Kenya ka fulinaysaa mashruuc ku saabsan sinaanta tallaalka. Mashruuca, oo cinwaankiisu yahay Kala duwanaanshaha: Saamaynta Ku saabsan Sinaanta Tallaalka (DIVE), waxay raad raacda oo naga caawisaa fahamka wadaaga khadka tooska ah ee guud ahaan Bulshooyinka leh isir kala duwan, diimo kala duwan iyo luqada kala duwan, ee ku saabsan ku kalsoonaanta tallaalka Covid-19, qaadashadiisa iyo helitaankiisa Kenya, ee inta badan Soomaalida Muslimka ah, laakiin sidoo kale bulshooyinka mahaliga ee asalka ah iyo/ama kuwa laga tirada badan yahay.

Qowmiyada shacabka somaliyeed ayaa qarniyo badan ku noolaa Kenya. Iyadoo oo ay dhawaan soo korodhaysay qaxootiga ka imaanayo Soomaaliya, bulshadu waxay la kulantaa takoorid xagga helitaanka dukumentiyada. Gobolka hoygooda dhaqanka ee Mandera, wuxuu leeyahay tilmaameyaal bulsho, waxbarasho, dhaqaale iyo caafimaad oo aad uga hooseeya celceliska qaranka. Bulshada Soomaalida ee Kenya waxaa lagu qiyaasaa in ka badan 2.8 milyan oo qof.¹

Dawladdnimada Kenya waxa ay ku dhisan tahay nidaam awood qaybsi ah wuxuuna ka kooban yahay siddeed gobol oo loo qaybiyay 47 ismaamul, oo ay matalaan gudoomiyaal iyo sanatarro la soo doortay. Maamul-daadejintaasi waxay kala qaybisaa mas'uuliyadda qaybaha kala duwan ee nidaamka tallaalka, iyadoo dowladda federaalka ay xakamaynaysa siyaasadda dalka oo dhan, maalgelinta iyo soo iibinta tallaallada, laakiin badeecadaha (saliingadaha iyo sanduuqyada badbaadada) ee ay bixiyaan ismaamullada. Hawlgallada tallaallada sidoo kale waa kala qaybsan yihiin, iyada oo dawladda qaranku ay talaalada gaarsiinaysa bakhaarrada gobollada halka ay ismaamullada hubinaayan gaarsiinta tallaalada xarumaha deegaanka, waxayna mas'uul ka yihiin abaabulka gaarsiinta dhabta ah ee muwaadiniinta.

In kasta oo ama laga yaabo inay sabab u tahay habka maamul-daadejinta, dadweynaha aana si fiican loogu adeegin sida danyarta magaalada ku daqan ah, xoolo-dhaqatada reer guuraaga ah, beelaha laga tirada badan yahay ee degan degmooyinka waqooyiga ee oomanaha ah, iyo qaxootiga ayaa laga tagay iyagoo baylah ah. Kalsooni darada taariikhiga ah ee tallaalada, oo ka imanaysa jahawareer fudud (sida markii waalidku su'aaleen sababta bixiyeyaasha talaalka dabaysha ay u samaynayaan boqashooyin badan guryaha) ilaa mucaaradnimo xoogan (marka Kaniisadda Katooliga ee Kenya ay sheegtay in tallaalada HPV iyo teetanada

ahaayen kuwa ka-hortaga uur-qaadidda khasabka ah I) ayaa sidoo kale u adeegeen inay wiiqaan kalsoonida tallaallada Covid-19.

Kenya ayaa billowday faafinta tallaalka Covid-19 ee laga soo iibiyay Xarunta Helitaanka Tallaalka Caalamiga ah ee Covid-19 (COVAX) bishii Maarso 2021.2 Ugu horrayn waxay shacabkeedha u soo bandhigtay AstraZeneca bishii Maarso, ka dib soo iibinta Moderna (Ogosto 2021), Johnson iyo Johnson, Pfizer iyo Sinopharm (Sebtembar 2021).³ Iyadoo lagu saleynayo xogta rasmiga ah ee ka timid Wasaaradda Caafimaadka ee Kenya, laga bilaabo 14kii Febraayo 2022 ku dhawaad 26% ee dadweynaha ayaa si buuxda loo tallaalay.⁴ Hase yeeshee ilaha kale ayaa tilmaamay in in ka yar 13% dadweynaha si buuxda loo tallaalay. ⁵

Caasimadda dalka, ee Nairobi, ayaa leh tirada ugu badan ee qiyaasta talaalka ee la siiyey ismaamullada Kenya iyadoo ku dhawaad 44.3% dadka deeganka ah la tallaalay ilaa taariikhda 13ka Febraayo 2022. Gobolka u dhow ee Nyeri ayaa hogaaminaya heerarka tallaalka, hase yeeshee, oo hadda gaaray 46.7%. Kii ugu hooseeyay wuxuu ahaa Mandera iyadoo 8.4% oo keliya dadka si buuxda ah tallaalay.⁶

Iyadoo oo laga soo xigtay Qorshaha Horumarinta Tallaalka Covid-19 - 2021 oo ay soo saartay Wasaaradda Caafimaadka, dadka qaadanaya tallaalka waxaa mudnaanta la siinaayaa nuglaanshaha, helitaanka tallaalka iyo awoodda nidaamka caafimaadka. Qiyaasta kharashka guud ee ku baxaya hirgelinta qorshaha lagu beegsanayo tallaallida 26 milyan oo qof waa Ksh.46.3 bilyan (USD 421.3 milyan). Soo iibinta iyo keenista talaallada ayaa qaadatay saamiga ugu badan ee miisaaniyada lagu qiyaasay 94%, halka dadaallada u doodista, isgaarsiinta iyo abaabulka bulshadu ay qaataan saamiga labaad ee ugu badan ee 2% (8,745,052.73 USD) iyo sidoo kale goobaha kale ee muhiimka ee taageerida.

1 Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, '2019 Kenya population and housing census', available at <https://www.knbs.or.ke/?wpdmpro=2019-kenya-population-and-housing-census-volume-iv-distribution-of-population-by-socio-economic-characteristics&wpdm=5730>

2 <https://www.gavi.org/covax-vaccine-roll-out/kenya#:~:text=Kenya%20completes%20its%20first%20round,of%20COVID%2D19%20vaccine%20doses>

3 Kenya Ministry of Health COVID -19 Vaccine updates <https://www.health.go.ke/#1621663315215-d6245403-4901>

4 <https://www.health.go.ke/wp-content/uploads/2022/02/MINISTRY-OF-HEALTH-KENYA-COVID-19-IMMUNIZATION-STATUS-REPORT-13TH-FEBRUARY-2022.pdf>

5 Our World in Data (2022) 'Kenya: Coronavirus pandemic country profile', available at https://ourworldindata.org/covid-vaccinations?country=OWID_WRL

Habka

Si cilmi baarista loo sameeyo, qalabka dhegeysiga iyo la socodka baraha bulshada sida CrowdTangle-ka ayaa loo isticmaalay in lagu qabto laguna falanqeeyo macluumaadka lagu wadaago khadka Facebook-ga iyo Twitter-ka ee ku saabsan tallaallada Covid-19 iyadoo la adeegsanayo luqadaha Kiswahilii, Soomaali iyo Ingiriisiga.

Natijoyinka daraasaddan waxay ku kooban yihin kormeerka baraha bulshada ee lagu sameeyay Facebook-ga muddadii u dhaxaysay 1 Janaayo ilaa 17ka Diseembar 2021. Sidaa awgeed, Tusaalaha n=322 faallooyinka Facebook-ga ee khuseeya ayaa la falanqeeyay iyadoo la eegayo dareenkooda ku aadan afar tilmaamood: (1) Ku kalsoonaanta tallaalka Covid-19, (2) shakiga ku wajahan tallaalka, (3) helitaanka tallaalka, iyo (4) kalsooni darro lagu qabo madaxda caafimaadka iyo dawladda ee ku saabsan maamulida iyo faafinta macluumaadka la xiriira tallaalka

Faallooyinka Facebook-ga ayaa loo doortay qiimayn iyadoo lagu salaynayo laba shuruudood: (1) caddaynta dareenka la xiriiraa arrimaha kor ku xusan, iyo (2) awoodda lagu aqoonsan karo qoomiyadda qoraaga faallada. Haddaba, warbixintani waxay aragtideeda ku koobtay qaybinta faallooyinka Facebook-ga ee istimaalayaasha baraha bulshada kuwas oo isugu jira Muslimiin, Soomaali iyo Masiixiyiin. Hasa yeeshe, tusaalaha faallooyinka Muslimka iyo Soomaalida ayaa ahaa mid saami ahaan ka hooseeya, 45 faallooyin lid ku ah 277 faallooyin oo ka yimid isticmaaleyaasha warbaahinta bulshada ee Masiixiyiinta ah. Tusaalaha 45 faallooyin ee dadka laga tirada badan yahay kuma filna in laga dhaliyo natijoyin tirokoob ahaan muhiim ah,

Haddaba marxaladdan, natijoyinka warbaahinta bulshada ee lagu sheegay warbixintan waxay diiradda saarayaan sheekooyinka guud iyada oo aan la kala saarin kala qaybsanaanta dadka laga tirada badan yahay / kuwa tirada badan. Cilmi-baaristu way socotaa: warbixin mustaqbalka ayaa si faahfaahsan u sheegi doonta marka muunad weyn oo faallooyinka dadka laga tirada badan yahay la helo lana falanqeeyo.

Sababo la xiriira galitaanka aan dhamaystirnayn ee isticmaalka baraha bulshada ee bulshooyinka saboolka ah iyo kuwa meelaha fog ku nool ee Kenya, Waxaan qaadanay habka naqshadaynta isku dhafan ee saddex-geesoodka ah oo lagu garto in ka badan hal hab oo xog ururin ah (labadaba online-ka iyo offline-ka) si loo xaqiijiyo loona caddeeyo ansaxa natijoyinkayaga. Ku dhawaad dhammaan dadka waaweyn ee Kenya kuwas oo ku nool goobaha magaaloyinka(94%) iyo miyigaba(95%) waxay heli karaan raadiyo.8 Haddaba, daadihinta barnaamijyada ka baxa raadiyaha ayaa loo doortay inay yihin habka xogta saddex-geesoodka ah.

Marka laga soo tago falanqaynta baraha bulshada iyo daadihinta barnaamijyada idaacadaha, Baaritaanadeena waxay sidoo kale muujiyen natijoyin laga helay xog isla markaaba laga soo ururiyay ilo furan iyo qaybo laga soo ururiyay wada-hadallo fool-ka-fool ah oo lala yeeshay saraakiisha caafimaadka ismaamulada iyo xubnaha bulshada laga tirada badan yahay intii lagu guda jiray mashruuceena Wadahadallada Kooxda FGDs ee lagu qabtay ismaamulka Gaarisa.

Natijoyinka Muhiimka ah

Marka la eego 322 faallooyin oo la falanqeeyay, 90% ee faallooyinka waxaa ka mid ahaa walaaca ku saabsan ku kalsoonaanta tallaalka Covid-19 iyo shakiga laga qabo tallaalka, 39% helitaanka tallaalka, iyo in ka badan 58% oo la xiriira aaminaad darrida lagu qabo madaxda caafimadka iyo kuwa kale ee dawladda.

Jantuska: Falanqaynta kalsoonida lagu qabo tallaalka

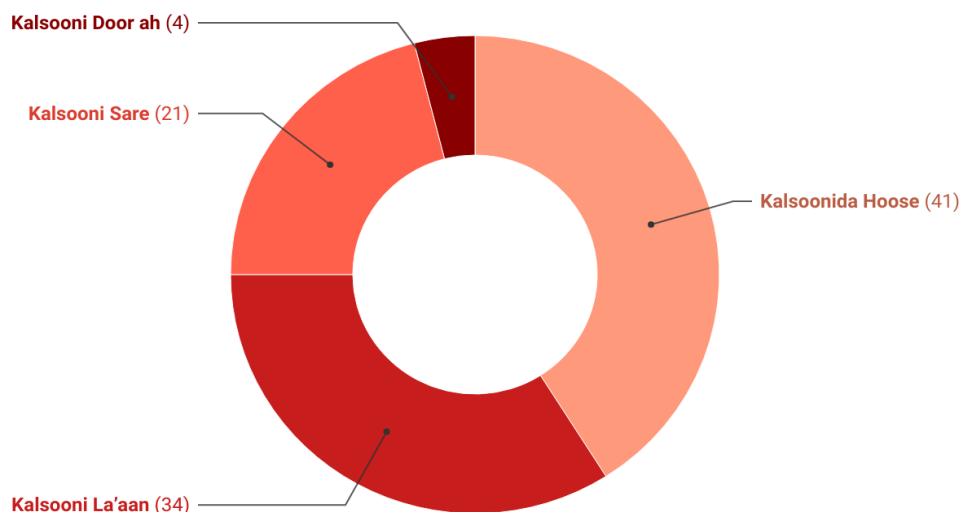
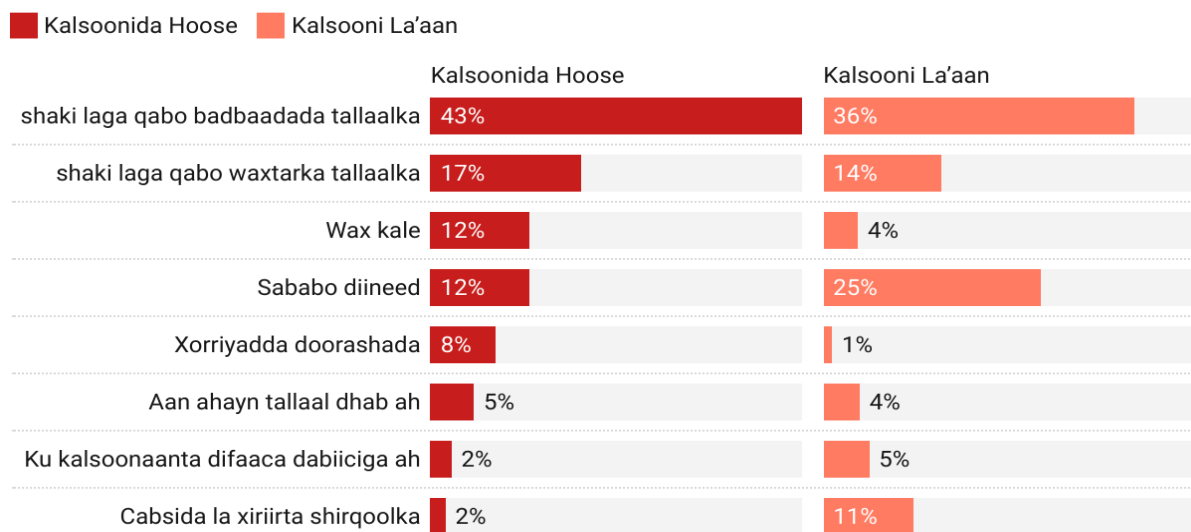


Chart: GSDI-DIVE • Source: CrowdTangle • Created with Datawrapper

Wadahadalka khadka tooska ah ee isticmaaleyaasha warbaahinta bulshada ee muunada ayaa muujinaya in intooda badan ay 'kalsooni hoose' ama 'kalsooni la'aan' ku qabaan tallaalka Covid-19, guud ahaan. Kaliya 21% ayaa muujiyay kalsooni sare, halka 41% ee faallooyinka ay muujiyeen kalsooni hoose, 34% kalsooni la'aan, iyo kaliya 4% oo kalsooni door ah (Jaantuska 1.)

Farqiga ugu weyn ee u dhexeeya kuwa muujiya kalsooni hoose iyo kalsooni la'aanta ayaa khuseeyay sababo diineed oo ay u diideen tallaalka: 25% ee jawaab bixiyaasha oo sheegay kalsooni la'aan waxay tixraaceen sababo diimeed halka 11.5% kaliya kuwa kalsoonida hoose ay sidaas sameeyeen. Marka taas la barbardhigo, kuwa soo sheegay kalsooni la'aan waxay (si la yaab leh) aad uga yar yihiin inay ka hadlaan shakiga ku saabsan badbaadada tallaalka ama waxtarka tallaalka marka loo eego kuwa kalsoonida hoose leh (Jaantuska 2). Tani waxay soo jeedinaysaa in kuwa leh sababo diimeed oo looga fogaanayo tallaalka ay qabaan aragtiyo si adag loo muujiyay lagana yaabo inay adagtahay in laga hor imaado. Hase yeeshee, marxaladan, tani waa talobixin kaliya waxaana loo baahan yahay shaqo dheeraad ah.

Jaantuska 2- aad: Shakiga ku aadan talaallada Covid-19 iyadoo la eegaayo heerka kalsoonida 'hoose' ama 'la'aanta'



Created with Datawrapper

Fiiro gaar ah: 'Kuwa kale' sidoo kale waxay ka kooban yihiin shakiga sida 'waxay saameeyaan bacrinta / arrimaha galmada,' 'door biday daawada dhaqameed', 'aan badbaado u lahayn hooyooyinka uurka leh, mid kastaa oo ah 3.5% ama ka yar.

Natiijooyinka tayada leh ee ku haboon (xigashooyinka faallooyinka):

'Ilaah baa gacanta ku haya oo masuul ka ah Noloshayda, oo na og in geeridu i sugayso, waayo, waxaa qorniinka quduuska ah lagu qoray in naf walba oo nool ay hubaal dhiman doonto, laakiin Ilaah Waxaa uu ahaan doonaa badbaadiyehayga iyo ilaaliyehayga ma na ahaan tallaalkaaga. | **Isticmaale Facebook-ga**

'Waxaan doortay inaan qaadna tallaalka hadda, waa ilaa haddii ruuxa Masiixa Ciise uu ii sheego inaan sidaas sameeyo.' | **Isticmaale Facebook-ga**

'Dad badan ayaa la ildaran falcelinta tallaalka gaar ahaan ragga da'da yar ayaa ka cabanaya dhibaatooyinka wadnaha. Haddii aad leedahay arrimo caafimaad oo hoose, way ka sii daran tahay haddii aad qaadato tallaalka.' | **Isticmaale Facebook-ga**

Faallooyinka lagu qiimeyn karo ee la xiriira helitaanka tallaalka Covid-19 (39%), inta badan (79%) ma aysan soo sheegin wax dhibaato ah oo ku saabsan helitaanka tallaallada, kaliya 8% ayaa tilmaamay arrin ku saabsan tallaallada oo aan bilaash ahayn iyo 3% oo muujiyay in tallaalladaas. La helin.

Hasa yeeshee, welwelka ugu sarreeya ka dib kalsoonida iyo shakiga ayaa ahaa aamin darrada lagu qabo maamulka. In ka mid faallooyinkaas oo la qiimeyn karay (58%), in ka badan 97% waxay tilmaamen kalsooni darro ay ku qabaan madaxda caafimaadka iyo kuwa kale. Inta badan faallooyinka ma aysan aammin saneen dawladda guud ahaan iyo gaar ahaan marka la eego sida habka tallaalka loo maareeyay.

Jantuska: Falanqaynta kalsoonida lagu qabo tallaalka

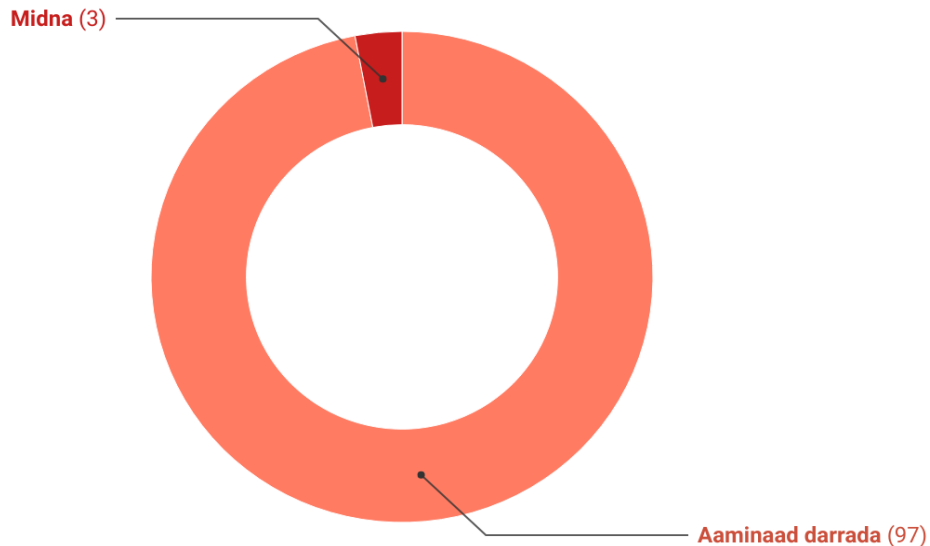


Chart: GSDI-DIVE • Source: CrowdTangle • Created with Datawrapper

Natiijooyinka tayada leh eek u haboon (xigashooyinka faalooyinka):

'Dabinnada dhimashada ayaa halkan Kenya ka jira oo dowladdu aysan ilaalin karin muwaadiniinteeda. Dadka qaba dhibaatooyinka waligood looma dammaanad qaadayo natiijada ka dhalan karta waxyeelada tallaaladan. Qofna ma caddayn karo in tallaalka la keenay iyo in kale. Waxa kaliya ee aan ognahay waa in aan raacno waxa uu yiraahdo kaligii-taliyeheenna.' | **Isticmaale Facebook-ga**

'Aad u murugo badan. Su'aal weyn, maxay wakaaladaha caafimaadku iyo taageerayaasha tallaalku u soo gudbin waayeen lambarada oo ay faahfaahin uga bixin waayeen dhimashada tallaalka iyo waxyeeladeeda xun??? Waxa kaliya ee aan aragno waa xayaysiis, riixid iyo ku qasbida tallaalada. mas'uuliyad darro oo aad u daran' | **Isticmaale Facebook-ga**

'Waxba kama aamini karo Kenya, xitaa haddii aan dhaahno madaxda indhahayga hortooda ha lagu tallaalo, ma hubin karo in kan la siiyay uu yahay durista corona. Markan maqlo in talaalka la keenay dugsiyada, markaas ayay carruurtaaydu joojin doonaan waxbarashada.' | **Isticmaale Facebook-ga**

'Kuma kalsooni dawladeena Kenya. Way beddeli doonaan oo iibin doonaan tallaalka dabadeed aakhirka nalagu duri doona biyaha qiimo qaali ah.' | **Isticmaale Facebook-ga**

Saddex-geesodka Xogta

Marka la qabanayo hawlaha warbaahinta raadiyaha deegaankeena, daadihinta barnaamijyada ayaa midkiiba hal saac la qabtay, tebinaysa ismaamulada Garissa, Wajeer, Marsabit iyo Tana River si ay caddeeyaan baaritaanka online-ka iyo in si qoto dheer loo fahmo niyad jabka, kalsoonida iyo qaadashada tallaalka ee dhinacyo kala duwan.

Waxaan ilaa hadda qabanay 18 barnamijyo idaacadeed ah oo ku baxaya saddex luqadood oo deeganka looga hadlo oo kala ah: Kiswahili iyo Somali ah oo looga hadlo Wajir, Garissa, iyo Tana River, iyo Kiswahili iyo Borana oo looga hadlo Marsabit. Ka qaybgalayaasha bandhigyada idaacada ayaa lagu aqoonsaday iyadoo lagu salaynayo fahankooda ku aadan bixinta tallaalka ama haysta aqoonsiyo hagi kara daraasaddeena. Haddaba, bayaannada la duubay waxaa ka mid ah codadka hoggaamiyeyaasha diinta, maamulayaasha tallaalka ee ismaamulka, ka qaybgalayaasha dadweynaha iyo jilayaasha ururada bulshada rayidka ah ee khibrada u leh mowduuca.

Barnaamijyada idaacada waxaa looga hadlay mowdhuucyo ku saabsan Covid-19 iyadoo lagu saleynaayo mas'uuliyadaha jawaab-bixiyeyaasha waxaana looga hadlay arrimahan soo socda:

1. Heerka fahanka ee talaallada
2. In ka qaybgalayaasha la tallaalay
3. Shakiga ay ka qabeen tallaalka iyo sida ay u muujiyeen
4. dhibaatooyinka helitaanka ama helista xarumaha tallaallada
5. khuraafaadka iyo fikradaha khaldan ee Covid-19 ee qaybgalayaasha ka warqabeen iyo halka ay ka heleen
6. tayada adeegyada Wasaaradda Caafimaadka
7. sida ololada wacyigelineed loo sameeyey iyo
8. in ay ka warqabeen qorshaha dowladda ee qaybinta tallaalka Covid-19

Indho-indhaynta guud

Idaacadaha raadiyaha ayaa u fiirsaday aragtiyo taban iyo kuwa togan labadaba, iyo heerarka kala duwan ee fahamka bulshooyinka laga tirada badan yahay ee ku saabsan tallaalka marka loo eego aqlabiyadda. Fikradaha khaldan ee diinta iyo dabeecadaha dhaqamada ee ka soo horjeedka talaalka ayaa gacan ka geystay xannibida bixinta tallaalka ee bulshooyinka laga tirada badan yahay; hasa yeeshe, taasi kaliya kuma filna in xukun kama dambays ah lagu sameeyo mawduuca. Tilmaamaha kalsooni-darrada ee u dhaxeeya dadka diirada la saarayo (dadka laga tirada badan yahay) iyo dawladda ayaa aad u caddaayeen. 100% kuwa ra'yiga xun ka qabay tallaalka ma aysan muujin cabashooyin ku saabsan helitaankiisa, xitaa markii ay weli caqabad ahayd; waxay si fudud u caddeeyeen in aanay ku kalsoonayn tallaalka.

Gabagabo

Dukumeentigani waa warbixin ku meel gaar ah, natiijooyinka halkan lagu muujiyey ayaa laga yaabaa inay waxyar is beddelaan maadaama aynu sii wadno falanqaynteenaa iyo dabagalkeena dheeraadka ah. Natiijooyinkan intooda badan waxa laga yaabaa inay qeexaan calaamadaha dhibaatooyinka waaweyn ee u muuqda inay si qoto dheer oga muuqda bulshooyinka laga tirada badan yahay. Sidaa darteed waa waqti hore in lagu dhawaaqo mowqifka kama dambaysta ah ee heerka kalsoonida bulshooyinka laga tirada badan yahay ay ku qabaan tallaalka Covid-19.

Mahadnaq

Macluumaadkan waa mas'uuliyada kaliya ee Hay'adda Grand Synergy Development Initiative (GSDI) ee Kenya, xaalad kastana looma tixgelin karo inay ka tarjumayso mowqifka Kooxda Caalamiga ee Xuquuqda Dadka Tirada Yar.

