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**ACCORD UNIVERSITY KNOWLEDGE & VISION**

**TITLE**

**Severe and moderate of malnutrition feeding programs of under five years old child amongst people living yaqshid district in Mogadishu.**

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**BACKGROUND**

The term malnutrition generally refers both to undernutrition and overnutrition (WHO, 2019), but in this study the term was used to refer solely to a deficiency of nutrition. The vast majority of the world’s hungry people live in developing countries, where 12.9% of the population is undernourished. Malnutrition or lack of proper nutrients prevalent in children particularly those in Sub-Saharan countries, where one person in four there is undernourished (FAO, 2015).

Somalia is one of countries with highest malnutrition prevalence due to poverty, instability, food insecurity and many other factors.

Malnutrition associated with many health problems from birth to later in life. It is one of the leading causes of child mortality and morbidity in developing countries. Taking into account all underlying causes of death, studies suggest that malnutrition was an associated cause in about one half of all child deaths in developing countries (WHO, 2019).

Malnutrition in children, whatever the cause, affects negatively growth and development patterns where it can cause physical, cognitive and psychological impairment and consequently long-term disabilities including learning disabilities. Malnourished children have lowered resistance to infection; they are more likely to die from common childhood ailments like diarrheal diseases and respiratory infections; and reduction in malnutrition would lead to a reduction in child mortality (WHO, 2019).

**PROBLEM STATEMENT**

Malnutrition is a major cause of child death globally. Malnutrition is a major determinant of morbidity and mortality in infancy and childhood. It has long term impacts on health outcome of the child. Malnutrition is a public health problem especially in developing countries. Mortality is related to the severity of the malnutrition (WHO, 2019). Some 805 million people in the world do not have enough food to lead a healthy active life that’s one in nine people in the earth (FAO, 2015). There are severe drought in Somalia has put 8.3 million people at risk of food insecurity, while around 1.8 million children are likely to be acutely wasted by July 2023. (UNICEF). Worldwide, 99 million children under age 5 were underweight in 2013 ((UNICEF et al., 2014). As at 2013, the percentage of underweight in under-five children in rural Latin America was at 8%, in rural Sub-Saharan Africa 26% and in Somalia 40% and 21% in rural and urban areas respectively (UNICEF, 2014). In Somalia, some 236,000 children under the age of five are malnourished, more than two thirds of them in the south of Somalia including Mogadishu where the problem was worst (IFAD, 2013). In 2016, Over 160,000 severely malnourished children reached through UNICEF supported programmes (UNICEF, 2017). Even though the causes of malnutrition can be broadly categorized into immediate, underlying and basic causes, they differ from area to area (UNICEF, 2014). In Somalia, the causes of child malnutrition are multifactorial with major concern on dietary intake and food insecurity, health and care; and the comorbidities associated with malnutrion are not identified for Mogadishu malnourished children. In this research, the study aimed at finding out the Severe and moderate feeding programs of under five years old child amongst people living yaqshid district in Mogadishu

**GENERAL OBJECTIVE / AIM / PURPOSE**

The broad objective of the study is to investigate Severe and moderate feeding programs of under five years old child amongst people living yaqshid district in Mogadishu Somalia.

**SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES**

* To determine the level of knowledge towards feeding programs among community in yaqshid district
* To investigate the attitude towards malnutrition program management among community in Yaqshid district
* To know how beneficiaries benefit and satisfaction of the service

**METHODOLOGY**

**Data analysis procedure**

It’s the process of categorizing, manipulating and summarizing data in order to answer research question and to make a meaning out of data collected and draw conclusion. After all participants interviewed, raw data collected was checked for completeness, the data was entered into MS excel spread sheet and later analyzed using SPSS software to describe and identify significant correlations between different variables. Descriptive summary statistics and graphical summaries in tables and charts were presented in the results chapter that follows.

**CONCLUSION**

The purpose of this study was to identify and determine the severe and moderate of malnutrition feeding programs of malnutrition among children less than 5 years of age in Yaqshid district. The findings from this study indicate that child those are suffering malnutrition and admitted in the feeding programs which are currently ongoing on at Yaqshid health and nutrition centers were 27% but in many other disease cases which contributes the child to have malnutrition are also common among yaqshiid population. Also, the common form findings of malnutrition included stunting, wasting and underweight. Children aged 6-59 months were likely to be underweight than those aged less than twelve months.

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

To establish stabilization centers (SC) for the severe malnutrition with complication child at the district.

To give health education to the mothers about the effects of poor childhood nutrition in order to increase their awareness regarding the nutritional intake of the child.

To encourage exclusive breastfeeding for first six months of life and continued breastfeeding for two years or more.

There is a great need to focus the attention of policy-makers on the nutritional status of children as one of the main indicators of development and as a precondition for the socioeconomic advancement of societies in the long term

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