FSNAU
Qaybta Falanqaynta Sugnaanta Cuntada iyo Nafaqada ee Soomaaliya

War Saxaafadeed

Soo Baxay 1dii Bishii 2aad, 2010

Soomaaliya: Masiiba Bani'aadminimo oon kala go' lahayn ayaa saameysay 42% Dadwaynaha

Natiijadii ka soo baxday baaris hay'ado ka dhexeeyay oo laga sameeyay guud ahaan waddanka oo dhan, oo ay hogaaminaysay Qaybta Falanqaynta Hubinta Cuntada iyo Nafaqada ee Soomaliya (FAO/FSNAU) ooy wehelisay FEWSNET, waxay xaqiijiyeen inay weli ka jirto Soimaaliya **Masiibo Banii'aadminimo** oo baahsan, oo **42% dadweynaha, ama dad lagu qiyaasay 3.2 milyan oo qof, ay u baahan yihiin samafal bani,aadaninimo oo deg-deg ah iyo amaba kaalmo habnololeed**.

"Inkastoo ay muuqdaan calaamado ka soo rayn ah marka loo eego ka qaadiddii xanibaadda dhoofinta xoolaha iyo soo hagaagidda waxsoosaarka dalaga beeraha iyo xoolaha ee qaybaha koonfureed ee wadanka haddana, xaalada sugnaanta cuntada iyo nafaqada ee gobollada dhexe wali waxay ku sugnaanayaan ***Masiibadii*, halkaasoo 70% dadwaynuhu ay u baahan yihiin mucaawino** "Sidaas waxaa tiri Grainne Moloney, oo ah Ku simaha La-Taliyaha Guud ee Farsamo ee Hayadda FSNAU ee Soomaliya. "Waxaa walaac dheeraad ah leh dhowaanahan iska horimaadyada sii kordhaya iyo barakaca ee ka dhacaya gobolada dhexe. Taasi waxay ku abuurtay culays labaad dadwayne ay horey u waxyeeleyeen abaaro, iyadoo loo baahan yahay in la kaalmeeyo dadkii dhawaan soo barakacay, waxaase sii yaraatay fursaddii ay hay,adaha kaalmada bixiya ay ku gaari lahaayeen nabadgelyo darro awgeed".

Heerar gurmad oo nafaqo darro ba'an ah ayaa weli lagu warbixinayaa, iyadoo **lixdii ilmood ee jooga Somaaliya ay midi hayso nafaqala'aan ba'an** una baahan xanaano gaar ah, Ilmahaas labaatan iyo labadiiba mid ayaa nafaqo la'aan darani haysaa ayna qatarta dhimashadiisu sagaal jeer ka badan tahay ilamaha aad u nafaqeeysan. Waxaa taa ka duwan, koonfurta iyo bartamaha Soomaliya oo heerka nafaqadu uu sarreeyey, iyadoo shantii ilmoodba uu midi qabo nafaqadarro ba'an isla kuwaasina labaatankiiba mid ayay nafaqo la'aan darani haysaa. Heerkaa qaran ee nafaqo la'aanta ba'ani waxay ka sii mid ahaanaysaa **halka ugu sareeysa aduunka**. Hadda, heerkani wuxuu tarjumayaa qiyaas **240,000** oo ilmood oo ka yar shan sanno oo jooga soomaaliya ay nafaqo la'aan ba'ani hayso, isla kuwaasi **63,000** ayay nafaqo la'aan darani haysaa. In ka badan saddex meeloodoo laba meel oo ilmahaasi waxay joogaan koonfurta iyo baratamaha Soomaaliya, meelahaas oo dhawaan ay saamaysay iska horimaadyo dagaal. Shantii ilmoodba mid ayay haysaa nafaqo la'aan daba dheeraatay, sidaas daradeed, ma awoodaan in ay gaaraan korriin dhab ah. Hawlgal isku dhaf ah oo lagu ladhay dib u hagaajin nafaqo oo loo billaabo ku dhaqan quudin dhan dhallaanka iyo caruurta iyo kordhinta helidda biyo nadiif ah iyo adeegyada caafimaadka, ayaa ah sida kali ah ee wax looga qaban karo **dhibaatada nafaqo la'aaneed.**

Dadka barakacayaashu weli waxay yihiin kuwa ugu badan ee koox qudha ah ee dhibaataysan, matalayana **44% tirada guud ee 3.2 malyan**, iska hor imaadyada ka sii soconaya dalka awgeed ayaa loo badinayaa in tiradaani ay aad u sarreyn doonto ooy waliba sii kordhi doonto. Xaalada nafaqo ee barakacayaasha iyana aad ayaa looga dayrinayaa, iyadoo looga xog-warramay nafaqo la'aan sarraysa ah oo daba dheeraatay, halkaasoo afartii ilmoodba midi ay nafaqo la'aanta ba'ani saamaysay, marka loo fiirsho tirada qaranka.

Si kastaba ha ahaatee, xoogaa caalamado wanaag ah ayaa laga soo warbixiyay dhul beereedka koonfurta,halkaasoo miro aad u badan laga goostay, kordhinna doonta fursadda iyo helista cuntada qoysas badan marka lagu daro qoysaska reer magaalka ee saboolka ah. Taasi waxay sababtay in tirada dadka dhibaateysan ee reer miyiga ahi ka yaraato illaa 15% tiradii 6 bilood ka hor. Waxaa walwal gooni ah dadka dhibaataysan ee waqooyiga, tasoo ka dhalatay abaar ka dib 4 xilli ooy roobabku caadiga ka hooseeyeen. Tanina waxay keentay 290,000 qof oo xoolalay iyo beero-xoolo dhaqata ah in ay dhibaatoodaan una baahan yihiin naf badbaadin iyo kaalmo hab-nololeed si ay usoo kabtaan.

Isu soo gunaanad, dadka dhibaataysan waxaa ku jira 1.25 malyan oo reer miyi ah oo ay saamaysay abaar ba'an, 555,000 oo reer magaalka saboolka ah oo si joogta ah ula hardamaya sicir barar cunto iyo wax-yaalaha aan cuntada ahayn, iyo 1.39 malyan oo barakacayaal ah (Dadka Gudaha-dalka ku Barakacay) oo ka cararaya dagaallada (fiiri jaantuska iyo shaxda ee dhinaca kale). Xuddunta dhibaatada Baniiaadminimo wali waa gobollada Mudug, Galgaduud iyo Hiiraan ee koonfurta iyo baratamaha Soomaaliya, ayna ugu wacan tahay xasilooni darrida iyo abaaraha jira oo sababay **70% dadka** gobolladaasi ku dhaqan inay ***dhibaataysnaadaan*.** Gobolladaasi xooluhu waa ay le'deen sababtuna tahay 6 xilli roobaad oo isku xiga oo roobabku aad u yaraayeen, markaa reer guuraagii saboolka ahaa ee ku xoolo beelay ayaa ku soo ururaya magaalooyinka iyo tuulooyinka si ay uga helaan kaalmo. si dadkani ay u soo kabtaan, waxay u baahan yihiin naf badbaadin iyo kaalmo hab-nololeed ballaadhan oo deg deg ah.

Dadaal buuxa oo lagu xaqiijinaayo dhaqaale ku filan iyo baaxad samafal bani,aadminimo ee hay'adaha gargaarka si ay u gaadhsiiyaan dadka aadka ugu baahan hawlgallo naf badbaadin iyo kaalmo hab-nololeed, ayaa ah muhimmadda lagaga hortagayo xaaladda oo kasii darta, dalkan oo ah meel ay ka jirto xaalad baniiaadminimo tan ugu xun adduunka.

Cimilada

Suuqyada

Nafaqada

Beeraha

Xoolaha

Arrimaha Gobollada ee Soo Shaac baxaya

Iskudhafka Falanqaynta Sugnaanta Cunnada

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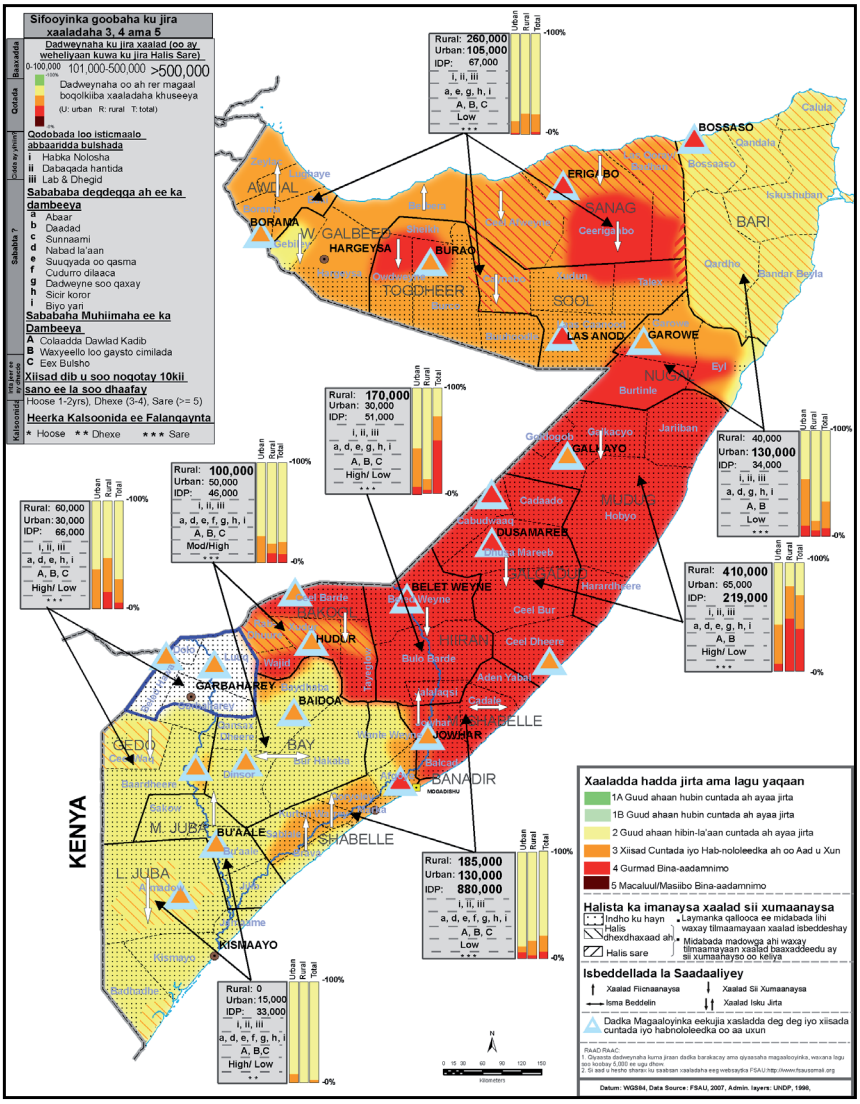
KHARIIDADDA QOONDAYNTA XAALADAHA EE ISKU XIRAN EE SOOMAALIYA, Saadaasha dadka deggan dhulka miyiga ah, magaalooyinka iyo dadka gudaha ku barokacsan, bilaha 7aad illaa12aad ee 2010



Tirada iskudarka dadka deggan miyiga, magaalooyinka iyo dadka soo barakacay ee Soomaaliya ,bilaha 7aad illaa12aad ee 2010

Gobolka	Isku Darka Tirada Dadka ee UNDP 2005	Isku Darka Tirada Dadka ee UNDP 2005	Dadka Deggan Dhulka Miyiga ah ee UNDP 2005 1	Xiisada Cuntada iyo Hab-nololeedka ah oo Aad u Xun (XCHAX)	Xiisada Cuntada iyo Hab-nololeedka ah oo Aad u Xun (XCHAX) ee Haysata Dadka Deggan Dhulka Miyiga ah 2	Dadka Magaalooyinka ee ku jira Gurmad Bina-aadamnimo (GB)2	Dadka Deggan Dhulka Miyiga ah ee ee ku jira Gurmad Bina'aadamnimo (GB)2	Isku Darka Dadka ku jira XCHAX iyo GB oo ah % Tirada Guud ee Dadweynaha
Waqooyi								
Awdal	305,455	110,942	194,513	5,000	20,000	0	0	8
Woqooyi Galbeed	700,345	490,432	209,913	0	30,000	0	0	4
Togdheer	402,295	123,402	278,893	50,000	75,000	0	5,000	32
Sanaag	270,367	56,079	214,288	25,000	60,000	5,000	20,000	41
Sool	150,277	39,134	111,143	15,000	35,000	5,000	5,000	40
Bari	367,638	179,633	202,737	80,000	0	25,000	0	29
Nugaal	145,341	54,749	75,860	25,000	25,000	0	15,000	45
Isku darka	**2,341,718**	**1,054,371**	**1,287,347**	**200,000**	**245,000**	**35,000**	**45,000**	**22**
Gobollada Dhexe								
Mudug	350,099	94,405	255,694	35,000	90,000	0	100,000	64
Galgaduud	330,057	58,977	271,080	20,000	65,000	10,000	155,000	76
Isku darka	**680,156**	**153,382**	**526,774**	**55,000**	**155,000**	**10,000**	**255,000**	**70**
Koonfur								
Hiiraan	329,811	69,113	260,698	25,000	50,000	5,000	160,000	73
ShabelleDhexe	514,901	95,831	419,070	25,000	135,000	0	35,000	38
ShabelleHoose	850,651	172,714	677,937	35,000	15,000	10,000	0	7
Bakool	310,627	61,438	249,189	25,000	70,000	0	25,000	39
Baay	620,562	126,813	493,749	25,000	5,000	0	0	5
Gedo	328,378	81,302	247,076	30,000	40,000	0	20,000	27
Jubbada Dhexe	238,877	54,739	184,138	5,000	0	0	0	2
Jubbada Hoose	385,790	124,682	261,108	10,000	0	0	0	3
Isku darka	**3,579,597**	**786,632**	**2,792,965**	**180,000**	**315,000**	**15,000**	**240,000**	**21**
Banaadir	**901,183**	**901,183**	**-**	30,000	**-**	55,000		9
Isku Darka Guud	**7,502,654**	**2,895,568**	**4,607,086**	**465,000**	**715,000**	**115,000**	**540,000**	**24**

Tirada dadka la qiimeeyey iyo kuwa ay suurtagal tahay inay galay XCHAX & GB	Tirada saamoobay	% ee Isku darka guud ee dadweynaha	Qaybinta dadweynaha ku jira xiisad
Dadka Magaalooyinka ee La Qiimeeyey ee ku jira XCHAX & GB	**580,000**	**8**[5]	**18%**
Dadka Deggan Dhulka Miyiga ah ee la Qiimeeyey ee ku jira XCHAX & GB	**1,255,000**	**17**[5]	**39%**
Qiyaasta tirada dadka cusub ee soo barokacay oo la cusboonaysiiyey 2dii bishii 8aad	**1,115,000**[4]	**15**[5]	**35%**
Qiyaasta tirada dadka muddada dheer barakacsanaa	**275,000**[4]	**4**[5]	**8%**
Qiyaasta dadka deggan dhulka miyiga ah, magaalooyinka & dadka barokacsan ee ku jira xiisad bani'aadminimo	**3,225,000**	**43**[5]	**100.0%**

1 Soosaare: Qiyaasta Dadka ee Gobol/Degmo, UNDP Soomaaliya, 1dii Bishii 8aad, 2005. FSNAU ma soo koobto qiyaasta dadkani maadaama ay yihiin kuwo si rasmi ah ay noo siiyeen UNDP

2 Qiyaasta lambarrada waxaa lagusoo koobay dhinaca u dhow shan kun, iyadoo lagu saleeynayo dadka deggan, lamana tixgelin hadda ama odorosid hayaanba, waxaana ku jira dadka halis daran ugu jira inay galaan XCHAX & GB ujeedaduna tahay si qorshaha loogu darsado

3 Dan Gorayo waxaa lagu daray gobolka Bari ka dib jaangoyntii hore ee tirada dadweynaha ka hor Xogta UNDP/WHO 2005

4 Soosaare: UN-OCHA/UNHCR: Tirada cusub ee barakacayaasha 1dii Bishii 9aad, 2009 oo lagu koobay halka ugu dhow 5,000. Barakacayaasha muddada dheer ee laga soo minguuriyay qiyaasta UN-OCHA/UNHCR (horraantii 400,000) ka dib guurguurka cusub ee barakacayaasha ooy ku jiraan barakacayaasha muddada dheer (Bishii 2aad, 2008). Qiyaasta tirade guud ee barakacayaasha waxay ku slaysantahay xogta La-socodka Dhaqdhaqaaqa Barakacayaasha taasoo aan loo jaangooyn in la ururiyo tiro wadareedda barakacayaasha muddada dheer

5 Boqollayda tirade guud ee dadweynaha Soomaliya lagu qiyaasay 7,502,654 (UNDP/WHO 2005)