

Hubinta Cuntada & Nafaqada

Waxaa lasoo saaray
28th Bishii 9aad, 2010

Warbixinta Gaarka ah – Falanqeeynta Xilligii Guga 2010

Warbixint kooban ee gaarka ah ee FSNAU waxay soo koobeysaa natijjooyinkii ka soo baxday qiimeyeentii iyo falanqeeyntii xilligii Gu'ga 2010ka dabadii, waana natijo ku timid hawl degaanka laga qabtey (9 - 24kii Bishii 7aad), falanqeeyn shaqo oo heer gobol iyo qaranba oo la qabtey (25kii Bishii 7aad – 18kii Bishii 8aad). Waxaa ka qaybqaatay FEWSNET Soomaaliya iyo 84 hawlgalayaal, oo ay ka kala socda maamullada gobollada, Hay'adaha Qaramada Midoobey iyo Hayadaha caalamiga iyo Hayadaha aan dawliga ahayn ee degaanka iyo kuwa caalamiga ah taageereyna habkii qiimeyeenta iyo falanqeeynta xilliga Gu'ga 2010ka dabadii. FSNAU waxay natijjooyinkani ku soo bandhigtey Shir khaask ahaa ka dhacay Xarunta Xoghaynta Taageerada Soomaaliya ee Nayroobi 20kii Bishii 8aad waxayna soosaartay War-saxaafadeed 23kii Bishii 8aad. Waaad War-saxaafadeedkan iyo bandhig-qoraaleedkan ka heleysaan shabakadda internetka ee FSNAU. (www.fsnau.org).

Cimilada

Suuqyada

Nafaqada

Beeraha

Xoolaha

**Colaada
Sokeeye**

**Arrimaha
Gobolka ee
Soo
Shaacbaxaya**

**Iskudhafka
Falanqaynta
Sugnaanta
Cunnada**

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Natijjooyinka Ugu Muhiimsan

Natijjooyinka muhiimka ah: Natijjooyinka FSNAU, FEWSNET iyo la-hawlgalayasheda ee lagu qiimaynay xilliga Gu'ga 2010ka dabadii, waxa ay xaqiijinayaan in tirada dadka u baahan gargaarka bani'adaminimo ee Soomaaliya ay hoos u dhacday 25 boqolkiiba sanadka 2010ka kala barkiisii hore. Haseyeshee ilaa 27% wadar guud ee dadweynaha ama dad lagu qiyaasey 2 milyan oo qof ayaa weli u baahan gurmud bani'adaminimo oo degdeg ah iyo/ama taageero (hab-nololeed) ilaa dhammaadka 2010ka. Natijjooyinka qiimeyeenta ayaa tilmaamaya in wax-soo-saarka dalagga iyo xoolaha ee soo wanaagsanaadey, maaddaama wuxtarkii roobabkii da'y xilliga ay wanaagsanaayeeyen ay ahayd muhimmadda koowaad kobaca xaaladda sugnaanta cuntada ee dalka. Haseyeshee, iskahorimaadyada joogtada ah ee ka taagan qaybaha koonfurta iyo bartamaha Soomaaliya iyo hoos u dhaca gaarsiinta taageerada hayadaha gargaarka ee barokacayaasha – ee ka dhalatey nabadgelyo-xumada – ayaa mugdi gelinaya horumarkan.

In kasta oo xaaladda nafaqada Soomaaliya ay xoogaa soo roonaatey xagga Waqooyiga, haddana 90% carruurta lagu qiyaasey 35,000 ee nafaqo-xumada ba'an ay hayso ayaa waxay joogaan qaybta Bartamaha iyo Koonfurta waddanka ee ay iskahorimaadyadu ragaadiyeen. Lixdii caruur ahiba mid ayaa nafaqodarro ba'ani hayssaa meesha mid kamid ah laba-iyo-labaatankii caruur ahba nafaqo darri ay haysaa caruruu joogta joogta koonfuta iyo bartamaha Soomaaliya, xaaladda nafaqo ayaa wali kusii sugnaan doonta midda ugu xun dunida oo dhan. Iyada oo uu sii yaraanayo gargaarka bani'adaminimo uuna hoos u dhacayo helitaanka adeegyada aasaasiga ah, sida daryeel caafimaad iyo biyo nadiif ah, awooddii carruurtu ay sida wanaagsan ugu kobci lahaayeen ayaa si aad u wiqantey.

Isbeddel La'aan Gurmad Bani'adaminimo oo weli ka Jirta Gobollada Dhexe iyo Hiiraan

Ubucda dhibaatooyinka bani'adaminimada ayaa weli ah gobollada dhexe (Mudug iyo Galgaduud) iyo gobolka Hiiraan iyadoo ay sabab u yihiin abaar soo jirtay dhowr xilli oo is-xigxiga iyo iskahorimaadyada socda oo dhibaato geliyey in ka badan kalabar bulshada. In kasta oo qaybo ka mid ah hab-nololeedka xoolo-dhaqatada ee gobolladan ayay ka muuqdaan ifafaalo wanaagsan taasna ay ugu wacan yihiin roobabka dhexhexaadka ah ee da'y xilliga Gu'ga, haddana degaannada beero-xolo dhaqatad iyo kuwa webiyada ayaa u dhibtoon dalagii ba'ay roobab xilliyeedkii oo xumaa iyo fatahaado awigeed. Intaa waxaa sii dheer, tiro badan oo xoolo-dhaqato cayroobay ayaa kusoo gurmaya tuulooyinka waaweyn iyo magaaloooyinka iyaga oo goobaya taageero iyo/ama shaqooyin ay helaan. Si ay dadkan u soo kabsadaan, taageero isku lamaan oo balaaran oo nolol-badbaadin iyo hab-nololeed ayaa loo baahan yahay. Waxaa intaa dheer, in ka mid ah heerarka ugu sarreeya nafaqodarrida ba'an ee lagu warbixiy xilligan ayaa laga heley Gobollada Dhexe iyo Hiiraan.

Abaartiyyo daba Go'day iyo Qaybo ka mid ah Waqooyiga oo soo Wanaagsanaatey

Xaaladda sugnaanta cuntada ayaa soo wanaagsanaatey badi hab-nololeedyada xoolo-dhaqatada iyo Beero-xolo dhaqatada ee Waqooyiga, taas oo keentey hoos u dhac tirada dadka tabaalaysnaa Deyrtii 2009/10ka ka dib oo ahayd 14% Gugan 2010 noqotay 10%. Wuxtarka wanaagsan roobab xilliyeed da'y oo wanaajiyey xaaladaha xoolaha oo meeshana ka saarey biyo-yaraantii ba'nyad ayaa badiba sabab u ah xaaladda soo wanaagsanaatey. Haseyeshee, Oogada Sool ee gobolka Sanaag, oo u dhibaataataysnaa abaar afar xilli oo is-dabajoog ah, ayaa weli ku jira Xaalad Gurmad Baniiaadaminimo (GB) uguna wacneyd hantida xoolaha oo aad u yaraaday. Dhanka wanaagsan haddii la eego, degaanka Beero-xolo dhaqatada Togdheer oo hore loogu aqoonsaday in ay ku sugar yihiin Gurmad Baniiaadaminimo, ayaa hadda si buuxda uga soo kabsadey dhibaatooyinkii sababtuna tahay iyadoo si wax ku ool ah ay u soo wanaagsanaatay wax-soo-saarka firida (badarka) iyo khudaarta.

Dadka eeGudaha ku Barokacay ee Tabaalaysan

Barokacayaasha lagu khasbay inay ka barakacaan guryahooda iskahorimaadyadii sanaddadii dhowaa dhacayay awigeed ayaa weli ah kooxda keliya ee ugu ballaaran dadka dhibaataysan. Qaramada Midoobey ayaa ku qiyaastey in 1.41 milyan oo qof ay hadda yihiin tirada dadka gudaha dalka ku barokacay, iyadoo 92% xaaladaha barokaca ay sababeen iskahorimaadyo. Iskahorimaadyadan aan dhammaanay ayaa sababay in ku dhowaad 300,000 qof ay noqdaan dad gudaha dalka ku barokacsan tan iyo Bishii 1aad 2010kii. Badi barokacayaasha waxa ay joogaan koonfurta iyo bartamaha Soomaaliya. Xaaladda nafaqo ee barokacayaasha ayaa iyaduna sidoo kale welwel leh, laguna sheegay heerer nafaqo-xumo ba'ani, iyadoo la soo sheegey 1 ka mid

ah 5ti carruur ahi ay haysato nafaqo-xumo - marka la barbar-dhigo dadka ay ku soo barokaceen. Marka middani la barbar dhigo ayay tahay 1 ka mid 10kii carruura ee ku nool gobollada waqooyi. Heerar la is barbar dhigi karo ayaa laga soo sheegey barokacayaasha iyo kuwa lagusoo barakacay ee Koonfurta iyo Bartamaha.

Dhibaataad Sugnaanta Cuntada ee Magaaloooyinka

Tirada dadka ku nool magaaloooyinka ee ay dhibaatooyinku haystaan ayaa si weyn hoos ugu dhacday Xilligan Guga dabadii taasna waxaa sababey sicir-bararka hoos u dhacay, ujuurooyinka/mushaarooyinka oo sare u kacay iyo wax soo saarka guud ee cuntada ee dalka oo wanaagsanaadey. Haseyeeshee, tiro aan yareyn oo saboolka magaaloooyinka ku nool ayay weli dhibaatooyin haystaan, gaar ahaan Koonfurta iyo Bartamaha, taasna waxaa sabab u ah iskahormaadyada sii xumaanaya, tirooyin badan oo barokacayaal ah oo ku hardamaya kheyraadka, fursadaha shaqo ee yaraadey iyo kharashka/qiimaha nolosha oo kor u kacay. Wadarta guud ee dadka reer magaalka ah ee tabaalaysan, ayaa in lagu qiyasay 230,000 oo ka mid ah ay haystaa Xaalad Cunto iyo Hab-nololeed Xumo-ba'an (XCHX) iyo in lagu qiyasay 80,000 ay ku sugan yihiin xaalad Gurmad Baniiadaminimo (GB). Degaannada magaaloooyinka ah ee Koonfurta iyo Bartamaha ayay ka jiraan tirada dadka ugu badan ee ay dhibaatooyinku haystaan.

Dalag Badan oo Ka soo Go'ay Koonfurta

wax-soo-saarka firida (badarka) ee Gu'gan ayaa ahaa mid aad u wanaagsan badi habnololeedyada beeraleyyda ee wadanka, sababtuna waa roobab intii caadiga ahaa ka badan oo da'ay iyo roobabka oo si fiican u wada gaarey dhulka iyo waxbeerashada oo badatey. Dalagga badan ee soo go'ay iyo waxsoosaarka xoolaha ee sida weyn u wanaagsanaadey ayaa keeney in ay wanaagsanaadaan badi qaybahab habnololeedyada ee kala duwan ee gobollada koonfureed oo ay ka mid yihiin Baay, Bakool, Gedo iyo Shabeellaha Hoose iyo Shabeellaha Dhexe, iyo sidoo kale degaanada beeraleyyda ee gobollada Jubbooyinka. Haseyeeshee, roobab badan oo da'ay ayaa dhaliyey fataahaado saameyn ba'an ku yeeshay Habnololedka Diisha wabiga Jubba halkaasoo beeraley badan ay waxyeello mug leh ka soo gaartey markii ay baaba'een dalagyadii beeraha ku yaalley ee la beerey horraantii Guga. Tani ayaa waxa ay keentey in 55,000 qof oo degaanka Webiga Jubba ku nool ay dhibaatooyin soo gaaraan, kuwaas oo 70% ay hadda ku sugan yihiin Gurmad Baniiadaminimo oo Degdeg ah. Haseyeeshee, tirada guud ee dadka reer miyiga ah ee dhibaateysan ayaa hoos u dhacdey Koonfurta min 555,000 oo ay ahayd Deyrtii 2009/10 hadana 395,000 ayay noqoteey Gu'ga 2010ka 3.

Tusaha 1: Kala saarsaarida Wejiyada kala duwan ee Hubinta Cuntada, Tirooyinka Dadka, Luulyo - Disembar 2010

Region	UNDP 2005 Total Population ¹	UNDP 2005 Urban Population ¹	UNDP 2005 Rural Population ¹	Urban in Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC) ²	Rural in Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC) ²	Urban in Humanitarian Emergency (HE) ²	Rural Humanitarian Emergency (HE) ²	Total in AFLC and HE as % of Total population
North								
Awdal	305,455	110,942	194,513	0	0	0	0	0
Woqooyi Galbeed	700,345	490,432	209,913	0	0	0	0	0
Togdheer	402,295	123,402	278,893	0	0	0	0	0
Sanaag	270,367	56,079	214,288	20,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	24
Sool	150,277	39,134	111,143	10,000	0	0	0	7
Bari ³	367,638	179,633	202,737	80,000	35,000	0	0	31
Nugaal	145,341	54,749	75,860	15,000	10,000	0	10,000	24
Sub-total	2,341,718	1,054,371	1,287,347	125,000	60,000	15,000	25,000	10
Central								
Mudug	350,099	94,405	255,694	20,000	95,000	0	40,000	44
Galgaduud	330,057	58,977	271,080	10,000	120,000	15,000	50,000	59
Sub-total	680,156	153,382	526,774	30,000	215,000	15,000	90,000	51
South								
Hiraan	329,811	69,113	260,698	20,000	50,000	5,000	130,000	62
Shabelle Dhexe (Middle)	514,901	95,831	419,070	0	40,000	0	5,000	9
Shabelle Hoose (Lower)	850,651	172,714	677,937	10,000	0	10,000	0	2
Bakool	310,627	61,438	249,189	20,000	80,000	5,000	5,000	35
Bay	620,562	126,813	493,749	0	0	0	0	0
Gedo	328,378	81,302	247,076	15,000	25,000	0	5,000	14
Juba Dhexe (Middle)	238,877	54,739	184,138	5,000	10,000	20,000	25,000	25
Juba Hoose (Lower)	385,790	124,682	261,108	5,000	5,000	10,000	15,000	9
Sub-total	3,579,597	786,632	2,792,965	75,000	215,000	50,000	180,000	15
Banadir	901,183	901,183	-	-	-	-	-	0
Grand Total	7,502,654	2,895,568	4,607,086	230,000	485,000	80,000	300,000	15

Assessed and Contingency Population in AFLC and HE	Number affected	% of Total population	Distribution of populations in crisis
Assessed Urban population in AFLC and HE	310,000	4 ⁷	16%
Assessed Rural population in AFLC and HE	785,000	10 ⁷	39%
Estimated number of IDPs (UNHCR)	1,410,000 ⁴	19 ⁷	-
Adjusted IDP to avoid double counting in Rural IPC	850,000 ⁵	11 ⁷	43%
Estimated Rural, Urban and IDP population in crisis	2,000,000 ⁶	27	100.0%

Notes:

1 Source: Population Estimates by Region/District, UNDP Somalia, August 1, 2005. FSNAU does not round these population estimates as they are the official estimates provided by UNDP

2 Estimated numbers are rounded to the nearest five thousand, based on resident population not considering current or anticipated migration, and are inclusive of population in High Risk of AFLC or HE for purposes of planning

3 Dan Gorayo is included within Bari Region following precedent set in population data prior to UNDP/WHO 2005

4 Source UN-OCHA/UNHCR: New IDP updated July, 2010 rounded to the nearest 5,000. Total IDP estimates are based on Population Movement Tracking data which is not designed to collect long-term cumulative IDP data

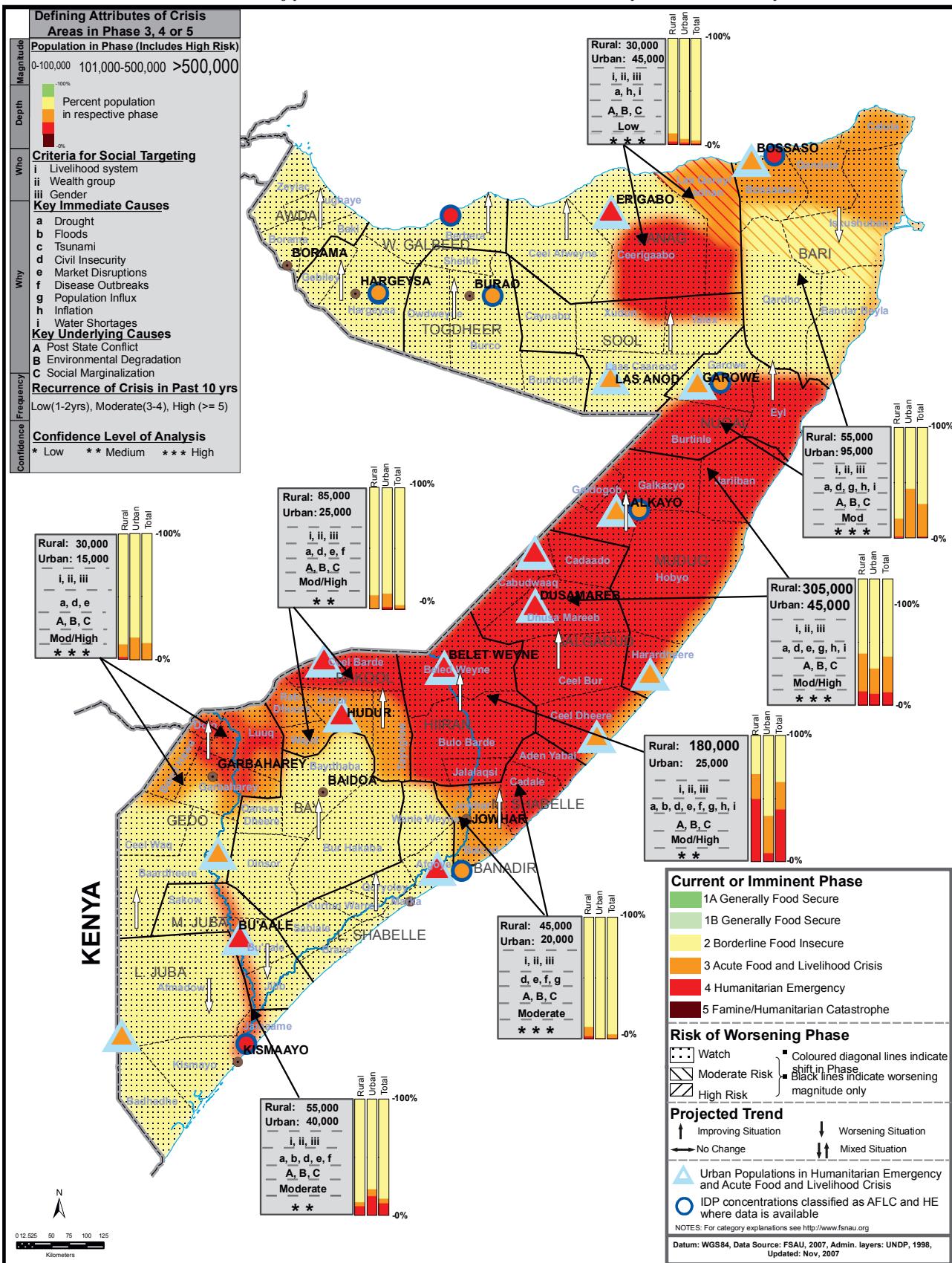
5 Analyses show that 60% of IDP originates from Mogadishu. To avoid double counting, only IDPs originating from Mogadishu are considered in the overall population in crisis. This is because FSNAU does not conduct assessments in Mogadishu and those IDPs from other regions are already considered in the overall IPC analysis. FSNAU does not conduct IDP specific assessments to classify them either in HE or AFLC

6 Actual figure is 1,945,000 rounded to 2,000,000

7 Percent of total population of Somalia estimated at 7,502,654 (UNDP/WHO 2005)

Khariidada isku dhafka xilliga heerarka

Khariidad 1: Kala saarsarida Wejiyada kala duwan ee Hubinta Cuntada, Tirooyinka Dadka, Luulyo - Disembar 2010



WARBIXINTA QAYBAHA

CIMILADA

Roobka Da'ay

Roobabkii Guga 2010 ayaa bishii Abril ka bilowdey badi gobollada Soomaaliya, ka dib markii roobab ay da'en xilligii jilaalka (Febraayo-Maars) ahaa ee aan caadi ahaan roobabku di'in. Roobabka da'ay Gu'ga waa ay wanaagsanaayeen marka laga eego dhinaca xoogga, waqtiga ay da'ayeen iyo baahsanaanta dhulka ay ka da'ayeen. Badi gobollada dhexe, kuwa waqooyi iyo kuwa koonfureedba waxa ay heleen roobab caadi ah ama kuwo ka badan intii caadiga ahayd. Meelo kooban oo ka mid ah gobollada Galgaduud, Bari iyo Sanaag ayaa heley roobab ka hooseeya kuwii caadiga ahaa (Map 2).

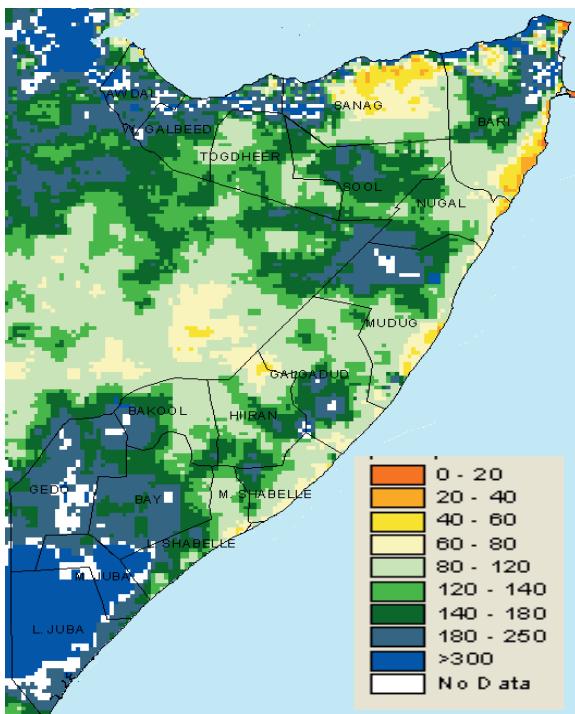
Degaannada daaqsatada ee waqooyiga ee Hawd, Dhulka Taaggaa ah ee Sool, Gagaab iyo dooxada Nugaal ee gobollada Bari, Nugaal iyo Sool, oo ay horey u soo mareen afar xilli oo isku xigga oo ay roobab yari u da'en , ayaa sidoo kale heley roobabka Gu'ga oo si wanaagsan dhulka u wada gaarey, oo dhexdhexaad iyo kuwo xoogganba isugu jira. Roobabka ayaa wanaajiyey xaaladaha dhulka daaqa, oo dhimey biyo-yaraantii oo buuxiyeena biyo-qabadyada dhulka korkisa ku yaalley.

Gobolada dhexe ayaa roobab mug leh (75mm-125mm) ay ka da'en badi Hawd, Adduun iyo soonanka Dhulka koonfureed ee Xeebta ka Fog ee ay Daaqsatadu degaan ee gobollada Galgaduud, Mudug iyo Hiiraan, oo ay horey u soo mareen lix xilli oo isku xiga oo ay roobabkii baaqdeen. Isbarbardhig lagu sameeyo roobabkii dhab ahaan da'ay (Abril-Juunyo 2010) iyo celceliskii kuwii muddada fog da'ay (Abril-Juunyo 1982-2008) ayaa tilmaamaya in roobabka Gu'gu ay ahaayeen 80 ilaa 140 boqolkiiba kuwii caadi ahaan ka di'i jirey degaannada (Map2). Taas beddelkeeda, badi degaannada beeraleyda daaqsatada ah iyo degaannada webiyada ee gobolka Hiiraan, xeebta Deexda iyo meelo kooban oo dadku beertaan digirta, ayaa roobabku ay goor dambe bilowdeen ayna ka hooseeyeen kuwii caadiga ahaa.

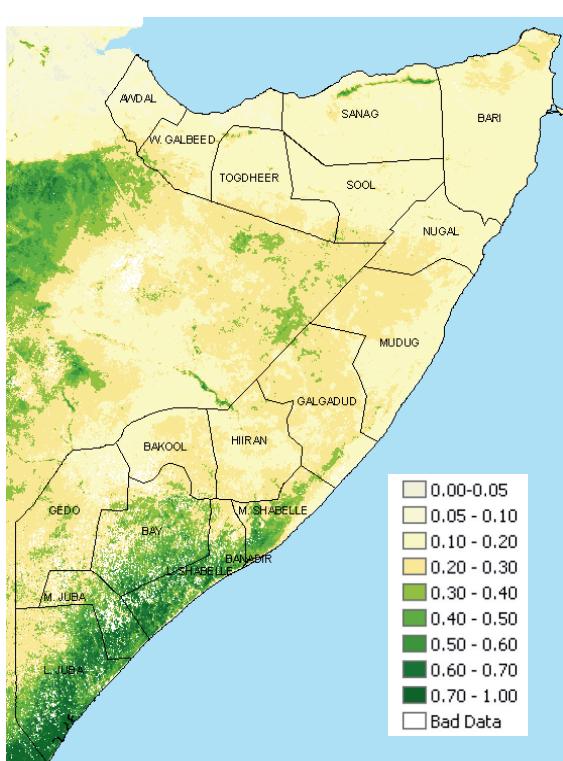
Gobollada koonfureed ee beeraleyda ah ee Gedo iyo Bakool, qaybo ka mid ah gobollada Baay, Shabeellayaasha iyo Jubbooyinka, ayaa roobabkii Guga 2010 ay ahaayeen kuwo aad u wanaagsan. Xogta laga heley xarumaha cabbira roobka ayaa tilmaamaya in degaannada dalagyadu ka baxaan ee ugu muhiimsan ay heleen roobab min dhexdhexaad ilaa kuwo culus isugu jira. Roobabka ayaa wax ka tarey daaqa iyo biyaha, laakiin dhulalka sare ee biyo-qabatinka ah waxa ay ku keenene fatahaadoo, oo waxa ay waxyeello aan yareyn gaarsiiyeen dalagyada ka baxa webiyada hareerahooda (galleyda, digirta iyo sisinta) oo barokac muddo kooban socdey ku keeney qaybo ka mid ah Dooxada Jubba iyo dhulka webigu maro ee Hiiraan. Sida ay sheegtey hay'adda SWALIM, fatahaaduhu waxa ay waxyeello gaarsiiyeen 42,000 hektar oo dhul-beereed ah waxaana ay saameeyeen 11,110 qoys.

Roobab kuwii Xagaaga iyo Karanka ahaa oo si wanaagsan dhulka u wada gaarey ayaa bilihi Juunyo-Luulyo ka da'ay qaybo kamid ah Koonfurta lio Waqooyi-galbeed. Warbixinnada gudaha laga helayo ayaa tilmaamaya in roobab xagaayo ah ay ka da'en dhulka beero-xoolo-dhaqada ee Gobollada Jubba, Shabelle , qeebo ka mid ah gobolka Baay, iyo in roobabka Karan loo yaqaanno oo wanaagsan laga heley gobollada Waqooyi Galbeed, Awdal iyo Todheer ee Waqooyi-galbeed ee dalka.

Khariidad 2: Boqolleyda Roobka Caadiga ah Maars 1 - Juunyo 30, 2010



Khariidad 3: NVDI SPOT Dhammaadka Juunyo, 2010



COLAADADA SOKEEYE

Dagaallo sokeeye iyo iska hor'imaadyo soo noqnoqda ayaa weli saameynaya hubinta cuntada iyo nolol-raadisga ee dalka Soomaaliya kuwaas oo keena in dad ay ku dhintaan, hanti ku burburto, ganacsigu ku kala go'o, barokac yimaado oo nolol-raadsiguna ku lumo. Gobollada koonfurta iyo bartamaha ayaa ah meelaha ugu daran ee uu ka dhaco iskahorimaadyada hubeysan ee ka jira gudaha dalka, gaar ahaan Muqdisho iyo qaybo ka mid ah gobollada Galgaduud, Hiiraan, Bakool iyo Jubbooyinka. Dhowaan (bishi Luulyo 2010) ayaa iska hor'imaadyo ka dhacay gobollada Waqooyiga oo u dhexeeya maamulka Puntland iyo koox cusub oo ka soo horjeedda ay ka dhaceen degaannada u dhow Boosaaso, iyo sidoo kale iskahorimaad u dhexeeya dowladda Somalilaan iyo koox dadka degaanka ah oo dhowaan la sameeyey oo lagu magacaabo Sool Sanaag iyo Cayn (SSC) uu ka dhacay degaannada Buuhoodle iyo Laascaanood.

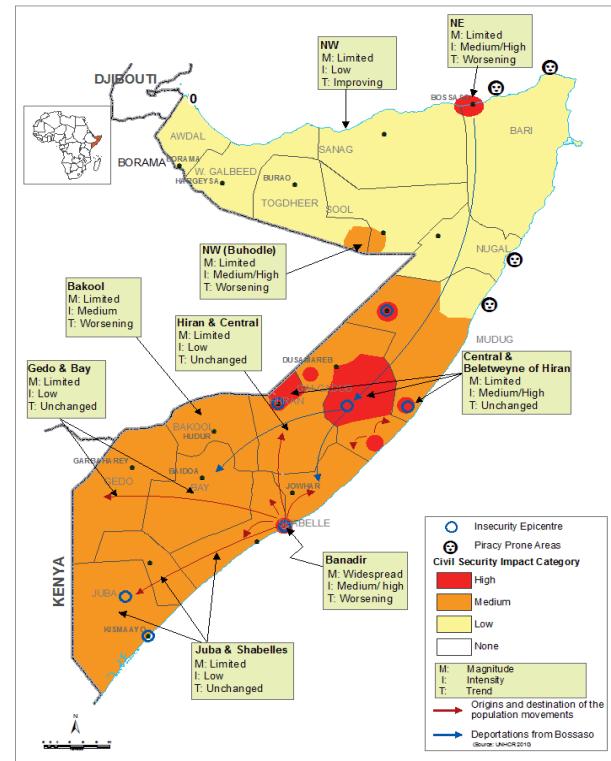
Magaalada Muqdisho, ayaa dagaallo u dhexeeya Dowladda Federaalka Ku-meelgaarka ah (TFG) oo ay taageeraan Hawlgalka Midowga Afrika ee Soomaaliya (AMISOM), iyo xoogagga ka soo horjeeda, ay ka socdaan kuwaas oo ay waxyeello ka soo gaartey nolosha iyo hab-nololeedyada dadka deggan magalaada. Barokac joogto ah oo ka socda magaalada ayaa ah arrinta ugu weyn ee welwelka leh. Iska horimaadyada ka jira Puntland, ee agagaarka Boosaaso ka dhacay, ayaa sidoo kale uu ka dhashey barokac, dhaliyeyna in ay dowladdu ku dhowaad 1,000 qof ay ka soo musaafuriso magaalada Boosaaso, kuwaas oo u badnaa dadka hore ugu soo barakacay dhulkaas (OCHA Access Report, July 2010). Iskudhacyada degaannada degmooyinka Buuhode iyo Laascaanood ee dhacay bilihii Juunyo iyo Luulyo ee 2010-ka ayaa sidoo kale sababey geeri, burbur ku yimid 30 guri iyo barokac in ka badan 2,000 oo qof oo ka oo qaxay Widhwidh oo ka tirsan degmada Buuhoodle (Lasocodka Colaadada ee FSNAU, July 2010).

Sida lagu sheegay warbixinnda Guiddiga Joogtada ah ee Hay'adaha ka Dhaxeeya ee La-socodka Dhaqdhaqaqa Dadka, tan iyo Jannaayo 2010-ka ilaa 283,000 qof ayaa gudaha ku barokacay. In ka badan 80% barokacyadan waxa uu ka dhaceen gobollada koonfureed, halkaasoo 64% tirada dadka barokacay ay ka soo jeedaan magaalada Muqdisho. Barokacayaasha gobollada dhexe ayaa iyana waxay yihiin 14% wadarka dadka barokacay, halka keliya 1% uu ka dhacay Waqooyiga. Guud ahaan, 1.4 milyan oo qof ayaa hadda lagu qiyaseey in ay ku barokacsan yihiin dalka gudihiisa, iyada oo 92% barockacu uu badanaaba ka dhashey iska horimaadyada colaaeed. Marka laga soo tago iska horimaadyada siyaasadeed ee sanadkan ka dhacaya degaannada magaaloooyinka ah, waxaa sidoo kale la soo sheegay iska horimaadyada la xiriira kheyraad la isku haysto. Iskahorimaadyadan waxa ay badiba saameeyeen nolosha daaqsatada iyo beero-xolo dhaqatada ee gobollada Shabeellada Dhexe (Ceel Muluq iyo Cadale), Shabeellada Hoose (Waqooyiga Wanlaweyn), Mudug (Bacaadweyn oo ka tirsan degmada Hobyo) iyo Bari (Uurjire iyo Duud-hooyo oo ka tirsan degmooyinka Qardho iyo Iskushuban, sida ay u soo kala horreeyaan). Isku dhacyadan ayaa badanaaba waxaa dhaliyey kala sheegasho lahaansho dhul daaqsimed iyo mid beereed iyo arrimo kale, sida aanno amaba aargoosi. In kasta oo qaar ka mid ah iska horimaadyadan, gaar ahaan kuwa ka dhacay Koonfurta dalka, la xalliye, haddana degaanno ka tirsan Hobyo (Mudug), Qardho iyo Iskudhuban (Bari) ayaa weli xaaladdu ay kacsan tahay. Maaddaama dhul-daaqsimeedyada iyo xaaladaha baadku wanaagsan yihiin ayna baasan yihiin roobabka oo wanaagsan aawadood, iyo ayadoo yaraatay baahida loo qabey in xoolaha lala guuro, ayaa iska horimaayadu ay saameyn yar ku yeehseen nolosha dadka iyo hab-nololeedyadooda.

Hawlo burcad-badeed ayaa iyana ka socda biyaha ka baxsan xeebta Soomaaliya iyada oo saameyn kala duwan ku yeelatey ganacsiga caalamiga ah iyo dhaqaalaha kaluumeysatada degaankaba. Burcad-badeedda ayaa si joogta ah u weerara maraakiibta caalamiga ah; laakiin lama sheegin sanadkan wax weerarro ah oo ku wajahan maraakiibta sidda sahayda bani'aadamnimo (Hayadda Qaramada Midoobay ee Isku-xirkha Baniaadminimo - UN-OCHA, Reportkeeda bisha Luulyo 2010). Hase yeeshie, burcad-badeednimada ayaa si sii kordheysa wax ugu dhimmeysa wax soo saarka kalluumeysga iyo sidoo kale ganacsiga degaanka. Sida lagu sheegay warbixinnda gudaha (ee FSNAU), kaluumeysatada degaanka ayaa si yar u kalluumeysan karaya iyaga oo ka baqaya in doomahooda looga af-duubto in lagu burcad-badeeyo. Burcad-badeednimada ayaa sidoo kale saameyn ku yeelatey dalabka dibadaha ka yimaada ee wax-soo-saarka badaha ee Soomaaliya maaddaama doomaha ganacsigu ay ka war wareegaan in ay soo maraan xeebta Soomaaliya.

Ammaan-darrada ayaa weli waxa ay saameyn ku leedahay hawlaho bani'aadamnimada ee gudaha dalka, gaar ahaan gobollada koonfurta iyo bartamaha. In kasta oo joogitaanka shaqaalaha caalamiga ah ee bani'aadamnimada (bishi Luulyo 2010) ay sare u kacdey marka loo eego bishi Disembar ee 2009-kii markaas oo ay tiradoodu ahayd 95 ayaa hadda gaaraysa 199, haatanna tirada ku sugar gobollada koonfurta iyo bartaha ayaa si weyn u hooseysa taasna ay sabab tahay ammaan-darrada. Maaddaama dadaallo nabadeed iyo dib-u-heshiisiin aaney waqtigan socon, iskahorimaadyada siyaasadeed iyo rabshadaha ayaa la saadaalinayaa in ay ka sii socon doonaan goobaha hadda la isku haysto. Muqdisho, Baladweyne, Galgaduud, qaybo ka mid ah Jubbooyinka iyo Bakool iyo degaanno kale oo ka mid ah gobollada koonfurta iyo bartamaha ayaa weli sii ahaannaya meelo xaaladhooda nabadeed aan la hubin (Map 4). FSNAU waxa ay sii wadi doontaa in ay la socoto xaaladaha dagaallada sokeeye ee degaan-nadaas la soo sheegey, waxayna wadi doontaa qiimeynteeda la xiriirta saameynaha ay colaaduhu ku leeyihii sugnaanta cuntada iyo nolol-raadsiga.

Khariiid 4: Natijjooyinka Ammaan-darrida Soomaaliya, Luulyo-Disembar 2010



Source: FSNAU, July, 2010

BEERAHA

Wax-soos-saarka Firileyda (badarka) ee Waqtigan

Waxa-soo-saarka Beeraha ee xilliga Gu'ga ayaa ah tii ugu fiicnayd 15kii sano ee u dambeeyay iyada oo ay si aad ahna u wanaagsayd inta badan hab nololeedyada beeraha ee dalka. Koboca ayaa salka ku haya roobabkii gu'ga oo intii caadiga ahaa ka badnaa dalkana wada gaarsiisnaa; dhul falashada oo korodhay (dhulka la goostay 118% celceliskii mudaddii 1995-2009) iyada oo tanna ay ka dhalatay in dadkii barakacay ay ka qayb qaateen beer falashada (gaar ahaan Shabellooyinka) iyo in kor u kaca ku yimid qiimaha firilaydu uu keenay in dadku ay bilaabaan in ay wax soo saartaan si ay u helaan wax ay quutaan iyo wax ay iibyaanba. Si kastaba ha ahaatee, deegaanada lagu tacbo digirta ee loo yagaanno "Cowpea Belt" ee gobollada Dhexe iyo wax-soo-saarkii beeraha ee gobolka Hiiran oo ba'ay sababta oo ah roobabkii Gu'ga oo liitay iyo fatahaadiihii ka dhacay diilga webiga ee Hiiraan. Sidoo kale, daadakii bishii 5aad (Maajo) sanadkan 2010 ka dhacay dhulka webiyada ayaa aad u waxyeelleeyey 28,000 hektar (ha) oo galley ah (80% dhulkii galleyda lagubeeray). Si kastaba ha ahaatee, wadarta firileydii laga soo saaray gobollada Jubbooyinka ayaa weli ah qaar ka badan intii caadiga ahaa iyada oo ay sababtuna tahay in dalag fiican ka soo go'ay deegaanada beeralay-xolo-dhaqatada ah.

Tusaha 2: Gu 2010 Qiyaasaha Firileyda Ka Soo Godey Koonfurta Soomaaliya

Regions	Gu 2010 Production in MT			Gu 2010 as % of Gu 2009	Gu 2010 as % of Gu PWA (1995-2009)	Gu 2010 as % of 5 year average (2005-2009)
	Maize	Sorghum	Total Cereal			
Bakol	400	3,800	4,200	897%	216%	679%
Bay	9,700	64,600	74,300	194%	205%	294%
Gedo	2,900	3,400	6,300	434%	117%	417%
Hiran	100	500	600	89%	19%	54%
Juba Dhexe (Middle)	5,500	6,700	12,200	60%	133%	188%
Juba Hoose (Lower)	4,700	200	4,900	837%	93%	246%
Shabelle Dhexe (Middle)	12,100	9,000	21,100	300%	138%	177%
Shabelle Hoose (Lower)	56,600	9,700	66,300	92%	107%	153%
Gu 2009 Total	92,000	97,900	189,900	134%	137%	206%

wadarta wax-soo-saarka ka soo go'ay koonfurta Soomaaliya ayaa lagu qiyaasaa 190,000MT, taas oo 37% iyo 106% ka sarreysa celceliska wax soo saarkii muddada ee 1995-2009, iyo celceliskii wax-soo-saarka 5ta sano ee (2005 – 2009), sida ay u kala horreeyaan (dhugo Shaxda 2 iyo Jaantuska 1). Massagada/haruurka ayaa kalabar (98,000MT) ka ah firileyda (badarka) soo go'day, halka galleyduna ka tahay 48% (92,000MT) marka laga reebo wax soosaarka galleyda ka baxsan xillii roobaad oo lagu qiyaasayo (8,300MT) kaas oo la rajaynayo Sebtembar-Oktobar 2010 ee gobollada Jubbooyinka. Bariiska ayaa isagu 3% (4,500MT) ka ah iskudarka wax soo saarka Gu'ga. Massaga xilligan soo goday ayaa 84% ka sarreysay tii celceliska Gu'yaashii ka dambeeyey intii dagaalku ka bilaabmay, halka galleydii soo go'day ay ka tahay 107% wixii soo go'i jiray Gu'yaashii intii dagaaladdu bilowdeen.

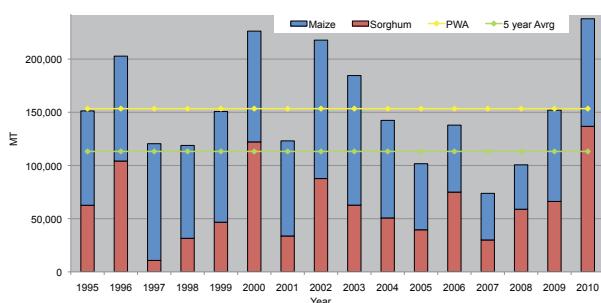
Inta badan firileydii (badarka) ka soo go'day Soomaaliya (in ku dhaw 85%) ayaa waxay ka soo go'day gobolada xudunta u ah wax-soo-saarka badarka ee Shabellooyinka (46%) iyo Baay (39%). Gobolada kale ee ee badarka soo saara ama ka baxdo ee koonfurta, marka laga reebo Hiiraan, ayaa wax soo saarkoodu ku dhowaa in ka sarreysa inta caadiga ahayd xilligan. Gobolka Baay ayaa xilliga Gu'ga ay ka soo go'day masaggo u dhiganta (66%) taas oo in wax yar ka sarreysa intii celcelis ahaan ka soo go'i jirtey sanadhiihii 1995-2009 taas oo ahay 63%, tan waxa sabab u ah ahaa xillii roobaadka oo wanaagsanaa iyo dhulka la beeray oo kordhay (129% intii ay ahayd dagaalka ka dib).

Gu/Karanta sannadkan 2010 dhul beereedyada gobollada Awdal, Galbeed iyo Togdheer ayaa la filaya in wax-soo-saarkooda firilaydu noqdo qiyaastii t 47,900MT, 81% oo massago/haruur ah (38,800MT) iyo 19% oo galley ah (9,100MT). Tani waa wax soo saarkii ugu badnaa ee firileyda (badarka) illaa 1998 (268% baana ay ka tahay celceliska wax-soo-saarka muddada (1998-2009)). Roobabkii karanta wanaagsan ee ka da'ay aakhirkii 7aad (Luulyo) - 8aad (Agoosto) 2010 ayaa lagayaabaa in ay kordhiyaan wax-soo-saarka. Hay'adda FSNAU iyo la-hawlgalayaasheeda ayaa sameyn sahan lagu qiimayn doono wax-soo-saarka xilliga Gu/Karanta ee Somaliland ee dhammaadka bisha 11aad (Noofambere) ama horaanta bisha 12aad (diisambere) ee 2010 (Jaantuska 2).

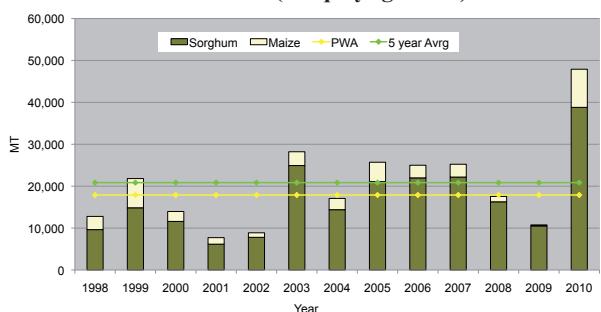
Wax-soo-saarka Firileyda (Badarka) ee Xilliga ka caadiga Baxsan

Fatahaadiihii ka dhacay saableyda Webiyada Jubba iyo Shabeelle ayaa khasaare gaadhsiiyey dalagyadii iyo hanti kaleba, laakiin ay tani fursad siisay wax-soo-saarka badar iyo beerashada dalagyada dakhlii dhalinta. Wax-soo-saarka la odorosay (saadaaliyey) ayaa lagu qiyaasay in uu yahay 14,000MT (60% galley tahay), kaas oo 71% la filayo in ay ka soo go'do Jubbada Dhexe (Saakow, Bu'aale iyo Jilib) halka 29% laga filayo in ay ka soo go'do Jubbada Hoose (Jammaame). Hay'adda FSNAU iyo la hawlgalayaasheeda ayaa qiimeyn ku samayn doonta wax-soo-saarka dalagyada ka baxsan tabcashada xilliyada caadiga ah ee deegaanada "dheshek" beerashada ee bilaha 9aad (Sebtembar) ama 10aad (Oktoobar) 2010 ee gobollada Jubbooyinka, si loo xaqiijyo odoroskii wax-soo-saarka ee la qiyaasay.

Jaantuska 1: Wax soo saarka Firileyda ee Guga (1995-2010)



Jaantuska 2: Wax soo saarka Firileyda ee Guga (1998-2010) - Somaliland (Waquooyi-galbeed)



Wax-soo-saarka Badarka ee Sannadka iyo Kaydka

Gu'ga ayaa ah xilli roobaadka u weyn oo in ka badan 60% wax-soo-saarka badarka ee sannadku soo go'aan. Gu'gan, wadarta wax-soo-saarka badarka (isku darka koonfurta iyo waqooyi galbeed), oo ka mid tahay wax-soo-saarkii Guga, iyo wax-soo-saarka galleyda ka baxsan xilliga tacbashada, haruur/massago iyo bariis ayaa qiyaasteedu tahay 250,600MT, taas oo u dhiganta 96% wax-soo-saarka celceliska sanadka ee muddadii colaadda sokeeye (Gu lagu daray Deyr) ee Soomaaliya. Wax-soo-saarka Koonfurta Soomaaliya ayaa ah 81% wadarta firileyda (badarka) oo lagu qiyasay 202,700MT, Gu'gii labaad ee u sareeyey 9 sanno (Jaantuska 3).

Natiijooyinka qiimeynta FSNAU ayaa muujinaya in qoysaska dega miyiga gobollada Baay, Shabeelooinka, Jubbada Dhhee, Gedo, Bakool iyo beero-xoolo-dhaqatada Waqooyi-galbeed iyo qayb ka mid ah qoysaska ladan iyo qaybta sare ee qoysaska dhexdhexaadka ah ee Jubbada Hoose ay haystaan kayd firiley (badar) ah oo ku filan 5 - 10 bilood. Kaydka kordhey ayaa ku yimid xillio isku xiga oo badar wanaagsani soo go'ay, xilliyadaas oo uu ka mid ahayd Deyrtii 2009/10 (121% Celceliskii Dagaalka Ka dib), Deyntii 2009/10 xilliga kan caadiga ah ka baxsan, Gu'gii 2010 (137% celceliskii muddada dheer), iyo wax-soo-saarka badarka ee ka baxsan xilliga caadiga ah ee Guga.

Wax-soo-saarka Dalagyada Dakhli Dhalinta

Dalagyada dakhli dhalinta ama la iibisho wax-soo-saarkooda ayaa ah il dakhli dhalineed oo muhiim ah ee deegaannada diilka webiyada lyo kuwa beero-xoolo-dhaqatada ah. Dalagyada dakhli dhalinta ah (la iibisho/gado) waxaa ka mid ah sisinta, khudaarta cagaaran, miraha (cambe, liin, moos, qare), lawska, gajaarka ama bocorka, yaanyada, basasha, digirta iyo calafka xoolaha (balka iyo cawska). Gugan, wax-soo-saarka dalagyada la iibiyo ama dakhliga dhaliya, oo ay ku jiraan sisinta iyo digirta ee soo go'aya dhawaan, ayaa lagu qiyaseey in uu yahay 65,400MT, oo 51% ka badan wax-soo-saarkii dalagyada lagu talo galay in la iibisho ee xilligii Deyrtii 2009/10 (43,200MT). Gobollada qaybta weyn ku leh wax-soo-saarka dalagyada dakhli dhalinta waxa ka mid ah Waqooyi Galbeed (35%), Baay (17%), Jubbada Dhhee (11%) iyo Shabeellaha Dhhee (9%). Qaraha (xabxbab), oo inta badani ka soo goday Waqooyi Galbeed, ayaa ah dalagga ugu badan wax-soo-saarka dalayagaya dakhli dhalinta (47%) ee Gu'gan soo go'ay, waxaana ku xiga sisinta (19%) iyo digirta (11%).

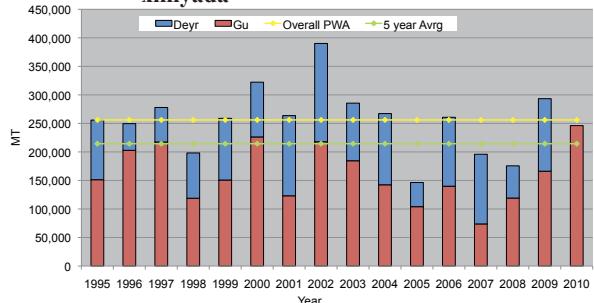
Qiimaha Badarka Dalka iyo Habka Wax is-dhaafsiga ama Isweydaarsiga (ganacsiga)

Qiimayaasha galleyda iyo masagada dalka ayaa waxay muujinayaan taxane aan fadhiyin 12kii bilood ee la soo dhaafey (Juunyo 2009 - Juunyo 2010). Qiimaha galleyda iyo masagadda ee bisha 6aad (Juunyo) 2010 ayaa kordhey badi suuqyada laga soo bilaabo Juunyo 2009kii (10-80%) iyo Jannaayo 2010 (10-60%). Isla waqtiyadan ayaa qiimaha firileyda (badarka) deegaannada Waqooyi-galbeed uu hoos u dhacay 15-25% iyo 25-30%.

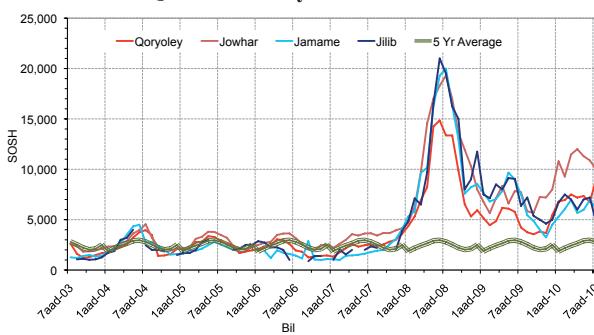
Heerarka qiimaha firileyda way kala duwan yihii suuqyada waaweyn ee koonfurta Soomaaliya. Qiimihii ugu sareeyey ee galleyda ayaa laga diiwaangeliy Afmadow (14,000 Sh.So/kg) iyo Xagar (14,500So/Sh/kg) ee gobolka Jubbada Hoose taas oo ay sababtay deegaanada ay ku yaalaan oo ka fog degmooyinka wax-soo-saarka leh. Labadan degmo waxa kale oo muujiyeen qiima korodhka ugu sareeyaa laga soo bilaabo bisha 6aad (Juunyo) 2009 (Afmadow 56%, Xagar 81%) marka loo eego ama barbar dhigo degmooyinka kale. Qiimaha galleyda ee ugu hooseeya waxa laga soo wariyey degmooyinka mudnaanta wax-soo-saarka leh ee Qoryooley (6,750SoSh/kg) ee Shabeellaha Hoose iyo Jammaame (6,900SoSh/kg) ee Jubbada Hoose (Jaantuska 4). Waxa kale oo jira kala duwanaan qiimaha masagada ee suuqyada gobolada ama deegaanada laga tacbo masagda. qiimaha ugu hooseeya ee masagda ee bisha 6aad (Juunyo) 2010 waxa lagu xusay degmooyinka ku caanka ah masagda ee Baydhabo (5,300SoSh/kg) iyo Wanlaweyn (5,600SoSh/kg). Dhinaca kale, qiimaha ugu sareeyaa ee masagda waa tan Belet Xaawa (14,000SoSh/kg) iyo Ceel Waaq (10,000Sh.S/kg) ee gobolka Gedo iyo Ceel Berde (10,000SoSh/kg) ee gobolka Bakool, taas oo sababtay dhawr xilli oo is-xigay oo uu wax-soo-saarka goboladu liitay, liidashad kaabayaasha dhaqaalaha iyo degmooyinkan oo ka fog deegaannada wax-soo-saarka leh. Qiimaha firileyda (badarka) ayay u badan tahay inay hoos u dhacaan labada ilaa saddexda bilood ee soo socda Koonfurta iyo Waqooyigalbeedba marka wax-soo-saarka dagalladu uu suuqa soo galoo sida uu tilmaamey isbedbeddelka qiimaha badarka ee Luulyo 2010, kaas oo tilmaamaya in uu hoos uga soo dhacay bishii ka horreysey (Jaantuska 5).

Habka wax is-dhaafsiga ama isweydaarsiga ee tacabgoosiga (shaqo) iyo badarka ayaa ah mid baaxaa degaya inta u dhexaysa bilihii Jannaayo-Luulyo 2010ka. Isweydaarsiga ganacsiga (shaqo maalimeed lagu bedeshay badar) ayaa kordhay badi suuqyada Waqooyi-galbeed iyo suuqyo dhowr ah oo ku yaalla koonfurta Soomaaliya (Afgooye, Wanlaweyn, Xuddur, Beled Xaawo), halka uu hoos u dhacay suuqyada waaweyn ee kale. habka isweydaarsiga (ganacsiga) ugu sareeyaa ee Koonfurta waxa uu ka jiraa Beled Xaawo ee gobolka Gedo (22kg/maalin-goosi) taas oo sabab u ahayd qiimaha maalingoosiga oo sareeyey (302,375 Sh.So.) iyo hoos u dhaca qimaha massagada. Dhanka kale, habka wax is-dhaafsiga ee ugu hooseeya waxaa uu ka jiraa Xagar (4kg/maalin goosi), Xuddur (5kg/maalin goosi) iyo Ceel Berde (6kg/maalin goosi) taasna waxaa sababey qaalinimada qiimaha massagada iyo heerka mushqaayadda maalintii oo hooseeya. Waqooyi-galbeed, celceliska heerka wax is-dhaafsiga ee shaqo iyo badar waxa uu u dhexeeyaa 10 ilaa 18kg/shaqo maalmeed taas oo tilmaameysa in uu kor uga kacay intii uu ahaa bishii 6aad (Juunyo) 2009 (71%) iyo bishii 1aad (Jannaayo) 2010 (33%).

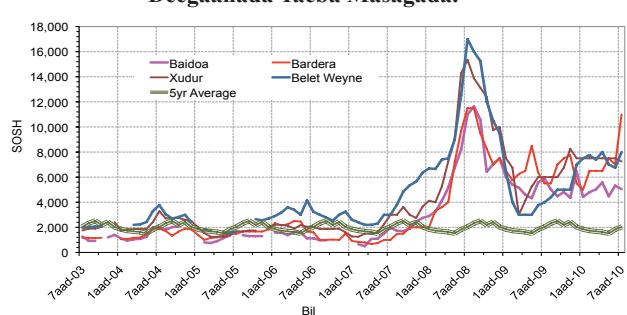
Jaantuska 3: Wax soo saarka Firileyda ee Sanadka iyo xilliyada



Jaantuska 4: Degaannada Webiyada Shabeelle iyo Jubba - Qiimaha Galleyda



Jaantuska 5: Taxanaha Isbedellada Qiimaha Masagada ee Deegaanada Tacba Masagada.



XOOLAHAA

Xaaladda dhul daaqsiimedka lyo hayaanka xoolaha

Xaaladda dhul daaqsiimedka ee inta badan wadanku aad ayay u wanaagsanaatay iyadoo sababtuna ahayd roobab badan oo baahsanna oo gu'gii da'ay. Biyaha iyo daaqa ayaa ahaa qaar aad u wanaagsan inta badan meelaha xoola dhaqatada ku nool yihiin. Marka laga reebo meelo gaar ah sida Jalalaqsi (Hiiraan), Laasqorey (Sanaag), qayb ka mid ah waqooyi bari, Eyl (Nugal), xeebta Deexda ee gobollada Dhexe iyo Waqooyi-bari, taas oo roob aan badhayni ka da'ay. Wuxuu mudnaan leh biyaha, baadka iyo daaqaan badani ay sababayaan Xagaa qabobe, oo sida caadiga ah qalalanoq qabow kuna beegan inta u dhaxaysa bilaha 7aad - 8aad. Roobabka da'ay gu'ga ee fiicnaa awigeed ayaa dhulka xoola dhaqatada inteeda badani ee gobollada Waqooyiga, gobollada dhexe iyo Hiiraan berkadihiib u buuxsameen. Sidaa awgeed, biyo dhaamintii socotay in ka badan 3-4 xilli oo is-dabajog ahi ay hadde gabi ahaanba istaagty.

Helitaanka balaadhan ee daaqa, baadka iyo biyahaba ayaa waxay keentay in hayaankii xooluhu yaraado gobollada intooda badan kuna ekaadaan meelihi xilli roobaadka daaqsinta ahaan jirtay. Xoolahii ka soo hayaamay waqooyiga Gugii 2009 iyo kuwii ka soo hayaamay gobollada dhexe Gugii 2008, ayaa dib ugu noqday deegaamadoodii. FSNAU waxay ogaatay in guurgurcaadi ah ka jiro dhulka xoolodhaqatada inteeda badan ee waqooyiga iyo bartamaha Soomaaliya. Wuxaase ka duwan degannada xoolodhaqatada roobabku ku yaraayen sida Eyl (Nugal) iyo koonfurta Jalalaqsi (Hiiraan) kuwaas oo u kala hayaamay gobollada waqooyibari iyo Shabeellooyinka. Xoolodhaqatada Golis/Gabi ee degmada Qandala (Bari) iyo xeebta Deehda ee gobollada dhexe iyo waqooyi-bari ayaa hoos usii guuray sababtuna tahay daaq xumida (Map 5). Xoolo guurguur aan caadi ahayn oo xuduudaha Itoobiya iyo Kenya isaga tallaabaya oo lagu soo warramay ma jiraan, maadaama waxtarka roobabka ee waddammadaasi ay ahaayeen kuwo caadi aha ama ka sarreeya.

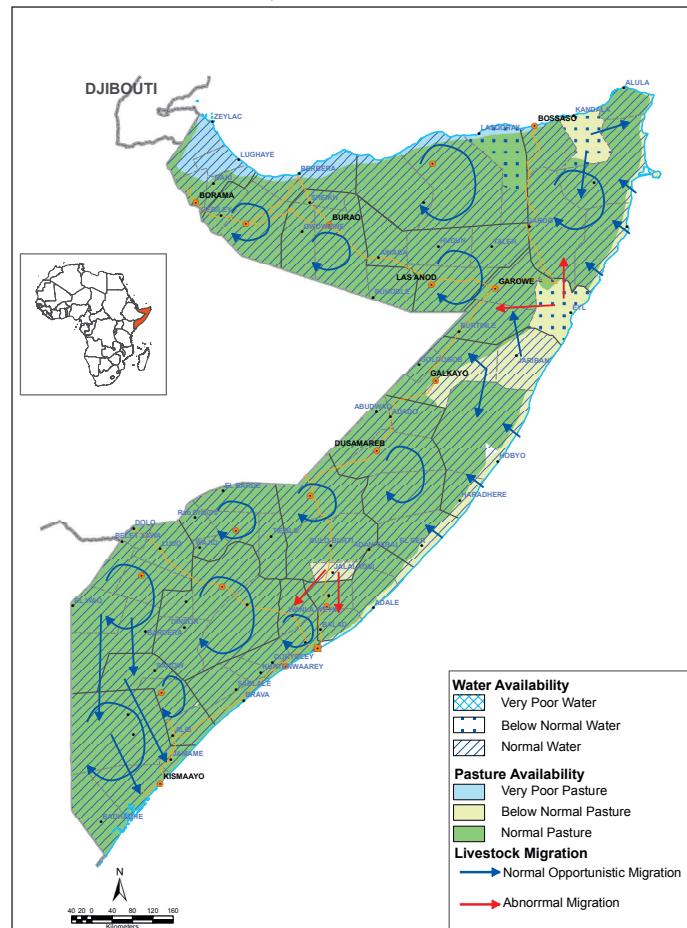
Muuqaalka Jirka iyo Koritaanka Xoolaha

Daaqa iyo biyaha batay waxay keeneen inay xooluhu cayilaan dalka oo dhan oo waliba lagu daray habnololeedyadii ay abaaruuhu saameeyeen ee gobollada Galgaduud, Mudug, Hiraan iyo Sanaag iyo meelaha roobabku ku yaraayen ee waqooyiga Sool, Waqooyiga Bari, Togdheer, Awdal, Waqooyi Galbeed iyo Waqooyiga Bakool. Lo'da beer-xoolo dhaqatada gobolka Hiiran iyo Geel-dhaqatad koonfureed ee gobolka Bakool aaya wax yar uu miisaankoodu kordhay balse weli caato ah. Sidaa awgeed, dhalmada iyo waliba rimayga lo'da ayaa hooseeya meelahan. Muddadii Guga 2010, heer rimayga geela ayaa ahaa mid u dhxeeyaa dhedhexaad iyo inka sarreysa inta badan gobollada waqooyi, gobollada dhexe iyo Hiiraan. Wuxaase taa ka duwan, dhalmada geela ee gobolladan ayaa intooda badan aanaa dhal badnayn amaba aanaa dhalinba iyadoo sababtuna tahay abaarihii saddex ilaa lix xilli oo isku xigxigay ka dhacay dhulkaasi. Wuxaase taa ka beddelan, dhalmada ariga ayaa dhedhexaad ah gobollada dhexe (Galgaduud, Mudug), Waqooyi-bari, Waqooyi-galbeed iyo Hiiraan. Koonfurta marka la'eego (Gobollada Shabeelle, Jubba, Baay, Bakool iyo Gedo), dhalmada geela, lo'da iyo weliba ariga ayaa dhedhexaad ah iyadoo rimayguna yahay mid u dhxeeyaa dhedhexaad ama kaba sarreeya.

Habka la socodka tranka xoolaha ee xoolo-dhaqatada ee FSNAU ayaa Gugan 2010, ayaa muujinaya in tirada geela ee xoolo-dhaqatada iyo beer-xoolo-dhaqatada intooda badan ee Hiiraan, gobollada dhexe iyo waqooyiga ay sii yaraanayaan marka la bar bardhigo dhammaadkii Deyrta 2009/10. Geel dhaqatada koonfureed ee Hiiraan ayaa iyagu sidaa ka duwanaa iyadoo taranka geelu korodhay (8%) markii u horaysay tan iyo 2007dii. Hase yeeshii, kororka ugu badan (29%) ee tirada geela marka laga soo bilaabo dhammaadkii Bishii 12aad, 2009 ayaa lagu arkay habnololeedka Golis/Guban ee gobollada Waqooyi galbeed. Balse, hoos u dhaca ugu badan ee tirada geela geelyaa ayaa lagu arkay Goliska-bari/Gagaab ee gobolka Bari (16%) iyo xeebta Deehda (72%) ee gobollada dhexe iyo Waqooyibari, Kuwaasoo soo maray dhowr xilli oo isku xiga oo roobab di'in. Tirada geela iyo ariga ee xoolo dhaqatada iyo beer-xoolo-dhaqatada kale ee waqooyiga, gobollada dhexe iyo Hiiraan ayaa iyana si yara hooseysa hoos u dhacaya isla mudadaasi. Si taas ka duwan, Wuxaase taa ka duwan, habnololeedyada xoolodhaqatada ee koonfurta intooda badan ayaa muujinaya in tirada xooluhu sii kordhayaan, iyago gaarayay heer ku dhaw ama in yar ka sarreysa heerkii gun-dhiggoona. Gaar ahaan, habnololeedka geel dhaqatada koonfureed iyo xoolodhaqatada Daawa ee gobolka Gedo oo tirada geela uu gaaray heerkii gun-dhigga u ahaa. Sido kale, tirada lo'da iyo ariga ku dhaqan Xoolo-dhaqatada Koonfu-bari ee Jubba ayaa gaaray heerkii gun-dhigga markii ugu horreysay ilaa iyo abaartii 2005tii. Si kastaba ha ahaatee, lo'da iyo ariga la haysto ee dhammaan habnololeedyada gobollada koonfureed ayaa aad uga hooseysa qiyasta gun-dhigga. Ma jiraan cudurro xoolaad oo si ballaaran u faafaa oo dilaacay. Balse, cudur aan la garanay oo loo yaqaan "Kudunkuudshe" ayaa si ballaaran u saamay ariga (riyaha iyo idaha) ku dhaqan gobollada waqooyi oo aan dhimasho badan sababayn balse caataynaya.

Qiimaha Xoolaha Iyo Awoodda Wax libsigaa Ee Xolo-Dhaqatada

Khariidad 5: Soomaaliya, Xaaladaha Dhulka Daaqa iyo Hayaanka Xoolaha, Luulyo, 2010



Qiimaha xoolaha ayaan ahayn mid isku mid ah lixdii bilood ee hore ee sanadkan 2010. Tusaale ahaan, gobollada Shabeelle, Jubba iyo masaggo tacbatada ayaa sicirka geelu kordhay inta u dhaxaysa 3-21% laga soo bilaabo Bishii 12aad, 2009, halka waqooyibari, waqooyigalbeed iyo gobollada dhexe uu hoos uga dhacay 9-21%. Waxaa sidaa la mid ah, qiimaha lo'da dhaqaalka ah ayaa kordhay lixdii biloodee hore ee sanadkan ee Masaggo Tacbatada (23%), Jubba (7%), waqooyibari (1%) iyo Bartamaha (3%) balse isma beddelin gobollada Waqooyi-galbeed iyo Shabeellooyinku. Qiimaha riyaha dhaqaalka ayaa isna kordhay dalka intiisa badan marka laga reebo Waqooyibari, meeshaas oo ay waxyar hoos u dhaceen (Figure 6). Dhanka kale, qiimaha arig dammaanka (dhoofaya) ayaa kor u kacay bishii Juunyo ee sanadkan 2010, qiimahaasuna waxa uu sii sareeyey Waqooyibari (4%) iyo Waqooyigalbeed (15%) marka la barbar dhigo qimihii Disembar 2009, halka aanay waxba iska beddelin oo uu degganaa qimihu gobollada dhexe. Korodhka qiimaha xoolaha ayaa ka dambeeyey naaxidda xoolaha oo fiican, baahida xoolo kordhisadka oo kordhay maadaama daaqii iyo biyihiiuba uu helitaankoodu kordhay iyo qiimaha shilin Soomaaliiga oo degganaa sanadkan 2010. Waxyaalaha kale ee ka qayb qaataj korodhka sicirkan ayaa ay ka mid yihiin baahida bisha Ramadhaan, u diyaar garowga Xajka iyo ganacsiga xoolaha ee Soomaaliya la leedahay Sucuudiga iyo Isuttagga Imaaradka Carabta oo wanaagsanaaday.

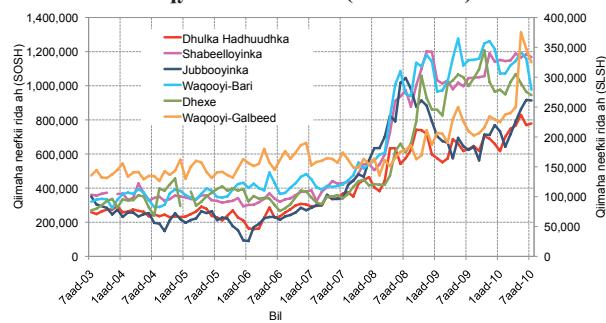
Hoos u dhaca qiimaha firilayda (barriiska) iyo korodhka ku yimid qiimaha xooluhu waxa uu keenay in awoodda wax iibsiga ee qoysaska reer miyigu kordho, oo lagu qiyaso badeeco isweydaarsi riyaha dhaqaalka ah iyo firida, gaar ahaan gobollada dhexe iyo kuwa waqooyi (Figure 7). Korodhkii u badnaa ee badeeco isweydaarsiga (47%) ee riyaha dhaqaalka iyo firilayda (56 Kg barriis/neefkii) ayaa lagaga soo minguuriyay Waqooyi-galbeed, halkas oo qiimaha riyuhu uu aad kor ugu kacay ilaa Disembar 2009 marka la barbardhigo gobollada kale. koonfurta, in kasta oo qiimaha galleyda ee gobollada Jubba iyo Shabeelle oo kordhay 29% iyo 4% oo ah siday isugu xigaan, badeeco isweydaarsiga riyaha iyo firida (Galleyda) ayaan iyadu isbeddelin tan iyo bishii 12aad, 2009, iyadoo sababtu tahay qiimaha riyaha oo kordhay gobolladan. Waxaa badeeco isweydaarsiga uu kordhay suuqyada Masaggo tabcatada, halka kororka ugu badan lagu arkyna ay tahay Beledweyne (77%), oo ah suuq-marinka ugu weyn ee xoolaha dhoofka (koonfurta iyo dekadaha Berbera iyo Bosasso).

Dhoofka Xoolaha

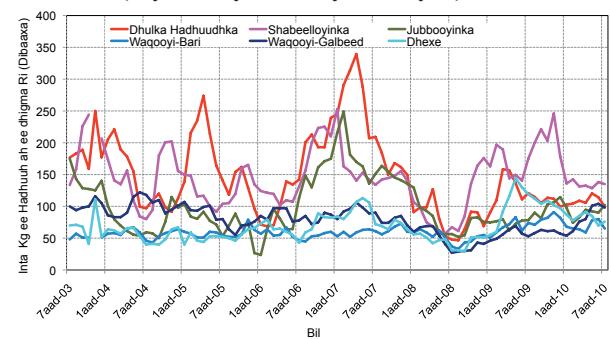
Roobabkii Gu'ga ee caadiga ahaa amaba ka sarreeyay ee ka da'ay dalka intiisa badan iyo gobolka Waqooyi-bari ee Kenya ayaa sii wanaajiyay ganacsigii lo'da gobollada koonfureed ee ka talaabayay xuduudda. Helitaanka daaqa iyo biyaha ee dariiqyada loo maro suuqyada laga iibsado lo'da ee Kenya iyo dhulka lagu hayo lo'da inta laga iibsanayo ayaa kordhiyay mugga ay qaadi karayeen. Baahida lo'da ee suuqa lo'da ee Garissa oo isagu aan isbeddelin.

Tiradaxoolaha ka dhoofay dekadaha Berbera iyo Bosaaso lixdii bilood ee hore ee sanadkan 2010, ayaa gaaray (1,087,353 oo neef) kana sare maray 33% tiradii xoolihii dhoofay sanadkii hore (bilihi 1aad - 6aad 2009) waxaana ay ka badnaayeen ceceliska lixdii bilood ee u horeeyey ee 5ii sanno ee u dambeeysey (2005 – 2009) 22%. Waxaa soo hagaagay fursadda qoysaska ku dhaqan gobollada Bartaha, Waqooyiga iyo Hiraan ay u helayaan riyaha tayada dhoofka ah leh, marka laga reebo Oogada Sool ee gobolka Sanaag oo qoysaska saboolka ahi aanay heli karin xolo tayada dhoofka ah leh. Shanta Kawaan-hilib dhoofiyayaal ee Galkacyo, Baladweyne iyo Burco ayaan shaqaynayn tan iyo bishii 10aad, 2009. Kawaan-hilib dhoofiyaha Burco oo kaliya ayaan dib u billaabay hawlihiisii bishii 7aad 2010 oo dhoofiyay 1,400 neef hilibkood.

Jaantuska 6: Qiimaha Riyaha Tayadoodu Fiican Tahay ee Suuqyada Gobollada (Sh.So/SISh)



Jaantuska 7: Qaabka Shuruudaha Wax is dhaafsiiga (Riyada Tayada leh iyo Firileyda)

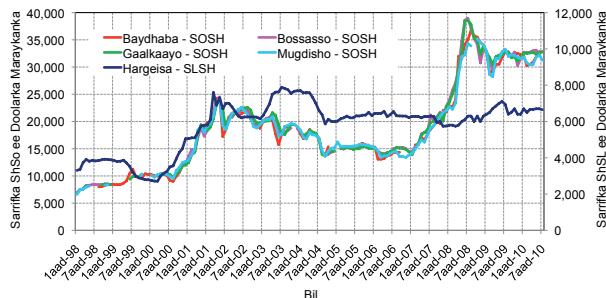


SUUQYADA

Qiimaha Sarifka

Qiimaha shilinka Soomaaligu waxa uu ahaa mid deggan laga soo bilaabo bishii Juunyo sanadkii la soo dhaafey, iyada oo qiima dhac aad u yari ku yimid marka la barbar dhigo doolarka Maraykanka qaybtii hore ee sanadkan 2010. Gaar ahaan qiimaha doolarka Maraykanka ee suuqa weyn ee bakaaraaha ee Muqdisho ayaa ahaa celcelis ahaan 32,250 halkii doolarba bishii Juunyo ee sanadkan 2010, iyadoo tani muujinayso hoos u dhac in ku dhaw 1% marka la eego ilaa Jannaayo (31,850 Sh.So/USD); sidoo kale hoos u dhac yar oo kaa hore u dhow (1-2%) ayaa isna lagu soo waramay in uu ka dhacay suuqyada kale ee waaweyn ee deegaannada lagu adeegto Shilinka Soomaaliga ee dalka. Qiime dhacan ayaa lagu sababayn karaa in uu ka dhashey dagganaansho la'aanta suuqyada ee ay keentey ammaan darrada sii kordhaysa iyo hoos u dhaca ku yimid lacagtii adkayd ee laga heli jiray burcad-badeedda. Wixii lagu heli jiray burcad badeednimada ayaa hoos u dhacay iyadoo sababtuna tahay ilaalaada ay sida wadajirka ah ugu sameeyaan biyaha Soomaaliya xoogagga badda ee caalamiga ahi iyo badaha kacsan.

Jaantuska 8: Qiimaha Sarrifka Bisha - Sh.So iyod SISh ee USD



Dhanka kale shilinka Somaliland ayaa isna qiihiisu kor u kacay in ku dhow 5% marka la barbardhigo sanad ka hor (Juunyo 2009) isagoo ahaana mid deggan qaybtii hore ee sanadkan. Bishii Juunyo sanadkan marka la fiiryo sarrifka, lacagta qiimahedu waxa uu ahaa 6,700 suuqyada Hargeysa. Qiimahani waxa uu ahaa mid aan ka siyadsanayn qiihiis celceliska ahaa ee shanta sanno (2003-2007) (Jaantuska 8).

Qiimaha badeecadda la soo dejijo

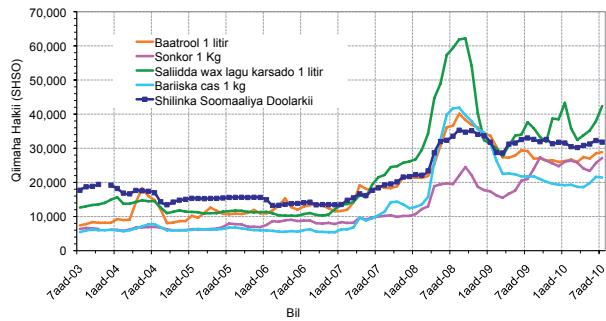
Lixdii bilood ee sanadkan (2010) ugu horaysay marka la eego, qiimaha badeecadda la soo dejijo sida naftada iyo bariiska ayaa ahaa qaar kala du-duwan marka la eego suuqyada waaweyn ee dalka. Tusaale ahaan, qiimaha bariiska ayaa hoos u dhacay suuqyada waawayn ee dooxada Jubba (6%), Aagga Haruurka (6%), gobollada dhexe (5%) iyo Waqooyigalbeed (4%), halka uu ka kordhay Waqooyibari iyo dooxada Shabeelle in ku dhow 9% iyo 14% midkiiba. Qiimaha naftadu waxa uu kordhay inta badan suuqyada Soomaaliya (8-20%) iyada oo korodhkii u badnaa lagu arkay gobolka Shabeelle, sababtuna waa baahi dheeraad ah oo ay muujiyeen beeralayda adeegsata matoorrada. Qiimayaasha badeecadda kale ee cuntada ah ee la soo dejijo ee lala socdo qiimayashooda sida, burka, sonkorta iyo saliiddu waxa ay ahaayeen qaar deggan suuqyada waaweyn ee dalka intooda badan. Bad xiranka dhaca xilliyada qaarkood iyo korodhka baahida ee bisha Ramadaan ayaa sababay in kor u kac ku yimaado qiimayaasha intii lagu guda jiray bishii Luulyo ee sanadkan 2010, (Jaantuska 2) waxaana la filyaa in ay sidan ku sii socoto ilaa inta laga gaarayo dhammaadka Sebtembar (Jaantuska 8).

Qiimaha Nolosha Dadka Baahan ee Ku Nool Magaaloooyinka

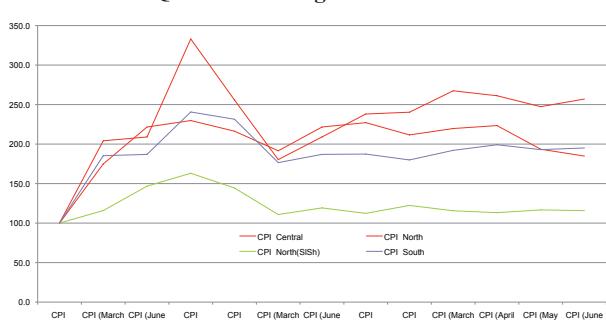
Heerka sicirbararka oo looga qiyaas qaataay qiimaha nolosha ee ugu yar ayaa weli ah mid sarreya dalka oo dhan marka la barbar dhigo sanadki loo adeegsaday tixraaca ee (Maarsro 2007). Gaar ahaan, sicir barar aad u sarreya (85-157%) ayaa lagu arkay meelaha laga isticmaalo Shilin Soomaaliga ee Koonfurta, Gobollada Dhexe iyo Waqooyiga halka ay dhexdhexaadka ka ahayd (16%) meelaha laga istimcaamo shilinka Somaliland ee Waqooyigalbeed. marka la eego Jannaayo - Juunyo sanadkan 2010, sicir bararku mar labaad ayaa uu kor u kac door ah sameeyey Koonfurta (8%) iyo Gobollada Dhexe (7%), halka uu aad hoos ugu dhacay Waqooyi-bari (13%) si dhex dhexaad ahna hoos ugu dhacay Waqooyi-galbeed (5%) (Figure 10).

Qaybtii hore ee sanadkan 2010 marka la fiiryo, qiimaha maciishaddu hoos buu u dhacay Waqooyi-galbeed (5%) iyo Waqooyi-bari (13%), iyada oo tanna ay keentay qiimaha firilayda (haruurka) iyo badeecadda kale oo hooseeyey sanadka qaybtisi hore. Si kastaba ha ahaatee, celcelis ahaan qiimaha maciishaddu waxa ay kor u kacday 7% ilaa 8% gobollada dhexe iyo kuwa koofureed midkiiba sida ay u kala horeeyaan, iyada oo sababtuna ahayd kor u kac ku yimid qiimaha haruurka oo ah cuntada ugu yaraan 30-40% ay cunaan dada saboolka ee magaaloooyinka.

Jaantuska 9: Dooxaha Shabeelle - Qiimaha Badeecadaha la soo dhoofiyey oo la barbardhigey Qiimaha Sarrifka



Jaantuska 10: Qaabka CPI ee gobollada



Xaaladda Nafaqo

Xaaladda nafaqo waxa ay muujinaysaa muqaallo kala duduwan marka la eego guud ahaan dalka. Iyada oo ka soo rayni jirto meelaha Waqooyiga, halka dhanka koonfureedna ay dhibaato jirto (Khariidadaha 6 iyo 7).

Laga soo bilaabo bishii 4aad ilaa bishii 7aad ee sannadkan 2010, FSNAU iyo hayadaha ay iskaashaadaan waxa ay sameeyeen marka la isku daro 25 sahan dhamaastiran ee la xiriirta xaaladda nafaqada. Sahannadaasi siddeed (8) ka mid ah waxa ay muujiyeen xaaladda nafaqo-darida guud(GAM) oo heerkeedu ka yaryahay 10% (GAM<10%), 7 ka mid ahina waxa ay muujiyeen inta ka dhaxaysa 10-15%, 7 kalena ay muujiyeen inta ka dhaxaysa 15-20%, halka saddexda soo harayna ay muujiyeen in ka badan >20%. Dhuxyaalka heerka nafaqodarida guud(GAM)ee dalku waxuu noqday 15.2%, iyo 2.4% oo ah heerka nafaqada darida halista ah (SAM). Tan macnaheedu waxa weeye in ay jiraan carruur lagu qiyaaso **230,000 oo nafaqo-xumo hayso, kuwaas oo 35,000 oo ka mid ahina ay hayso nafaqada darida halista ah iyada oo tan loo sii turjumi karo in 1 ka mid ah 7dii ilmood ee kasta iyo 1 ka mid ah 42dii dhammaan carruurta da'doodu ka yar tahay 5 sanno ee Soomaaliya gudaheeda jooga.** Heerarkani dalku marayaa waxa ay tilmaamayaan hoos u dhac yar marka la eego halkii ay taagnaayeen Deyrtii 2009/10 lix billood ka hor, markii 16% nafaqodarida guud(GAM) iyo 4.2% nafaqada darida halista ah (SAM) la soo tebiyay, iyadoo tanna loo aanayn karo ka soo reynta ka jirta Waqooyiga iyo sidoo kale Shabeellayaasha iyo gobollada Jubbooyinka ee koonfurta dalka.

Koonfurta iyo gobollada Dhexe marka la fiiriyo, meelaha inta badan nabadjelyo-xumadu saamaysay gargaarka bani'aadannimana ku yar yahay dhuxyaalka heerka nafaqodarida guud(GAM) oo ah **16.6% iyo 4.5% nafaqada darida halista (SAM)**, iyada oo tani noqanayo marka la eego guud ahaan **90% dhammaan carruurta nafaqada darida halista ku hayso Soomaaliya.** Tirooyinkani waxa ay muujinayaan ka soo reyn xoogaa ah oo la sameeyey marka la barbardihi 6 billood ka hor, goortaas oo tirada dhexdhedaadka ahi ahayd 19% nafaqodarida guud(GAM), iyada oo aan wax is beddel ahi ku iman xaddiga nafaqada darida halista (SAM).

Helidda caanaha aaya ah mida udub dhexaadka u ah xaaladda nafaqo ee xoola dhaqatada gobollada Waqooyi iyada oo tanna ku xiran hayaanka iyo guurguurka xoolaha, iyadoo tanna ay muujinayo heerka nafaqo-xumada ee isla bedbedasha xilliyyada ee lagu arko kooxahan. Si kastaba ha ahaatee, meelaha koonfurta iyo bartamaha Soomaaliya, waxa jira waxyaboo kale oo sababaya in nafaqo-xumadu noqoto mid sarreysa, kuwaasoo ay ka mid tahay cunto yari ay keeneen masiiboojin dibaciic ah sida abaaro, fatahaado iyo weliba arrimo dhaqaale sida cuntada qaaliyowda iyo mashaakil kale oo ay ka mid yihiin quudinta carruurta oo ah mid aan fiicnayn. Dadka soo barakacy iygano, xilliyyadu waa mid ahmiyaddeeda leh marka la eego helidda shaqada sida tusaale ahaan shaqooyinka dekadaha iyo cuduradaba.

Xaaladda nabab galyo ee Muqdisho, Hiiraan iyo qaybo ka mid ah gobollada Dhexe ee Soomaaliya oo keentay barakac, roobabkii Gu'ga oo aan ka diin Hiiraan, qaybo ka mid ah xeebaha gobollada dhexe oo ay saamaysay duufantii ka dhacday Waqooyibari aaya iyana sidoo kale qayb ka ah falanqaynta la sameeyey. Helidda adeegyo caafimaad aaya ah mid walaac ku haysa dad badan oo dad daryeela, iyada oo tani mararka qaar keento in ay uga wareegaan siyaabo kale oo halis ah iyagoo adeegsanaya daawo dhaqameed (Eeg sawirka). Sidaa awgeed, dadaal mideysan aaya loo baahan yahay si wax looga qabto dhammaan arrimahan, marka lagu dero in la hagaajiyo cunto haysashada iyo nolosha si loo gaaro in xaaladda nafaqo ay hagaagto.

Natiijooyinka ugu muhiimsan ee xogtaan waxaa lagu soo koobay sida hoos ku cad (xx), iyadoo gobol-gobol iyo habnololeed ahaanba si faahfaasan loogu soo bandhigi doono buug ka hadlaya xaaladda nafaqada Soomaaliya, Gu'kadib, kaas oo soo bixi doono bartamaha Septembar 2010.

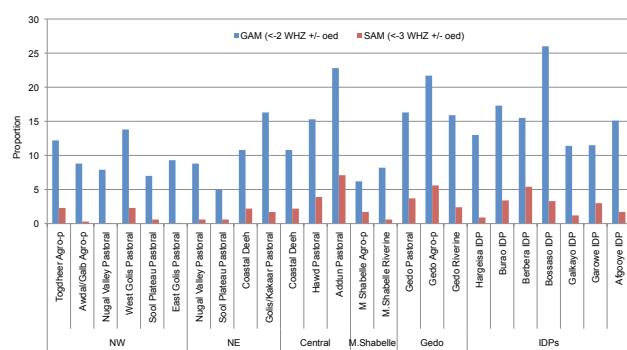
Koonfurta iyo gobollada Dhexe: xaaladda nafaqo waxa ay muujinaysaa kala duwanaansho marka la eego meelahan. Waxa jira horumar la taaban karo oo ay sameeyeen qaybo ka mid ah Shabeellooyinka iyadoo tanna lagu sababayn karo dalaggaa oo soo go'ay, tanina ay fursado shaqo siisay dadkii dan yarta ahaa, iyo caano la helay oo ay keentay xoolihii soo gurya noqday. Si sidaa la mid ah Jubbooyinka iyo Gedo xolo dhaqatadooda, xaaladda nafaqo waxa ay ahayd mid fiicnaatay iyadoo caanaha la helayaana kordheen tanina ay ka danbaysay roobabkii gu'ga oo wanaagsanaa. Inkasta oo shuban-biyood lagu soo waramayay in lagu arkay Shabeellooyinka iyo gobollada Jubbooyinka kaas oo xaaladda nafaqada kusii nageeyey meel halis ah.

Dhibaatooyinka nafaqo iyo kuwa kale ee nololeed ee ka jira koonfurta iyo Bartamaha Soomaaliya, oo hadda loo soocay qaar ba'an ama aad u ba'an ayaa ah qaar muujinaya saameynta ay dagaallada sokeeye kuleeyihiin in bulshadu la tacaali karto dhibaatooyinka. Adkaanta in la helo goobo caafimaad, biyo nadiif ah iyo fayadhowr wanaagsan ayaa keenay in halista cuduradu sii korodho, iyo weliba in ay kordhaan xanuuno kale oo caruureed oo badan oo waliba dili-kara caruuurtu. In kasta oo sanadkan uu u soo go'ay dalaggu dadka ku nool gobolka Baay tusaale ahaan, haddana tani welii ma ay keenin in heerka nafaqadu kordho iyada oo welina carruurta la siyyo firilay iyo cunto saliid leh, iyadoo ay ka maqan tahay nafaqadii lama huraanka u ahayd caafimaadka iyo koboca ilmuhi. Sidii aan hore u soo xusnay, heerka ugu sareeya ee nafaqo-xumada waxa uu ka jiraa koonfurta iyo gobollada dhexe ee Soomaaliya iyada oo heerkuna yahay 16.4% GAM iyo 4.5% SAM marka la bar bardhigo heerka dalka oo ah 15.2% GAM iyo 2.4% SAM. Taa waxa sii dheer, in heerkii sareeyey ee 22% ahaa kana jiray koonfurta iyo bartamahu aanu is beddelin lix billood ilaa hadda marka la barbar dhigo 8% iyo 12% kan ka jira Waqooyi-galbeed iyo Waqooyi-bari sida ay u-kala horreeyaan, tani waxa ay ina tusinaysaa xaaladda aan isbedelka lahayn ee mushkilada. Hadda, marka la eego gargaarka sii koobmay, helidda meelo xanaanooyin ah oo lagu nafaqeeyo dadka aaya iyana noqotay mid xaddidaysa in laga soo kabto, xaaladda nafaqo-xumo ee halkan ka jirtaana waa mid aan u muuqan in ay ka soo raynayo bilaha so socda.



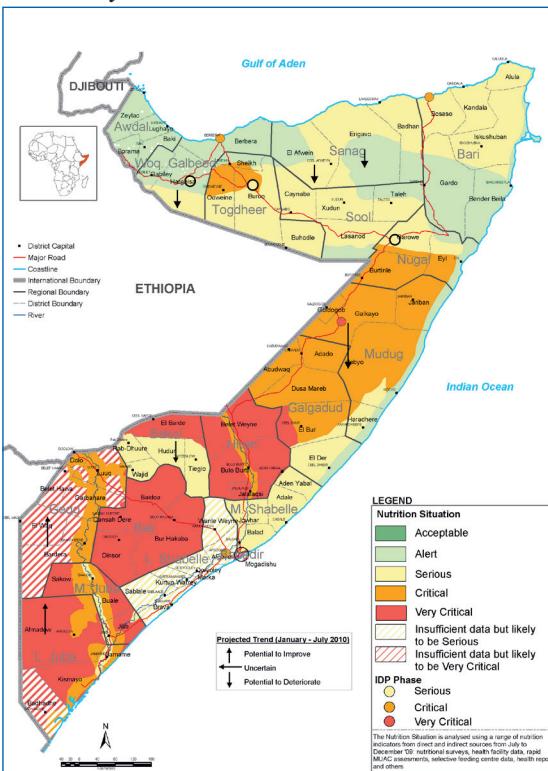
Ilmo qaba dhaawacyo iyo gubid, waa hab lagu daweyyo cudurrada caloosha. FSNAU-Xuddur, Luulyo 2010.

Jaantuska 11: Nafaqo-xumada Guud ee Ba'an ee xilliga Gu'ga (Abriil-Luulyo) 2010 WHO GS<-2 WHZ & <-3 WHZ iyo/ama Oedema

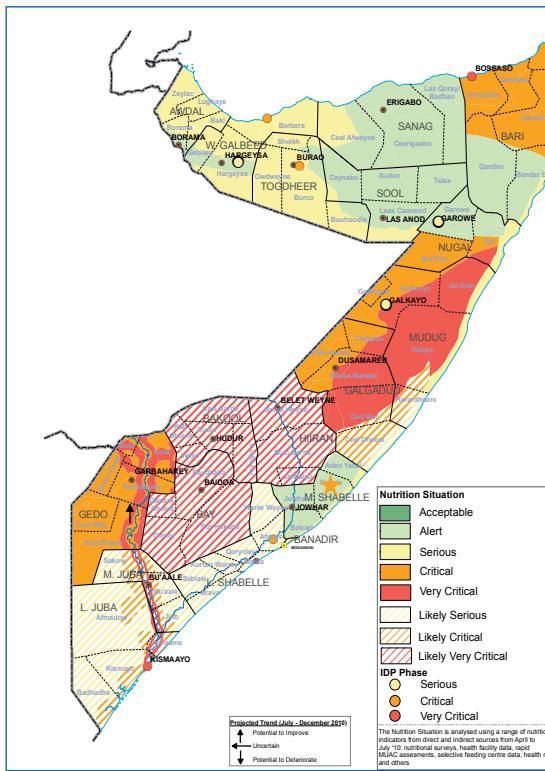


nafaqada

Khariidad 6: Qiyaasaha Xaaladda Nafaqada, Ka dib Deyr '09/10



Khariidad 7: Qiyaasaha Xaaladda Nafaqada, Ka dib Gu '10



Gobollada Waqooyi

Marka la eego gobollada Waqooyi, xaaladdu waa mid kala du-duwan iyada oo soo-kabasho la taaban karo oo ah heer **Digniin** ah ay uga soo degtay heerkii hore ee **Halista** ee ka jiray Golista bari Guban iyo dooxada Nugaal, iyadoo ay usoo daadegtagtay xaaladda nafaqo mid lagu tilmaami karo **Halista** halkii ay markii hore ka ahayd mid **Ba'an** reer guuraaga iyo beeraleyda Togdheer, tanina ay ka dhalatay xoolihii oo soo noqday iyo caanaha oo kordhay. Gargaarka bani'aadamnimo ayaa isna kordhay laga soo bilaabo Luulyo 2009. Xoolo dhaqatada ku nool Hawd ee Waqooyi galbeed ayaya iyana ku nag wejiga loo yaqaan **Halista** ee nafaqada tan ayay sababtay helidda caanaha oo yaraate iyo geelii iyo ariga oo aan dhalin. Marka la eego cufnaanta dadka, xataa haddii aanay jirin xaalad ba'an iyo mid aad u ba'an toona, 21% dhammaan caruurta nafaqo-xumadu ku hayso Soomaaliya waxa ay ku nool yihiin Waqooyi Galbeed, sidaa awgeed dadaal midaysan oo wax logaga qabanayo ayaa loo baahan yahay.

Dhanka Waqooyi-bari, falanqanta lafagurka xaaladda ayaa iyana ay ka muuqataa in ay xaaladdu kala duduwantahay laga soo bilaabo Jannaayo 2010. In xaaladdu ka soo raysay oo ay noqotay **Digniin**, Dooxada Nugaal, iyada oo hoos uga soo dhacday **Halista** Jannaayo sanadkan 2010, iyadoo heerkii **Digniintu** anuu isbeddelin Banka Sool. Marka la eego Golista bari, Guban iyo Karkaar xaaladdu waa ka sii dartay iyadoo noqotay mid **Ba'an** halkii ay ka ahayd mid **ba'an** Jannaayo 2010. In xaalad **Ba'ani** ka jirto Hawd iyo in ay xaladdu ka sii dartay oo ay hoos uga sii dhacday **Mid ba'an** iyadoo hoos ugu dhacday heerkii hore ee ahaa **Mid aad u ba'an** meelaha Addun waxa ay muujinaysaa xaaladda walaaca leh ee ka jirta Waqooyi-bari iyo baahidaa aybadatay. Waxa lagu qiyaasaa in 3% (marka laga saaro dadka soo barakacay ee ku sugan gobolka, sidoo kale 3%) caruurta nafaqo xumadu hayso Soomaaliya waxay degganyihiin gobollada Waqooyi-bari.

Dadka soo bara kacay

Dadka soo barakacay weli waxa ay halis u yihiin nafaqo-xumo, xataa meelaha nabadgeleydu ka jirto ee gobollada Waqooyi. Xaddiga dhedhexaad-kaah ee **GAM** ayaa ah 15.3% iyadoo ka **SAM** kuna yahay 3.2% tanina waxa ay xoogaa yarna ka sareeyaan heerkii dalka oo ah 15.2% iyo **SAM** ka oo ah 2.4%. Si kastaba ha ahaatee, heerkii cabirkii dhedhexaadka ah ee cabirkii **GAM** ayaa muujiiyay in uu xoogaa ka soo reeyey heerkii 16.7% **GAM** iyo 5.0% **SAM** kii lagu soo waramay intii lagu jiray Deyrta 2009/10. Isbeddelkan waxa loo aanayn karaa ka soo rayn dhinacyada nafaqada ah oo ay noqotay mid **Halista** ah dadka soo barakacay ee degan Gaalkacyo, iyadoo heerkii **GAM >11.3%** halka **SAM > 1.2%**, marka la barbar dhigo Deyrtii 2009/10 oo cabbirkii **GAM** ku uu ahaa mid aad u sarreya oo aan la aqbali karin 23.7% halka **SAM** kuna ka ahaa 6.3%. Si la mid ah, dadka soo barakacay ee ku nool Garowe, xaaladdu waa mid **Halista ah** iyadoo heerkii **GAM** ku uu ahaa 11.5%. Heerkii ah 19.4%, waxa uu muujinayaay horumar wax xoogaa ah marka la bardhigoo heerkii dhedhexaadka ah oo ay noqotay mid **Halista** ah dadka soo barakacay ee ku nool Afgooye oo xaaladdoodu nafaqo tahay sideedii/deggan cabbirkii **GAM** ku tilmamayay 15.1% halka **SAM** ku na ka ahaa 1.7% marka la bardhigoo xaaladdu sida ay ahayd Jannaayo 2010 markaas oo cabirkii **GAM** iyo **SAM** ku ahaa 15.9% iyo 5.5% sida ay u kala horeeyaan, iyadoo ay jirto xaalad bani'aadamnimo oo soo koobmayso.

Suuragalnimada in heerkii sare ee nafaqo-xumadu sii waarto ayaa ah mid suura gal ah meelo badan oo ka mid ah koonfurta iyo Bartamaha somaliya, iyadoo tanni ay sababutahay xaalada nabad galyo ee kasii daraysa iyo gargaarka bani'aadamnimo oo aan gaarayn, roobab yaraan la filayo xilliyada soo socda, iyadoo kuwanina ay xadidayaan helidda caanaha iyo saamayn ay ku yeelato beeraha. Gargaarka bani'aadamnimo oo gaarsiyo iyo in kor loo qaado lana xoojiyo awoodda dadka haatan ku hawlan nafaqada ayaa u ah fure in wax laga qabto xaaladdan.

BAARISTA SUGNAANTAA CUNTADA ISKU DHAFAN

MAGAALOOYINKA

Sahamadii qimaynta FSNAU ee magaalooyinka (bishi Luulyo 2010) iyo xogaha ku saabsan la socodka suuqyada waxa ay tilmaamayaan in helidda cuntada ay soo yara hagaagtay inta badan magaalooyinka, sababtuna tahay sicir bararka oo hoos u yara dhacay, mushahaarooyinka hawl-maalmeed oo sare u kacday iyo wax soo saarka cuntada oo korodhay. Si kastaba ha ahaatee, tiro door ah dadka ku nool magaalooyinka, gaar ahaan gobollada Koonfurta iyo Bartamaha ayaa ay wali xiisado cunto yari haysataa. Tirada dadka magaalooyinka ku nool ee dhibku haysto ayaa lagu qiyasaa illaa tiro gaaraysa 310,000 oo qof, iyadoo tiradani hoos uga dhacday tiradii ahayd 580,000 oo qof ee dhibaataysnaa Deyrtii 2009/10 (ee Jaantuksa 8). Dadkan dhibku haysto 230,000 oo ka mid ah ayaa ay haysataa cunto yari iyo xaalado adag oo nololeed, halka 80,000 oo qof ay ku sugan yihiin xaalad bani'aadanimo aad u ba'an. Inta badan dadka magaalooyinka ku nool ee dhibaatooyinku haystaan ayaa ku nool gobollada Koonfurta (125,000 oo qof).

In kasta oo guud ahaan cunta helidda dadka magaalooyinka ku nooli ay wanaagsanaatay, haddana tiro badan oo dadka dan yarta ah ee ku nool magaalooyinka ayaa wali la hardamaya quutul daruuriqooda. Xaaladdan ayaa waxa keenay coladaaha sii kordhaya, tirada dadka soo barakaca oo sii kordhaysa, sababaysan in la isku cirriiriyo oo loo tartamo fursadaha nololeed ee jira, shaqo helidda oo yaraatay iyo sicir bararka jira meelaha qaar. Gaar ahaan, nolosha ayaa ah mid sii qaalioybaysa goobo ka tirsan koonfurta iyo bartamaha Soomaaliya sababna uu u yahay sicir bararka jira (eeg Qaybta Suuqa) tanina markaa ay keentay hoos u dhac ku yimaada awooddi wax iibsi ee dadka saboolka ee magaalooyinka ku nool iyo dadka soo barakacyba, sidaana ay ku yaraatay cunto heliddooda. Intii ka dhabaxsay bishii Diseembar 2009 iyo Juunyo 2010, qimaha maceeshadda ayaa korodhay sideed mood oo ka mid ah afar iyo labaatanka magaalo ee la qimeeyey, gaar ahaan gobollada Bartamaha (sida Caabudwaaq, Ceeldheer, Xarardheere) iyo Koonfurta (sida Kismaayo, Bu'aale, Dhoobley oo ku yaalla Jubbooyinka iyo Bardheere ee gobolka Gedo), iyada oo halka korodhka u badani uu ka dhacayna tahay gobollada Jubbooyinka (60-77%).

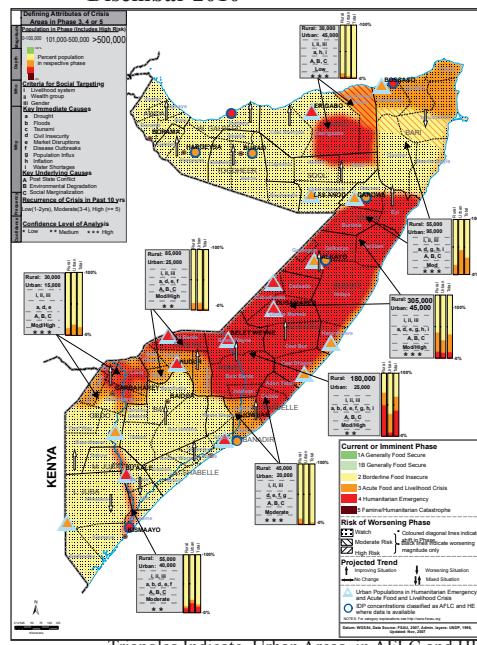
Dhanka kale, qimaha maceeshadda inta ugu yar ee lagu noolaan karo ayaa hoos u dhacay 8% ilaa 25% ama aan isbeddelinba meelihii kale ee la qimeeyay. Qimaha nololeed ee ugu sarreeyey bishii Juunyo 2010 ayaa ka jiray gobollada Dhexe, qimahaasoo u dhaxeyay 4,000,000-5,000,000 oo Shilin. Sababta ugu wayn ee ka dambaysa kor u kacan ayaa ah in gobollada dhexe ay ka fog yihiin dhul-beereedyada muhiimka ah ee cuntada laga soo saaro iyo dakadahaba, tanina ay markaa keento in kharashka safrinta raashinku uu bato, iyo ayada oo ay jiraan caqabado lagala kulmo isu gudbinta badeecoyinka coladaaha oogen awgood. Dhanka kale, meelaha firileydu (badarku) ka soo baxdo ee gobollada Koonfurta, Qiime-Nololeedku ugu yar (1,300,000-2,200,000 Sh.So) ayaa ah kan ugu hooseeya marka la bar bar dhigo gobollada kale ee dalka.

Awooda wax iibsi ee dadka danyarta ah ee ku nool magaalooyinka, taasoo lagu ogado isku beddelashada mushaar amaba joornaati maalmeedkooda iyo firileyda ama badarka, ayaa muujinaya kala duwanaansho lixdii bilood ee ugu herreysey sanadkan. Dhanka Koonfurta, ayaa heerka isku beddelashadu ay hoos ugu dhacday (12-44%) magaalooyinka Baydhabo iyo Diinsoor (Baay), Bu'aale iyo Kismaayo (Jubbooyinka), Beledweyne (Hiiraan) iyo Baardheere (Gedo). Hoos u dhacan ayaa waxa lugu sababaynaya laba arrimood. Midi waa qimihii firileydu (badarka) oo korodhay, gaar ahaan, magaalooyinka Baydhabo, Diinsoor, Bu'aale, Dhoobley iyo Kismaayo. Tan kale waxa hoos u dhac uu ku yimi mushaar maalmeedyada xoogsatada (11-22%) oo ay keentay hoos u dhac ku yimid hawlihi soor saarka beeraha (Baladweyne iyo Bu'aale), dhaqdhaqaacyada ganacsii o yaraaday (Baardheere iyo Dhoobley) iyo dhaqdhaqaaca dekadaha oo hoos udhayac (Kismayo). Si kastaba ha ahaatee, hoos u dhac la filayo inuu ku yimaado qimaha firileydu oo ay ugu wacan tahay dalag wanaagsan oo dalka ka soo go'ayaa la filayaan in uu sare u qaado awooda wax iibsi ee dadka saboolka, gaar ahaan meelaha dalag soor saarka leh ee gobollada Koonfurta. Gobollada Dhexe, awooda wax iibsi ayaa muujinaysay xoogaa horumar ah intii u dhaxeyay bilihi Jannaayo iyo Juunyo ee 2010, sababtuna tahay hoos u dhaca qimaha bariiska iyo korodh xaggaa mushaharaadaha xoogsi maalmeed. Si kastaba ha ahaatee, Ceeldheer iyo Xarardheere, halkaasoo laga isticmaalo haruurka ayaa awooda wax iibsi ee dadku (shaqo ku beddelasho haruur) uu hoos u dhacay 11% iyo 9% sida ay u kala horreeyaan, sare u kac ku yimi qimaha haruurka awgii. Gobollada waqooyiga ee isticmaala Shilinka Soomaalilaan (SiSh), ayaa awooda wax iibsi (shaqada ku beddelasho bariis) intii u dhaxaysay bilihi Jannaayo iyo June ee 2010, ee dadka ku dhaqan Boorama ayaa kordhay 14%, halka awooda wax iibsi ee dadka ku dhaqan Hargeysa aanay waxba isbeddelin. Isla gobollada waqooyga, gaar ahaan meelaha laga laga isticmaalo Shilinka Soomaaliga (SoSh), ayaa awooda wax iibsi (shaqada marka loo beddelo bariis) ay hoos u dhacday 20%, gaar ahaan magaalada Boosaaso iyo Garoowe, halka aanay waxba iska beddelin magaalooyika Ceerigaabo iyo Laascaanood.

Marka la eego natijadii ka soo baxday qimayntii la sameeyay, dadka danyarta ah ee inta badan goobaha la soo sahmiyay ayaa ahaa kuwo awooda in Kharash-Nololeedka-ugu-Yar. Wuxuu kuwaas ka soo haray waa kuwa ku nool gobollada Dhexe (dhusamareeb, Caabudwaaq, Ceeldheer and Gaalkacyo), Bu'aale (Lower Jubba) iyo Ceerigaabo (Sanaag), kuwaas oo celcelis ahaan ay ka dhinnaatay helidda Kharash-Nololeedka-ugu-Yar 30%, 24% iyo 8%, sida ay u kala horreeyaan. Taageerada ama kaalmada bulsho ee ay helaan dadka saboolka ah, taasoo kordhisa helidda cuntada, ayaa ahayd mid gaabis ah, taasoo waafaqaysa is bedbeddelka xilliyaad. Celcelis ahaan taageerada bulshoado ee ay helaan dadka saboolka ayaa gaaraysay 13% gobollada Dhexe, 10-22% gobollada Koonfurta iyo 10-30% gobollada Waqooyiga ee dhakhligooda guud. Dadka saboolka ah ee ku nool magaalooyinka ee aan kharashkoodu ku fillay inay iibsdadaan waxyabaha ay u baahnaayeen, ayaa kharashkoodu ugu badan u isticmaalcunto, taasoo muujinaysa xaalad adag. Kharashka intisa badan oo loo isticmaaly cunto ayaa iyanu sidoo kale lagu arkay magaalada Afgooye, halkaasoo ay ku nool yihiin dad badan oo soo bara kacay, iyo magaalooyinka qaar sida gobolka Bakool (Xuddur iyo Ceelbarde) halkaasoo nabad galyo darro iyo dhaqdhaqaaq xumo dhaqaale ay ka jiraan. Wuxuu la ogaaday in magaalooyinkan la soo sheegay n saamiga kharashka ay dadka saboolka ahi u isticmaaleen cunto iibsi uu ka sarreeyay 8-22%, marka loo eego saamiga ku aada iibsiiga cunto ee Kharash-Nololeedka-ugu-Yar. Si kale haddii loo dhigo dadka saboolka ah ayaan heysan kharash ku filan oo ay u isticmaalaan waxyabaha kale ee aan cunnada ahayn ee loo baahan yahay iyo adeegyada kale ee aasaasiga ah.

Falangaynta baahsan iyo waxyalihii laga ogaaday nafaqada ayaa muujinaya xaalad walaac leh marka la eego dadka danyarta ah ee ku nool magaalooyinka kuwaaso xaaladhooda nafaqo ay u dhaxayso heerar Digniin iyo kuwo Ba'an. Gobollada Hiiraan, Baay iyo Bakool oo ah meelaha xaaladdu aadka u ba'an tahay, ayaa natijiooyinku tilmaamayaan inay la mid yihiin dhulka reer miyiga ee ayaga ku hareereysan. Xaaladaha nafaqo ee magaalooyinka Gobollada Jubbooyinka iyo Shabeelooiyika ayaa ah kuwo u dhaxeyay heerar Ba'an iyo kuwo aad u Ba'an, marka laga reebo Dhoobley oo ay xaaladdu tahay heer daran oo Halis ah. Magaalooyinka gobollada Dhexe ayaa xaaladdoodu nafaqo u dhaxeyaa heer Digniin ah (Caabudwaaq oo kaliya) ilaa heer Halis ah, marka laga reebo Ceeldheer oo xaaladdeedu aad u Ba'an tahay. Dhanka gobollada Waqooyi, xaaladaha nafaqo ayaa muujinaya sawirro kala duwan kuwaaso u dhaxeyaa heerar Digniin, sida Garoowe, illaa heerar aad u Ba'an sida Hargeysa iyo Burco.

Khariidad 8: Kala saarsaarda Wejiyada kala duwan ee Hubinta Cuntada, Luulyo-Diseembar 2010



Triangles Indicate Urban Areas in AFC and HE

XOGTA MIYIGA (BAADIYAH)

Qimayntii ka damabaysay gu'ga 2010 ee lagu sameeyey nolosha iyo cunto haysashada ayaa muujinaya in hadda 785,000 oo dadka miyiga Soomaaliya ku dhaqan ahi ay ku jiraan xaalad bani'aadamnimo oo adag, tani waxay u dhigan taa in ilaa 37% ay hoos uga soo dhacday tiradii intii ka dambaysa Deyr 2009/10. Horumarkan waxa u looga sabab dhigi karaa roobab fiican oo da ay kuwaasoo kor u qaaday wax soo saarkii cunnada iyo xoolaha ee dalka. Haatan, dad tiradooda lagu qiyasi karo llaa 300,000 oo ku dhaqan miyiga ayaa wali ku jira xaalad deg deg ah, halka 485,000 ay ku jiraan xaalada cunto iyo nolo yaraaneed. In kastoo hoos u dhac door ahi (22%) tirada xaaladda dadka xaaladda adag ku jira ee ku dhaqan miyiga Galgadud, Mudug iyo Hiiraan, gobolladani wali waa meelaha mashaakilku ka taagan yahay iyadoo in ka badan kala bar dadka ku dhaqani ay ku jiraan xaalad degdega ah ama xaalad nolol iyo cunto yaraaneed. Wawa iyana jirta in xaaladda cunto haysigu aay hoos u dhacday dhulka wabiyada ee jubooinka, daadadkii bishii May 2010 awgood, kuwaasoo waxyeleeyey beeraha sababaya ln 55,000 qof xaaladdodoo adkaato, kuwaas oo in ka badan 70% hadda ay ku sugar yihii xaalad degdega ah. Xaalada ka sii daraysa ayaa iyana lagu arkay kaluumaysiga iyo qaybo ka mid ah reer guuraaga ee Waqooy bari, iyadoo tani ka dhalatay burcad badeed nimada xanibtaghdaaqaaqaa kaluumaysiga, laba xilli roobaad oo aanu roob fiican di ln iyo saamaynta duufaanti May 2010. Dhanka kale, xaaladda beeralayda iyo xoolo dhaqatada ku nool Waqooyigalbeed oo hadda ku jirta wajiga loo yaqaan **BFI** phase ayaa horumar wayn samaysay. Si kastaba ha ahaato e , banka Sool iyo qaybo ka mid ah Bariga Golis ayaa wali ku jira xaalad degdeg ah iyo mid nolol iyo cunto yaraaneed sida ay u kala horeeyaan (Map 9).

Gobolka Gedo

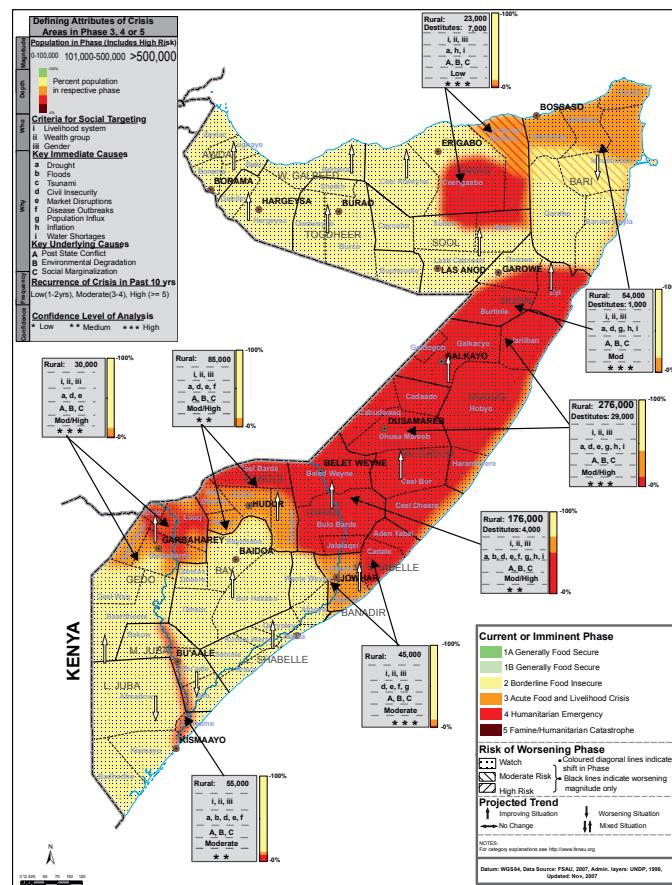
Xaaladda guud ee cuntada ee gobolka Gedo ayaa ah mid ka soo raynaya iyadoo dadka dhibaatada cunto yaridu haysataana ay yaraadeed ilaa 50% intii ka danbaysay Deyr 2009/10. Haatan 45,000 oo qof ayaa ku sugar xaalad cunto yari, kuwaasoo 5,000 oo ka mid ahina ku sugar yihii xaalad bani'aadamnimo oo degdeg ah, halka 40,000 ay ku sugar yihii xaalad nolol iyo cunto xumo . Marka laga soo billaabo xilligii hore ee ayuu soo dhaafney tirada reer miyiga ah ee ku sugar xaalad degdeg ahi waxay hoos uga soo dhacday 20,000 ilaa 5,000,halka kuwa ku sugar xaaladda cunto iyo nolol xumidu ay hoos uga soo dhaceen 40,000 ilaa 25,000, hoos u dhacaas wax ku ool ka ah ee tirada dadka tabaalaysan waxa inta badan loo aaneyn karaa kasoo raynta xaaladda Waqooyiga Gedo halka koofurta gedo oo kaliya beeraylayda xoolohaqtatada ahi ay yihii kuwa ku sugar xaaladda deg deg ah. Inku dhow 15,000 oo dadka danyarta ah ee magaalada kunool ayaa iyana ku sugar xaalad cunto iyo nolol xumo . Heerka digniinta hore ee loo yaqaan kawarhaynta ayaa la rajaynayaan in ay ku sugnaadaan dhammaan qaabnololyeyada ilaa dhammaadka sanadka.

Xaaladda cunnada ee ka soo hagaageysa waxa u sabab ah dhawr waxyaaloood sida roobabkii Gu'ga oo waanaagsanaa kuwaasoo kordhiyay wax soo saarkii dalaga beeraha ee dhulbeereedka wabiga ku yaal, beero falashada oo iyana fiicnaatey dhinaca Waqooy ee gobolka , iyadoo tanina ka dambaysay abuurkii ay qaybiyeen hay'adaha gargaarku lio matooraddii waraabka , qiimahii xoolaha oo kor u kacay, wax soosaark xoolaha oo sanadka wanaagsanaa, qiimahii xoolaha laka siisto oo iyana aad u hagaagey taasoo ay wehliso lacagtii ka soo baxday iibka miraha beeraha , caanaha iyo xoolahaba.

Wax soo saarka iyo taranka xoolulu waxa u sameeyey isbeddel la taaban karo marka la eego gobolka oo dhan, tanna waxa sabab u ah xaladda dhul daaqsiimeedka oo fiicnayd. Tanarka geela ayaa ahaa mid dhexdhexaad ah iyadoo tani keentay in caaniihii la soo saaray ay noqdaan qaar dhexdhexaad ah gobolka.. Ariga ayaa iyana tarankisu ahaa mid dhexdhexaad ah laakiinse la rajaynayaan in ay sare u korodho inta u dhaxaysa November iyo December 2010, taasina ay sabab u tahay ariga oo si wanaagsan u rimay Intii u dhaxeysay biliihi May-June 2010. Lo' da ayaa iyada tarankedu hadda hooseeyaa laakin lo'da oo si sare u rintay bilowgii xilliga Gu'ga ayaa la rajaynayaan inay dhalmadeedu fiicnaato xilliga Deyrta ee soo socda. Tirada geela ayaa korodhay haatan oo xoogaa dhaafayt heerka qiyast gundhigga ugu hooseeya. Ariga lio lo'da ayaa iyana muujiyay korodh yar laakin wali waxay aad uga hooseeya heerka gundhigga ugu hooseeya gobolka Gedo o dhan, taasina waxaa keenay iibin badan oo la iibiyay xooliihi si loogu badasho cunto iyo si loo bixiyo daymankii faraha badnaa ee la galay xiliyadii abaarahaa ee hore. Qaybo ka mid ah dadka beeralayda xoolaha dhaqata ee ku dhaqan Waqooyiga Gedo ayaa wali ku sugar xaalad degdeg ah iyadoo tanna ay sababtay abaarihii hore oo aad u dhimay tiradii lo'da oo ah xoolaha lagu dhaqdo meeshalahaas. Roobab fiican oo iska daba da'a ayaa loo baahanayahay si ay lo'du dib ugu soo noqoto heerkii caadiga ahaa.

Soo saarida miraha beeraha ee gobolka gedo ayaa ahaa mid kor u kacaya ilaa xilligii hore ee ayuu soo dhaafney inkastoo uu ka hooseeyey inta wax soo saarka caadiga ah Deyr 2009/10. Si kastaba ha ahaatee, wax soo saarka firileyda ee Gu'gan waxaa lagu qiyasay 6,300MT, waana mid aad u fiican kana sareeyaa Gu'gii 2009 (434%) PWA(1995-2009) (117%) iyo celceliskii shanta sanno (417%)(2005-2009. Qiimaha firileyda ayaa ahaa mid deggan laga soo bilaabo Jannaayo 2010 iyadoo qiima dhac yari ku yimi galayda halka haruurku aanu is beddelin. Si

Khariidad 9: Kala saarsaarda Wejiyada kala duwan ee Hubinta Cuntada, Reer Miyiga, Luulyo - Disembar 2010



kastaba ha ahaatee, qiimaha firileyda ayaa 21% ka hoosaysa halkii ay taagnayd June 2009. Qiimaha xoolaha ayaa iyana hoos udhac yari ku yimi (5%) qaybtii koobaad ee sanadka 2010, gaar ahaan riyaha, inkasta oo ay wali 29% ka sareeyaan halkii ay taagnaydeen June '09. Tani waxa ay keentay in marka laysu eego qiimaha riyuuhu waxa ay ka gooyaan firileyda (haruurka cas) in ay hoos u dhacday in yar (5%) halkii ay taagnayd bilowgii sanadkan. Inkasta oo ay Itaalka wax iibsiiga ka sareeyo 60% halkii uu sanad ka hor uu taagnaa, haddana wali waa ay ka hoosaaysaa halkii ay taagnayd sanadhiic sicir bararada ka hor (June 2003-2007) (Figure 12). Dhanka kale marka laga eego, shaqo maalmeedka marka la barbar dhigo waxa uu ka gooyo firileyda waa uu kordhay sanadkan 2010, isagoo ka kor maray 50% intii oo ahaa sanad kahor iyo waliba sidii uu ahaa kahor xilligii sicir bararka (67%), Korodhkaasina waxaa intabaddan u sabab ah shaqo maalmeedka/ joornaatiga oo kordhay 13% laga soo bilaabo Jan '10 sababtuna ay tahay fursadaha shaqo oo kordhay darteed (beera falid, xoolaha) iyo hawlaho shaqo lacag ku bedelashada oo iyana korodhay meelaha wabiga hareerihisa ah ee Waqooyiga Gedo. June 2010, marka la eego waxa ay iska gooyaan firileyda iyo arigu waxa ay ahayd 69kg oo haruur ka cas ahi in uu dhigmayay neef ari ah, halka marka la eego inta ay isaga dhigmayeen isdhafsiiga shaqada iyo haruurku ay ahayd in 15kg oo haruur ahi ay u dhigmayay maalin shaqo/joornaati, tanina ay ahayd tii ugu saraysay laga soo bilaabo Abril 2007.

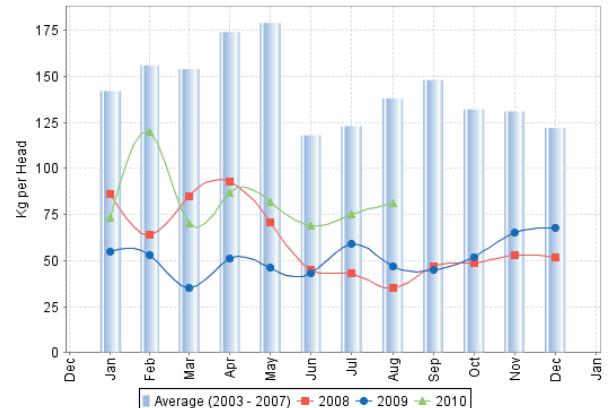
Xaaladda nafaqo waxay muujineysaa kaladuwanaasho marka la eego habnololeedyada gobolka gedo. Dadka xoolo dhaqatada ah, waxa dhacay isbeddel togan oo ay xaaladdoodu ka fiicanatay halkii ay ka taagnayd midmarxalad aad u adaga hadda ay noqotay marxalad adag, tanna waxaa loo aaneynaya helidda caanaha oo badatay. Dhanka kale xaaladda nafaqo ee beeralayda xoolodhaqatada ah ayaa kasii dartay oo halki ay ka ahayd marxalad adag ay ka noqotay hadda marxalad aad u dag , halka meelaha wabiga xaaladdu ay kusii jirto marxalad adag laga soo bilaabo Gu 2009. Xaaladda adag ee beeralayda xoolodhaqatada ah iyo kuwa ku nool wabiga ayaa loo aaneynaya cunto xumo iyo . Si kastaba ha ahaatee, waxa la rajaynaya in xaaladda nafaqada ee beeralayda xoolodhaqatada ahi ay fiicnaan doonto saddexda bilood ee soo socda marka helidda caanuhu ay korodho.

Goboladda Jubba

Hagaaggii xaaladda sugnaanta cuntada ee dhawrkii xilli ee u dambeeyey ka dib, xaaladda sugnaanta cunto ee gobolada Jubbooyinku way ka dartay xilligan guga iyadoo sababtuna ay tahay fatahaad (dadaad) ka dhacday bishii 5aad (Maajo) hab nololeedka diisha webiga.. Daadadkan oo sababay barakac (muddo kooban) iyo dalagyadii baxay oo waxyeello darani soo gaadhay, taas oo xaalladda nolosha bulshada diilka webiga ka dhigtay in ay galaan "Gurmud Bani'aadaminimo". Eegadan (hadda), 70,000 qof ayaa ku sugar xaalad Gurmud Bani'aadaminimo, iyo 25,000 waxa ay ku jiraan xaalad cunto yari . Ku dhawaad saddex meelood laba (63%) waxay ku sugar yihiin Jubbada dhexe. Hab nololeedka bulshada diisha webiga ee labada gobol ayaa intooda badan ay dhibtu saamaysay, iyadoo 53,000 qof ay ku sugar xaalad dhiban (15,000 xaalad cunto iyo nolol xumi ah iyo 38,000 ay ku sugar yihiin xaalad gurmud bani'aadaminimo). Bulshada inta kale ee dhibani waxay ku sugar yihiin magaaloo yinka labada gobol. Dhammaan hab nololeedyada kale waxa lagu qijimeeyey inay ku sugar yihiin xaaladda "Xadka Sugid la'aanta cuntada". Hor-u-digidda la saadaaliyay ama la odorosay waa heer la socosho iyo ka warheyn ah (foojignaan). Sugnaant cuntada iyo hab nololeedka ee deegaanadabeero-xolo dhaqatada iyo xoolo dhaqatada ee Jubbooyinka ayaa muujisay koboc shantii xilli ee u dambabay. Hadda, koboca hab nololeedka xoolo dhaqtada waxa loo aaneynaya roobabkii Deyrta 2009/10 oo fiicnaa iyo waliba hor u curashada roobabkii guga (Maarsro). Roobabka Gu'ga ayaa ahaa kuwo wanaagsan marka la eego dhulka uu gaaray (baahsananta), wakhtiga uu da'ayay oo leh dhibico xooggan, kuwaasoo si wax-ku-oollima ah hagaajiyay daaqqii iyo baadkii iyo biya helidda iyo taranka iyo wax-soo-saarka xoolaha. Tirada xoolaha ee dhammaan noociyada (meesiyada) ayaa inta badan ka soo kabatay abaarikhii iyagoo ku dhaw ama ka sareeyo gundhiga tirada haysashada. Bulshada xoolo dhaqatada ah ayaa ka faa'iidaysanaya qiima korodhka ee xoolaha (kor u kacay 127% intii u dhexaysay bisha 1aad-bisha 6aad 2010) iyo koboca ganacsiga isku beddelashada (isweydaarsiga) riyaha dabaaxa iyo galleyda (105% celceliskii 5-sano).

Roobabkii guga ee badnaa awgeed, gobolada Jubbooyinka ayaa waxa u soo go'ay firiley (badar) badan xilligan, taas oo lagu qiyaso 17,100MT (118% oo ah celceliska muddo 1995-2009). Khasaarihii daadakha ee deegaanada diisha webiga ka sakow, wax-soo-saarka galleyda oo ah 60% wadarta guud ee badar ayaa ah mid ka saraysa intii caadiga ahayd (171% oo ah celceliskii galleydii la soo saaray muddo 1995-2009 oo ah isku darka labada gobol) iyadoo tanna ay sababtay in galley door ah laga helay deegaanka beero-xolo dhaqatada. Tusaale ahaan, beero-xolo dhaqatada Jilib iyo Jamaame ayaa goostay 25-28% galleyda la goostay ee labadan degmo. Si kastaba ha ahaatee khasaarihii ay daadakhu gaysteen awgeed, guud ahaan galleyda soo goday way ka hoosaysaa intii caadiga ahayd degmooyinkan wayna baday galleydii ee degmada Saakow. Dhanka kale, daadakhi ka dhacay deegaanada diisha webigawaxay keeneen fursad lagubeeran karo badar and dalag dakhli tacbusho ka baxsan xilliga caadiga ah. Wax-soo-saarka dalagyada la filayo inay soo go'aan ayaa lagu qiyasay 14,000MT (8,300MT galleyda iyo 5,700MT sinsin iyo digir isku jir ah).

Jaantuska 12: Shuruudaha Wax is dhaafsiga ee Riyaha Tayada Wanaagsan iyo 1Kg oo Massago Guduudey ah



Fatahaado Beero Fadhiya, Jamaame Jubbada Hoose, Luulyo '10

Isweydaarsiga ganacsieed ee mushqaayadda shaqada maalintii (tacob goosi) iyo galleyda ayaa hoos u dhacday 29% lixdii bilood ee u dambeysay sanadkan 2010 (24kg/maalintii ilaa 17kg/maalintii) gobolka Jubbada Hooses , sababtuna ay ahayd saamayntii daadadka oo keenay hoos u dhac ku yimid keenista galleyda suuqa tanina ay keentay qiime korodh qimaha iyo yaraan ku yimid fursad shaqo helidda oo sababtay hoos u dhac ku yimid mushqaayadda tacab goosiga . Si kastaba ha ahaatee, awoodda wax isweydaarsiga si wax-ku-oolinimo ah ayuu uga sareeyaa (55%) intii uu ahh bishii 6aad 2009 (11kg/maalin shaqo) iyadoo sababtuna tahay wax-soo-saarkii Deyrtii 2009/10 iyo xilli tacbashedii ka baxsanayd Deyrtii 2009/10 oo fiicnayd. Dhanka kale, Jubbada Dhexe, wax-soo-saarkii galleyda ka baxsanayd xilligii Deyrta 2009/10 ayaa liidatay taas oo ay wehelisay dalabka sareeyaa ee xollo dhaqatada. Haddaba, awoodda isweydaarsiga tacab goosiga iyo galleyda ayaa hoos u dhacay qiyasahaan 36% laga soo bilaabo bisha 1aad (14kg/maalin shaqo) illaa bisha 6aad 2010 (9kg/maalin shaqo) iyo waliba intii u ah bishii 6aad 2009 (14kg/maalin shaqo).

Xaaladda nafaqo ee ka jirta gobollada Jubbooyinka ayaa muujinaysa muuqaal kala duwan, taas oo qeexaya koboc xaaladda nafaqo ee hab nololeedka xoolo dhaqatada muujinaysana xaaladda "**Daran**" xilligan Guga 2010 taas oo hore u ahayd mid "**Aad Halis u ahayd**" xilligii Deyrta 2009/10. Xaaladda nafaqo waxba iskamay bedelin deegaanada beero-xoolo-dhaqatada intii u dhexeysay Deyrtii 2009/10 iyo Gugan 2010 xaaladdaas oo ah mid "**Halis ah**", halka xaaladda nafaqo ee hab nololeedka diisha webiga ayaa aad uga dartay oo noqotay mid "**Aad u Halis u ah**" halkii ay ka ahayd mid "**Daran**" Deyrtii 2009/10. Xaaladda haatan hagaatay ee xoolo dhaqatada ayaa loo aanayn karaa korodhka helitaanka caanaha iyo subaga tanina ay ka dambeysay xoolaha oo xaaladdooda taran iyo jimidhhooduna fiicnaaday. Bulshada xoolo dhaqatada ah ayaa waxa kale ay ka faa'iidaysteen gacansiga fiicnaaday marka la eego isku beddelashada riyaha dabaaxa ah iyo galleyda. Xaaladda ka sii dartay ama xumaatay ee hab nololeedka diisha webiga ayaa lagu sababaynaya liidashad helitaanka galleyda iyo imaantiga galleyda suuqyada taas oo ka dhalatay saameyntii daadadka , korodhki qimaha galleyda iyo hoose u dhaca awood iibsiga. kaalmada gargaarka bani'aadaminimo ee Jubbooyinka ayaa sii yaraanaya ammnida darad awgeed.

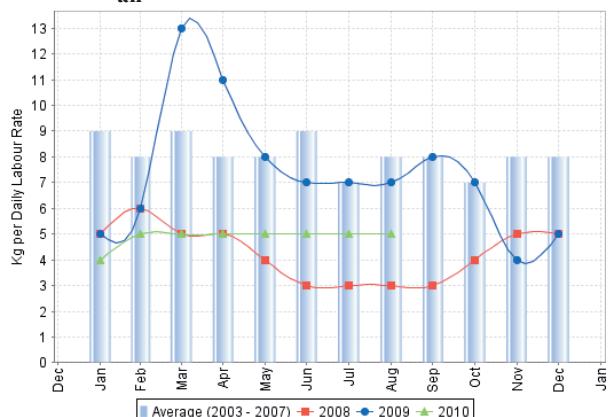
Gobollada Baay iyo Bakool

Guud ahaan, xaaladda cunto ee ka jirta meelaha miyiga ah ee gobollada **Bakool** iyo **Baay** ayaa kasoo raysay xilliga Gu 2010 , iyado tani daba socoto roobabka oo ka badnaa intii caadiga ahayd ee da'i jirtay k waa soo saamay wannagsan ku yeeshsay xoolaha iyo wax soo saarka miraha. Horumakani waxa uu keenay in ay 26% yaraadaan dadkii ku sugnaa dhibaatada laga soo bilaabo Deyr 2009/10. Haatan, wadarta tirada dadka miyiga Bakook ku nool ee dhibaatadu haysato waxa lagu qiyasasa 85,000 kuwaasoo 5,000 oo kamid ahi ku jiraan xaalada de g de ga ah halka 80,000 ay ku jiraan xaalada cunto iyo nolol xumo ah. Marka loo eego hab nololeedyada kala duwan, 75,000 waa beeratal-xoolaley ku nool xaalad cunto iyo nolol xumi ah, halka xoolo dhaqatada lagu qiyasay ilaa 10,000 ay ku nool yihiin xaalad nolol xumo (5,000 oo ka mid ahi waxa ay ku sugar yihiin xaalad deg deg ah halka 5,000 oo kalena ay haysato xaalad cunto iyo nolol xumo ahi). Intaa waxa sii dheer in 25,000 oo ah dadka ku dhaqan magaalaooyinka gobolka Bakool ay haysato dhibaato nololeed, iyadoo 20,000 oo ka mid ah ay haysato xaalad cuuno iyo nolol xumo ahi halka ay 5,000 oo kalena ay ku jiraan xaalad bani'aadaminimo oo degdeg ah. Waxaa Taa ka duwan ama ka soo horjeedkeeda, xaaladda cunto ee gobolka **Baay** ayaa muujineysa horumar wax ku ool ah oo ay sameeyeen hab nololeedyada kala duwan ee gobolka baay. Kuwaa soo dhammaantood u gudbay wajiga xaaladda loo yaqaan **BFI**. Heerk saadasha ee labada gobol wuxuu noqonayaa ilaa bisha December 2010 xaalad la socosho.

Marka la eego **Bakool**, xaaladda cunna haysashada ee dadka magaaloooyinka daggan wey xumaatay taasoo ay keentay xaaladda ammaanka ee kasii daraysa, dagaalada goo gooska ah, dhaqdhaqaaqa hubka/maliishiyooyinka iyo xaaladaha kacsan ee ka jirta deeganada ilaa bishii Jannaayo sanadkan , iyadoo tanna keentay dhaqdhaqaaqa dhaqaale in uu hoos u dhaco magaaloooyinka waawayn iyo in ay iskaga baxaan hay' adhihi gar gaar gobolka. Hase ahaatee, xaaladda cuntada ee meelaha miyiga ah ee Bakool ayaa kasoo reeyey iyadoo sababtuna tahay laba xilli oo is xigta oo wannagsanayeen xaaladda miraha beeraha iyo xaaladda xooluhuba. Gugan 2010, wax soo saarka miraha beeraha waxa lagu qiyasay 4,200MT (216% intii la soo saari jiray dagaalka intii ka dampaysay iyo 679% celceliska 5ta sanno), tanoo ah tii ugu saraysay tobankii Gu ee u dambeeyey. Fursadaha shaqo ayaa iyana fiicnaaday meelaha beeraha-xoolo dhaqatada iyo sidoo kale gobol Baay ee dariska la ah, kaasoo isna xiriir wannasan ka dhaxeeyo beer-xoola dhaqatada Bakool. xaaladda xoolaha ee noocyada kala duwan ee xoola dhaqatada iyo hab nololeedka beero-xoola dhaqatada wey fiican yihiin hadda taasoo ka timid iyadoo taranka xooluhu iska caadi yahay. Taa awgeed, in helitanka caanuhu fiicnaado gobolka isla markaana qimaha caanaha uu hoos u dhaco. taasoo ay keentay Laba xilli ee la soo dhafay oo wanaagsanaa, xoolihii ayaa tiro ahaan sii kordhay, inkastoo wali ay ka hooseeyaan xaddigii ugu yaraa ee qiyasta ahaa. Laba ilaa afar xilli oo caadi ah ayaa loo baahanyahay si ay xooluhu dib ugu soo kabtaan. Awoodda wax gadasho (marka la eego mushqaayadda iyo harurka) ayaa fiicnaatay qiyastii 20% bishii June 2010 (6kgmesego ama haruur/mushqaayadda maalintii) marka la bar bar dhigo Jannaayo 2010 (5kgmesego ama haruur/mushqaayadda maalintii). Si kastaba ha ahaatee, tani waxa ay ka hoosaysaa 33% marka la bar bar dhigo tii isla bisha Jannaayo ee sanadka 2009 (9kg/daily wage rate) (Figure 13). Qiimaha isku beddelka riyaha iyo harurka cas ayaa isna sidoo kale ahaa.

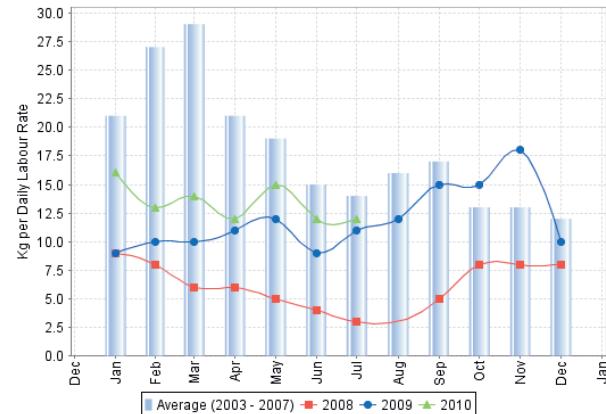
Marka la eego gobolka **Baay**, xaaladda cunto haysasho ayaa horumar fiican samaysay iyadoo tanna ka dhalatay roobabkii gu'ga oo wanaagsanaa xilgaa wax soo saarka firileyda iyo dalagyada dakhliga leh oo aad u wanaagsanayeen (205% iyo 294% wixii la saari jiray intii dagaalka dabadii iyo celceliska 5 sanno). Tarankii cayayaanka ee bilawga gu'ga ayaa wixa yareeyay roobabkii fiicnaa. Curashada roobabka xagaaga xilli koboca dalagu maray meel muhiim iyo kororkii dhulka la tacbado ayaa keentay wax soo saar wannagsan. Helidda dakhliga iyo cunnada ee dadka ayaa kor u kacay iyadoo tanna ay ka dhalatay in ay dadku wax la soo baxeen iyo in fursadihi camal/shaqo bateen. Intaa waxa sii

Jaantuska 13: Bakool, Shuruudaha Wax is dhaafsiga Maalin Goosiga iyo 1 kg oo Massago Guduudey ah



dheer in kaydka firileyda ee dadkuu hadda gaari karaan in ka badan 10 bilood. Italka gadasho marka la is bar bar dhigo mushqaayadda iyo haruurka ayaa iyana hoos u dhacday laga soo bilaabo Jannaayo sanadkan iyadoo daba socota isbedel xilliyeedkii hore ee 2003 - 2007. Si kastaba ha ahaatee, tani waa ay ka saraysaa marka la bar bar dhigo June 2009 (9 kg haruur/maalin goosi/tacob goosi; 12 kg haruur/maalin goosi/tacob goosi Juunyo 2010) sidoo kalena waa kordhaysaa marka beeruhu soo go' aan ee ay soo galaan suuqa (Figure 14). Daaqa ayaa isna xaaladdisu fiicantahay gobollada iyadoo dhul daaqsiimeedkuna yahay mid la heli karo.taa awgeed, xoolaha aya jirkoodu fican ayahay iyadoo dhalitaankuna yahay mid dhexdhexaad ah tirada xooluhuna ku dhawday qiyaasta xaddigii loo eegayay. Kasoo raynta laga arkay meelaha miyiga ah ayaa gacan ka gaystay in cunto ku filan ay helaan dadka daggan magaalooinka Baay sidoo kale. Dhammaan dadka ku nool magaalooinku waa ka baxeen dhibaataadii cunto helidda oo fiicnaatay intii ka dambaysay dalaggii wanaagsanee ee soo go'ay ee Gu'ga 2010, iyo italka wax iibsi iyo taageerada bulsho oo fiicnaaday awgeed..

Jaantuska 14: Baay, Shuruudaha Wax is dhaafsiga Maalin Goosiga iyo 1 kg oo Massago Guduudey ah



Xaaladda guud ee nafaqada ee beero-xolo dhaqatada gobolk Baay iyo xolo dhaqatada Bakool ayaa wali ah mid ku sugar wajiga loo yaqaan xaalada aad u adag. Marka la eego beero-xolo dhaqatada Bakool ayaa xaaladdu ka sii dartay waxana laga yaabaa in ay hoos uga daadagtagtay ta ay haatan ku sugar tahay ee ah Mid halis ah oo ay noqoto Mid aad u adag. Qufac ayaa ku faafay Huddur, Tieglow iyo Rabdure oo kaliya, xarumaha caafimaadka oo aan la gaari karin, gar gaarka bani'aadamnimo oo sii yaraanaya tanina ay ka dhalatay nabad galoy darrida, ayaa ah kuwa ay salka ku hayso xaaladda nafaqa xumada ah ee ka dhex jira beero-xolo dhaqatada gobollada Bakool iyo Baay. Xolo dhaqatada ku nool Bakool , xoolahii ayaa ka guuray tanina waxa ay ka dambaysay roob la' aan taasoo keentay caana yari, iyo waliba helitaanka gar gaarka bani'i aadanani oo noqday mid kooban.

Gobollada Shabelaha Hoose iyo Shabelaha Dhexe

Inkasta oo ka soo rayn dhanka nolosha ahi jirto gobollada shabeel-looyinka laba ilaa sadex dii xilli ee u danbeeyey, hadana dad door ah oo ku dhaqan shabeelada dhexe ayaa wali cunto yari heysaa. Tiro gaareysa 47,000 ayaa weli dhibaato haysaa. kuwaasoo 2,000 oo ka mid ah ku sugar yihiin xaalad bani'aadamnimo oo deg deg ah, halka 45,000 nna ku jiraan xaalad cunto iyo nolol xumo iyadoo xaaladooda saadashu tahay in lala socdo lagana warhayo. Arrintu si kastaba ha ahaatee, tirada dadka tabaalaysani waxey hoos u dhacday 76% gu'gan marka la barbar dhigo Deyrtii 2009/10. Taa waxa keenay roobabkii oo fiicnaa iyo wax soo saarka beeraha oo fiicnaa, xaaladda xoolaha lyo Italka/awooda wax libsi oo iyana awanaagsaneyd. Meelaha dhifta ugu badani ka jirto shabeelada dhexe waxa ka mid ah beera-xolo dhaqatada bartamaha kuwaasoo 2,000 oo ka mid ahi ku suganyihiin xaalad bani'aadamnimo oo deg deg ah, halka 7,000 oo kalena ku suganyihiin xaalad cunto iyo nolol xumo; waxaana ku xiga ku xiga ama soo raaca beero-xolo dhaqatada dhanka koonfureed, kuwaasoo 28,000 oo ka mid ahi ku sugar yihiin xaalad cunto lyo nolol xummo. Dhammaan dadka ku nool magaalooinku ee shabeelada dhexe ayaa ku jira wajiga loo yaqaan BFI.

Xaaladda nololeed ee miyiga Shabelle Hoose ayaa si buuxda uga soo kabatay xaaladdii cunto iyo nolol xumo ee Deyrtii 2009/10 (15,000 qof) iyagoo u gudbay wajiga loo yaqaan BFI gu'gan iyadoo xaaladooda sadashu tahay mid ka warhayn ama la socosha ah. Kasoo rayntan waxa sababay roobab fican oo da ay, waraabinta beeraha oo sii fiicnaatay, miraha dalagyada iyo wax soo saarka xoolaha oo kordhay, fursadaha shaqada oo kordhay iyo dakhliga kasoo baxa xoolaha lyo iibka miraha beeraha oo kordhay. iyadoo la jaan qaadaya kasoo raynti hab nololeedka miyiga ayaa tirada dadka ku nool magaalooinku ee dhibateysnaa hoos u dhacday laga soo bilaabo Deyrtii 2009/10. Tiradaasi waxey hoos uga soo dhacday 45,000 (35,000 Dhibaatooyin Cunto iyo Nolol-raadsi - AFLC iyo 10,000 xaalad Bani'aadamnimo oo degdeg ah - HE) oo noqotay 20,000 oo qof (10,000 oo isugu jira AFLC iyo HE) Gugaan 2010.

Xaaladda kasoo raysay ee shabeelada dhexe ayaa waxa sabab u ah roobab dhexdhexaad ah oo da'ay Gugan 2010, kuwaasoo saamayn fiican ku yeeshay daaqa iyo biyaha. Taasi waxa ay keentay in koolihii hayamay Deyr 09/10 ay dib gobolka ugu soo laabtaan, taasoo kentay in helitaanka caanaha gobolku kordho. Wax soo saarkii firileyda ee Gu'ga ayaa isna fiicnaa kana sareeyay intii caadiga ahaan jirtay (300% Gu'09, 138% Celceliskii ka dambeeyey dagaalka ,77% ee Gu 5-sano celceliskii 2005-2009). Taa waxa sii dheer, miro lagu qiyasoo 5,800MT oo ah kuwa laga helo dakhliga fiican(rice, cowpea, sesame) ayaa la goostay. Italka/awooda wax iibsiiga ee dadka ayaa isna si la taaban karo u fiicnaaday qaybtii hore ee sanadka 2010, sida ka muuqata wax is dhaafsiga maalin goosi/tacob goosiga iyo galleyda oo kordhay(75%) lyo wax is dhaaf siga ariga/riyaha iyo galleyda ayaa isna kordhay (9%). June 2010, qoysku waxa uu ku heli karaa 104kg oo galley ah marka uu gado hal neef ari/ri' isla markaana waxa uu ka helo shaqo maalmeedka wuxuu ku heli karo 7kg oo galley ah ama 8kg oo haruur/mesego ah. Kororsimadan waxa la sadaalinayaa ama la filayaa in ay sii socon doonto bilaha soo socda.

Waxa jirta in xaaladda nafaqada shabeelada dhexe ee beero-xolo dhaqatadaiyo meelaha wabiga u dhaw ay ka soo raynaysay marka loo eego xaladdii Deyrtii oo ahayd halis una gudubtay xaaladda loo yaqaan Digniin. Ka soo raynta xaaladda waxey keentay helitaanka caanaha oo kordhay,helitaanka cuntada/firileyda oo fiicnatay guga oo aad u fiicnaa owgeed. iyo dakhliga laga helayo shaqada beeraha oo kordhay. calaa kulli xaal, Shuban biyood dilaacay xilli roobaadka Guga 2010 ayaa xaaladda sii adkeeyay.

Shabeellaha Hoose, xaalada cuntada ayaa kasoo raysay, iyadoo tanna ay sabab u tahay wax soo saarka firileyda oo kordhay, xaaldda xoolaha oo fiicnaatay iyo caanaha oo batay. Gobolka oo ah meesha galayda ugu badan laga soo saaro somaaliya ayaa gugan gashay heerka labaad ee wax soo saarka firileyda marka loo eego wax soo saarka shantii gu ee u dambeeyey (107% of PWA, 153% and 92% of Gu '09) taa soo ay keentay roobabka oo fiicnaa awgeed, waraabintii oo fiicnaatay iyo dhulka la beeranayay oo batay. Kaydka firileyda ee kuwa wax haysta ayaa ku filan ilaa laga gaarayo dalaga dambe iyadoo sababtun tahay dalag fiican la goostay labadii xilli ee u dambeeyey (Deyr '09/10 iyo Gu '10). Taa waxa dheer, miraha dakhliga leh ayaa iyaguna fiicnaa gu'gan 2010 iyagoo wax soo saarka guud gaaray 1,100MT oo Sisin ah iyo 2,400MT oo digir ah. isku bedelashada tacab goosiga iyo galayda ayaa hoos u dhac ku yimid lixdii bilood ee u horeeyay sanadka 2010 (8kg/ maalin goosigii Jannaayo '10 iyo 7kg/ maalin goosigii Juunyo '10), taasoo ka dhalatay kororka qiimaha firileyda ee suuqyada gudaha. Hoos u dhaca ku yimid isku bedelashada tacab goosiga iyo firileyda waa mid u dhigma kii sanadkii hore (8kg/ tacab goosigii ee Jun '09). Arrintu si kastaba ha ahaatee, xaaladu waxey u muuqataa mid kasoo rayneysa sababta oo ah iyadoo la filaayo in qiimaha firileydu hoos u dhacdo meelaha ugu muhiimsan beeraha ee gobolka. taas oo ku timid dalag fiican oo la goostay iyo iyadoo uu ka soo raynayo helitanka cuntada ee suuqyada meelaha jinka wabiyada iyo beero-xolo dhaqatada ku nool yihin.

Shabeelada hoose, hab nololeedyada beero-xolo dhaqatada iyo beeraleyda ku nool jinka wabiga xaaladdu waxa ay sii ahaan doontaa mid halis ah. Halka dadka soo barakacy ee ku nool afgooye ay ku sii jiri doonan xaalad adag laga so bilaabo Deyr 2009/10. Inkasta oo wax soo saarka firileydu kordhay, haddana shuban biyood ka dilaacay agaaga loo barakacy ayaa sii adkeeyay xaaladda.

Gobolka Hiiraan

Xaaladda cunnada ee gobolka hiiraan ayaa ahayd mid kasii daraysay laga soo bilaabo Deyrtii 2009/10, inkasta oo kasoo rayn xoogay ah laga arkay xolo dhaqatada sababtuna ahayd roobab dhedhexaad ah oo da ay. Si kastaba ha ahaatee, gobolka ayaa dhammaati ku sugan xaalad bani'aadane degdeg ah, iyadoo dad lagu qiyaaso 205,000 oo u dhigma 62% wadarta dadka ku nool gobolku ay hasato cunto yari. Inta badan dadka ay cunto yaridu hasyo ama 135,000, oo qof ayaa ku jira xaalad deg deg ah, halka 70,000 ay kaga jiraan xalad nolol xumi iyo cunto yaraan ah. Beeralayda xareedda wax ku beerta xoolahana dhaqda aya ah kuwa sida xun ay u saamaysay, iyadoo 85,000 oo ka mid ahi ay ku jiraan xaalad degdega ah, halka 38,000 ay kuga jiraan xaalad nolol xumi iyo cunto yaraaneed. Dadka xolo dhaqatada ah marka la eego, dadka dhibaateysan ayaa aad u soo yaraaday laga soo bilaabo Deyrtii 2009/10 iyadoo hadda lagu qiyaasay 25,000 oo qof, kuwaasoo badankoodu (60%) ay ku jiraan xaalad degdeg ah. Dad lagu qiyaaso ilaa 30,000 oo ku nool dhulka webigu maro ayaa ku jira xaalad degdeg ah iyadoo aanay wax is bedel ah samayn laga soo Deyrtii 2009/10. Wadarta dadka magaalada ku nool ee dhibku haystay ayaa in yar hoos u dhacay laga soo bilaabo Deyr 2009/10 waxana haatan lagu qiyaasaa 25,000 oo qof (20,000 oo dadkan ka mid ahi waxa ay kusugan yihin xaalad cunto iyo nolol xumo halka 5,000 ay kaga sugar yihin xaalad degdeg ah).



Fatahaadaha oo sii xumeeey gaaritaanka suuqyada. Tuulada Ijin, Jalalqsi, Hiiraan, Maajo 2010

Xaaladda cunto yarida ah ee uu ku sii jiro gobolka Hiiraan, gaar ahaan beeralayda xareedda wax ku beerta iyo meelaha wabiyada ah, ayaa loo aaneynaya waxyaalo badan, kuwaaso ay ka mid yihin wax soo saarka beeraha oo aad u yaraa (19% of PWA) taasoo ay sabab u ahayd roobabkii Guga 2010 oo yaraa iyadoo tanna ay ka sii horaysay 7 sanno oo roobabku yaraayeen, fatahaaddii wabiga oo baabi'iyeey dhul beereed dhan 4,800(Ha) oo uu dalagyo kala duwani ku beernaayeen, barakacna koobanna keenay, colaadaha soo noqnoqonaya iyo heer dhaqaale darrada ee ka jira gobolka. Taa waxa sii dheer, fursadahii xoogsiga oo ay xadideen shaqooyinkii beeraha oo yaraaday iyo xoolaha iibsami kara oo iyana yaraaday.

Waxa jira kasoo roonaanshiyo yar oo xagga nolosha xolo dhaqatada ah. Daaqa iyo helidda biyaha oo wanaagsanaaday ayaa keenay In tirada xoolaha ah iibgali karaa ay korodhay iyadoo xoolaha jirkoodu fiicnaaday iyo iyaga caanahooduna bateen. Taana waxa ka dhashay in qiimaha caanuhu hoos u dhaco ilaa 13% iyo 16% marka la bar bar dhigo June 2009 iy Jannaayo 2010, iyada o loo eegaayo sida ay u kala horeeyaan. Tirada geela ee hawdka ayaa iyana ku dhawaatay qiyaasta xadiga gundhingga u hoseeya, halka xoolodhaqatada koonfurta(SIP) oo ay ka hoosaysay heerkaa gundhingga ugu yar. Ariga (idaha iyo riyaha) ayaa tiradoodu in yar kasaraysay heerka gundhingga ugu hooseeya meelah hawdka ah, hase ahaatee ay ka hoosaysay xagga xoolaleyda koonfurta(SIP). Korodh ku yimi tirada noocyada kala duwan ee xoolaha ayaa la rajaynaya lixda bilood ee inagu soo fool leh..

Qiimaha firileyda ayaa ahaa mid sareeyay gobolka oo dhan, iyadoo tanina ka dhalatay wax soo saarka maxaliga ah oo yaraa iyo firaleyda ganacsiga uga timaado gobollada deriska ah iyo Ethiopia oo yareyd kalana go'aysay nabadgelyo xumo awgeed. Intii u dhaxeysay Jannaayo-June 2010, haruurka cas ayaa qiimihii hoos u dhacay 10% iyadoo loo aanayn karo tanna raashinkii kaalmada ahaa oo ganaci ahaan uga gobollada Dhexe, Waqooy bari iyo waliba dalaggii soo go'ay Gu'ga ee gobollada koonfur xiga (Baay). Si kastaba ha ahaatee, wali waxa ay tani in door ah ka saraysaa (80%) sidii uu ahoo qiimihu June 2009. Qiimaha galayda ayaa ahoo mid deggan laga soo bilaabo Jannaayo 2010 isagoo 25% kasareeyey qiimihii hal sanno ka hor sidii uu ahoo (June '09). Tani waxay ay keentay, in awoodda wax gadasho ee dadka danyarta ahi ay lacifto sida k a muuqataa isu dhiganka qarashka laga helo shaqq maalmeedka iyo haruurka oo ah(14kg/maalingoosi Juunyo '10) marka loo eego heerkaa bilawgii sanadka oo ahoo (17kg/maalingoosi) iyo sanadkii hore oo ahoo (24kg/maalingoosi Juunyo '09). Taasi waxay ka duwantahay, isdhaafsiiga u dhaxeeya riyaha iyo haruurka oo aad u kordhay (ilaa 77%) laga soo bilaabo Jannaayo 2010, iyadoo ay sababtay qiimaha xoolaha nool oo kordhay marka xaaladdooda jireed fiicantahay. Si kastaba ha ahaatee, isdhaafsiigu wali 37% ayuu ka hooseeya halkii uu taagnaa June 2009.

Xaaladda nafaqo ee gobolka hiraan ee beeralayda xoolodhaqtada ah iyo xoola dhaqatadabaayaa ah mid aad u ba'an laga soo bilaabo Deyrtii 2009/10. Marka la eego dadka ku dhaqan meelaha wabiga ka ag dhaw, xaaladdoodu waxa ay hoos uga sii dhacday halkii hore ee ahayd mid ba'an oo waxa ay noqotay mid aad u ba'an, iyadoo taasina ay keentay qufac iyo jadeeco ku faaftay. Wax yaalaha keenay dhibka haatan jira ayaa waxa ka mid ah: caanaha iyo firileyda oo heliddoodu adkaatey sababtuna tahay roobabka oo yaraa, raasumaalkii oo sii lumeytanina. tanina waxa ay ka dambaysay bara kac ka dhashay nabad galyo darrida jirta, fursadaha shaqo oo kooban sababna ay u tahay shaqada beeraha oo yar iyo tirada xoolaha u iibsami kara qoyka oo aad u yar.

Gobollada Dhexe

Xaaladda cunnada ee meelaha miyiga ah ee gobollada dhexe ayaa xoogay kasoo rayn ah muujisay intii ka dambaysay Gu 2010. Tirada dadka miyiga ku nool ee dhibku haystay aya yaraday (25%) laga soo bilaabo Deyrtii iyadoo xilligana lagu qiyasayo 305,000. 215,000 oo ka mid ahi inay ku sugar yihiin xaalad cunto iyo nolol xumo ah halka 90,000 ay kaga jiraan xaalad bani'aadamnimo oo deg deg ah. Xoola dhaqatada ku dhaqan meelaha Hawd Iyo Addun ee gobollada dhexe ayaa ku jira xaalad bani'aadamnimo oo degdeg ah inkasta oo waxooga kasoo rayn ahina jirto, taaso ka dambaysay roobab fiican o da'ay. Xeebaha Deeh ayaa aaya kasoo raysay laga soo bilaabo Deyr 2009/10 iyadoo xaaladdana haatan kor loogua qaaday heer xaalad cunto iyo mid caafimaad oo xun sababtuna ay tahay tirada xooalah oo ka soo kabanaya. Wawa ka duwan sidatan, xaaladda ayaa ka dartay aagga digirtu ka baxdo iyadoo sababtuna tahay mirihii oo ba'ay. Tirada dadka reer magaalka ah ee ku sugar dhibta ayaa iyana sidoo kale yaraaday, iyada oo tiradoodu hoos uga dhacday 65,000 oo ay ahaayeen Deyr 2009/10 oo ay noqdeen 45,000 qof Gugan 2010. Marka la eego iskahor-imaayada dhex maraya kooxaha kala duwan, heerka digniinta hore ee loo yaqaan la socoshada ayaa loo gartay dhammaan habnololedayainta laga gaarayo December 2010.



Geel ay dhogortisu wanaagsan tahay, Dhul-daaqsimeedka Hawd, Caabud-waaq, Luulyo 2010

Xaaladda cunto ee xoolo dhaqatada Hawd iyo Addun ee gobollada dhexe ayaa kasoo raysay iyadoo sababtuna tahay roobab fiican o da'ay iyadoo tanina keentay daaqa oo roonaday iyo xaaladda biyaha oo oo wanaagsanaatay iyo guurguruk xoolaha oo caadi noqday. Meelaha biyaha laga helo sida baraagaha, baliyada intooda badan ayaa hadda buuxa, tanina waxa ay meesha ka saartay biyo la'antii darnayd ee jirtay Deyr 2009/10. Xaaladda jimidhka ee xoolaha ayaa iyana fiicnaatay, tanina waxa ay kordhisay tirada xoolaha la iibsan karo. Inkasta oo waxa soo saarka caanaha geelu ay ka hooseeyaan sida caadiga ah, hadana qimahoodu waxa uu hoos udhacay 33% ilaa Bisha kowaad ee 2010, tasoo ay ugu wacanatahy ammadka laga helaayo neef mallintii oo kordhay markoo loo eego Deyrtii hore 09/10. Ariga yaa aad u rimay xilligan waxaana la rajaynayaa in tiradoodu badato Deyr 2010/11.

Awooddha wax libsi ee dadka aya isna kobcay ilaa 9% lixdii bilood ee sanadka 2010 u horaysay marka la eego iswaydaarsiga neefka daabaxa ah iyo bariiska, tasoo ay ugu wacanatahy qimaha neefka oo kordhay iyo kan Bariiska oo dhacay. . haseyeehee waxa xaaladda sugidda cuntada sii xumanayaha barkacayaasha oo sii badanaya iyo gargaarkaa oo si kumeelgaadha loo joojiyey xaalaada nabadageloy oo ka sii daraysa awgeed. . Sidoo kale waxa jira xoolo dhaqato caydhobay (22,000 oo qof) oo badan koodu ku urursan yihii magaaloyinka iyo tuulooyinka gobollada dhexe iyadooy ayy sabab u tahay abaaraha dhawaantan sida isdaba jooga ah u dhacayay. Dadkan xoolo dhaqatada ah ee caydh-hobay ayaa ku sugar xaalad bani'aadamnimo oo degdeg ah una baahan taageero gaar ah oo mudada fog ah si loogu soo celiyo noloshoodii loona hagaajo xaaladda sugidda cuntada .

Xaaladda cuntada ee beero iyo xoolo-dhaqatada ee habnoleedka agaa digirta ayaa si xumaatay ka dib roobabka oo yaraa iyo dalagii oo ba'ay, taasi waxay keentay in dhakligii miraha digirat ka soo geli jiray yraado. Wawa ka duwan sidatan, xalaada sugidda cuntada ee Deexda ayaa aad uga soo raysay laga soo bilaabo Deyr 2009/10, in kasta oo roobabkii Gugu ay ka yarayeen intii caadiga ahayd, marka la eego daaqa wanaagsan ee ka jira meelaha dariska ah sida caddunka oo loo guuray.. Tani waxa ay keentay in uu fiicnado xaaladda jimidhka ee xooluhu iyo in rimitaankoodu noqdo mid sareeya dhinaca Deexda (geela, lo da, ariga) . Si kastaba ha ahaatee, tirada xoolaha ayaa wali ka hoosaysa qiyasta gundhiga ee haysashada. (ariga – 77 %). Arrinkale oo togan ayaa lyana ah korodhka qimaha riyaha marka la barbardhigo qimahii Jannaayo 2010 (10%) lyo waliba June 2009 (17%). Si kastaba ha ahaatee, iskubedalsha xoolaha iyo firada ayaa hoos u dhacay ka dib markii qimaha firidu kor u kacay. Xaaladda nafaqada ayaa ah mid ba'an dhinaca habnololeedka ee Hawd. Marka la eego xoolo dhaqatada Addun, xaaalduu waa ka sii dartay oo waa mid aad u ba'an haatan iyadoo hoos uga daadagtay mid adag Deyr 2009/10. Sidoo kale, dhinaca Deexda, xaaladdu waxa ay ka xumaatay wajigii digniinta ee ay ku jirtay Deyr 2009/10 oo waxa ay noqotay mid aad u ba'an. Xaaladda nafaqo ee caduunka iyo Deexda ee sii xumaatay waxa ugu wacan helista caanaha iyo subagga oo yaarday. Marka la eego Aagga digirta, waxa jira in xaaladdu ahayd mid duran xilligii hore oo u sii xummantay mid ba'an oo ay ugu wacanatay helitaanka cuntada iyo dakhliga oo yaraaday ka dib markii robabka iyo dalaguba xummaadeen. . Hanti yari xoolaad, nabadgalyo darri/bara kac, gargaarka iyo taageerada bulshada oo xadidan, kaabayasha sida wadooyinka oo xanibaya in la gaaro bulshada, waxay yihiin arrimha sabab yahabatada xaggaa nafaqada darrada ee ka jirta haatan gobollada dhexe.

Gobollada Waqooyi-bari

Xaaladda sugida cuntada ayaa kasii dartay habnololeeyda Waqooy bari oo ay ka midyihii golista bari, xeebaha/Deexda iyo dooxada Dhoroor, iyadoo sabab u ahayd laba xilli roobaad oo isku-xiga oo xumaaday. Meelahan ayey haatan dhibi ka jirtaa kuna sugar xaalad cunto lio nolol xumi ah halkii ay kaga jireen wajiga loo yaqaan xadka sugid la'aanta cuntada(BFI) xilligii Deyrtii 2009/10. Koolo dhaqatada Hawd iyo Ad-dun ee Nugal lio gobollada Waqooya. Mudug ayaa wali kujira xaalad bania' adanimo oo degdeg ah sidi xilligii hore ee Deyr 2009/10. Meelaha kasoo haray ee Waqooy bari yaa wali ku sugar xaaladda sugid la'aanta cuntada (**BFI**), iyadoo aan Iska beddelin xiliyadii hore. Wadarta tirada guud dhibta cunnayaradu haysato ee ku nool Waqooy bari (Bari, Nugal iyo gobollada Waqooya Mudug) ayaa imika lagu qiyaasaa 150,000, kuwaasoo 8,000 oo kamid ahi ay yihiin xoolo dhaqato cayroobay 95,000 ka mid ahina ku noool yihiin magaalooinka . Marka laysku soo wada daro tirada dadka dhibku haysto 140,000 ayaa ku jira xaalad nolol iyo cunto xumi, halka 10,000 ay ku jiraan xaalad bani'adammimo oo degdeg ah.



Lo 'Dhogorteedu ay wanaagsan tahay oo joogta Dooxada Karkaar, Degmada Qardho, Gobolka Bari, Luulyo '10

Inta badan gobollada Waqooy bari waxa ay heleen roobab ka sareeya inta caadi ahayd ee Guga iyo waliba roobab kale oo dheeraad ah oo ay hellen xilligii jilaalka, roobabkaas oo hagaajiye xaaladda dhuldaqsimeedka iyo biyaha. Tani waxa ay keentay in xooluhu aad u rimaan, jimidhkooduna fiicnaado (geel iyo ariba). Roobabkan fiican waxay keeneen in ilihii biyuhu dib u wada buxsamaan meelihi abarta saamaysay ee Hawd iyo Caddun iyadoo meesha ka saartay biyo dhaamintii iyo iyada oo walib a qimihii biyuhu hoos u dhaceen (41% Disember '09 - 2,392 Sh.So/20ltr- Jiirgaankii). QayboCaddun ka mid ah sida Jariban (Mudug), Golis bari/Gabi da Qandala (Bari) lio xeebta / Deeh ee Eyl (Nugal), oo iyagu aan helin roobab fiican ayaa ka faaiddastay daaqqa wanaagsan ee meelaha deriska ah. Koolo dhaqatada Caddun ee Waqooyiga Mudug ayaa wali ku sugar xaalad bania' ada nimo oo deg deg ah sababahan soo socda awgood: xoolo badan oo baxay shan xilli oo abaaaro iku-xiga ay dhaceen (Deyr '07/08, Gu '08, Deyr '08/09, Gu '09 and Deyr '09/10); wax soo saarka xoolaha oo yaraa; qimaha xoolaha nool oo hoos udhacay; qimaha frida oo kacay, iyadoo ugu wacanay qimmaha rarka oo sareeya iyo wado xumo.. Xaaladda habnololeedka ee bariga golis tan xeebta /deeh iyo dooxada Dhoroor ayaa sii xumaatay iyadooy ugu wacan tahay wax soo saarka beeyada oo xumaa taasoo sabab u tahay roobabka oo yaraa labadii xilli ee u dambeeyey iyo walib duufaanii May 2010, oo burburisay dhirtti timirta , waxyeelaysyna wadooyinka iyo guryaha. Fursadaha shaqo ee kaluumeysiga ayaa yaraaday iyadoo sabab u tanya budhcadbadeda iyo badda oo kacasan tanoo keentay inay sii xumaato xaaladda sugidda cuntada ee habnololeedyadaa.. Dhanka kale, xaaladda sugidda cun-nada ee xoolo dhaqatada Hawd ayaa aad uga soo raysay sababtuna iyadoo ahayd xoolaha oo guuray abaarihii hore iyo lacagta ka soo gashay xoolaha nool oo korodhay, xoolaha iibsami kara oo batay awgeed iyo waliba suuqyada oo ay si fudud wax uga iibsan karaan

Qimaha bariiska, oo ah cuntada ugu mudan ee laga cuno gobollada Waqooybari ayaa kordhay 9% laga soo bilaabo Jannaayo sanadkan , iyadoo sababtu tahay xilligan xagaa oo baddu kacasantay uu imaatinka bariiska hoos u dhaco. Si kastaba ha ahaatee, hoos u dhac ku yimi qimaha haruurka laga soo bilaabo june sanadkiihore ayaa sababay in dadka danyarta ahi ay la tacaali karaan qime korodhka ku yimi bariiska lyagoo markaa uga wareegaya cunidda haruurka. Mushqaayadda ayaa iyana xoogaa korodhay (4%) Intii ka dhaxaysay Jannaayo-June2010 iyadoo sababtuna ahayd fursadaha shaqo oo kordhay, berkado badan oo dib loo hagaajinaayay iyo ganacsiga xoolaha oo aad u kordhay xilliga Hajjka ee soo socda awgdeed. Tani waxa ay keentay in qimaha Iskubeddelka mushqaayadda iyo haruurku aanu is beddelin laga soo bilaabo Jannaayo, halka ay 40% ka sarayso juuntii sanadkii tagay (June 2009) sababtuna tahay qimaha firileyda oo hooseeya waqtigaa hadda la joogo. Qimaha isku beddelka riyaha iyo firileyda ayaa kordhay isla waqtigaaasis bar bardhiga la sameeyey oo ah , 18% iyo 29%, sida ay ku kala horeeyaan.

Xaalada nafaqo ee ka jirta gobollada Waqooyi-Bari waxay muujinaysa mid kala duwan Dayrigii 2009/10. Waxa jirta in xaaladda Dooxada Nugal soo roonaatay oo ka soo degtay heir halis nogotayna mid digniin ah, halka tan habnololeedka Sool ay tahay mid digiin joogto ah sida xilligii hore ee deyrta 2010.. Xaaladdan hagaagtay ayaa la oran karaa waxa keenay korodhku yimi caanaaha iyo waxyaalaha caanaha la xiriira kadib markii ay xoolo Irmaan oo soo guryo noqdeen .. Si kataba ha ahaatee xaaladda xeebleet Deex ayaa hoos uga dhacday heerkii digniinta oo noqotay mid **halis ah** , xaaladda nafqo ee habnololeedyada Golis/Kakaar ayaa ka sii dartay oo noqotay mid aad u halis ah halkay ka ahayd mid halis ah xilligii Deyrta. Tan Hawdka ayaa la mid ah tii Deyrta oo ahayd xaalad halis ah. xaalada Caddunka ayaa sii xumaatay heerkii halista hayd oo noqoaty mid aad u halis. xaaladaha nafoqo ee sii xumaaday waxa loo aanay karaa caana yari ka dhalatay roobabkii gu'ga oo yaraa lio xoolo dhaqatadii oo u hayaantay meelaha deriska ah iyagoo ka raadsanaya daaqsin wacan..

Waqooyigalbeed

Xaaladda Sugidda cuntada ayaa wanaagsanaatay inta badan dadka xoolo dhaqatada ah iyo dadka beeraha iyo xoola dhaqatada ee gobollada WaqooyiGalbeed. Xilligan, isku darka tirada dadka dhibaatadu haysato ayaa lgu qiyaasaa 75,000 oo qof, kuwaaso 40% ay ku dhaqan yihiin miyiga.Xaalada cuntada Habnololeedka SooL ee gobollada Sool iyo Sanaag ayaan iska bedelin halkii xilligii hore ee Deyrta 09/10 oo ahyd mid halis ah. Nolosha xoolo dhaqatada ku dhaqan dooxada Nugal, Hawd iyo inta badan ee Golis/Guban ayaa soo hagaagtay oo noqotay wajiga loo yaqaano Xadka sugid la'aanta cuntada (**BFI**) oo ku lamaan tahay sadaasha fejignaantu. Si kastaba ha ahaatee, bariga golis ee degmada Lasqoray (Sanaag) ayaa wali ku jirta xaalada cunto iyo nolol xumi ah iyadoo ay ku lamaan tahay sadaadasha Gurmad bania'adammimo oo heer dhexe ah ee xilligii Deyrta 09/10.. Dhammaan dhulka ay ku dhaqan yihiin dadka beeraha iyo xoolaha dhaqatada ayaa ah qaar ku jira wajiga loo yaqaan xadka sugid la'aanta cuntada (**BFI** marka la firiyo xilliga kadambeyey Gu 2010, tani waxa ay muujinaysaa in xaaladdu ka soo raysay sidii hore ee ahayd xiisad cunto iyo nolol xumo (Gobolka Awdal iyo degmada Hargeisa ee gobolka W.Galbeed) ama xaladdii degdega ahayd ee Togdheer. Sidaa awgeed, marka la eego 30,000 ee reer miyiga ahaa ee ku jira dhibaataada, tiro lagu qiyaaso 15,000 oo ka mid ah ayaa ku sugar xaalad Gurmad bania'adanimoo degdeg ah, halka inta kale ay ku jiraan xaalada xiisada cunto iyo nolol xumi ahi . Dhinaca magalloyinka waaweyn, ilaa 15,000 ayaa ku sugar xaalad Gurmad bana'adanimoo deg deg ah, halka 30,000 ay ka haysato xaalad xiisad cunto iyo nolol xumi ahi .

Xaaladda cunto haysasho ee meelaha ay xoolo dhaqatadu ku noosahay ee Waqooy galbeed ayaa kasoo raysay roobabab fiican oo da'ay awgood, tanina ay keentay in daaqua fiicnaado, xaaladda biyaha iyo xooluhuna wanaagsanaadaan. Tirada dhashay ee ariga ayaa xilligan ayaa mid dhex dhexaad ah. Si kastaba ha ahaatee, geela aya dhashisuu wali aad u yar tahay amaba aa aany jirinba, tanina waxay keentay in caanaha geelu yaraadaan meelo badan oo ka mid ah Gobollada Waqooy galbeed. Tirada xoolaha ayaa korodhay inta badan meelaha la deganyahay, marka laga reebo habnololeedka sool, iyadoo halkani muujisay in hoos uga dhacii ugu badnaa ee haysashada xoolaha ka jirto ee qiyasta gundhiga lahaansha danyarta xoolo dhaqatada. (ido/riyo waa 33% tixraaca salka laga dhigtey; geelu waa 1% tixraaca salka laga dhigtey). Qiimaha biyaha ayaa ku soo noqday halkii caadiga ahayd kadib markii biyo dhaamiskii lagu waraabinyay xooluhu istaa-gay habnololeeyada Sool, Hawd iyo dhanka sare ee dooxada Nuggal. Si kastaba aha ahaateehabnololeedka Sooldakku ku dhaqan ayaa wali ay ku adagtay in ay helaan biyo la sababtoo iyagoon haysan Awr ay ku dhaansadaan. Hayaanka dadka xoola dhaqatada ah ayaa hadda kusoo labtay caadi nimadii iyadoo sababtu tahay daaqii oo hagaagay, tanina waxa ay keentay in kharashkii guurgurku uu hoos u dhacay daymankii loo gali jirayna ay istaagaan. Xoolo dhaqatada caydhoobaysa ee ku dhaqan gobollada Sool, Togdheer iyo Sanaag una guuraya magaalooyinka iyo tuuloyinka ayaa iyana yaraatay laga soo Jannaayo 2010.



Caws baxay, Hawd LHZ, Hargeysa, Luulyo, 2010

Xaaladda cunto ayaa kasoo raysay meelaha ay ku dhaqan yihii dadka beeraha iyo xoolaha wada leh ee gobollada Togdheer, Awdal iyo W.Galbeed iyadoo sababtuna tahay dalagyada soo go'ay oo fiican 445% ee barbardhigga gugii kal hore 2009, 286% ee barbardhigga celceliska wixi ka dambeeyeydagaaladii , 230% ee barbardhigga celceliska 5-sano. 2005-2009) iyo dalagyada dakhliga ee la gado oo si fiican usoo go ay, (balka, cawska iyo xabxabka/qare), iyogargaar baniaadannimo oo wax ku ool ah oo ay sameeyeen haya' ado fara badan .

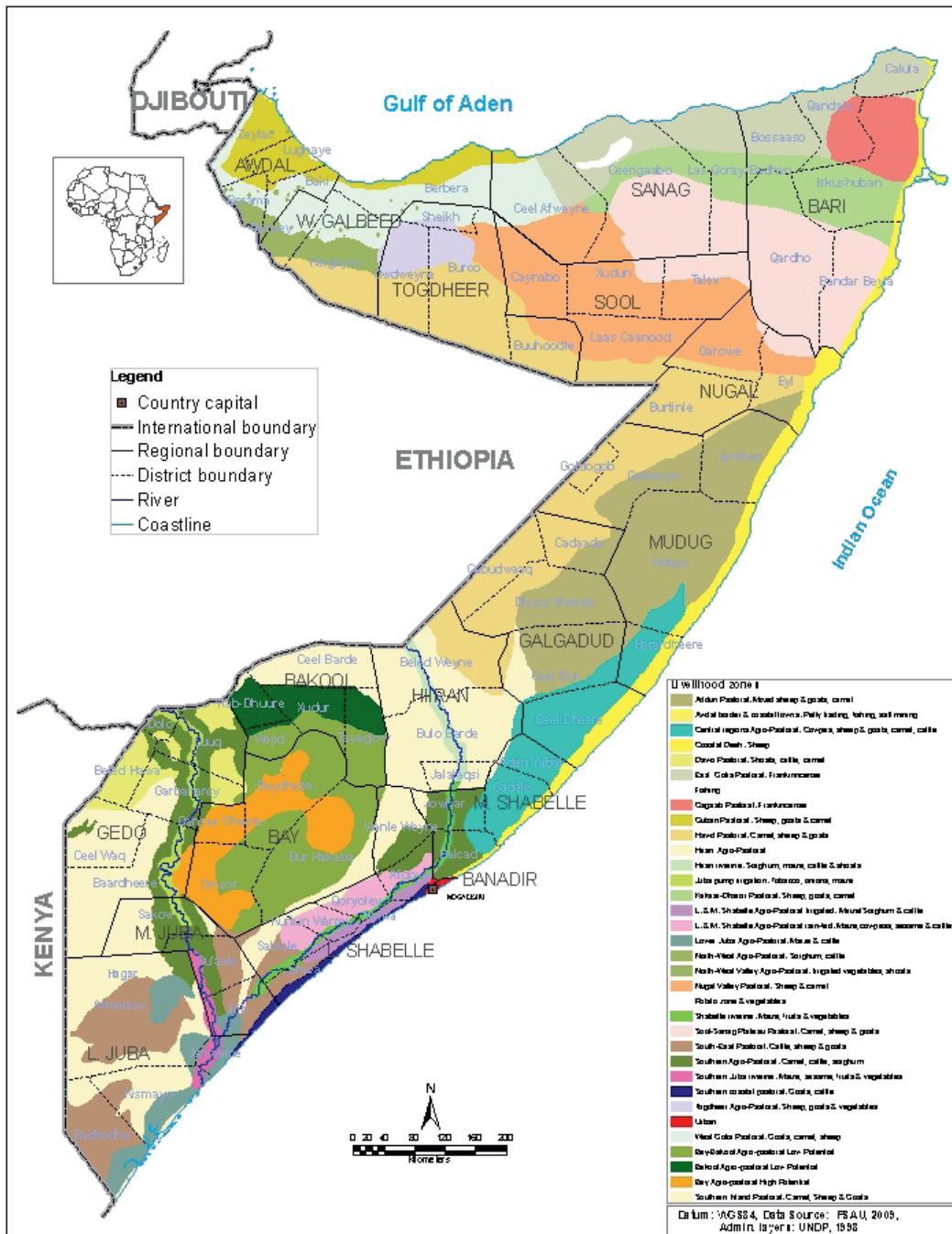
Laga soo bilaabo June 2009 qiimaha firileyda (haruurka) ayaa hoos u dhacay inta badan suuqyada inta dhaxaysa 15-20%. Gobollada oo dhan wali qiimahoodu waxa u taagan yahay halkii bisha kowaad 2010 iyadoo sababtuna tahay in ay suuqa ku soo badatay firileydu iyadoo ka imanaysa koonfurta Somaliya, Ethiopia iyo iyadoo wax ka soo go' een beeraha galayda lyo haruurka ee ku yaalla gobollada. Qiimaha riyaha ayaa iyana kordhay iyadoo sababtuna tahay xoolaha oo jir ahaan fiicnaaday iyo suuqooda gudaha oo aad u batay. Tani waxa ay sababtay in awooddha wax libsi ee dadka marka la eego inta ay Iska gooyaan ariga iyo haruurku in uu kordho gobollada oo dhan. Si kastaba ha ahaatee, dadka danyarta ah ee ku nool banka habnololeedka Sool ayaan lyagu ka faa iidi karayn korodhka ku yimiawoodda wax libsi ee kordhay iyadoo sababtu tahay in ay ku yartahay tira xoolaha ee ii geli kara marka la barbardhigo xoolo dhaqatada kale ee ku nool habnololeeyada kal duwan ee gobollada Waqooyi galbeed. .



Massago koreysa, Idhanka, Gabley, W Galbeed, Luulyo '10

Xaaladda nafaqo waxa ay muujinaysaa mid kala duwanaansho iyadoo meelaha qaar sida dadka xoolaha lyo beerahaba wada leh ee ku nool Togdheer oo xaaladdu ka soo raysay sidii halista ahayd noqotayna mid darran, xaaladda Bariga golis waa digniin oo ka soo degtay mid daran. halka habnololeedka Sool welli ku sugar yahay xilligii deyrtaa 09/10 oo ah digniin iyo Hawd oo ah mid daran.. Haseyeeshii, xaaladda nafaqo ee habnololeedka waqooyiga golis ayaa xumaatay oo noqotay midaran halkay ka ahayd mid digniin ah xilligii Deyrta 09/10. Isbeddelka ku yimida xaaladda nafaqo aya loo aanayn karaa helidda caanaha iyo wax yaalaha caanaha laga sameeyo oo ku xiran hayaanka xoolaha.

KHARIIDAD 10: QAYBAHA HABAB NOLOLEED/NOLOL-RAADSIGA SOOMAALIYA



Qoraallo dhowaan la daabacay iyo kuwo dhowaan soo bixi doona

FSNAU/FEWSNET Gu 2010 Warbixin-xilliyeedda Cimilada Agoosto 2010

FSNAU/FEWSNET Warbixinta Suuqyada, Luulyo 2010

FSNAU/WB RRRRL Mashruuca Daraasadda Aqoonta, Dabeecadda iyo Hab-dhaqanka Soomaalida (KAPS) Luulyo 2010

FSNAU Xaaladda Nafaqada ee Xilliga Gu'ga Ka Dambeeyaa, Sebtembar 2010 (Dhowaan)

FSNAU Lafagurka Xilliga Gu'ga Ka Dambeeyaa, Sebtembar 2010 (Dhowaan)

Ogow: Qoraallada kore waxaa laga heli karaa shabakadda internetka ee FSNAU: www.fsnausomali.org

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