

## ARRIMAHA MUHIIMKA AH

Sida lagu sheegay natiijadii sahan xilliyeedka Deyrtii 2013/14 dabadeed, bilaha 2aad-6aad 214 ayaa waxa la sheegay in qiyaas 857 000 oo qof ay ku sugan yihiin Xiisado iyo xaalado Gurmad Bani'aadnimimo oo sugnaan la'aan cunno ba'an salna u ah Kala Dheehidda baahsan wee Wejyada (IPC). Taa waxa sii dheer, natiijoyinkii dhowaa ee sahamadii nafaqo ee laga sameeyey dack reer guuraaga iyo barakacayaasha (IDPs) Soomaaliya (oo ay soo saartay FSNAU bishii 1aad ee 2014), oo laga helhay nafaqo darrida guud ee ba'an dhamaan dalka, ayadoo tiro gaaraysa 203 000 oo caruurta shanta-sano ka yar ay nafaqo darri hayso. Qiyaasta dadka ku sugan Xiisadaha (Wejiga 3aad ee IPC) heer Gurmad Bani'aadnimimo (Wejiga 4aad ee IPC) ayaa laga yaabaa inay sii ahaan doonto xaaladohoda kuw aan isbaddalin tan iyo bisha 6aad sida ka muuqata natiijoyinkii sahamadii deg-degga ee dhowaa (bishii 3aad 2014) iyo la-socodka bileed ee tusayaasha sugnaanta cunno.

### Climate

### Markets

### Nutrition

### Agriculture

### Livestock

### Civil Insecurity

### Emerging Regional Issues

- Xilli roobeedka Guga ayaa si wax-ku-ool ahi u billowday bartamihii bishii 4aad inta badan gobollada Koonfurta iyo Waqooyiga-galbeed ka dib roobabka todobka oo ka da'ay bishii 3aad hab-nololeedyo badan oo Somalia ka tirsan. Taa waxa ka duwan, roobab la'aan laga soo sheegay inta badan waqooyiga-bari iyo bartamaha ee dalka iyo xaalado kulul oo la odorosay inay ka sii jiri doonaan goobahan ilaa iyo dhamaadka bisha 4aad. Taa ayana waxa ka duwan in roobab wanaagsan la filayo inay ka da'aan inta badan hab-nololeedyada Waqooyi-galbeed iyo Koonfurta sitaanka ugu dambeeya ee bisha 4aad. Xilligan ayaa xaaladda baadka xoolaha ah inta badan dalka uu yahay mid dhexdhexaad ah. Ha yeeshee, dib-u-dhac hor leh oo ku yimaada roobabka Guga ee waqooyiga-bari iyo bartamaha dalka ayaa sababi kara inay baadka iyo biyuhu si deg-deg ah ay u dhamaadaan oo ay sababaan barac xoolo oo aan caadi ahayn, taasoo saamaynaysa helidda caanaha ee reeraha saboolka ah, gaar ahaan dumarka iyo caruurta.

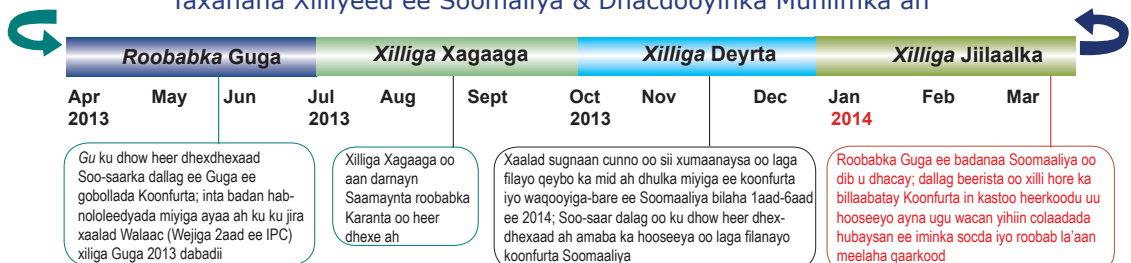
- Beerashada xilliga Guga ayaa ka billaabatay xilli hore inta badan Koonfurta laga billaabo bisha 3aad 2014, in kastoo heerka beerasho uu ahaa mid sidii uu ahaan jiray ka hooseeya dhulka colaaduhu ay regaadiyeen ee gobollada Shabeellada Hoose iyo Hiiraan. Ayadoo laga shidaal qaadanayo saadaashii roobeed ee sitaanka ugu dambeeya ee bisha 4aad, roobab ayaanan laga filaynin inay ka da'aan dhulka beero-xoolo dhaqatada ku tiirsan roobabka ee gobollada Shabeellada Dhexe iyo Hiiraan, kuwaaso u baahan doona in dib loo beerto deegaamadaasi. Ha yeeshee, roobab wanaagsan ayaa laga filanayaa goobaha kale ee Koonfurta kaasoo caawin doonna bixidda dalagga. Soo-saarka dalag ee Guga ayaa waxa uu si baaxad leh ugu xirnaan doonna xaddiga roobabka iyo baahsanaantoodaba, gaar ahaan bilaha April iyo May. Reeraha saboolka ah ee inta badan hab-nololeedyada beeralayda ee dalka ayaa waxay goor hore isticmaaleen oo ay dhamaysteen keydkoodii firiley ee soo-saarkii dhowaa ee Deyrta waxayna ku tiirsanaan doonaan ka soo iibsiga suuqyada ilaa laga gaaro soo-saarka dalag ee Guga ee la filayo inta u dhaxaysa bilaha 7aad iyo 8aad. Qiimaha firilayda ee inta badan suuqyada ayaa kordhay saddexdii bilood ee hore ee sanadka waxayn si aad ahi uga sarreeyan isla xilligaasi sannaddii hore, ayna yihiin kuw ka hooseeya celceliska shanta-sano (bisha 3aad 2009-2013).

- Colaado hubaysan oo ka billowday Koonfurta-Bartamaha dalka bishii 3aad 2014 ayaa sababay lumid naf iyo barakac ummadeed. Sida lagu sheegay qiyaasihii dhowaa ee Hay'adda Qaxootiga ee Qaramada Midoobay (UNHCR) ee Soomaaliya, qiyaas 50 000 oo qof ah ayaa gudaha dalka ku bara kacay saddexdii bilood ee ugu dambeeyay, sababta koowaadna ay tahay xasillooni la'aan. Taa waxa dheer, colaadaha ayaa saameeyey habsami-u-socodka hawlaha dallag beerashada, gaar ahaan qeybo ka mid ah gobollada Shabeellada Hoose iyo Hiiraan, halka cuno-qabatayn ganacsi oo ay soo rogeen kooxo dowlad-diid ah oo ka dhacay gobolka Bakool uu sababay qiimaha cunnada oo si aad ah sare ugu kacay magaalad Xuddur bishii 3aad ee 2014. Ha yeeshee, Tusaha qiimaha liibsadaha (CPI) ayaa muujinaya koror aad u yar guud ahaan dalka oo jiray saddexdii bilood ee hore ee 2014, in kastoo uu tusaha Koonfurta-Bartamaha dalka uu waxoogaa kordhay (6-9%) sannad ahaan, halka tusaha gobollada Waqooyi uu ahaa mid aan isbaddalin.

- Biliihi 1aad ilaa 3aad ee 2014, xogaha laga helay xarumaha caafimaad ee ay kormeerto FSNAU ayaa muujiyay xaalado deggan is-diiwaan gelinta caruurta ay hayso nafaqo darrida guud. Isla xilligan, heerka is-diiwaan gelineed ee caruurta ay hayso nafaqo darrida guud ee gobollada Koonfurta ayaa u dhaxaysay tiro sarreysa (>20%) ilaa iyo mid aad u sarraysa (>30%). Heerkani ayaa ka yaraa (<10% ilaa >15%) inta badan goobaha Waqooyiga iyo Bartamaha. Xaalado shuban biyood oo ba'an ayaa laga soo sheegay gobollada koonfurta halka dillaac cudurka jadeecada ah oo laga soo sheegay waqooyiga iyo bartamaha dalka laga yaabo inuu sii adkeeyo xaaladaha nafaqo ee dalka.

- Gargaarka bani'aadmi, ee ku wajahan dhanka daaweynta caruurta nafaqo daran, kordhinta helidda cunno, kaabidda ilaha badbaadinta bulsho iyo taageeridda hab-nololeed ayaa loo baahan yahay, ugu yaraan, tan iyo xilliga soo-saarka Guga xiga ee bilaha 7aad-8aad.

### Taxanaha Xilliyeed ee Soomaliya & Dhacdooyinka Muhiimka ah



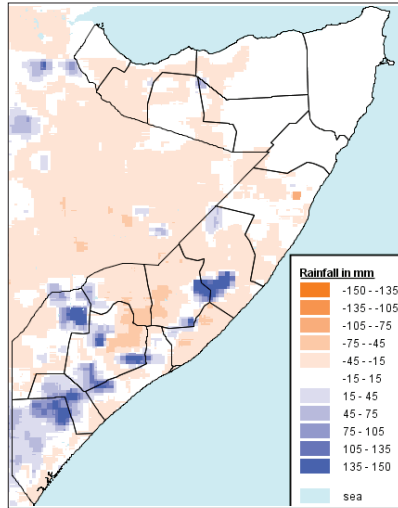
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## QODOBADA MUHIIMKA QEYBAHA

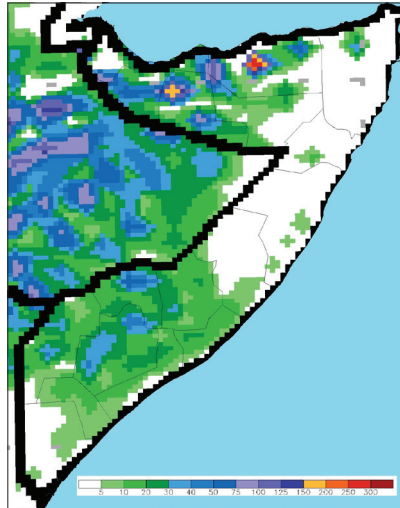
### CIMILLADA

**Khariidadda 1: Isbeddelka Qiyaasta Roobka Da'ay (mm): 11-20 bishii 4aad, 2014**



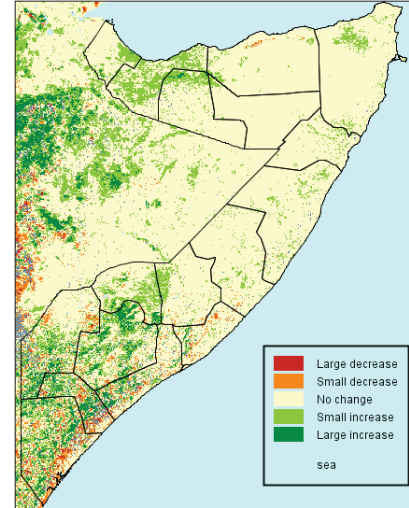
Source: NOAA

**Khariidadda 2: Saadaasha Roobka (mm): 23-29 bisha 4aad, 2014**



Source: NOAA

**Khariidadda 3: Isbeddelka SPOT NDVI: 11-20 bisha 4aad, 2014**



Source : SPOT

### Waxtarka Roobabka

Xilligii Jiilaalka ee dhowaa (bilihii 1aad - 3aad 2014) wuu ka qalleyl badnaa sidii caadiga aheyd kuleyl add ahna wuu lahaa inta badaan habnololeedyada waddanka. Intii u dhexeysay bilihii 1aad iyo 2aad, dalka intiisa badan roob kama di'in waase la filayey; xogtani ayaa laga soo sugay baraha roob-cabirrad, warbixinnada deegaanka iyo weliba qiyaasta roobabka di'i (QRD) ee dayax-gacmeedyada soo gudbiyaan. Waxaa ka duwan meel-meel-meel ka mid ah xeebaha degmooyinka Caluula iyo Iskushuban ee Gobolka Bari iyo xoolodhaqatada Gubanka ee gobollada Waqooyi-galbeed oo helay roobabkii Xeyksa oo dhexdhexaad ah tobankii maalmood ee dhexe ee bishii 2aad 2014.

Dabayaaqadii bishii 3aad, roobabkii Todobka (roobab da'a toddobaadka ka horreeya xilliga roobabka Guga) ayaa ka da'ay meelo badan oo dalka ka mid ah balse ku kala duwanaa awoodda, muddada iyo bahsanaanta. Koonfurta, inta badan bobollada Juba, Baay, Bakool qeybta koonfureed ee Gedo waxey heleen roobab u dhexeeya fudeyd illaa dhexdhexaad toban cisho ee dambe ee bishii 3aad, halka inta kale ee koonfurta ay roobabka ku ahaayeen teel-teel. Bartamaha, roobab aan tabar badneyn oo goosgoos ah ayaa ka da'ay qeybo ka mid ah Digir Tacbatada gobolka Galgaduud. Waqooyiga, roobab dhexdhexaad ah ayaa ka da'ay meelo ka mid ah habnololeedyada Hawdka, Golis-Gubanka iyo Dooxada Nugaal, halka fudeyd-dhexdhexaad ah ay ka da'een gooboka mid ah gobolka Sanaag; habnololeedyada soo haray ee waqooyiga ayaanay roobab ka di'in.

Bshii 4aad, waxey xogta deegaanka iyo sawirka dayax-gacmeedka muujinayaan iney roobab fudeyd-dhexdhexaad ah oo u dhexeeya 10-75 milliiitiir (mm) ka da'een inta badan gobollada koonfurta. Balse, roobabku way ku liiteen dhulka intiisa badan ee gobollada bartamaha iyo waqooyiga dalka muddadaasi. Qiyaasta roobabka ee dalka intiisa badan ee bishii 4aad 11-20, 2014 ayaa muujineysa iney ka liiteen marka la barbar dhigo celceliska muddada dheer (CMD) ee 1920 to 1980 ee isla waqtigaa ah, marka laga reebo gobollada Juba iyo Baay, oo iyagu helay inka badan roobabkii caadiga ahaa (Khariidadda 1).

Marka la eego saadaasha roobabka roobabka ee soo baxdey 28kii bishii 2aad, 2014 (Bahweynta Geeska Afrika Shirkii Saadaasha Cimillada) waxaa isasoo tareysa inay u badantahay in roobabka Guga (bilaha 3aad-5aad) ay ahaan doonaan kuwo u dhexeeya kuwo u dhow caadiga ama ka sarreeya kana dib dhici doonaan xilligoodii una dhexdhexeyn doonaan muddooyin roob la'aan ah Soomaaliya oo idil. Saadasha roobabka ee toddobaadlaha (23-29 bisha 4aad, 2014) ee ay soo saarto Maamulka Badaha iyo Hawada-sare ee Qaranka (MBHQ) Addeegga Cimilada Qaranka (ACQ) (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) National Weather Service's (NWS)) ee Geeska Afrika, qiyaastii roobab 5-30mm ayaa la filayaa inay ka da'aan gobollada Baay, Bakool iyo waqooyiga Gedo intooda badan iyo weliba meelo ka mid ah beer-xoolodhaqatada Shabeellaha Hoose (degmooyinka Kurtunwaareey, Qoryooleey and Sablaale) iyo Jubbada Dhexe (Sakow). Waxaa loo filayaa in roobabka ay ku xoog badnaan doonaan galbeedka gobollada Waqooyi-galbeed, halka Bartamaha iyo Waqooyi-bari intoo badani ay roob la'aan ahaan doonaan (Khariidadda 2).

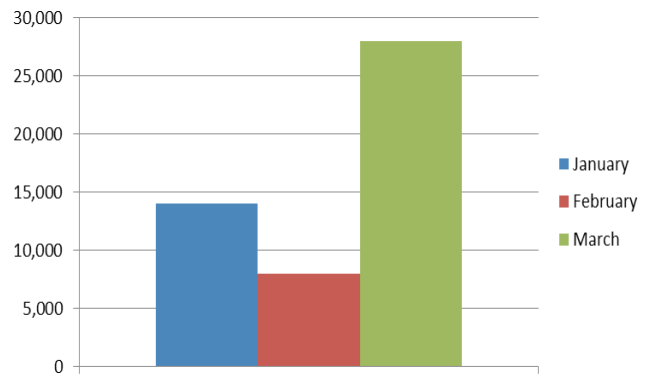
Xaaladda Daaqa: Sida laga soo minguuriyey xogta dayax-gacmeedka ee Tusaha Cabirka Duwanaanshaha Daaqa (TCDD) (Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI)) ee tobankii dhexe ee bishii 4aad ayaa muujinaya in daaqa yahay mid dhexdhexaad inta badan Waqooyiga iyo Bartamaha (Khariidada 3). Waxaa u sabab ah roobabkii Deyrta oo caadi ahaa ama ka sarreeyay caadiga meelahaasi. Daaqa ayaa wanaagsanaadey Koonfurta inteeda badan iyo meelo ka mid ah Digir Tacbatada (gobolka Galgaduud) ee aagga Bartamaha uguna wacan tahay roobabkii Guga oo ka billowdey.

## COLAADDA SOKEEYE

### Dhacdooyinka (Siyaasadeed, Dagaallada Qabaa'alka)

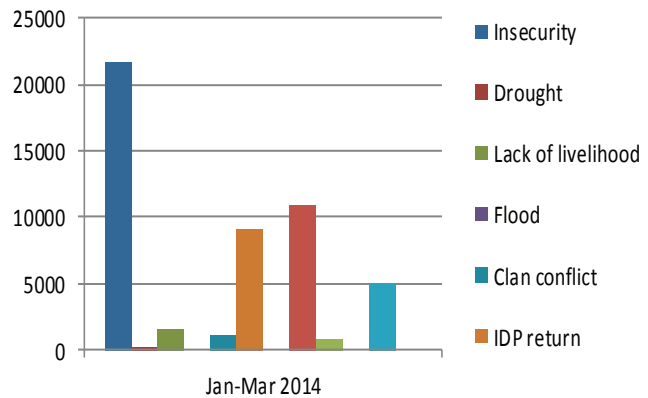
Intii lagu jirey rubacii hore ee sanadka 2014 (Jannaayo-Maarso) Dhacdooyinka nabadgalyo darro (Qaraxyada is midaaminta, miinada dhulka lagu aaso, dilalka beegsiga ah iyo iska hor imaadyada hubaysan) oo aay fuliyeen jabahadda mucaaradka ah ayaa ka si socdey gobollada koofureed, gaar ahaan Banaadir, Hiiran, Gedo, Bakool, jubbada hoose iyo Shabeelloyinka. Intabadan dhacdooyinkan waxaay ku wajahnaayeen Saraakiisha dowladda bahwadaagta ah iyo inta la jaalka ah, islamarkaana waxaa la diley ama la dhaawacay tiro badan oo rayid ah. Dhanka kale, laga soo billaabo abbaarhii asbuucii labaad ee Maarso, Dowladda Somaliya oo aay wehliyaan xulufadeeda ciidamada uruka midowga Afrika ee Soomaaliya (AMISOM) ayaa sii kordhiyey weerarada milatari ee ka dhanka meelihii aay jabahadu haysatey ee gobollada Bakool (dhammaan degmooyinka marka laga reebo Ceel-barde), Gedo (degmada Buur-dhubo), Galgaduud (degmooyinka Ceel-buur iyo Ceel-dheer), qeybo ka mid ah Shabeellada hoose (degmada Qoryoley) iyo Hiiran (degmada Buloburti). Dhanka kale, dagaalka qabaa'ilka ee gobollada dhexe iyo Shabeellaha dhexe (Jowhar) kuna saleysnaa nacfiga ayaan xooganeyn inkastoo aay weli xiisaddu jirto.

**Jaantuska 1: Barakacyada Dadka ee Billaha: bilaha 1aad-3aad 2014**



Sida laga soo xigtey qiyaasta heya' adda qaxootiga UNHCR- Somaliya, qiyaas ah 50,000 qof iney ku bara keceen dalak gudihisa rubaca hore ee sanadka 2014 (Jaantuska 1). Weerarada milatari ee socda iyo hanjabaada ka immaanaysa mucaaradka ayaa ah sababata ugu weyn ee barakaca (21,700 qof). Sabaha kale ee barakaca ayey ka mid yihiin dib u celinta qaxootiga ee qasabka ah/tarxiilka qaxootiga Somaalida ah ee ka immaanaya dalka Sacuudiga (11,000), Barakacayaasha ku soo laabanaya dagaanadoodii caadiga ahaa (9,000), isga gudubka xuduudaha (5,000), iyo habnololeed la'an, dagaalka qabaa'ilka iyo masaafurinta (3,533) [jaantuska 2]. Imminka, UNHCR waxay qiyaastey 1.1 milyan oo barakacayaal ah in aay ku sugan yihiin gudaha Somaaliya, tirada ugu badan oo ah (893,000) aay joogaan gobollada koofurta iyo bartamaha.

**Jaantuska 2: Xogta UNHCR data ee Soomaaliya: Barakaca waxa sababay bilihii 1aad-3aad 2014**



Source: <http://data.unhcr.org/horn-of-africa/country.php?id=197>

Dagaalada socdaa waxaay sababeen dhumis naf iyo maal, barakac, caqabad tacabkii beeraha qeybo kamid ah koofurta (Shabeellaha hoose, Buloburti, Jalalaqsi, Xuddur, Waajid iyo Buur dhuubo). iyo xannibaad ku timid ganacsiga iyo dhaqdhaqaaqyada suuqyada koofurta-Bartamaha. Cuna qabateyna ganacsi ee fallaagadu aay saartey meelaha aay dowladdu maamusho (degmooyinka Xuddur, Waajid, Qoryoley, Buloburti, ceelbarde iyo Ceel buur) ayaa sababay inuu kordho qiimaha quudka daruuriga ah iyo guud ahaan qarash ugu yar oo qoysku ku noolaan karo (CMB) degmooyinka aan magacaawnay. Tusaale, qiimo koror bileed baaxad leh ee cuntada ayaa la xiqiijiyey suuqa xuddur ee gobolka bakool. Bisha Maarso, qiimaha moordiga ayaa kordhay 25% laba bilood oo isxga, halka cuntooyinka kale ee muhiimka ee dibadda laga keeno (baris, bur, Sonkor iyo saliidda cuntada) aay kordheen inta u dhexeysa 40-50%.

Xogta laga soo xigtey kooxda sugnaanta cuntada ee Somaliya, iney jiran kaalmooyin bani-aaddanimo oo la qorsheeyey (kuna wajahan dhanka hagaajinata helitaan cunto, mashariic, hantida habnololeedka iyo maalgelinta habnololeedka) ee bilaha 4aa ilaa 6 aad 2014, dhammaan gobollada Somaliya. Si kastaba ha ahaatee, sida uu qabo xafiiska iskudubaridka arrimaha kaalmada banini aaddanimo ee Somaliya (OCHA) [xogtii wargelinta, 7dii bishii 4aad 2014], in collaaddu tahay tan hortaagan gaarsiinta kaalmada bani aaddanimo, gaar ahaan koofurta iyo qeybo ka mid ah bartamaha Somaliya, halka gaarsiinta kaalmada bani aaddanimo oo deg deg ah aay ahaaneyso mudnaanta ugu weyn.

## BEERAHA

Dabayaaqadii bishii 3aad 2014, FSNAU waxay ka qabatey kormeer degdeg ah koonfurta Soomaaliya si wax looga ogaado wax yeellada xilligii Jiilaalka uu ku yeeshay habnololeedyada; Hawlaha beeraha ee xilliga Guga iyo dalaggii xilli-dhaafkii Deyrta 2013/14 ee lagoostey. Sida natiijadii kormeerka ka soo baxdey, in lagu qiyaasey 5,000 tan galley xilli-dhaaf ah ayaa laga goostey habnololeedyada webiyada ee Gobollada Juba iyo Shabelle dabayaaqadii bishii 2aad illaa bishii 3aad 2014 (Shaxda 1). Waxa la goostey ayaa 24 boqolkiiba ka hooseeyey sadaashii hore ee kormeerkii Deyrtii 2013/14. Waxaa middani lala xiriiriyayaa dabeylo qalalan oo dhacay intii u dhexeysay bartamihii bishii 2aad iyo horraantii bishii 3aad iyo balkii oo oomay markii ay mirta saareysey, khaasatan gobolka Jubbada Dhexe iyo weliba waxyeellada cayaanka duur-joogta oo gobollada inteeda badan ah. Waxaa kale, waxaa intaa dheer, ku dhawaad kala-bar dalaggii xilli-dhaafka ee Jubada Hoose ayaa bal ahaan loo iibiyey maadaama uu qiimi wanaagsan ay ku helayeen dalabka ka imanaya xarumaha magaaloyinkana oo xoolaha intooda badan gacanta laga quudiyo xilliga Jiilaal uu sarreeyey.

Hawl-beereedkii xilliga Gu 2014 (dhul diyaarin iyo abuurid) wey dhammaatey inta badan deegaannada beer-xoolodhaqatada gobollada koonfureed ilaa tobankii dambe ee bishii 3aad. Jiilaal abuurkii mesagada iyo digirta waxaa soo dedejiyey roobabkii aan caadiga aheyn ee ka da'ay bishii 3aad gobollada Baay iyo Bakool. horumarka dalaggaasi ayaa ku xiran waxtarka roobabka dii doona bilaha 4aad/5aad. Hawlihii beer abuurka ayaa lagu soo xog bixinayaa Iney ka socdaan deegaannada webiyada. Balse, hawlihii beeraha ayaa gaabis ah Deegaannada gobollada ay nabadgalyo darrida ay saameysey ee Shabeelaha Hoose (Qooryoley iyo Baraawe), Hiiran (Buula-Burti iyo Jalalaqsi) iyo Gedo (Buurdhubo iyo Luuq) ooy ku dagaallamayaan dawladda Iyo kooxaha dableyda ah taasoo si ku meelgaar ah beeralley badan oo reer webi ah ka barakicisey deegaankii waxsoosaarka ugu muhiimsanaa. Kharash la'aan (abuur, helitaanka cagaf, iwm.) iyo sicir bararka shidaalka ayaa laga soo warbixinayaa gobollada qaar (Gedo, Shabellaha Hoose, Hiiran) ayaa laga yaabaa iney saameyn ku yeelato heerka beerashada ee xilliga Guban. Beer-xoolodhaqatada Waqooyi-galbeed (gobollada Awdal iyo Waqooyi Galbeed), dhul diyaarintii ayaa ku billaabatey si dhexdhexaad ah ka dib markii ay roobabkii xilliga Gu billaabmeen.

Sicirrada badarka ayaa sawirro kala duwan bixinaya dhammaan wadanka (Jaantuska 3). Saddexdii bilood ee hore ee sanadka (Bilihii 1aad-3aad 2014), sicirrada galleyda suuqyada webiyada ayaa aad u kordhey Juba (15-40%) iyo Shabellaha Dhexe (50%). Bishii 3aad 2014, sicirka galleyda ugu hooseeya ee deegaannada Shilinka Soomaaliga ku adeegta, ee u dhexeeya 5,080-5,900 SoSh/kg, ayaa laga soo qoray deegaannada webiyada Shabeellaha Hoose (Qoryoley) iyo Jubada Hoose (Jamaame), halka sicirka ugu sarreeya (11,000-12,000 SoSh/kg) lagu arkey suuqyada durugsan ee degmooyinka Afmadow, Dhobleey iyo Xagar ee Jubada Hoose.

Sicirrada mesagada ayaa muujiyey koror yar (5-7%) Bakool iyo Gedo inkastoo uu wax yar hoos u dhacay (7%) gobolka Baay bilihii 1aad-3aad 2014. Sicirrada mesaggadan ayaa kala duwanaa muujiyeye suuqyada waaweyn ee gobollada Waqooyiga iyo Bartamaha: waxaa deggan Boossaaso; wuxuu kordhey Garowe (10%); wuxuuna dhacey (11%) gobollada Galgaduud iyo Mudug. Waqooyi-galbeed, sicirrada mesaggada cad ee suuqyada Intooda badan ayaa degganaa tan iyo bishii 1aad 2014. Bishii 3aad 2014, sicirka mesaggada ee ugu hooseeya waxaa laga soo qoray suuqyada gobolka mesaggada ugu badan ay kasoo baxdo ee Baay (3,000 - 3,200 SoSh/kg), halka sicirrada ugu sarreeya (22 500- 23 000 SoSh/kg) lagasoo qoray Garowe (gobolka Nugaal) iyo degmada Adan-Yabal (Shabeellaha Dhexe). Ka dambe waxaa u sabab ah waxsoosaarkiisa oo hooseeya iyo samafalka oon gaarin nabadgalyo darrida ka jirta gobolka awigeed.

Isbarbardhig sanadeedka (bisha 3aad 2013 illaa bisha 3aad 2014) ayaa muujinaya koror sicirrada galleyda ee suuqyada gobollada Shabeelle (39-56%) iyo Jubada Dhexe (17%). Mesaggada guduudan, isbeddel sicir sanadeedka ayaa muujinaya koror dhexdhexaad ah gobollada Gedo (10%), Bartamaha (12%) iyo Waqooyi-bari (11-22%) iyo koror lixad leh ayaa ka muuqda gobolka Baay (52%). Ka dambe waxaa u sabab ah dalabka ka imanaya gobollada badarka ku yaryahey ee deriska la ah (Juba, Hiran) iyo weliba suuqa Banaadir oo isu socod wanaagsan leh marka loo fiirsho sanadkii tegey. Sicirrada badarka ayaa ka hooseeya celceliska shan-sano (2009-2013) ee gobollada intooda badan.

## XOOLAHA

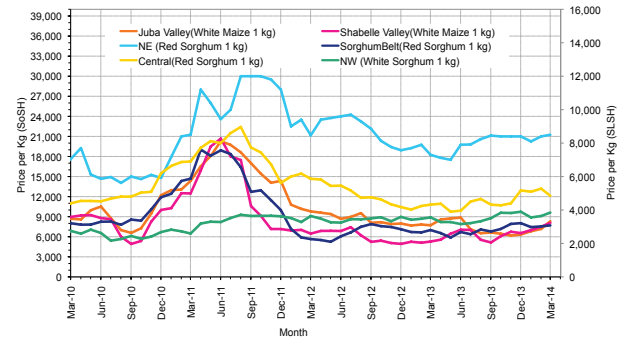
Daaqa, Biyaha iyo Guurguurka Xoolaha

Xilligii Jiilaalka (bilaha 1aad-3aad) ee roob la'aanta ahayd saameyn yar ayay ku yeelatay habnololeedyada xoolodhaqatada dalka uguna wacneyd watarikii roobabkii Deyrtii 2013 oo ahaa dhexdhexaad ama ka sarreeyay, roobabkii Xeyska ee Golis/Gubanka oo caadi ahaa, roobab xilli-dhaaf ah oo da'ay bishii 3aad iyo Gugii 2014 oo ka billowday meelo ka mid ah dalka. Xaaladda daaqa deegaannada xooladhaqatada iyo beer-xoolodhaqatada ee muhiimka ah aad uma aanay xumaan xilligii Jiilaalka, kana mid yihiin dhulka ayaaxa ku habsadey ee buuralleyda Golis. Balse, barkadihii iyo balliyadii wey qallaleen dabayaaqadii bishii 2aad meelaha waxtarka roobabka Deyrtii 2013 uu caadiga ka hooseyay, gaar ahaan habnololeedyada Gebi/ Oogada Sool ee gobollada Sanaag, Sool and Bari iyo beer-xoolodhaqatada Shabeellaha Hoose/Dhexe. Waxey sababtey, in intii u dhexeysay bilihii 1aad-2aad 2014 uu sicirka jerigaanka 20liitir ee biyaha uu kordho 10 boqolkiiba suuqyada deegaannada miyiga ee Gebi/ Oogada Sool ee Sanaag iyo 45 boqolkiiba ee beer-xoolodhaqatada roob-waraabka Shabeelaha Hoose. Meelaha kale, sicirka biyaha ayaan isbeddelin madaama suuqyada reermiyaga ee xogta lagasoo qaado ay ku yaallaan goobaha biyaha leh (ceel-matoor iyo

### Shaxda 1: Galleyda Xilli-dhaafka ee Deyrtii 2013/14

Region	Maize planted areas (in hectares)	Maize harvested areas (in hectares)	Production (tonnes)
Lower Juba	2 000	1 000	500
Middle Juba	3 000	3 000	1 000
Lower Shabelle	3 000	2 500	1 500
Middle Shabelle	2 500	2 500	2 000
Total	10 500	9 000	5 000

### Jaantuska 3: Taxanaha Billaha ee Sicirrada Badarka Dalka



Galleyda Xilli-dhaafka la Goostey. Reer-webiga, degmada Jowhar, Gobolka Shabeellaha Hoose, FSNAU, Bishii 3aad 2014

webi). Guurguurka xoolaha ayaa weli caadi ah inta badan dalka, intooda badan waxay dhex socdaan habnoleedkooda iyo kuwa dariskooda ah ay weli ku dambeeyaan daaq wanaagsan iyo biyo ama ka durugan goobaha biyaha. Matalan, lo' dhaqatada beer-xoolodhaqatada (kuwa gudaha iyo xeebahaba) ee Shabeellaha Hoose iyo xooladhaqatada Koonfur-bari ee gobollada Juba ayaa u guurey deegaannad webiga. Balse, Guga hadduu billowdo, xooluhu waxay u badan tahay inay ku noqdaan deegaannadii ay daaqi jireen xilliga roobka ee habnoleedkooda.

**Xaaladda Xoolaha, Caanaha iyo Dhalmada**

Habnoleedyada xoolodhaqatada iyo beer-xoolodhaqatada intooda badan ee dalka, naaxsanaanta xoolaha ayaa dhexdhexaad ah ama ku dhow dhexdhexaad (Aaladda Sawir ku Qiimeynta [ASQ] ayaa keenay 3 miisaankii 1-5 ahaa). Balse, habnoleedyada ay waxtarkii Deyrta 2013 oo caadiga ka hooseeyay (Xoolodhaqatada Koonfur-bari, iyo Xoolodhaqatada Dhulka Koonfureed ee Juba iyo Gedo); goobo ka mid ah beer-xoolodhaqatada Shabeellaha Hoose/Dhexe; beer-xoolodhaqatada degmada Beletweyn ee Hiiraan; goobo ka mid ah habnoleedyada Cadduunka, Hawdka iyo Deexda ee Bartamaha; dDooxada Gebi/Oogada Sool ee Sanaag), xaaladda naaxsananta lo'da iyo ariga irmaanka ah ayaa kasii xumaadey heerki dhexdhexaadka (ASQ darajada 2). Dhamaadka xilliga Jiilaalka (bisha 3aad), rimayga xoolaha ayaa xilli ahaan hooseeyey dalka gebi ahaantii. Balse, dhalmada ariga oo dhexdhexaad ah iyo dhalmada geela oo u dhexeysa hoos iyo dhexdhexaad ayaa la filayaa dalka intiisa badan ka dib markii rimay dhexdhexaad - hoose ah uu dhacay xilli roobaadyadii lasoo dhaafey (Deyr 2013 iyo Gu 2013). Dhalmada lo'da oo dhexdhexaad ah ayaa ka billabatay bishii 3aad 2014 koonfurta iyo Waqooyi-galbeed halkaasoo tiro badan oo lo' ah ay rintey bishii 7aad 2013. Dhacdadaa, waxaa la ictigaadayaa in helitaanka caanaha ay si tartiib ah u kordhaan inta xilliga Guga socdo. Deegaannadii ay duufaantu saameysey (degmooyinka Bandar Beyla, Danagoroyo and Eyl) helitaanka xoolo iibsami kara ayaa weli liita, halka soosaarka caano la cabo ama la iibiyo ay iyaguna aad u yartahay.

**Ganacsiga iyo Sicirrada Xoolaha**

Sicirrada xoolaha ayaa muujinaya jahooyin kala duwanaan dalka intiisa badan rubucii kowaad ee sanadka. Sicirka riyaha dhaqaalka ah ayaa kordhay (3-7 boqolki) suuqyada intooda badan ee gobollada bartamaha iyo waqooyiga, halka ay hoos u dhaceen inta badan suuqyada koonfurta uguna wacan tahay qaskii ku dhacay ganacsiga nabadgelyo darrida jirta. U garab dhegidda muddo sanad ah ayaa muujinaya hoos u dhac (5%) Waqooyi-galbeed, Bartamaha (11%) iyo degganaansho Waqooyi-bari iyo Koonfurta (Jaantuska 4). Intii u dhexeysay bilihii 1aad-3aad 2014, sicirrada lo'da dhaqaalka ah ayaa muujiyey koror inta badan suuqyada koonfurta Soomaaliya iyo hoos udhac yar (3%) Waqooyi-galbeed. Sicirrada lo'da ayaa sare u kacay marka loo eego sano hore isla xilligan gebi ahaan deegaannada dalka, marka laga reebo gobolka Hiiraan oo hoos u dhacay (15%) uguna wacan tahay xoolaha ka imanaya beer-xoolodhaqatada Beletweyn oo kordhay. Waxaa fiiri leh, sicirrada lo'da ee suuqyada la go'doomiyey ee gobolka Gedo ayaa kordhey (46%) ka dib markii ay yaraadeen xoolihii Imanayey suuqyadan nabadgelyo darrida jirta awigeed,

**SUUQYADA IYO GANACSIGA**

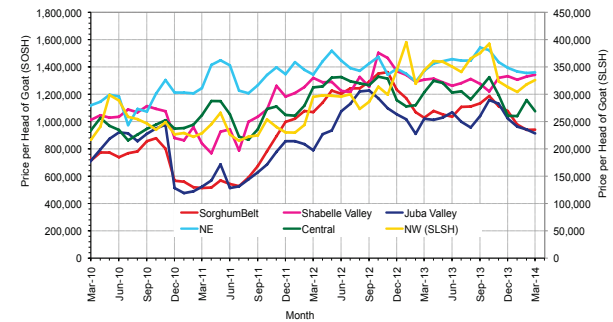
**Isbeddalada Sarrifka**

Intii u dhaxaysay bilihii 1aad iyo 3aad ee 2014, Shilinka Soomaaliga ayaa qiimihiisu kordhayay marka la barbar dhigo doollarka Maraykanka (USD) ayna ugu wacan yihiin horumar dhanka maalgashiga ah oo horseeday in doollar tira badan uu soo galow suuqyada, gaar ahaan Muqdisho. Qiimaha sarrifka ee bishii 3aad 2014 ayaa muujiyay in hal doollar oo Maraykanka lagu beddelanayay qiyaas 18,000 oo SoSh, muujinayana koror boqolkiiba 10 ah tan iyo bishii 1aad ee 2014. Ha yeeshee, Shilinka Soomaaliga ayaa lumiyay qiimhiisa 13 boqolkiiba tan iyo sannadii hore ka dib dadaalladii Bangiga Dhexe ee Soomalia ee loo looga hortegayay qiime koror lacagta dalka oo xad dhaaf ah. Marka loo eego labadaa xilli ee la soo dhaafay, sarrifka Shilinka Soomaalilan (SISH) ee USD ee inta badan suuqyada laga isticmaalo SISH-ka ayaa ahaa mid xasilloon.

**Firilayda la soo Dejiyo iyo Isbaddalada Qiimaha Alaabada**

Saddexdii bilood ee sanadkan, weliba dhulka isticmaala SoSh-ka oo ay ka mid yihiin Banaadir, gobollada dhexe, Waqooyiga Bari, Dooxada Shabeelle iyo gobollada ay massagadu ka baxdo, qiimaha celceliska ee inta badaan alaabada dibadda laga keeno sida bariiska, burka ama daqiida, shidaalka naaftada, sonkorta iyo saliidda ayaa ahaa kuwo qiimohoodu uu deggan amaba waxoogaa yar oo dhacay. Taa waxa ka duwan gobolka Bakool oo ay qiimaha alaabada oo idil ay kordheen ayna u wacan tahay xaaladda nabadgelyo darri ee haata taagan (eeg qaybta Colaadaha Sokeeye). Isbaddalka iimaha celceliska sanadeed ee bishii 3aad 2013 ayaa muujinayana in hoos u dhac qiimaha alaabdan ee meelaha kor lagu soo sheegay oo u dhexeeya shan ilaa 15 boqolkiiba. Hoos u dhaca ama xasilloonaanta qiimaha caalamiga ee bariiska, burka ama daqiida, saliidda wax lagu karsado, sonkorta iyo naaftada oo ay ugu wacan yihiin rajo wanaagsan oo dhanka soo-saarka heer caalami iyo weliba qiimaha Shilinka oo kordhay ayaa waxay ka qaateen inay hoos u dhacaan qiimaha maciishada

**Jaantuska 4: Taxanaha Gobollada ee Sicirrada Riyaha Dhaqaalka (SoSh/SISH)**



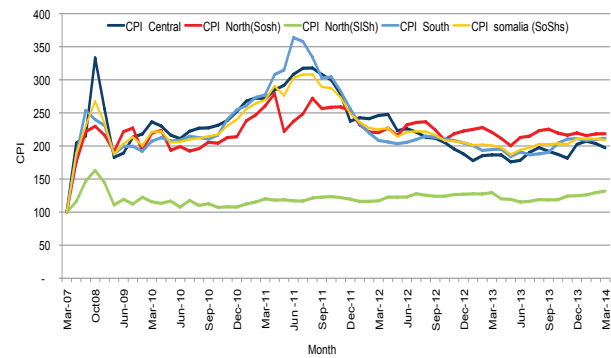
*Geel Naaxsanaan Caadi ah leh. Qardho, Gobolka Bari, FSNAU, Bisha 3aad 2014*

ee dalka gudihiisa. Ha yeeshee, qiimaha suuqyada ku yaalla Shabeelada Hoose ayaa si aad ah waxa u saameeyey iskahormaadyada hawlaha mileteri ee haatan socda kuwaaso kala jaray waddooyinka alaabda la mariyo ee ka yimaada Muqdisho iyo weliba canshuuraad iyo jidgooyooyin jira. Tusaale ahaan, qiimaha tafaariiqda ee cunnooyinka ee suuqa Qoryooley ayaa ahaa kuwo 10-25 boqolkiiba ka sarreeya qiimooyinkii bishii 3aad ee 2013. Qiimaha alaabda la soo dejiyo/dhoofiyo ayaa qeyb ahaan xasilloonaa dhulka laga isticmaalo SISH-ka saddexdii bilood ee ugu dambaysay iyo weliba sanaddii la soo dhaafay. Markase loo bar-bar dhigo celceliska shan sano (2009-2013), qiimaha ayaa hoos u dhacay inta badan dhulka laga isticmaalo SoSh-ka balse waxooga sare u kacay dhulka laga isticmaalo SISH-ka.

**Tusaha Qiimaha Adeegtaha**

Tusaha Qiimaha Adeegtaha (TQA) ee suuqyada ugu muhiimsan ee inta badan dalka, kaasoo looga cabbir qaato isbaddalada qiimaha Noloshu ugu Yar ee lagu noolaan karo, ayaa xasilloonaa saddexda bilood ee ugu horraysa sanadkan (bilaha 1aad-3aad 2014). TQA-ga ayaanan isbaddalin inta badan gobollada Waqooyiga tan iyo sannadii hore in kastoo uu waxooga yari uu sare u kacay (6-9%) Koonfurta-Bartamaha Soomaaliya. Isbaddalkan ayaa ka tarjumaya sar u kac iska caadi ah oo ku dhacay massagada ama haruurka dalka laga soo saaro kaasoo ah kan ugu muhiimsan oo alaabada iibsadaha (Jaantuska 5).

**Jaantuska 5: Taxanaha Billaha ee Tusaha Sicirka Adeegtaha (TSA)**



**XAALADDA NAFAQO**

**Gobollada koonfureed**

Falanqaynta baahsaneyd ee xaaladaha nafaqo ee ay qabteen FSNAU iyo bah-wadaagteeda bishii 1aad 2014 ayaa ku sheegtay in xaaladda nafaqo ee xoolo-dhaqatada Bakool, beero-xoolodhaqatada Baay, degmada Beledweyne, barakacayaasha Kismaayo, barakacayaasha Doolow iyo Dhoobley inay tahay mid Ba'an. Marka dhanka kale laga eegona, xaaladda nafaqo ee webilayda, xoolo-dhaqatada iyo beero-xoolo dhaqatada waqooyiga Gedo, barakacayaasha Baydhaba iyo Shabeellada Dhexe iyo degmada Matabaan (Hiiraan) ayaa ah kuwo Daran. Sahamadii nafaqo ee Shabeellada Hoose ayaan suuroobin in la qabto amaan-xumada haatan taagan awadeed iyo xogaha xarumaha caafimaad oo aan ku filleyn in looga go'aan qaato xaaladda nafaqo ee goobahaas. (ilo xogeed: Warbixintii Farsamo ee Nafaqo, bishii 3aad 2014).



*Carrur Joogta Xero Barakacayaal Deggan yihiin. Gobolka Shabelle, FSNAU, 2014*

Xogaha baraha caafimaad ee Bay iyo Bakool bilihii 1aad-3aad 2014 ayaa ka tarjumaya taxane aad u sarreeya (>30%) koror caruurta nafaqo darrida guud ay hayso. Hase ahaatee, xaaladda nafaqo ayaa la filayaa Inay yara hormarto oo ay ugu wacan tahay helitaanka caanaha ee dhamaan hab-nololeedyada oo korodhay ka dib roobka Gu'ga oo xillo hore billowday. Dhanka Juba, xogaha goobaha caafimaad ayaa muujinaya tirada caruurta nafaqo darrida guud ay hayso ee habnololeedyada Beero-xoolo dhaqatada iyo Webilayda oo sarraysa (>20%) amaba xasilloon laakiinse koror ayaa lagu arkay hab-nololledyada Xoolo-dhaqatada. Xogaha baraha caafimaad ee gobollada Shabeellooyika ayaa muujinaya tirada caruurta nafaqo-darrida hayso heerar isbaddalada oo weliba sarreeya dhamaan hab-nololeedyada labada gobolba. Waxa intaa sii dheer in xogaha ka imanaya dalka gudihiisana ay muujinayaan koror xilliyeed dhanka shuban biyoodka ay ee gobolladani, kuwaasoo u muuqda inay sii xumaynayaan xaaladaha nafaqo.

**Gobollada Waqooyiga iyo Bartamaha**

Falanqaynta baahsaneyd ee xaaladaha nafaqo ee ay qabteen FSNAU iyo bah-wadaagteeda bishii 1aad 2014 ayaa muujisay xaalad nafaqo oo Daran dhamaan hab-nololeedyada Waqooyi-galbeed, Waqooyi-bari Iyo Bartamaha Soomaaliya marka laga reebo banka Sol iyo hab-nololeedyada Cadduunka Waqooyiga-bari/gobollada Bartamaha, kuwaasoo ku jira xaalad heerkeedu yahay Digniin.

Indha-indheyn lagu sameeyay xogaha goobaha caafimaad iyo kuwa dalka gudihiisa ka imanaya ayaa muujiyay in xaaladaha nafaqo ee hab-nololeedyada Waqooyiga-galbeed, Waqooyiga-bari iyo gobollada Bartamaha, i.e. isla heerarkii Deyt 2013/2014 ay ahaayeen kuwo guud ahaan xasilloon. Xogaha goobaha caafimaad ee gobollada Waqooyiga-galbeed ayaa tilmaamaya tiro yar (<10%) oo caruurta ay hayso nafaqo-darrida guud ee banka Sool iyo Goliska/Gebiga bari, tiro sarraysa (>10%) caruurta nafaqo-darrida guud ay hayso ee hab-nololeedyada Goliska/Gubanka galbeed, Hawdka iyo dooxada Nugaaleed iyo tiro aad u sarraysa (>15%) ee caruurta nafaqo darrida ay hayso ee hab-nololeedka Beero-xoolo dhaqatada. Ha yeeshee, kororka sii socda ee lagu arkay hab-nololeedka Beero-xoolo dhaqatada ayaa lala xiriirinayaa barnaamijyo quudineed oo halkaasi ka jiray, kuwaasoo soo jiiday dad badan inay yimaadaan goobahaasi. Xogaha dalka gudihiisa ka imanaya ayaa tusaya koror cabidda caanaha dhamaan hab-nololeedyada Waqooyiga-galbeed, iyo xaaladda oo laga yaabo inay sii horumarto ka dib billowga roobabka Guga 2014. Ha yeeshee, waxa jira xaalado cudurro shuban oo goosgoos ah, oof-wareenka iyo jadeeco laga soo sheegayo gobollada Waqooyiga-galbeed, gaar ahaan gobolka Sool, kuwaasoo u muuqda inay sii xumaynayaan xaaladaha nafaqo ee hab-nololeedyada la saameeyey.

Dhanka gobollada Waqooyi-bari and Bartamaha, xogaha goobaha caafimaad waxay muujinayaan in xaaladaha nafaqo ee ha-nololeedyada Banka Sool, Cadduunka iyo Dooxada Nugaaleed ay guud ahaan xasiloon yihiin ayadoo tiro yar (<10%) ee caruurta ah ay qabaan nafaqo-darrida guud; dhanka kale marka laga eego goobaha caafimaad ee hab-nololeedyada Bariga Golis iyo Hawdka ay muujinayaan tiro sarraysa (>10%) ee caruurta ay hayso nafaqo-darrida guud. Tiro aad u sarraysa (15%) oo nafaqo darida guud ee caruurta ayaa laga soo sheegay dhulka Deex Xeebeedka. Xogtra dabagalka ee Wasaaradda Caafimaadka (MOH) Puntlaan ayaa sheegtay in cudurka jadeecada uu ka dillaacay inta badan degmooyinka tan iyo bishii 1aad 2014 asagoo si aad ahna u fidaya. Kororka cudurkan ayaa sidoo kale laga soo sheegay gobollada Dhexe kaasoo saamayn ba'an ku yeelan kara xaaladda nafaqo ee caruurta. Khatarta cudurka jadeecada oo ba'an amaba laaya caruurta ayaa waxa alaaba kordhiya buuxdhaafka guryaha ay dadka ku nool yihiin (inta badan barakacayaasha dhexdooda) iyo weliba nafaqo yari. Xilliga faafka cudurka daacuunka ayaa la billaabn doona di'idda roobabka hore e Guga dhamaadka bisha 3aad kaasoo sababi doona inay sii korodho faafka nafaqo darrida guud ee caruurta inta lagu guda jir xilliga Guga.

**Qorshaha Kormeerka Nafaqada ee Guga Dabdii (Bilaha 4aad – 7aad 2014)**

FSNAU iyo bahwadaagteeda ayaa la qorshaynayaa inay qaban doonaan sahamo nafaqo ay ku samayn doonaan barakacayaasha Waqooyi-galbeed, Waqooyi-bari iyo gobollada Dhexe laga billaabo 12ka bisha 5aad ee 2014, halka sahamo dalka oo idil laga samayn doono oo dhanka magaalooyinka iyo hab-nololeedyada miyiga ay qabsoomi doonaan inta u dhaxaysa bilaha 6aad-7aad ee 2014.

**FALANQAYNTA BAAHSAN EE SUGNAANT CUNNADA**

**MAGAALOYINKA**

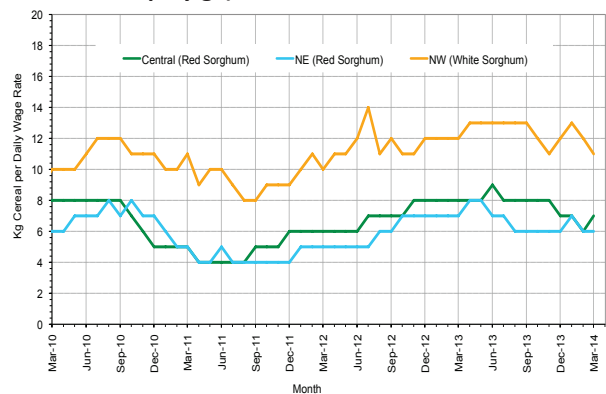
Sugnaanta cunnada ee magaalooyinka inta badan dalka ayaa hore u martay Deyrta 2013/14 dabadeed (bilaha 2aad-6aad 2014) hase yeeshee xaaladdana ku yara xumaatay gobollada Shabeellada Dhexe, Bari iyo Hiiraan. Dhamaan dhulka magaalooyinka ah ayaa loo asteeyey inay ku sugnaan doonaan xaalad Walaac (Wejiga 2aad ee IPC) bilihii 2aad-6aad ee 2014. Arrimaha horumariyay xaaladaha sugnaanta cunno ayaa waxa ka mid ah isbaddalada nolol-maalmeedka good iyo awoodda wax iibsi ee reer-magaalka ku tiirsan suuqyada; xaaladda sugnaanta cunno ee dhulka reer-guuraaga magaalooyinka ku teedsan; iyo saamaynta amni ee hawlaha dhaqaale/ganacsi, helidda mucaawimo bani'aadmi iyo barakaca dadka.

Qiimaha Noloshu ugu Yar ee lagu noolaan karo ee inta badan suuqyada saddexdii bilood ee ugu harreysay ee sanadkan ayaa muujiyay waxaagaa is-baddal ah, marka laga reebo koror dhexdhexaad ah oo ka jiray gobolka Bakool (11%). Kororka qiimaha noloshu ugu yar ee Bakool ayaa loo aanaynayaa xannibaadda ganacsi ee ay ku soo rogeen kooxo hubaysan laga soo billaabo bishii 3aad 2014 (eeg qayba Colaadhaha Sokeeye). Marka la bar bar dhigo sanad ka hor (bisha 3aad 2013), koror aad ah oo dhanka qiimaha noloshu ugu Yar ee lagu noolaan karo ayadoo loo eegayo lacagta Shiinka ayaa lagu gobollada Shabeellada Hoose (39%), Baay (23%), Galgaduud (19%), Middle Shabeelle (18%), Waqooyi Galbeed (17%) iyo Jubbada Hoose (10%). Isbaddalkan ayaa waxa sababay kororka qiimaha firilayda oo ay kiciyeen oolidda cunnada ku timaadda gurman bani'aadmi iyo soo-saarka dalag ee Deyr 2013 iyo Gu-Karan-tii 2013 ee gobollada Shabeellooyinka/Jubbooyinka iyo Waqooyiga Galbeed, siday u kala horreeyaan oo hoos u dhacay (eeg qeybta Beeraha). Isbaddalada dalka intiisa kale ayaa ah kuwo kala duwan - kuwaasoo sababaya hoos u dhac suuqyada qaar iyo waxoogaa koror ah suuqyada intooda kale.

Sida lagu sheegay sahamadii iyo falanqaynadii magaalooyinka ee ay samaysa FSNAU, qoysaska saboolka ee magaalooyinka ayaa ka hawlgala shaqooyinka aan sugnayn, celcelis ahaanna, saboolka Koongurta-Bartamaha ay helaan 16-23 maalmood oo shaqo ah bishiiba, kuwa Waqooyigana ay helaan 22-25 maalmood oo shaqo ah bishiiba. La socodka qiimaha suuqyada ee FSNAU ayaa muujinaya mushaar hawlmaalmeed xasiloon oo ka jira gobollada Waqooyiga iyo isbaddal kooban oo ka jira gobollada kale ee dalka saddexdii bilood ee hore ee sannadan. Taasi wax ka duwan gobollada Jubbooyinka halkaasoo qiimaha mushaaro maalmeedyada oo kordhay (15-19%) uguna wacan yihiin hawlo-beereedyada xilliga ka baxsan oo ka jiray dhulka webiyada iyo hawlaha ganacsi ee korday ee la xiriira kaydinta cunnooyinka ka hor roobabka Guga. Qiimaha ugu hooseeya ee mushaaro hawl maalmeedyada ee gobollada Koonfurta bishii 3aad 2014 ayaa laga soo qaaday magaalada Aadan Yabaal ee gobolka Shabeellada Dhexe (30 000 Sosh ama ~USD2) halka magaalada Xuddur ee gobolka Bakoolna uu ahaa 36 250 SoSh ama ~USD2 xaallada amni ee taagan awgeed taasoo saamaynaysa dhaqaalaha. Qiimaha ugu sarreeya ayaa ka jiray magaalada Beled-Xaawo ee gobolka Gedo, xuduuddana la leh Kenya (221 800 SoSh ama ~USD12) ayna ugu wacan yihiin hawlo ganacsi oo xawli ku socda iyo hawlaha dhismo ee magaalada. Celcelis ahaan, qiimaha mushaar hawl-maalmeedka Doolar ahaan ayaa waxa uu ugu sarreeyaa gobollada Waqooyiga (USD6) laakiinse kuwa ugu hooseeyana ka jiraan gobollada Bartamaha (USD4). Markase loo eego celceliska 5ta sano, qiimaha mushaar hawlo maalmeed ee bisha 3aad 2014 ee dhamaan gobollada ayaa muujinaya koror.

Xaddiga Is-weydaarsi ee Ganansi (ToT) ee u dhaxeeya mushaar hawl maalmeed iyo firilayda dalka gudhiisa laga soo saaro intii u dhaxaysay bilihii 1aad - 3aad 2014 ayaa ahaa kuwo guud ahaan deggan inta badan suuqyada magaalooyinka (eeg Jaantusyada 6aad iyo 7aad). Hase yeeshee, hoos u dhac Xaddiga Is-weydaarsi ee ganacsi (4-8kg/maalin shaqo) ayaa laga soo miin-guuriyay gobollada Jubbada Hoose (Afmadow iyo Jamaame), Shabeellada Hoose (WanlaWeyne iyo Qoryooley) iyo Shabeellada Dhexe (Jowhar). Hoos u dhaca ToT-ga ee suuqyada la soo sheegay ayaa inta badan lala xiriirinayaa koror

**Jaantuska 6: Taxane Gobollada Isku-beddelashada Badarka iyo Shaqada (Bartamaha iyo Waqooyiga)**



qiimaha firilayda iyo weliba hoos u dhac dhanka mushaar maalmeedka. Bishii 3aad 2014 ayaa qiimaha ugu sarreeya ee ToT-ga u dhexeeya mushaar hawl maaleedka Iyo firilayda (30kg/mushaar hawl maalmeed) ayaa laga soo qaaday suuqa Bakaaraha ee Muqdisho, halka qiimaha ugu hooseeyana laga soo qaadan Aadan Yabaal oo ka tirsan Shabeellada Hoose (1kg/mushaar hawl maalmeed); arinta dambe ayaa waxa ugu wacan fogaanta magaaladan ay gacanta ku hayaan kooxo dowlad-diid ah ay ka fogaatay waddooyinka magaaloooyinka ganacsi. Is-barbar dhig sanadeedka (bisha 3aad 2013) ayaa muujinaya hoos u dhac ToT-ga ah ee gobollo badan, taasoo ka tarjumaysa isbaddalada qiimaha firilayda Iyo mushahaar hawl maalmeedyada. Hase ahaatee, ToT-ga ayaa ka sarreeya heerka celceliska shanta-sano.

## MIYIGA

### Gobollada Waqooyi

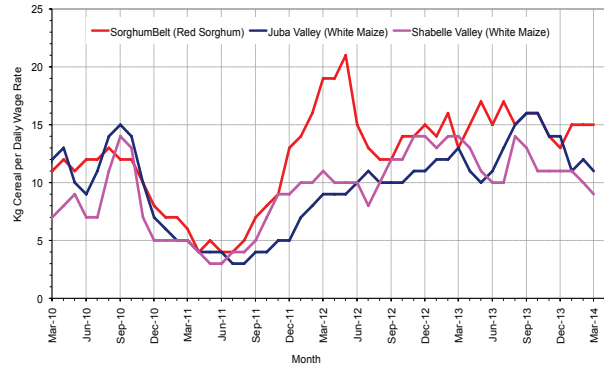
Xilligii Deyrta 2013 dabadii (bilihii 2aad-6aad 2014) ayaa inta badan hab-nololeedyada gobollada Waqooyiga waxa loo asteeyey xaalad **Walaac** (Wejiga 2aad ee IPC) ayadoo aan ku jirin goobaha duufaanta ay saamaysay ee Deex Xeebeedka iyo Banka Sool (degmooyinka Dangorayo, Eyl iyo Bandar-Beyla) kuwaasoo xaaladdooda loo arkay inay tahay heer **Gurmad Bani'aadminimo** (Wejiga 3aad ee IPC).

Xilligii *Jiilaalka* ayaa daaqa xoolaha ee inta badan gobollada Waqooyiga uu si aad ahi u sii xumaaday. Ha yeeshee, Roobabka Guga oo aan laga helin Waqooyiga-bari ayaa laga yaabaa inay sababaan xaaladaha baadka oo si dhaqso ah u madha. Biyo yari xilliyeed ayaa waxa ay ku dhacday goobaha ku tiirsan berkedaha ee hab-nololeedyada Gebi/Sool ee gobollada Sanaag, Sool, iyo Bari tan Iyo bishii 3aad ee 2014. Tani ayaa waxa ka dhashay biyo dhaamis iyo qiimaha biyaha oo ku kordhay suuqyada miyiga ee gobollada Sanaag (10%), Bari (25%) iyo Sool (48%). intii u dhaxaysay bilihii 1aad-3aad 2014 Ayaxa lama-degaanka (*Schistocerca gregaria*) oo markii ugu horrayesay lagu arkay bishii 11aad 2013 xeebta Waqooyiga-galbeed (hab-nololeedyada Guban), ayaanan u sababin dhibaato baaxad leh baadka. Dhamaadkii bishii 3aad ilaah horraantii bishii 4aad ee 2014, ayaa kooxo ayax ah si kooban u dhibaateeyay baadka (caleenta geedka Quraca), iyo beero khudradeed kooban oo ku yaalla togagga buuraha Golis (beero-xoolo dhaqatada waraabka ku tiirsan). Ayaxa ayaa la filayaa inuu u weecdo dhanka Itoobiya, halkaasoo baadka xoolaha ay ka yara dooggan yihiin kuwa Golis maadaama roobabka Belg-ga ay hore u billowdeen.

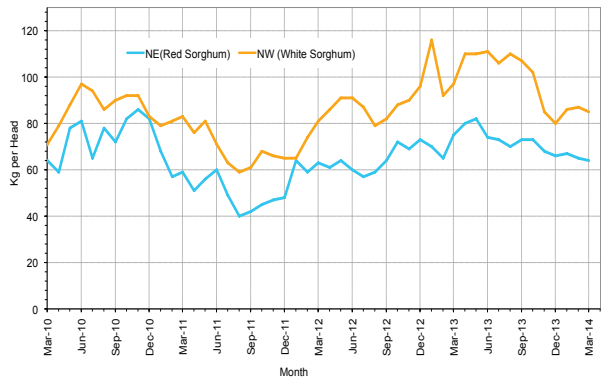
Xilligii *Jiilaalka* ayaa guurguurka xoolaha uu ahaa heer caadi ah, ayagoo ku koobnaa oo keliya dhulalka ay xooluhu daaqaan xilliga jiilaalka. Jidhka xoolaha inta badan gobollada waqooyi ayaa ahaa kuwo heer dhexdhexaad ilaa kuwo ka sarreeya (**cabbirka 3-4 ee PET**). Dhalmada xoolaha oo heer dhexe ah ayaa billaabatay bishii 3aad ee 2014 ka dib xoolaha oo rimay Deyrtii 2013.

Sidoo kale dhalmo lo'aad heerkoodu meel dhexe ahaa oo ka dhacay dhulka beero-xoolo dhaqatada Waqooyi-galbeed iyo dhalmo geel oo heer hoose ilaa mid dhexe yahay bishii 3aad 2014 ayaa la filayaa inuu sii socdo tan iyo bisha 6aad ee sanadkan. Soo saarka caanaha ee xilligii *Jiilaalka* ayaa ku dhowaa heer dhexdhexaad ah ilaa mid ku dhow lana filayaa inuu sii wanaagsanaado inta lagu guda jiro Guga 2014, ayna ku xiran tahay soo saarkoodu sida uu noqdaan roobabka Guga. Qoysaska ku dhaqan dhulalka ay saameeyeen duufaanta, kuwaasoo helay gurmad bani'aadminimo wax ku ool ah (xoolo, cunno, biyo, maacuun, tallaalo/iyo daawooyin iyo waxoogaa kooban oo lacag ah) sanadda 2013, ayaa (bisha 3aad 2014) inta badan ku tiirsan taageero bulsho oo uga timaadda saaxiibbo iyo qaraabo. Sida lagu sheegay warbixinnada FSNAU ee gudaha dalka, qoysaska saboolka beero-xoolo dhaqatada Waqooyiga-galbeed (gobollada Waqooyi Galbeed, Awdal iyo Togdheer) ayaa hore u dhamaystay wixii kayd cunno ee u yaallay sababtuna ay tahay soo-saarka cunno ee Guga/Karanta 2013 oo ka hooseeyay heerarka dhexdhexaad iyo ayagoo weliba haatan ku sugan ka soo iibsiga cunno ee suuqyada. Diyaarinta dhul-beereed iyo beerida firilayda (arabikhida/gallayda iyo haruurka/massagada) ayaa ka billowday dhulka hab-nololeedka beero-xoolo dhaqatada ka dib xilli roobeedka Guga 2014 oo billowday.

### Jaantuska 7: Taxane Goboleedka Isku-beddelashada Badarka iyo Shaqada (Koonfurta)



### Jaantuska 8: Taxane Goboleedka Badarka iyo Riyaha (Waqooyiga)



Ido Naaxsanaan Caadi ah leh. Bandar-Beyla, Gobolka Bari, FSNAU, Bisha 3aad 2014

kuwaasoo helay gurmad bani'aadminimo wax ku ool ah (xoolo, cunno, biyo, maacuun, tallaalo/iyo daawooyin iyo waxoogaa kooban oo lacag ah) sanadda 2013, ayaa (bisha 3aad 2014) inta badan ku tiirsan taageero bulsho oo uga timaadda saaxiibbo iyo qaraabo. Sida lagu sheegay warbixinnada FSNAU ee gudaha dalka, qoysaska saboolka beero-xoolo dhaqatada Waqooyiga-galbeed (gobollada Waqooyi Galbeed, Awdal iyo Togdheer) ayaa hore u dhamaystay wixii kayd cunno ee u yaallay sababtuna ay tahay soo-saarka cunno ee Guga/Karanta 2013 oo ka hooseeyay heerarka dhexdhexaad iyo ayagoo weliba haatan ku sugan ka soo iibsiga cunno ee suuqyada. Diyaarinta dhul-beereed iyo beerida firilayda (arabikhida/gallayda iyo haruurka/massagada) ayaa ka billowday dhulka hab-nololeedka beero-xoolo dhaqatada ka dib xilli roobeedka Guga 2014 oo billowday.



Bilihii 1aad-3aad ee 2014 dhextooda ayaa qiimaha riyaha daabaxa ee inta badan suuqyada Waqooyiga uu in yar kordhay. Qiimaha ugu sarreeya oo 34 boqolkiiba aha ayaa ka jiray gobolka Awdal, kaasoo lagu sifayn karayo jidhka xoolaha ee riyaha oo kobcay iyo suuq-geynta xoolaha ka yimaada dhulalka daaqsatada Golis/Guban oo yaraaday, halkaasoo daaqsatada ay ka faa'idaysanayaan iib geynta caanaha. Isla markaana, qiimaha bariiska ee gobollada Waqooyi ayaa ahaa mid yara xasilloon amaba in yar hoos u dhacay. Asagoo la socda isbaddalada qiimaha riyaha iyo bariiska ee Waqooyiga-galbeed, isku-beddelasha riyaha daabaxa iyo bariiska dibadda laga keeno ayaa kordhay 5kg/neefkiiba laga soo billaabo horranta sanaddan asagoo gaaray 64kg/neefkiiba bishii 3aad 2014. Dhanka kalena, ToT-ga riyaha daabaxa iyo haruurka amaba masagada cad ayaa ahaa mid deggan oo joogay 85 kg/neefkiiba saddexdii bilood ee hore ee sannada. isku-beddelasha riyaha iyo bariiska ee Waqooyiga-bari ayaa sidoo kale hore u maray (81 ilaa 84 kg/neefkiiba) isla xilliga la is bar bar dhigayo. Bishii 3aad 2014 ayaa Isku-beddelashada riyaha iyo bariiska ee ugu sarreeysa uu ka jiray Boosaaso (121 kg/ neefkiiba) ayna ugu wacan yihiin qiimaha bariiska oo hooseeyey iyo qiimaha riyaha ee magaalo-xeebeedka oo sarreeyey marka loo eego suuqyada kale uu dhulka fog ee gobolka. isku-beddelasha riyaha daabaxa iyo haruurka/masaggada cas ee suuqa Boosaaso ayaa u dhigmay 85 kg/neefkiiba bishii 3aad 2014, halka isku-beddelasha Waqooyiga-bari uu celcelis ahaan ka ahaa 64 kg/neefkiiba. Sanad ahaan marka loo eego, Isku-beddelashada riyaha daabaxa iyo bariiska ee Waqooyiga-bari ayaa kordhay (12 kg/neefkiiba), laakiinse in yar hoos uga dhacay (3kg) Waqooyiga-galbeed. Hase yeeshee, ToT-yada u dhexeeya riyaha daabaxa iyo firilayda dalka (haruurka cas iyo can cad) ayaa sababay hoos u dhac sanadeed gaaray 11-12 kg/neefkiiba waxana ugu wacay koror qiimaha haruurka ah (10-16%) iyo hoos u dhac ku yimi qiimaha ariga (5-8%) [eeg Jaantuska 10aad].

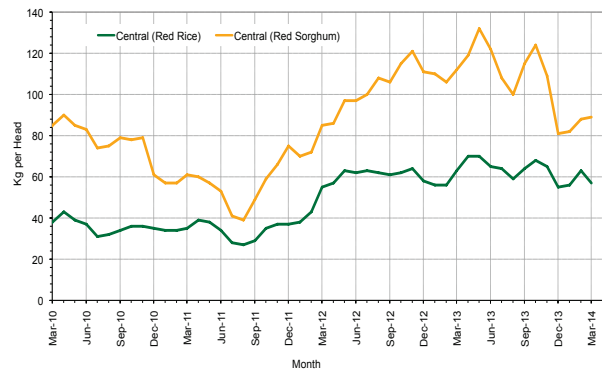
**Gobollada Bartamaha**

Xilligii Deyrta 2013/14 ka dib, xaaladda sugnaanta cuntada ayaa soo hagaagtay dhamman habnoleedyada oo dhami ee gobollada Bartamaha, sababta u weynina aheyd waxtarkii roobabkii xilliga Deyrta oo wax ku ool ahaa guud ahaanna wanaagsanaa. Muddadii bilihii 2aad-6aad 2014, Habnoleedyada Digir Tacbatada, Cadduunka iyo Hawdka ayaa lagu asteeyey **Dhibbanaan** (IPC Wajiga 2), halka Deexda lagu asteeyey **Ba'naan** (IPC Wajiga 3).

Muddadii xilliga Jiilaalka, daaq ingagan oo ku filan ayaa laga helayey gobolka intiisa badan. Xaaladda naaxsanaanta xoolaha ayaa caadi ah inkastoo caanaha ay dhiiqayaan ay xilli ahaan yaraadeen ka dib markii tayada iyo tirada daaqa iyo cawska la helo uu xumaadey, iyo weliba heerka dhalmada geela ee Deyrtii 2013 oo iyana hooseetsey. Waxey deedna sababtey in sicirka caanaha geela ee suuqyadaa reer-miyiga ay kordhaan celcelis ahaan boqolkiiba sideed intii u dhaxeysey bilihii 1aad iyo 3aad 2014. Balse, helitaanka caanaha ayaa filayaa iney kordhaan xilliga Guga ooy dhalaan xoogaa geela bisha 6aad 2014. Waxaa intaa ka dheeri ah tiradii ariga ee dhashey dhammaadkii xilliga Jiilaalka (bishii 3aad 2014) ayaa la filayaa inay sii kordhaan inta lagu jiro xilliga roobka Guga. Balse, dareen baa ka jira dib u dhaca roobabka Guga inay ssameen ku yeeshaa horumarkan la daneynayo. Digir Tacbatada, qooyaska saboolka ayaa billaabay badar iibsiga laga billaabo bishii 4aad ee sanadkan ka dib markii digirtii ay goosteen Deyrtii 2013 ay ka dhammaatey bishii 3aad.

Bilihii 1aad-3aad 2014, sicirka riyaha dhaqaalka ayaa xilli ahaan kordhey Deexda/Digir Tacbatada (16%), balse habnoleedyada Hawd/Cadduun ayaan isbeddelin. Sirrada xoolaha ayaa la filayaa iney kordhaan bilaha soo socda ka dib markii ay billaabaan ganacsatada iney u ururiyaan xoolaha nool xilliga Ramadaanta ee soo socota (bisha 7aad). Sicirrada bariiska ayaa wax yar (3%) kordhay Deexda/Digir Tacbatada balse aan isbeddelin habnoleedyada kale. Sida isbedellada sicirrada xoolaha iyo bariiska muujinayaan, isku beddelashada riyaha dhaqaalka iyo bariiska ayaa si dhexdhexaad ah u hagaagey (13%) Deexda/Digir Tacbatada tan iyo billowgii sanadka, oo gaaray 54 kg/neefkii bishii 3aad 2014. Balse, habnoleedyada Hawd/Cadduun (Degmooyinka Dhuusomareeb, Galkacyo iyo Cabudwaaq) ayaa isku beddelashada muujiyey hoos u dhac yar (3%) oo ah 59 kg/neefkii bishii 3aad 2014. Isubarbardhigga sanadlaha ayaa muujinaya degganaan isku beddelashada Hawdka and Addunka laakiin hoos u dhac (23%) ayaa ku yimid isku beddelashada Deexda/Digir Tacbatada, uguna wacan tahay kororka sicirka sanadlaha ee bariiska iyo iyo hoos u dhaca sicirka xoolaha. Dhanka kale, isku-beddelashada riyaha dhaqaalka iyo mesagada guduudan ayaa xooga isbeddelay dhammaan habnoleedyaday Bartamaha saddexdii bilood ee hore ee sanadka weyna ka hooseeyaan isla xilligan ee saadii lasoo dhaafey. Bishii 3aad 2014, isku-beddelashada riyaha dhaqaalka iyo mesagada guduudan ayaa u dhigantey 69kg/neefkii Hawdka/Addunka iyo 124kg/neefkii Digir Tacbatada/Deexda (Jaantuska 9).

**Jaantuska 9: Taxane Goboleedka Badarka iyo Riyaha (Bartamaha)**



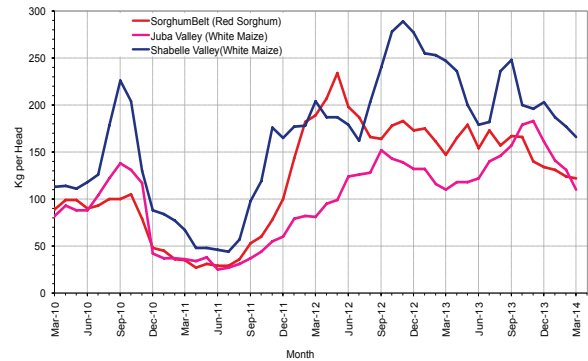
*Geel Cayil Dhexdhexaad ah leh. Galkacyo, Gobolka Mudug, FSNAU, Bisha 3aad 2014*

**Goboollada koofured**

Xilligii Deyrta 2013/14 kadib inta badan habnololeedyada miyiga ee Gobollada koonfureed waxaa lagu qiimeeyey xaaladda **Dhibbanaanta** ee (IPC Wejiga 2). Hase yeeshee, xaaladda sugnaanta cuntada ee hab nololeedyada jiinka webiga iyo beero/xoolo dhaqatada koofureed ee Jubada dhexe iyo sidoo kale qeybo ka mid ah jiinka webiga ee gobolka Shabeellaha dhexe (degmada Jowhar) ayaa lagu qiimeeyey heerka **Ba'naanta** (IPC Wejiga 3) sababtoo ah sameynta aay ku yeesheen roobkii Deyr 2013 oo liitey, fatahaadda iyo dagaalada.

Xilliga **Jilaaka** qalallan xaddi ahaan wuxuu ahaa mid fudud sababtoo ah daaq qalallan iyo biyoba waa lag helayey inta badan hab nololeedyada marka laga reebo Juba (hab nololeedka xoolo dhaqatada koofur bari, qeybaha koofureed ee Gedo(SIP), baro ka mid ah Shabeellaha hoose ( beeraly roob falatada) iyo Hiiran (roob falatada degmada Belet-weyn). Si kastaba ha ahaatee, xaaladda daaq ayaa wanaagsanaatey meelaha aay ka bilowdeen roobabka Guga gaar ahaan Gobollada Juba iyo Gedo. Guur guurka xoolaha ayaa caadi ahaa Inta badan Gobollada koofurta iyo dhalidda xoolaha oo dhex dhexaad ah ayaa lasoo sheegey.

**Jaantuska 10: Taxane Goboleedka Badarka iyo Riyaha (Koonfurta)**



Keydkii firileyda xilliga Deyrta ee qoysaska saboolka ayaa loo badinayaa Inuu dhammaado dhamaadka bisha 5 aad gobollada Bay iyo Gedo beero/xoolodhaqata moordiga xoogga u soo saara iyo sidoo kale jiinka webiga ee Shabeellaha hoose. Keydka firileyda dalagga xilli dhaafka ee dhawaan la goostey(Maarso 2014) aagga jiinka webiga ee gobollada jubada hoose iyo jubada dhexe Iyo qeybo ka mid ah jowhar ayaa ayagan la filayaa iney martaan dhammaadka bisha 5 aad 2014. Howlihii beeraha ee xilliga Guga 2014 ayaa ka bilaawdayey bisha 4 aad inta badan gobollad koofurta in kastoo baaxadda beerashadu aay ka gedisantahay meeliba meesha kale, taasoo ku xiran da'amada roobka iyo xaaladda nabadgelyada (eeg/fiiri qormooyinka Colaadda iyo beeraha). Inta u dhexeysay bisha 1aad-3aad 2014, daqliga tacab goosigu ayaa hagaagey qeybo ka mid ah suuqyada miyiga lana kordhay billaabashada howlaha xilliga Guga( Juba- 27%, Bay- 25%, Bakool- 33% iyo shabeellaha dhexe oo uu kordhay-8%) laakiin waxuu hoos u dhacay gobollad Gedo(12%), Hiran (24%) iyo shabeelada hoose (6%) sababo la xiriira nabad gelyo darrada iyo/ama roobabka Guga oo daahay.

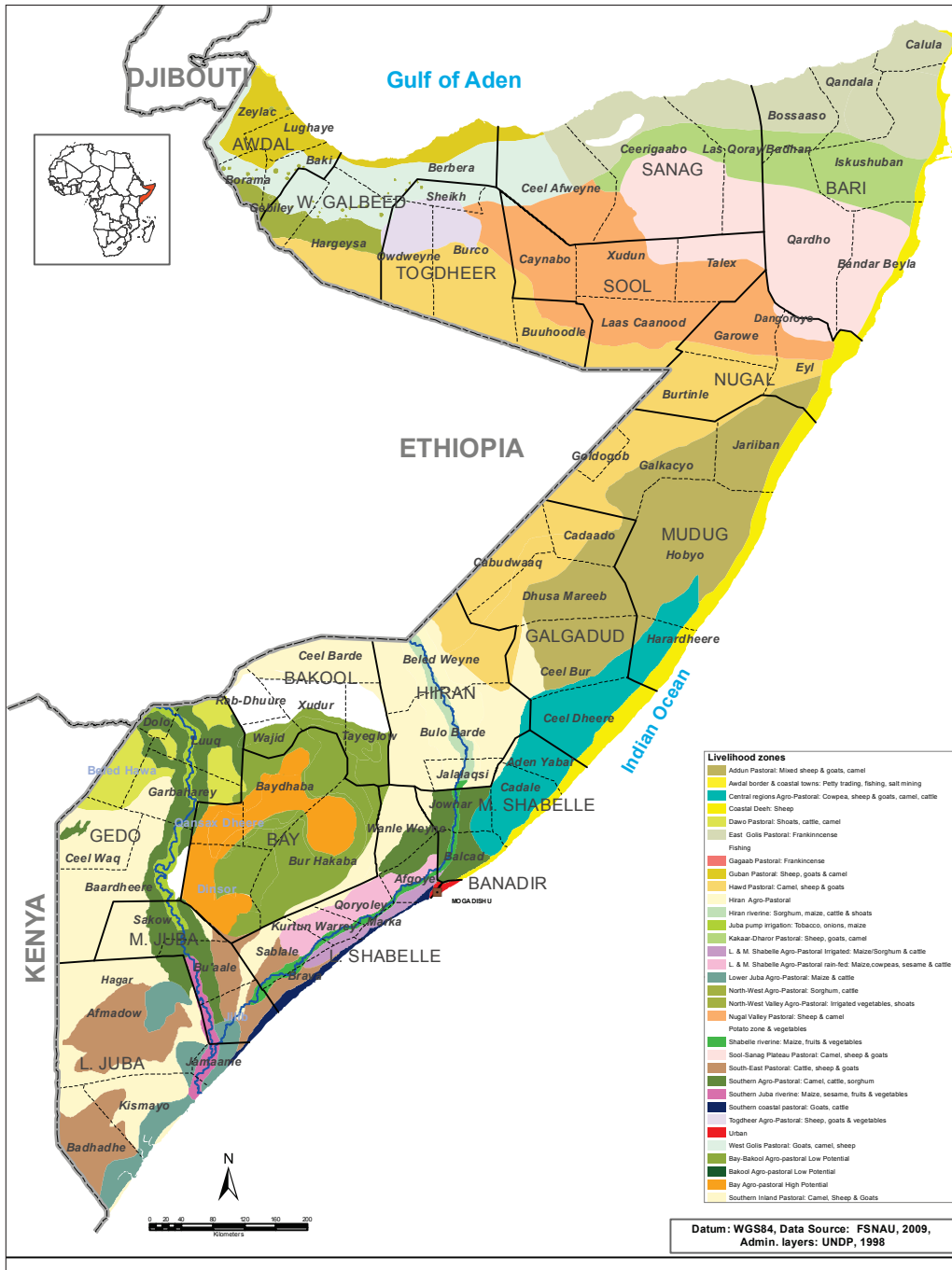
Inta lagu guda jirey rubaca hore ee sanadka(Jannaayo-Maarso 2014), ku iibsashada daqliga tacab goosiga galley (TOT) ayaa muujiyey koror dhexdhexaad ah (kordhayna 1kg) dhulka miyiga ah ee gobollada jubbooyinka iyo heerkiisa oo aan isbelin (8kg/ daqliga maalinlaha ee tacab goosiga) gobolka Shabeellaha dhexe taasoo loo tirinayao daqliga tacab goosiga maalin laha ah oo kordhay. Aagga massagada, ku iibsiga daqliga tacab goosiga moordi (TOT) ayaa kordhay 3 -5 kg gobollada Bay Iyo Bakool, lakiin wuxuu hoos u dhacay 2kg gobollada Hiran iyo Gedo sababtoo ah daqliga tacab goosiga oo hoos u dhacay. TOTga ugu sarreeyey bisha 3 aad 2014 ayaa xaqiijiyey Bay (21kg/ daqlimaalmeedka tacab goosiga), halka TOTga ugu hooseeyey uu ahaa Hiiran(8kg/ daqlimaalmeedka tacab goosiga). Marka loo eego sanad ka hor TOTgu wuxuu hoos u dhacay (10-25%) Inta badan gobollada koofurta sababo la xiriira qiimaha firileyda oo kordhay. Hoos u dhacii ugu ballaarnaa waxaa laga soo xaqiijiye gobolka shabeellaha hoose ( hoos u dhac 25%) iyo Hiran ( hoos u dhac 50%), sababaha ugu weyna aay yihiin qiimaha firileyda oo kordhay, gargaarka bani aaddanimo oo yaraadey iyo daqliga maalinlaha ee tacab goosiga oo yaraadey taasoo ay sababtay hoos u dhaca howlaha ganacsiga colaadda darteed. Bilaha 1 aad-3aad 2014, ku iibsiga ariga dabaaxa ah galley (TOT) ayaan isbedelin gobolka jubada hoose, laakiin hoos u dhacay 16kg ( hoos u dhac 11%) dhulak miyiga ah ee Shabeellaha dhexe iyo xaddi yar oo ah ( hoos u dhac 2-5 kg/head) gobollada jubada dhexe iyo Shabeelaha hoose taasoo aay sababtey qiimaha firileyda/galleyda oo kordhay iyo qiimaha ariga dabaaxa ah oo hoos u dhacay. Aagga massagada, ku iibsiga ariga dabaaxah moordiga(TOT) ayaa muujiyey koror Bay (20kg/head), Bakool( 5kg/head) iyo Hiran(5kg/head), tasoo aay sababtey qiimaha ariga oo kordhay, lakiin hoos ayuu u dhacay Gedo ( 5kg/head). Bisha 3aad, TOT ugu sarreeyey ee ari dabaaxah/ moordi waxaa lagu arkey Bay (363 kg/head), halka kii ugu hooseeyey uu ahaa jubada hoose( 78kg/head) [Jaantuuska 10].



*Dhul Diyaarin Guga 2014. Webiyada, Beletweyne, FSNAU, Bisha 3aad 2014*



## KHARIIRADDA HABNOLOLEEDYADA SOOMAALIYA



### Qoraaladii iyo daabacadihii dhowaa

Xogtii Nafaqada Dhameystiran FSNAU (Iman doonta)  
 FSNAU/FEWSNET Xogta Cimilada dhameystiran, Bisha 3aad 2014  
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