

Cimilada
Suuqyada
Nafaqada
Beeraha
Xoolaha
Arrimaha
Ka Soo Shaacbaxaya Gobollada

Hubinta Cuntada iyo Nafaqada

Warbixinta Kooban ee April 2005

Tilmaamaha

Horumarka Siyassadda: Qorshaha Dawladda Federaaliga ah ee Kumeelgaadka ah ee Soomaaliya ay ugu guurayso Baydhaba iyo Jowhar wuxuu u keenay nabad la'aan iyo xiisad siyaasadeed gobolada Bay iyo Bakool toddobaadkii seddexaad ee March. Nabad la'aantani waxay abuurtay barakac iyo dhibaatooyin la xidhiidha helitaanka biyaha iyo daaqa. Waxa kale oo ay adkaysay in garargaarka bina-aadamnimada la gaadhsiyo gobolkaas iyo in la sameeyo howlaha diyaarinta dulka ee xiliga Guga 2005.

Cimilada: Caadi ahaan, March waa bisha ugu dambaysay xiliga dheer ee Jiilaalka. Hase yeeshee sannadkan roobab aan badanayn ayaa ka da'ay qaybo badan oo dalka ah bishan, oo keenay inuu jiilaalku noqday mid fudud goobo badan. Roobabkaasi oo loo yaqaan Toddob ama Jar waxay muujinayaan in roobabkii Guga 2005 laga yaabo inay hore u bilaabmayaan iyo inay u eegyihin inay caadi noqon doonaan (Bogga 2).

Suuqyada: Heerka sarrifka Shilinka Soomaaliya iyo shilinka Soomaalilaand ee doolarku ismay bedelin bishii March, Shilinka Soomaaliya (SOSH) wuxuu ahaa 15,400 doolarkii, Shilinka Soomaalilaand (SLSH) wuxuu ahaa 6,200 doolarkii. Alaabooyinka ama badeecadda dibedda laga keeno qiimahoodu isma bedelina, maadaama uu xidhiidh la leeyahay isbedellada sarrifka lacagta. Hase yeesee, qiimaha badeecadda dibedda laga keena waxa laga yaabaa inuu kordho suuqyada goobaha dekedaha ka fog, haddii roobabka Guga ee soo socda ay jaraan wadooyinka oo uu markaas kordho qiimaha gaadiidku (bogga 2).

Nafaqada: Xarumaha xog-uruurinta ee Nugaal waxay muujinayaan in guudahaan ay hoos u dhacday nafaqa-darradu, laakiin heerarka nafaqa-darrada Sool waxay ku wadaan inay sarreeyaan. Heerka nafaqa-darrada ee waqooyiga bari ee Soomaaliya waxa weeye sidii hore lagu arki jiray inkastoo ay waxyaabo badan oo naxdin geliyey dadweynuhu ka dhaceen. Tiro badan oo carruur ay nafaqa-darro aad u xumi haysay ayaa lagu wadaa in la dhigo Xarunta Nafaqaynta iyo Quudinta ee Beledxaawo (Bogga 2).

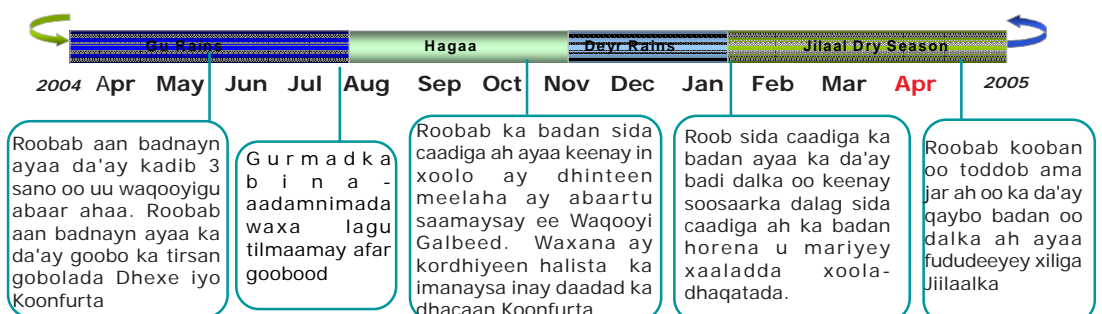
Beeraha: Waqooyi galbeed, beeritaanka gallyaydu waxay ku dhowdahay in la gabagabeeyo howlaha dhulka loogu diyaarinayo noocyada kala duwan ee hadhuudhkuna way bilaabantay. Dooxada Shabeelle, soosaarka gallyada xiliga caadiga ah ka baxsan oo maraysa heerar kala duwan oo koritaanka iyo goynta ah waxa la filayaa inay socoto illaa badhtamaha April. Dooxada Jubba xaaladda dalagga xiliga caadiga ah ka baxsan way liidataa hawo qalalan, cayayaan iyo cudurro dartood. Diyaarinta dhulka ee xiliga Gugu way ka bilaabantay badi dhulka beeraaha ee koofurta kadib roobab aan badanayn oo da'ay March. Haddii roobabka Gugu ay wakhtigooda ku billaabmaan, dalag hadhay oo xiliga caadiga ah ka baxsan ayaa laga yaabaa inuu xumaado Dooxooyinka Jubba iyo Shabeelle (Bogga 3).

Xoolaha: Xaaladda biyaha iyo daaqa ee qaybo badan oo dalka ahi hore ayay u martay kadib billowga roobabka Toddob ama Jar. Guuritaanka xooluhu ay u guurayaan meelo qoyan ayaa laga soo sheegay dhammaan dalka, iyo inay xooluhu dhalayaan caanahana helitaankoodu uu sii badanayo. Isku darka tirada adhiga la dhoofiyey iyo qiimahooduba hoos ayay u dhaceen bishii March, kadib dhammaadkii xiligii Xajka oo ay badnaayeen (bogga 3).

Arrimaha Ka Soo Shaacbaxaya Gobollada:

- Roobab aan badanayn ayaa ka da'ay **goobaha xoola-dhaqatada ee ku jira Gurmad Bina-aadamnimo ee waqooyi bari**, oo hore u mariyey xaaladda biyaha iyo daaqa. Inkastoo ay roobabkaasi da'een xaalufka iyo nuglaanta xoola-dhaqatadu wali way sarraysa gobolkaasi (bogga 4).
- Dagaallo qabiil oo la soo cusboonaysiiyey qaybo ka mid ah **Gobollada Dhexe** waxay sii adkeeyeen xaaladda hubinta cuntada ee xumayd waxana ay keeneen in dad ay ku qudh baxeen hantiyina ku luntay iyo inay qaseen ganacsiga degmooyinka Hobyo iyo Xarardheere. Badi goobaha uu dagaalku sameeyey may helin roob bishii March warbixinuna waxay muujinayaan inay biyo yaraani jirto barkadaha oo gudhay iyo ceelasha oo aan si fiican u shaqaynayn dartood (bogga 4).
- **Webiga Shabeelle** tartiib ayuu heerkiisu kor ugu kacay tobankii maalmood ee u dambeeyey March kadib roobab ka da'ay Itoobiya, taasoo fududaysay howlaha waraabinta. Hase yeeshee, heerka biyaha **Webiga Jubba** wali wuu hooseeyaa taasoo adkaysay waraabinta (bogga 4).

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Wakhtiyada Xilliyada ee Soomaaliya & Dhacdooyinka Muhiimka ah

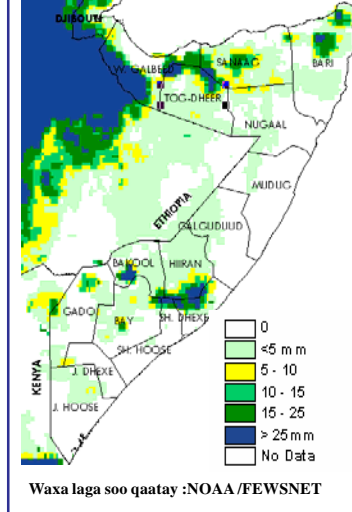
Cimilada

Caadi ahaan, March waa bisha u dambaysa uguna cadag xiliga Jiilaalka Soomaaliya. Hase yeeshee, sida uu muujinayo sawirka qalabka Satalaytka lagu qaaday ee Meotosat iyo sida ay xaqiijinayaan warbixinaha ka imanaya guduhu, roobab aan badanayn ayaa ka da'ay qaybo badan oo dalka ah (Khariidadda 1). Roobabkaasi, oo loo yaqaan Toddob ama Jar, waxay muujinayaan in laga yaabo in roobabkii Guga 2005 ay hore u bilaabmidoonaan iyo inay u eegtahay inay caadi noqon doonaan.

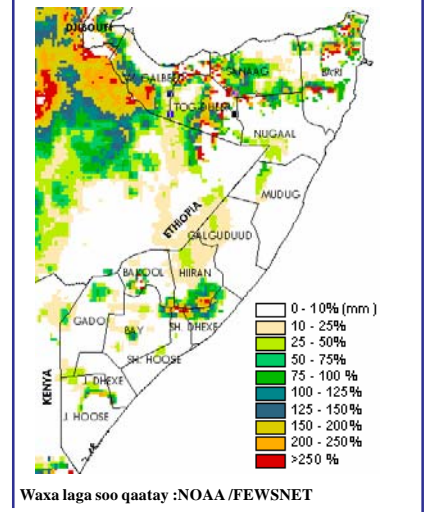
Waqooyi Galbeed iyo qaybo ka mid ah gobolka Awdal, roob badan (ka sarreeya 60 mili mitir "mm") ayaa ka da'ay dhulka xoolo iyo beero dhaqatada ah dabayaaqadii March. Sidoo kale Hawdka Hargeisa iyo meelaha soohdinta la leh Itoobiya, roobab fiican ayaa ka 'day, kuwaas oo dib u buuxiyey saadka biyaha. Roobabkaasi waxa la filayaa inay hore u mariyaan xaaladda daaqa toddobaadyada soo socda.

Qaybo ka mid ah gobolada Sool, Bari, Nugaal iyo Togdheer waxa iyana ka da'ay roobab fiican, kuwaas oo horumar ku sameeyey xaaladda xoolaha. Koonfurta, Dooxada shabeelle waxay heshay roobab ka badan 25 mm, oo hore u mariyey bixitaanka dalagga ee xiliga caadiga ah ka baxsan. Warbixinaha gudaha ka imanaya waxay xaqiijinayaan in Webiga Shabeelle uu bilaabmay inuu kor u kaco, taasoo fududaysay waraabinta. Bay, Bakol, Gedo iyo Dooxada Jubba waxay heleen roobab aan badnayn, oo hore u mariyey daaqa xoolaha. Cabbirka Cagaarka Dhirta (NDVI) ee hay'adda MARS wuxuu muujinayaa in xaaladda cowska iyo daaqa ee badi degmooyinka xoola-dhaqatada ah oo ay ku jiraan Sool iyo Dooxada Nugaal ay ka sarreeyaan celceliska caadiga ah dhammaadkii xiliga Jiilaalka (eeg Warbixinta Cimilada ee FSAU, April 2005).

Khariidadda 1: Iskudarka Roobkii March 2005



Khariidadda 2: Roobkii da'ay % qiyaasta mudada dheer March 2005



suuqyada - cimilada - nafaqada

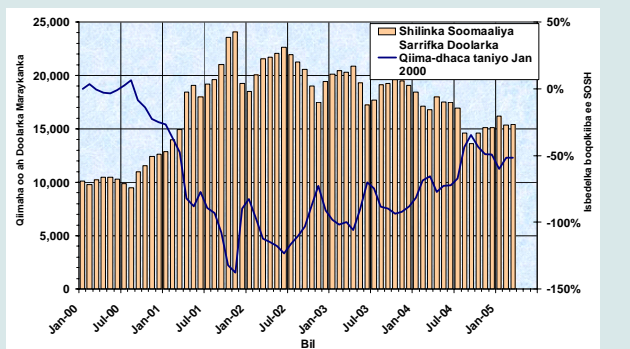
Suuqyada

Heerka sarrifka shilinka Soomaaliya marka loo eego doolarka Hismuu bedalin bishii March 2005. Tusaale ahaan, suuqa u weyn Muqdishu ee Bakaaraha, bishii February doolarku wuxuu ahaa 15,367 shilinka Soomaaliya (SOSH), bishii March 2005 doolarku wuxuu ahaa 15,375 SOSH (Tusmada 1). Hase yeeshee, qiimaha shilinka Soomaaliya wali wuxuu ka hooseeyaa siduu ahaa January 2000, ilaa boqolkiiba 52. Shilinka Soomaalilaand wax weyni iskamay bedlin March, in yar ayuu kordhay sarrifka doolarku oo wuxuu gaadhay 6,200 bishii March 2005 isagoo kor uga kacay 6,150 oo uu sarrifka doolarku ahaa bishii February 2005. Qiimaha shilinka Soomaalilaand hadda wuxuu ka hooseeyaa siduu ahaa January 2000 boqolkiiba 125

Alaabooyinka dibedda laga keenaa waxay xidhiidh la leeyihiin heerka sarrifka lacagta, sidaas darteed qiimaha alaabooyinka dibedda laga keenaa ismay bedlin bishii March badi suuqyada Soomaaliya iyo Soomaaliland. Hase yeeshee waxa laga yaabaa in qiimaha alaabooyinka dibedda laga keenaa ay kordhaan suuqyada ka fog dekedaha waaweyn (sida Muqdishu, Berbera iyo Boosaaso) bilaha soo socda, maddaama saadka suuquyadu laga yaabo inay koobnaadaad ama ay qaali noqdaan waddooyinka oo ay roobab xidheen ama xiisad xagga siyaasadda ah dartood.

Eeg Warbixinta Suuqyada ee FSAU, April 2005.

Tusmada 1: Isbedelka Shilinka Soomaaliya ee Suuqa Muqdisho, March 2005



Nafaqada

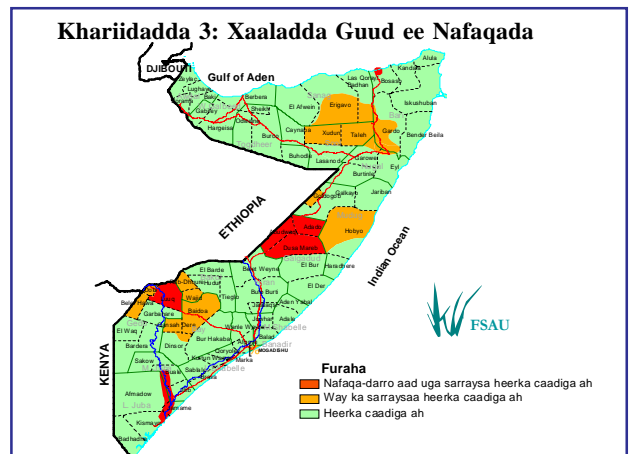
Waqooyiga Gedo: Nafaqa-darro uu heerkeedu aad u sarreeyo ayaa ka jirta. Tirada carruurta la dhigay Xarunta Nafaqaynta iyo Quidinta ee Beledxaawo way sarraaysaa (50 bishii). Hubin la'aan Cuntada ah, cudurro, noocyada cuntada oo kooban, nadaafadda iyo teyada biyaha oo liidata iyo gargaarka bina-aadamnimada oo sida uu goobahaas u gaadhaya ay xadiddantahay nabad la'aan darteed ayaa ka mid ah arrimaha la xidhiidha xaaladda nafaqa-darrada ee ka jirta Waqooyiga Gedo (oo ka badan 20% heerka nafaqadarrada halista ah ee adduunka).

Nugaal: Heerarka nafaqa-darrada ee xarumaha xog-uruurinta ee waqooyi galbeed waxay muujinayaan inay aad hoos ugu dhacday taniyo January marka loo eego November, laakiin wali ay ka sarreeyo heerka caadiga ah (khariidadda 3). Nafaqa-darradu waxay xidhiidh la leedahay shubanka, ladaantuna waxay la xidhiidhaa hoos u dhaca heerarka cudurrada gaar ahaan jadeecada, horumar ah hubinta cuntada ah iyo helitaanka biyaha, qoysaska oo ka noqda barakaca, taageero bulsho iyo kaalmo xagga bina-aadamnimada ah oo sii socta.

Sool: Heerarka nafaqa-darrada ee xarumaha xog-uruurinta ee waqooyi galbeed waxay muujinayaan in aanay isbedalin bishii January marka loo eego November, laakiin inay wali ka sarreeyaan sida caadiga ah.

Waqooyi Bari: Xarumaha xog-uruurintu, xarunta Budunbuuto mooyaane, waxay muujinayaan in heerarka nafaqadarradu, ay hoos u dhaceen ama caadigoodii ku noqdeen bishii February 2005. Gargaarka bina-aadamnimada iyo xeelado ay dadku dhibaataada kaga hortagaan ayaa wax weyn ka taray heerarka nafaqa-darrada ee hoos u dhacay

Khariidadda 3: Xaaladda Guud ee Nafaqada



Beeraha

Roobab ayaa ka da'ay qaybo badan oo dalka ah (Jar ama Toddob) oo iyidiilo siinaya beeraha muujinayana in ay dhici karto inay roobabka Guga 2005 hore u bilaabmeen.

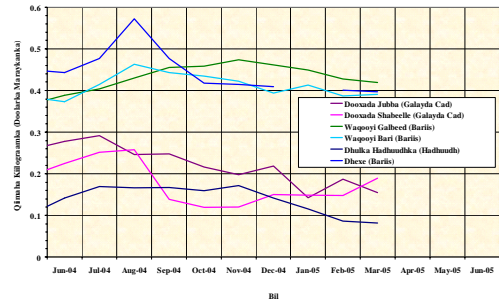
Badi degmooyinka beero iyo xoolo dhaqata ee waqooyi galbeed, beeralaydu waxay ku dhowyihiin inay dhammeeyaan beeritaankii gallyayda waxana ay bilaabeen inay dhulka u diyaariyaan beeritaanka hadhuudhka. Galay badan ayaa horeba u biliqay ama dilaacay xaaladooduna way fiicantahay. Qiimaha dalagga iyo iswaydaariga ganacsiga (ee midhaha iyo shaqada) ismay bedelin saddexdii bilood ee la soo dhaafay (Tusmooyinka 2 iyo 3).

Shabeelle, soosaarka galayda ee xilliga caadiga ah ka baxsan, waxay marayaan heerar kala duwan oo koritaanka ah goyntuna waxa la filayaa in lagu wado ilaa badhtamaha April. Hase yeeshee, sisinta mar dambe la beeray ee xilliga caadiga ah ka baxsan waxa laga yaabaa inay waxyeello gaadho haddii ay la kulanto billowga roobabka Guga 2005. Kadib roobabka Jar, howlaha beeruhu way socdaan sida diyaarinta dhulka, ciid ka saaridda biyo-mareennada, beeridda galayda la waraabiyo iyo xeeridda meelo biyaha lagu celiyo. Howlaha beeraha ee socdaa waxay bixiyaan fursado iyo dakhliga oo kordha. Qiimaha gallyaydu wuxuu kordhay 28% bishii March marka loo eego February, waxyeeladdii gaadhay galayda Deyrtii 2004/05 darteed (Tusmada 2). Qiimaha galaydu wuxuu u eegayhay inuu kordhi doono badhtamaha Guga 2005 markaas oo bixintaanka galayda xiligani ay soo shaac bixi doonto. Waxase ka jira suuqyada hadhuudh jaban(1,500 SOSH/kg).

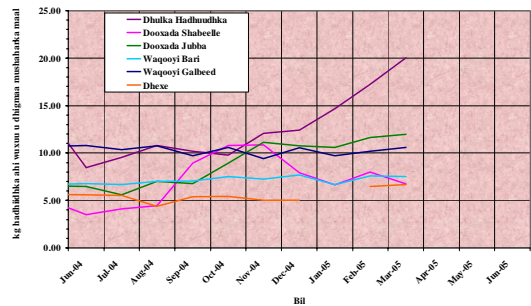
Dooxada Jubba, dalaga xilliga caadiga ah ka baxsan ee go'ay aad ayuu uga hooseeyaa sidii la filayey. Xaaladda dalaga ee Dhesheegu aad ayay u liidataa sababtii ag waxteekki ja tunu howo qalalan, cayayaan iyo cudurro.

Dalaga taagan oo badidiisu ah sisin, waxa uu ku jiraa heerar kalal duwan oo koritaanka ah. Haddii roobabka Guga 2005 ay wakhtigooda ku bilaabmaan, 15-20% dalaga xilliga caadiga ah ka baxsan waa la guran karaa, iyadoo 80-85% oo ah inta hadhay laga yaabo inay xumaadaan. Qoysaska saboolka ah ee ku tirsan inay cuntada iibsadaan waxay dakhli ka helayaan shaqada beeraha iyo diyaarinta dhulka, guridda dalaga iyo iibinta khudradda. Dhulka hadhuudhka laga beero, howlaha beeruhu way bilaabmeen iyadoo la rajaynayo roobabka Guga 2005, marka laga reebo degmooyinka ay colaadu ka jirtoe gobolada Bay and Bakool. Qiimaha hadhuudhku hoos ayay u dhaceen badi suuqyada waaweyn. Qiimaha hadhuudhka ee hooseeya marka lagu daro celceliska heeerarka mushahaarooyinka shaqada ee oo sarreeya magaaloyinku waxay si weyn hore ugu mariyeen iswaydaariga ganacsiga ee ka dhexeeyda hadhuudhka iyo mushaharka shaqada (tusmooyinka 2 iyo 3).

Tusmada 2: Celceliska qiimaha Midhaha (Isku-darka guud ee suuqyada)



Tusmada 3: Isweydaarisa Ganacsiga ee ka dhexeeyda Midhaha iyo Shaqada (Isku-darka guud ee suuqyada)



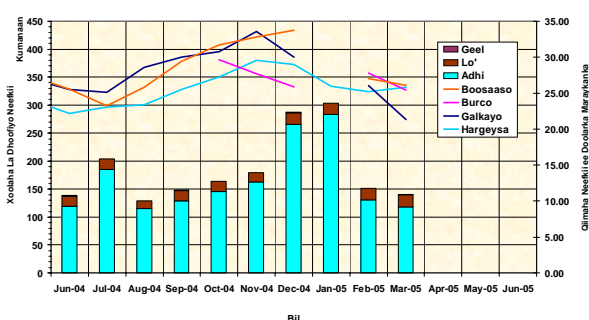
Galbeed - Boorame, Burco; Suuqyada Jubba - Afmadow, Bu'aale, Dhoobley; Goobaha Hadhuudka - Baardheere, Beledweyne, Xuddur, Baydhaba; Suuqyada Shabeelle - Afgooye, Merka, Jowhar.

Xoolaha

Bishii March, xaaladda biyaha iyo daaqu hore ayay u martay qaybo badan oo dalka kadib roobabka hore u da'ay, oo loo yaqaan Jar ama Toddob (eeg Khariidadda 1 iyo 2). Guuridda xooluhu u guurayaan meelo biyo leh, xoolo dhalay iyo in la helo caano badan ayaa laga soo sheegay meelo badan oo dalka ah.

Gobollada waqooyiga, waxa laga soo sheegay in badi degmooyinka ay xooluhu dhaleen. Gobolka Sool, dhalmada riyuhu waxa la filayaa inay sii korodho marka ay roobabka Guga da'aan ilaa boqolkiiba 60-65 inay dhalaan xooluhu ayaa la filayaa 2-3 toddobaad ee soo socda. Caanaha geela waxa laga helaa Nugaal, waxana ay hore u mariyeen hubinta cuntada ee degmadaas. Inkasta oo xaaladda biyaha iyo daaqu ay wanaagsantahay, heerarka xaalufka iyo nuglaanta xoola-dhaqatadu wali way sarraaysaa gobollada Mudug, Nugaal, Sanaag, Sool, iyo Togdheer.

Tusmada 4: Xoolaha laga Dhoofiyo Berbera iyo Bossaso iyo Qiimaha Adhiga Teyada Dhoofinta leh



Baadhitaan degdeg ah oo ay hay'aduhu ku sameeyeen degmooyin ah xeebta gobolka Awdal (March 20-23, 2005), warbixinta ka soo baxday waxay sheegtay in teyada jidhka xoolaha degmadaasi ay sii xumaatay sababtoo ah saadka daaqa oo xadiddan iyo biyaha oo ay dhameeyeen xoolo ka yimi Itoobiya January iyo February. Kooxda hay'adaha ka socday waxay sheegeen in awooda ay wax ku iibsadaan dadka degmadaasi ay hoos uga dhacday inay ku iibsadaan neefkii jawaan badhkii oo bariis ah oo ay noqotay in laba neef ay isla intaas ku iibsadaan. Sawirka Satlaytaka lagu qaaday wuxuu muujinayaa in degmaasi aanay helin roobabka Toddob ee hore u da'ay bishii March (Khariidadda 2).

Badi qaybaha koonfurta Soomaaliya, xaaladda jidhka xooluhu guud ahaan waa caadi sababtoo ah Jiilaalku muu adkayn mana jiraan warbixino ku saabsan guuritaan xoolaha ah oo aan caadi ahayni. Gobollada dhexe way qalalanyihiin, soosaarka caanuhu waxa la sheegay inuu yaryahay, hubinta cuntadana waxa sii xumaysay colaadda sii socota.

Sidii la filayey, tirada adhiga la dhoofiyeey iyo qiimahooduba hoos ayay u dhaceen bishii March, kadib dhammaadkii xiliga Xajka oo heer sare ay gaadheen (Tusmada 4). Hase yeeshee, markii la isu eegay dekedaha, waxa muuqata in xoolaha laga dhoofiyeey Boosaaso ay ka kordheen 70,834 adhi ah bishii February oo ay gaadheen 98,207 bishii March (waxay kordheen 38.6%), tirada Lo'du waxay ka korodhay 8,658 iyadoo gaadhay 8,740 (waxay kordhodhay 1%), Geeluna wuxuu ka korday 128 isagoo gaadhay 1,087 (waxana uu kordhay 749%). Adhiga laga dhoofiyeey dekedda Berbera hoos ayuu uga dhacay 60,556 bishii February isagoo hoos ugu dhacay 19,749 bishii March (wuxuu hoos u dhacay 67%). Dhoofinta lo'du waxay ka korodhay 11,303 oo waxay gaadhay 12,934 isla muddaas. Geel lagama dhoofin dekedda Berbera taniyo bishii January 2005.

Falanqaynta Dhamaystiran ee Hubinta Cuntada: Arrimaha Gobollada ee soo Shaac-baxaya

Gobolka Waqooyi-galbeed

Roobab Todob ah ayaa da'ay bishii March, oo hore u mariyey xaaladda daaqa iyo biyaha, gaar ahaan degmooyinka Boorame, Baki iyo Gebiley. Horumarka daaqa iyo biyaha ee degmooyinkaasi waxay soo jiidan xoolo qaarkood ay ka soo gudbeen soohdinta Itoobiya. Togdheer waxay ku waday inay ahayd qallayl iyo kulayl. Waxa la soo sheegay in xooluhu ay dhalayaan ayaa badi gobolkaasi, taasoo muujinaysa horumar ah hubinta xaaladda cuntada. Gallay ayaa lagu beeray dhulka xoolo iyo beero dhaqatada ah ee Gabiilay waxana la soo sheegay inay si fiican u dilaacday galaydu.

Gobolka Waqooyi-bari

Xaaladda biyaha iyo daaqa waxa hore u mariyey roobabkii toddoba ee ka da'ay Dooxada Gebi, buuralayda Golis iyo qaybo ka mid ah degmooyinka Sool, Taleex, Nobiir, Karkaar, Uur-caleed, iyo xeebta Eyl iyo Dangoroyo. Badi goobaha waxa la soo sheegay inay xooluhu dhaleen. Inkastoo ay roobabku da'een, barakaca iyo nuglaanta xoola-dhaqatadu wali way sarraysa gobolkaas.

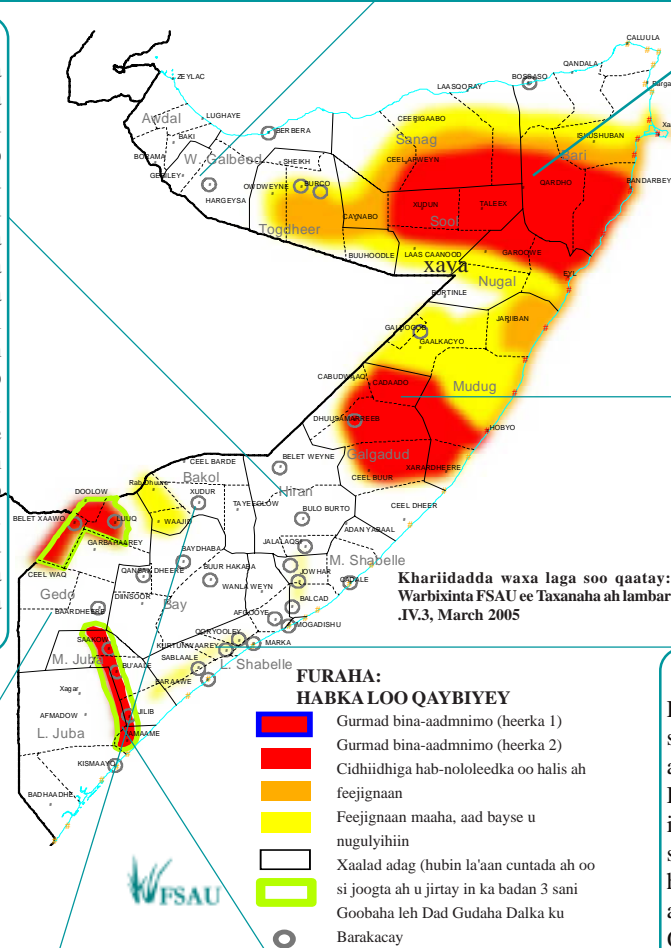
Gobolka Hiiraan

Roob teel teel ah ayaa ka da'ay degmooyinka Buula burti iyo Jalalaqsi oo hore u mariyey helitaanka daaqa iyo biyaha. Heerka webigu wuu kordhay waxana uu hore u mariyey cabitaanka biyaha iyo waraabinta. Howlaha diyaarinta dhulka meelaha roobka biyaha ka hela si weyn looguma dhaqaaqin goynta dalaga Derytii oo dib u dhacay dartood. Guuritaanka xoolaha ee xiliyada ee ay ku raadsadaan daaq iyo biyo waxa laga soo dhulka xoola-dhaqatada. Heerarka deynta lagu leeyahay saboolka xoogaha ayay hoos u dhaceen dalagga deyrta go'ay dartood.

Gobollada Dhexe

Dagaal qabiil ayaa ka socda gobolka oo keenay in dad ay ku qudhaxeen, hantiyi ku luntay, iyo in ganacsigu uu qasmay degmooyinka Hobyoo iyo Xarar-dheer. Xabad-joojin kale ayaa la saxexay, laakiin xaaladu wali way adagtahay. Biyuhu way yaraadeen barkadaha oo gudhay, ama ceelsha oo aan si fiican u shaqaynayn dartood. Qiimaha biyuhu kor ayay u kaceen oo waxay gaadheen 15-20,000 SOSH/foostadii marka loo eego bishii hore oo qiimuhu uu ahaa 10-17,000 SOSH/foostadii. Beeritaanka digirta iyo hadhuudhka oo meel lagula beeray xabxab/qare ayaa laga bilaabay dhulka xeebta.

arrimaha ka soo shaacbaxaya gobollada



Gobolka Gedo

Colaadda qabaa'iilka ee ka dhacday Ceelwaaq dad ayaa ku qudh baxay ama barakacay toddobaadkii u horreeyey April. Jiidda Buurdhuubo, Luuq iyo Garbaharey colaad ayaa ka jirta. Roobab aan badanayn ayaa ka da'ay meelaha qaar oo hore u mariyey biyaha iyo daaqa. Qiimaha hadhuudhka iyo galaydu wuxuu kordhay 13-28% degmooyinka Baardheere, Buurdhuubo iyo Garbaharey marka loo eego bishii hore. Ceelwaaq, qiimaha hadhuudhku hoos ayuu u dhacay 15%, cunto la qaybiyey bisha gudaheedii darteed.

Gobolada Bay & Bakool

Xiisad siyaasadeed ayaa jirta kadib markii ay dagaallo ka dhaceen Baydhaba 19kii March 2005. Calaad qabiil oo ku lug leh saadka dabiiciga ah ayaa laga soo sheegay degmada Rabdhurre ee gobolka Bakool iyo degmooyinka Iidale iyo Oflow ee gobolka Bay oo qastay ganacsiga, hakisay diyaarinta dhulka ee xilliga Guga keentayna in dad ka badan 250 oo barakacay ay joogaan degmada Waajid. Goobaha ay Malayshiyadu baabuurta ku jooyiso ayaa kordhay wadada u dhaxaysa Muqadisho iyo Baydhaba. Hadhuudh jaban ayaa yaalla suuqyada qiimuhuna hoos ayuu u dhacay 6% marka loo eego February. Biyaha waa la heela, marka laga reebo Dhiinsoor iyo tuulooyin badan oo ku yaal Waajid oo qiimaha biyuhu kordhay.

Gobollada Shabeellooyinka

Dalaggu waxa la filayaa inuu isku soo dul dhaco sababtoo ah dalaga xilliga caadiga ah ka baxsan ayaa wali taagan oo aan la goyna meelo badan. Diyaarinta dhulka, qodidda biyo mareennada, iyo beeritaanka gallyayda la waraabiyoo ayaa la soo sheegay inay ka socoto tuulooyin ku yaalla hareeraha Wabiga Shabeelle oo heerka biyuhu ay tartiib kor ugu kaceen dabayaaqadii March. Qiimaha gallyaydu wuxuu kor u kacay 18- 20% bishii la soo dhaafay, laakiin hadhuudh jaban ayaa yaalla suuqyada.

Gobolada Jubbooyinka

Duufaan iyo roobab culus ayaa burburiyey 40-45 guri magaalada Xagar iyo hareeraheeda. Laakiin Wabiga Shabeelle, heerka biyuhu wuu hooseeyaa taasoo adkaynaysa howlaha waraabinta. Dagmooyinka Afmadow iyo Xagar waxa ka da'ay roobab wanaagsan oo soo cusboonaysiiyey daaqa. Jiilaal duug ayaa hadda barbar socda goynta beeraha dhasheegga. Diyaarinta beeraha roobka lagu waraabiyaana waxay bilaabantay dabayaaqadii March.

Websaytka FSAU: Websaytka FSAU's waxa la hirgelin doonaa badhtamaha April (www.fsasomalia.org)
Warbixinaha cusub: FSAU waxay soo saaraysaa April 13, 2005 laba warbixinoood oo cusub oo bishiiba mar soo baxaya:
Warbixinta Xog-uruurinta Suuqyada ee FSAU/FEWSNET iyo Warbixinta Xog-Uruurinta Cimilada ee FSAU/FEWSNET.
Warbixinaha kale: Warbixinta Xog-uruurinta Nafaqada ee FSAU, April 2005.
 Warbixinta Digniinta Hubinta Cuntada ee FEWSNET, April 15, 2005.
 Warbixinta Socdaalka Gobolka Jubba ee FEWSNET, April 16, 2005.

** Hay'adaha waxa lagu dhiirrigelinayaa gubinta warka ku saabsan warbixinaha, baadhitaannada iyo tababarrada si halkan loogu soo shaacbiyo **

