

Cimilada
Colaadda Sokeeye
Beeraha
Xoolaha
Suuqyada
Nafaqada
Arrimaha Gobolka ee Soo
Shaacbxayaa

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Hubinta Cuntada & Nafaqada

Warbixin Gaar ah

NATIJOYINKA MUHIIMKA AH

FEEJIGNAAN GAAR AH: Dadka ku barakacsan dibedda iyo gudaha Muqdisho waxa soo foodsaaray xaalado ah Gurmad Bina-aadamnimo. Kharidadda hubinta cuntada iyo Qoondaynta Xaaladda ee FSAU Soomaaliya waa la cusboonaysiyeen is loogu daro dadka barakacay ee cusub ee ku jira Gurmad Bina-aadamnimo (eeg Khariidadda 2, *sanduuqa 1*). Gargaar bina-aadamnimo oo degdeg ah ayaa loo baahanyahay in la siyo dadka ugu nugul, gargaarkas oo ay ku jiraan hoy, biyo, fursad-u-helid faya-dhowa babaado leh, adeegyo caafimaad, cunto iyo tallaabooyin lagaga hortago sii fididda Shuban Biyoodka goobaha qaar ka dillaacay. Baahida muhiimka ah ee dadka ugu saboolsan dadweynaha barakacay wax loo baahanyahay in la siyo jawaab-celin degdeg ah. Fursad-u helidda bina-aadamnimadu hadda way xadiddantahay waxana loo baahanyahay in si degdeg ah loo hagaajiyo si loo hubiyo in gargaarka bina-aadamnimadu uu gaadho dadweynaha bahidoodu ay ugu darantahay (*eeg bogga 2*).

Dagaalada ka dhacay magalaada Muqdisho bishii 3aad iyo bishii 4aad waxay keeneneen inay barakaceen ilaa 365,000 oo qof ama qiyastii saddex dalool dadweynihii magalaada degganaa oo ku dhow hal malyuun oo qof, iyadoo ay dadku ka qaxeen magaalada si ay u badbaadaan. Wuxuu intaas dheer tiro kale oo ah 30-40% dadweynaha magaalada muqdisu waxa lagu qiyaasay inay ku barakacsanyihiin gudaha magaalada Muqdisho, maaddaama ay dadku magaalada gudaheeda ka raadinayaan goobo badbaado leh. Markaa ilaa 70-80% wadarta dadweynaha Muqdisho ayaa hadda barakacay. Badi dadweynaha ka qaxay Muqdisho waxay isugu uruureen gobollada Shabeellooyinka (39%) iyo Goballada Dhewe (51%) inta hadhay oo ah 10% waxay ku barkacsanyihiin gobollada kale. Goobaha qaar tirada dadweynaha ku barakacay aad ayay u badanyihiin oo waa kala badh ama ka badan dadweynihii dhulka ee ay martyieen (*eeg bogga 2*).

Baaxadda dadka cusub ee barakacay ee ku uruuray dhulkaasi muddo gaaban gudaheed waxay keenaysaa xiisad bina-aadamnimo oo la xidhiidha in adeegyada aasaasiga ah ee sida hoyga, biyo nadif ah, faya-dhowr badbaado leh, daryeel caafimaad, dawooyin iyo cuntada aanay ku filayn baahida dadka barkacay iyo bulshooyinka ay martyieen midna. Goobaha ay ku uruureen ama ku badanyihiin dadka barakacay qiimaha kirada guryaha, gaadiidka, biyaha, cuntada aasaasiga ah iyo waxyaabaha aan cuntada ahayni wuxuu kordhay in u dhaxaysa 30-70% afartii toddobaad ee la soo dhaafay. Qiimaha korodhkaas weyn waxa uga sii daray dhibaatooyin la xidhiidha hab-nololeedka iyo dakhliga lumay. Wuxuu intaas dheer xaaladdan horeba halista u ah cudurka Shuban Biyoodka dillaacay ee sii kordhaya oo saamayntisu ay ugu darantahay isla goobaha ay ku uruureen dadka badan ee barakacay (*eeg bogga 2*).

Colaad Sokeeye: Nabab la'aanta iyo colaadda ka jirta Muqdisho waxay sii xoogaysatay taniyo dhammaadkii bishii 2aad ee sannadka taasoo keentay geeri, dhaawac iyo in dad badani ay ku barakacsanyihiin gudaha iyo dibedda magaala-madaxda. Colaadda ka jirta Muqdisho iyo goobaha ku hareeraysan, jid-goynta, xidhitaanka dekadaha, iyo budhcadnimada baddu waxay abuurayaan dhibaatooyin la xidhiidha fursad-u-helidda bina-adamnimadu, soo dejintina ama dibed ka keenidda cuntada iyo badeecadda kale iyo socodka ganacsiga ka dhxeeyaa gobolka Koonfurta Soomaaliya (*eeg bogga 2*).

Cimilada: Roobabka xilliga Gugu wakhtigoodii ayay ku billaabeen si balaadhan ayaanay uga da'een badi dalka, taasoo muujinaysaa in roobabka xilliga Gugu laga yaabo inay noqon doonaan caadi. Bishii 3aad, roobab Todob ama Jar ah ayaa ka da'ay badi qaybaha koonfurta Soomaaliya oo ay ku jiraan gobollada Jubbooyinka, Gedo, Baay, Bakool iyo Hiraan. Gobollada waqooyi-galbeed roobab wanaagsan ayaa ka da'ay qaybo ka mid ah Awdal, Togdheer iyo Hawdka Hargeysa. Wuxuu intaas dheer xaaladdan horeba halista u ah cudurka Shuban Biyoodka dillaacay ee sii kordhaya oo saamayntisu ay ugu darantahay isla goobaha ay ku uruureen dadka badan ee barakacay (*eeg bogga 6*).

Suuqyada: howlaha dekedda u weyn Muqdisho hoos ayay u dhaceen sababtoo ah colaadda sii kordhaya, budhcadnimada badda ee la soo cusboonaysiyeen iyo cashuuraha cusub ee dekkada lagu suu rogay, taasoo saamaysay suuq gaadhsinta iyo qiimaha cuntada iyo badeecadda kale ee suuqyada Muqdisho iyo goobaha ku hareeraysan. Colaadda sokeeye waxay qastay howlaha suuqyada, ganacsiga aan rasmiga ahayn iyo shaqada aan joogtada ahayn ee Muqdisho. Qiimaha dhaca sarrifka Shiliinka Soomaaliya marka loo eego Doolarka Maraykanka oo la xusay bishii 1aad iyo bishii 2aad ee sannadkani weli wuu ka jiray gobollada koonfurta, dhexe, iyo waqooyi-bari bishii 3aad (*eeg bogga 6*).

Beeraha: Natijjooyinka ka soo baxay qiimayntii FSAU iyo hay'adaha ay isbahaystaan ay ku sameeyeyeen dalagga xilliga caadiga ah ka baxsan ee la qabtagtay intii u dhaxaysay 17kii bishii 3aad iyo 7dii bishii 4aad ee 2007, waxay qiyaasayaan in soosaarka dalagga xilliga caadiga ah ka baxsani uu ahayn 11,000mt gallayda ama 52% dalaggii la saadaaliyee ee ahayn 21,000mt. Soosaarka sisintuna aad ayuu uga hooseeyaa (waa 29%) sidii la saadaaliyee ee ahayn 5,103mt. Hoos u dhacaasi waxa keenay biyihii daadadka oo taagnaa muddo ka dheer sidii la filayey, saamaynta waxyello ka timi cayayaan, iyo isticmaalka howl iyo hantigelinta beeraha oo hooseeyey. Qiimaha gallaydu wuxuu ku wadada inuu kordhaya sababtoo ah goynta ayaa liidatay Deyrtii u dambaysay. Laakiin qiimuhu wali wuu ka hooseeyaa heirarkii ugu sarreeyey ee uu gaadhaday saddexdii sano ee la soo dhaafay. Qiimaha hadhuudhku wuxuu ku wadada inuu hoos u dhacayo. Hadhuudhku si balaadhan ayaan loo helaa iswaydaarsiga ganacsiga wuu wanaagsanyahay badi suuqyada gobollada koonfurta iyo dhexe (*eeg bogga 7*).

Xoolaha: xilliga jilaalka oo aad u fududaa oo xaaladaha seeruhu ay caadi ka sarreyeen dartood, xaaladaha jidhka xooluhu (lo'da, adhiga, iyo geela) way wanaagsanyihiin dhammaan dalka. Roobabka da'ay bishii 3aad iyo bishii 4aad ee 2007 waxay sii cusboonaysiyeen biyaha iyo daaqa badi goobaha, guritaanka xooluhuna wuu yaraa. Guud ahaan, warbixinaha ku saabsan dhacdaya dudur ahan la aqoon oo geela galaa iyo asdaamaha cudurka Dooxda Rift waxay ku wadaan inay hoos u dhacayaan. Suuqyada dhoofinta xoolaha ee waqooyigu waxayn billaabeen inay dib u furmaan bishii 3aad, wadarta adhiga la dhoofiyeyna si weyn ayay u korodhay oo waxay gaadhaday 376,400 oo neef. Inkastoo celceliska iswaydaarsiga ganacsiga (ri lagu beddelanayo miraha/firida) uu hoos u dhacay intii u dhaxaysay bishii 2aad iyo bishii 3aad goballada Jubbooyinka qiimaha gallayda oo kacay dartiis haddana iswaydaarsiga ganacsigu weli wuu ka sarreeyaa celceliska muddada dheer ee xilliga. Dhulka hadhuudhku/meseggada ugu badan laga beero iswaydaarsiga ganacsigu (miraha/firida oo lagu beddelanayo ri) kor ayuu u kacay isla muddadaas, maddaama qiimaha hadhuudhku hoos u dhacay qiimaha riyuhuna kacay (*eeg bogga 8*).

Nafaqada: Xaaladda nafaqada ee qaybo ka mid ah gobollada koonfurta iyo dhexe ee Soomaaliya waxay si joogto ah ugu jirtaa halis, inkastoo xaaladda hubinta cuntada iyo hab-nololeedku ay hore u martay. Arrimaha ay ku jiraan cudurrada dillaacay ee uu ka midka yahay Shuban Biyoodku, fursad-u-helidda adeegyada caafimaadka oo liidata, hab-dhaqanka daryeelka oo aan fiicnay iyo barakaca dhowaan ay colaaddu keenatay ayaan u eeg inay kaalin weyn ka gayasan doonaan nafaqa-darrada (*eeg bogga 9*).

ARRIMAHU UGU MUHIIMSAN QAYBAHA

COLAADDA SOKEEYE

Inkastoo laba jeer xabbad-joojin la sameeyey, colaadda ka jirta Muqdisho way sii xoogaysatay taniyo dhammaadkii bishii 2aad ee 2007. Colaaddu waxay keentay in geeri iyo dhowaac uu ka dhacay Muqdhisho iyo in dad badani ay ku barakaceen gudaha iyo dibedda magaalo-madaxda. Dadka ka qaxay Muqdisho tiradoodu aad ayay u badanayd bishii la soo dhaafay. Colaadda ka jirta Muqdisho iyo goobaha ku hareeraysan bishii 3aad waxay sii kordhisay dhibaatooyinka la xidhiida fursad-u-helidda bina-aadamnimada iyo bixinta gargaarka ee hore loogu tilmaamay warbixinihii hore (Warbixinta Taxana Farsamada ee FSAU Tirsiga V, 12: Warbixinta Gaarka ah ee Hubinta Cuntada & Nafaqada ee FSAU ee 16kii Bishii 3aad , 2007). Wawa ku jiray dhibaatooyinkaas jid-goynta oo sii korodhay iyo soohdinta Kiiniya iyo Soomaaliya u dhaxaysa oo la xidhay. Dagaalada ka jira Muqdisho oo ay wehilliso budhcadnimo kale oo badda ka dhacday waxay xaddidaan helitaanka gaadiid habboon oo lagu gayn karo gargaarka bina-aadamnimada (oo ay ku jirto cuntada gargaarka ahi) dalka. Arrimahani waxay saamayn ku yeelanayaan dibed ka keenidda cuntada iyo badeecadda kale iyo socodka ganacsiga ka dhexeeya goballada (eeg qaybta Suuqyada). Xisadda oo korodhay degmada Dhahar ee gobolka Sanaag billowgii bisha 4aad iyana waxay keenaysaa walaac maddaama fursad-u-helidda bina-aadamnimada ee goobtaasi ay horeba u adkayd.

KUWA UGU NUGUL DADKA CUSUB EE KA BARAKACAY MUQDISHO WAXA SOO FOOD SAARAY XAALADO AH GURMAD BINA-AADAMNIMO

Dagaalada ka jiray Muqdisho bishii 3aad iyo bishii 4aad waxay keenene in dad badani ay barakaceen si ay badbaado u raadsadaan. Laga billaabo 27kii bisha 4aad, Qaabka La Socodka Dadweynaha ee UNCHR wuxuu ku qiyasay in illaa 365,000 oo qof ama 40% wadarta dadweynaha Muqdishe ay ku barakacsanyihiin goobo dibedda ka ah magalaada. Hase yeeshi, tilmaamaha hore waxay muujinayaan in tiro yari ay ku laabteen Muqdishe. Tiro kale oo ah qiyastii 30-40% dadweynaha Muqdishe waxay ku barakacsanyihiin magaadada Muqdishe gudaheeda. (Khariidadda 1)

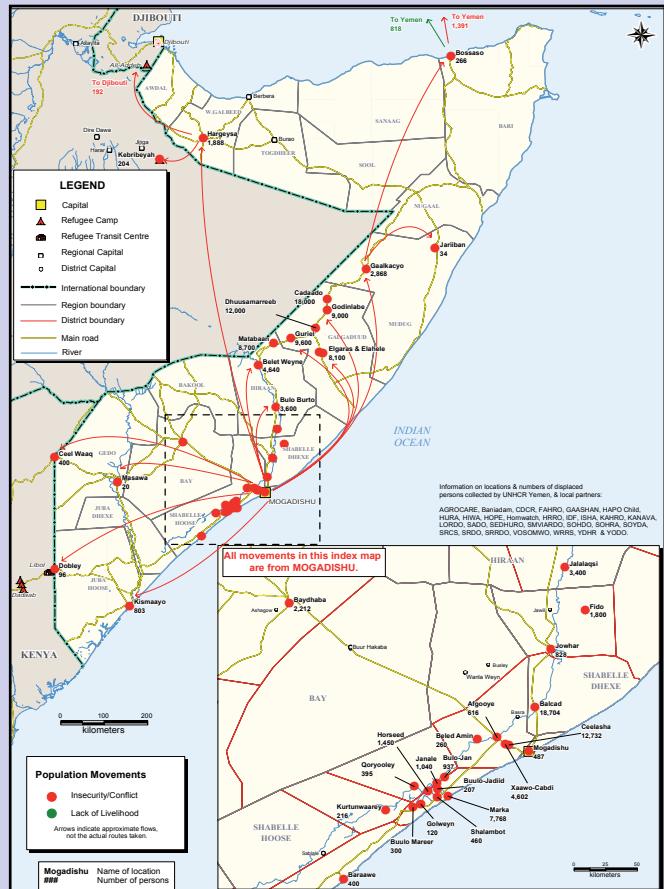
Inkasta oo FSAU aanay guud ahaan qoondayn dadweynaha magaalooyinka marka la eego Qoondaynta Xaaladda Hubinta Cuntada iyo Bina-aadamnimada ee FSAU, xaaladaha aadka u xun ee soo foodsaary dadweynaha qaxay dartood, FSAU waxa khasab ku noqotay inay tilmaan ka bixiso xumaanta dhibaataada haysata dadka barakacay iyo baahidooda bina-aadamnimada. Kadib markii si qoto dheer loo eegay warka jira, afar natijo oo muhiim ah oo la tixraacayo oo ka tirsan qoondaynta Xaaladda Hubinta Cuntada iyo Bina-aadamnimada ayaa hadda lagu dhaqmayaa siba saboolka iyo dadka ugu nugul dadweynaha barakacay iyadoo aanu muran ku jirin inay kooxahani ku jiraan Gurmad Bina-aadamnimo (Khariidadda 2). Afarta natijo ee la tixraacayo ee Qoondaynta Xaaladda Hubinta Cuntada iyo Bina-aadamnimada waxa ku jira colaad xiisaddeedu ay sarrayso, barakac ay dadku meel isugu uruureen oo sii kordhaysa oo ay la socdaan dhibaatooyin la xidhiida fursad u helidda hoyga, biyo nadif ah, faya-dhowr badbaado leh iyo daryeel caafimaad oo kooban, fursad-u-helidda cuntada oo xadiddan hab-nololeedka lumay iyo qimaha degdegga u kacay dartood iyo dhacdooyinka iyo dillaaca Shuban Biyoodka sii kordhaysa.

Dadweynaha Barakacay oo Meel Isugu Urururay oo Tiradoodu ay Sii Kordhaysa

Aad ayay u adagtahay in la qiyasaso tirada dadka barakacay iyo goobaha ay joogaan waayo xaaladda soo shaac bixiddeedu wali way sii socota. Hase yeeshi, qiyasaha UNHCR waxay bixinayaan qiyas guud oo tilmaan bixin ah iyo isbeddeladu siday u dhacayaan. Wawa dheer dadka ka qaxay Muqdishe, dhowr kun oo qof oo awoodi waayay inay ka baxaan magalaada oo ku barakacsan **Gudaha Muqdishe** oo ah qiyastii 30-40% dadweynaha magalaada. Tan macnaheeedu waxa weeye in tiro u dhaxaysa 70-80% wadarta dadweynaha Muqdishe ee ku dhow hal maluyuun oo qof ay barakaceen dhowrkii toddobaad ee la soo dhaafay.

Inkasta oo xaaladdu ay isbeddeli kartu tirada la hayaana ay tahay qiyas, tirada UNHCR waxa cad inay muujinayso xiisad weyn oo halis ah marka la eego dadweynaha barakacay. Badi dadka cusub ee barakacay ama 39% wadarta dadka cusub ee ka barakacay Muqdishe waxay ku uruureen magaalooyin ka tirsan gobollada Shabeellooyinka, iyadoo 51% ay u qaxeen gobollada dhexe, inta hadhayna waxa la sheegay inay joogaan gobollada Baay, Gedo, Jubbooyinka iyo goobo kale oo ah waqooyiga (Sanduuqa 1). Xaaladda dadweynaha cusub ee barakacay iyo culayska ay ku hayaan bulshooyinka ay martyeen aad ayay dhibaataladu u weytahay waayo magaalooyin badan dadka barakacay way ka badanyihiin dadweynihii dhulka degganaa ee ay martyeen. Tusaale ahaan, marka qiyasaha dadka sida cusub u barkacay ee uu bixiyet Qaabka La Socodka Dhaqdhaqaqa Dadweynaha ee UNCHR (27kii bishii 4aad ee 2007) la barbar dhigo Qiyasaha Dadweynaha ee UNDP Soomaaliya (2005), dadka cusub ee barakacay ee jooga degmada Dhuusa-Mareeb oo ah qiyastii 42,600 oo qof waa 253% dadweynaha magalaadaas, taasoo ka dhigan 47% wadarta dadweynaha degmadaas (Sanduuqa 1). Sidoo kale, laba degmo oo kale ayaa iyana muujinaya in tirada dadka cusub ee barakacay ay aad u sarrayso marka loo eego dadweynaha degmooyinkaas la martyey, gaaraahan degmada Afgooye ee Shabeellada Dhexe iyo Degmada Cadaado ee gobolka Galgaduud. Degmada Afgooye waxa jooga qiyastii 42,927 oo ah dadka cusub ee barakacay tiradaas oo ka dhigan 198% dadweynaha magalaadaas deggan ee dhan 21,602 taasoo ah 32% wadarta dadweynaha degmadaas oo dhan 135,012. Sidoo kale, dadka cusub ee u barakacay degmada Cadaado ee gobolka Galgaduud, qiyastii

Khariidadda 1: Soomaaliya:Barakaca Cusub ee Bishii 3aad ee '07



Sanduuq 1: Barakaca, Shuban Biyoodka iyo Qiimaha

Gobol	(* Magaal-aadax Gobol)	Dadweynaha Barakacy			Heerka Dadka U Dhintay Shuban Biyoodka (%)	Qiimaha oo Kordhay Badhtamilihi Bishii 3aad illaa horraantii bishii 4aad		
		1 Bisha 2aad-27 Bisha 4aad	% Wadarta Dadweynaha	% Dadka Magaalooinka.		Bariis, Daqiq & Sonkor	Gallay	Hadhuud Cas
Mudug	Gaalkayo *	9,566	6.9	17.5		6 illaa 14%	Isma beddelin*	Isma beddelin*
	Galdogob	18	0.0	0.3				
	Hobyo	13,280	19.7	103.7				
	Jariiban	34	0.1	0.5				
Galgaaduud	Xarandheere	16,818	25.7	125.6		0 illaa 10%	Isma beddelin*	Isma beddelin*
	Dhuusumarreeb *	42,600	46.7	253.3	3.42	13 illaa 25%	Isma beddelin	Isma beddelin
	Cabudwaq	6,600	16.1	78.5		17% qiime dhac ama isma beddelin*	Isma beddelin*	Isma beddelin*
	Cadaado	22,335	49.6	242.7				
	Ceel Buur	23,292	29.4	181.7				
Hiiraan	Ceel Dheer	13,842	19.0	119.3			Isma beddelin*	Isma beddelin*
	Belet Weyne *	15,890	11.0	51.5	3.62	11 illaa 43%	6% qiime dhac	Ma khusayo
	Buulo Burto	4,461	5.0	25.0	7.32			
Shabeelle Dhaxe	Jalaalasi	7,327	15.7	71.3	0.75			
	Jowhar *	15,520	7.1	42.1	1.69	25 illaa 38%	3 qiime korodh	11% qiime dhac
	Aadan Yabaal	2,400	3.8	33.3		0 illaa 10%	Ma Khusayo*	Isma beddelin*
	Balcad	43,492	36.1	154.7				
Banaadir	Cadale	1,800	3.9	16.7				
	Muqdisho **	487	0.1	0.1	1.53	50 illaa 67%	Isma beddelin	Isma beddelin
Shabeelle Hoose	Marka *	21,998	11.4	34.4	4.89	25 illaa 38%	13% qiime korodh	20 % qiime korodh
	Afgooye	42,927	31.8	198.7	5.32	13 illaa 38%	14% qiime korodh	14% qiime korodh
	Baraawe	15,900	27.6	103.2	2.82			
	Kurtunawaarey	372	0.7	5.0	3.51			
	Qoryooley	2,516	1.9	11.0	10.78	6% qiime dhac illaa 23% qiime korodh*	25% qiime korodh*	Isma beddelin*
	Wanla Weyn	388	0.2	1.8	10.00			
Baay	Baydhaha *	16,918	7.4	28.6		38 illaa 43 %	67% qiime korodh	Isma beddelin
	Buur Hakaab	4,560	3.6	18.2				
	Diinsoor	2,100	2.8	17.3				
	Oansax Dheere	2,400	2.4	14.3		0 illaa 14%	44% qiime korodh*	Isma beddelin*
Bakool	Xudur *	500	0.5	2.6				
	Ceel Barde	300	1.0	5.6				
	Tayeeglow	400	0.5	2.5				
	Waajid	600	0.9	4.2	5.00			
Gedo	Baardheere	744	0.7	2.9	8.04	0 illaa 11% *	17% qiime dhac*	40% qiime dhac*
	Belet Xaawo	940	1.7	6.9		Isma beddelin*	25% qiime dhac*	Isma beddelin*
	Luuq	130	0.2	0.9		Isma beddelin*	Isma beddelin*	Isma beddelin*
Juba Dhexe	Jilib	350	0.3	1.2				
	Kismaayo *	3,485	2.1	3.9	5.49	25% illaa 50%	Isma beddelin	Isma beddelin
Juba Hoose	Almadow	2,012	3.9	28.3		0 illaa 14%	Isma beddelin*	Ma khusayo
	Degmooyinka kale	5,531						
		365,133	4.9	12.6				

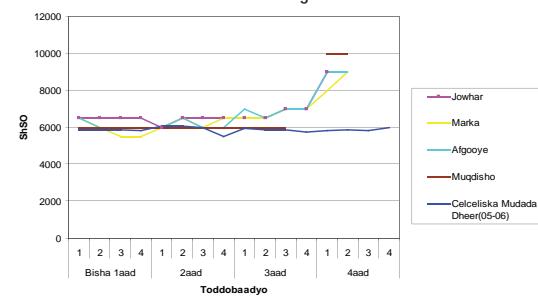
Source: 2005 Xogta Dadweynaha - Dadweynaha Barkacay, UNDP Soomaaliya - UNHCR 27 Bisha 4aad ee 2007, dhacdooyinka Shuban Biyoodka, Geerida & Heerka Dadka U Dhintay Shuban Biyoodka CFR - WHO 1bisha 1aad - 31bisha 3aad ee 2007, Qiimaha Suuqaya - FSAU

waa 22,635 oo qof taasoo ka dhigan 242% dadweynaha magaalalada deggan waana 50% wadarta dadweynaha degmadaas. Degmada Balcad ee Shabeellada Dhexe dadka barkacay waa 154% dadweynaha magaalaladas deggan ama 36% wadarta dadweynaha degmadaas. Inkastoo ay aad uga hooseeyaan degmooyinka kor ku xusan haddana weli dadka cusub ee u barakacay degmada Ceel Buur ee gobolka Galgadud iyo degmada Belet Weyne ee gobolka Hiiraan weli way badanyihii oo waa 181% iyo 52% (siday u kala horreeyaan) dadweynaha la martyey (Sanduuqa 1). Degmooyinka kale ee ay dad badan oo cusubi u barakaceen marka loo eego dadweynaha deggan waxa ka mid ah Buulo Burto iyo Jalaqsi oo ah gobolka Hiiraan, Jawhar iyo Marka oo ah gobollada Shabeellooyinka iyo Baydhaha oo ah gobolka Baay goobahaas oo tirada dadka qaxay ay u dhaxayso 20 – 75% dadweynaha la martyey.

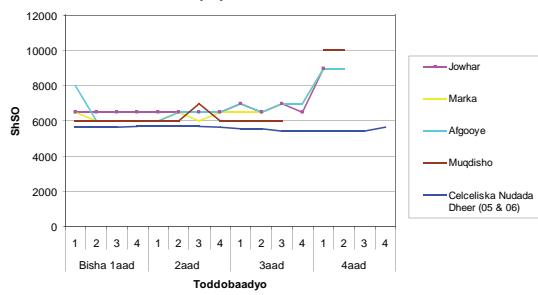
Hoyga, Biyaha nadif ah, faya-dhowr badbaado leh iyo Darleelka Caafimaadka oo aad u xadidan

Joogitaanka dadka cusub ee barakacay ee gaar ahaan goobaha ay ku uruureen tiro badani marka loo eego dadka degmooyinkaas deggani, waxay dhibaato ku tahay bulshooyinka la martyey taasoo culays dheeraad ah saaraysa adeegyada biyaha iyo caafimaadka, kordinaysa baahida loo qabo guryo la kirysto oo keenaysa in kirido ay korodho saddex laab ama afar laab (tusaale ahaan, Qoryooley iyo Kurtunawaarey), isla markaana waxay kordinaysaa tartanka loogu jiro fursadaha shaqada. Dadka doonaya inay ka baxaan Muqdisho, iyo kuwa aan awoodi Karin inay ka baxaan kharashka gaadiidku si weyn ayuu u kordhay. Gaadiidka dadweynaha ee Muqdisho illaa Jowhar iminka waa ShSo 90,000 illaa ShSo 100,000 halkii qof, iyadoo uu dagaalka ka hor ahaa ShSo 60,000 halkii qof. Dagaallada iyo jid-goynta kordhay waxa kale oo ay kaalilin ka gaysteen xayiraadda socodka ganacsiga iyo kicitaanka kharashka gaadiidka badeecadda cuntaad ah. Muddooyinka uu dagaalku socday ganacsatudo waxay ka warwareegayeeyn inay badeecaddooda ka saaraan magaalada oo ay ka faa'iidaystaan xabbad-joojinta si ay u dhaqaajiyaa socdka ganacsiga (eeg qaybta Suuqa). Toddobaadkii u horreyey bisha 4aad, Kharashka gaadiidka ee marka jawaan 50kg ah oo sonkor ama bariis ah laga qaado Muqdisho ee la geeyo Jowhar qiimaha gaadiidku wuxuu ahaa ShSo 18,000 illaa ShSo 20,000 marka loo eego siduu ahaa dagaalka ka hor ee ShSo 14,000 illaa ShSo 15,000 /jawaankii. Baahida biyaha loo qabo oo kordhay darteed qiimaha biyaha ee magaalooinku iyanay way kordheen. Degmada Afgooye badhtamilihi bishii 3aad illaa badhtamilihi bishii 4aad qiimaha biyuhu wuxuu kacay 20% (isagoo ka kordhay ShSo 2,500 oo noqday ShSo 3,000/200 litirkii). Degmada Baydhaba qiimaha biyuhu wuxuu kacay 40% (isagoo ka kordhay ShSo 5,000 oo noqday ShSo 7,000/200 Litirkii). Degmada Markana qiimaha biyuhu wuxuu kacay 100% (isagoo ka kordhay ShSo 8,000 oo noqday ShSo 16,000/200 oo litir). Goobaha saadka biyuhu uu ku tiirsanyaay biyo galeenno baahida loo qabo biyaha ee dheeraadka ahi waxay keeni doontaa in hore saadka biyuhu uu u dhammaado inkastoo laga yaabo in roobabku Gugu ay wax ka taraan biyo yaraanta aayaha dambe.

Jaantus 1: Qiimaha Bariiska Dibbedda Laga Keeno Bisha 1aad-4aad '07



Jaantus 2: Qiimaha Daqiqda Bisha 1aad-4aad '07



Ooimaha cuntada iyo badeecadda kale oo si weyn u kacay

Naxdinta kale ee haysata dadka barakacay iyo bulshooyinka ay martyeen waxa weeye sida degdega ah (laba illaa afar toddobaad gudahood) ee uu u kacay qiimaha cuntada iyo badeecadda kale ee dibedda laga keenaa magaaloooyinka ay dadweynaha barakacay joogaan. Qiimaha badeecadda dibedda laga keenaa wuu yare xasilloonaan badi suuqyada bishii 2aad iyo bishii 3aad. Hase yeesh ee waxa uu si muuqata aad ugu kacay intii u dhaxaysay badhtimihii bishii 3aad iyo badhtamihii bishii 4aad magaalada Muqdisho, gobollada Shabeeloooyinka iyo gobollada dhexe.

Tusaale ahaan, intii u dhaxaysay badhtamaha bisha 3aad iyo badhtamaha bisha 4aad ooimaha bariiska, daqiqda iyo sonkortu wuxuu kordhay 50-67% Muqdisho, 38% illaa 43% Bayhaba, 25-50% Kismaayo, iyo 25-38% magaaloooyinka Marka iyo Jowhar (Sanduuqa 1). Qiima korodhkaas weyn ee aan caadiga ahayn waxa looarkaa inay keenene howlaha dekedda ee yaraad, badeecadda Muqdisho laga soo dejijo oo hoos u dhacay, kharashka gaadiidka o kordhay, iyo welliba saamaynta sicir-barbarka ka iman kara baahida weyn ee dadka badan ee qaxay ee isugu uruuray magaaloooyinka qaar. Arrin wax ka tari karta qiimaha kacay ee cuntada iyo badeecadda kale ee dibedda laga keenaa waxa weeye in dalagga gudaha dalka ka soo baxa siiba hadhuudhka (iyo gallayda) laga helo suuqyada iyo in qiimahoodu uu hooseeyo (eeg Qaybla Beeraha). Inkasta oo qiimaha gallaydu uu si tartiib ah u kordhayay taniyoo bishii Koowaad ee 2007 soosaarka Deyrtii 2006/7 oo liitay dartiis, haddana weli wuu ka hooseeyaa sidii uu ahaa saddexdiin sano ee la soo dhaafay. Hadhuudhka si ballaadhan ayaa loo helaa qiimhiisuna wuu hooseeyaa kadib goyntii fiicnayd ee Deyrtii 2006/7.

Qaska iyo Lumidda Hab-nololeedyada iyo Dakhliga

Inkasta oo suuqyada laga helo dalagga gudaha dalka ka baxa oo qiimhiisuu hooseeyo, haddana fursad-u-helidda cuntada ee dadka barkacay gaar ahaan kuwa ugu saboolsani si weyn ayay u cakirantahay sababtoo ah sida degdega ah ee ay u qasmeen hab-nololeedyadu, awooddii lagu heli jiray dakhliga oo luntay iyo lacagta la biirsaday oo kooban.

Dillaaca iyo korodhka dhacdooyinka Shuban Biyoodka

Dillaaca Shuban Biyoodku wuxuu ku wadaa inuu ku fidayo dalka, isagoo ku badan goobaha ay isugu uruureen dadka cusub ee badan ee barakacay (Khridadda 6). Wararka hadda ka soo baxaya Ururka Caafimaadka Adduunka (WHO) wuxuu ku qiyasay in 1dii bishii 1aad iyo 31kii bishii 3aad ee 2007, wadarta dadka ay dakhtarradu ku arkeen **Shuban Biboodku** inay ahayd 12,429 oo qof oo ay ku jiraan 414 oo u dhintay cudurkaas. Waxana warbixintan laga soo sheegay Gobollada Dhexe iyo Koonfurta Soomaaliya, siiba sagaal gobol (Hiraan, Banaadir, Shabeellada Hoose iyo Dhexe, Baay, Gedo, Bakool, Galgaduud iyo Jubbada Hoose). Gobolladaas oo qiyasta dadweynuhu ay yihiin 3,799,636; guud ahaan heerka qaadidda cudurkaasi waa 0.33%. Barakaca socda ee ka dhacaya Koonfurta Soomaaliya dartiis waxa laga qabaa walaac weyn in dadka nafaqadoodu ay leedato ee nuguli ay saamoobaan. Inkastoo saamaynta uu barakaca cusubi ku leeyayah xaaladda nafaqada ee guud ahaaneed aanay u ekayn inay ku soo bixi doonto muddo gaaban, haddana dadka cusub ee barakacay oo aan haysan hoy ku filan, fursad-u-helid biyo nadif ah ama qaada cudurka Shuban Biyoodka – xaaladdooda nafaqadu waxay u eegtahay inay sii xumaan doonto (eeg qaybla Nafaqada).

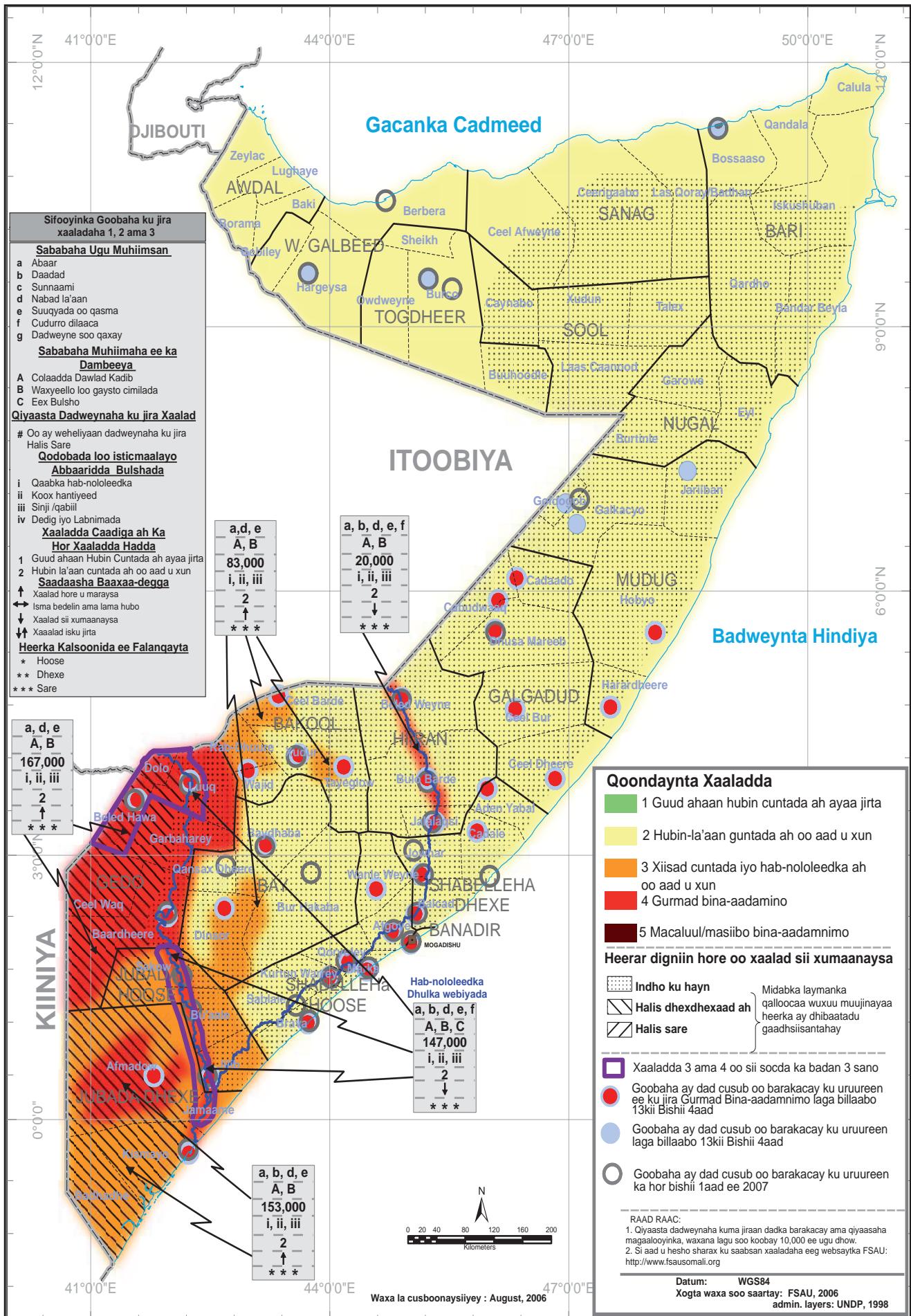
Sifaalahi Muhiimka ah:

1. Wuxuu jirta xaalad degdeg uga sii daraysa oo bina-aadamnimo oo la xidhiidha dadka cusub ee barakacay iyo qoysaska saboolka ah ee bulshooyinka magaaloooyinka ay martyeen ee gobollada koonfurta iyo dhexe ee Soomaaliya;
2. Dadka ku barkacay gudaha Muqdisho waxa soo food saartay xaalad bina-aadamnimo oo ka sii daraysa inkastoo warka laga helyaa uu yaryahay marka loo eego goobaha kale;
3. Colaadda sii kordhaysa magaalada Muqdisho iyo goobaha ku hareeraysan waxay sii xoojinaysaa dhibaatooyinka la xidhiidha fursad-u-helidda bina-aadamnimada iyo in wakhtiga loo baahanyahay jawaab-celin ama waxqabad loo sameeyo dadka ku barakacsan gobollada Shabeeloooyinka;
4. Roobabka Guga ee billaambay waxay sii xumayn karaan dhibaatooyinka jira ee la xidhiidhka hoy, biyo, iyo caafimaad;
5. Roobabka Guga ee billaambay waxay sii xumayn karaan dhibaatooyinka jira ee ku saabsan fursad-u-helidda bina-aadamnimada maaddaama waddooyinka aan la mari karin;
6. Xaaladda bina-aadamnimadu way ka sii dari doontaa haddii dagaalada Muqdisho ay sii socdaan ama kordhaan dhowrka bilood ee soo socda.

Saamaynta Jawaab-celinta:

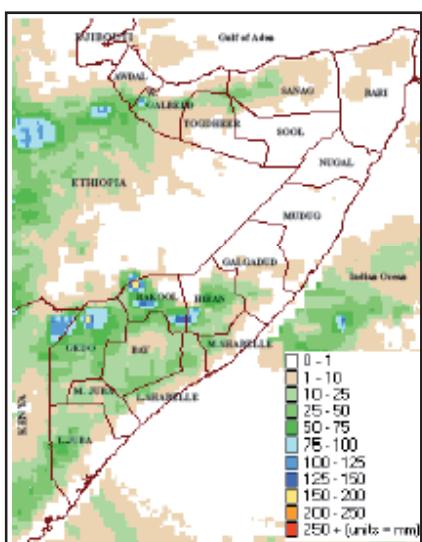
- Gargaarka bina-aadamnimada waa in la siiyo kuwa ugu nugul dadka barakacay iyo bulshooyinka ay martyeen. Tan waxa laga yaabaa inay ku jirto, iyadoo ku xidhan taloooyinka ka soo baxa qiimayn, gargaara ahaan waxyaabo aan cunto ahayn iyo cuntoba iyo in la qaado tallaabooyin lagaga hortago fiditaanka Shuban Biyoodka;
- In loo hagar baxo lana hordhiyo dadaalka loogu jiro xalinta colaadda iyo ilaalinta dadka aan dagaalyahanka ahayn ama dagaalka ku jirin ee jooga magaalada Muqdisho – in dhammaan dadka gudaha iyo caalamiga ah ee ku howllani ay kordhiyaan dadaalka una hagar baxaan nabadda iyo ka hortaggaa colaadda. Marka la eego saamaynta weyn ee bina-aadamnimada ay ku leedahay colaadda ka jirta Muqdisho, iyadoo sii xoojinaysaa dhibaatooyinka jira ee sii socda ee ku saabsan xaaladda bina-aadamnimada ee Koonfurta Soomaaliya, tallaabooyinkan waa in mudhaan sare la siilyo;
- In la hagaajiyo fursad-u-helidda bina-aadamnimada ee dadka barakacay iyo bulshooyinka ay martyeen ee koonfurta iyo gobollada dhexe ee Soomaaliya. In dadka gudaha iyo kuwa caalamiga ah ee ku howllani ay kordhiyaan u doodidda iyo u hagar-baxa hagaajinta fursad-u-helidda bina-aadamnimada;
- In gargaarka bina-aadamnimada iyo taageerada hab-nololeedku ay sii socdaan gobollada horeba loogu tilmaamay inay ku jiraan Gurmad Bina-aadamnimo iyo Xilsad Cuntad ayo Hab-nololeedku ah oo Aad u Xun;
- In la sameeyo wax-qabadyo xeeladeed oo hore loogu mariyo adkaysiga qaababka hab-nololeedka si loo dhimo halista iyo u nugaanta dhibaatooyinka ee aayaha dambe iyo in wax laga qabto caqbadaha aasaasiga ah ee horaagan hirgelinta hubinta cuntada ee dadweynaha horeba loogu tilmaamay inay ku jiraan Hubin la'aan Cuntada ah oo Joogto ah.

Khariidadda 2: Falanqaynta Xaaladda Hubinta Cuntada ee Soomaaliya: Saadaashii Deyrta 2006/7 Kadib, Bisha Koowaad illaa Bisha Lixaad ee 2007

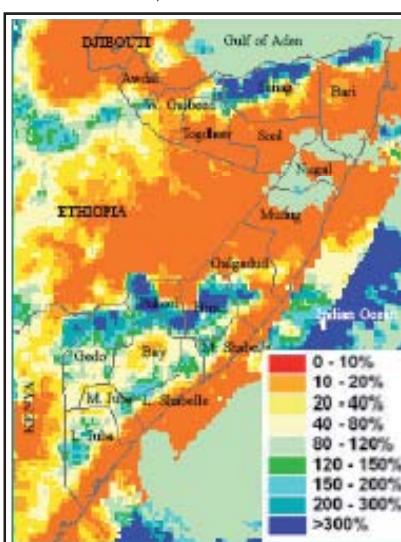


colaadda sokeeye

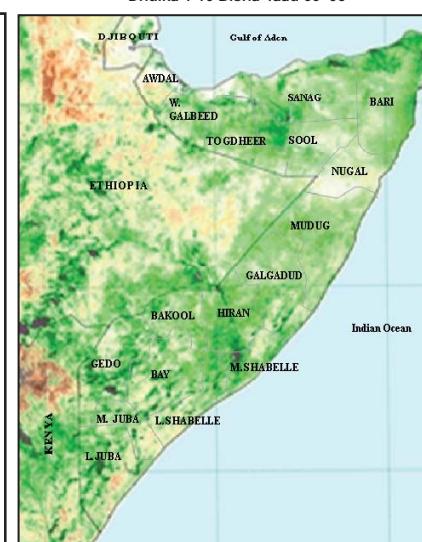
Khariidadda 3: Isku darka Roobabaka (mm), Bisha 3aad '07



Khariidadda 4: Roobabka oo ah % Celceliska Muddada Dheer, Bisha 3aad ee '07



Khariidadda 5: Xaaladaha Daaqa ee Cabbirka Cagaarka Dhulka 1-10 Bisha 4aad ee '06



Waxa soo saaray: USGS/FEWS NET

CIMILADA

Caadi ahaan, bisha 3aad waa bisha ugu adag xilliga Jiilaalka ee Soomaaliya ka hor billowga roobabka Guga ee badhtamaha bisha 4aad. Hase yeeshi, roobabka caadiga ka sarreeyey ee da'ay Deyrtii 2006/7dartood, xilliga Jiilaalka ee sannadkani aad ayuu u sahlanaa xaaladaha biyaha iyo daaquna caadi way ka sarreeyeen badi dalka (Khariidadda 5). Sawirka Dayax Gacmeedku wuxuu muujinaya warbixinaha guduhuna ay xaqijinayaan in roobab Todob ama Jar ahi ay ka da'een badi koonfurta Soomaaliya oo ay ku jiraan gobollada Jubbooyinka, Gedo, Bakool iyo Hiiraan bishii 3aad (Khariidadda 3 & 4). Gobollada waqooyi-galbeed roobab aan si siman u di'in ayaa helay bishii 3aad qayb ka mid ah gobolka Awdal, buurallayda gobolka Togdheer, Hawdka Hargeysa iyo buuralayda Itoobiya ee biyaha webiyada Jubba iyo Shabeella ay ka yimaaddaan.

Labadii toddobaad ee u horreeyey bishii Afraad, roobab wanaagsan (>50mm) ayaa helay dhulka xoola-dhaqatada ee Hawdka Hargeysa iyo qaybo ka mid ah gobollada Awdal iyo Togdheer (eeg Ilaalada Roobka Soomaaliya ee FEWS NET, 16ka Bishii Afraad ee 2007). Badi qaybaha kore ee ay ka yimaaddaan biyaha webiyada Jubba iyo Shabeelle ee buuralayda Itoobiya waxay iyana heleen roobab culus tobankii maalmood ee u horreeyey bishii Afraad. Warbixinaha guduhuna waxay xaqijinayaan roobab (illa 30mm ahi) inay heleen gobollada beeralayda ee koonfurta Soomaaliya ee Baay, Jubbadha Dhexe, Jubbada Hoose, Gedo iyo qaybo ka mid ah Bakool.

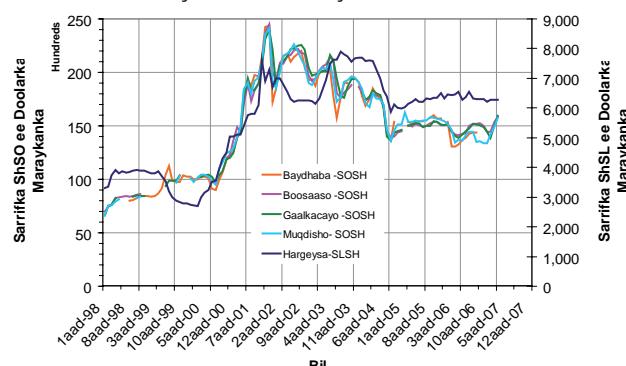
Roobabka Guga ee wakhtigoodu ku billaabmay bishii 3aad iyo bishii Afraad waxay bilaabeen inay dib u buuxiyaan biyo galeennada, ceelasha iyo barkadaha, inay wanaajiyaa xaaladaha seeraha iyo inay hore u mariyaan in diyaarinta habboon ee dhulka si midhuu ay u ubaxystaan. Maddaama daaqu uu horeba u flicnaa si balaadhanna loo helayey xilliga Jiilaalka, roobabka Guga ee hore may keenin guuritaan weyn oo xoolaha ah (eeg Qaybta Xoolaha).

SUUQYADA

Si weyn ayay hoos ugu dhaceen howlaha dekddaa u weyn ee Muqdisho dhammaadkii bishii Saddexaad iyo billowgii bishii Afraad coladda oo ku sii kordhay magaalada, budhcadnimada badda ee la soo cusboonaysihey, iyo casuuraha cusub ee dekdedda lagu soo rogay dartood. Ma jiraan maraakiib ganacsii oo ku soo xidhay dekdedda labadii toddobaad ee u dambeeyey bishii 3aad iyo billowgii bishii Afraad. Hoos u dhacan howluu saamayn toos ah ayuu ku yeeshay helitaanka iyo qiimaha cuntada iyo badeecadda kele ee dibbedda laga keeno ee suuqyada Muqdisho iyo hareeraheeda. Qiimaha badeecadda dibbedda laga keenaa aad ayuu u kordhay badhtamihii bishii 3aad illaa badhtamihii bishii Afraad dhowr suuq oo muhiim ah oo ku yaal gobollada koonfurta iyo dhexe. Tusaale ahaan, intii u dhaxaysay badhtamihii bishii 3aad iyo badhtamihii bishii Afraad qiimaha bariiska dibbedda laga keenaa wuxuu kordhay 67% Muqdisho, 43% Baydhaba iyo Belet Weyne, iyo 38% Jowhar, Afoogye iyo Marka. Colaaddu waxa kale oo ay qastay howlaha suuqyada, ganacsiga aan rasmiga ahayn iyo suuqa shaqada aan joogtada ahayn ee magalaada Muqdisho. Ganacsatodu waxay kaga jawaabeen coladda inay xidheen bakhaarradooda, ka rareen badeecaddooda bakhaarrada oo ay geeyeen goobo badbaado leh oo Muqdisho gudaheed ah iyo kowo dibbedda ka ah magaalada xilliyadii uu dagaalku istaagay. Warbixinuhna waxay ku talinayaan in xitaa ay badeecadda kaydiyeen si qimihu uu kaco. Haddii ay sii socdaan dagaallada Muqdisho, budhcadnimada badda ee aan la xalilin, 'cashuurt' lagu soo rogay badeecadda dibbedda laga keeno ee dekaddaa oo uu muran sii socdaa ka taaganyahay (inkastoo wakhtiga la diyaarinaya warbixinint ay waanwaami socotay), qiimaha badeecadda dibbedda laga keenaa wuxuu ku wadi doonaa inuu kordho maddaama tirida maraakiibta ku soo xidhanaysa dekadda ee dejinaya badeecaddu ay yaraadeen.

Oliima dhaca sarrifka Shilinka Soomaaliya marka loo eego Doolarka Maraykanka ee la xusay intii u dhaxaysay bishii 1aad iyo 2aad (Warbixinta Gaarka ah ee FSAU, 16ka bisha 3aad, 2007) wuxuu ku wadaan inuu ka sii darayo gobollada koonfurta, dhexe iyo waqooyi-bari ee Soomaaliya bishii 3aad (5% Muqdisho, 6% Gaalkacayo, 11% gobollada Shabeellooyinka iyo Jubbooyinka, iyo 2% dhulka hadhuudhka ugu badan laga beero) (Jaatus 3).

Jaanust 3: Heerarka Sarrifka Lacagta ee Bishii - ShSo iyo ShSL oo lagu beddalanyo Doolarka Markaykanka



BEERAHA

Daadad badan oo ka dhacay dhulka webiyadda ee Jubbooyinka iyo Shabeellooyinka bishii Tobnaad iyo bishii Kow-ijo-tobnaad ee 2006 waxay baabi'iyeen qiyaastii 53,000 hektar oo gallay ah, 70,000 hektar oo sisin ah iyo 9,500 hektar oo digir ah (Warbixinta Taxanaha Farsamada Tirsiga V.12). Hase yeeshi, daadadku waxa kale oo ay keeneen fursado looga faa'iidaystay soosaarka midha/firida biya-fadiisinka daadada lagu beero ee xilliga caadiga ah ka baxsan, taasoo markii hore la saadaalieyey inay ku jiraan 20,000MT oo ah gallay iyo 18,500mt oo ah sisin xilliga caadiga ah ka baxsan. Natijjooyinka ka soo baxay Qiimayta Goynta Midhaha/firida Kadib ee xiliga caadiga ah ka baxsan oo ay FSAU la samaysay hay'adaha ay isbahaystgaan (17kii bishii 3aad illaa 7dii bishii 4aad), waxay ku qiyaastay wadarta soosaarka dalлага xilliga caadiga ah ka baxsani inuu yahay 11,000mt oo ah gallay ama 52% saadaasi hore.

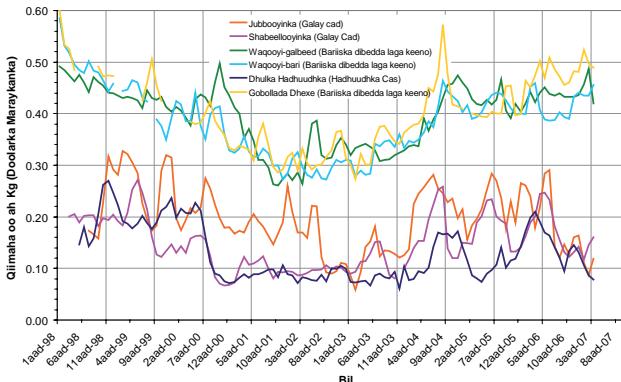
Badi soosaarka xiliga caadiga ah ka baxsan oo ah illaa 80%, waxa soo saaray hal gobol, Shabeellada Dhexe, marka lagu daro soora gallay xilliga caadiga ah ka baxsan oo laga soo saaray Shabeellada Dhexe 90% wadarta soosaarka gallayda xilliga caadiga ah ka baxsan waxa laga soo saaray Gobollada Shabeellooyinka. Shabeellada Dhexe waa gobolka keliya ee soosaarka xilliga caadiga ah ka baxsan ee gallaydu uu ka sarreeyey saadaashi hore (130%), iyadoo shanta gobol ee kale ay aad uga hooseeyeen 5-40% saadaashii hore. Soosaarka Shabeellada Hoose wuxuu ahaa 900mt oo ah 12% goynta la saadaalieyey (oo ahayd 7,340mt), Jubbada Dhexe wuxuu ahaa 500mt oo ah 37% (saadaashii ahayd 1,340mt). Jubbada Hoose wuxuu ahaa qiyaastii 300mt oo ah 17% (saadaashii ahayd 1,800mt). Gedo waxa lagu qiyaasay 110mt oo ah 22% (saadaashii ahayd 500mt), Hiraanna waxa lagu qiyaasay 120mt oo ah 5% (saadaashii ahayd 2,400mt). Soosaarka sisinta xilliga caadiga ah ka baxsani iyana aad ayay uga hoosaysay saadaashii hore (29%) ee ahayd 5,103mt, iyadoo 48% laga soo saaray Shabeellada Hoose, 24% Jubbada Dhexe, 10% Hiiraan iyo 10% ka soo baxay Jubbada Hoose. Soo saarka digirtu aad ayuu u badnaa waxana weeye qiyaastii 450mt, taasoo ah 17% saadaashii hore. Guud ahaan, sababaha keenay soosaarka xilliga caadiga ah ka baxsani inuu liitaa way kala duwanyihii gobollada, laakiin waxu ku jira ciidda oo biyuhu ay ka bateen maddaama biyihii daadadku ay taagnaayeen muddo ka dheer sidii la filayey, awoodda beer falashada oo hoosaysay, dhirta aan loo baahanay ee dhulka ka baxay oo batay, waxyeello weyn oo cayayaanku ay gaadhisiyeen midhaha, iyo isticmaalka howsha iyo hantida la geliyo oo hooseeyey goobaha qaar taasoo la xidhiidha qiimaha naafatada ee kordhay iyo helitaanka abuurka oo kooban.

Sidii la saadaaliyey, qiimaha gallaydu wuxuu ku waday inay kordhayay laga bilaabo bishii Koowaad ee 2007 sababaha waxa ka mid ah soosaarka gallayda ee Deyrtii 2006/7 oo liitay kadib soosaarkii gallayda xilliga caadiga ah ka baxsnaa oo isna liitay, sidaas darted helitaanka iyo saadka guduuh wuu hooseeyaa (Jaantus 4). Taasi waxay keentay in celceliska qiimaha gallaydu uu kor u kacay 23% (isagoo ka kordhay ShSo 2,012 noqdayna ShSo 2,477/kg) gobollada Shabeellooyinka iyo inuu kordhay 42% (isagoo ka kordhay ShSo 1,233 noqdayna ShSo1,751/kg) gobollada Jubbooyinka intii u dhaxaysay bishii Koowaad iyo bishii 3aad 2007. Hase yeeshi, qiimaha gallaydu wali wuu ka hooseeyaa heerarkii sare ee uu gaadhay saddexdii sannadood ee la soo dhaafay (Warbixinta Xogta Suuyada ee FSAU, Bisha 4aad ee 2007). Tusaale ahaan, gobollada Shabeellooyinka qiimaha gallayda ee bisha 3aad ee 2007 wuxuu ka hooseeyaa 7% intii uu ahaa bishii 3aad ee sannadkii 2006 iyo 14% intii uu ahaa bishii 3aad ee sannadkii 2005. Sidoo kale, gobollada Jubbooyinka bishii 3aad ee 2007 qiimaha gallaydu wuxuu ka hooseeyaa 18% intuu ahaa bishii 3aad ee 2006 iyo 34% intuu ahaa bishii 3aad ee 2005.

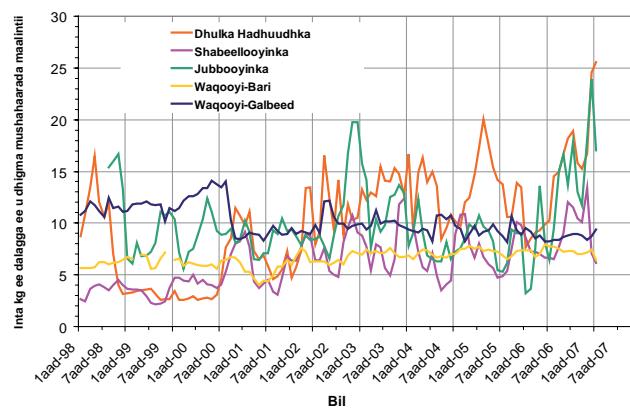
Badi suuqyada gobollada Koonfurta iyo Dhexe, qiimaha gallaydu wuxuu ku waday inuu xasilloonaa muddada ay coladdu korodhay Muqdishu (badhtamihii bishii 3aad illaa badhtamihii bishii 4aad) marka laga reebu afar suuq oo ku yaalla gobollada Shabeellooyinka iyo Baay. Muddadan waxa la arkay in qiimaha gallaydu uu kor u kacay suuqyada ugu waaweyn Bayhaba, gobolka Baay (isagoo kordhay 67%), Ooryooley iyo Marka oo ah Shabeellada Hoose (wuxuu kordhay 25% iyo 14% siday u kala horreeyan), Jowhar oo ka tirsan gobolka Shabeellada Dhexena (wuxuu kordhay 13%). Dhammaan suuqyada kale ee gobollada koonfurta iyo dhexe, qiimaha gallaydu ama ismuu beddelin ama hoos ayuu u dhacay. Qiima dhaca gallayda ee muddadan waxa lagu arkay Belet Weyne oo ka tirsan gobolka Hiiraan (8%), iyo Baardheere iyo Luuq oo ah gobolka Gedo (17% iyo 25 siday u kala horreeyan). Qiimaha hadhuudhku wuxuu ku wadaa inuu hoos u dhacayo dhammaan suuqyada gobollada koonfurta iyo dhexe, kadib goynta oo aad u badanayd xilligii Deyrta 2006/7. Dhulka uu hadhuudhku ugu badani ka baxo, bishii 2aad illaa bishii 3aad ee sannadkan celceliska qiimaha hadhuudhku hoos wuxuu u dhacay 6% (isagoo ka soo dhacahay ShSo 1,277 noqdayna ShSo 1,200/kg). Bishii 3aad ee 2007 qiimaha hadhuudhku wuxuu ka hooseeyey 17% isiduu ahaa bishii Koowaad ee 2007 iminka wuxuu joogaa halkii ugu hoosaysay 15kii sano ee la soo dhaafay. Isbeddellada ama baaxaa-degga qiimaha gallayda iyo hadhuudhku waxay kaalin ka gayasanayaan isbeddello kuwan la mid ah oo la xidhiidha iswaydaarisga ganacsiga iyo awoodda wax iilbsiga ee koox hantiyedka saboolka ah (kg gallayda ama hadhuudhku ah oo lagu beddelanayo mushahaarada shaqada maalintii taasoo ku xidhan goobaha). Iswaydaarsiga ganacsiga (gallay lagu beddelanayo shaqo) hoos ayuu u dhacay gobollada Jubbooyinka 29%, gobollada Shabeellooyinka wuxuu hoos u dhacay 13% bishii 2aad illaa bishii 3aad, qiimaha gallayda oo kordhay iyo heerarka mushahaarada oo hoos u dhacay dartood (Jaantus 5). Dhulka hadhuudhku ugu badan laga beero, iswaydaarsiga ganacsigu (hadhuud lagu beddelanayo shaqo) wuxuu ku wadaa inuu kordhay 4% (isagoo ka kordhay 24.58Kg noqdayna 25.56kg oo hadhuudh ah) bishii 2aad illaa bishii 3aad maddaama qiimaha hadhuudhku uu hoos u dhacay. Heerankan iminka waa kuwii ugu sarreeyey taniyo markii ay FSAU billowday xog uruurinta qiimaha suuqyada (sannadkii 1998).

Dadka gobollada Jubbooyinka iyo Shabeellooyinka ee ku tiirsan dakhli si ay u iibsadaan gallay dakhliga ka soo gala fursadaha shaqada beeraha ee xilliga Gugu aad ayuu muhiim u noqon doonaa.

Jaantus 4: Isbeddelada Heerka Gobol ee Qiimaha Dalлага (Doolarka Markaykanka)



Jaantus 5: Isbeddelada Heerka Gobol ee Iswaydaarsiga Ganacsiga : Dalag Lagu Beddelanayo Shaqo



beeraha

XOOLAHAA

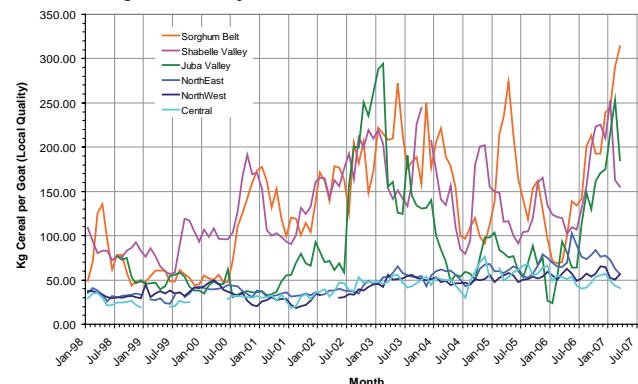
Xaaladaha jidhka ee dhammaan xoolaha (lo'da, adhiga iyo geela) way wanaagsanyihiin dhammaan dalka xiliga Jiilaala oo aad u sahlaan dartiis (bishii Koowaad illaa bishii Saddexaad ee 2007) iyadoo daaqa iyo biyaha si ballaadhan looga helayay badi gobollada. Roobabka da'ay bishii Saddeexaad illaa badhtamihii bishii Afraad (eeg maqaaladda Cimilada) waxay bilaabeen inay dib u biixiyaan saadka biyaha iyo inay sii wanaajiyaa xaaladaha seeraha. Maaddaama uu daaqua horeba u fiicnaa si ballaadhanna loo helayay, roobabka hore ee Gugu may keenin guuritaan weyn oo xoolaha ah. Gobollada dhexe, saadka biyaha culays ayaa saarree goobaha qaar xilligii Jiilaalka maaddaama ay gobolladaasi ku tiirsanyihiin berkado. Sidaas darted qiimaha biyaha ee degmada Ceel-Dheer (gobolka Galgaduud) wuxuu ka kordhay ShSo 10,000 waxana uu noqday ShSo 15,000/Foostada qaadda 200 oo litir intii u dhaxaysay bishii Koowaad iyo bishii Saddeexaad ee 20'07. Billowga roobabka Gugu waxa ay tahay inay fududeeyaa dhibaatooyinka la xidhiidha biyaha ee ka jira gobollada dhexe iyo goobo kale oo biyo yaraani ay ka jirto kadib roobabkii Deyrtii 2006/7 oo liitay dartood (tusaale ahaan qayb ka mid ah gobollada dhexe iyo goobo ka tirsan waqooyi-bar).

Guud ahaan helitaanka caanuhu wuu soo fiicnaanayaan badi dalka iyadoo dhalmada xoolaha (adhiga, lo'da iyo geela) ay billaabantahay bishii Saddeexaad lana filayo inay sii kordho illaa bisha Shanaad. Dhalmada geelu way socotaa qaybo ka mid ah gobollada dhexe iyo waqooyiga, inakastoo la filayo inay halka ugu sarraysaa gaadhi doonto Deyrta 2007/8. Gobollada koonfurta ee ay abaarto sida xun u saamaysay (Gedo, Hiiraan iyo Jubbooyinka), waxa la soo sheegay in sidii la filayay adhi badani ay dhaleen bishii Labaad iyo bishii Saddeexaad waxana la filayaa in heerar sare oo dhalmada lo'du ay billaabmi doonto bisha Shanaad.

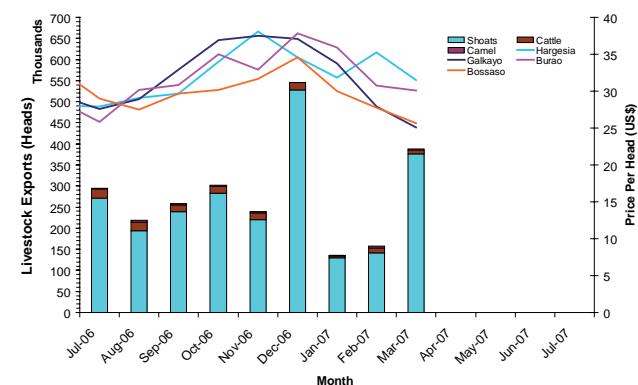
Wararka ku saabsan dhacdooyinka cudurka aan la aqoon ee geela ku dhaca iyo asdaamaha cudurka Dooxada Rift waxay ku wadaan inay hoos u dhacayaan. Bishii Koowaad ee 2007 wadarta tirada xoolaha laga dhoofiyey dekedaha Boosaaso iyo Berbera aad ayay hoos ugu dhacday, tiradaas oo hoos u dhacday 75% intii u dhaxaysay bishii Laba-ijo-tobnaad ee 2006 iyo bishii Koowaad ee 2007, kadib xidhitaankii suuqyada xoolaha loo dhoofiyee ee dalalka Gacanka Carabta (Jaantus 7). Bishii Koowaad tirade adhiga la dhoofiyey iyana way hoosaysay. Hase yeeshi, suuqyada xoolaha loo dhoofiyaa waxay bilaabeen inay dib u furmaan bishii Saddeexaad wadarta adhiga laga dhoofiyey labadaas dekadood eek u yaalla waqooyigu si weyn ayay u kordheen oo waxay gaadheen illaa 376,439 oo neef, taasoo badi laga dhoofiyey dekedda Berbera (280,339 oo adhi ah bishii Saddeexaad ee 2006). Wadarta xoolaha laga dhoofiyey dekedda Boosaaso way kordheen intii u dhaxaysay bishii Labaad iyo bishii Saddeexaad gobollada Jubbooyinka (27%, isagoo hoos uga soo dhacay 253.43 noqdayna 185.19kg). Gobollada Shabeellooyinkana (5%, wuxuu hoos uga soo dhacay 162.82 waxana uu noqday 155.03kg) qiimaha gallayda ee kordhay dartiis (eeg Qayba Beeraha), Iswaydaarsiga ganacsigu weli wuu ka sarreeyaa celceliska muddada dheer ee xilligan (Jaantus 6). Dhulka hadhuudhka ugu badan laga beero iswaydaarsiga ganacsiga (dalag lagu beddalanayo ri) wuu kordhay isla muddadaas 8% maddaama qiimaha hadhuudhku uu ku wado inuu hoos u dhacayo (isagoo hoos uga soo dhacay ShSo1,277 noqdayna ShSo1,200/kg) qiimaha riduna kor ayuu u kacay (isagoo ka kordhay ShSo296,000 noqdayna ShSo299,000/neefkii).

1. Lo' joogta Guban (WG) oo Xaaladda Jidhkoodu ay wanaagsantahay
2. Geela Shinniile ee Gobollada Waqooyi-Gaolbeed ee Soomaaliya (Heerka Dhalmada oo Kordhay)

Jaantus 6: Isbeddelada Heerka Gobol ee Iswaydaarsiga Ganacsiga : Dalag Lagu Beddelanayo Ri



Jaantus 7: Berbera iyo Boosaaso: Dhoofinta Xoolaha Nool (Neef) iyo Qiimaha Rida Teyada Dhoofinta leh (Doolarka Markankanka)



1



2

NAFAQADA

Toddoba qimayn oo nafaqada ah ayaa dhammaadkii bishii 2baad iyo bishii 3aad laga sameeyey gobollada koonfurta iyo dhexe ee Soomaaliya. Afar waxa laga sameeyey gobolka Hiiraan, laba gobolka Baay midna gobolka Bakool. Lix ka mid ahi waxay sheegeen in heerar sare oo aad u xun oo nafaqa darro ah 15-20%¹ oo ah heerar Nafaqa-darrada Guud (GAM).

Gobolka Baay: FSAU oo la kaashanaysa hay'adaha UNICEF iyo IMC waxa qimayn ballaadhan ka samaysay laba degmo (Diinsoor iyo Qansax-dheere). Labadaas qimayn may tilmaamin isbedel weyn taniyo qimayntii hore ee nafaqada ee la sameeyey xilligan sannadkii la soo dhaafay oo natiijadeedu ay ahayd nafaqa-darro aad u xun oo ah 19.9% (17.3-22.7) GAM iyo 2.7% (1.8-4.0)² Nafaqa-Darro aad u Xun (SAM) inay ka jirto Diinsoor iyo in 17.9% (15.5-20.6) GAM iyo 3.5% (2.5-5.0) SAM ay ka jirto Qansax-dheere. Wuxuu la filayaan nafaqa-darrada aadka u xun ee sii socotaa ay u sabab yihiin fursad-u-helidda daryeelka caafimaadka ee liidata iyadoo in ka badan 50% carruurtu ay sheegteen xanuu labadii toddobaad ee ka horreeyey qimaynta, kala duwanaanta cuntada oo xaddidan helitaanka caanaha oo yar iyo dadka dhowaan ka soo barakacy goobaha koonfurta ee ay coladaa saamaysay dartood. Heerarka dhimashada ee dadweynaha guud iyo carruurta shan sano ka yar waxay ahaayeen heerar feejignaan leh Diinsoorn, iyo heerar la aqbali karo Qansax-dheere.

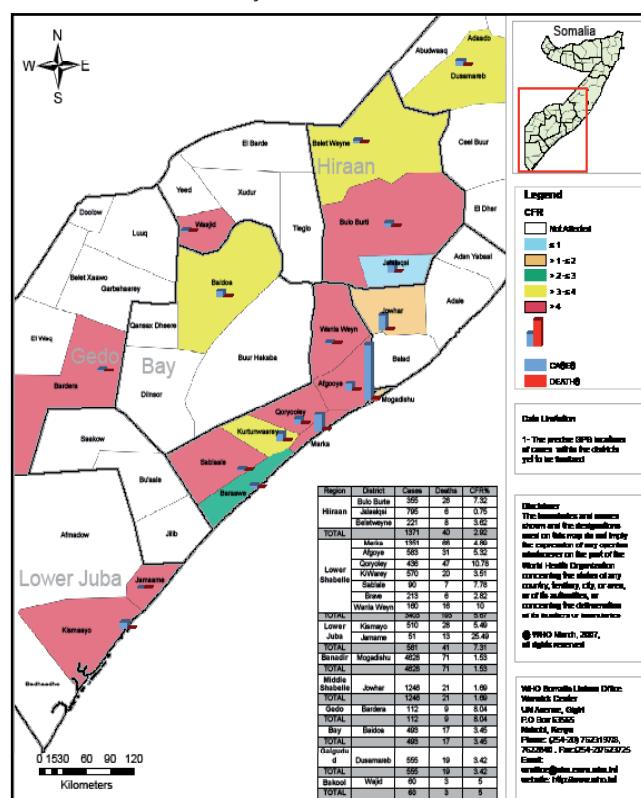
Gobolka Hiiraan: FSAU oo la kaashanaysa hay'adaha UNICEF, IMC, SCUK iyo CARE waxay ka samaysay qimayn nafaqada ah oo ku salaysan afar habnololeed gobolka Hiiraan bishii Afraad. Lixdi sannadood ee u dambeeyey badi qimaynta nafaqada ee la sameeyey lix jeer oo sannadkii ahi waxay si joogto ah u sheegayeen heerar nafaqa-darrada ah oo aad u xun oo ah 13-20%. Natijjooyinka ka soobaxay Dadwynaha Dhuulka Webiyada ee Hiiraan aad ayay halis u yihiin oo waa 18.2% GAM (15.7-20.9) iyo 3.0% SAM (2.0-4.3%) taasoo la socota badi qimaynihii ugu dambaysay ee la sameeyey sannadihi 2002 iyo 2003. Tani layaab ma laha marka la eego hantida luntay kadib daadakii iyo cudurrkaa jira ee Shuban Biyoodka. Magaalada Belet Weyne natijjooyinku xoogaha way hooseeyaan laakiin weli way xunyihin waxana weeye 12.6% (10.6-15.0) GAM iyo 1.1% (0.6-2.1), iyadoo sababta ugu weyn ay u eegtahay fursad-u-helidda adeegyada aasaasiga ah oo roon. Tusaale ahaan, dadwynaha xoola-dhaqatada iyo beero-ayo-xoola-dhaqatada ah ee gobolka Hiiraan natijjooyinka nafaqa-darradu weli waa halis waxana weeye 15.7% (13.4-18.3) GAM iyo 1.7% (1.0-2.8) SAM, taasoo la socota natijjooyinku ugu dambeeyey ee soo baxay bishii 7aad ee sannadkii 2003. Degmada Belet Weyne guud ahaan heerarka nafaqa darradu iyana waa halis oo waa 15.4% (13.1-17.9) GAM iyo 2.0% (1.2-3.2) SAM, mar kale natijjooyinku ma muujinayaan isbedello waaweyn marka loo eego qimayntii ugu dambeeyey ee la sameeyey sannadkii 2003.

Gobolka Bakool: Hay'adda ACF ayaa qimayn nafaqada ah ka samaysay degmada Waajid iyo hareeraheeda bishii Labaad waxana ay warbixin ku soo saartay heerar nafaqa-darro oo aad u xun oo ah 15.6% (12.4-18.8) GAM iyo 1.1% (0.2-2.0) SAM. Natijjooyinkaasi waxay la socdaan qimayn bishii 3aad ee 2006 la sameeyey inkastoo ay muujinayaan horumar marka la eego qimayntii ugu dambaysay ee la sameeyey bishii 7aad ee 2006. Nailijjooyinkaasi waxay la socdaan isbeddeladii la filayay xilligan.

1 Heerka Nafaqa-darrada ee Ba'an waxa la qiyasay iyadoo la adeegsanayo % culayska oo loo eegyo dherarka <-2 Z scores

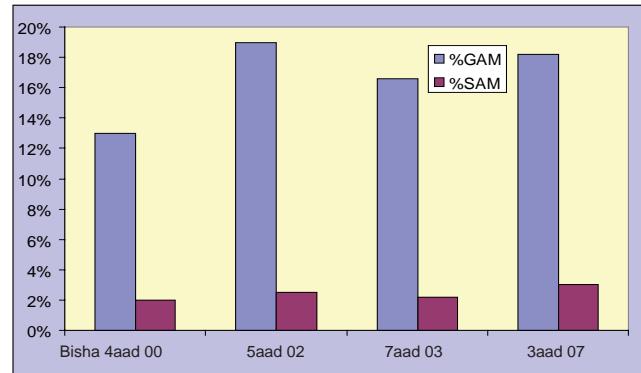
2 Heerka Nafaqa-darrada ee Aadka u Ba'an waxa la qiyasay iyadoo la adeegsanayo % culayska oo loo eegyo dherarka <-3 Z scores

Khariidadda 6: Dhacdooyinka Shuban Biyoodka iyo Geerida gobollada Koonfurta iyo dhexe ee Soomaaliya 1 Bisha Koowaad illaa 31ka Bisha Saddeexaad, 07



Waxa soo saaray: WHO

Jaantus 8: Isbeddelada Nafaqa-darrada Ba'an, Dhuulka Webiyada ee Hiiraan, 2000 illaa 2007



ARRIMAHU UGU MUHIIMSAN GOBOLLADA

GOBOLLADA KOONFURTA

Colaadda sokeeye ee Muqdisho ee sii kordhaysa waxa la sheegay inay keentay barakaca 250,000 qof oo u qaxeen gobollada deriska la ah, badi gobollada Shabeellada Hoose iyo

Dhexe inakastoo ay goobo ka fogna u barakaceen (eeg qaybta Colaadda). Kormeeridda lagu sameeyey suuqyo muhiim ah oo la tixraaco oo ku yaalla koonfurta Soomaaliya waxay muujinaysaa in dalagga laga helo dhamaan suuqyada. Hase yeeshi, saadka iyo qimaha badeecadda dibedda laga keeno waxa sameeyey dagaaladii dhowaan ka dhacay Muqdisho, cashuura dekedda lagu soo rogay iyo qimaha dhaca sarrifka Shilinka Soomaaliya (eeg qaybha falanqaynta Suuqyada iyo Muqdisho).

Roobab goobaha qaar ku kooban ayaa ka da'ay gobollada Jubbooyinka iyo dhuulka hadhuudhka ugu badani uu ka baxo, taasoo wanaajisay xaaladaha daaqa iyo helitaanka biyaha (eeg qaybta Cimilada). Celceliska qimaha Lo'da dibaaxa iyo dhaqaaluhu wuu kordhay 4% intii u dhaxaysay bishii 2aad iyo bishii 3aad dhuulka hadhuudhka ugu badani uu ka baxo iyo Jubbooyinka uu aad uga sarreeyo sidii uu ahaa bishii 3aad ee 2006 (162% iyo 99% siday u kala horreeyaan). Qimaha riyaha dibaaxa iyo dhaqaaluhu wuu kordhay 17% intii u dhaxaysay bishii 2aad iyo 3aad Shabeelloyinka. Dhuulka hadhuudhka ugu badani uu ka baxana wuxuu kordhay 1%, laakiin Jubbooyinka

nafaqada/arrimaha ugu muhiimsan gobollada

hoos wuxuu u dhacay 4% baahida oo hoosaya darteed. Celceliska qimaha gallaydu wuu kordhay Shabeellooyinka iyo Jubbooyinka taasoo la socota sidii la filayay. Dhulka hadhuudhka ugu badani uu ka baxo celceliska qimaha hadhuudhku hoos ayuu u dhacay taasoo la socota isbeddellada xilliga ee la filayay goyntii Deyrta iyo saadka gudaha oo fiican dartood (eeg qaybta Beeraha). Goynta midhaha/firida xilliga caadiga ah ka baxsan waxa laga sameeyey dhulka webiyada ee Shabeellooyinka iyo Jubbooyinkaba laga billaabo 17kii bishii 3aad illaa 7dii bishii 4aad ee 2007. Soosaarka xilliga caadiga ah ka baxsan ee gallaydu qiyaastii waa 52% saadaashii soosaarka dalagga xilliga caadiga ah ka baxsan ee Falanqayntii Deyrta 2006/7 Kadib hoos u dhacanna waxa keenay biylii daadadka oo taagnaa muddo ka dheer intii la filayay, saamaynta waxyeello ka timi cayayaan, iyo isticmaalka howl iyo hanti gelinta beeraha oo hooseeyey (eeg qaybta Beeraha). Inkastoo soosaarkan xilliga caadiga ah ka baxsani laga yaabo inuu hore u mariyo fursad-u-helidda cuntada ee muddada gaaban ee dadkaas beeralayda ah, haddana soosaarku kuma filla inuu dhimo celceliska qimaha gallayda ee dhammaan koonfurta Soomaaliya oo ku wada inuu kordhayo taasoo sii socon doonta illaa goynta dambe.

GOBOLADDA DHEXE

Sidii la saadaaliyey, (Warbixinta Taxanaha Farsamada ee FSAU Tirsiga V., 12) qimaha hadhuudhku hoos ayuu u dhacay gobolka Hiiraan maaddaama soosaarka gudaha ee dhulka beero-ayo-xoola-dhaqatada ee gobolkaas uu galay suuqyada u waaweyn ee gobolkaas. Qimaha hadhuudhku wuxuu ku wadaa inuu hoos u dhacayo 32% bishii 12aad ee 2006 illaa bishii 3aad (isagoo hoos uga soo dhacay ShSo3,250 bishii 12aad oo noqday ShSo2,200/kg bishii 3aad) iyo 8% bishii 2aad iyo bishii 3aad (isagoo hoos uga soo dhacay ShSo2,400 oo noqday ShSo2,200/kg). Hase yeeshay, qimaha gallayda cad (oo badi ka timaadda Itoobiya) wuxuu kordhay 20% bishii 2aad illaa bishii 3aad (isagoo ka kordhay ShSo2,000 noqdayna ShSo2,400/Kg), kaasoo ah qimihii bishii 12aad ee 2006 (ShSo2,400/kg). Hoos u dhacan qimaha hadhuudhku wuxuu faa'iido u leeyahay iswaydaarsiga ganacsiga ee xoola-dhaqatada gobolkaas (eeg qaybta Xoolaha).

Hase yeeshay bulshooyinka dhulka webiyada fursadaha beeruhu hoos ayay u dhaceen kadib markii lagu guul-darraystay soosaarkii xilliga caadiga ah ka baxsanaa ee Deryta la filayay, taaso si xaddidaysa fursad-u-helidda dakhligo oo markaas koobaysa fursad-u-helidda cuntada. Iswaydaarsiga ganacsiga ee qoysaska saboolka ah (dalag lagu beddalanayo shago) hoos wuxuu u dhacay 9% bishii 2aad illaa bishii 3aad (isagoo hoos uga soo dhacay 16.67kg bishii 2aad oo noqday 15.11kg bishii 3aad) inkastoo fursadaha dakhligo ay kordhi doonaan bisha dambe taasoo la socota howlaha u diyaargarowga xilliga Guga ee soo socda. May jirin warbixino ku saabsan cudur aan la aqoon oo geela gala gobollada Hiiraan, Galgaduud iyo koonfurta Mudug inkastoo la helay warar sheegaya in la arkay cudur la tuhunsayahay inuu yahay cudurka fida ee Sambabka kaasoo lagu arkay adhiga dhulka hab-nololeedka loo yaqaan Adduun.

GOBOLLADA WAQOOGA

Kadib qoddobada halista keenaya ee lagu tilmaamay Falanqayntii Deyrta 2006/7 Kadib (Warbixinta Taxanaha Farsamada ee FSAU Tirsiga V., 12) iyo Warbixintii Gaarka ahayd ee Hubinta Cuntada iyo Nafaqada ee u dambaysay (16kii bishii 3aad ee 2007), may jirin warbixino cusub oo ku saabsan cudur aan la aqoon oo geela gala gobollada waqooyiga taasoo ku talinaysa inay dhibaatadaasi xasishay ama yaraatay. Inkastoo ay jirtay cabsi sii kordhaysa oo ka timi warar ku saabsan cudurka Dooxda Rift inuu ka jiray Koonfurta Soomaaliya xilligii Deyrta, haddana hoos umuu dhicin qimaha xooluhu, waxa kale oo muhiim in iswaydaarsiga ganacsiga taasoo aan la socon isbeddeladil la filayay xilligan. Gobollada waqooyi-galbeed, celceliska qimaha riyaha dibedda loo dhoofiyaa hoos ayuu u dhacay, taasoo la socota isbeddelada xilligan, qimahaasi oo hoos uga soo dhacay ShSI 197,625 bishii Labaad noqdayna ShSI 179,125 bishii 3aad, ama hoos u dhac ah 9%. Laakiin weli wuu ka sarreeyaa qimihii bishii Saddexaad ee '06 (ShSI 177,500). Qimaha hoos u yare dhacay ee riyaha dibedda loo dhoofiyaa wuxuu u dhacay 9% maaddama qimaha ridu uu hoos u dhacay, qimaha bariiskuna uu kor u kacay (isagoo kor uga kacay ShSo6,542 noqdayna ShSo7,000/kg ama 7%) intii u dhaxaysya bishii Labaad iyo bishii Saddexaad (eeg qaybta Suuqyada).

Xaaladda ayaxa ka jiray gobolka Awdal way fiicnaatay dhownkii toddobaad ee la soo dhaafay inastoo dhammaadkii bishii Saddexaad ayax fara badan laga soo sheegay inay kor duuleen magaaloooyinka Boorame, Xariirad iyo markii dambe Qulujeed iyagoo u tallaabay dhulka soohdinta bariga Itoobiya ee Harawo. Taasi waxay keentay, in tallaabiyin xakamayn ah oo loo qorsheeyey gobolka Awdal in laga hirgeliyey bariga Itoobiya. Warbixintii Gaarka ahayd ee hore (16kii bishii 3aad ee 2007) waxanu ku xusnay inay joogaan xoola ka yimi dhulka soomaalida ee Itoobiya ee deriska ah kadib markii ay iska-horimaadyo ka dhaceen dhulka daaqa ee Darroor. Dadkaas xoola-dhaqatada ahi iminka waxay billaabeen inay dib u laabtaan kadib markii dadaal dib u heshiisiin ah laga sameeyey goobtaas. Saadka seeruhu wuu fiicnaa kadib markii ay roobab heleen bishii 3aad iyo labadii toddobaad ee u horreeyey bishii 4aad.

Warbixinaha dhowaan soo baxay iyo kuwa so socda

Warbixinta Xogta Suuqyada ee FSAU/FEWSNET, Bisha 4aad ee 2007

Warbixinta Xogta Cimilada ee FSAU/FEWSNET, Bisha 4aad ee 2007

Taxanaha Farsamada ee FSAU Falanqaynta Deyrta 2006 /7 Kadib, Bisha 3aad 2007

Warbixinta Nafqada ee FSAU, Bisha 3aad ee 2007

Taxanaha Farsamada ee FSAU Falanqaynta Guga 2006 Kadib, Bisha 9aad ee 2006

XUSUD: Warbixinaha kor ku xusan waxa laga helayaa Websaytka FSAU: www.fsausomali.org

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