

Hubinta Cuntada & Nafaqada

Natiijooyinka Ugu Muhiimsan

Falaqeeynta xog-horeedka daraasadda xilliga Deyrta 2012 iyo xogta kormeer bileedka waxay saadaalinayaan in xaaladda sugnaanta cuntada iyo nafaqada ee Soomaaliya ay tahay mid kobcaysa ama hagaagaysa liixa bilood hore ee sanadka 2013. Sidaa awgeed, tirada dadweynaha ku sugar xaalad kacsanaan ah ama daran hoose ayay u dhacaysaa dhammaadka xilliga Deyrta taas oo ay ku sugnaan doonaan marxalad walaac leh (Marxaladda 2aad ee IPC) dhammaan hab-nololeedyada Soomaaliya taas oo ku salaysan miqyaaska (IPC) Baahsan ee Kala-hufidda Marxaladaha darnaanta xaaladaha. Hayeeshee, waxa la filayaan xoolo-dhaqatada deegaannada deexda gobollada dhexe iyo waqooyiga Soomaaliya (oo ay ku jirto degmada Banderbeyla) iyo waliba beero-xoolo-dhaqatada degmada Jammaame inay ku sii jirayaan marxalad Daran (marxaladda 3aad ee IPC) sababta oo ah liidashada awoodda qoysaska danyarta ah ee cunno helidda oo dhalisay ama keentay yaraanta xoolaha ay haystaan iyo wax-soo-saarka beeraha degmada Jammaame oo la saadaalinayo inay hoos u dhacdo bilaha 1aad-2aad 2013. Wuxaan la filanayn in dadka ka tirsan hab-nololeedyada reer miyiga iyo magaaloooyinka inay ku jiraan xaalad Gurmad Bani'aadaminimo (marxaladda 4aad ee IPC) ee muddada la saadaaliyay. Hayeeshee, dadka barakacyaasha ah ee cunno heliddoodu liidato waxay ku sugnaan ama jiri doonaan xaalad Ba'nan ah (marxaladda 3aad ee IPC). Daraasadhiih xaaladaha nafaqo ee dhawaan la sameeyay waxay muujinayaan inay xaaladhooda nafaqo sii ahaan doonaan xaalad **Ba'an** ama **Aad-u-Ba'an** inta badan xarumaha barakacyaasha ku dhaqan Waqooyiga iyo Bobollada Dhexe. Xaaladda nafaqo ee gobollada Koonfureed, deegaanno kooban oo ka tirsan gobollada dhexe iyo Waqooyi ayaa waxa la filayaan inay ku sii sugnaadaan xaalad **Ba'an** ilaa kuwo **Aad-u-Ba'an**. Xaalladan la odorosay waxa saameyn ku yeeshay arrimo hoose oo ka jira Soomaaliya oo ay ka mid yihiin adeegga caafimaad oo aan jirin iyo quudinta ubadka oo liidata iyo waliba dilaac xilliyeed Shuban Biyood oo Ba'an (AWD) iyo jadeeco oo la filayo xilli-roobaadka soo socda ee bilaha 4aad-6aad. Kaalmada bani'aadminimo ayaa ayaa loo baahan doonaa si ay u dabooshoo baahiyaha la xiriira cuntada iyo nafaqada ee barakacyaasha iyo dadka kale ee nugul. Hawl-gallada loogu talo galay ilaalinta hab-nololeedyada, hoos u dhigista cunno yarida iyo nafaqo-darrida ba'an ayaa loo baahan doonaa in lagu taageero hab-nololeedyada la aaminsan yahay inay ku sugar yihiin marxaladda Daran (marxaladda 3aad ee IPC). Mashaariicda la xiriira hoos-u-dhigista ama yaraynta masiiboooyinka, ilaalinta hab-nololeedyada iyo dhisidda isku-fillaansho ayaa waxay muhiim u ah inta kale ee dalka, goobaha dadku ay ku sugar yihiin marxalad Walaac (marxaladda 2aad ee IPC) ma awoodi doonaan inay daboolaan kharashydooda dhanka waxyaabaha aan cunnada ahayn ayagoon isticmaalin xeelado aan laga soo kaban ama waaqsan karin.

- Saameynta sii socoshada kaalmada gargaar iyo xaaladda xillagan Deyrta oo fiican waxay keeneen koboca hadda jira ee xaaladda sugnaanta cuntada, taas oo la filayo in ay sii socoto. Deyrta fiican ee inta badan dalka ka da'day awgeed, beerashada dalagga ayaa ahaa heer dhex-dhexaad marka laga eego dhanka wakhtiga beer falashada iyo dhulka la beerayba; bixitaanka dalagyaduna waa heer dhex-dhexaad ah oo waafaqsan xilliga. Fursadaha tacab goosiga ayay qoysaska danyarta helayeen; xooluhuna waxay haystaan biyo iyo daaq ku filan. Guud ahaan, wax-soo-saarka (galley iyo masago) beeraha ee gobollada Koonfura iyo Badhtamaha waxa la filayaan mid u dhow heer dhex-dhexaad; hab-nololeedka xoolo dhaqataduna waxay ka faa'iideysanayaan korodhka caanaha, korodhka qimaha xoolaha oo aad u sareeyaa iyo dakhliga ka soo gala iibka xoolaha. Hayeeshee, wax-soo-saarka ka hooseeya inta dhex-dhexaadka ah ayaa laga filanayaa qaybo ka tirsan deegaannada xoolo-beeraleeda Gobollada Gedo, Jubbooyinka, Shabeellaha Hoose, iyo gaar ahaan degmada Jammaame ee Jubbada Hoose liidashada roobabka Deyrta awgeed. Wuxa xusid mudan, ku tirsanaanta cunno iyo dakhli ka helid dalagyada Deyrta ee deegaanada roob yaraantu saameysay oo ayan ku jirin degmada Jammaame waa ay yar tahay. Falaqeyn qoto dheer oo ku saabsan saameynta uu leeyahay hoos u dhaca wax-soo-saarka ee deegaannadaas ayaa la sameyn doonaa xilliga Waab-hawleedka IPC-ga - Kala-hufidda Marxaladaha sida ay xaaladhu u kala daran yihiin (Hargeysa, 7-18ka bisha 1aad, 2013).
- Qiimaha firileyda dalka (galley iyo masago) oo joogto ah ama wax-yar hoos u dhacay xilligii goynta Gu 2012 ee Bilihi 8aad-9aad, ayaa la filayaan inay hoos u dhacaan qaybta hore sanadka 2013, marka wax-soo-saarka Deyrta suuqyada soo galo. Qiimaha badeecadaha la soo dhoofiyoo (sida qamadiga, daqiqida/burka, sonkorta, bariiska iyo saliidda) si hufan ayay uga hooseeyaan intay ahaayeen sanad ka hore inta badan deegaannada Soomaaliya; taas oo ka tarjumeysa taxanaha qimayaasha suuqyada caalamka ah. Hayeeshee, qimaha qamadiga in yar ayuu sare u kacay dhawkii bilood ee la soo dhaafay; taas oo ay ugu wacan tahay kor u kaca ku yimid qiimaha qamadiga suuqyada caalamka. Saadaashii Hay'adda Beeraha iyo Cuntada Caalamka (FAO) ee waxa-soo-saarka firileyda caalamka ee 2012 waxay muujinaysaa hoos u dhac ku yimid guud ahaan soo-saarka firileyda caalamka ee sanadkan (2013) sababta oo ah hoos-u-dhaca wax-soo-saarka qamadiga iyo miraha beeraha. Hayeeshee, korodh yar oo ah 0.9 boqolkiiya ayaa laga rajeynayaa soo-saarka bariiska caalamka, kaas oo ah qutul-daruuriga ama cuntada ugu muhiimsan gobollada waqooyi iyo qaybo ka tirsan badhtamaha Soomaaliya. Sonkor badan in la soo dejyo ayaa la filayaan xilliga suuqeynta 2012/13.
- Awoodda iibsiga qoysaska danyarta ah laguna qiyaaso ama cabiro iswedyarsiga dakhliga tacab goosiga iyo dalaga badarka ee deegaannada beeraleeda iyo magaaloooyinka ama iswedyarsiga badarka iyo riyaha daabaxa ah ee deegaannada xoolo-dhaqatada dalka oo dhan ayaa kordhay. Korodhkan waxa la filayaan in uu sii socdo ilaa sanadka 2013. Hayeeshee, sida ay noqdaan roobabka Guga 2013 waa arrin muhiim u ah awoodda iibsiga maadaama roobabku ay saameyn ku leeyihiin daqa/biyaha oo sidoo kale saameyn ku leh xaaladda xoolaha; waxa kale oo ay saameyn ku leeyihiin fursadaha tacab-goosiga ee qoysaska danyarta ah ee jinika wabiga iyo beero-xoolo dhaqatada oo ay aad ugu baahan yihiin xilliyeed "YIBIL BAROORTA". Xaaladda colaaadeed waxay sii ahaaneysaa mid aan la saadaalin karin oo kacsan. Deegaano hore leh ayaa gargaarka bani'aadminimo gaadheen ama u fududaatay inay ka hawl galaan lixdii bilood ee la soo dhaafay taas oo sahashay helitaanka cuntada, ilaalinta hab-nololeedyada, xoojinta adeegyada jira iyo yareynta nafaqo darrada.

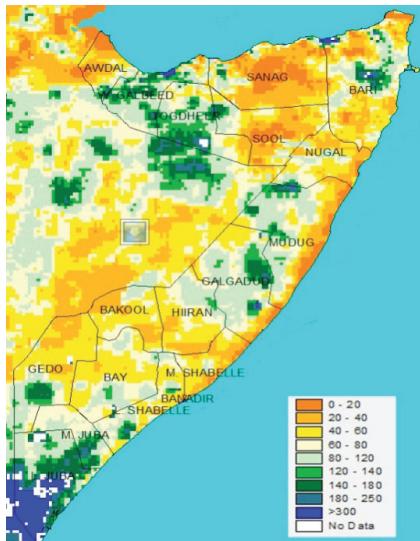
Jilaal Dry Season						Gu Rains			Hagaa Dry Season			Deyr Rains		
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec			
2012														
Inta badan Jilaal qabobe qalleyleyl ah ayaa yimaada xilli roobekaa gaaban dabadii; dalag xilligii daba maray oo xigelinista leh ayaan gobollada Jubbooyinka laga goosta; sicirka frida ayaa hoos u dhac ku yimid.	Sidii loo saadaashay hoos u dhaca wax-soo-saarka Guga deegaannada beer-xoolo-dhaqatada Koonfura; sicirka frida iyo xoolaha ayaa wax ku ool ah; tirade dadka dhibaataayan ay u badan tahay inaanay isbeddeelin muddada la sadaaliy (bilaha 8aad-12aad ee 2012).	Xilligii Xagaaga oo liitay; waxsoosaarkii xilli-dhaafka Guga oo Koonfura; koror dhex-dhexaad ah ee sicirka masagada (harukka); Kharashka Nolol-maalmeedka ugu Yar (CMB) oo deggan; nabadgeylo darrida oo sii jirta iyo barakac dhankaa dalka ah	Ogjaa Xaaladku Wanaagaaan; wax-soo-saarka beereekka Koonfura oo u dhewe heer dhex-dhexaad ah iyo wax-soo-saarka beereekaa karsameya heerka dhex-dhexaadka ee gobollada Waqooyi Galbeed; qimaha firileyda oo la filayo inay hoos u dhac; korodh qimaha xoolaha; kharashka noolsida ugu yar ee qoys ku noolaan karo oo xasilloon; iyo iyada oo aana jirin dad uku sugar marxalad gurmud bani'aadminimo (wajiga 4aad).											

Waqtii Xilliyeedka Soomaliya & Dhacdooyinka Muhiimka ah

SECTOR HIGHLIGHTS

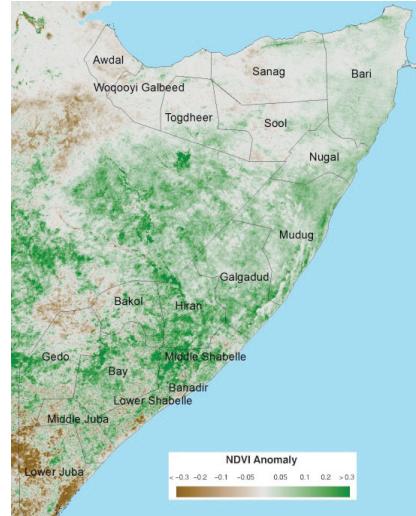
CIMILADA

Khariidadda 1: Roobabka Da'ay Boqolkiiwa Marka la Barbar dhigo CMDh Bilaha 9aad-11aad, 2012



Source: NOAA

Khariidadda 2. Bisha 11aad Tobanlaha 2aad (21-30,2012) isbeddelka



Source: E-Modis

Xogtii u dambeeysay ee ka soo baxday Ururka Caalamiga ee Saadaasha-hawada iyo talo-bixinta khubarada Bishii 11aad ayaa ku talo-bixiyay in heer-kulka dusha badda iyo isbeddelka cimilada ay caadi ahaan doonaan inta ka dhiman 2012. Waxay middani ka hor imanaysaa saadaashii hore ee in El Niño taag-daran ama dhex-dhexaad ah ay dhici doonto¹. Moodello yar ayaa weli sadaalinaya in Badda Deggan (Pacific) ay muujin doonto waxoogaa diirrimaad ah balse looma badaniyo in xaalad El Niño ay dhici doonto².

Guud ahaan, waxtarka roobabka ee Bilihi 10aad - 12aad ee Deyrta 2012/13 ee Soomaaliya ayaa kala duwanaa marka la eego awoodda, baahsanaanta iyo muddadaba (Khariidadda 1). Wadar ahaan roobabka waxey ahaayeen kuwo intooda badan ahaa dhex-dhexaad amaba kaba sarreeyay gobollada Waqooyi Bari, Bartamaha, hab-nololeedyada Reer-guuraaga Hawd iyo Beer-xoolo-dhaqatada Togdheer ee Waqooyi-Galbeed iyo dhulka intiisa badan ee Koonfurta. Dhanka Koonfurta, hab-nololeedyada intooda badan waxay heleen roobab Deyrta oo u dhexeeyaa dhex-dhexaad iyo fiicnaa Bilihi 10aad iyo 11aad. Hase ahaatee, roobabkii hore ee toddobaadkii koowaad ee Bishii 10aad ka da'ay qaybo badan oo ka mid ah gobollada Jubada Hoose, Shabeellada Hoose, iyo waqooyiga Gedo ayaa ahaa kuwo ka hooseeya caadiga. Gobollada Hiiran, Baay, Bakool, iyo Shabeellada Dhexe ayaa helay roobab dhex-dhexaad ah ama ka fiicnaa Bishii 10aad iyo tobanihiin u horreeyay ee Bishii 11aad. Balse, roob la'aan bay noqotay labadii tobanle ee Bishii 11aad (10kii ilaa 30kii). Roobabkii ka da'ay Koonfurta inteeda badan ayaa ahaa 40 ilaa 80 boqolkiiwa ee Celceliska Muddada Dheer (CMDh), marka laga reebo gobollada Jubbooyinka iyo qaybo ka mid ah Shabeellada Hoose, Baay iyo Gedo, ayaa helay roobab ka sarreyya caadiga oo u dhexeeyay 180 ilaa 300 boqolkiiwa CMDh. Daadad roobeed iyo mid webi oo xaddidan ayaa laga soo sheegay inay ka dhaceen gobollada Shabeellooyinka, Baay, Bakool iyo Hiiraan xilligii Deyrta (eeg Qodobka Fataahaadda ee bogga 3aad).

Dhanka gobollada Waqooyiga, inkastoo roobabkii Deyrta oo lixaad dhex-dhexaad leh ay billaabmeen wakhtigoodii balse waxaa kala fogaa diitaaankooda. Roobab kulaaleed xooggan oo da'ay Bishii 10aad ayaa si wanaagsan u horumariyaa xaaladdii biyiha iyo baadkaba ee Waqooyi Bari. Daadad xoog leh oo kasoo rognaday buuraha Golis iyo Karkaar ayaa buuxiyay ilihii biyaha wanaajiyayna dhul-daaqsimeedkii roob-yarowga ahaa Dooxada Dharoor/Karkaar ee Gobolka Bari iyo hab-nololeedka Xoolodhaqatada Guban ee gobollada Waqooyi Galbeed iyo Sanaag. Roob cabbiraha Oodweyne ayaa minguriyay 113mm oo roob ah intii u dhexeysay Bilihi 9aad iyo 11aad. Roobab fudud ama dhedhexaad ah ayaa ka da'ay goobo ka mid ah gobollada Sanaag iyo Sool dabayaaqadii Bishii 9aad iyo horraantii Bidihi 10aad, laakiin dabayaaqadii Bishii 10aad, roobabkii wey istaageen ka hor sidii caadiga ahayd. Roob cabbiraha Garoowe ayaa minguriyay 30 mm intii u dhexeysay Bishii 9aad iyo Bishii 11aad.

Gobollada Bartamaha, roobab xoog leh ay heleen Bishii 10aad, balse roobabka hoos ayay u dhexeeyaa labaatankii cisho ee dambe ee Bishii 11aad. Roob cabirrada Xarardheere, Ceeldheer, iyo magaalada Wisil oo aan ka fogayn magaalada Hobyo, ayaa minguriyay 417 mm, 283 mm, and 151 mm oo roob ah, waa siday isugu xig-xigaane. Roobabkani ayaa si wax ku ool ah u horumariyey xaaladihi dalaggaa, daaqa, iyo biyaha.

Muuqaalka e-MODIS ee Jaantuska Kala-duwanaanshaha Daaqa la Caadeeyay (JKDC) ee dayax-gacmeedka laga soo minguriyay ayaa muujinaya daaq caadi ah amaba ka sarreyya sanad xilliyeedkan oo kale inta badan deegaannada intooda badan ee gobollada waqooyiga iyo bartamaha. Sidoo kale, gobollada Baay, Bakool, Hiiran, Shabeellada Dhexe, iyo qaybo ka mid ah Shabeellada Hoose, Gedo iyo Jubbadha Dhexe ayuu muujinaya xaaladda daaq oo isasoo taraysa (Khariidadda 2), uguna badan tahayna roobabkii caadiga ka sarreyyay ee da'ay Bishii 10aad ee horraantii xilliga. Si kastaba ha ahaatee, xaalad daaq oo liidata ayuu ka muujiyay Jubbadha Hoose, waqooyiga Gedo, ban-xeebeeka Shabeellada Hoose, meelo kala googo'an oo ka mid ah gobollada Bakool, Sool, Sanaag iyo Awdal. Arrintan ayaa waxaa u sabab ah roobabka oo liitay iyo muddo dheer oo roobab la'aan ah intii u dhexeysay dabayaaqadii Bishii 10aad iyo horraantii Bishii 11aad.

1 WMO, Guiddida Horumarineed ee ka Dhexeeyaa Dowlahada (IGAD), Xarunta Soo-saarka iyo Iisticmaalka Cimilada (ICPAC), Maamulka Qaran ee Hawada iyo Badaha (NOAA) iyo Hay'adaha Saadaasha Hawada ee Qaran ee Geeska Ballaaran ee Africa

2 "Xogta El-Nino/La-Nino ee "Hay'adda Caalamka ee Saadaasha Hawada

XOGTA FATAHAADDA SOMAALIYA EE DEYRTA 2012/13

Killigii Deyrtan, in kastoo dhacdadii fatahaadaha webiga ay ka yareyd sidii horey loo saadaaliyay ka dib markii hoos u dhac ku yimid El-Nino-dii la filay, daadad baro goos-goos ah ayaa ka dhacay meelo ka mid ah Koonfurta, Bartanaha iyo jiitinta xeebta ee gobllada Waqooyi Bari. Waxaa arrintani inteeda badan u sabab ah xaaladdii dhex-dhexaadka ahayd iyo roobabkii lixaadka lahaa ee ka da'ay qaybo ka mid ah Soomaaliya³, taasoo ka duwan sidii goor hore loo saadaaliyay dhacd El Niño oo dhex-dhexaad ah oo ay weheliyan Dhayboolka Badweynat Hindiya (Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD)) oo dabacsan balse waxtar leh oo isa soo tara Bisha 9aad sii jirana ilaa iyo horraanta 2013⁴. Dhanka Koonfurta, horraantii Bishii 10aad, magaalada Beletweyne (gobolka Hiiraan) inteeda badan, iyo agagaarkeedaba waxaa ka dhacay fatahaad ka dib markii roobab lixaad leh ay ka da'een. Dabayaqaadii Bishii 10aad, daadad ayaa ka dhacay gobollada Baay iyo Bakool roobab lixaad leh oo ka da'ay awadood. Tobanliihii seddexaad ee Bishii 10aad iyo tobanihii labaad ee Bishii 11aad, fatahaad webi oo aan darneyn ayaa laga soo xaqiijiay Shabeellada Dhexe (degmooyinka Jowhar iyo Balcad) iyo Shabeellada Hoose (Kurtunwaerrey). Waa fatahaadda sababay webiga oo qararkii jabiyyat, daboolladii kanaalada oo xumaaday iyo kanaalladii waaweynaa oo ay ciid ama carro buuxisay. Daadad roobaad ayaa lagaga soo warramay inay Bishii 11aad (10-30) ka dheceen tuulooyin ka mid ah degmada Kurtunwaarreey ee gobolka Shabeellada Hoose. Dhanka gobollada Waqooyi Bari iyo Bartamaha, daadad waaweyn ayaa la soo sheegay ka dib markii ay ka dheceen duufaanta kulaaleed ee Murjan xeebaha Waqooyi Bari.

Guud ahaan, daadadkan Deyrta 2012 ayaa saameyn kooban ku yeelan doona soo-saarka dalagga iyo xoolaha marka loo eego daadadkii Guga 2012, halka barakac dad oo muddo gaaban ah ay kordhiyeen. Gaar ahaan Koonfurta, daadadkii Beletweyne (tuulada Dooraar) ee dhacay toddobaadkii ugu horreeyay ee Bishii 10aad, oo baabi'iayay dhul-beered qiyaastii gaaraya 10-50ha; kharibay marinnadii; xayiray isu-socodkii dadka; barakiciiyat dad lagu qiyaasay 5,000 oo qoys; sababayna in kaneeco badan ka dillaacdoo ka dib markii biyo-fariisi badan uu dhacay. Si kastaba ha ahaatee, dabayaqaadii Bishii 10aad, daadadka biyahoodii wey ka ingageen magaaladii, saddex-meelood meelna barakacayaashii waa ay ku noqdeen guryahoodii, halka kuwa kale ay sugayaan inta roobabku ka dhammaanayaan. In kastoo khatari jirto, wax cudurro ah oo waaweyn oo dillaacay lagama soo sheegin.

Dhanka dhul-hoosaadka hab-nololeedyada beer-xoolo-dhaqatada Baay iyo Bakool, dadaad ayaa baabi'iayay dalaggii ka taagnaa dhul lagu qiyaasay 395ha⁵ sababayna barakac qiyaastii gaaraya 235 oo qof. Shabeellada Dhexena, dhowr boqol oo hektar oo dalaggii killigiiisa dhaafah ah ee Jowhar ayay baabi'iyeen daadadkii waxayna biyihii fariisteen dhul-beered qiyaastii gaaraya 325ha, halka dhul-beered wax ku ool ah (1,167ha) oo degmada Balcad yaallayna ay waxyellada biyahu gaareen. Si kastaba ha ahaatee, dhammaadkii bisha, heerka biyo-fadhiga ayaa hoos u dhacay, biyhiina way ka joogsadeen farihiifurnaa ee Shabeellada Dhexe. Halka fatahaadda xilli-sanadeedkan ee Shabeellada Hoose oo ahaa dhacdoo iska caadi ah ayaa waxa uu baabi'iay qiyaast 100ha oo galley taabo gal ah iyo 150ha oo sisin xilli Gu'yeedkii daba martay oo ku tiillay degmada Kurtunwaarreey iyo dariiqyadii loo marayay suuqa xannibayna isu socodkii dadka iyo ganacsiga. Waxaa ku darid leh, dalagga taagan (masaggo, sisin iyo digirta) bananka Wanlaweyn inay daadad baabi'iyeen kuna khasbeen beeralleyda inay dhowr jeer beeraan tan iyo intii ay Deyrta billaabatay.

Jiidda xeebta Waqooyi Bari ee Soomaaliya ee fatahaaddu ka dhacday ayaa lagu soo warramay in ku dhawaad afar ruux ay ku naf waayeen, xoolana ku dhinteen ama lumeen, dhowr guryo ah iyo beero ay ku baaba'een, dhowr waddona xayirmeen ka dib markii kaabadii ay dumeen, walibana dhowr meelood oo barakacayaasha Boosaaso deganaayeenna biyo galeen. Gobollada Bartamaha, waxaa lagu soo warbixiyay in Galkacyo, qiyaastii 400-500ha oo isugu jira dhul-beered beeran iyo kuwa aan beernayay ayad daadadkii fariisteen oo baabi'iyeen, waxay kaloo dhibaateeyeen 1,084 qoys beerahoodii. Shaxdan hoose ayaa muujinaya waxyelladii daadadka ee gobolladii ay ka dhaceen.



Beer Sisin ah oo daad Baabi'iyeey. Tuulada Aw-Cusmaan, 6 KM, Waqooyiga Wanla-Wayne, Gobolka Shabeelaha Hoose, FSNAU, Oct. 2012



Beer Biyo ku Fataheen. Tuulada Maanyow, Qansahdheere, Gobolka Baay, FSNAU, Nov. 2012



Saameyntii Roobabkii Laxaadka lahaa ee Deyrta iyo daadadkii ka Dhashay, Bendar Beyla, Gobolka Bari, FSNAU, Oct. 2012

3 Warranto Roobabka Soomaaliya - 13kii Bisha 12aad, 2012, FEWSNET

4 Digidda El Niño, 6dii Bishii 9aad 2012, FSNWG

5 Tuulada Xabaal Barbaar (Qansaxdheere), Tuuloooyinka Gurbaan iyo Xabiibayaal (Diinsor) iyo Tuulada Buulow (Xuddur).

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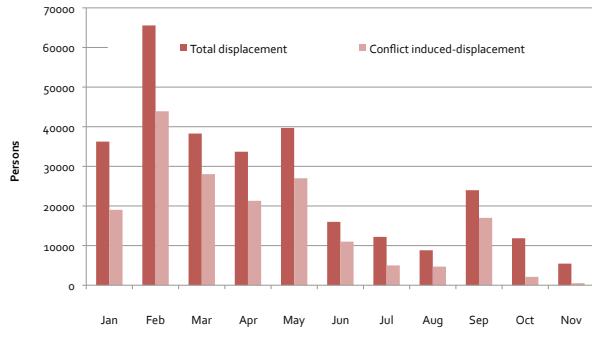
Gobolka	Degmada/Tuulada uu ka Dhacay	Nooca Fatahaadda	Dhibabka Fatahaadda	Wakhtiga
Hiraan	Beletweyne (Tuulada Dooraar) iyo agagaarkeeda	Daadad roobeed	Waddoojinkii yaraa oo xayirmay Dhui yar oo beeraan oo ay baabriyeen (50-100ha) Kaneeco badan oo kacday Qiyaastii 39,000 qof oo barakacay	6 ^{kl} Bishii 10aad, 2012
Baay	Baydhaba: Buulo ladow, Buulo Xaaawa, Guruboy Dhejile, Kormari, Kaayow iyo Berdaale	Daadad roobeed	180 qof oo barakacay Masago iyo digir oo ay dhibaateeyeen Hanti burburay	17 ^{kl} Bishii 10aad, 2012
Shabeellada Dhexe	Qansax Dheere: Kobon Dheere iyo Bulo Cilir Diinsor: Gurbaan, Xabibayaal	Daad roobeed	Sisin bay baabiiyeen 55 qof ayay barakicyleen (Qansaxdheerie)	10-20 ^{kl} Bishii 11aad, 2012
Kurtunwaarey: Afgooye Yarey, Magay iyo Huriwaa (Mahaday) Shabeellada Dhexe	Jowhar: Tugaarey, Magay iyo Huriwaa (Mahaday) Balcad :Kulmis Yaro, Maggy, Bardheere, Maqdis, Jameeo and Farbarako	Fatahaad webi	Dhul-beereedka y saameysay Bardheere (240ha), Maggay (45ha), Kulmis yarow (200ha), Maqdis (190ha) iyo Jameeo (87ha)	23-30 ^{kl} Bishii 10aad, 2012.
Kurtunwaarey: Afgooye Yarey, Uruunrow, Towfiq, Dhaayaney, Buulo- Warbo iyo Aala-fuutow	Afgooye/Aw Dheegle: Tawakal iyo Toortorow	Daadad roobeed	Tiro aan sughnay oo ari ah oo ku dhimataay tuulada Tawakal and Toortorow. Ku dhaawaad 100ha oo galley taabogal ah iyo 150ha sisin gu'gii hore ka dib dhacday ayaa baaba'day	15-19 ^{kl} Bishii 11aad, 2012
Kurtunwaarey: Doorar, Daafow		Fatahaad webi	Ku dhaawaad 250 ha oo galley ah iyo 150 ha oo sisin ah ayuu saameeyay	15-17 ^{kl} Bishii 11aad, 2012
Mudug	Galkacyo	Daadad roobeed	Biyo Fariistay oo baabi'iyay qiyaastii 400-500ha oo isugu jira dhul-beereed beeran iyo kuwo aan beermayn Waxay dhibaateeyeen 1,084 qoys dalaggoodi	Toddobaadkii 1 ^{aad} ee Bishii 10aad
Waqooyi Bari	Jidda xeeba Boosaso, Caluula, Iskushuban, Qandala iyo Bendar Beyla	Daadad roobeed	Dad ku naf waayey (afar qof) iyo xoolo (riyo iyo geel) Burbur dhismo (Birhii Isgaarsinta ee Caluula iyo kaabaddii Boosaaso) iyo dhowr doomood oo kuwa kalluumeyisiga ah iyo guryo oo ay dhaawacyo soo gaareen	24-25 ^{kl} Bishii 10aad

Soo Saare: Bahda Xogta Fatahaadda (FSNAU, FEWSNET iyo SWALIM)

COLAADADA SOKEEYE

Guud ahaan Bishii 11aad ayaa colaadaha sokeeye waxay ahaayeen kuwo heerkooda waxyellayn ee koonfurta Soomaalia uu hooseeyey, ka dib dowladda oo ku guulaysatay inay la wareegto dhowr magaalo oo muhiim ah oo ku yaalla Koonfurta⁶ intii u dhaxaysay Bilihi 7aad iyo 10aad 2012. Ciidamada Qaranka Soomaaliyeed (CQS) oo ay taageerayaan ciidamada Ururka Midyowga Africa (AMISOM) ayaa sidoo kale qabsaday magaalada Jowhar (Shabeellaha Dhexe) horraantii Bishii 12aad. Si kastaba ha ahaatee, dhacdooyin colaadeed oo ay u dhaxeeyaan CQS iyo Al Shabaab ayaa laga soo sheegay Beledxaawo (Gedo) bartamihii bisha 11aad, kuwaasoo dhaliyay barakac dhowr boqol oo qof oo u qaxay dhinaca Mandheera, magaalo xuduudeed ku taalla waqooyiga Kenya⁷. Kooxaha hubaysan ayaa welii sii wada inay beegsadaan saraakiisha dowladda, ay ku aasaan miinooyin waddooyinka hareeroohoda, fuliyaan jid gooyooyin iyo ganid hoobiyeaal ee magaaloooyin muhiim ah oo ku yaalla Koonfurta (Beledweyne, Marka, Kismaayo, Baydhaba, Beledxaawo iyo Muqdisho). Dhanka gobollada dhexe, in kastoo inta badan deegamadaasi ay xasilloon yihiin, dagaallo cusub ayaa ka dhex qaxay horraantii Bishii 12aad laba beelood oo dega Mareer iyo Baaladheer oo ka tirsan Dhuusamareeb (Galgaluud)⁸ colaadaahaasoo ka dhashay berkado degaankaaas laga dhisayay. Dhanka Waqooyi Galbeed, murankii u dhhexeyay dowladda Soomalilaan iyo jabhadda Sool, Sanaag, Cayn (SSC) ee Buhoodle (Togdheer) iyo Laascaanood (Sool) ayaaan xal waara welii loo helin Buuhoodle in kastoo wax khasaare ah aan la soo sheegin.

Jaantuska 1: Taxanaha Barakacayasha bishiiba ee guud ahaan waddanka 2012.



Source: IASC, PMT Jan - Sep 2012

Ayadoo la tix raacayo xogta la-socodka hayaanka dadka ee Hay'adda Qaxootiga Qaramada Midoobay (UNHCR), tirada guud ee barakacayaasha ku sugar dalka ayaa lagu qiyasay 1.1-1.3 oo malyun. Tirada dadka barakacay ee Bishii 11aad (lagu qiyasay 5,400) ayaa si aad ah hoos ugu dhacday marka la bar bar dhigo tiradii barakacday Bishii 7aad ee 2012 (12,000) iyo Bishii 1aad ee 2012 (36,000). Tiradan ayaa noqonaysa tii ugu hoosaysay ee sanadkan, taasoo lagu sababynayo tirada barakac oo ay horseedaan colaadaha dalka gudhiisa oo si wax u ku ool hoos ugu dhacday (jaantuska 1aad). Inta badan dadka barakacay ayaa ka yimid gobollada ay colaaduhu aafeeyeen ee Jubbooyinka (42%), Banaadir (15%), Shabeellooyinka (13%), Bay, Bakool iyo Gedo (wadartooda 15%); boqolkiiba inta harsan ayaa ka ka soo jeeda dalka intiisa kale. Tirada qaxootiga ee u baqoolay waddammada deriska ayaa si wax ku ool ah hoos ugu dhacday sanadkan ka dib xuduudda Soomaaliya kala dhaXeysa Kenya iyo Itoobiya oo xannibnayd iyo xaaladda nabadjelyo ee Muqdisho iyo goobo kale oo ka tirsan koonfurta dalka oo sii hagaagayay. Ayadoo laga xiganayo UNHCR, tirada guud ee qaxootiga Soomaaliyeed ee u hayaamay waddamada deriska sanadkan 2012-ka ayaa hoos ugu dhacday 78,277 oo qof marka la barbar dhigo 295,909-kii qof ee hayaamay sanaddii 2011⁹. Haatan ayaa in ka badan malyun qaxooti Soomaaliyeed ah ay ku sugar yihiin gobolka, kuwaasoo ay magan geliveen Kenya, Yaman, Masar, Itoobiya, Eritreeya, Jabuuti, Tansaniya iyo Ugaandha.

In kastoo ay hoos u dhaceen qulqulatooyinka colaadeed ee dalka gudhiisa, colaadaha sokeeye ayaa welii ka jira dhul ballaraan oo ku yaalla Koonfurta iyo Bartamaha, kuwaasoo horseedaya caqabado dhanka hawlaha bani'aadminimo iyo hawlaha la xiriira dhaqaalaha. Tusaale ahaan, Xafiiska Qaramada Midoobay u qaabilسان Isku-Xirkha Arrimaha Bani'aadminimada (UNOCHA) ayaa sheegaya in xannibaadaha ay Al-Shabaab ku soo rogeen dhowr magaalo oo ku yaalla Bay iyo Bakool ilaa iyo Bishii 3aad ay welii taagan yihiin, kuwaasoo xannibaya isu-socodka dadka, ganacsiga iyo gar-gaarka bani'aadminimo (UNOCHA Somalia Humanitarian Bulletin, November 2012). Xog Rasmiyeedka UNHCR ee Bishii 11aad ayaa muujinaya in inta badan Soomaaliya ay welii ku jirto Heerka 5aad ee cabbirka xaaladda nabadjelyo (heer ba'an), ayado0 qeybo Muqdisho ka mid ah iyo meelo kaleba ay ku sugar yihiin heerka 6aad ee Nabadjelyo (heer aad u ba'an)¹⁰. FSNAU ayaa sii wadi doonta la socodka xaaladaha colaadeed.

6 Warbixinta Saddexbilo0dle ee FSNAU, Bisha 11aad ee 2012 laga heli karo <http://www.fsnau.org/in-focus/quarterly-brief-focus-deyr-season-early-warning>

7 Warsidaha Bani'aadminimo ee Soomaaliya ee UNOCHA, Bisha 11aad ee 2012 laga heli karo <http://reliefweb.int/report/somalia/somalia-humanitarian-bulletin-november-2012-issued-10-december>

8 Hiiran Online, www.hiiraan.com laga heli karo http://www.hiiraan.com/news/2012/dec/wararka_maanta2-20091.htm

9 Maabka Qaxootaga Soomaaliyeed ee ku sugar gobolka, UNHCR laga heli karo <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/506ed3672.html> and <http://www.unhcr.org/50cb2b399.html>

10 Hanaanka Heerarka Nabadjelyo ayaa loo isticmaalaa in loo asteeyo heer nabadjelyo goob ama deegaan halkaasoo ay Qaramada Midoobay ka hawlgasho so loo ogaado guud ahaan heerka caqabado ama khatar ee ka jirto degaankas. Qaybta Qaramada Midoobay u qaabilسان Nabadjelyda ayaa u kala saarta xaaladaha nabadjelyo heerar lix ah - (laga soo billaabo heerka 1aad oo ah kan ugu yar ee khatar ka ita deegaan ilaa heerka 6aad kaasoo ah khatarla ugu daran ee ka jirto degaan). Heerarkani ayaa mid walba ayaa loogu sameeyey magac sida soo socota: 1 - Aan Darneyn, 2 - Hooseeya, 3 = Dhex-dhexaad, 4 -Waxoogaa Daran, 5 - Daran, 6-aad u Daran <https://dss.un.org/dssweb/Resources/SecurityLevelbrSystemInfo.aspx>

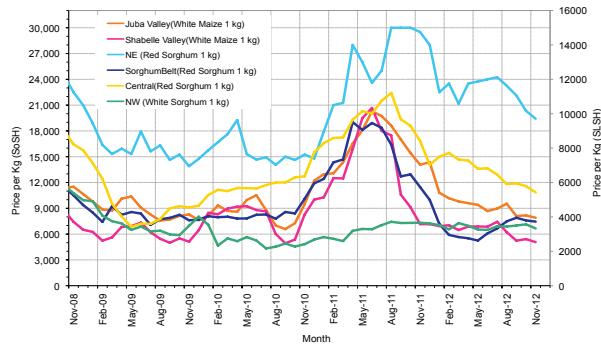
BEERAHA

Roobabka wanaagsan ee Deyrta awgeed, dhulka xilligan lagu tacbay masago/hadhuudh ayaa ah mid dhex-dhexaad ah ama ka sareeya dhex-dhexaadka inta badan deegaannada gobollada dhexe iyo koonfurta. Hayeeshee, dhulka xilligan lagu tacbay galley ayaa wax yar ka hooseysa inta dhex-dhexaadka ah, maadamaa beeraley badan ee deegaannada jiinka webiyada ay door bideen inay beertaan dalaga sisinta oo qimo weyn ku fadhiya. Odoroska wax-soo-saarka galleyda iyo masagada/hadhuudhka ee xilligan Deyrta ee gobollada badhtamaha iyo koonfurta ayaa ah mid wanaagsan. Natijaaha ahaan, wax-soo-saarka masago oo ah dhex-dhexaad ama ka sareeya dhex-dhexaadnimada ayaa laga filayaa gobolka Baay, iyo wax-soo-saar galley oo ah mid dhex-dhexaad ah ama waxyar ka hooseysa dhex-dhexaadnimada ayaa la filayaa bilaha 1aad-2aad 2013. Deegaannada laga filayo wax-soo-saar liita ama ka hooseysa dhex-dhexaadka waxa ka mid ah degmada Jammaame (Jubada Hoose), deegaano yar oo ka tirsan beero-xolo dhaqatada Jubbadha Dhexe, qayb yar ee wax-soo-saarka masagad caan ku ahayn ee gobolka Gedo (hab nololeedka koonfurta beero-xolo dhaqatada) iyo hab nololeedka beero-xolo dhaqatada galleyda gobolka Shabeellada Hoose. Inta badan sisintii la tacbay dabayaqaadii Bishii 11aad, 2012 ayaa la goosan doonaa bisha 3aad, 2013. Waxooga wax-soo-saar ah ayaa laga filayaa deegaannada fatahaadu ka dhacday Jowhar (Shabeelaha Dhexe), Kurtunwaarey (Shabeelaha Hoose) iyo deegaannada jiinka webiga gobolka Gedo dabayaqaqada bisha 3aad illaa horaanta bisha 5aad, 2013. Hayeeshee, wax-soo-saar ka baxsan xilliga caadiga ah lagama rajeynayo deegaanadii caanka ku ahaa wax-soo-saarkan ee gobollada Jubbooyinka sababta oo ah fatahaad la'aanta deegaannadan ka jirta xilligan Deyrta oo sahli lahayd tabcasho. Dhinaca beero-xolo dhaqatada Waqooyi Galbeed, natijada hordhaca ah ee daraasaddii dhawaan la qabtay (11aad-12aad, 2012) iyadoo la adeegsanay habka qiimeynat agab sawireed ee dalagyada ayaa lagu qiyasay inay ka sarreys 70,000tan oo galley cagaartooy iyo masagaba ah. Tani waxyar ayay ka sareysaa wax-soo-saarkii sanad ka hor, sababta oo ah kororka dhulka la beeray.

Helidda tacab goosi way korodhay deegaannada beero falatada ee Koonfurta taas oo loo aaneynayo hawlaha beerahaa oo si fiican u bilowday Deyrta (aburka, fal koowaad and labaadba iyo waraabka dhulka jiinka wabiga). Tan waxa inta badan ka faa'iideystay qoysaska beeraleyda danyarta ah oo ka hela dakhli hawlaha tacab goosiga siiba xilliga "YIBIL BAROORTA". Natijaaha ahaan, mushqaayadda ama mushahaar-maalmeedka tacab goosiga ayaa aad u korodhay 20-35 boqolkiiba Bilihi 7aad-11aad, 2012. Fursadaha shaqo (aburka, falka, ilalinta, goynta, finjilka, iwm) ayaa la rajeynaya inay sii socdaan ilaa bilaha 3aad iyo horraanta 4aad 2013 qaybo ka mid ah Shabeellooyinka, Baay iyo deegaamada la warabiyo ee gobollada Jubbooyinka iyo Gedo.

Qiimaha badarka dalka (galley iyo masago) waxay muujinayaan qimo kala duwan shantii bilood ee la soo dhaafay (7aad-11aad, 2012) inta badan suuqyada badhtamaha iyo koonfurta Soomaaliya (Jaantuska 2). Intii u dhexaysay Bilihi 7aad-11aad 2012, qiimaha galleyda hoos ayuu u dhacay (12 boqolkiiba Jubbooyinka iyo 32 boqolkiiba Shabeellooyinka) iyo walibana inta badan suuqyada koonfurta Soomaaliya taas oo ay sababtay wax-soo-saarkii galleyda Gu'ga 2012 iyo tii soo go'day Bilihi 9aad-10aad, 2012) oo suuqyada koonfurta Soomaaliya galey. Si la mid ah, qiimaha badarka, marka loo eego sanad ka hor, ayaa hoos u dhacay 29 boqolkiiba Shabeellooyinka, 30 boqolkiiba deegaannada caanka ku ah tabcashada masagada iyo 44 boqolkiiba Jubbooyinka. Hayeeshee shantii bilood ee u dambeeeyay, qiimaha masagada ayaa muujiyay korodh deegaannada caanka ku ah tabcashada masagada (12 boqolkiiba) iyo Jubbooyinka (25 boqolkiiba), wax-soo-saarkii masagada xilligii Gu'ga 2012 oo liitay awgeed, laakiin yar ayuu qiimaha masagada kor u kacay Shabeellooyinka (3 boqolkiiba), badar badan oo yaal suuqyada awgeed. Is-beddel sanadeedka qiimaha badarka ayaa ah mid muujinaya hoos u dhac deegaannada caanka ku ah tacbashada masagada (35 boqolkiiba) iyo Shabeellooyinka (45 boqolkiiba). Dhanka bartamaha iyo waqooyiga, qiimaha badarka waxuu muujinaya hoos u dhac taas oo ay sababtay gargaarka bani'adaminimo iyo wax-soo-saarka Gu-ga/Karan-ta 2012 wanaagsan.

Jaantuska 2: Taxnaha Billaha ah ee Sicirka Firida



Beer Masago ah oo Wanaagsan. Wanla-Wayn, Gobolka Shabeelaha Hoose, FSNAU, Nov. 2012

XOOLAHAA

Daaqa, biyaha iyo hayaanka xoolaha

Roobabka Deyrta 2011/13 waxaay si baaxad leh u hagaajiyeen xaaladda daaqa inta badan dalka, marka laga reebo inta badan ee gobollada Sool iyo Sanaag (Oogagda Sool iyo Dooxada Nugaal), baro ka mid ah gobolka Bari ah, dhul xeebeedka Shabeellada Hoose iyo qeybo dhul xeebeedka waqooyi galbeed an (Guban), halkaasoo roobabka Deyrta ku yaraayeen ama aanay kuba di'in. Hase yeeshee, in yar oo ka soo reyn ah ee xaaladda caleenta, cowska iyo biyaha ayaa lagu arkay hab-nololeedyadii liitey ee Golis/Guban, ee gobollada Awdal iyo Waqooyi Galbeed (marka laga reebo degmada Zaylac), sababo la xiriira daadad ka yimid buuraha Golis iyo roobab xilli dhaaf ah oo da'ay dabayaqaadii Bishii 9aad. Qiimaha biyaha ayaa hoos u dhacay gebi ahaan dalka ka dib markii ay roobabku buuxiyeen biyo qabatinnada sida; Berkadaha, balliyada iwm. Guur-guurid xoolaad oo caadi ah, loona guurayo meelaha helay roobabka wanaagsan (*naqraac*) si loo helo daaq wanaagsan ayaa laga soo sheegay gebi ahaan dalka.

Dhaqnaashaha xoolaha noocyadooda oo dhan ayaa gebi ahaan dalka ah heer u dhexxeeya dhex-dhexaad iyo fiicnaan, lagu muujiyo tirsiga 3-4, ee Halbeeg Sawireed Qalab (HSQ), una dhexxeeya 1-5. Dhalidda riyaha iyo idaha una dhexxeeya dhex-dhexaad iyo fiicnaan ayaa laga soo wariyey Bishii 10aad dhammaan hab-nololeedyada xolo dhaqatada iyo isku dhafka beeraha iyo xoolaha. Dalka intiisa badan (koonfur, gobollada Bartamaha iyo qeybo Waqooyiga ah) waxaa dhalay tiro badan oo geel ah Bishii 11aad, dhalida sarreysa ee geela waxey sii jiri doontaa bisha 12aad 2012 iyo Bisha 1aad 2013. Dhalid dhex-dhexaad ah oo Lo'da ah ayaa iyana laga soo tabiyey gobollada koonfurta iyo hab-nololeedka beer-xoolo-dhaqatada Waqooyi Galbeed wakhtigii u dhexxeyay Bilihi 7aad-11aad. Sababo la xiriira dhalidda oo korortay, rimaya ishkinka oo hooseeyay xilligii Deyrta, halka ka ariga uu ka yahay dhex-dhexaad.

Qiimaha xoolaha ayaa ku nagaadey heerkoodii ugu sarreeyey inta badan dalka, shantii bilood ee ugu dambeysey iyo marka loo eego sanad ka hor, taasoo lala xiriirinayo xoolaha oo cayiley iyo dalabka dhoofka xoolaha oo sarreeyey sanadkan. Gaar ahaan, qiimaha ariga dhaqaalka ah ayaa kordhay aagga Masaggo Tacbatada 10 boqolkiiiba, iyo bobollada Shabeellooyinka 20 boqolkiiiba; halka in yar 2 boqolkiiiba uu hoos u dhacay gobolka Banaadir, meesha aaney waxba iska baddelin waa Waqooyiga iyo gobollada Bartamaha intii u dhexxeeyay Bilihi 7aad-11aad 2012 (Jaantuuska 3). Sicirka lo'da dhaqaalka ah ayaa aad u kordhey; 26 boqolkiiiba Jubbooyinka; 32 boqolkiiiba Shabeellooyinka iyo 22 boqolkiiiba dhulka Masaggo Tacbatada, halka uu in yar, 4 boqolkiiiba uu hoos u dhacay Woqooyi Galbeed ka dib markii lo' badan looga suuq keenay Itoobiya.

Wadar 2.3 malyuun neef oo xolo ah ayaa ka dhoofay dekadda Berbera intii u dhexseysay Bilihi 7aad-10aad 2012ka, qiyaastaa oo 14 boqolkiiiba ka sarreysa marka loo eego qiyaastii la dhoofiyey xilligan xilligii ee sanaddii hore (2.02 malyuun oo neef). Dekadda Boosaaso ayaa laga dhoofiyey (593,620 oo neef) wakhti la mid ah kaa, kaasoo u dhigma hoos u dhac 28 boqolkiiiba marka loo eego wakhtigan wakhtigii ee kal hore (819,889 Neef), taasoo ay sababtay canshuur sare oo ay dowladdu saartay xoolaha gelaya maxjarka iyo dhoofkaba. Hoos u dhiciddu dhoofinta xoolaha ee Dekadda Boosaaso sababta ugu weyn ee lala xiriirinaya waa canshuurta dheeriga ah ee ay dowladdu saartey wakhtigii dhoofka xoolaha ee Bilihi ugu sarreeyay xajka.

SUUQYADA IYO GANACSIGA

Isbeddellada Heerka Sarrikfa

Lagasoo billaabo Bishii 7aad illaa Bishii 11aad, sarrikfa Doolarka Maraykanka ee Soomaali Shilinka (SoSh) iyo Soomaaliland Shilinkaba (SISh) waa uu iska degganaa. Dhammaadkii Bishii 11aad, suuqyada tafaariiqda ee gobolka Banaadir, tusaale ahaan, ayaa muujiyey heer sarif SoSh 22,470 lagu beddelayo halkii Doolarka, si yar ayuu isaga beddelay heerarkii Bishii 7aad oo ahaa SoSh 22,347 / Doolarkii. Gobollada kale ee dalka ayaa iyana isbeddello kuwaasi la mid ah muujiyey. Inkastoo heerarku ay iska degganaayeen tan iyo Bishii 7aad, SoSh-ga ayaa qiimihisa sare u kacay inta u dhexxeysay 8 iyo 27 boqolkiiiba baddalka Doolarka Maraykanka marka loo eego Bishii 11aad ee sanadkii tegey. Maalgashiga oo kordhay iyo isa-soo-tarka deggenaanshiyaha siyaasadeed ee Muqdisho tan iyo dabayaqaadii sanaddii hore ayaa ahaa sababaha ugu muhiimsan ee ka dambeeyaa isbeddelada heerka sarrikfa. Heerka ugu sarreya ee qiime-kororka Shilinka ayaa lagu arkay Waqooyi Bari. Sidoo kale, laga soo billaabo Bishii 7aad illaa Bishii 11aad, sarrikfa SISh iyo Doolarka Maraykanka ayaa degganaa inta badan suuqyada ku adeegta SISh-ka. Balse, SISh-ka ayaa qiime jab 13 boqolkiiiba ku dhacay marka loo eego Doolarka Maraykanka marka la is barbardhigo Bilihi 11aad 2012 iyo 11aad 2011. Waxaa qiime jabkani loo saarayaa filitaanno sicir barar dhex-dhexaad ah oo dhaca iyo daabacaado lacago cusub.

Firida Dibadda laga Keeeno iyo Isbeddellada Sicirka Badeecadaha/alaabooyinka

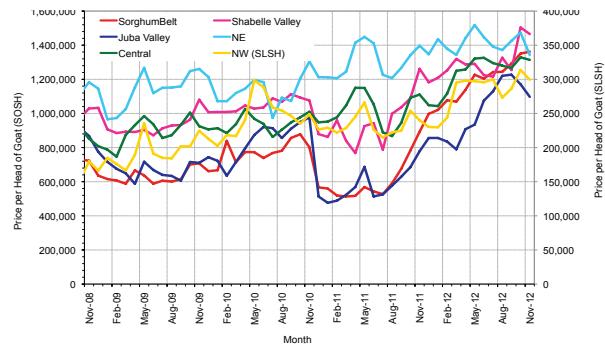
Wadarta firida dibadda laga keeno sida bariiska, daqiqida, iyo baastada ee ka soo degata dekada Muqdisho, Berbera iyo Boosaaso intii u dhexseysay Bishii 7aad illaa Bishii 10aad 2012 ayaa 4 boqolkiiiba hoos uga dhacday tiradii isla muddadaa ee kal hore, isku darkooduna ahaa 223,126 MT oo u dhiganta miro firi. Hoos u dhaca dibad ka keenka wuxuu aad uga muuqdaa dekadda Berbera (hoos u dhac gaaraya 30%). Soo dejinta horodhay ee afartii bilood ee u dambeysay 2011-kii oo ay ugu wacneyd musiibadii bani'aadminnimo ayaa ka tarjumaysa hoos u dhaca xaddiga soo dejinta.

Si kastaba ha ahaatee, in ka mid ah (33,375MT)¹² firida dibadda laga keenay, haba ugu badnaadeen bariiska iyo daqiqida ayaa loo dhoofiyay Itoobiya, Keenya iyo Jabuuti intii u dhexseysay Bishii 7aad illaa Bishii 11aad. Ayadoo la filayo in nabadgelyada ay tartiib-



Geel aad u Cayilan, Jalalaqsi, Gobolka Hiiraan, FSNAU, Nov. 2012

Jaantuuska 3: Taxane Goboleedka Sicirrada Riyaha Dabaaxa ah (SoSh/SISh)



tartiib u sii hagaagi doonto koonfurta Soomaaliya bilaha soo socda, ganacsiga u gudba xuduudaha ltoobiya iyo Keenya ayaa la rajeynayaan inuu si tertiib ah u kordho, oo loo sii dhoofiyi bariis iyo daqiqi ka badan wehliyaanna ka ganacsiga baasto iyo sokor.

Dhanka suuqyada koonfurta, sicirrada badeecooinka daruuriga ah ee dibadda laga keeno ee Banaadir, Dooxada Shabeelle, Dooxada Jubba, iyo masaggo tacbatada, sida naaftada iyo saliidda cuntada, ayaa isbeddelay inta u dheXeysa 1 iyo 17 boqolkiiiba, halka sicirrada daqiqda (burka) ay si deggan u kaceen inta u dheXeysa 6 iyo 17 boqolkiiiba Bishii 7aad ilaa Bishii 11aad, waxayna la jaan qaadayeen isbeddellada suuqyada caalamka. Sicir kororka ugu weyn ee daqiqda ayaa ahaa celceliska sicirka suuqyada ganaci ee Dooxada Shabeelle (Jaantuska 5), oo ay ku jiraan suuqyada Wanleweyn, Afgooye, Merka, Qoryoleey, Jowhar, iyo Aadan Yabaal. Deegaannada bartamaha iyo waqooyiga ee isticmaala SoSh-ga, badeecooinka dibadda laga keeno ayaan sicirrada isbeddelin ama si yar isu beddelay inta u dheXeysa 2 iyo 14 boqolkiiiba intii lagu jiray Bilihi 7aad iyo 11aad. Isbeddelka sicirka sanadlaha ee suuqyada ku adeegta Shilinka Soomaaliga ayaa muujinaya in sicirrada badeedcooyinkani ay hoos u dhaceen saddex-meelood meel ama in ka badan, uguna wacan tahay Shilinka oo xoogeystay.

Suuqyada ku adeegta Shilinka Soomaaliland ee Waqooyi Galbeed, sicirrada cuntada dibadda laga keeno ahaa kuwo iska yara deggan laga soo billaabo Bisha 7aad ilaa Bisha 11aad. Balse, sanadihi la soo dhaafay, sicirrada sokorta ayaa hoos u dhacay 9 boqolkiiiba halka sicirrada saliidda cuntada ay korortay 11 boqolkiiiba. Dhaqdhaqaqa sicirka badeecooinka dibadda laga keeno ee Suuqyada magaaloojin-dekadeedyada Berbera, Boosaaso, iyo Muqdisho ayaa gebi ahaanba la socda isbeddellada sicirka caalamka.

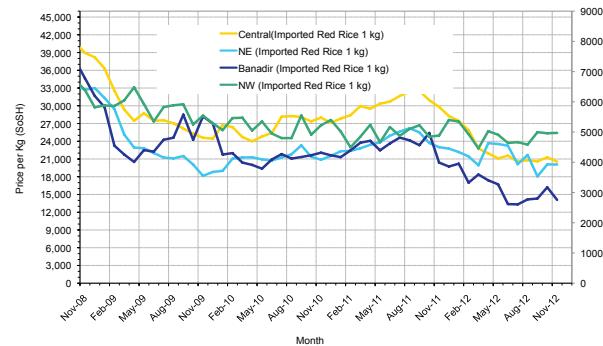
Tusaha Sicirka Adeegtaha (TSA)

TSA-ga qoysaska reer magaalka, oo lagu qiyaaso isbeddelka ku dhaca Kharashka Ugu-yar Quutul Daruuriga (KHUQD), ayaa muujinaya in sicir bararkii gobollada Bartamaha iyo Waqooyi Bari uu sii yara gaabinayo laga billabo Bishii 7aad ilaa Bishii 9aad uuna isbeddelay in ku dhow 7-12 boqolkiiiba. Waxay tani ka tarjumaysaa sicirka badeecadaha muhiimka ah ee ay ka kooban yahay dambiisha adeegtaha oo in yar hoos u dhacay, oo ay ka mid yihiin firida iyo sokorta. Si kastaba ha ahaatee, TSA-ga ayaan isbeddelin koonfurta iyo qaybo ka mid ah waqooyiga-galbeed ee dalka. Heerka sicir bararka sannadlaha aaya si wax ku ool ah hoos ugu dhacay (24%) dhulka SoSh-ka looga adeegto ee Koonfurta-Bartamaha Soomaaliya, iyo Waqooyi-Bari, uguna wacan tahay SoSh-ga oo xoogeystay. Sicir-bararka ayaa ah mid deggan dhulka lagaga adeegto SISh-ka ee Waqooyiga (Jaantuska 6).

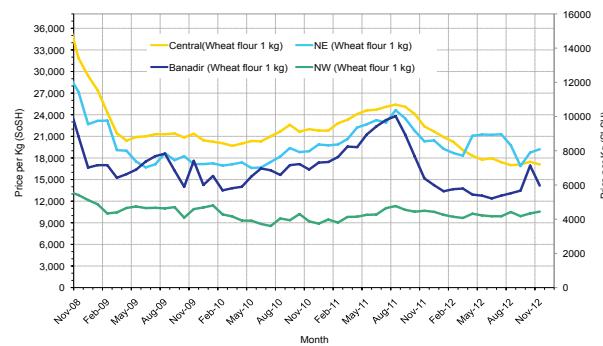
XAALADAH NAFAQO

Xilligan Deyrta 2012 fursad u helidda caanaha la dhamo iyo dakhliga oo soo roonaaday ka dib iibka xoolaha oo kordhay xilligii Xajka iyo fursadaha shaqo ee xilliaga Deyrta 2012 oo kordhay ayaa si weyn u kaabay cunno helista iyo xaaladaha nafaqo ee dalka oo idil. Faaf xilliyeedka shuban-biyoodka ba'an (AWD) iyo daacuunka ee gobollada koonfureed ayaan haba yaraatee muuqan kuwo sii xumaynaya xaaladda nafaqo-darri ee jirta. Ayadoo la xiganayo xogta Hay'adda Badbaadada Caruurga ee UNICEF (2012) ee dalka oo dhan, qabashada caruurga nafaqada daran ee goobaha cayiman ee xarumaha bukaan-socod-eegtada, quudinta iyo dejinta ayaa muujinaya hoos u dhac ilaa iyo Bishii 8aad ee 2012. Saadaasha xaaladaha nafaqo ee bilaha 11aad 2012 ilaa 3aad ee sanadda 2013 ee dhamaan hab-nololeedyada iyo barakacyaasha gobollada koonfurta iyo qaybo ka mid ah bartamaha ayaa ah kuwo heerkoodu yahay **Ba'naan** ilaa heer **Aad-u-Ba'an**. Xaaladahaayaa ayaa iyana u muuqda inay noqon doonaan heer **Daran** gobollada Waqooyiga marka laga reebo hab-nololeedyada Dooxada Nugaal iyo Galbeed-ka Golis kuwaas oo ku sugnaan doona xaalad heer **Ba'naan** (Maababka 4aad & 5aad).

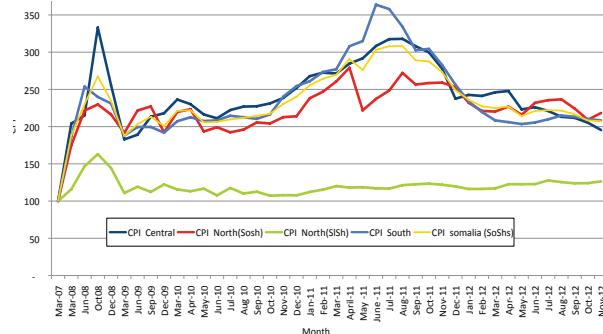
Jaantuska 4: Taxanaha Qiimaha Bariiska (SoSh/SLSH)



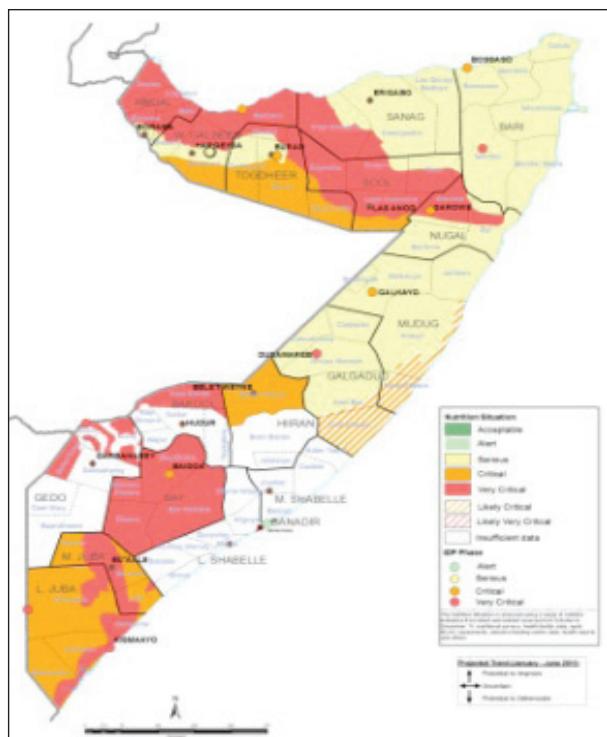
Jaantuska 5: Taxanaha Qiimaha daqiqda/Burka (SoSh/SLSH)



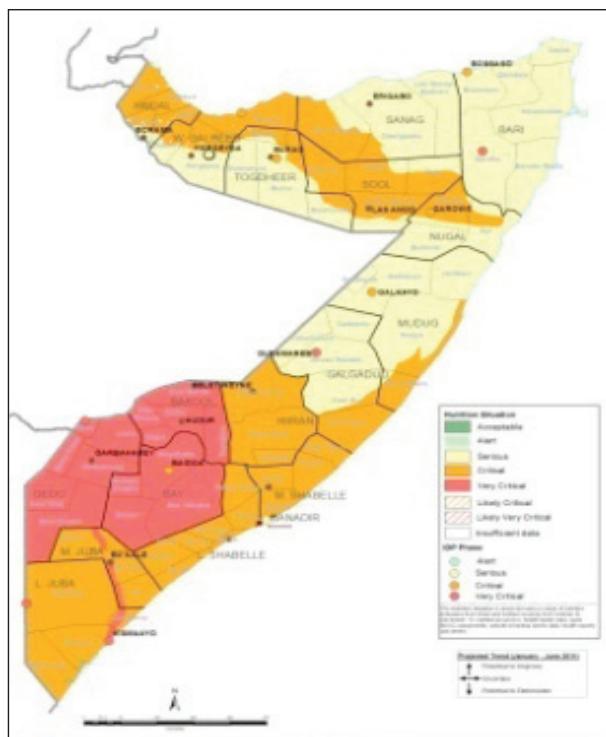
Jaantuska 6: Taxanaha Billaha ah ee Tusaha Sicirka Adeegtaha (TSA)



Khariidadda 4: Xaaladda Nafaqada Bisha Ogoosto 1202



Khariidadda 5: Odoroska Xaaladda Nafaqada ee Bilaha Diisambar 2012 - Maarsro 2013



Xaaladaha Nafaqo ee goobaha Barakayaasha Gobollada Waqooyiga iyo Bartamaha

Barakacayaasha ku dhaqan gobollada Waqooyiga iyo Bartamaha ayaa weli ah kuwa u nugul sugnaan-la'aan cunno iyo nafaqo-darro ay ugu wacan tahay hab-nololeedyadooda oo aan sugnayn. Marka la eego shantii sano ee la soo dhaafay, xaaladaha nafaqo ee barakacayaasha ayaa u dhaxaysay heer **Daran** iyo mid **Aad-u-Ba'an**, taasoo si toos ah loola xiriirinayo heerka faafka cudurada oo sarreeya iyo ayagoon heli karin cunno nafaqaysan oo ku filan. Sababaha muhiimka ah ee ka dambeeyaa arrimahan ayaa waxa ka mid ah qoysaska oo aan haysan adeeg caafimaad iyo cunno ku filan iyo weliba daryelka iyo quudinta caruurga oo ah mid u liidata.

Bishii 11aad ayaa FSNAU, Wasaaradaha Caafimaadka iyo bah-wadaagteeda ay ka fuliyeen siddeed sahan oo lagu eegayo nafaqada caruurga barakacayaasha da'doodu ay u dhaxayso 6-59 bilood ee ku sugar Hargeysa, Burco, Berbera (Somaliland); Boosaaso, Qardho, Garoowe, Gaalkacayo (Puntland); iyo magaalada Dhuusamareeb ee Bartamaha, ayadoo la adeegsanayay habka SMART. Natijjooyinka sahamadaas ayaa waxay muujiyeen heerarka nafaqo ee dhamaan barakacayaasa oo **Ba'an** iyo kuwa **Aad-u-Ba'an**, marka laga reebo kuwa Hargeeyesa iyo Garoowe oo ku sugar heer **Darnaan** ah. Hase yeeshi heerarka nafaqo-darrida guud iyo midda ba'an ayaa weli la siman heerarka xilliyee ee dadka barakacayaasha. Heerka dimashada guud (oo dib loo eegay 90 maalmood) ayaa weli ku siman heerarka la aqbali karo (Shaxda 1aad). Natijjooyinka iyo falanqaynta nafaqada oo faahfaahsan ayaa waxa laga heli karaa Xogta Nafaqada bilaha 11aad-12aad ee 2012-ka oo la soo saarayo 21-ka bisha 12aad ee 2012.

FSNAU iyo bah-wadaagteeda ayaa waxay ka qabanayaan sahammo nafaqo dhamaan goobaha xassiloon ee Soomaaliya oo ay ka mid yihiin Muqdisho, goobaha barakacayaasha Kismaayo iyo Dhoobley, si loo ogaado xaaladaha nafaqo. Wixii faahfaahin ah kala xiriir warsidaha Xogta Nafaqada ee la soo saarayo 21-ka bisha 12aad ee 2012.

Shaxda 1: Xaaladda Nafaqada Barakacayaasha (Daraasaddii Xaaladda Nafaqada la Qabtay Bishii November 2012)

Goobta Baracayaasha	Nafaqo-Darrida Guud (GAM)	Nafaqo-Darrida Ba'an (SAM)	Dib Loo Eegay (90 maalmood) Heerka Dhimashada Guud (10,000-kii ee qofba maalintii)
Hargeysa	10.9% (8.7-13.6)	2.3% (1.2 – 4.2)	0.19 (0.08 – 0.44)
Burco	15.5% (11.6 – 20.5)	2.1% (1.0 – 4.1)	0.28 (0.12 -0.63)
Berbera	19.9% (15.4 – 25.3)	6.6% (3.8 – 11.0)	0.20 (0.07 – 0.55)
Boosaaso	20.6% (17.1-24.6)	4.3% (3.0-6.1)	0.41 (0.17-1.00)
Qardho	21.8% (17.1-27.3)	7.9% (5.4-11.4)	N/A
Garoowe	14.3% (11.4-17.8)	3.7% (2.6-5.3)	0.20 (0.09-0.41)
Gaalkacyo	17.0% (13.9-20.6)	4.4% (3.1-6.3)	0.06 (0.01-0.24)
Dhuusamareeb	22.6%	5.8%	0.22 (0.05-0.92)

nafaqada

MAGAALOOYINKA

Calaamado horumar leh ayaa u muuqda sugnaanta cunnada ee dadka reer magaalka ah ka dib qimaha maciishadda ugu yar ee lagu noolaan karo (MEB) oo deggan amaba hoos u dhacay iyo weliba awooda wax iibsi ee saboolka reer magaalka oo soo hagaagaya. Bilihii ugu dambeeyay ayaan la arag caqabado waaweyn ee dhanka hawlaa dhaqaale abuur ee inta badan magaalooinka taasoo ay ugu wacan tahay xaaladda nabadjelyo oo yara xasilloonayd. Intii u dhaxaysay Bilihii 7aad ilaa 11aad ee 2012, qimaha maciishadda ugu yar ee lagu noolaan karo (MEB) ee qeybo ka mid ah Waqooyi Galbeed¹³ and gobollada koonfurta¹⁴ wuxuu ahaa mid deggan, halka qimaha Waqooyiga Bari iyo Bartamaha dalka uu aad u hooseeyey. Isbeddelkan ayaa lagu sababaynaya xasillooni iyo/amaba hoos u dhac dhanka sicir-bararka ah oo ay sababeen qimaha firileyda dalka gudiihiisa laga soo saaro ee inta badan suuqyada oo hoos u dhacay. Arrintani ayaa dhacaysa xillii la filayo in soo-saar wanaagsan uu ka yimaado dalлага xiliga Deyrta ee 2012/2013 (bilaha 1aad-2aad' 12). Hase yeeshee qimaha maciishadda ugu yar oo lagu noolaan karo (MEB) ee gobollada Gedo iyo Bakool ayaa waxoogaa yara kordhay taasoo ay ugu wacan tahay nabadjelyo darrida ka jirta deegaamadaasi. Is bar-bar dhig labadii sano ee ugu dambeysey (Nov'11 iyo Nov'12) ayaa muujinaya hoos u dhac aad u ballaaran (28%) oo ku yimid qimaha nolosha ugu yar, gaar ahaan Koonfurta-Bartamaha iyo Gobollada Waqooyiba (15%). Hoos u dhaca ka jira Koonfurta ayaa waxa uu ka tarjumaya qimaha firileyda ee sida aadka ah hoos ugu dhacay, kaasoo ka dhigan 34 boqolkiiba nolol-maaleedka ugu yar ee lagu noolaan karo (MEB). Qiimaha gobollada oo la isu eegay ayaa tilmaamaya in qime-nololeedka ugu sarreeya uu ka jiro gobollada Waqooyi-Galbeed, kaasoo u dhexeeya SiSh 3,571,000 ilaa SiSh 4,427,000 (US\$172-211) halka kan ugu hooseeyana lagu arkay gobollada Koonfurta, kaasoo u dhigma SoSh 1,721,000 ilaa SoSh 2,436,000 (US\$77-103).

Natiijooinkii sahamadii magaalooinka ee la sameeyey xilligii Guga 2012 waxay muujiyeen in hawlo maalmeed muruqmaalka uu yahay isha dakhli ee ugu muhiimsan saboolka reer-magaalka. Qiyas 28-30 boqolkiiba ee dadka ku dhaqan magaalooinka ee gobollada Waqooyi ayaa sidoo kale ugu tiirsan mushahaar hawl-maalmeedyadaasi dakhli ahaan. Mushahaar/mushqaayad hawl-maalmeedka magaalooinka gobollada masagada/haruurka sida aadka ah u soo saara (Bay, Bakool, Gedo iyo Hiiraan) ayaa sare u kacay 27 boqolkiiba intii u dhaxaysay Bilihii 7aad iyo 11aad sababtuna ay tahay fursadaha shaqo ee soo-saarka beeraha oo kordhay xilligii beeridda Deyrta kaasoo soo jiitay xoogsatada ku nool magaalooinka taasi oo beddelkeeda hoos u dhigtay tirada dadka ka shaqaysta magaalooinka. Hase yeeshee, mushahaar/mushqaayad hawl-maalmeedka gobollada Jubbooyinka iyo Mudug ayaa waxoogaa hoos uga dhacay qimiihii Bishii 7aad (13% iyo 7%, boqolkiiba siday isugu xigaan), laguna sababaynayo saamaya ay colaadiihii dhowaa ku yeeshen helidda shaqo iyo weliba hawliihii dekadda Kismaayo oo hoos u dhacay. mushahaar/mushqaayad hawl-maalmeedka ayaa ahaa mid xasilloon qeybaha kale ee dalka. Marka lagu qiimeeyo dollarka Maraykanka, mushahaar/mushqaayad-hawl maalmeedka ugu sarreeya ayaa ka jira gobollada Waqooyi (una dhigma US\$ 5-6 maalintii), halka kan u hooseeyana uu ka jiro Koonfurta (US\$ 3-5 per day), kaasoo la socda qimaha maciishadda ee gobolladan.

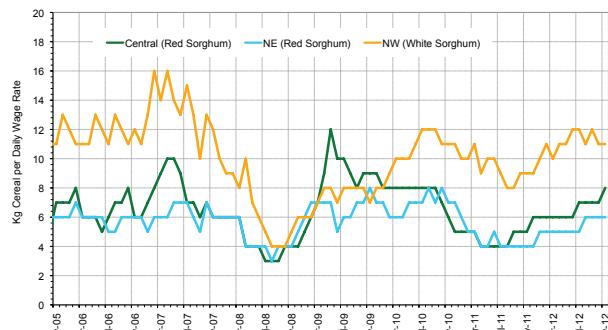
Ayadoo uu la jaan-qaadayo taxanaha qimaha firileyda iyo mushahaar/mushqaayad hawl-maalmeedyada, awoodda wax-iibsi ee saboolka magaalooinka ayaa ahaa mid xasilloon amaba kordhay intii u dhaxaysay Bilihii 7aad ilaa 11aad ee inta badan dalka. Hase yeeshee, soo-saarka xilliga Deyrta oo la filayo inuu wanaagsaando iyo qimaha firelyda oo hoos u sii dhacaysa awgood, xaddiga badeeco-is-weydaarsiga (ToT) ee gobollada Jubbooyinka iyo Baay ayaa si aad ah u kordhay (6-8 kg oo firiley ah oo la weydaarsanayo mushahaar/mushqaayad-maalkeedkiiba); kororka isweydaarsigaasi ee gobollada kale ayaa u dhigma 1-2 kg oo firiley ah oo la weydaarsanayo mushahaar/mushqaayad-maalkeedkiiba. Koror kale oo hor leh ayaa laga filayaa dalka oo idil maadaama soo-saarka Deyrta uu yahay mid yididillo leh, kaasoo sababi doona hoos u dhac ku yimaada qimaha firileyda (Jan'13). Wakhtigan la joogo, xaddiga ugu sarreeya iyo badeeco isweydaarsi ayaa waxa uu ka jiraa gobollada Koonfurta (Jaantsuka 7) iyo gobollada Waqooyi-Galbeed (Jaantsuka 8), kaasoo u dhexeeya 9 kg ilaa 23 kg iyo 11 kg ilaa 22 kg, siday u kala horreeyaan. Heer gobol ahaan, xaddiga isweydaarsi ee ugu sarreeya ayaa laga diiwaan geliyay Baay (23 kg), Awdal (12 kg), Shabeellooyinka (15-16 kg), Banaadir (15 kg) iyo Gedo (15 kg). Xaddiga isweydaarsi ee ugu hooseeyana waxa lagu arkay Nugaal (6 kg), Bakool (7 kg), Bartamaha, Sool iyo Sanaag (midkiiba 8 kg) (Jaantsuka 7).

FSNAU iyo bah-wadaagteeda ayaa haatan sahammo ka qabanaya magaalooinka iyo magaalooinka iyo goobaha ay deggan yihiin barakacayaasha ee dalka oo dhan. Natiijooinkaasi iyo heerarka sugnaanta cunno ee magaalooinka ayaa soo bixi doona laga billaabo dhamaadka bisha 1aad ee 2013.

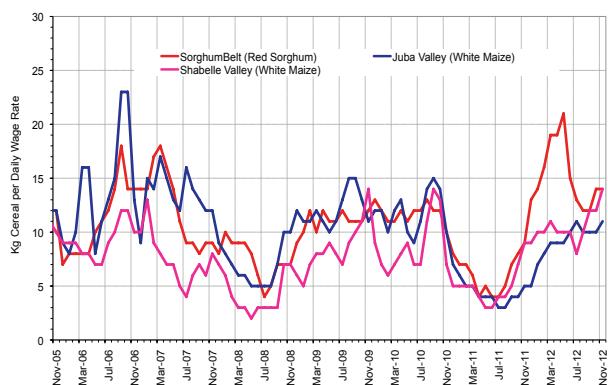
13 Awdal, W.Galbeed, Togdheer & Sool

14 Herein, Shabeellooyinka, Jubbooyinka iyo Baay

Jaantsuka 7: Taxanaha Isweydaarsiga Goboleed ee Ganacsii ee Badarka iyo Mushahaar/Mushqaayad Maalmeedka ee Gobollada Dhewe iyo Waqooyiga



Jaantsuka 8: Taxanaha Isweydaarsiga Goboleed ee Ganacsii ee Badarka iyo Mushahaar/Mushqaayad Maalmeedka ee Koonfurta Soomaliya



Gobollada woqoyiga

Roobabkii Deyrta ee dhex-dhexaadka ama ka sarreyey dhedhexaadka iyo daadad roobeedyada ayaa hagaajiyeen xaaladda cawska iyo caleenta, waxeyna sidoo kale buuxiyeen ilihii biyaha; (Berkedaha, waraha iyo biyo qabtinnada) ee inta bdadan dhulka miyiga ah ee xoolo-dhaqatada gobollada Waqooyi. Waxaa sidaa oo kale lagu arkey buraleyda Golis iyo dhul xeebeedka kasii jeeda ee Gubanka (Golis/Guban) ee Gobollada Awdal iyo Waqooyigabeed, taasoo ay sababtey daadad roobedka ka yimid buuraha Golis iyo roobabkii aan caadiga aheyn ee daáy dabayaqaadii Bihi 9aad marka laga reebo degmada Zaylac. Si kastaba ha ahaatee, xilligan, roobabkii ka da'ay daámada Oogada Sool, qeypta hoose ee Dooxoyinka Nugaal iyo Gebi ee gobollada Sool iyo Sanaag, iyo sidoo kale baro ka mid ah Golis/Guban ee degmada Saylac, Oogada Sool ee degmada Qardho iyo Dooxada Dhoroor ee Boosaso ayaa liitey. Taasi waxey sababtey in xoolahii ay ka hayaameen Oogada Sool, qeypta hoose ee dooxada Nugaaleed iyo qeybo ka mid ah hab-nololeedka Guban, ayna aadeen goobaha biyaha iyo baadkuba ay ku wanaagsan yihiin (sida Hawd-ka, Nugaasha sare, qeyb ballaaran oo ka mid ah Oogada Sool iyo dhul-xeebeedka Bari). Isu-guur-guur caadi ah ayaa laga soo tabiyeyey hab-nololeedyada kale ee Woqooyiga. Ayadoo lala xiriirnayo roobabkii xilliga ee wanaagsanaa, xaaladda dhaqnaanta xoolaha noocyadooda kala gedisan oo heer dhex-dhexaad ah amaba ka sarreya heerka dhex-dhexaadka taasi oo tirs 3-4 Halbeegga Sawir Qalabeedka (HSQ) lagu qiyaasay inta badan hab-nololeedyada xoolo-dhaqatada. Waxaa taa ka duwan meelihii liitey ee Golis/Guban (Woqooyi Galbeed), taasoo la saadaalinayo iney xooluhu soo kaban doonaan haddii roobabka Xeyska ee Bisha 12aad 2012-Bisha 1aad ee 2013-ka ay fiicnaadaan.

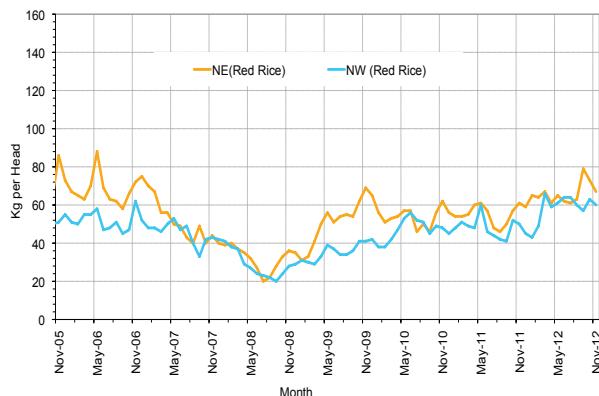
Tirada haynta ariga waxey u badan tahay iney korodho gaartana hayntii ku sinneyd xogta gundhigga u ahayd ama mid ku dhow inta badan hab-nololeedyada, taasoo ka dhalatay kororkii wanaagsanaa ee saddex-dii xilli roobaad ee ugu dambeeyey marka laga reebo xeebaha Bari, qeybo ka mid ah Dooxada Nugaal iyo hab-nololeedka Oogada Sool. Dhiiqidda caanaha ee hagaagtay inta badan hab-nololeedyada ayaa kordhiyan dhanka isticmaalka caanaha ee qoysaska iyo iibintoodaba, taasoo ay sababeen dhalidda geela oo ahayd qiyaas hoose ilaa heer dhex-dhexaad, iyo dhalidda ariga oo dhex-dhexaad ahayd billowgii xilli roobaadka Deyrta (Bisha 10aad-Bisha 11aad 2012-ka). Dakhliga laga helo Beeyada ayaa ka soo reeynayey, taasoo ay sababeen roobabkii wanaagsanaa ee labadii xilli roobaad ee ugu dambeeyey (Gu iyo Deyr 2102-ka). Dhaqdhaqaqa kallumeysga ayaa isna dardar geshey dhammaan hab-nololeedyada kalluumeysatada ee Woqooyi Bari, taasoo lala xiriirnayo nabagelyada oo hagaagtey, dib u furmidda suuqa Yemen iyo dhamaadka xilliga Maansunka (dabayaaqada Bisha 9aad 2012ka). Gu/Karan ee sanadka 2012ka, firleyda (masaggo/galley) la goostey ee hab-nololeedka beero-xoolo-dhaqatada Waqooyi Galbeed oo lagu qiyaasey in ku dhaw 71,000MT, waxay tani tahay (wax-soo-saarkii labaad ee ugu badnaa laga soo bilaabo 1998), kaasoo u dhigma 106 boqolkiiba ee Gu/Karan 2011kii, 283 boqolkiiba qiyaasta celcelis ee dagaalladii sokeeye ka dib iyo 185 boqolkiiba celcelis-ka shantii sano ee ugu dambeeysay. Tani waxey muujineysaa in keydka firleyda ay aad suuro gal u tahay iney gaarto ilaa laga gaarayo xilliga goosashada Guga ee sanadka soo socda.

Dhanka Woqooyiga Galbeed, sicirka ariga daabaxa ah, kaasoo ah isha dakhliga ah ee ugu weyn xoolo-dhaqtada, ayaaan waxba is beddelin muddadii u dhexeysay Bisha 7aad-11aad 2012ka, laakiin waxa uu ka sarreyyaa 25 boqolkiiba marka loo eego sanad ka hor (Bishii 11aad ee 2011). Tani waxay tahay sabab ka timid dhaqnaanta xoolaha oo hagaagtey iyo dalabka suuqa oo kordhay. Halka Waqooyi Bari laga soo tabiyay inuu sicirka hoos u dhac yar (3-4 boqolkiiba) ku yimid labadii wakhti ee leysu eegayey. Dhanka Waqooyi Bari, sicirka firleyda, masaggada iyo bariiska debadda laga keeno labadaba ayaa hoos u dhacay 20 iyo 11 boqolkiiba, waa sida ay isugu xigaane, intii u dhexeysay Bishii 7aad-11aad. Isla wakhtigaas, qiiimaha masaggada iyo bariiska ee Waqooyi Galbeed ayaa muujijey isbeddel yar (4 boqolkiiba hoos u dhac ah iyo koror 7 boqolkiiba ah sida aay u kala horreeyaan). Isbarbar-dhigid sanadeedka, ayaa muujinaya qaabab isu eg ooo dhanka qiiimaha firleyda labada aagba (masaggo: hoos u dhac 34 boqolkiiba oo Waqooyi Bari ah iyo 19 boqolkiiba Waqooyi Galbeed ah; sicirka bariiska ayaa hoos u dhacay 13 boqolkiiba Waqooyi Bari, halka 2 boqolkiiba uu ka kordhay Waqooyi Galbeed. Marka la jalleeco, qaabka korarka qiiimaha firleyda iyo ariga, ari ku beddelashada bariiska ayaa in yar (6 boqolkiiba) hoos u dhacay Waqooyi Galbeed (hore u ahayd 64kg/neefkiib Bishii 7aad 2012 gaadhadna 60kg/neefkiib Bishii 11aad 2012), iyo koror (10 boqolkiiba ah) Waqooyi Bari (hore u ahayd 61kg/neefkiib Bishii 7aad 2012 gaadhadna 67kg/neefkiib Bishii 11aad 2012), (Jaantuuska 9). Isbarbar-dhigid sanadeedka ayaa muujinaya in ari ku badalashada bariiska (Isweydaarsiga Ganacsiga IG) uu ku sarreyyo sanadkan dhammaan aagagga Waqooyi oo dhan. Gaar ahaan, IG waxuu ka sarreyyaa 10 boqolkiiba Waqooyi Bari iyo 22 boqolkiiba Waqooyi Galbeed. Kororka qaabkan ah waxaa loo xaglinayaa qiiimaha ariga dhaqaalka ah oo aad sare ugu kacay.



Daaq Wanaagsan. Hawd, Buuhoodle, Gobolka Togdheer, Nov. 2012

Jaantuuska 9: Taxanaha Isweydaarsiga Goboleed ee Ganacsii ee Badarka iyo Rida Daabaxaa ah Gobollada Waqooyi



Gobollada Bartamaha

Wax-tarkii roobabkii *Deyrta* 2012 ee faa'iidada lahaa ee ka da'ay gobollada bartamaha, ayaa daaqii, cawskii iyo biyihii ba qaybo badan oo ka mid ah habnoleedyada Deexda, Digir Tacbatada, Cadduunka iyo Hawdka wanaajiyay. Ka dib markii ay buuxsameen berkadihii iyo balliyadii, ayaa sicirkii biyaha uu hoos u dhacay 13 boqolkiiba intii u dhexeysay Bilihi 7aad - 11aad 2012 (jeerigaanka 20 liitir qaadka ayaa xilligii hore ahaa 3,150 SoSh haddana qimihiius yahar 2,750 SoSh), wuxuuna ka hooseeyaa (14%) marka loo eego sanad ka hor (Bishii 11aad 2011). Maadaama biyihii iyo baadkiiba ay soo hagaageen, guur-guur xoolo oo caadi ah ayaa laga soo sheegay dhammaan gobollada bartamaha. Naaxsanaanta nooc walba oo xoolaha ahi ayaa lagu qiyaasay inuu yahay heerar dhex-dhexaad ilaa fiicnaan ah (HSQ - Halbeeg Sawireed Qalab 3-4).

Dhalmada ariga oo dhex-dhexaad ah (15-20 neef ay ka dhashay 50 neef) iyo dhalmada geela oo dhex-dhexaad ah (4-5 neef ay ka dhashay 20-kii neefba) tan iyo xilligii Xagaagii u dambeeyay (Bisha 9aa 2012) ayaa horseeday in helitaanka caanaha ay kordhaan dhammaan hab-nololeedyada. Sicirk caanaha geela ayaa hoos u dhacay 16 boqolkiiba Bishii 11aad 2012 marka loo eego Bishii 7aad 2012, wuxuu kalooma hoos u dhacay 9 boqolkiiba marka loo eego sanaddii hore (Bishii 11aad ee 2011). Caanaha idaha iyo riyaha ayaa iyana qoysaska reer miyiga ay cabid ahaan u helaan. Tirada ariga ee qoyska (riyo/ido) ayaa si tartib ah u sii kordhayay ka dib markii heer dhex-dhexaad ah ee dhalmada riyaha la helay 2-3dii xilli u ugu dambeeyey. Lixda bilood ee soo socota, tirada xoolaha qoysaska saboolka ah ee Hawdka iyo Ccaalamka ee ariga ayay u badan tahay inay kordhaan ooy gaaraan heirarka xogta gundhingga. Balse, Deexda iyo Digir Tacbatada, tirada xoolaha qoyska ayaa welii ka hooseysa heirarkii xogta gundhingga u ah, waxa ugu wacanna ay tahay xoolo badan oo ka baxay xilliyadii hore. Wax-soo-saarka dalagga oo dhex-dhexaad ah ayaa laga filayaa Digir Tacbatada ka dib markii sidii caadiga ahayd loo beertay roobab fiican oo si weyn u baahsanaa awgood deedna suuro geliyay inay beeruhi u baxaan sidii caadiga ahayd. Balse, cayayaan (white grabs) ku kacay beero ku yiillay meelo dhowr ah ayaa laga soo sheegay meelo kooban. Ayadoo ay jirto xaalaad 2-3 xilli oo roobabkoodu dhex-dhexaad ahaayeen iskuna xig-xigeen, qiyaastii 40 boqolkiiba reer guuraagii xeeb-deexeedka ee xoolo beelay ayaa awood u helay inay ku noqdaan hawlohoodii xoolo-daaqsi ka dib markay ay ka heleen bulshada iyo qaraabada tageero xoolo-goys ama xoolo celin. Inta soo hartay ee reer guuraagaasi xoolo beelay ee haysta xayn yar oo ari ah ayaa welii ku nool goobo ku dhaw magaalooinka, kuna tiirsan ilo dakhli mar-soo-dhac ah amaba aan sognayn.

Sicirk riyaha hilbaha ah ayaan sidaa isu beddelin marka Bishii 11aad 2012 loo eego Bishii 7aad ee 2012, balse waxay ka sarreyaan (18%) bishan bisheedi kale sano hore, oo ay ugu wacan tahay riyaha oo hiboonaaday iyo dalabka baahida suuqyada oo joogtoobay. Awoodda wax-iibsi ee xoolo-dhaqatada Deexda iyo Digir Tacbatada ayaa muujinaya faraq koror ah oo 5 boqolkiiba gaaraya Bilihi 7aa-11aad 2012 (ayadoo ka koroday 65 gaartayna 68 kg oo bariis ah beddelka rida dabaaxa ah) iyo ayadoo ku dhow laban-laab marka loo sanad ka hor (35kg Bishii 11aad '11). Koror sanadeedkan Isweydaarsiga Ganacsiga (IG) ayaa ka dhashay sicirk riyaha oo siyaaday (koror 20% ah) iyo qimaha bariiska oo hoos u dhacay (39%). Sidoo kale, hab-nololeedyada Hawdka iyo Cadduunka ayaa IG-ooda ee rida/bariiska intii u dhexeysay Bilihi 7aad-11aad 2012 aan iska beddelin (62kg/neefkii) balse 59 boqolkiiba ka sarreyyay sanad ka hor (39kg/neefkii) (Jaantuska 10). Isa-soo-tarka wax ku oolka ah ee IG-ga marka la barbar dhigo sanadkii hore ayaa waxa ugu wacan sicirk rida dabaaxa ah oo kordhay (17%) iyo sicirk bariiska oo hoos u dhacay (26%). IG-ga rida/masaggada guduudan ee Deexda iyo Digir Tacbatada ayaa kordhay 44 iyo 131 boqolkiiba Bishii 11aad 2012 marka loo eego Bishii 7aad iyo sanad ka hor, waa sida ay isugu xigxigaa. Koror kaa la mid ah oo u dhigma 10 iyo 66 boqolkiiba ayaa laga soo sheegay Hawdka iyo Cadduunka.

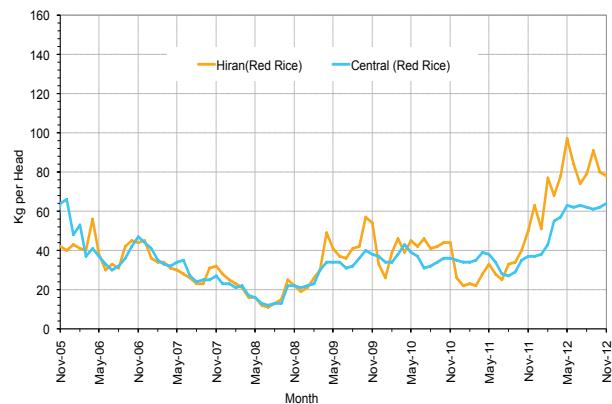
Gobollada Koonfureed

Roobabka wax-ku-oolka ah ee *Deyrta* waxay hagaajiyeen xaaladda dalag iyo xoolo inta badan koonfurta Somaaliya. Odoroska wax-soo-saarka dalagyada ee xilliga *Deyrta* ayaa ah mid togan/fiican inta badan deegaannada beero-falatada; lana filayo in wax-soo-saarka *Deyrta* 12/13 noqdo mid dhex-dhexaad ah. Arrimahani ayaa waxa sababay xilliga *Deyrta* oo fiican iyo gargaarka dhinaca beeraha (abuur, saacado cagaf, kalliy, waro qodid, iwm). Deegaannada roobabka *Deyrta* ku yar yihiin ee hab-nololeedka beero-xoolo dhaqatada (galleyda tabcada) ee Shabeellaha Hoose ayaa wax-soo-saar liita laga filayaa. Wax-soo-saar daba maray xilliga caadiga ahaa ayaa la filayaa in laga goosto deegaannada fatadaadu ka dhacday ee Jowhar (Shabeellaha Dhexe), Kurtunwaarey (Shabeellaha Hoose) iyo jiinka wabiga Gedo bilaha 3aad-4aad ee 2013. Hayeeshee, wax-soo-saar badar ayaan laga filanayn Dhesheekyada Jubbooyinka, sababta oo ah



Feel Cayilan. Hobyo, Gobolka Mudug, FSNAU, Nov. 2012

Jaantuska 10: Taxanaha Isweydaarsiga Goboleed ee Ganacsi ee Badarka iyo Rida Daabaxaa ah Gobollada Dhexe

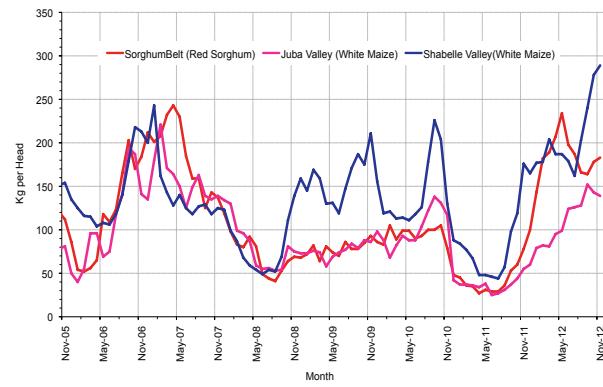


xilligan Deyrta oo wax fatahaad ahi dhicin ama jirin taas oo buuxin jiray Dhesheekyada ka dibna fududeyn jiray tacbashada badarka. Wax-soo-saarka badarka xilligiisii daba maray ee Jubbooyinka aaya caadiyan u dhigma in ka badan kala bar wax-soo-saarka xilligiisii daba maray ee dalka. Sisinta aaya laga beeray dhul balaaran oo ku yaalla deegaannada waraabka ee Koonfurta sababta oo ah qimaha wanaagsan ee sisinta iyo saliidda macsartaba awgeed. Bisha 11aad, 2012, mushqaayadda/mushaharaadaha tacab goosiga hawlaho beeraha ee ka kordhay gobollada Shabeellooyinka (35boqolkiiiba), deegaannada caanka ku ah tabcashada masagada (35boqolkiiiba) iyo Jubbooyinka (83boqolkiiiba); taas oo loo aaneynayo Deyrta si fiican ku bilaabantay iyo kororka fursadaha shaqo.

Xoolo dhaqatadu waxay wali ka faa'iideysanayaan iibka wanaagsan ee xoolahooda iyo dheefta xoolahooda inkastoo tirada meesinada xooluhu ka hooseeyaan inta ku xusan heerka gundhigga/asalka u ah inta badan hab nololeeyada xoolo dhaqatada. Warbixinadii la soo direy Bishii 11aad, 2012 waxay muujinayaan xaaladda xooluhu inay wanaagsan yihiin dhammaan gobollada koonfureed. Waxay warbixinnadu sheegeen inay riyuu aad u dhaleen, dhalmada lo'duna tahay mid dhex-dhexaad ah laga soo bilaabo bish 7aad, 2012, halka dhalmada geelu ay bilaabantay Bishii 11aad, 2012. Dhalmada xooluhu waxay sababtay inay helitaanka caanuhu kordhaan iyo waliba tirada xooluhu. Hayeeshee, tirada xoolaha ee ay qoysasku haystaan waxay wali ka hooseysaa inta ku xusan heerka gundhigga/asalka u ah tirada xoolaha qoysaska inta badan hab-nololeedyada xoolo dhaqatada sababta oo ah in soo kabashada xooluhu ay u baahan yihiin dhawr xillii oo caadi ah. Geel dhaqatada gobollada Jubbooyinka iyo Gedo way ka duwan yihiin oo tirada geel ee heer qoys waxay u dhawdahay inta ku xusan heerka gundhigga/asalka u ah geela qoys uu leeyahay. Rimayga ishinka (geela iyo lo'da) way hooseysaa xilligan dhalmadooda oo sareysa awadeed; halka rimayga ariga (riyo iyo ido) ay aad u sarreysa inta badan gobollada koonfureed.

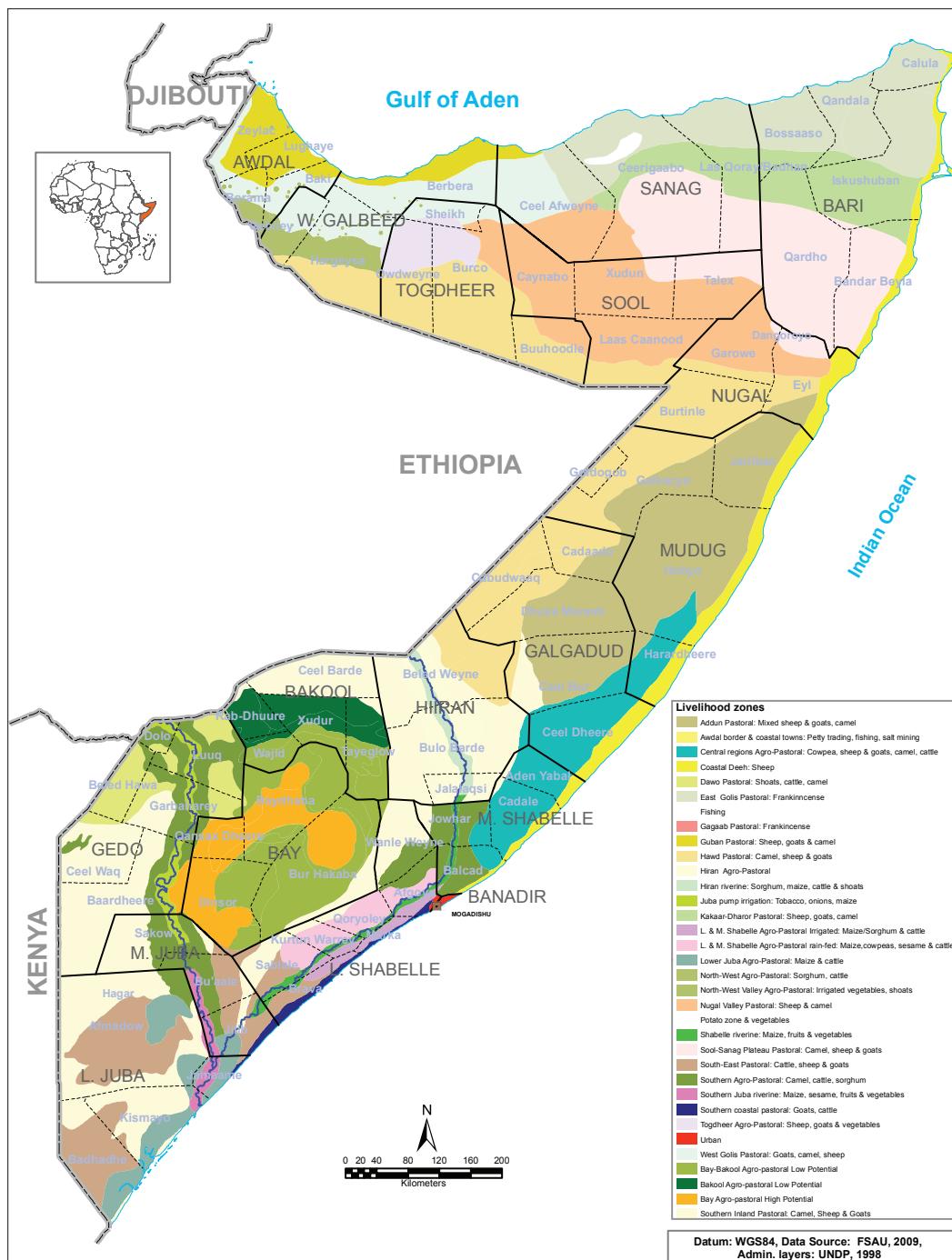
Deyrta fiican iyo wax-soo-saarka badarka xilligiisii daba maray awgii, qimaha firileyda (badarka) wuxuu ahaanayaan mid hoos u sii dhacaya marka badarka xilliga Deyrta la goostay uu suuqyada soo galoo. Hayeeshee, iyadoo tixgelin la siinayo badarka la goosanayo bilaha 1aad-2aad, 2013 kaas oo la beeray Bishii 10aad ee 2012-ka, hoos u dhaca qimaha badarka waxa la rajeynayaan in uu dhaco bisha 12aad, 2012 maadaama qoysaska ladani ay badar badan suuqyada geynayaan. Raashinka gargaar ahaan loo bixiyo, raashinka isaga gudba xuduudaha iyo ka dibadda laga soo dejijo waxay saameyn ku leeyihii isbeddelada qimaha badarka dalka ka soo go'a ama ka baxa. Awoodda iibsi ee dadka ku nool koonfurta Soomaliya waa uu kobcay maadaama mushaharaadka/mushqaayadda tacab goosigu iyo qimaha xoolaha ay aad u kordheen iyo waliba qimaha galleyda, in kastoo qimaha masagadu uu in yar sare u kacay. Awoodda iibsi/isweydaarsi ee masagada iyo mushaharaadka/mushqaayadda tacab goosiga ugu sareeya ee Bishii 11aad, 2012 waxa laga diiwaan geliyay gobolka Baay (23kg), Hiiraan (16kg) iyo Gedo (15kg), halka gobollada kale awoodda isweydaarsigu uu u dhexeeyo 8-13kg. Awood iibsigaa/isweydaarsiga ee galleyda iyo mushaharaadka/mushqaayadda tacab goosiga waxay u dhexaysaa 8-14kg. Awood isweydaarsiga ugu sareeya ee rida daabaxa ah iyo badarka (firida) waxa laga soo sheegay gobollada Baay (500kg oo masago ah/ridiiba) iyo Shabeellooyinka (289kg oo galley ah/ridiiba) (Jaantuska 11). Awood iibsigaa/isweydaarsigu waxa uu ahaanayaan mid sii xoogeysanaya ama hagaagaya maadaama qimaha badarka (firida) uu hoos u dhacayo, qimaha xoolaha iyo ka mushaharaadka/mushqaayadda tacab goosiguna yahay mid deggan.

Jaantuska 11: Taxanaha Isweydaarsiga Goboleed ee Ganaci ee Badarka iyo Rida Daabaxaa ah Gobollada Koonfureed



Beer Masago ah oo Wanaagsan, Qansahdheere, Gobolka Bay, FSNAU, Nov. 2012

SOMALIA LIVELIHOODS ZONE MAP



Daabacaadhi u dambeeyay iyo kuwa soo socda iyo kuwii la shaaciay

FSNAU Nutrition Update (Nov-Dec 2012), December 2012 (forthcoming)
 FSNAU Food Security and Nutrition Special Brief, November 2012
 FSNAU /IASC GenCap Gender Compendium (Baseline), November 2012
 FSNAU Nutrition Update (Sep-Oct 2012), November 2012
 FSNAU/FEWSNET Climate Data Update, November 2012
 FSNAU/FEWSNET Market Data Update, November 2012
 OGOW: Daabacaadaha iyo wixii la baahiyayba ee sare ku xusan waxaad ka heleysaa shabakaddan ee hay'adda FSNAU: www.fsnau.org

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