

La Soo Saaray 17-ka
February 2012

Sugnanta Cuntada Nafaqada

Warbixin Kooban – Falanqaynta Deyrta 2011/12 Ka Dib

Cimilada
Suuqyada
Nafaqada
Beeraha
Xoolaha
Colaada
Sokeeeye
Arrimaha
Gobolka ee
Soo
Shaacbxaxaya
Iskudhafka
Falanqaynta
Sugnanta
Cunnada

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Soo saaridda xogtan gaarka ah ee kooban ee FSNAU waxay koobays waxyaabihii ugu muhiimsanaa ee kasoo baxay qiimeyeentii iyo falanqayntii xilligii Deyrta kadib 2011/2012, taasoo ah natijjooyinkii ka soo baxay isu imaad falanqayn heer qaran ah (10-21 January 2012); iyo Xaqiijin Farsamo iyo la kulun hayadaha loo kaashaday xog ururinta (Xogta Nafaqada, 24 January 2011 iyo Xogta Sugnanta Cuntada, 26 January 2012). FEWSNET- Somalia iyo 126 hay'adood oo ay ku mid yihiin xukuumado goboledyada, WFP iyo hayado kale oo UN ah iyo kuwa kale hay'adaha maxalliga iyo kuwa caalamiga ee dowliga aan ahayn ayaa ka qeyb qaataf sahamada iyo falanqaynta Deyrta 2011/2012. FSNAU ayaa soo ban dhigay natijjooyinka kulun khaas ah oo lagu qabtay Nairobi 3da bisha February 2012 waxayna soo saartay Xog Farsamo muujinaysa natoojoojinka ugu muhiimsanaa isla maalintaas. Xogta farsamo iyo bandhigga natijjooyinka waxa laga heli karaa Shabakada FSNAU ee (www.fsnau.org).

Natijjooyinka Ugu Muhiimsan

Natijjooyinkii qiimeynta xilli deereedka 2011/2012 ka dib, ee FSNAUFSNAU, FEWSNET iyo hayada la hawlgala, ayaa muujinays inaysan ka jirin xaalad macluul xaalado macluuleed koonfurta Soomaaliya. , balse in ku dhow saddex meelood meel dadku ay ku suganyihiin dhibaatooyin, ayna si buuxda u awoodin in ay helaan cuntooyinka laga maramaanka ah iyo waxyabaha kale ee ay u baahanyihiin. Iyadoo lagu saleeynayo qiimeyntii iyo natijjooyinka, Muqdisho iyo barakacayasha Afgooye, iyo qoysaska beero-xolo dhaqtada ee Shabeellada Dhexe (dadka horay lagu qiimayay in ay ku jiraan wejiga 5aad IPC ee Macaluusha) in hadda xaaladoodu u hagaagtey heerka tunna yarida deg-degga ah (IPC Heerka 4). Tani waxay ku timid kaalmadii xoogganeyd ee bini'aadaninimo oo loo fidley iyo goosashada dalagga Deyrta, kuwaas oo aad uga badan celceliska guud. Labadaas arimood waxay khafiifiyeen heerraka cunta yarida saa'idka ahayd iyo hoos u dhaca heerraka dhimashadaba. Si kastaba ha ahaateee, marka laga eego 3-da bisha February, 2.34 malyuun oo dad ah ayaa ku jiray xaalad qalalaaso cunto, ayadoo boqolkiiiba 73 (1.7 malyuun), ay ku noolyihiin gobollada Koonfureed. Ifafaalaha ugu dhow ee tirada dadka qalalaasaha ku jira waxaa lagu qiyasey inay gaarto 2.51 malyuun oo qofood inta u dhixeyesa February-June 2012. Korarkaas waxaa laga filayaa meelaha beero-xoola dhaqtada gobollada Shabeelada hoose iyo Baay, halkass oo dadka ku nool ay u badantahay inay si xawli ah u bilaabaan inay iska iibyaan koolaha raasimaalkooda, marka wax tarka dalag goosashadani ay yaraato, si ay u helaan cuntada lagama maarmaanka ah iyo waxyabaha kale ee ay u baahan yihiin. Falcelin dhinacyo badan oo baaxad leh ayay u baahanyihiin dhammaan kuwa qalalaasaha ku jira, iyadoo carqaladeyn lagu sameeyo kaalmada baniáadanimo iyo ganacsigu ay ka dhigi karto hal bacaad lagu lisey waxtarkii horey loo geestey.

Soo hagaagista natijjooyinka sugnanta cuntada ee koonfurta, waxaa sababey kaalmadii baniáadanimo oo dhinacyo badan isugu jirtey iyo natijjooyinkii wanaagsanaa ee xilliga Deyrta, taasoo horseedey in dalag badan la goosto, oo boqolkiiiba 200 ah marka loo eego celcelisyada la sameeyey bur burka ka dib; korodhka fursadaha shaqooyinka beeraha; soo hagaagidda tranka iyo wax soo saarka xoolaha; hoos u dhaca qiimayaasha cuntada iyo awoodda wax iibsiga daka oo xoogeeysayey. Hase yeeshay meelaha ay fatahaada webigu aafeeysey sida Jubba iyo Gedo ee koonfurta Soomaaliya, xoolodhaqatada loleyda saboolka ee gobollada Jubba iyo Shabeelle, iyo xoolo-dhaqtada dhul xeebeedka Shabellada Dhexe oo ay tirada xoolahoodu yaraatey abaarihi dhacay awgood, sidoo kale xoolo-dhaqtada beeraleeyda ee Shabellada Dhexe (digir beeratada) iyo Hiiraan, wax- soo-saarka cuntada oo yar (miraha iyo xoolahaba) iyo hantida xoolaha oo gabaabsi noqotay ayaa ku sii jiraya xaalad dag-deg ah (IPC wajiga afraad).

Jawaab celintii xoogganeyd ee xaaladda deg-degga tan iyo Sibtember/Oktobar ayaa raad xooggan ku yeelatey helitaanka cuntada, nafaqo darida, iyo heerkii dhimashada Barakacayaasha Muqdishu ayaa hoos uga soo dhacay boqolkiiiba 45 August gaareyna boqolkiiiba 20 bisha December. Heerka dhimashada ayaa hoos u dhacdey tan iyo August, laakiin taagan cabbirkira macluulsha oo ay tobankii kun oo dad ahi ay laba ka dhimaneyso maalintiiba. taasoo ifineeya jiritanka raadka macluulshii 2011 iyo nabadgaliyo la'aanta. Gobollada kale ee koonfurta Soomaaliya ayaa laga helin macluumaad la xiriira nafaqada iyo dhimashada bisha December nabadgelyo xumo darteed. Hase yeeshay xog dadban oo laga helay xarumaha caafimaadka iyo brograamada quidinta ayaa muujinaayey inay xaaladdu soo hagaagtey tan iyo bishii Ogoosto 2011, in kastoo heerraka nafaqo-xumida daran ay u badantahay inay isbedelin oo ay boqolkiiiba 20 ka sareyso. Laba gobol ayaa walaac gaar ah laga muujinaya. Gobollada Jubbada Hoose iyo Bakool ayaa lagu soo waramayaan in ay ka jirto tira badan oo caruur nafaqo dari ba'an hayso iyo xanibaad ba'an oo ka jirta helitaanka adeegga daaweynta. Qiyaas dhan 325, 000 oo caruur nafaqo darri ay hayso ayaa u baahan u fidinta daryeelka nafaqo oo gaar ah Soomaalida dhaxdeeda.

Gobollada dhexe iyo Woqooyiga, intooda badani waxay sidoo kale ka faa'ideysteen roobab badan oo ka da'ay (Dayr iyo Karan) taasoo hagaajisay xaaladdaha daaqa, meelaha xoola-dhaqtada beeraleeyda waxaa laga goostey dalaga xooggan, gaar ahaan Koonfur-Galbeed, qiiimaha xoolaha oo fiicnaadey iyo awoodda wax iibsiga oo xoogeeysayey, marka laga reebo dadka reer miyiga ee Xeebaha kuwaas oo xaalad deg-deg ah ku jira (IPC wajiga 4-aad). Hadda 95,000 dadka reer guuraaga ayaa lagu qiyasey inay ku

jiraan xaalad deg-deg iyo 195,000 oo qofoodha xaalad qalalaaso cunto (IPC wajiga 3aad) ee gobolladaan dheddooda. Xoolo dhaqatada saboolka badankooda ee aan weli ka soo kabanin xoolo yaraanta, oo ay u raacday sanooyin is dabajoog ah oo roob yari ahi ayaa u baahan in laga kaalmeeyo hab nololeedkooda. Xoolaha laga dhoofinaayo dekadaha waqooyiga ayaa isbedel wanaagsan muujinaya tan iyo markii la qaadey xannibaadda dhoofinta xoolaha sanadkii 2009., ayadoo tirada ugu sarreysa la dhoofiyey 2011 illaa maanta.

Xaaladda meelaha magaalooinka ayaa sidoo kale soo hagaagtey, in kastoo in ka badan nus malyun reer magaal ahi ay ku sugan yihiin xaalad qalalaaso. Soo hagaagista waxaa loo aanaynaya hoos-u-dhaca qiimaha noolasha, gaar ahaan dhinacyada Koonfurta, hagaagidda xaaladda nabadgeleyo ee Muqdisho, taasoo kordhisay hawlaho dakada caasimadda iyo ganacsiga, sidoo kale shaqo u tartamidda oo yaraatey iyo taageerada bulsha ka imanaysa meelaha miyiga halkaassoo qalalaasuhu ka soo yaraanayeen. hase yeeshi. Qaybo yar-yar oo dadka saboolka reer magaalka ee Muqdisho iyo goballada Jubbooyinka ayaa weli baaqi ku ah xaalad deg-deg ah lana xarbinayaan siday u heli lahayeen baahidooda cunto iyagoo adeegsanaya isugeynta tabaha heerka dhexe ee maareynta illaa tan ugu halisan xaaladaha dhexe ee ku socota mappa xuun, halkasoo ay ka muuqato qiimeynay qafqaq-darnida sarreeysa.

Sida ay FSNAU/FEWS NET qabaan, roobabka Guga April-June waxay u badantahay inay noqdaan kuwo dhaxdhaxaad ah. Hasee yeeshi, khatarta xilli xumidu way jireysaa, iyadoo dadka gobollada Koonfureed ay ahaanayaan kuwa aad ugu sii nugul qiimaha iyo roob xumida ka dabamartey waxyeellada hallaaga ee macluulshii dhoweyd.waxyello kasta oo dheeri ah oo ay ka mid tahay sii socoshada ama fiddida xannibaad ku timaadda gargaarka baniádaninimo, roobka Guga oo yaraada, barakac dheeri ah, cudurro dillaaca, xannibaad ganacsii, ama qaxooti ballaarran oo ka soo laabta xeryaha qaxootiga Kenya iyo Ethiopia, ayaa dhallin kara hoos u dhac deg-deg ah oo ku yimaada xaalladda sugnaanta cuntada waqtigan aan ku jirno.

Shaxda 1aad: Kala Dheehidda Baahsan ee Wejiyada Sugnaanta Cunnada ee Soomaaliya, Tirada Dadka Bilaha 2aad illaa 5aad ee 2012.

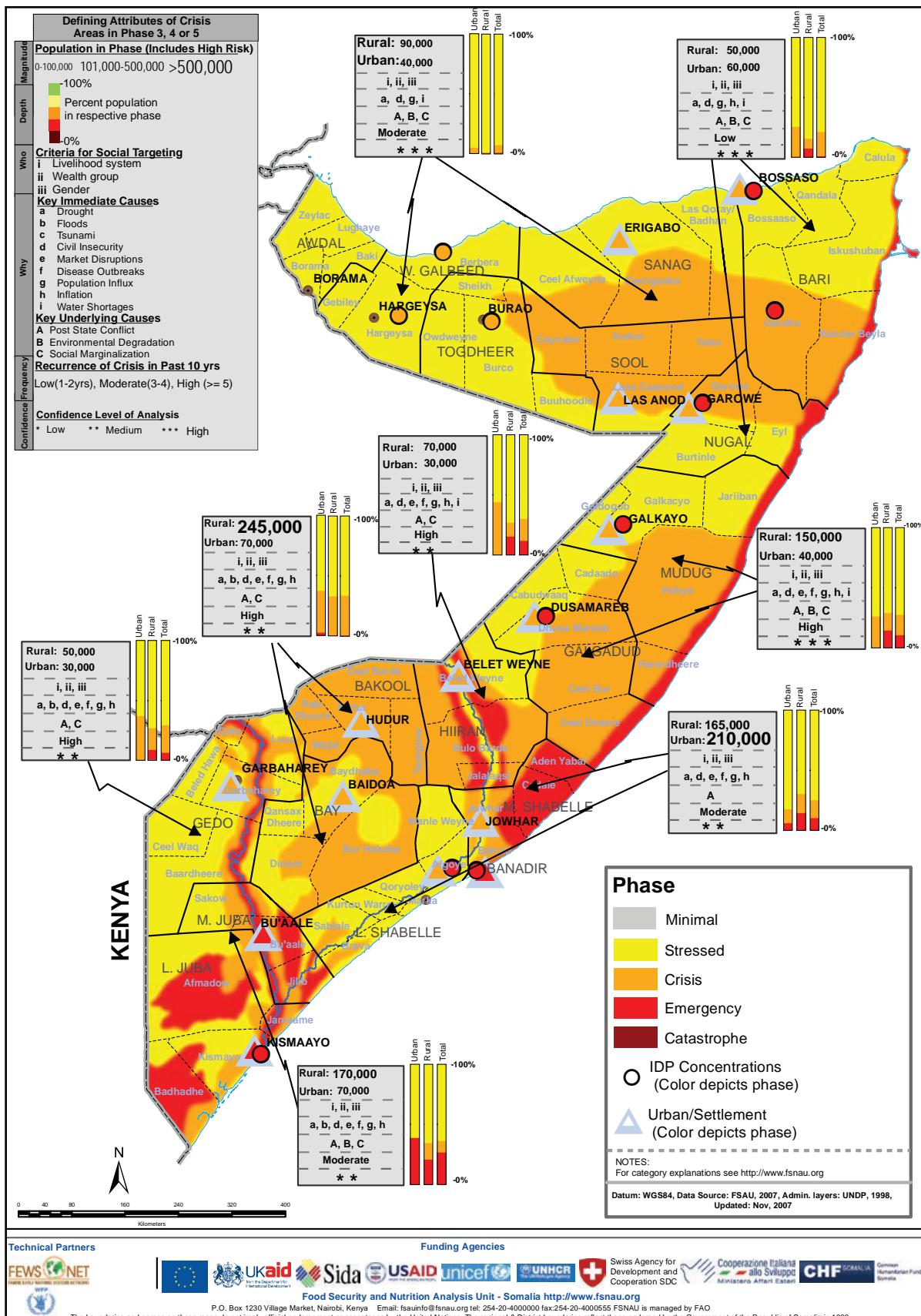
Gobollada	UNDP 2005 Tirada Guud	UNDP 2005 Tirada Reer Magaalka	UNDP 2005 Tirada Reer Miyiga	Tirada Reer Magaalka ee Ku Sugan Xaalad Walaac	Tirada Reer Guuraaga ku Sugan Xaalad Walaac	Tirada Reer Magaalka ee Ku Sugan Xaalad Ba'an	Tirada Reer Guuraaga ku Sugan Xaalad Ba'an	Tirada Reer Magaalka ee Ku Sugan Xaalad Bani'aadminimo	Tirada Reer Guuraaga ku Sugan Xaalad Bani'aadminimo	Wadarta Guud ee ku Sugan Xaalad Ba'an & mid Bani'aadminimo Boqolkiiba	Tirada Guud
Gobollada Woqooyi											
Awal	305, 455	110, 942	194, 513	35, 000	40, 000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Woqooyi Galbeed	700, 345	490, 432	209, 913	220, 000	45, 000	0	15, 000	0	0	0	0
Togdheer	402, 295	123, 402	278, 893	55, 000	55, 000	0	35, 000	0	10, 00	4	
Sanaag	270, 367	56, 079	214, 288	20, 000	25, 000	25, 000	20, 000	0	5, 000	26	
Sool	150, 277	39, 134	111, 143	5, 000	5, 000	15, 000	35, 000	0	0	27	
Bari	367, 638	179, 633	188, 005	40, 000	20, 000	40, 000	10, 000	0	5, 000	20	
Nugaal	145, 341	54, 749	90592	5, 000	10, 000	20, 000	0	0	0	24	
Wadarta	2, 341, 718	1, 054, 371	1, 287, 347	380, 000	200, 000	100, 000	115, 000	0	20, 000	10	
Gobollada Dhexe											
Mudug	350, 099	94, 405	255, 694	10, 000	45, 000	20, 000	25, 000	0	30, 000	21	
Galgaduud	330, 057	58, 977	271, 080	10, 000	55, 000	20, 000	40, 000	0	30, 000	27	
Wadarta	680, 156	153, 382	526, 774	20, 000	100, 000	40, 000	65, 000	0	60, 000	24	
Gobollada Koonfureed											
Hiraan	329, 811	69, 113	260, 698	0	10, 000	30, 000	35, 000	0	40, 000	32	
Shabeellada Dhexe	514, 901	95, 831	419, 070	0	20, 000	15, 000	80, 000	15, 000	75, 000	36	
Shabeellada Hoose	850, 651	172, 714	677, 937	0	125, 000	70, 000	90, 000	0	5, 000	19	
Bakool	310, 627	61, 438	249, 189	20, 000	60, 000	20, 000	140, 000	5, 000	0	53	
Baay	620, 562,	126, 813	493, 794	35, 000	40, 000	45, 000	200, 000	0	0	39	
Gedo	328, 378	81, 302	247, 076	30, 000	30, 000	30, 000	50, 000	0	15, 000	29	
Jubbada Dhexe	238, 877	54, 739	184, 138	0	5, 000	0	35, 000	25, 000	50, 000	46	
Jubbada Hoose	385, 790	124, 682	261, 108	0	15, 000	0	40, 000	45, 000	45, 000	34	
Wadarta	3, 579, 597	786, 632	2, 792, 965	85, 000	305, 000	210, 000	670, 000	90, 000	230, 000	34	
Banaadir	901, 183	901, 183	-	195, 000	-	50, 000	-	60, 000	-	12	
Wadarta Guud	7, 502, 568	2, 895, 086	4, 607, 086	680, 000	605, 000	400,000	850, 000	150, 000	310, 000	23	

Tirada dadka la qiimeeyey iyo kuwa ay suurtagal tahay inay ku sugan yihiin xaalad Ba'an iyo xaalad Bani'aadminimo	Tirada Dadka Dhibaataysan	% Inta ay Ka Tahay Wadart Guud	Boqolkiiba Dadka Dhibaataysan
Dadka reer magaalka ee ku jira xaaladdaha dhibaata iyo kuwa dag-dag ee la qiimeeye	550, 000	7	22%
Dadka reer miyiga ee ku jira xaaladdaha dhibaata iyo kuwa dag-dag ee la qiimeeye	1, 160, 000	15	46%
Deegamaha barkacyasha (UNHCR 1.3 malyan) sii laba jeer an loo xiisaabin	800, 000	11	32%
Qiiyaasta dadka reer maagalga, ree miyiga dhibaatada ku jira	2, 510, 00	33	Boqolkiiba 100

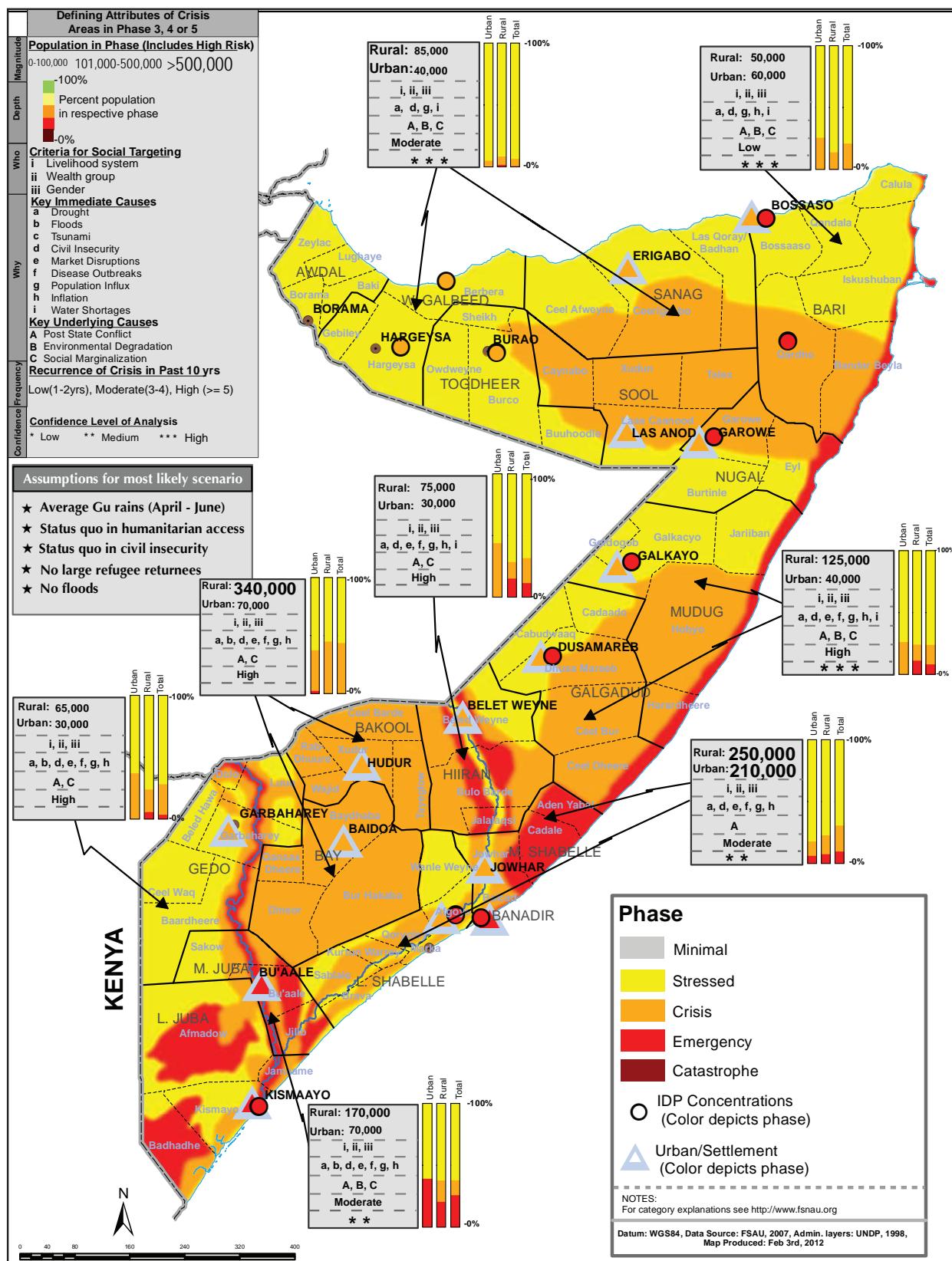
* Bossaaso, Berbera, Galkayo, Hargeisa, Garowe, Kismayo, Afgoye, Mogadishu and Burco

khariidada isku dhafka xilliga heerarka

Khariidada 1: Kala Dheehidda Baahsan ee Wejiyada Sugnaanta Cunnada ee Soomaaliya, Tirada Dadka Bilaha 2aad illaa Saad ee 2012.



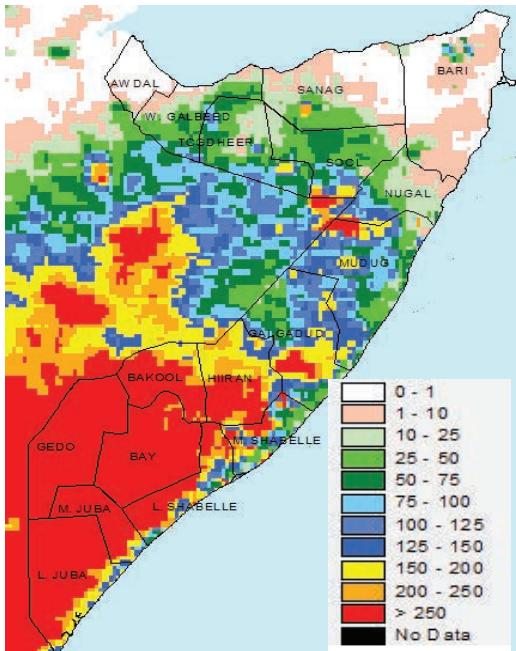
Khariidat 2: Muuqaalka Xaaladda Sugnaanta Cunno ee Ba'an ee Soomaalia, Dadka Reer guuraaga iyo Reer Magaalka: Bilaha 2aad illaa 5ad ee 2012, Sida ugu Dhaw



WARBIXINTA QAYBAHA

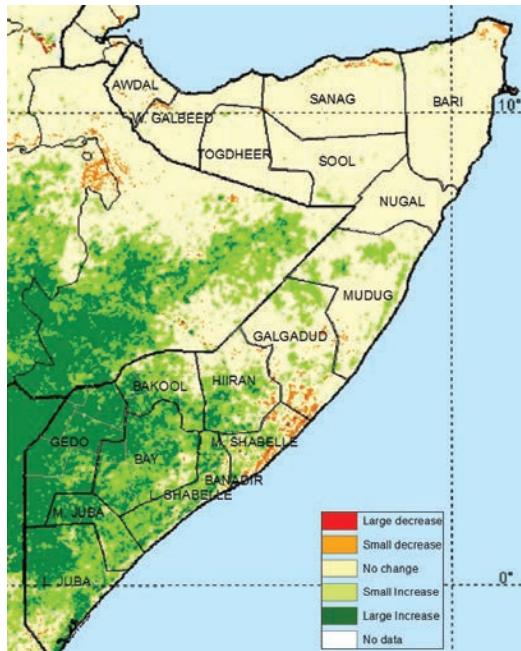
CIMILADA

Khariidad 3: Boqolkiiba Roobabka Caadiga, Bilaha 10aad – 12aad ee 2011



Source: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)

Khariidad 4: Bisha 12aad Ka-duwanaanshaha Tusaha Doogganaanta Muddada Fog (LTM)



Source: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)

Saamaynta Roobabka

Guud ahaan roobabkii ka daáy xilli deereedka 2011/2012 ee ka da, ay qeybo badan ee Koonfurta/Gobollada Dhexe aad Baay u fiicnaayeen, iyadoo qeybo ka mid ah waqooyiga Soomaaliya ay heleen roobab caadiga ka badan. Xaddiga roobabka la helay ayaa ka duwan oo ka hooseeya heerka caadiga soonayaasha beero-xolo dhaqatada iyo meelaha daaqa ee waqooyiga, deexda xeebaha ee gobollada dhexe iyo Shabeellada dhexe. Guud ahaan xilli deereedkan fiicnaadey ayaa lala xiriirinaya Cimilada Badweynnta Indiya, sida qaboobista heerkullada oogada badda ee jasiirada badweynnta u dhaxeysa Aasiya iyo Ustureeliya, iyo diiramaadka heerkullada Afrikada bari inta u dhaxeysa 20-24 ta, August 2011.

Xagga gobollada Woqooyi roob deereedkii ka da áy bisha October way kala duwanaayeen buqcad ahaan iyo baaxad ahaanba, taasoo ay soo raacdya qaleel mudada u dhaxeysa Nufeembar-Desembar 2011 (Khariidada 3aad). Labada xogood ee ku saleeysan qiyasta roobeedka ee laga kala helay dayaxgacmeedka iyo xogta laga soo uruuriyay berriga waxay qireen inay da í doonaan roobab yar-yar iyo kuwa meel dhaxaad ah bilaha September-October. Hasee yeeshi, qeybo badan oo Sanaag, Sool, Bari, Awdal iyo qeypta bari ee Nugaal inay heleen xagaayo khafiif ah xilliga bilowgiisa laakiin aan helin wax roob ah bilaha November/December 2011.

Xagga gobollada Dhexe ee Galguduud iyo Mudug, guud ahaan roobabkii ka day waxay a haayeen caadi iyo kuwa ka sarreya heerka caadiga, marka laga eego xaddiga, sidoo kale baahsananta iyo buqcadahaba. Hasee ahaatee, roobab yar-yar iyo kuwa meel dhaxaad ah ayaa la sheegay bilaha Oktoobar-Nofembar, qeybo ka mid ah deexda – xeebaha degmooyinka Hobyo iyo Ceel-dheer, sidoo kale Hawdka Dhuusamareeb iyo degmada Beledweyne. Sidaa darted, gobollada dhexe waxay ahaayeen kuwa qallalan December 2011 oo dhan.

Gobollada Koonfureed, roobab ka sarreya heerka caadiga (boqolkiiba 150-300 ka ah celceliska muddada dheer (LTA) ayey heleen dhammaan hab-nololeedyada xilligaas, halka ay ka aheeyd boqolkiiba 80-120 qeybo kamid ah Shabeelaha dhexe iyo Bakool (khariidada 3aad). Inta badan gobollada koonfureed ee ay abarta saameeysey waxay heleen in ka badan 250mm oo roob ah inta u dhaxeysa Oktoobar iyo December. Hasee ahaatee, qeyaha waqooyi ee gobollada Hiiraan iyo Bakool, sidoo kale xeebaha Shabeelle iyo Jubba waxay heleen isugeeyn roobab qiyas dhaxe ah oo u dhaxeeyaa 100-200mm (wadajir loola falanqeeyey FEWS NET).

XAALADDAHA DOOGGA

Khariidadaha kala duwan ee NDVI (Jaantuska Faraqa ah ee Khudaarta) ee bishii December 2011 waxay muujineeysa **baayomaas** ka sarreya heerka caadiga meelaha ugu badan ee Soomaaliya(Khariidada 4). Hasee yeeshi, nusqaan yar ayaa ka muuqatey tobanka dambe ee bisha Disember meelaha beero-xoolohaqtada Ceeldheer(Galgaduud), Cadale iyo Aadan Yabaale (Shabeellaha Dhexe), koonfur bari ee goobaha daaqa Badhaadhe (Jubbada Hoose) iyo meelo yar-yar oo ka mid degmada Calula ee gobolka bari, sidoo kale aaggaa webiyada degmada Marka. Hoos u dhac yar ayaa laga dareemey/logaadey qeybo Golis ka mid ah ee waqooyiga, Dooxada Nugaal iyo hab-noloyeedyada banka Sooleed waxaana la filayaa in xaaladdu ka sii dareeyso inta badan meelaha daaqa xilliga Jilaalka(Jauary-March 2012) (Xigasho: FEWS NET).

Odorosida Cimilada ee Xilliga Guga so soocdo 2012

Ayadoo la tixraacayo falanqeysta odorisidda roob xilliyeedka Afrikada bari ee FEWS NET, taasoo si gaar ah tixgelineysa hannahka itmaalka saadaasha ee dhinacyo badan (IL), Saadaal Xilliyeedka ECMWF, iyo islaaxiririnta falanqeysta saadaasha toobineed ee NOAA ee January 2012, dhammaan saddexda saadaal xirfad hoose ayay u lahaayeen mudada u dhaxeeysa March-May, taas oo macnaheedu yahay, waxay soo jeediyeen itmaalo isla eg ee roobab ka hooseeya ilaa heerka caadiga, caadi, iyo roobab heerka caadiga ka sarreeya. Oddorosida cimileed ee geeska Afrika waxaa la siideyn doonaa maalmaha ugu dambeeyaa ee February 2012 iyadoo habsami u socoshada xilliga la iswargalin doono(Xigasho: FEWS NET)

AMAANDARRIDA RAYIDKA

Amaandarrida bulshada ayaa kamid ah waxyabaha ugu waawayn ee abuuraya sugnaan la'aanta cuntada iyo hab-noolaleedyada Soomaaliya ee waqtigaan. Taasi waxa muujinaya barakaca joogtada ah, dhib ka jira helitaanka kaalmada bani'aadaninimo iyo sidoo kale Ganacsiga iyo hawlaha suuqa ee gobolada Koonfureed iyo bartamaha ee colaaddu ay ku badan tahay. Iska horimadyada u dhexeeyaa Dawladda Federaalka Ku-meel gaarka ah iyo xulafadeeda ee hawlgalka Afrika (AMISOM) iyo maleeshiyadka ka soo horjeeda DFKG ayaa weli kasii socda gobollada Koonfurta iyo Bartamaha. Xaaladda nabadgalyo ee magaala Mogadishu (oo ah ubucda qalalaasaha), ayaa ah mid kasoo reynaysa illaa iyo bishii August ee 2011 kaddib markii laga saarey xoogagga Al-shabaab magaaladaasi. Hase yeesh ee meelo ka mid ah caasimadda aya well laga dareemaya dagaallo goos-goos ah oo u dhaxeeyaa dhinacyada dagaalamaya. Xaaladda aya ka soo reynaysay Muqdisho illaa iyo bishii August waxayna keentey inay hay'adaha samafalku ay gaaraan, taasoo dhalisay in uu kordho hawlgallada adeegyada dakadaha caasimadda iyo garoonka diyaaradaha.

Dhanka kale, Xaaladda nabadgelyo ee gobollada Hiran, Gedo iyo Jubboyinka waxay ahayd mid sii xumaanaysey tan iyo October-tii la soo dhaafney ee 2011, ayadoo ay u sii dheereyd weeraradii militariiga ee Kenya iyo Ethiopia ay ku galeen meelo ka mid ah Somaaliya, ayna ku taageerayeen DFKM, taasoo kordhisey carqaladeynta hab-nololeedyada meelaha ay dagaalladu saameyeen. In kastoo qeybaha kale ee Koonfurta ay ka jirto daganaasho yari, xiisado ayaa laga soo sheegayaa qeybo ka mid ah gobollada Baay iyo Bakool iyadoo u diyaargarow hawl-gallo militari uu ka dhex socdo kooxaha uu dagaalku u dhaxeeyo.

Xaaladda nabadgalyo ee gobollada dhexe ayaa ah mid aan degganeyn oo halis ah, iyadoo qeybaha dagaallamaya ee DFKM iyo taageereyaashooda iyo kuwo ka soo horjeeda-ay hawl-gallo gacan ka hadal ah ka wada gobolka Galguduud. Dhanka dhulka miyiga, isku dhacyo joogta ah oo la xiriira daaqa iyo lahaansho dhuleed ayaa si joogta ah uga jira qeybo ka mid ah gobollada Bari, Galgaduud iyo Sool.

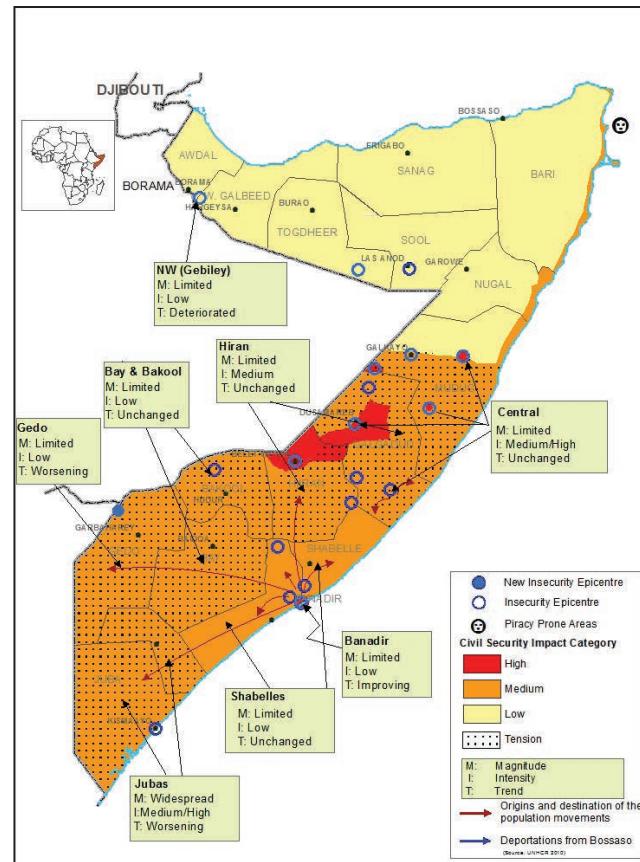
Natiijada ugu wayn ee laga dhaxley nabadgalyo-darida bulshada ayaa ah barakaca dadweynaha. Ugu dhawaan 1.36 malyuun oo qof ayaa haatan ku barakacsan gudaha dalka. Dadkaasi barakacay badankoodu waxaa ay ku sugan yihiin gobollada Koonfurta iyo bartamaha. Dhibaatooyinka kale waxaa laga dheehan karaan dhanka burburka dhaqaale, xanibaado ku yimi hawlaha suuqyada iyo ganacsiga, xanibaad isu-socodyada gaar ahaan gobollada Hiiraan (Beledweyne), Jubbooyinka, Gedo iyo qeybo ka mid ah gobollada dhexe iyo fursad u helidda gurmad bani'aadminimo ee Koonfurta iyo qeybo kamid ah Bartamaha Somaaliya.

BEERAHA

Abuurka Miraha iyo Waxsoo-saarkooda.

Xilgii Deyrta ee 2011/12, qiyaas ahaan 303, 142ha (boqolkii 63 oo ah masaggo iyo boqolkii 37 galey ah) ayaa laga beeray koonfurta Somaaliya, taasoo qiyasta bogolkiba 80 (ama 246, 659ha) la goostay. Tani waxay isku siyhiin waxbeerashada xili roobaadka Deyrta ee caadiga ah iyadoo masagadu sida badan lugu tiriyo afar-ka-meel saddex dhuulka lagu beero badarka. Dhulka miraha laga goostay xilgii Deyrta 2011/12 ayaa boqolkii 9 iyo boqolkii 31 ay ka badan tahay dhuulki wax laga goostey Celcelisk Colaadahaha Dabadeed (CCD) (1995-2010) iyo celceliska shan sanno (2006-2010). Dhulbeeredkii laga goostay dalagga muhimka ah ayay kordhiyeen beeralayda yaryarka ah, xaga Galeyda waxay korortay (41%) laga billaaboo dhedhexaad dhuleed 57, 824ha ooy gaarsiiyeen 81, 341ha. In kastoo diisha webi Jubba dhul lagu qiyaasay 17,700ha ooy gallay ku tacbanaa (96%) dhulbeeredkii ahaa 18, 400ha ay daadadkii qaadeen (66% waxay ku yaalleen gobolka Jubbada Dhexe). Sidoo kale, dhul gallay ku tiilay oo lagu qiyaasay 2,464ha ayay daadad ka dhashay roobabkii lixaadka lahaa iyo fatahaaddii webiga ee gobolka Gedo ay qaadeen.

Khariidad 5: Natijjooyinka Nabadgelyo Xumada Soomaaliya, Bilaha 1aad – 5aad 2012



colaada sokeeye/beeraha

Guud ahaan wax soo saarka miraha beeraha (masagada, galeyda, iyo bariiska) ee xilli beereedkan Deyrta 2011/12 ee Koonfurta Soomaaliya ayaa u dhigma 188,000MT, ka soo ah kii ugu sareyay toddoba iyo tobankii Deyr ee ugu dambeeyay, Wax-soo saarka waa laban-laab Deyrihii CCD wuxuuna boqolkiiba 131 ka sarreeyaa cel-celiska shan sano (2006-2010) (Shaxda 2. Xilligan Deyrta masagadu waxay wax-soo saarka guud ka noqotay boqolkiiba 60, (112, 300MT; galleyda boqolkiiba 38, (72, 000MT), bariiska (3, 750MT). Intaa waxaa dheer 6, 250MT oo galey ah oo ka soo gu'i doonta (gobollada Jubba, Gedo, Shabeellad Hoose iyo Baay) bilaha 3aad-4aad 2012.

Shaxda 2aad: Qiyaasaha Soo-saarka Firilayda ee Koonfurta Soomaaliya

Gobollada	Soosaarka Deyrta 2011 MT ahaan			Deyr 2011 %-kiiba ee Deyrta PWA (1995-2010)	Deyrta 2011 %-kiiba ee isu cel-celin (2006-2010)
	Galleey	Masaggo	Wadarta Firileyda		
Bakool	700	10, 100	10, 800	598%	396%
Baay	7, 600	53, 800	61, 400	195%	154%
Gedo	1, 300	5, 700	7, 000	132%	136%
Hiran	2, 300	3, 300	5, 600	96%	176%
Jubba Dhexe (Middle)	1, 100	6, 000	7, 100	173%	159%
Jubba Hoose (Lower)	1, 000	0	1, 000	77%	144%
Shabelle Dhexe (Middle)	15, 100	8, 400	23, 500	214%	329%
Shabelle Hoose (Lower)	42, 600	25, 000	67, 600	216%	410%
Ururin	71, 700	112, 300	184, 000	200%	231%

Guud ahaan waxsoosaaka ee Deyrta 2011/12 ee galeyda iyo masagada ee Koonfurta Soomaaliya ayaa ku laba jibbaarmay Deyrihii CCD (202% iyo 197% waa sida ay isugu xigaane). Gobollada badankood waxay heleen in ka sarreysa wax soosarkii CCD marka laga reebo Jubbada Hoose (77% ee CCD) iyo Hiran (96% CCD). Fatahaada webiga iyo daadakii roobka ee ku dhacay bulshada ku dhaqan diisha webiga ee gobollada Jubba iyo Gedo ee bishii 11ad iyo horraantii bishii December ayaa baabi'iyyay dalaggii taagnaa waxayna si ba'an u yareesay waxsoosarkii galeyda ee hab-nololeedyadan. Wax-soo saarka galeyda ee diisha webiga ee Jubbada Hoose, Jubbadha Dhexe iyo Gedo ayaa u dhiganta 35, 11 iyo 7 boqolkiiba galleyda Deyrihii CCD, oo sidey ay isugu xigaane. Firida ka soo go'day gobolladani ayay inteeda badani ka timid dhulka beer-xoolo-dhaqatada.

Firidii soo go'day Deyrtii 2011/12 ee koonfurta Soomaaliya waxay badankkeeda ka timid gobolka Shabellada Hoose (37%) Baay (33%) waxa soo raca Shabellada Dheeexe (13%) Gobollada kale oo dhamina waxay kusoo kordhiyeen inta hadhay (17%). Wadajirka gobollada Shabellooyinka waxay qayb u helayaan 50% wax-soo saarka guud ee Deyrta. Gobollada Baay iyo Shabellooyinka ayaa ah keydka galleyda iyo masagada ee gobollada Soomaaliya intooda badan. Deyrtii 2011/12 soo-saarka masagada ayaa in ku dhow boqolkiiba 40 ka sarreysay wax so sarka Galeyda.

Digir tacbatada gobollada Mudug iyo Galagaduud oo ku dhibtooday abaro isdaba joogay dhowrkii sano ee lasoo dhaafay, ayaa goostay badar xiliyeed Deyrtan taasoo kutimid waxtarkii roobabka oo wanaagsanaa. Kani waa waxsoosaarkii labaad shanti xilli roobaad ee ugu dambeeyay (Iila Deyrtii '09/10), taasoo lagu qiyasay 1, 020 MToo Masaggo ah, kana badan boqolkiiba 45 masaggadii la goostay Deyrtii 2009/10.

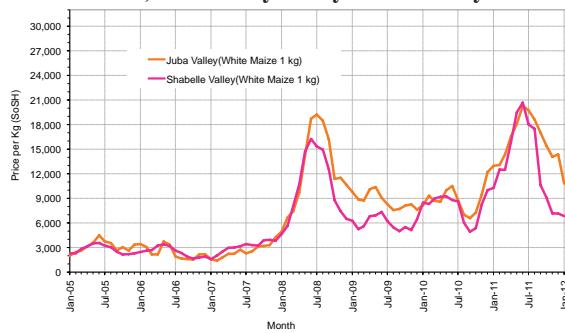
Xaga Woqooyi-galbeed, Gobollada beer-xoola dhaqatada (Awal, Galbeed iyo Togdheer) waxey heleen wax-soo saarkii labad ee firida ee Gu/Karan 2011 ee ugu sareeyay (308% CCD) tan iyo 1998. Waxaa xiligan waxsoosaarka firida ee Gobolladan lagu qiyasay 68, 000MT, taasoo 91 boqolkiiba ay tahay masaggo (62, 000MT) 8 bogolkibana ay tahay galey (6, 000MT). Waxsoosaarka wuu ka sarreysa qiyastii la sameeyey xilligi G'uga 2011 kadib taasoo u sabab ah roobabkii Karanta oo rogaal celiyay kormeerkii ka dib, gaar ahaan Awdal iyo W.Gelbeed oo ah Gobollada muhiimka u ah wax-soo saarka firida.

In wax ku-ool ah ayaa laga helay dalagga iibka dulalka diisha-webi iyo beer-xoolo dhaqatada koonfurta Soomaaliya. Sisinta, Qudaarta, Miraha, looska, mooska, qajaarka, iyo cawska ayaa ah dalagga iibka ee int badan la beero. wax-soo saarka dalgaa iibka ee Deyrta 2011/12 iyo kuwa dib-u-dhaca xilliga ayaa lagu qiyasay 54, 800MT, kaasoo ka badna 4 ila 5 jeer marka la bardhigoo xiliyadii abaaraah ee Deyrtii 2011/12 (15, 700MT) iyo Gugii 2011 (10, 700MT).

Sicirka Firida

Sicirka masagada iyo galeey ayaa si wax-kuool ah hoos u dhacay gobollada *Masaggo Tacbatada* (30-65%, Shabelle (50-70%, iyo Jubba (30-45% inti u dhaxeesay bishii December 2011 iyo bishii 7aad 2011 (Jaantuska 1yo2). In kastoo siciradad firida ee suuqyada lasoo xiganayo uu kala duwayahay, cel-celiska sicirka billaha eegalleyda iyo masaggada ee diisha webi Shabeellad Dhexe (38%), diisha webi Shabellada Hoose (11-43%), Baay (10-45%), Bakool (19%), beer-xoola dhaqatada Gedo (17-50%) ee bishi December 2011 ayaa aha kuwo ka sarreya markii loo bardhigoo sannadkii la soo dhaafey. Si kastaba ha ahaatee, sicirka firida dalkaayaa (5-27%) ka sarreya Jubbooyinka, Woqooyi-Bari (70-88%) iyo Woqooyi-Galbeed (30-55%) inti i u dhxeeysey bilili December 2010 iyo December 2011. Sicirka galeyda ayaa ku kala duwan suugyada dhulka gallayda laga tacbado ee gobollada Shabelle iyo Jubba. Sicirka galleyda ee ugu sareeya aya laga soo qoray

Jaantus 1: Isbeddelada Qiimaha Firilayda (SoSh/SlSh) ee Jubbooyinka iyo Shabellooyinka



Xagar (20,000 SoSh/Kg) iyo Afmadow (18,000SoSh/Kg) oo ah gobolka Jubada Hoose, halka sicirka ugu hooseeya oo u dhaxeeya 5,000 SoSh/Kg ila 6,500 SoSh/kg ay yihiin Qoryooleey iyo Marka (Shabeellada Hoose). Sababta ugu weyn ee keentay ugu sarreyntameelihii lasoo sheegay ayaa ah carqaladda ku dhacday hawlahii suuqyadaa, dhaqdhaqaqyadii ganacsiga ee gobollada oo xannibmay colaadahaha sokeeye awigeed, wax-soo saarkii galleyda diisha webi Jubba ee baaqday iyo go'doominta suuqyada waaweyn. Sicirka hoose ee galleyda ee dish webi Shabelle ayaa inta badani ugu wacnayd wax-soo saarkii xilligan iyo kuwii dib-udhaca xilligii Guga la goostay bishii September – October ee 2011 oo wanaagsan.

KOOLAHAA

Kaaladda Biyaha, Daaqa iyo Xoolaha.

Roob yaridii Deyrta 2011/12 awigeed ee gobollada Bari ee Waqooyi-bari, iyo qeybo kamid ah Gobollada Nugaal, Sanaag, Awdal iyo Togdheer ee Woqooyi-Galbeed, ayay daaqsin xumo ka muuqatay. Waxaa middani ka duwan qaybo ka mid ah Hawdka W.galbeed, Goliska-galbeed ee W. Galbeed iyo Awdal, Dooxada Nugaal, oogada Sool, Karkaar/Dharood, Goliska-bari ee Sanaag iyo Adduunka, Dhul Xeebeetka Deexda ee gobollada Mudug, Nugaal iyo Bari. Si kastaba ha ahaatee, hoos u dhac daaqaaya la filayaa inuu ku dhaco dhulka halboowlaha u ah daaqsinka ee Gobollada Woqooyi iyadoo ay ugu wacantahay kusoo qulqulka xoola badan ee uga imanaya hab-nololeedyada roob yarida ku dhacday ee dariska la ah (qeyba kamid ah hab-nololeedyada Dooxada Nugaal iyo Karkaar).

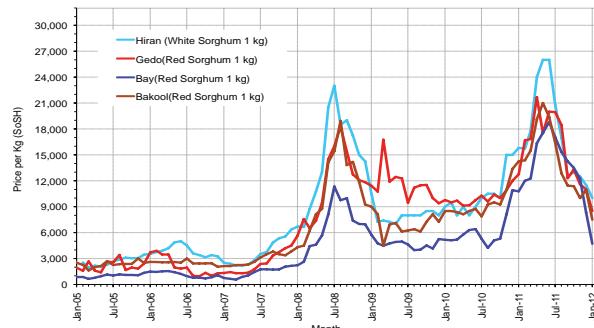
Xaaladdaha biyaha ayaa ah kuwa caadi ah dhul daaqsimeedka muhiimka ah intiisa badan ee Woqooyiga, marka laga reebu meela kamid ah Dooxada Nugaal sare, Oogada Sool, Hawdka Togdheer iyo Golisk-bari ee Qandala. Roobabkii Xayska ee dib ka yimid 10aad kii dambe ee bishii January – February 2012 ayaa wanaajiyay Xaaladdaha daqa iyo biyaha ee Golis-Gubanka gobollada Awdal iyo Woqooyi Galbeed. Biyaha iyo daaqa ayaa dhexdhexaad ah ama aad u wanaagsan dhammaan hab-nololeedyada xoolo-dhaqatada iyo beer-xoolo-dhaqatada gobollada bartamaha iyo koonfurta Soomaaliya ooguna wacantahay roobabkii baahsanaa eek a sarreeyay caadiga ee Deyrta 2011/12. Maadaama cawska iyo caleentaba si ballaaran looga helayay intooda badan Koonfurta, Bartamaha iyo qaybo ka mid ah gobollada waqooyi, guur-guurka xoolaha ayaa Aad caadi u ahaa kuna sugnaa dhulalkii xilli roobaadka daaqi jiray. Hayaan waxa uu ka jiraa kaliya ido dhaqatada Nugaal sare oo u hayaantay gaybo ka mid ah galbeedka Hawdka Togdheer iyo xoolo-dhaqatada Oogada Sool ee gobolka Bari oo iyana u hayaantay Xeebaha Deexda ee Jariban iyo Eyl (khariidada 6).

Kaaladda Dhaqnaanshaha Xoolaha iyo Isbabadallada Tarankooda

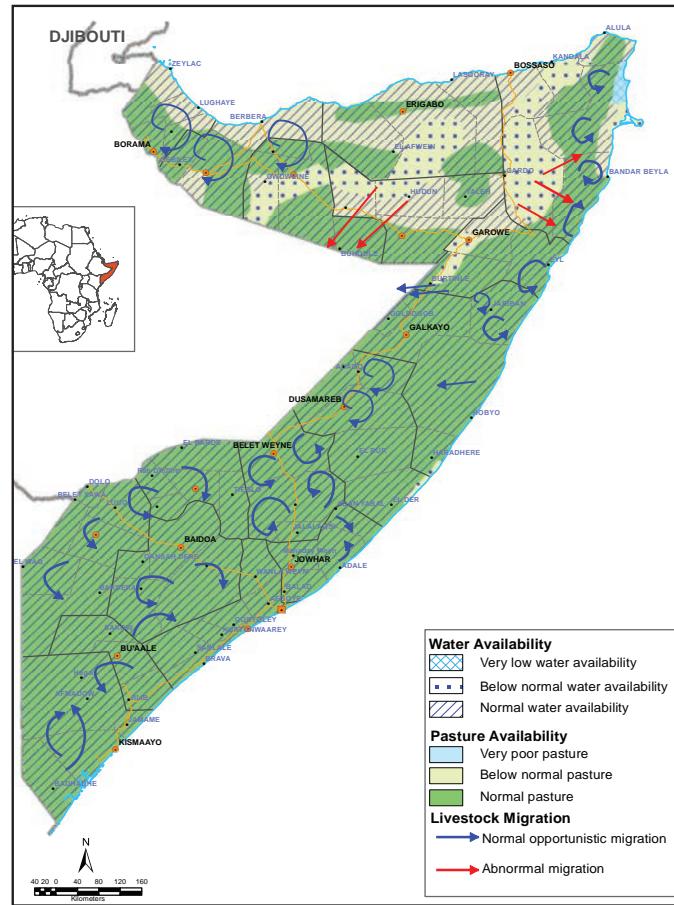
Horumar weyn oo xaaladda dhaqnaanshaha xoolaha oo caadi ah am ka sarreyya (Tijaabada Sawir ku Qiimaynta TSQ 3-4¹) ayaa laga arkaya dalka idilkii. Waxaa middani ugu wacan xaaladda dhul daaqsimeedka oo so hagaagay. Si kastaba ha ahaateee, meelihi ay abaaruhu saameeyeen ee gobollad Dheex (Xeebaha Deexda) iyo qeybo ka mid ah Shabellada Hoose (Lo' dhaqatada koonfureed), qeybo ka mid ah Hiraan (hab-nololeedyada Hawdka iyo Geel dhaqatada koonfureed), xoolaha ayaa ka soo kabasanaya marka lagasoo bilaabo Gugii 2011. Gedo, Jubba, Baay, Bakool iyo qeyba kamid ah Hirran (hab-nololeedyada beer-xoola dhaqatada iyo Geel-dhaqatada Koonfureed) iyo Bartamaha (Xeebaha Deexda iyo Digir Tacbatada), ayaa laga sheegay kabasho xaggaa naaxidda iyo rimayga idha, riyaha iyo lo'daba oo ah dhexdhexaad ama kaba sarreyya. Sidaa awigeed, dhalmo sare oo ariga

¹ Habka Sawir ku Qiimaynta (HSQ) – waa hab loo adeegsado si loo tireeyo/xadeeyo qiimaynta cayilka xoolaha, iyadoo la barbar dhigayo sawirro laga qaaday xoolaha Soomaalida oo naaxsantaantooda kala duwan tahay oo ka keena 1 (aad weyd ah) ka 5 keenana (aad u naaxsan) heerar intuu a dhexeeyana ay marayaan cayn xoolaad kasta. Waxaa middani lagu samaynayaay iyadoon la taabanin oogada xoolaha ee xeradiisa ku jira, ama waddada dhinac maraya, ama suuqa amd dulledka reerka taagan iwm. Waxaa kaloo loo adeegsadaa si loo ilaaileeyo isbeddelka ku dhaca isla xoolihii ama xayntii inmuddo ah; iyo isu barbar dhigid xoolo isku cayn iyo tiro ah oo meelo kala duwan jooga

Jaantus 2: Isbeddelada Qiimaha Firilayda (SoSh/SISh) ee Gobollada Soo Saara Masagada



Khariid 6: Xaaladaha Baadka, Biyaha iyo Hayaanka Xoolaha ee Soomaaliya, Bisha 12aad 2011



Source: FSNAU, December, 2011

Xoolaha

ah ayaa la filaya bilaha 3aad iyo April ee sanadkan, sidoo kalena dhalmo sare (l'oda) ah ayaa la filaya Xagaaga (bilaha July-8aad 2012). Gobollada Woqooyi, dhalmada ariga ayaa dhexdexaad ahayd xilligii Deyrta sidoo kalena waxaa la rajaynaa bilaha 3aad-4aad 2012, iyadoo ay ugu wacantayah rimaygii dhexdexaadka ahayd muddaduu u dhexaysay bishii October ilaa December 2011. Waxaa ka dhashay wax-soo saar caano oo dhexdexaad ah inay helaan dinta badan waqooyiga waxaana la rajaynayaan inaanay isbeddelin bishii April-May 2012. Waxaa middani ka duwan Dooxada Nugaal, Oogada Sool, Xeebaha Deexda iyo qaybo ka mid ah Golis-bari ee gobolka Bari. Si kastaba ha ahaatee, dhalmada geela ayaa hooseysay dalka intiisa badan waxaase dhalmada geela la filaya xilliga Deyrta 2012/13 ee soo socota.

Falanqaynta isbeddellada taranka xoolaha ayaa tilmaamaya koror tartiib ah xaga tirada xoolaha nugulka ah (idhaa iyo riyaha) dhamaadkii bishii December 2011 ilaa iyo inta laga gaarayo muddada bishii June 2012. Tani waxay gaar u tahay meelaha muhimka u ah reer miyiga ee gobollada Woqooyi iyo Bartamaha, qaybo ka mid ah Shabellada Hoose iyo Hiraan. Waxaa taa ka duwan, meelihii ay abaarto samaysay ee gobollada Koonfureed (Gedo, Baay, Bakool iyo qaybo kamid ah Shabelle iyo Jubba) oo taranka ariga iyo lo'oda ay muujiyeen hoos u dhac dhamaadkii bishii December 2011 uguna wakan tahay xolo badan oo ka bayax (iib muquuneed) Hase ahatee, dhalmada ariga oo dhexdexaad ah ayaa la filaya bilaha 3aad-April 2012. Sidoo kale dhalmada l'oda waxaa la filaya bilaha July-8aad 2012 (xilliga Xagaaga). Hadday ka tegi weydo, guud ahaan, lahaanshaha ariga iyo l'oda ayaa ka hooseeyo heerka gundhigga dhammaan hab-nololeedyada, halka geela uu ka hooseeyo heerka gundhigga hab-nololeedyada intooda badan marka laga reebo gobollada Jubba, W. galbeed iyo Awdal, oo tirada geelu yahay heerka gundhigga.

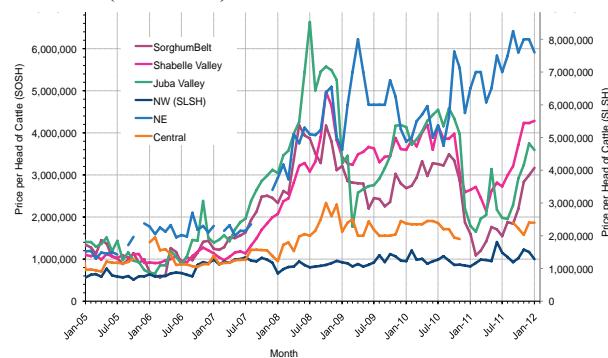
Ganacsiga Xoolaha iyo Sicirkooda

Tix raaca sicirka qiimaha l'oda dhaqaalka iyo dhoofkaba, waxay muujiyeen isbeddel koror lixdii bilood ee lasoo dhaafay iyo sano horeba. Intii u dhexseysay bilihii July-December 2011, sicirka l'oda dhaqaalka ah ee Dooxada Shebelle (55%), Jubba (89%) iyo Masaggo tacbatada (94%) uu kordhay. Wax yaalaha loo aanaynayo kororka waxa kamid ah, l'oda oo ku yaraatay suuqa ka dib markii ay inbadan dhimatay xilliyadii abaaraaha, intii soo hartay oo jidhkeedii isasoo taray, gaarist suuqa Gaarisa (Kenya) oo soo wanaagsanaaday kadib markii biyaha iyo baadkaba kordheen helitaankooda waddooyinkii suuqyada loo marayay. Waxaa middani ka tarjumaya tirada l'oda ganacsiga ee suuqa Gaarisa oo korortay (16%) marka loo firsho bishii June (3, 533 neef) halka bishii December 2011uu ahaa (4, 100), kuwaas oo badankood ay ka yimaadaan Soomaaliya². Bishii January 2012, sicirka lo'oda dhaqaalka ayaa ahaa mid deggan Jubba iyo Shabelle, halka Masaggo tacbatada uu in yar kacay (6%) (Jaantuska 3)

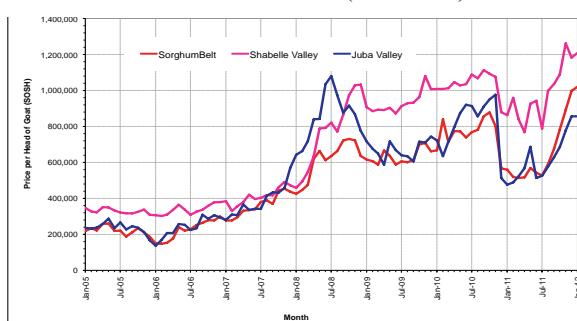
Si lamid ah, sicirka riyaha dhaqaalka ah ayaa kordhay gobollada Shabelle (50%), Jubba (63%) Masaggo Tacbatadan (89%) bishii December 2011 marka la barbar dhigo bishii July 2011 iyo 35, 67 iyo 76 boqolkiba marki la barbardiyo sanadika hor waa siday isugu xigaane. Tixraaca sicirka riyaha ayaaan isbeddelin suuqyada koonfurta bishii January 2012 (Jaantuska 4). Sicirka xoolaha oo dhami ee suuqyada gobollada bartamaha iyo waqooyiga wuxuu raacay isbeddel xilliyeedki caadiga ahaa muddaduu u dhexseysay bishii July-December 2011 iyomuddo hal sano la joogo, isagoo sare u kacay xilligii Ramdaanta (bilihi 6aa-8aad, 2011) iyo xilligii loo urursanayay Xajka (bilihi September-10aad, 2011). Hase yeeshee sicirka ayaa hoos u dhacay muddaduu u dhexseysay bishii July-August tasooy oogu wacnayd badxirranka (dabeelaha Mansoon) gaar ahaan dakada Bossasso, sidoo kale yaraanshaha dalabka dhoofinta xoolaha ee dowladaha Carabta kadib ciidaha Xajka iyo Ramadaanka (bilihi December-May). Bishii December 2011, sicirka riyaha dhaqaalka ah ayaa koror muujiyay Woqooyi-galbeed (8%), Waqooyi-bari (10%) iyo Bartamaha (18%) marka la barbardiyo bishii July 2011; inyar oo koro ah (11%) oo Woqooyi-bari iyo Bartamaha, halka Waqooyi-galbeed uu ku nagaa (2%), marka la barbardiyo sanad ka hor. Bishii January 2012, sicirka riyaha dhaqaalka ah ayaaan isbeddelin Bartamaha dalka halka ay korortay boqolkiba 7 Waqooyi-bari boqolkiba 19 uu hoos u dhacay Waqooyi-galbeed. Waxaa middani ugu wakan tirada riyaha dhaqaalka ah ay suuqa ku badiyeen kooxaha hantiilaasha ka dib markii xilligii dalabka Xajka uu dhammaaday (Jaantuska 5).

Dhoofinta xoolaha ee dakkadaha waqooyi ayaa sare usii kacay 2011 (4, 764, 370 neef), sare u kacaas oo garay boqolkiba 11 bilihi January ilaa December 2011 marka la barbardiyo sanadii lasoo dhafay (4, 284, 633 neef). Sare u kaca dhoofka xoolaha ayaa noocyada oo dhami ku xusan, gaar ahaan geela (18%), lakiin sidoo kale waxa lamid ah ariga (11%) iyo l'oda (6%). Waqtigan, Sacuudiga ayaa weli ah soo dhofsadaa ugu weyn ee xoolaha Soomaalida. In kastoo, dalal kale ooy ku jiran Yemen, Imaradka Carabta (UAE), Cumaan, Masar iyo Bakistaan ay iyana soo dhoofsadaan xoolaha Soomaaliya.

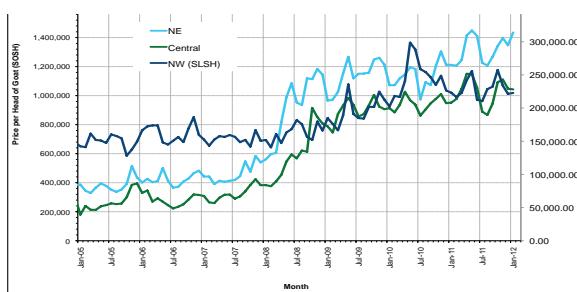
Jaantus 3: Celceliska Qiimaha Lo'da ee Heer Gobol (SoSh/SISh)



Jaantus 4: Celceliska Qiimaha Ariga Daabaxaa ee Gobollada Koonfureed (SoSh/SISh)



Jaantus 5: Celceliska Qiimaha Ariga Daabaxaa ee Gobollada Dhexe iyo Waqooyi (SoSh/SISh)



SUUQYADA IYO GANACSIGA

Isbadalka Heerka Sarrifka

Shilinka Soomaaliga ayaa si joogta ah uga xoogaysanayay Doolarka Maraykanka tan iyo bishii June 2011, wuxuuna gaaray halkii ugu sarreysay muddo saddex sano ah bishii December, 2011. Isbaddelkan ayaa ahaa mid guudaha saameeyay suuqyada Shilin Somaliga lagag adeegto, balse heerark ugu sarreeya waxaa laga soo minguriyay Muqdisho, halkasoo suuqyada gobolka banaadir uu ShSo uu xoogsaday 23 boqolkiiba marka lagu baddelanayo doolarka lixdii bilood ee dambe ee 2011. Dhammaadkii bishii December 2011, Shilinka Soomaaliga waxa lagu kala badalanayey cel-celis SoSh 24, 361-27, 468 Doolarka Mareykanka, kaasoo muujinaya sare u kac boqolkiiba 17-21 xaga Koonfurta iyo 13 boqolkiiba suuqyada kale ee u adeegta SoSh. Sarifaleyaasha waxey u aanaanayen xoogaysigan inuu yahay doolarka badan ee kusoo qulqulaya suuqyada ee ka imanaya beesha caalamka ee wax ka qabanaya dhibaataada ka jirta koonfurta Soomaaliya, iyo sidoo kale kaalmada loogu deeqayo DFKM. Shilliniika Somaliland (SISh) yaa isna degganmuddadii sanadka ahayd ee lasoo dhaafay balse in yar isbaddelay qimigisii(1-4%) inta badan suuqyada ugu waweyn gobollada Waqooyi galbeed. Bishii December, 2011, halkii doolar ee Maraykanka ah waxa lagu baddelanayey SISh 5, 725, cel-celis ahaan, suuga furan ee Hargeysa, ayaa muujinaya inuu helay xoogaa awood ah marka loo eego heerkii sarrifka ee sannadkii tegay (SISh 5, 800).

Soo dejinta Firida, Hawlgalka Suuqa iyo Isbaddellada Sicirka Agabka

Firida ganacsiga ee lasoo dejijo ayaa korortay muddadii shanta sano ee ugu damBaaysay (ilaa iyo 2007) oo gaaray wadar lagu qiyasay in ku dhaw 716, 405 MT sanadkii 2011ka, intii u dhaxeeysay bilihi July-December 2011, Wadar dhan 369, 100MT oo firi ah aya laga so dajiyey dakadaha Bossaso, Berbera iyo Muqdisho, tasoo ka sarrayso boqolkiiba 50 marka loo eego isla muddadaa ee 2010. Dakada Muqdisho ayaa loo tiryiaa saamiga ugu ballaran ee wadarta lasoo dajiyay. Dhaqanka suuqa ee soo dejinta qaranka ayaa u malaynayaan in soo dejiyayaasha ka jawaab bixinayeen musiibadii dhaweyd ayagoo kordhinaya kaydka agabka lasoo dejijo ee caadiga ah. Waxay awoodeen inay sidan sameeyaan markii jawi uu sicirka uu iska deggan yahay, oo ku tala bixinaya inay yihiin suuqyada soo dejinta ku firfircoor. Ganacsiga xadadka icasaga kala gudba, In kastoo u xadidnaa, habeysney, goosgoosna ahay, ayaa wax ka taray helidd firida waddanka. Muddadii u dhaxeysey bishii January – July 2011 ayaa wadar ahaan 29, 270 MT oo gallay ah, 1,380 MT oo masaggo ah iyo 200 MT oo qamadi/sarrayn ah ayaa ka soo galay waddamada Kenya iyo Ethiopia.

Marka laga reebo ganacsiga dooxada Jubba oo ino muujinaya is badalo isku dhexjira, Qobolada kale ee laga istacmaloo Shilling Soomaaliga ayaa hoos u dhacaybilihi dhawa dhamaan qiimaxa badecoyinka laga keeno dibada ee muhimka ah sida bariiska, sonkorta, shidaalka, Saliida iyo burka Qamadiga. Tani waxaa loo aaneynayaan gargarkii cunto ee lagarsiye Gobollada qaar kood, waxa u raacsaa kor u kororki so dhoofinta ganacsiga dhamashihi xilkiib bad xiranka. Suug goboledyada Banaadir iyo Shabeeli ay laga so shegaya hoos u dhac balaaran ee qiimaha badecoyinkan (Jaantuska 6aad)

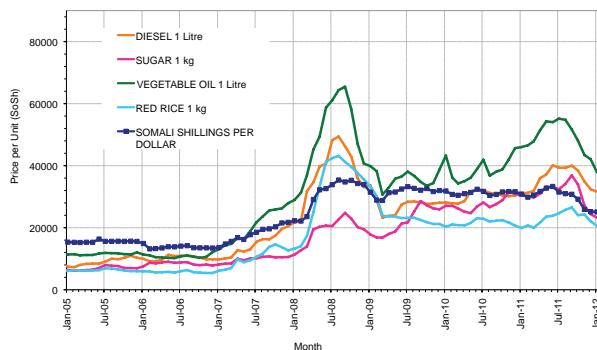
Gobollada dhexe iyo kuwa Woqooyi oo laga isticmaalo Somali Shilinka, qiimaha si lamid ah uma wada dhiciin marka loo barbardihi kuwa koonfurta. Waxaana loogu anaaneynayo howl galada bani aadanimoda oo xadibneyd marka labarbardihi xaga Koonfureed. Aagagga laga isticmaalo Somaliland Shilinka Mudadii u dhaxeeysay July iyo December 2011, qiimaha badeecada dibbada laga keeno badankood waxey ahaayeen mid xasilooin ama in yar hoos u dhacay. Si kastaba ha ahatee waxaa kaduwani qimma salida cuntada iyo burka laga sameeyo kawasoo korday 17 boqolkiiba (waxa si wada jir ah loola falanqeeyay hay'adda FEWS NET)

Xaalad nololeedka qoysaska saboolka ah ee ku nool magaalooyinka (CPI)

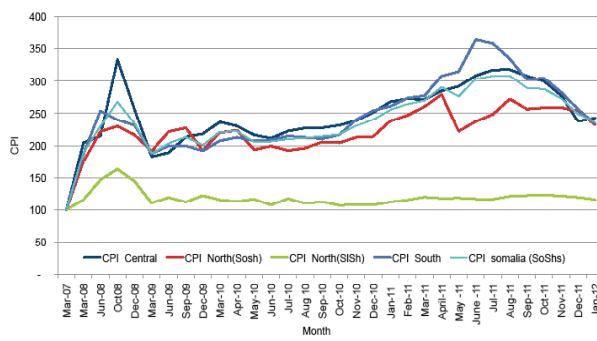
Jaantuska qiimaha isticmaalka, oo ku saaleeysan kharash ugu yare ee ka soo adeegashada suuqa (MEB), wuxuu noo muujinaya hoos u dhac wayn Gobollada Koonfurta (28 boqolkiiba) iyo kuwa Dhexe (25 boqolkiiba), halka gobollada Woqooyi ee ahaayeen kuwa ku si jiran xaaladda dagan muddo lix bilood aha (June-December 2012) (jaantus 7). Gobollada Koonfurta iyo kuwa Dhexe, dhicitaanka qiimaha masagada aya ahayd ariinta ugu weyne oo keentay hoos u dhaca Jaantuska qiimaha isticmaalka. Waxaa kaloo said ah hoos u dhaca badeecoyinka kale ee ka soo adeegashada suuqa sida burka, sonkorta, saliida iyo caanaha ayaan qeeb labaad ka qaatay hoos udhaca qiiamah sicirka ee daambisha cuntada, in kastoo hoos u dhacoodu uu ahaa mid daraja kahooseysa masagada.

Sidaas waxaa ka duwan suuqyada qobolada Woqooyi oo qiimaha hadhuudka cas oo ka sareeyay sidey ahayeen bartamihii 2011, tasoo u sabab ah hoos u dhaca oolitaanka hadhuudkii suuqyada (hadhuudka waxuu qadaataa kaalinta ugu wayn ee dambiisha ka soo adeegashada suuqa ee qoysaska saboolka). Marka loo barbardihi sanadkii Jaantuska qiimaha isticmaalka wuxuu natusahayaa boqolkiiba 11-18 in uu kor u kacay sixir bararka dhinaca Woqooyi ayadoo uu ahaa mis aan waxba iska bedelin dhinaca qobollada Koonfur iyo kuwa Dhexe.

Jaantus 6: Isbeddellada Qiimaha Cunnada la soo Dhoofiyo ee Shabeellooyinka



Jaantus 7: Isbeddellada Sicir Bararka ee Heer Gobol



nafaqada

Xaaladda Nafaqada

Xaaladda guud ee nafaqada ee Waddankaa waa mis soo hagaageyso ka soo marka laga soo bilaabo gu' gii hore, Sikataba ha ahaatee heerarka nafaqadarada iyo dhimashada ee dhanka Koonfur Soomaaliya aya weli ah mid ku sii jirta heer xun kana coreysa xaaladda dag-dag isla markaasna lagu soocay inay noqotay mid aad u dhalil badan. Heerarka nafaqada darnida daran ee Koonfur Soomaaliya ayaa u dhaxeeysa boqolkiiba 20-30 marka laga reebo gobolka Baay iyo agagaarka wabiga Jubba oo weli ka badan boqolkiiiba 30. Qiyaasta dhimashada aya ka hooseeysay 2 qof maalintii ee dhammaan waddanka marka laga reebo barakacayaasha Muqdisho oo aheyd 2.06 qof (1.06-2.66) iyo barakacayaasha kismayo oo aheyd 2.30 qof (1.60-3.0), isla markaana tuseeysa ka so reeyn badan, hasa yeeshoo waxey ku si jirayaan heerar ka sareeysa xilligii macaluusha waana in fiira gaar ah loo yeesho.

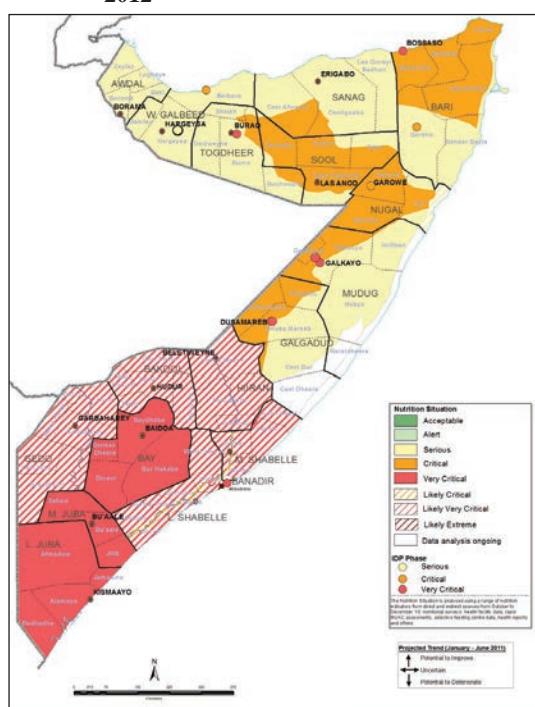
Kasoo reeynta aya waxa loogu aaneynayaa calaamadaha sugnaanta cuntada oo tusaysa kororka helitaanka rashinka qoyska, caanaha iyo lacagta qoyska soo gash. Sidaas oo kale waxaa kordhay helitaanka gar-gaarka bini'aadanimada, caawimaadka cuntada iyo waxyabaha an cuntada ahaynba, iyo xanibaad iyo ladagaalanka cudurada dillaaca. Hase yeeshoo hoos u dhac yar aya lagu arkay dhinaca Hawdka Gobollada Dhexe, halka xaaladda nafaqada ay tahay mid dhalil badan, ayadoo aheyd mid halis ah xalka Hawdka Woqooyi-Galbeed ay tahay mid halis aydo aheyd wajiga dig-ninta bishii August 2011. Hawdka Woqooyi Galbeed waxaa lagu aanaynayaa dilaaca cudurada dacuunka ah ee ku kobnaa meelo iyo doolaalka xoolaha xaga Ethiopia, taasoo yareyneyo helitaanka naafiga xoolaha. Si kastaba ha ahaateee, xaaladda aaya u dhow in ay roonaato laga bilaabo bisha February markii ay xoolaha soo laabtan. Xaaladda nafaqada ee barakacayaasha aya wali ku si jireysa walaac dhammaan waddanka iyado goobaha ay degan yihiin ay muujinayaan xaalad u dhaxaysa mid daran ah iyo mid aad u daran. Saadaasha kororka helidda cuntada ee qoysaska iyo lacagta so gasho qooska aya aad ugu dhow in ay saameeyn wanaagsan ku reebto xaaladda nafaqada. Si kastaba ha ahaateee saameyntan ayaah ah mid liidata taasoo sababo ka mid ah dhilaaca cudurada sii jiri doona iyo kuwa lafilaayo, taa soo u si raacsan dib ugurashada hayadaha samafalka ee muhiimka ah oo ku deeqa nafaqada iyo hawlaha la xiriira.

Waddanka oo dhan, in lagu qiyaso 323, 000 (23 boqolkiiba oo 1.5 malyun) caruurta Soomaaliya aya ku jira xaaladda nafaqo daran oona u baahan hawlaha daaweynta khaaska ah ee nafaqada. In kastoo cadada ay sareeyso, waa mid ka hooseysa tirada bishii August 2011 oo 450, 000 (ama 30 boqolkiiba 1.5 milliyon) caruurta Soomaaliya ay ahaayeeyn kuwa aad u nafaqa daran. Isla tirada 323, 000 caruurta nafaqada darada ay hayso, 93, 000 (6 boqolkiiba 1.5 malyun caruurta Soomaaliya) aya ku jira xaalad aad u sii liidata, taasoo sidoo kale ka yar xaaladda bishii August oo ahayd 190, 000 (1 boqolkiiba 1.5 milliyon caruurta Soomaaliya).

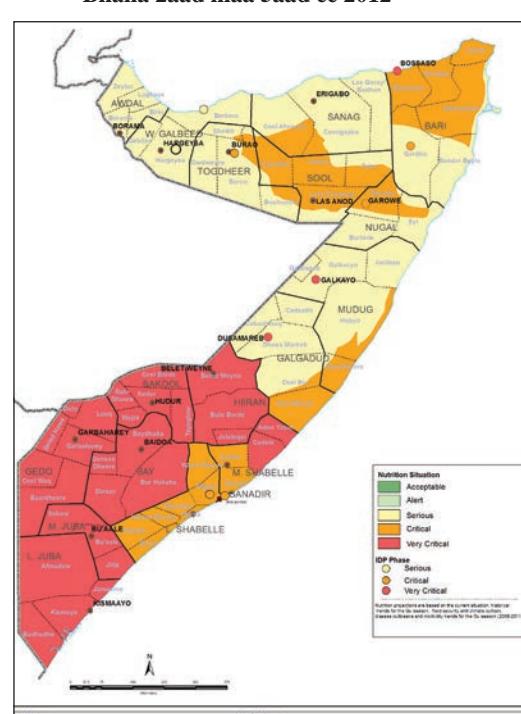
Koonfurta aya weli ku si jireysaa xaaladda nafaqo aad u xun ayadoo ay hoy u tahay tirada ugu badan caruurta ku jira Xaaladda nafaqa darada. Qiyaasta waddanka ee 323, 000 caruurta ku jira Xaaladda nafaqo darada oo u baahan hawlaha daaweynta khaaska ah ee nafaqada, boqolkiiba 70 ama 224, 000 aya ku nool gobollada koonfurta. Waxaa sii raaca tirada ku dhwaad 93, 000 oo ku jira Xaaladda aad u sii liidata, boqolkiiba 80 ama 75, 000 aya ku nool goboladan. In kastoo ay tiradan aad ay u badantahay, waxey ka hooseysaa bishii August 2011. Tirada caruurta aad uliidata ayaah ahed mid hoos u dacday oona gartay 224, 000 halkii ay ahayd 336, 000, halka tirada nafaqadarada ay tagtagtay 75, 000 halkii ay ahayd 160, 00. Gobollada Jubbadha Hoose iyo Bakool, sikataba ha ahaatee aya ku si jira xaaladda walaac ah halka caruur aad u tira badan ay ku jiraan xaalad nafaqadaro kulul si wili looga so xigsado halka helitaanka hawlaha daweeeynta oo sii adag.

Saadaasha Xaaladda nafaqada ee February ilaa iyo Juun 2012, goblolada Woqooyi iyo kuwa Dhexe waxey u dhawdahay mid aan wax iska badalin tasoo ku saaleeysan Xaaladdaha xilliyyada oo caadada ah oo loogu aanaynayo helidda nafaca xoolaha ee qoyska, marka laga reebo Hawdka gobolda dhexe halka oo la filaayo inay fiicnaadaan kadib marka la soo afjaray dacuunka dhilaca ee shubanka. Dhinaca Gobollada koonfurta Xaaladda ayaah u dhaw in ay weli kusijirto Xaaladda aad u dhalilsha oo nafaqo daro guud (GAM) oo lagu qiyaso boqolkiiba 20 iyo in ka badan. Waaana u sabab ah samaaynta dhilacida cudurada xilliyyedka, iyo xanibaada gar-gaarka bini'aadanimada. Waxaa reeban gobolka n Shabeellada Hoose oo sabab ay utay wanaagsanaatey sugnaanta cuntada iyo hoos u dhaca tirada dadaka laga diwangalinayo barnaamijiyada nafaqeeynta.

Khariid 7: Qiyaasaha Xaaladaha Nafaqo, Bisha 1aad 2012



Khariid 8: Qiyaasaha Xaaladaha Nafaqo, Bilaha 2aad illaa 5aad ee 2012



BAARISTA SUGNAANTAA CUNTADA ISKU DHAFAN

MAGAALOOYINKA

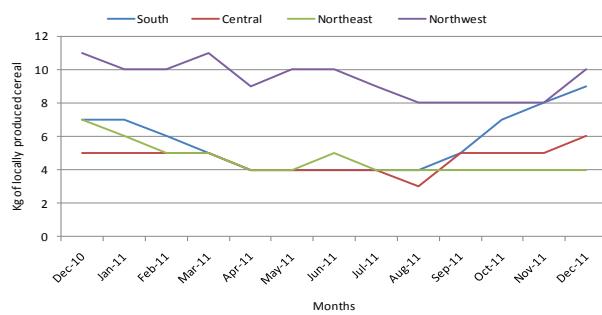
Natiijoojinka sugnaanta cuntada ee xilligi Deyrta 2011/21012 iyo xogta suuqyada ee bishii (Desmber 2011 ilaa iyo Janaayo 2012) waxey tuseeysa in ay fiicnaaneysoi Xaaladda sugnaanta cuntada magaaloojinka guud ee Waddanka. Tirada dadka ee magaaloojinka ee ku jiraanxaalad qalaaso Jan ilaa iyo June 2012 aya lagu qiyasay 550,000 qof, taasoo 73 boqolkiiba aya ku jiraan xaalad qalaaso inta kalena xaaladda dag-dag ah wadanaka .Tirada dadkan (marka laga reebo Muqdisho) aaya hoos u dhacday 25 boqolkiiba (585,000 ilaa iyo 440,000). Si kastaba ha ahaatee tirada cusub ee qiyasta dadka ku jira xaaladda adag ee sugnaanta cuntada waxa kamid ah qiyasta Muqdisho, taasoo sii ku kordhisay tiradii hore 110,000 qof. Sad ex meelood, laba ee dadaka la saameeyay ee magaaloojinka ama 410,000 aya ku nool dhinaca Koonfur. In kamid ah itiradan oo u dhiganta 300,000 oo qof aaya ku nool magaaloojinka Koonfurta ee ka baxsan Muqdisho, halka ay 110,000 ay yihiin kuwa dagan magaalada Muqdisho. qiyasta tirada ee dadka ku nool magaaloojinka ay saameeyay cunto xumida ee dhinaca Koonfurta(marka laga reebo Muqdisho) waxay tuseeysa 23 boqolkiiba in ay hoos u dhacday laga soo bilaabo Gugii 2011. Dhammaan tirada dadka ay saameysay xaaladda cunto boqolkiiba 70 aya ah kuwa xaaladda qalaasa ku jira halka 30 boqolkiiba aya ah kuwa xaaladooda dag-dag ah (Gobollada Jubba, Shabellada Dhexe iyo Bakool).Tirada Muqdisho ee 110,000 oo ah kuwa ku jira xaalad cunta yari oo daran, aaya ka mid ah kuwa lagu qiyasaya 60,000 aaya ku jira xaalad dag-dag ah, halka inta so hartana ay ku jira qalalaaso. Sidoo kale tirada dadka dhibaateeyasan dhinaca qabolada Dhexe aya hoos u dhacday 26 boqolkiiba, tasoo ay ahayd 60,000 Gugii 2011 ooo hada gaartay 40,000. Xaga Woqooyi, tirada dadka ee xaaladda adag ee cuno yarid iyo mid dag-dag ah(100,000) ya sidoo kale yaraadeen 37 boqolkiiba, taa soo horay u ahayd 159,000 Gugii 2011. Dhammaan dad ka wax yeellowen ay saameysay cuno yarida aaya ah kuwa ku sugar aagaga laga isticmaalo Shilling Soomaliga(gobollada Sanaag, Sool, Bari, Nugaal iyo Woqooyiga Mudug).

Natiijoojinkii ka so baaxay qiiimaynata Deyrtii 2011/2012 aya muujinaya in horumar wayn ee sughashaha cuntada lagu arkaye dhinaca Koonfur iyo Gobollada Dhewe marka loo barbar dhigo xaaladda Gugii 2011 . Waxyabaha ugu wayna ee xoojiye ariintaas waxaa kamid ah: hoos u dhaca qiiimaha sicirka oo ay u sababtahay gargaarka bini'aadanimada balaaran (cunto iyi lacagtaba) tasoo ay fududaysay xaaladda amaan ee Muqdisho oo wanaagsanaatay iyo kororka hawlaha dakada caasimada iyo kuwa gancsiga. Horumarka wayn oo xaga sugnaanta cuntada ee dhinacyada miyiga aaya kaqaaday culeyska ay ku hayeen magaaloojinka sida tartanka shagada, gar-gaarka bini'aadanimada iyo taageerada bulshada.Si kastaba ha ahaatee Muqdisho iyo magaaloojinka qabolada Jubba aya ah kuwa weli ku sii jira xaaladda gar-gaar. Dhinaca qabolada Jubba Xaaladda sugnaanta cuntada waxa sii adkeeyay amaan xumada taasoo sababtay hoos u dhaca dhaq-dhaqaqyada dakkada Kismayo, oo ahayd halbowlaho ilaha shaqada reer magaalka danyarta ah (xamawlida, iwm) iyo hoos u dhaca baahida shaqooyinka beeraha iyadoo ay saameeyeen fatahaadihiibee beeraha dhulka hareeraha wabiga. Muqdisho 22 boqolkiiba dadka ku nool aaya ka liita dadka barakaacyasha (IDPs) isticmaalka cunto iyo helitaanka xaga gar-gaarka oo ah mid xad-dhaaf hoose ah xaga dadka dagan Muqdisho markii loo bardardig. Shacabka waxey u kale adeegsanaya isu geeynta laba taboo Xaaladdaha dheege iyo kuwa daran (waxaa si wadajir loola falanqeeyay WFP)

Kharashka ugu yare ee kusoo adeegsashada suuqa (ama MEB) ee qabolada Koonfureed (oo ay ku jirto Muqdisho) iy gobollada Dhewe aaya hoos u dhac 22 ilaa 50 boqolkiiba mudada u dhaxeeysa July iyo December 2011 tasoo January 2012 ayuujinaysay hoos usii dhac boqolkiiba 6 ilaa iyo 18 dhinacyada Koonfurta. Sidaa darteed awooda wax so iibsashada ee reer magaalka ee qabolada Koonfureed aya xoogsatay, marka loo eego inta kilo oo sicir uu soo qofka muruq maalka maalinlihi (ama ToT). Awwoda iibsashada aaya laba jibaarantay intii u dhaxeeysay bilhii July iyo December 2011 qabolada Koonfureed badankood, marka lagu doro Muqdisho.Awoodan aaya kordhay boqolkiiba 20-50 qabolada Dhewe isla wakhtigaas.

Xagga Woqooyi oo laga isticmaalo Somaliland Shillinka, Xaaladda sugnaanta cuntada ee dadka reer magaalka ahayd mid degan, halka in yar oo isbedel fiican laga arkay Gobollada waqooyiga ee lagaisticmaalo shillin Soomaaliga. Aagaga ShSo laga isticmaalo ee Xaga Woqooyiga, qiiimaha kharashka ugu yare ee ku soo adeegashada suuqa (MEB) bishii December 2011 aaya in yar hoos u dhacday marka loo eego bishii July iyado ay ugu wacantahay qiiimaha rashinka ee dibadda laga keeno (Burka, Sonkorta iyo saliida). Helidda shaqaalaha muruq-malka iyo heerarka mushaarka aaya ahaa kuwa aan waxba iskabedelin waqooyiga. Heerka iskaalmeynta bulshada aaya sidoo kale sareysay sadex meelood meal dadka sida bulshada ay heleen xawaalad halkii 25-45 boqolkiiba quoysaska ay sheegeen kaalmo a ka heleen xaga quoysaska maal qabeennada. Xaaladda nafaqada ee dadka ku noo magaaloojinka Woqooyi aya ku jiraan inta u dhaxeeysa heerka kale aha digniin iyo khatar ah. Xaga W.Galbeed Xaaladda nafaqada ay ahayd mid ku sii socota heerarka digniin iyo khatar ah kasoo bilabato Gugii 2011 , markii la asaasay baaritaanka magaaloojinka qabolada. Xagga qabolada Woqooyi bari Xaaladda nafaqada ee bulshada reer magaalka aaya aha mid ka so reeysatay oo marka loo eego xilgii Gugii 2011. Natijada nafaqada ee dadka ku nool magaalada Muqdisho iyo barakacyasha waxey mujinaya in ay ku sii soocdaan xaaladda nafaqo xumi oo aad u xun laga soo billabo bishii October 2011 . Faahfaahinta xogta ee ku sabsan Xaaladda nafaqo ee dadka ku nool magaaloojinka waxaa ka heleyaan war bixinta farsamada nafaqada Deyrta 2011/2012 oo la soo saaraydhamaadka February.

Figure 8: Trends in Terms of Trade between Labour to Locally Produced Cereal by Zone



Gobolka Gedo

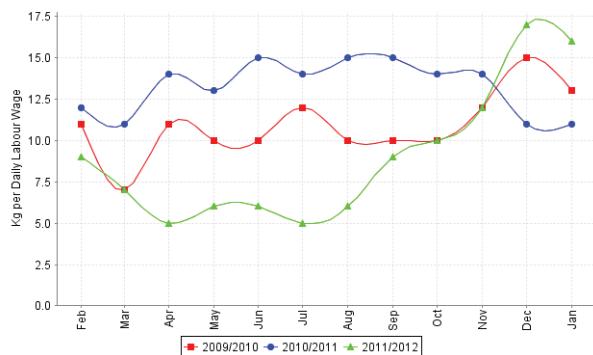
Kaaladda sugnaanta cunno ee gobolka Gedo ayaa muujinaysa ka soorayn dhammaan hab nololeedka ka dib Deyrtii 2011/2012. Tirada guud ee dadka ku sugar xaalad sugnaan cunto oo Ba'an ayaa ah mid hoos uga dhacday 63 boqolkiba xilligii Gugii 2011 dabadii. Tiro lagu qiyasay 50,000 oo qof oo dadka reer miyiga ah ayaa haatan ku sugar heer ba'an (40,000) ama xaalad Gurmad Baniadminimo u baahan. Marka loo eego hab nololeed ahaan, bulshada ku nool hareeraha wabiyada ayaa ah kuwo weli ku sii jira xaaladdii Gurmadka Bani'adadmimo ee Gugiidabadii. Hab-nololeedayada xoolo-beero dhaqatada, xoolo dhaqatada Daawa iyo Geelleyda (SIP) gobolka Gedo, ayaa ku jira xaalad Walaac leh, ayadoo beero-xoolo dhaqatada koonfureedna ay ka soo gudbeen xaalad Gurmad Bani'adadmimo (xilligii Guga) una gudbay xaalad Walaac leh. Dadka reer magaalka oo lagu qiyasay 30,000 ayaa iyaguna ku sugar xaalad ba'an, taasoo muujinaysa hoos u dhac 25 boqolkiba marka loo eego tiradii Gugii 2011 ka dib.

Ka soo reynta xaaladdaha sugnaanta cunno badii hab-nololeedyada ayaa waxa si wayn loogu aanaynaya saamaynta roobabkii xilliga Deyrta 2011 oo wanaagsanaa iyo sidoo kale kororka caawimaadda bini'aadanimo. Waxyaabaha sabaBaay xaaladdaha soo wanaagsanaaday ayaa waxa ka mid ah awooddha wax iibsi ee dadka oo xoogowday ayadoo ay u sabab tahay qiimaha firilayda oo hoos u dhacay (45-50%) ilaa July 2011, iyo koror dhanka mushahaar maalmeedyada iyo qiimaha xoolaha (in ka badan 80% qiimaha ariga iyo loda; 48% qiimaha geela ilaa bishii July 2011); soo-saarka miraha loo beero dakhli (aagga-gaarka wabiga) iyo soo-saarka badarka (dhulka xoola-beero dhaqatada) oo wanaagsanaa, taasoo u abuuray shaqo dadka danyarta ah, hore u marisayna dakhliga ka yimaada dalagga (xoola dhaqatada beeraleeyda), caanaha iyo waxyabaha kale ee laga soo saaro xoolaha. Dakhliga sarreeya ee ka yimid dhanka xoolaha iyo manaa facaaad-kooda ayaa sabab looga dhigayaa xoolaha oo soo kabtay ka dib baadka iyo bijaha deegaanka oo aad loo helay ayna ugu wakan tahay roobabkii Deyrta oo wanaagsanaa. Waxa inta sii dheer, koror xaddiga soo saarka caanaha oo laga sheegay gobilka intisa badan ka dib geela (Guga 2011) iyo ariga (Deyrta 2011) oo tarmay. Waxa inta dheer, taran heer dhexe ah oo riyada iyo idaha ah ayaa la filanayaa inta u dhaxaysa bilaha March iyo April 2012, taasoo ka dhigaysa in ay dadkani helaan caano ay dhamaan xilliga la saadaaliyay. Si kastaba ha ahaatee heerka dhalmada lo'oda ayaa haatan ah mid hooseeysa ayadoo la filayo in ay ka soo reyso xilligan xilliga xiga ee xagaaga (July-August) maadaama heerka rimayga uu sarreeyey xilligii Deyrta.

Soo-saarka firilayda (masagada iyo galeyda) ee xoolo-beero dhaqatada Gedo ayaa lagu qiyasey 6,850MT (132% isu celceliska Deyrihi dagaallada sokeeye dabadoon). Si kastaba ha ahaatee badi firilayda soo go'day ayaa laga soo saaray dhulka xoola-beer dhaqatada (masago) halka dalagga gallaydana laga soo saaray dhulka webiyada ay halakeeyeen fatahaadaha wabiga. Dhulka ay fatahaaduhu ka dhaceen ayaa dib loo beeray ayadoo la filayo dalag gallay xilligisii daba maray (oo gaaraya 680MT) in la goosto daBaayaqaada bisha March illaa horraanta bisha April ee 2012. Keydka firilayda ee dadka danyarta ayaa la filayaa inuu jiri doono muddo 2-3 bilood ah. Keydka cunto ee dhulka aga-gaarka wabiga oo uu ka mid yahay dallaga xilligisii daba maray ayaa lagu qiyasey inuu jiri doono muddo bil iyo bar ah. Si kastaba ha ahaateee, soo saar wanaagsan oo ah miraha loo beerto dakhli (500MT sida basasha, sisinta iyo digirta) ayaa laga soo sheegay gobilka Gedo xilligii Deyrta, taasoo u abuuray fursado shaqo dadka dan-yarta ah. Hawl-beereedka xilliga Guga ayaa sidoo kale u abuuray fursado shaqo dadka danyarta ah laga soo billaabo bilaha March/April 2012. Isdhaafsiga badeecadaha (ToT) ee u dhaxeeeya mushaar malmeedka iyo firilayda ayaa si aad ah u soo roonaaday. Tusaale ahaan, cel-celiska isku-beddelashada badeecadaha (ToT) ee u dhaxeeeya dakhli hawl -maalmeedka iyo firilayda ee bisha December 2011 ayaa u dhigmay 17 kilo oo masaggo ah iyo 19 kilo oo Galley ah, tasoo ku dhow saddex jibaar marka la ba-bar dhigo bishii July 2011. Isdhaafsiga badeecadaha (ToT) ee ka dhaxeeeya qiimaha ariga daabaxa iyo massagada (haruurka) cas ayaa kordhay in ka badan laban-laab isla xilligaas (80-90 kilo oo firiley ah).

Falanqayn baahsan oo lagu sameeyay xaaladdaha nafaqo ee gobolka Gedo waxa ay muujinaysaa u dhawaansho xaalad Aad u Ba'an dhammaan hab-nooleedyada kala duwan ee Gobolka illaa iyo xilligii Deyrtii 2010/2011. In kastoo macluumaadka laga soo ururiyey daraasadaha nafaqo ee laga sameeyay saddexha hab-nololeed bishii October ay guul darraysteen, eegid lagu sameeyey xogo laga soo ururiyey goobaha caafimaadka iyo quindinta ee gobolka ayaa muujinaya heerkala nafaqo oo aad uga soo roonaaday heerkii xilligii Guga ee 2011 in kastoo heeraka ay weli u dhow yihiin Xaalad aad u Ba'an. Horumarka laga sameeyey dhanka nafaqada waxaa laga sababey karaa ka soo reynta xaaladdaha sugnaanta cunno ee gobolka. Liidashada xaaladdaha nafaqo ayaa guud ahaan ah kuwo la xiriita sababo tooska ah iyo iyo kuwa ba'an ee ay salka ku hayaan. Sababahani ayaa ah carqalado joogto ah oo ku yimaada helitaanka cuntada, shuban biyood xilliyeedyada ba'an ee ee dillaaca, dacuunka, malaariyada, jadeecada iyo xiiq-dheerta, halka waxyaabaha ay salka ku hayaan ay ka mid yihiin tayada cunno oo liidata, heeararka daryeekla caruuta iyo hababka quudinta oo liita, iyo helitaanka adeegyada aasaasiga u ah aadamiga oo xaddidan sida biyo nadif ah iyo agabka caafimaad iyo nadaafad, kuwaasoo u horseeda bulshada cuduro iyo ugu dambeyn heerar sare oo nafaqada guud ah. Arrimaha horumarka sabaBaay ayaa waxa ka mid ah helidda cunnada iyo dakhliga oo waxoogaa soo hagaagay taasoo ay ugu wakan tahay saamanaya roobabkii wanaagsan kuwaasoo sabaBaay soo-saar beereed wanaagsan, qiimaha firilayda oo hoos u dhacay iyo nolosha xoolaha iyo heerkala isdhaafsiga badeecoyinka oo soo hagaagay.

Figure 9: Terms of Trade between Laour rate to Red Sorghum (1Kg) in Gedo



Average planted maize. Khadijoxaa Ji-Belethawa, Gedo region, FSNAU, December, 2011

Gobollada Jubbada Hoose iyo Dhexe

Xaaladda sugnaanta cuntada ee gobollada Jubbooyinka ayaa muujiiyay ka soo rayn laga soo billaabo xilligi Gugiila soo dhaafay in kastoo xaalad cunno oo ba'an ay ka jirto labada gobolba. Xaalad **Bani'aadminimo** ayaa ka sii jirtay hab-nololeedyada lo'daaqsatada koonfur galbeed iyo webilayda labada gobolba, halka qaybo ka mid ah xool-beero dhaqtatada ay ku jiraan xaalad Ba'an. Ha yeeshi, horumar wax ku ool ah ayaa lagu arkay hab-nololeedka daaqsatada geellayda, kuwaasoo ku jira xaalad **Walaac xilliga Deyrta 2011/12**. Tirada guud ee reer miyiga ee ay xaaladuhu saameeyeen ayaa lagu qiyasay 17,000 oo qof illaa iyo bisha 2012 ee soo socota. Tiradaasi 75,000 oo ka mid ah ayaa waxay ku sugar yihiin xaalad **Ba'an** (35,000 Jubbada Dhexe iyo 40,000 Jubbada Hoose) halka 95,000 ay ku sugar yihiin xaalad **Bani'aadminimo** (50,000 Jubbada Dhexe, 45,000 Jubbada Hoose). Sidaa daraadeed, tirada guud ee dhibaataatu saamaysay waxay hoos uga dhacday xilligii hore 41 boqolkii (290,000 oo qof xilligii Gugii). Magaalooinka labada gobol ayaa waxa ku sugar 70,000 oo qof oo ku jira xaalad **Bani'aadminimo** (25,000 Jubbada Dhexe iyo 45,000 Jubbada Hoose), taasoo u dhiganta koror ah 17 boqolkii marka loo eego Gugihore (60,000 oo qof). Xaaladdaha sii xumaaday ee magaalooinka ayaa loo sababaaynayaah dhovarrimood oo ay ka mid yihiin nabadjelyo xumo saamaysay hawlaho dekadda Kismaayo, saamaysayna fursadaha dakhli ee dadka reer magaalka, hoos u dhac ku yimi fursadaha shaqo abuurasho sida gubidda dhuxusha iyo qimaha cunnada oo sare u kacday maadaama hawlada ganacsii ee gobolladaasi ay xaddidmeen.

Isbaddallada wanaagsan ee laga dareemay xaaladda sugnaanta cuntada ee gobolladan ayaa u sabab ah roobabkii Deyrta oo wanaagsanaa. Saamaynta roobabka ayaa waxa ka mid ah qimaha xoolaha oo sare u kacay ayna u sabab tahay xoolaha oo ka manaaafacaadsaday daaqa iyo biyaha, soo saarka caanaha oo sare u kacay, gaar ahaan geela iyo ariga ka dib xoolaha oo rimay xilligii Deyrta, qimaha firilayda oo hoos u dhacay in kastoo qimihu uu weli ku sarreeyo gobollada koonfurta, waxooga horumar oo ku yimid isdhaafsiga badeecadaha sida ku cad jaantuska October. Saadaasha tirada (taranka) xoolaha illaa iyo bisha June 2012 ayaa sidoo kale muujinaysa koror uu ugu wakan yahay dhalmada xoolaha oo la qiyasay inuu ahaan doono heer dhexe illaa heer sare (bisha February 2012). Hase yeeshi, cunno helidda dadka ku sugar xaaladdaha **Ba'an** iyo mudda **Bani'aadminimo** ayaa weli ah mid cakiran ayna u sabab tahay deymaha oo Aad u sarreeaya, soo saarka caanaha lo'da oo xaddidan iyo tirada lo'da oo si aad ah hoos ugu dhacday (iibsi oo badnaa iyo le'ashada oo badnayd awgood) abaarihii hore dartood, kaalmada bani'aadminimo oo xaddidnayd iyo dalabka hawl-beereedka oo ay yareeyeen daadadkii dhacay.

Soo saarka guud ee dalag ee gobollada Jubbooyinka ayaa lagu qiyasay 8,199MT, oo 27 boqolkii ay tahay gallay 73 boqolkii bana ay tahay massago (77% marka loo eego Celceliska Dagaallada Sokeeye ka dib (CDS) Jubbada Hoose iyo 173% ee CDS Jubbada Dhexe). Halka soo saarka massagada (haruurka) ee dhulka beero-xolo dhaqtatada uu aad u sarreeyo, gaar gahay Beero-xolo dhaqtatada koonfureed ee Bu'aale iyo Saakow (250% CDS), soo saarka gallayda ayaa saameeyey daadak ka dhacay dhulka webiyada. soo-saarka gallayda xilligii daba maray (March illaa horraanta April) ka dib beerashada dhulka dhesheega ee labada gobol oo lagu qiyasay 4,100MT, xaddiga ugu badanna laga goostay Jubbada Dhexe (65%). Intaa waxa dheer, soo saarka dalagyada loo beerto dakhli in laga helo ee xilligoodii daba maray, sida digirta, sisinta ayaa laga filayaa labada gobolba. Ha yeeshi, ayadoo daadakku ay si aad ah hoos ugu dhigeen soo saarka dalag, qoysaka saboolka ee deggan dhulka webiyada ayaaan haysta kayd aad u yar oo ku filan muddo 2 bilood ah marka lagu duro soo saarka dallaga xilligii daba maray ee haatan. Kaydka cunno ee beero-xolo dhaqtatada ayaa lagu qiyasay inuu sii jiray muddo ku saman 1-2 bilood marka laga reebo dhulka beero-xolo dhawatada koonfureed ee degmada Saakow, halkaasoo kaydka cunno ee dadka saboolka uu sii jiro doono illaa iyo dhammaadka bisha May.

Falanqayta baahasan ee xaaladdaha nafaqo ayaa muujinaysa u dhawaansho xaalad **Aad u Ba'an** oo ka dhex jirta hab-nololeedyada xoolo-dhaqtatada, beero-xolo dhaqtatada iyo webileyda ee labada Jubba illaa iyo Deyrta 2011/12. Sahamadii nafaqo ee laga soo qaaday saddexda hab-nololeed bishii October 2011 ayaa waxa ka soo baxday in heerka Nafaqo-darrida Guud (GAM) ay ka sarrayay 20 boqolkii taasoo muujinaysa xaalad nafaqo **Aad u Cakiran**. Hase yeeshi, natijjooyinka ayaa muujinaya hoos u dhac wax ku ool ah oo ku yimi heerka nafaqo-darrida guud marka loo eego xaaladdii nafaqo darrida Ba'nayd ee gaaraysay >30 boqolkii oo laga helay hab-nololeedyadani bishii July 2011 taasoo la xiriirta waxooga horumar ah oo ku yimi dhanka sugnaanta cuntada. Xaaladdaha nafaqo xumo dadka ku nool gobollada Jubba ee sii jiitamaya ayaa salka ku haya saamayn baahsan oo ka timid yaraansho cunno helid ay sababeen abaarihii 2011-ka iyo cudurro soo noq-noqda sida jadeecada iyo shuban biyoodka ba'an ee sida tooska ah u saameeyaa xaaladdaha caafimaad iyo nafaqo ee bulshada ku nool gobolladaas. Hoos u dhac ku yimid helidda gargaar bani'aadminimo oo ay sababeen colaadahaha sokeeye ee deegaanadaasi ka socda ayaa waxay sidoo kale xaddideen fursad u helidda kaalmo dhanka cunnada, caafimaadka iyo nafaqada. Intaa waxa sii dheer in xaaladdaha saamaynta weyn leh sida agabka nadaafadeed oo iska yar iyo biyaha nadifka ah ee la cabbo oo aan la helin, daryeelka caruurtaa oo liita ay weli ku yihiin caqabado caafimaadka iyo nafaqada dadka ku nool gobolladani.

Figure 10: Terms of Trade between Labour Rate to White Maize (1Kg) in Juba Regions



Maize Crop Destroyed by Floods. Abdulle Kanane, Jilib, Middle Juba, FSNAU, Dec. 2011

Gobollada Baay iyo Bakool

Xaaladda sugnaanta cuntada ee dhamaan hab-nololeedyada miyiga Baay iyo Bakool ayaa si wax ku ool ah uga soo raysay xilligii Dayrta. Dhamaan hab-nololeedyada reer miyiga oo ku sugnaa xaalad Gurmad Bani'aadminimo bilihi November iyo December 2011 ayaa soo roonaaday ayagoo ku jiraya xaalad Ba'an illaa iyo June 2012. In kastoo falanqayn kooban oo lagu sameeyay beero-xolo dhaqatada sida aadka ah u soo saara dalлага firleyda bishii Janaury 2012 ay muujisay xaalad Walaac dhanka sugnaanta cuntada ah ayaa haddana la filayaa in hab-nololeedkan uu u sii xumaado xaalad Ba'an inta u dhaxaysa bilaha February iyo June 2012. Tirada dadka ay dhibaatooyinku saameeyeen ee gobolka Baay ayaa lagu qiyaasaya 105,000 oo qof, tasoo muujinaya hoos u dhac 75 boqolkiiba ah marka loo eego Gugii(410,000 oo qof). Gobolka Bakool ayaa tirada dadka ku dhibaataysan dhulka miyiga lagu qiyaasaya 140,000, tiradaasoo 30 boqolkiiba ka hoosay sa tiridii xilligii Deyrta ka horreeyey (200,000). Dhanka magaaloo yinka, tirada dadka ay saameeyeen sugnaan cunno oo ba'an (heararka 3 iyo 4 ee IPC) ee labada gobol ayaa hoos u dhacay 40-45 boqolkiiba marka loo eego Gugiila soo dhaafay. Inta u dhaxaysa January iyo June 2012, tiro gaaraysa 25,000 oo reer magaalalka ku dhaqan gobolka Bakool ayaa ku sugar xaalad Ba'an (20,000) iyo xaalad Gurmad Bani'aadminimo (5,000), halka 45,000 oo qof oo ku nool gobolka Baay la qiyaasay inay ku sugar yihiin xaalad Ba'an.

Horumarka laga arkay labada gobol ayaa waxa loo sabaBaaynaya gurmadi bani'aadminimo oo ballaarnaa iyo xilliga Deyrta oo aa u wanaagsanaa. Raadka wanaagsan ee ay sababeen labadan arrimood ayaa horseeday hoos u dhac ku yimiin qiimaha maciishadda, dadka oo helay fursado ay ku beertaan xilliga Deyrta, soo-saar dalag aad u wanaagsan iyo fursad u helid hawl beereedyada, daaqa, biyaha oo xaaladda xoolaha oo hagaagtay ayadoo xoolaha qiimohoduu uu sare u kacay, dadka saboolka oo helay zeko aad u badan iyo xawilaadaha lacag ee ka imaanaya qaraabo iyo sokeeye ku nool goobo ka mid ah Soomaaliya (Muqdisho, Waqooyi Bari iyo Waqooyi Galbeed).

Hase yeeshi, soo saarka caanaha ee badi hab-nololeedyada labada gobol ayaa ah mid aad u hooseeya ayna ugu wakan tahay xoolaha oo aan dhalin ama dhalay si gaabis ah maadaama xoolaha aysan sidaa u rimin xilliyadii la soo dhaafay (Deyr 2010 iyo Gu 2011). Tirada xoolaha ayaa weli ah kuwo aad uga hooseeya tirooyinka lagu hayo xog-saleedyada hore oo ayna ugu wakan tahay bixidda xoolaha (iibsi, dhimasho, i.w.m) oo aad u sarraysay xilliyadii la soo dhaafay ee abaaraaha. Sidaa darteed, dadka danyarta iyo kuwa dhexdhexaadka ah kama aysan faa'idaysan kororka qiimaha xoolaha maadaama xoolo hayntoodu ay xaddidan tahay.

Soo-saarka dallaga gobolka Baay ayaa lagu qiyaasay 61,400MT, kaasoo aha soo saarkii saddexaad ee ugu sarreeyey tan iyo 2005-tii, halka soo-saarka gobolka Bakool uu yahay 10,800MT oo firilay ah kaasoo ka dhigaya soo-saarkii ugu sarreeyey tan iyo 2005-tii. Kaydka unto ee dadka saboolka ah ee dhulka aadka looga soo saaro firilayda ayaa la filayaa inuu jiri doono 4-7 bilood halka beero-xooladhaqatada Bakool iyo beero-xolo dhaqatada soo-saarka yar ee gobolka Baay ay haystaan dalag ku filan 1-3 bilood.

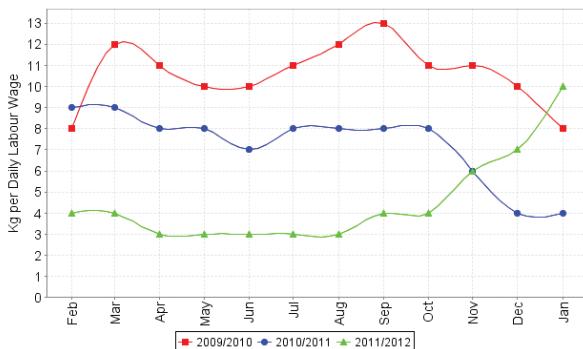
Qiimaha firilayda ee gobolka Baay ayaa hoos u dhacay 51 iyo 25 boqolkiiba marka la barbar dhigo lixdii bilood ee la soo dhaafay (July '11) iyo sanad ka hor (Dec '10) taasoo ay ugu wakan tahay dallaga soo-saarka Deyrta oo suuqa si aad ah u soo galay, firiley badan oo ka timid dhanka Ethiopia iyo gargaarka bani'aadminimo. Sidoo kale, qiimaha firilayda ee gobolka Bakool ayaa hoos u dhacay 33 iyo 18 boqolkiiban isla wakhtigaas. Sababtaa darteed ayaa isdhaafsiga badeeco ee u dhexeeyaa mushaар hawl-maalmeedka iyo firileyda ee labada gobol uu si aad ah u soo roonaaday, asagoo gaaray 10 kg gobolka Baay iyo 6 kg gobolka Bakool halka uu bishii July 2011 ka ahaa 3 kg oo keliya labada gobolba (Jaantuska December). Isdhaafsiga badeecadaha ayaa muujinaya koror siyaado ah bishii January 2012 (Gobolka Baay 50%, Gobolka Bakool 33%) oo gaaraysa 10 kg.

Xaaladdaha nafaqo ee dhamaan hab-nololeedyada beero-xolo dhaqatada Bakool iyo Baay ayaa ah ahayd heer u dhawaansho xaalad **Aad u Ba'an** ilaa iyo Deyrta 2010/11 heerka nafaqada guudna (GAM) uu aad u sarreeyey >30%. Hase yeeshi heerarka nafaqada ayaa si aad ah hoos uga soo dhacay heerrakii sarreeyey (>45%) ee la helay Gugii 2011 ayna ugu wakan tahay sugnaanta cuntada oo yara hagaagtay. Heerarkan walaaca leh ee nafaqada sarraysa ayaa waxa sabaBaay shuban biyood ba'an (AWD) oo soo noqnoqda, daacuun, jadeeco iyo bukaannada oo sarreeya. Sababaha arrimaha sii xumaynaya ayaa waxa ka mid ah xaalado ba'an oo la xirira cunno siinta caruurta iyo daryeelkoodoba iyo gargaarka bani'aadminimo oo yar gaar ahaan dhanka biyaha nadiifka ah, hawlahaa caafimaadka iyo nafaqada, kuwaasoo u horseeda dadka bukaan iyo heerar nafaqo darro aad u sarreeya.



Good livestock body conditions. Berdale-Baydhaba, FSNAU, December, 2011 Bay region

Figure 11: Terms of Trade between Labour rate to Red Sorghum (1Kg) in Bay Bakool



Shabeellada Hoose iyo Dhexe

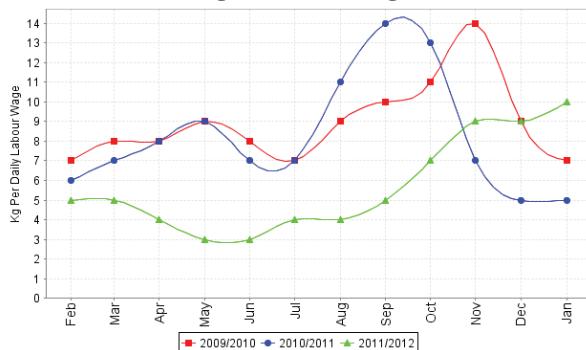
Xaaladda sugnaanta cuntada ee gobollada Shabellooyinka (Shabellada Dhexe iyo Hoose) ayaa mujinaysa ka soo rayn weyn xilligan. Xilliga la joogo, labada gobolka, tiro gaaraysa 165,000 oo qof ayaa lagu qiyaasay in ay ku jiraan xaalado ba'an (85,000) iyo kuwo Bani'aadminimo (80,000), taasoo tilmaamaysa hoos u dhac aad ah (80 boqolkiiiba) oo ku yimi tirada dadka dhibaataada sugna anta cunno ee ba'an haysata (heerarka 3aa iyo ka kore) illaa iyo Gugii 2011 ka dib. 10,000 oo qof oo ku nool dhluka miyiga ee Shabeellada Hoose ayaa ah kuwo xaalado sugnaan cunno oo ba'ani haysato (5000 oo qof oo ku jira xaalad **Ba'an** iyo 5,000 oo qof oo ku jira xaalad **Gurmud Bani'aadminimo**). Dhanka Shabeellada Dhexe 155,000 oo qof ayaa lagu qiyaasey in ay ku jiraan xaalad sugnaan cunno oo ba'an (80,000 oo ku jiran xaalad Ba'an iyo 75,000 oo ku jira xaalad Gurmud Bani'aadminimo). Degmooyinka Cdale iyo Balcad ee gobolka Shabeellada Dhexe ayaa xaaladdoodu ka soo gudubtay heer **Macaluul** una gudubtay heer **Gurmud Bani'aadminimo** xilligii Deyrta ka dib. Xoolo-beero dhaqtatada ku nool Jawhar iyo Balcad iyo dhluka webilalyda Shabeeellada Dhexe ayaa soo hagaagay oo galay xaalad heer **Ba'an** iyo hel **Walaac**, sida ay isugu xigaan. Qyeb ka mid ah beero-xolo dhaqtatada ku nool Shabeellada Hoose ayaa ku sugar xaalad **Ba'an** halka hab-nololeedka lo' dhaqtatada Koonfur Galbeed ay ku jiraan xaalad **Gurmud Bani'aadminimo**, halka hab-nololeedyada kale ay ku jiraan heer **Walaac** leh xilligan Deyrta. Tani ayaa tilmaamaysa hoos u dhac gaaraya 45 marka la bar-bar dhigo Gugii 2011 (335,000 oo qof). Dhanka magaaloooyinka, tirada guud ee dhibaatooyinku saameeyeen ee labada gobol ayaa lagu qiyaasay 100,000 oo qof oo 70,000 oo ka mid ah oo ku jira xaalad Ba'an ay ku nool yihiin Shabeellada Dhexe, 30,000 oo kalena (15,000 oo ku jira **Gurmud Bani'aadminimo** iyo 15,000 oo ku jira xaalad **Ba'an**) ay ku nool yihiin Shabeellada Dhexe. Tani ayaa ah horumar oo 17 boqolkiiiba ay hoos uga dhacday tiradii xilligii Guga (120,000 oo qof)

Horumarkan waxa u sabab ah roobabka Deyrta oo wanaagsanaa dhamaan hab-nololeedyada kuwaasoo sabba dallag wanaagsan iyo baadka iyo biyaha ee labada gobol oo hagaagay. Intaa waxa sii dheer in gurmud bani'aadminimo wax ku ool ah (dayactir dhanka kannaalada beeraha, qaybin abuurka baeeraha, shaqo lacag ku bedelasho) oo loogu jawaabayay macaluushii jirtay laga bixiyey gobolka Shabeellada Hoose iyo qeybo ka mid ah Shabeellada Dhexe (Balcad iyo Cadalle).

Natiijadiina saamayn wanaagsan ayaa laga dareemay dhanka dakhlig iyo ilaha laga helo cuntada. Soo-saarka caanaha ayaa sare u kacay dhamaan dhluka xoolo iyo beero-xolo dhaqtatada, halka soo-saarka firleydana uu ahaa mid ka sareeya heerk celceliska (Shabeellada Hoose 216% ee CCD iyo Shabeellada Dhexe 214% ee CCD). Keyda firilayda ee dadka dan yarta ayaa la qiyaasaya inuu jiri doono 5-7 bilood. Soo-saarka wanaagsan oo dallaga loo beerto dakhli (barriis, digir, sisin) oo ka jiray gobolladanayaa u abuuray fursado shaqo danyarta. Hase yeeshi danyarta lo'dhaqtatada koonfur galeed ayay dhibaato ka soo gaartay xoolaha oo aad uga le'day (lo'da) abaarihii kal hore taas oo ku qaadan doonta dhowr xilli inay dib uga soo kabtaan. Kaydka cuntada ee wanaagsanaaday gobolladanayaa horseeday hoos u dhac ku yimi qimaha cuntada lixdii bilood ee laga soo gudbay iyo sanadkii la soo dhaafay (257% marka loo eego Jul '11 iyo 28% marka loo eego Dec. '10). Weliba hal-beereedka oo aad sare ugu kacay ayaa kaalin mug leh ka geystey awoodda iibsiiga dadka ku tiirsan suuqyada sida laga arkay heerkis is-dhaafsiga badeecadaha (ToT) ee dakhligu mushaar maalmeedka (4kg illaa 9kg oo gallay ah oo u dhaganta mushaar maalmeed ee Jul '11 iyo Dec. '11, siday isugu xigaan). heerkis ishaafsiga badeecadaha ee u dhexeyya rida daabaxa iyo galleyda ee suuqyada dhluka webiyada Shabellooyinka oo la isu geeyey ayaa saddex laab sare u kacay illaah July 2011 ayna ugu wakan tahay qimaha xoolaha oo sare u kacay iyo qimada galleyda oo hoos u dhacay. December 2011 ayaa neefka ariga daabaxa la dhaafsanayay 194kg oo galley ah Shabeellada Hoose iyo 164kg of galley ah Shabeellada Dhexe.

Xaaladda nafaqo oo beero-xolo dhaqtatada iyo dadka dega agagaarka webiyada ee labada gobol ayaa ah heer u dhawaansho **Xaalad Ba'an**. In kastoo xaaladda nafaqo oo beero-xolo dhaqtatada Shabeellada Dhexe ay tahay mid walaac leh marka la bar-bar dhigo horumarka laga arkay beero-xolo dhaqtatada Shabeellada Hoose. Sahamadii nafaqo ee laga sameeyey Shabeellada Dhexe ayaa muujisay nafaqo darro guud gaaraysa >30 boqolkiiiba iyo in la mid ah 20 boqolkiiiba (heerar la sidan loo soo bandhigay tayo darteed) oo lagu arkay dadka beero-xolo dhaqtatada iyo weibleyda bishii October siday isugu xigaan. Heerkis dhimashada dadka ayaa ahayd mid aan isbeddelin ayadoo ahayd 2.00 dadka beero xolo dhaqtatada dhexdooda iyo <2 dadka webiyada ag deggan. Sababaha ugu muhiimsan aa saameeya xaaladda nafaqada ee labada gobol ayaa ah cudurro dillaaca (sida shuban biyood ba'an iyo jadeeco), soo-saarka caanaha oo yar iyo daryeelka caruurga dhanka cunnada iyo caafimaadka oo liidata iyo gurmakda bani'aadminimo iyo agabka caafimaad oo xaddidan. Arrimaha waxoogaa horumarka keenay ayaa waxay yihiin roobabkii Deyrta oo wanaagasanoo kuwaasoo sare u qaaday fursad u helista cunno in dakhli iyo soo-saarka dallag (firiley iyo lacag), qimaha firelyda oo hoos u dhacay, xoolaha oo soo ladhaaday iyo awoodda wax iibsi oo soo roonaatay.

Figure 12: Terms of Trade between Labour rate to White Maize (1Kg) in Shabelle Regions



Good maize production. Walamoy, Balad, Middle Shabelle, FSNAU, December, 2011

Gobolka

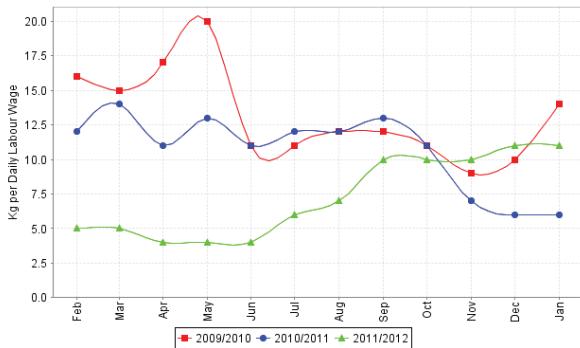
Xaaladda sugnaanta cuntada ayaa mujinaysa horumar wayn laga soo billaabo Gugii 2011 ka dib badi hab-noolaleedyada gobolka Hiiraan. Hab-nololeedyada dadka la deggan wabiga iyo xolo-dhaqatada Hawd oo hore ugu sugnaad Ba'an iyo Gurmad Bani'aadminimo ayaa soo kabtay oo haatan ku sugar heer Walaac ah. Xolo-dhaqatada koonfureed (geelleyda) ayaa sidoo kale uga ka soo yara kabtay xaaladdii Gurmadka Bani'aadminimo ee Gugii ayagoo haatan ku sugar xaalad Ba'an xilligan Deyrta 2011/12 ka dib. Hase yeeshi, xoola-dhaqatada Koonfureed ee Hiiraan ayaa weli ku sugar Gurmad Bani'aadminimo. Marka la isku daro 75,000 oo qof oo reer miyiga ah ayaa la qiyasay inay ku sugnaan doonaan xaalado sugnaan cunno oo Ba'an (35,000) iyo xaalad Gurmad Bani'aadminimo (40,000) inta lagu jiro bilaha February illaa June 2012, taasoo u dhiganta hoos u dhac 62 boqolkiiba ah marka loo eego tiradii Gugii 2011 (195,000 oo qof). Xaaladda reer magalka ayaa sidoo kale soo roonaatay halka 30,000 oo qof lagu qiyasay in ay ku sugar yihiin xaalad Ba'an xilliga Deyr 2011/12 ka dib, taasoo 25 boqolkiiba ka yar tiradii Guga 2011 ka dib (40,000).

Sababaha ka dambeeya horumarka laga soo sheegay hab-nololeedyada ayaa waxa ka mid ah mid soosaarka caanaha iyo dallagyada beereed ee dhulka miyiga iyo webiyada oo kordhay; qiimaha xoolaha iyo mushaar maalmeedka hawl-beereedyada oo sare u kacay; dakhliga ka imanaya iibinta cawska iyo qoryaha iyo waxyaabaha kale ee la iibyo oo kordhay; helitaanka baahsan ee daaqa iyo biyaha oo baajiyay karashka ku baxa hayaanka xoolaha; awoodda wax iibsi oo korortay ka dib qiimaha cunnada oo hoos u dhacay iyo mushaar hawl-maalmeedyada and qiimaha xoolaha oo kordhay (jaantuska 13aad). Xaaladda taagan ee Gurmadka Bani'aadminimo ee hab-nololeedka beero-xolo dhaqatada ayaa ah mid ka unkantay tirada xoolaha oo aad u nuqsantay abaro hore oo jiray iyo soosaarka dalagga beeraha oo liitay ayadoo keyka cunto ee dadka danyarta uu ku filan yahay oo keliya hal bil, deynta oo aad u badan iyo gurmadika bani'aadminimo oo liita. Has yeeshi, helidda baadka xoolaha ayaa xoogaa soo roonaaday kaasoo kobciyay nolosha xoolaha. Dhulka webiyada iyo gobollada deriska ah oo uu ka mid yahay kililka 5aad ee Ethiopia, halkaasoo is-dhaafsiga ganacsii uu xooggan yahay, ayaa waxa ka soo baxay soo-saar dallag beereed aad u badan xilligii Deyrta oo wanaagsanaa. Soo-saarka firileyda ee gobolka Hiiraan ayaa lagu qiyassay 5,670MT (96% boqolkiiba ee CCD iyo 176% ee celceliska 5-ta sano), taasoo 80 boqolkiiba oo tiradaa ka mid ah laga soo saaray dhulka webiyada. Natijadiina, qiimaha gallayad cad ayaa in ka badan kala bar hoos u dhacay illaa July 2011 kaasoo weliba ka yar 30 boqolkiiba marka loo bar-bar dhigo sanad ka hor. Qiimaha ayaa la filanayaa inuu hoos u sii dhaco bilaha soo socda ayadoo ay weliba badeecado firiley ahi oo ka soo galaya gobollada soo-saarkoodu uu sarreeyo (Hiran, gobollada koonfurta iyo kililka 5aad ee Ethiopia) uu soo gaarayo suuqyada.

Xilliga soo socda (Feb-Jun '12) sugnaanta cunnada ayaa waxay ku xirnaan doontaa saamaynta roobabka xilliga Guga iyo xaaladaha nabadgelyo ee gobolka.

Xaaladda nafaqada ee xoola-dhaqatada, xolo-beero dhaqatada iyo dadka deggan hareeraha wabiga ee gobolka Hiraan ayaa ah heer u dhawaansho xaalad Aad u Ba'an, muujinaysana xaalad aan isbeddelin marka loo eego Gugii 2011. Halka ay aad u adkayd in la qabto sahan nafaqo xilligii Deyta 2011 nabadgelyo darri awgeed, xogo laga soo ururuiyay goobaha caafimaadka ee gobolka ayaa tusaya tiro aad u sarraya (>20%) oo caruurtaa aad u nafaqo daran oo laga soo sheegay goobaha caafimaadka ayadoo tiradaana ay la mid tahay tirooyiinkii bilihii dhowaa ee la soo dhaafay. Xaaladaha nafaqo ee liita ee gobolka ayaa waxa sababay sugnaanta cunto iyo dhamidda caanaha oo liita, iyo agabka caafimaad iyo gurmadika bani'aadminimo oo aad u xaddidan. Baahsananta cudurada ee gobolka ayaa ah kuwo walaac leh ayna ka jiraan shuban biyood ba'an, jadeeco iyo xiiq-dheer dhamaan afarta degmo.

Figure 13: Terms of Trade between Labour rate to White Sorghum (1Kg) in Hiran



Maize inter-cropped with cowpea. Buloburte, Hiran, FSNAU, December, 2011

Gobollada Dhexe

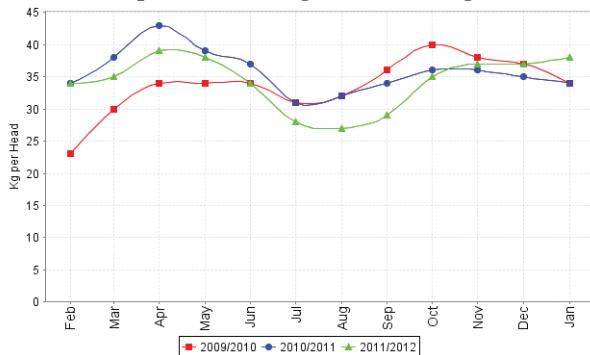
Xaaladda guud ee sugnaanta cuntadaaya ahayd mid soo wanaagsanaaneysay laga soo bilaabo xilligii la soo dhaafay taasoo ay sababeen saamayntii wanagaasanayd ee roobabkii Deyrtii 2011/2012. Soo-saarka dalag beereedyada (Digirta iyo masagada) ee dhulka laga beero beero digirta oo heerka celceliska la sinnaa, baadka xoolaha oo wanaagsanaa, soo-saarka iyo taranka xoolaha oo kordhay, gaar ahaan Hawdka iyo Cadduunka, ayaa xoogeeyey awoodda wax iibsi maadaama qimaha xoolaha uu kordhay oo kan cunnadana ay hoos u dhacday, iyo gurmadka bani'aadminimo oo siyaaday ayaa ah waxyaabaha ugu muhiisan ee saamaynta wanaagsan kallifay (jaantuska 14). Sidaa darteed, hab-nololeedka Hawd ayaa ah mid ka soo roonaaday xaaladdii **Ba'nayd** ee Gugii 2011 ka dib una soo gudbay xaalad **Walaac** ka dib Deyrta 2012. Hab-nololeedka Cadduunka ayaa weli ku sii sugar xaalad Ba'an laakiin wadarta dadka dhibaataysan ayaa ah mid hoos uga tiradii xilligii la soo dhaafey. Hab-nololeedka dhulka digirta ay ka baxday ayaa loo qiyasay inuu ku sugar yahay xaalad **Ba'an** taasoo tuisinaya inay ka soo gudbeen xaaladdii **Gurmadka Bani'aadminimo** ee Gugii 2011 ka dib. Si kastaba ha ahaatee hab-nololeedka Deex-xeebeedka oo hore ay u saameeyeen xoolaha oo aad uga le'dey xilligii abaarihii hore iyo deymaha oo aad u sarreeyey ayaa weli ku sugar xaalad **Gurmad Bani'aadminimo**. Wakhtigaan xaadirka ah tirada guud ee dadka ku sugar xaaladaha sugnaan cunno oo liidata ee **Ba'an** iyo **Gurmadka Bani'aadminimo** ayaa lagu qiyasay 135,000 oo qof, taasoo 33 boqolkiiba ka yar tii Gugii 2011 (200,000 oo qof). Tiro gaaraysa 65,000 oo qof oo ka mid ah tirada guud ayaa ku sugar **Gurmadka Bani'aadminimo** (heerka 4aad), halka 70,000 oo qof ay ku jiraan xaalad **Ba'an** (heerka 3aad). Tirada dadka reer-magaalka ee dhibaataysan ayaa sidoo kale si aad ah hoos ugu dhacay 33 boqolkiiba, ayadoo tiradu ay ahayd 60,000 xilligii Guga 2011 xilliga Deyrta ee 2011/12 ay tahay 40,000 oo qof. Isbaddalkanna waxa loo aanaynayaa qimaha maciishadda ooo hoo u dhacay ka dib qimaha quutul-daruuriga oo hoos u dhacay.

Sida ugu dhow saadaasha la saadaaliyay ee February-June 2012, xaaladda sugnaanta cuntada ee dhamaan hab-nololeedyaaya ahaan doonta mid aan is-baddalin. Oddorrkani ayaa waxa lagu saleeyey arrimaha saamaynta leh ee ay ka mid yihiin awoodda wax-iibsi ee horumartay amaba aan isbaddalin ee bulshada reer miyiga ayna sababta qimaha cunnada oo hoos u dhacday amama aan isbaddalin iyo qimaha xoolaha oo kordhay ka dib iibkii bisha Ramadaan; dhalmada xoolaha ee la filay oo kordhin doonta hellida caanaha ee qoysaska; kaydka cuntada oo sii jiri doona 3-4 bilood dhulka beero-xoolo dhaqatada; xilliga Guga ee xiga oo la saadaalinayo inuu ahaan doono dhexdhexaad, kaasoo horumarinaya baadka iyo biyaha xilliga Jiilaalka ka dib.

Dhibaatada joogtada ee sugnaanta cuntada ee saddexda hab-nololeed oo gobollada Dhexe ayaa waxa sabab u ah tirada xoolaha oo ka yar tirada ka cabir-qaadashada xog-saleedka ee dadka danyarta ah abaarihii hore u jirey ee hoos u dhigay dakhligi ka yimaada xoolaha awgood. Tirada xoola-dhaqatada saboolowday ee ka raadinaya ilo kale ee dhaqaale magaalooyinka iyo tuulooyinka ayaa ah mid weli sarraysa in kastoo qiyas 20-30 boqolkiiba ah oo dadka xoolo-dhaqatada cayroowday ka mid ah la sheegayo in ay dib ugu laabteen hab-nololeedyadoodii hore. Qoysaskan ayaa isku taxallujinaya siday dib ugu dhisi lahaayeen noloshooda ayagoo dib u kobcinaya xantoodii xoolo ee hoos u dhacay ayagoo isticmaalaya kaalmo ay ka helaan qaraabadooda.

Xaaladda nafaqo ee hab-nololeedka xoolo-dhaqatada Cadduun ayaa ka soo yara roonaatay xaaladii **Cakirnaa** ee Gugii 2011 ayadoo xaaladdoodu ay hadda tahay mid **Halis** ah. Helidda mucaawanooyinka bani'aadminimo oo korortay iyo awoodda wax iibsi oo xoogowday lana xiriirta badeeco isdhaafsiga u dhexeeya ariga iyo bariiska oo kordhay ayaa u sabab ah soo kabashada. Xaaladda nafaqo ayaa hos u sii yara dhacday hab-nololeedka Hawdka ayaadoo xaaladdu ka gudubtay heer **Halis** ah una gudubtay xaalad **Cakiran**. Xaaladda xumaatay ayaa waxa ay la xiriirtaa cudurro dillaacay, helidda manaafacaadka xoolaha (hilib iyo caano) oo xaddidan ayna sababeen dhow xilli oo roobabku ay liiteen. Hay'adda Caafimaadka Adduunka (WHO) iyo Wasaaradda Caafimaadka ayaa soo sheegay cudurrada xumadda, shuban biyoodka iyo dillaac daacuun ee dhulka Hawdka degmooyinka Cadaado iyo Gaalkacyo. Nabagelyo darri awgeed, ma aysan suura gelin in xog nafaqo laga soo ururiyo deegaamada Deexda iyo dhulka laga beero digirta ee gobollada Dhexe.

Figure 15: Terms of Trade between Local Quality Goat to Imported Rice (1Kg) in Central Regions



Good goat and pasture condition. Hawd, Abudwaq, Dhusamareb, Central region, FSNAU, December, 2011

Gobollada Woqooyi-Bari (Northeast)

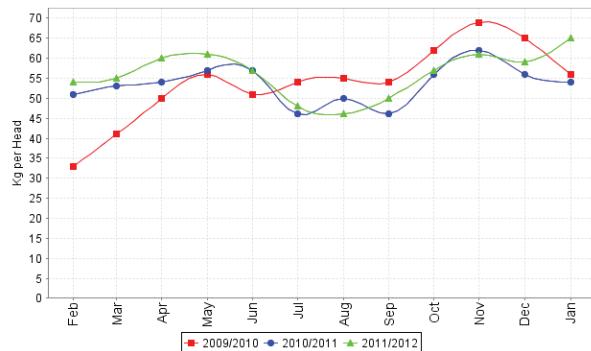
Xilligii Deyrta 2011/12 ka dib, tirada guud ee dadka reer guuraaga ku sugar xaalad sugnaan cunno oo ba'an ee xaaladaha Ba'an iyo Gurmad Bani'aadminimo ayaa lagu qiyasay 65,000 oo qof (50,000 oo ku sugar xaalad Ba'an iyo 15,000 oo ku jira xaalad Gurmad Bani'aadminimo). Tani ayaa muujinaysan soo roonaan marka loo eego Gugii 2011 ka dib, wakhtigaasoo tirada dhibaataysan ay ahayd in ku dhow laban-laab tirada haatan dhibaataysan (133,000 oo qof). Dhulka Deexda ayaa weli ku jira xaalad Gurmad Bani'aadminimo halka Dooxada Nugaal iyoo Banka Sool ay ku jiraan xaalad Ba'naan ah oo la mid ah tii Gugii 2011. Hase yeeshi, hab-nololeedyada kale ee Waqooyiga Bari (Hawd, Cadduun, Karkaar/Dharoor iyo Bariga-Golis) ayaa ka soo gudbay xaalad Ba'an una gudbay xaalad Walaac leh xilligii Deyrta 2011/12. Ka dib xoos u dhacii maciishadda, tirada dadka dhibaataysan ee reer magaalka ayaa hoo uga dhacday 30 boqolkiiba tiradii hore, taasoo u dhiganta 60,000 oo qof xilligan Deyrta 2011/12.

Horumar dhanka sugnaanta cunnada ah ayaa laga arka inta badan dhulka reer miyiga ee gobollada Waqooyi Bari (Hawd, Cadduun, qaybo ka mid ah Dharoor/Karkaar iyo Bariga-Golis). Sababaha horumarka ka dambeeyaa ayaa waxay yihiin soo-saarka xijiga iyo dhoofintiisa oo kordha (Bariga-Golis) ayadoo hawshaasino ay sii soconayo illaa July 2012; tranka xoolaha oo korortay; dakhliga ka yimaada iibka xoolaha oo sidoo kale kordhay, khaasatan xilligii Xajka; awoodda wax iibsi oo sare u kacday ka dib qimaha xoolaha oo kordhay iyo qimaha cunnada oo hoos u dhaday; iyo gurmadi bani'aadminoo siyaaday. Hase yeeshi, xaaladda sugnaanta cunto ee daaqsatada danyarta ee Deexda, Dooxada Nugaal iyo Banka Sool ayaa weli ah mid aan iska bedeline xaaladii ay sababeen abaarihi hore ee sababay inay xooluhu tirmaan (jaantsuka 15aad). Natijadiina, danyarta ayaan haysan xoolo iibsado oo ku filan deyntooduna ay sarrayasa (USD305 quyskii). Hoos u dhac ku yimi kalluumaysiga ayaa sidoo kale laga dareemay ayna u dhawday inay sababeen hawla looga soo hor jeedo burcad badeednimada iyo nabadgeleyo darrida ka dhacday suuqayada ugu muhiimsan ee loo dhoofiyi kalluunka (Yemen). Dhulka Deexda ayaa waxa laga soo sheegayaa tiro aad u sarrayasa oo daaqsatada ah oo ceytoobay illaa iyo Deyrti 2010.

Guud ahaan, heerka rimidda xoolaha ee ariga iyo idha ee inta badan hab-nololeedyada ayaa ah mid heer dhexdhedaad ah, sidaa darteenda kordhisay tirada xoolaha ee la qiyasay illaa dhamaadka June 2012, marka laga reebo dhulka Deexda ee xeebaha halkaasoo heerka rimidda ariga iyo idha ay yar tahay. Rimidda geela ayaa u dhaxaysay mid hooseysa iyo heer dhexdhedaad ah xilligii Deyrta 2010, taasoo dhalisay in dhalidda geela ee dhamaan hab-nololeedyada gobolka ee xilligan uu yaraado. Sababtaa dardeed ayuu u yar yahay iibka caanaha ee gobolka. Hase yeeshi, dhalmada ariga ee xilligan oo dhexdhedaad ahayd ayaa qoyasasku waxay haystaan caano ay dhamaan. Sidaa si la mid ah ayaa la filayaa inay dhacdo xilliga la saadaaliyay (Jun '12).

Xaaladda nafaqo ee xilligan Deyr 2011/12 ayaa tusaysa xoogaa soo hagaag ah dhamaan hab-nololeedyada marka loo eego Gugii 2011. Xaaladda nafaqo ayaa hore u martey hab-nololeedyada Banka Sool, Cadduun iyo Deexda dhulka xeebta taasoo ka soo gudubtay xaalad **Cakiran** xilligii Guga una gudubtay xaalad **Halis** ah. Isbeddel wanaagsan oo aad u wey ayaa laga dareemay Dooxada Nugaal halkaasoo xaaladdu ay hore u ahayd mid **Aad** u **Cakiran** xilligii Guga haalan ah mid **Cakiran**. Xaaladda nafaqo ayaase xoogaa sii xumaatay marka lee eego hab-nololeedyada xoolo-dhaqatada Bariga-Golis/Karkaar iyo Hawd ayadoo u gudubtay heer **Cakiran** halka ay markii hore ka ahay heer **Halis** ah. Hoos u dhacani ayaa inta badan la xiriira caanaha oo xaddidan, isku-dhafka cuntada oo liidata ka dib xilliyadii hore oo xumaa, cudurranay ka jireen hab-nololeedyadani. Hay'adda Caafimaadka Adduunka (WHO) iyo Wasaaradda Caafimaadka (MoH) ayaa ka soo sheegay shuban biyood dillaac daacuun hab-nololeedka Hawdka degmada Gaalkacyo kuwaasoo sii xumeyay xaaladda, laakiin tilmaamayaasha sugnaanta cuntada ayaa muujinaya horumar sii socda, ayadoo xaaladduna ay dhici karto inay sii hagaagto.

Figure 16: Terms of Trade between Local Quality Goat rate to Imported Red Rice (1Kg) in Northeast Regions



Improved goat body conditions Addun, Jariban, Northeast, FSNAU, December, 2011

Gobollada Woqooyi-Galbeed (Northwest)

Xaaladda sugnaanta cunno ee inta badan hab-nololeedyada Waqooyi Galbeed ayaa soo yara hagaagaysay illaa Gugii 2011 ka dib saamaynta wanaagsan ee ay reebeen roobabkii dhedhexaadka ahayd Gugii 2011, roobabkii Deyrta oo ku dhowaa dhedhexaad iyo gurmadi bani'aadminimo ka jiray deegaanadaas, gaar ahaan Banka Sool. Horumarkan ayaa ka jiray hab-nololeedyada xoolo dhaqatada ee Hawdka (Togdheer, Sool), Banka Sool iyo Galbeed-ka Golis ayadoo soo-saarka caanaha uu korday (Hawka iyo dhulka beero-xoolo dhaqatada) ka dib dhalmada riyaahay iyo idhaa oo kordhay, dakhliga ka yimaada ibka xoolaha oo batay iyo awoodda wax-iibsi ee xoolo-dhaqatada ku tiirsan suuqyada oo siyaadah maadaama qimaha xoolaha oo kordhay. Hase yeeshi, Banka Sool, Dooxada Nugaal ee gobollada Sool iyo Sanaag ayaa weli ku jira xaalad Ba'an oo ay sababeen abaarihi jiray xilliyadii hore oo hoos u dhigay tirada xoolaha kordhiyayna deymaha (USD 300-350 qoyskiiba) dadka danyarta ah. Xaaladda hab-nololeedyada ugu muhiimsan ee gobollada W.Galbeed iyo Awdal halkasoo soo-saarka xoolaha iyo beeraha uu wanaagsan yahay saamaynta roobabka oo iska wanaagsanaa saddexdii xilli ee la soo dhaafay awgood ayaa ku sugar xaalad **Walaac** leh. Whatigan la joogo (February 2012), tiro gaaraysa 90,000 oo qof oo reer guuraaga ah ayaa la qiyaasay inay ku sugar yihiin xaalad **Ba'an** (83%) iyo mid **Gurmadi Bani'aadminimo** (17%), taasoo ka dhigan hoos u dhac gaaraya 44 boqolkiiba ee tirada dadkii dhibaataysnaa illaa xilligii Gugii 2011 (160,000 oo qof). Xoolo-dhaqatada Banka Sool ayaa xaaladdodoo ayaa ka soo kabatay xaalad Gurmadi Bani'aadminimo ayadoo ay xaaladdu haatan tahay mid **Ba'an**, ayna ugu wakan tahay gurmadi bani'aadminimo oo sarreeyey. Xaaladda Dooxada Nugaal ayaa weli ah mid Ba'an siday ahayd xilligii Guga 2011 halka Hawd iyo Galbeedka-Golis ayaa uga soo gudbay xaalad **Ba'an** mid **Walaac** leh, halka hab-nololeedyada beero-xoolo dhaqatada ay ku sugar yihiin xaalad **Walaac**. Tiro guud oo gaaraysa 40,000 ee dadka ku dhaqan magaalooinka ayaa ku sugar xaalad **Ba'an**, tiradaasoo 20 boqolkiiba ka yar tii Gugii 2011 (50,000 oo qof).

Arrimaha saamanta leh ee keenay horumarka sugnaanta cuntada ee dadka daaqsatada ee Waqooyi Galbeed ayaa waxa ka mid ah soo-saarka cunto (xoolo iyo beer) iyo ka faa'idsiga suuqyada oo korodhay maadaama awoodda wax-iibsi ay hore u martay. Tranka xoolaha iyo soo-saarka caanaha (riyada) ayaa ah mid heer dhexo oo ay ugu wakan tahay rimidda ariga ee xilligii Guga 2011 oo dhedhexaad ahay. Hase yeeshi e, soo-saarka caanaha geela ayaa ka hooseeya heerka dhedhexaadka ah ayadoo dhalmadoodu ay yarey maadaama rimaygoodu uu yeraa kal hore. Tirada xoolaha ee inta badan hab-nololeedyada xoolo dhaqatada ayaa la filayaa inay korodho xilliga soo socda (June 2012), in kastoo ay weli ka hooseyn doonaan heerka celceliska ee ku xusan xog-saleedka ee hab-nololeedyada daaqsatada ugu muhiimsan ee Dooxada Nugaal, Banka Sool, Galbeedka Golis iyo Hawdka (gobollada Togdheer iyo Sool). Taa waxa ka duwan in tirada xoolaha ee daaqsatada danyarta ah ee Hawdka Hargeyesha iyo Galbeed-ka Golis/Guban la filayo inay kororto illaa heer ku dhow amaba ka sarreya tirada celceliska xog-saleedka ayna ugu wakan tahay horumar tartiib ah oo soo socday saddexdii xilli ee la soo dhaafay.

Ka dib roobabkii wanaagsanaa ee Gu/Karan 2011 ayaa sababay soo-saar dallag beer oo ka sarreya heerka caadiga ah bishii 2011 laga soo saaray hab-nololeedka beero-xoolo dhaqatada (308% ee CCD iyo 225% ee celcelista 5-la sano). Hase yeeshi, tiro yar oo soo-saarkaa ah ayaa gaaray suuqyada Waqooyi Galbeed bishii December 2011 maadaama findhicillidda firileyda ay weli socotey ka dib goosashada dellega. Maadaama ay yareyd xaddiga firiley ee ka imanaya gobollada koonfureed iyo Ethiopia, qimaha firilayda laga soo saaro gudaha (haruuruk cad) ee suuqyada ugu muhiimsan ee gobollada Waqooyi galbeed ayaa muujiyay koror bishii December 2011. Hase yeeshi, qimaha haruuruk ayaa billaabay inuu hoos u dhaco bishii January 2012 (19% uu hoos uga dhacay Dec'11) maadaama haruur badan uu soo galay suuqyada. Qimaha firilayda laga soo saaro gudaha ayaa weli ah mid ka sarreya qimhi kal hore. Taa waxa ka duwan qimaha cunnada la soo dhoofiyoo (bariiska) oo muujiyay hoos u dhac isla xilligaas taasoo muujinaysa horumar dhanka awoodda wax-iibsi ee qoysaska danyarta ee dhamaan hab-nololeedyada gobollada Waqooyi Galbeed.

Deyrtii 2011/12 ka dib falanqayn baahsan oo lagu sameeyay xaaladda nafaqada aya muujisay horumar inta badan hab-nololeedyada Waqooyi Galbeed halka xaaladda kuwo kale aanay iska beddelin sadii ay ahayd xilligii Guga 2011. Taa waxa ka duwan in xaaladda daaqsatada Hawdu ay muujinayso sii liidasho aad ah xaaladduna ay gaartay mid **Halis** ah halka ay ka ahayd heer **Digniin** xilligii Guga. Xaaladda nafaqo ee Galbeedka-Golis iyo Dooxada Nugaal ayaa sii hor marta si aad ah ayadoo ka soo gudubtay xaalad Aad u Cakiran xilligii Guga una gudubtay kuwo **Halis** iyo **Cakirnaan** ah, siday isugu xigaan. Habnololeedka Banka Soolna xaaladda nafaqo waa ay sii hagaagtay ayadoo ay haatan tahay heer Halis ah halka ay ka ahayd mid **Cakiran** xilligii Guga 2011. Hab-nololeedyada beero-xoolo dhaqatada iyo Galbeedka Golis/Gebi Valley ayaa muujinaya xaalado nafaqo oo Halis ah illaa iyo Deyrtii 2010/11.



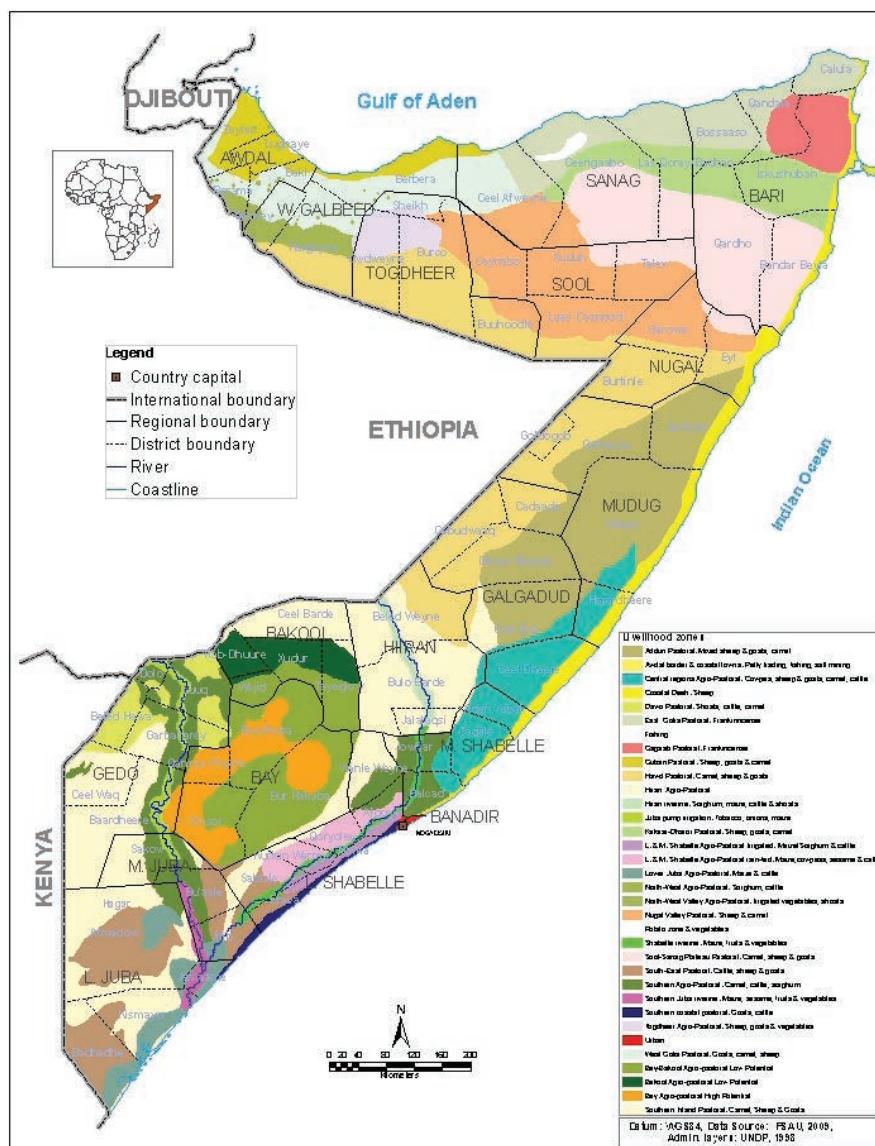
Good Sheep and Goat body condition, Hawd of Hargeisa, FSNAU, December, 2011

Figure 16: Terms of Trade between Local Quality Goat to Imported Red Rice (1Kg) in Northwest Regions



Horumarkan laga soo sheegay hab-nololeedyadan ayaa waxa sababay xaddiga soo-saarka caanaha oo kordhay iyo jiritaanka cudurada oo hoos ugu dhacay heer xilliyeedyada caadiga ah. Dhanka kale marka laga eego, xaaladda nafaqo ee hab-nololeedka Hawdka ayaa aad ugu sii xumaaday heer Halis ah halka uu ahaa heer Digniin xilligii Gugii 2011. Arrintani ayaa sabab waxa u ah soo-saarka caanaha ee qoysaska oo hoos u dhacay ka dib xoolaha oo u guuray dhanka Ethiopia halkaasoo daaqa iyo biyihuba ay wanaagsanaayeen marka loo eego Hawdka Togdheer. Hayaanka xoolaha ayaa inta badan sababa kala jab ku yimaada qoysaska halka haweenka iyo caruurta yar yar kuwasoo aan raaci karin xoolaha laga hayaamo ayagoon haysan caano amaba in ku filan.

KHARIIDADDA 9: HAB-NOLOLEEDYADA KA JIRA SOOMAALIYA



Daabacaadyadee dhawaa iyo soo dhaw

FSNAU si-daayn war saxaafadeed Januaray, 2012

FSNAU/FEWSNET. La socodsinta macluumadka cimilada xiliga, Feb 2012

FSNAU/FEWSNET. La sicodsiinta macluumadka suuqa, Feb 2012

FSNAU. rebodka farsamo ee taxanaha ah ee Xaaladda nafaqada, Feb 2012 (ee so socdo)

FSNAU. rebodka farsamo ee taxanaha, falanjeenta Deyrta kadib, Feb 2012

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