

Natiijooyinka Ugu Muhiimsan

Xaaladda sugnaanta cunno ee dhamaan habnololeedyada Soomaaliya ayaa ah sidii lagu sheegay falanqaytii Guga 2012 ka dib (bishii 8aad'12) ayadoo la qiyaasay in 2.12 malyuun oo qof ay ku sugan yihiin xiisad cunno xumo ilaa iyo dhamaadka sanadkan. Arrimihii gunta looga dhigay saadaalinta sugnaanta cunno ee bilihii 7aad-12aad ee 2012 ayaa dhaboobay. Gaar ahaan, dalag xilligii Guga dhaafay ayaa laga soo saarays dhulka webiyada ee koonfurta Soomaaliya ayna sababeen roobabka Xagaaga oo liitay. Roobabka Deyrta oo dhexdhexaad ah amaba aad u sarreeya ayaa sahlay in beeritaanka oo xilligii loogu talagalay dhacay, kobciyayna baadka xoolaha, biyaha iyo xoolahaba. Ayadoo Deyrta ay si wanaagsan ku billaabatay, helitaanka shaqo ee bulshooyinka beeraleyda ee Koonfurta ayaa kordhay, ayna ka faa'ideysanayaan beeraleyda saboolka ah ee ku tiirsan shaqooyinka dakhliga yar ee ay ka manaafacaadsadaan xilliyada liita. Qoysaska beeraleyda iyo kuwo xoolo dhaqatada, oo ka kooban 60 boqolkiiba tirada dadka Soomaalida, ayaa caano helistoodu sii horumartay maadaama ay xoolugu dhaleen Xagaagii iyo Deyrta.

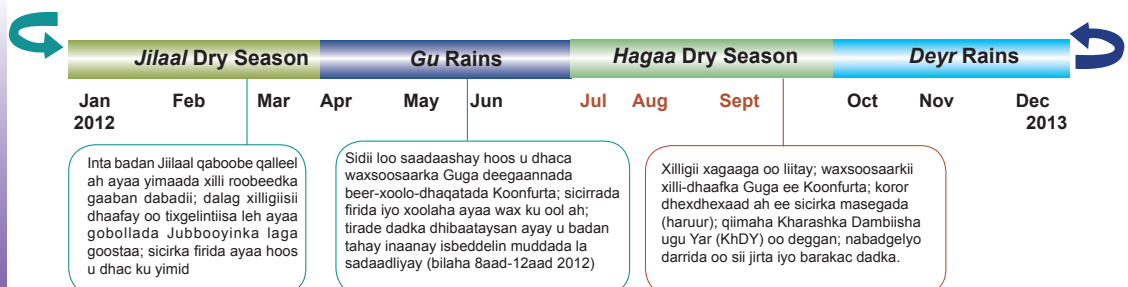
Qiimaha cunnada ayaa muujinaya waxoogaa koror ah bilihii 7aad-10aad 2012 in kastoo qiimaha badi gobollada ay xasilloonaayeen. Gaar ahaan, qiimaha badarka/hadhuudhka ayaa waxoogaa kordhay intii u dhaxaysay bilihii 8aad iyo 10aad ayadoo kaydka cunnada uu hoos u dhacay ka dib soo-saarka dallaga ee Guga ee bogollada Koonfurta-Bartamaha oo liitay. Taa waxa ka duwan, qiimaha gallayda/arabikhida ee dhulka soo-saarka gallayda oo hoos u dhacay ka dib dalagga gallayda/arabikhida ee xilligii Guga iyo soo-saarka xilligii daba maray uu soo gaaray suuqyada. Qiimaha badeecooyinka daruuriga ee dibadda ka yimaada sida shidaalka naaftada, saliidda cunnada, bariiska iyo burka/daqiiqda ayaa ah kuwo xasilloonaa amaba waxoogaa hoos u dhacay inta badan suuqyada Koonfurta-Bartamaha; firilayda dibadda laga keeno ee Waqooyiga ayaa kordhay bishii 10aad. Karash Nololmaalmeedka Ugu Yar (KNUY) ayaa ahaa mid xasilloon bilihii 7aad-10aad, muujinayana inuu la jaan-qaadayo qiimaha cunnada (badarka/hadhuudhka, qamadida, sonkorta iyo saliidda cunnada), kuwaasoo u dhigma 38-48 boqolkiiba ee Kharashka Dambiisha ee Ugu-yar (KhDY). Qiimaha xoolaha ayaa kordhay bishii 10aad taasoo ka tarjumaysa koror dalabka xoolaha ee xilliga Xajka (bisha 10aad) sida ka muuqata kororka dhoofka xoolaha ee dekadaha Soomaalida.

Guud ahaan ifafaalooyinka wanaagsan ee sugnaanta cunno ee dalka intiisa badan ayaa waxa laga yaabaa inay horseedo xaalad nafaqo wanaagsan. Xaaladda nafaqo ee hab-nololeedka Galbeedka Golis ee Waqooyiga, oo ay xaaladdu hore u ahayd mid Aad u Ba'an xilligii Guga 2012, ayaa u muuqata mid yara hor martay. Si kastaba ha ahaatee, gobollada koonfurta ayaa dillaaca/faafka shuban biyoodka ba'an iyo cudurka daacuunka ay xannibi karayaan horumarka dhanka nafaqada, taasoo u eg inay sii ahaanayso xaalad Ba'an-Aad U Ba'an. FSNAU ayaa qorshaynaysa inay ka qabato sahano dhanka nafaqada ah dhamaan gobollada bilaha 11aad-12aad ee 2012 kuwaasoo ka warbixin doona xaaladaha nafaqo.

Sugnaanta cunno ee xilliga Deyrta ka dib ayaa waxay si aad ah ugu xirnaan doonaan hadba sida ay u da'aan roobabka inta ka harsan xilliga Deyrta (bartamaha bisha 11aad-bisha 12aad) iyo sida ay u socdaan hawlaha bani'aadminimo. Colaadhaha sokeeye ee socda ayaa weli ah kuwo saamaynaya xaaladaha sugnaanta cunno ee Koonfurta-Bartamaha, ayagoo sababaya barakac dadweyne, waayid naf iyo maal, carqaladaynayana isu-socodka ganacsi iyo hawlaha bani'aadminimo. Celcelis ahaan, 15,000 oo qof ayaa bil walba dalka gudihiisa ku barakacay inta u dhaxaysay bilihii 7aad ilaa 9aad, 60 boqolkiiba ee dadka baracayna ay u barakaceen nabadgelyo darro awgeed.

Saadaalaha la sameeyey badankood ayaa weli waxay odorosayaan in xilliga Deyrta uu noqon doono heer dhexdhexaad ah amaba ka sarreeya, balse rajadii roobabka inay sii di'i doonaan ilaa bisha 1aad ee 2013 ayaa hoos u dhacday. Roobab ku filan xilliga muhiimka ah ee dallagu uu kobcayo ayaa waxay ku xirnaan doonaan heerka dalag soo-saar ee xilliga Deyrta. FSNAU ayaa waxay qaban doontaa sahan hor-u-dhac ah oo lagu eegayo saamaynta Dayrta horraanta bisha 12aad si ay u soo saarto hore-u-digidda natiijooyinka xilliga Deyrta ka dib.

Waqti Xilliyeedka Soomaliya & Dhacdooyinka Muhiimka ah



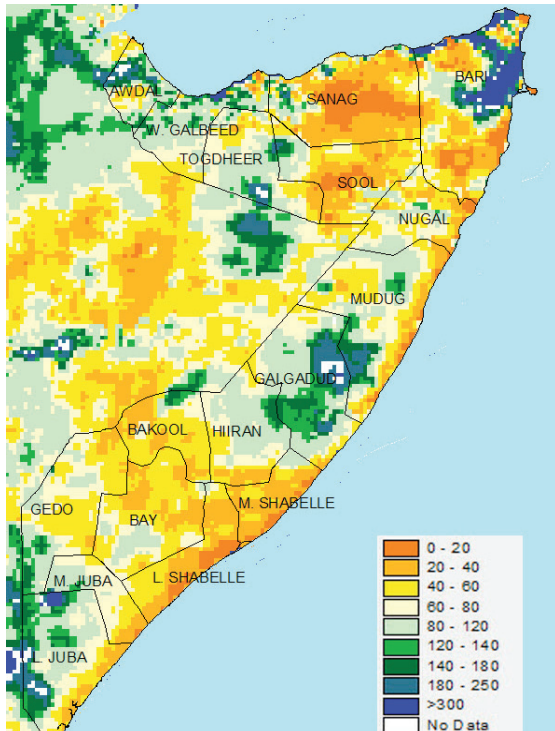
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SECTOR HIGHLIGHTS

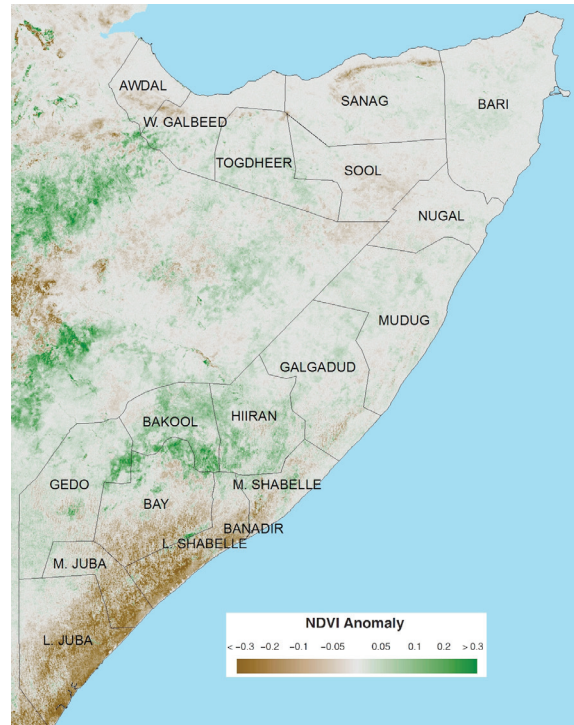
CIMILADA

**Khariidadda 1: Roobabka Da'ay Bilaha 7aad-9aad-10aad
Rainfall Boqolkiiba Marka la Barbar dhigo CMDh**



Soosaare: FEWSNET

**Khariidadda 2: 2012, Bisha 10aad Tobanlaha 2aad isbeddelka
E-MODIS TDDC**



Soosaare: FEWSNET

Xilligii Xagaaga (Bilihii 7aad-9aad) oo xilli gaaban oo roobab da'aan, xeebaha gobollada Jubba iyo Shabeelle iyo weliba goobo ka mid ah Baay ee dariska la ah gobolladan ayaa hela roobab shuux ah. Hase ahaatee, xilligii Xagaagii hadda ahaa ayaa liitay inta badan gobollada koonfurta (Jubbooyinka, Shabeelada Hoose iyo Baay) oo helay qiyaas roobeed (QR) ah 0-20 boqolkii marka la barbar dhigo Celceliska Muddada Dheer (CMDh). Roobabka Karanta (Bilihii 7aad-9aad) ee Waqooyi-galbeed ayaa guud ahaan u wanaagsanaa, roobab u dhaxeeya fudeyd iyo dhexdhexaad ayaa ka da'ay gobollada Awdal, Waqooyi Galbeed iyo qaybo ka mid ah Sanaag muddadii xilligan. Dalka intiisa kale sida caadiga ah ayaa ku sugnaa muddadii Bilihii 7aad-9aad.

Roobabka Deyrta oo ka da'a dalka oo idil, ayay meelo ka billaabmeen dabayaaqadii Bisha 9aad. Sida xogta Qiyaas Roobeedku sheegayo, roobab aad uga hooseeya caadiga ayay heleen uguna liitaan meelaha Sanaag, Sool iyo qaybo ka mid ah koonfurta Bari (Oogada Sool –Sanag) ee Waqooyiga; Meelaha Xeebaha ee Bartamaha iyo qaybo ka mid ah Mudug; Gobollada Shabeellooyinka iyo xeebaha Jubba (Khariidadda 1). Xogta gudaha ka imanaysa ee Bisha 10aad ayaa muujinaysa in roobabkii Deyrta ay dalka ka billaabmeen waqtigoodii caadiga ahaa marka laga reebo Juba oo tobnad dib u dhacay. Baahsanaanta roobka waa dhexdhexaad deegaannada intiisa badan balse way liidatay dhul ballaaran oo Sool (oogada Sool, iyo Bartamaha Dooxada Nugaal), Sanaag, Bari and Xeebaha Deexda ee Jubbooyinka. Sida El-Nino dhexdhexaad ah ee la sadaaliyay xilli roobeedka Bilaha 10aad-12aad 2012, roobabka Deyrta ayaa loo badinayaa in noqdaan ku caadi aha am aka sarreeya caadiga. Hase ahaatee fursaddii El Nino u dhexeysa Dhexdhexaad iyo xooganaa iyo roobabka inay sii socdaan ilaa Bisha 1aad ayaa tan iyo Bishii 8aad aad u yaraatay.

Marka la eego sawirka Dayax-gacmeedka e-MODIS laga soo minguuriyay ee Tusaha Kala-duwanaanta Daaqa la Caadaystay (TDDC) ee boqollayda kala duwanaanta ee toban maalmoodkii 3aad ee Bishii 10aad, si weyn ayuu daaqsinka u wanaagsanaaday dalka intiisa badan, uguna wacan tahay waxtarkii roobabka ee wanaagsanaa Bilihii 9aad-10aad. Laakiinse, hoos u dhac ballaaran ayaa TDDC marka loo eego CMDh ayay ka muuqataa inta badan gobollada Shabeelada Hoose iyo Jubbada Hoose (Khariidadda 2). Sii fiicnaan daaq ayaa la filayaa oo la xiriirta horumarka xilliga Deyrta.

Daba yaaqadii Bishii 9aad, fatahaad webi ayaa laga soo sheegay gobollada Shabeelle ka dib markii roobab lixaad leh ka da'een daad koraadka webiga; fatahaadu wey sii socotay Bishii 10aad. Waxaa ku darid mudan, webiga oo ka fatahay Beletweyn gobolka (Hiran), halka daadad roobaad ay ka dheceen dhowr tuulo oo Baay ah iyo magaalada Beletweyn bishii 10aad. Dhacdooyinkaa oo dhami, daadadku waxay geysteen khasaaro hantiyeed, ooy ka mid yihiin xoolo, guryo iyo dalagii taagnaa. Duufan Kulaalah (Murjan) ayuu ka dhacay gobol waqooyiga ah ee Bari maalmihii 24, 25 and 26th Bishii 10aad, oo lahayd dabaylo xoog leh iyo roobab lixaad leh.

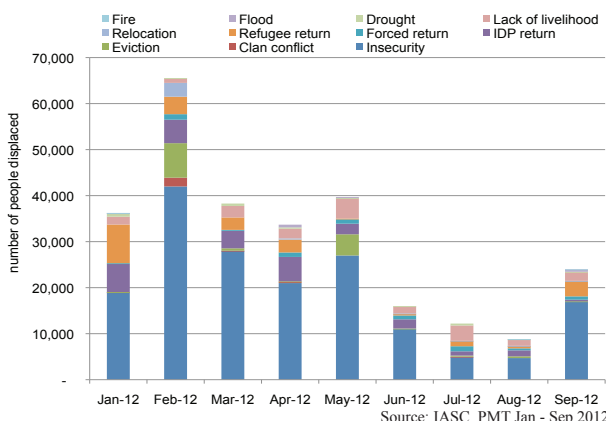
COLAADAHA SOKEEYE

Intii u dhaxaysay bilihii 8aad iyo 10aad ee 2012, colaadaha sokeeye ayaa sii socday ayagoo saameeyay gobollad koonfurta iyo bartamaha ee dalka, kuwaasoo sababay barakac dadweyne, lumid naf iyo maal, carqaladeeyayna isu-socodka badeecadaya iyo fursad u helidda gurmada bani'aadiminimo. Iska horimaadyo colaado siyaasadaysan ayaa ka dhacay gobolladda Shabeellaha Hoose iyo Jubbada Hoose meelahaasoo dowladda iyo bah-wadaagteeda ay qabsadeen magaalada Marka (27^{ki} Bishii 8aad '12), Kismayo (28^{ki} Bishii 9aad '12) iyo Wanla Weyn (7^{di} Bishii 10aad '12).¹

Dhanka gobollada dhexe, walaac colaadeed ayaa ka jiray Dhusamareeb iyo Ceel Buur kuwaasoo gacanta ugu jira xoogag gacan saar la leh dowladda Soomaaliyeed. Xaggaa iyo gobollada waqooyi, xogaha ay FSNAU ka helayso gudaha dalka ayaa muujinaya in colaaddii Buuhoodle ee u dhaxaysay maamulka Soomaalilaan iyo mileeshiyoyinka ka soo hor jeeda ee Sool-Sanaag-Cayn (SSC) ay yara qabowday bilihii 8aad-9aad ayna hawlo dib-u-sheeshiisiin ka dhex socdaa kooxahaa dagaallamayay. Wax colaado ah oo sidaa u weyn lagama soo sheegin goobaha kale ee dalka.

Ayadoo la tix raacayo habka la socodka dhaqdhaqaaqa dadka ee Guddiga Joogtada ee Hay'adaha, barakacyada ay sababeen colaadaha qabiil iyo amni-darrada ayaa kordhay ayadoo tirada dadka baracay ay ka korodhay 4,900 oo qof gaadhayna 17,000 oo qof intii dhaxaysay bilihii 7aad-9aad (Jaantuska 1aad). Kororka tiradan ayaa inta badan loo aanaynayaa inay la xiriirto barakacii ballaarnaa ee ka dhacay Kismaayo ka hor inta aysan la wareegin dawladda horrantii bishii 10aad. Celcelis ahaan, 15,000 oo qof ayaa bishiiba ku barakacay dalka gudihiisa intii u dhaxaysay bilihii 7aad iyo 9aad, kuwaasoo lixdan boqolkiiba oo ka mid ah ay barakaciyeen colaadaha sokeeye. Hase yeeshee, guud ahaan, ilaa iyo 1.36 milyun oo qof ayaa haatan ku barakacsan dalka gudihiisa sida laga soo xigtay qiyaasta hay'adda qaxootiga ee Qaramada Midoobay ee UNHCR (tixraac maabka UNHCR ee tirada guud ee barakacayaasha ee heer gobol, bisha 10aad 2012 oo laga heli karo <http://data.unhcr.org/hom-of-africa/country.php?id=197>).

Jaantuska1: Barakacayaasha bishiiba ee guud ahaan waddanka



Colaadaha ayaa waxay halakeeyeen isu-gudbidda badeecooyinka ee u dhaxeeya gobollada kuwaasoo ka dhashay koror cunnada la soo dejiyo (sonkorta, saliidda, bariiska, iwm.), gaar ahaan gobollada Jubbooyinka. Helidda shaqo ee gobollada colaaduhu saameeyeen ayaa sidoo kale cakiran, gaar ahaan gobollada Jubbada hoose iyo Bakool (tix raac qaybta Magaalooyinka). Dhanka gobollada waqooyi, in kastoo wadahadallo hoos u dhigay colaaddii buuhoodle ay socdaan ayaa haddana hawlaha ganacsi ee ka dhaxeeya Buuhoodle iyo Burco ay weli kooban yihiin, kuwaasoo saamayn ku yeeshay qiimaha maciishadda ee magaalada Buuhoodle. Colaadaha ka sii socda gobollada koonfurta iyo bartamaha ayaa ah kuwo xaddidaya hawlaha bani'aadiminimo. Sida laga soo xigtay hay'adda isku-xirka bani'aadiminimada Qaramada Midoobay ee UNOCHA, boqolkiiba saddex ee tirada shaqaalaha caalamiga ee dalka ku suga oo keliya ayaa ka hawlgalay gobollada koonfurta iyo bartamaha inta u dhaxaysay bilihii 6aad iyo 9aad (OCHA Somalia Humanitarian Access reports, June/September 2012).

BEERAHA

Waxay hay'adda Falaqeynta Sugnaanta Cuntada iyo Nafaqada (FSNAU) samaysay qiimeyn bishii 10aad 2012 taas oo ku eegaysay dalaga la goostay xilliga aan caadiga ahayn dhinaca gobolada shabeelada hoose, Gedo iyo Jubbooyinka iyo qiimeynta sida wax loo beertay xilligan Deyrta. Wixii qiimeyntii ka soo baxay in 6,225 hekaar laga goostay dalaga xilliga aan caadigan ahayn oo dhan 2,700 tan oo Galley ah bilihii 9aad iyo 10aad ee deegaanada jiinka/diilka webiyada ee Shabellada Hoose, Jubada Hoose iyo Gedo. Waxa kale oo la goostay 344 ton oo digir iyo sisin isgu jirta dhinaca ee Jubada Dhexe. Galleyda la goostay waxay aad uga hoosaysa boqolkiiba 50 saadaashii la sameyay xilligii Guga 2012 ee Shabellada Hoose iyo boqolkiiba 20 dhinaca Jubada hoose. Sababta hoos u dhaca keentay waxa weeye cayayaan dilaacay, waraab yari ama la'aan iyo ciida oo qalalan. Hase yeeshee, gobollada Gedo iyo Jubada Hoose dalagii wax-soo-saarkii dalagyada aan caadiga ahayn ee la goostay waxa u ka sareeyaa 20 ilaa 25 boqolkiiba wax-soo-saarkii la saadaaliyay xilligii Guga 2012, taas oo ay ugu wacan tahay Xagaayada oo fiicnayd dhinaca Jubada Hoose, waraab fiican iyo waxyeelda cayaanka oo yarayd. Qiyaasta dalagii Guga la goostay iyo kan xilliga aan caadiga ahayn waxay ku kooban yihiin shaxada 1aad.

Shaxda 1: Waxsoosaarka Guga 2012 (Guga oo lagu daray Xagaaga)

Region	Gu 2012 Production in Mt	Gu 2012 as % of Gu 2011	Gu 2012 as % of Gu PWA(1995-2011)
Lower Shabelle	28,000	83%	45%
Middle Juba	2,900	146%	28%
Lower Juba	1,800	185%	13%
Gedo	1,200	179%	24%

¹ Magaalooyinka muhiimka ah ee Koonfurta ee dawladdu ay gacanta ku hayso ayaa ka mid yihiin Balcad, Afgooye, Marka iyo Wanlaweyn (Shabeellooyinka), Kismaayo, Afmadow iyo Badhaadhe (Juba), Dolow, Beledxaawa iyo Luuq (Gedo), Baydhaba iyo Qansaxdheere (Baay), Xuddur & Ceelbarde (Bakool) iyo Beledweyn (Hiraan).

Rajo fiican ayaa laga filayaa gobollada waqooyi galbeed ee Goosahsda dalaga ee xilliga Guga/Karanta, sababta oo ah roobabkii Karanta (dabayaaqadii bishii 7aad illaa 9aad) oo ku fiicnaa deegaanada intiisa badadan. Qiyaasta dalaga la goostay waxa la heli karayaa ka dib marka uu dhammaado sahanka qiimeynta ee FSNAU sameynaysa bilaha 11aad iyo 12aad 2012.

Gobollada koofurta waxay heleen roobab fiican xilliga Deyrta oo soo hormaray (dhammaadkii bishii 9aad 2012) oo sahley in wax la beerto sida galley waraab ah iyo tan beer roobaadka ee deegaanada beero-xoolo dhaqatada. Beeritaan dhexdhexaad ah ayaa lagu soo warbixiyey gobolada koonfureed. Hawlaha beeraha ee dalagayada ka baxsan xilliga caadiga ah (sida goynta, daldalka iyo finjilka gallayda) iyo hawlaha socoda ee xilliga Deyrta ayaa waxay kobciyeen fursadaha shaqo ee qoysaska saboolka ah (bilihii 7aad-9aad 2012). Heerka mushqaayadda tacab goosiga ee deegaanadaasi ayaa kordhay 10-25 boqolkiiba intii u dhexaysay bilihii 7aad-9aad. Hayeeshee, tacab goosigu hoos ayuu u dhacay Jubooyinka (4 boqolkiiba) colaadda iyo liidashada wax-soo-saarka beeraha awgeed.

Qiimaha galleyda ayaa muujinaya hoos-u-dhac inta badan suuqyada waaweyn ee koonfurta bilihii 7aad-9aad 2012 (9 illaa 33 boqolkiiba) taas oo loo aanaynayo korodhka qulqulka badarkii Gu 2012 ee suuqyada. Hoos-u-dhaca ugu sareeya/weynaa (33 boqolkiiba) waxa laga diiwaan geliyay gobolka Shabeelaha Dhexe, wax-soo-saarkii fiicnaa xilligii Gu 2012 awgeed. Hayeeshee, qiimaha qalleydu waa kordhay gobolka Baay (17 boqolkiiba), halka aan wax isbedel ah lagu arag gobolada Jubooyinka iyo Gedo. Dhinaca kale, qiimaha mesagada waxa uu muujinayaa korodh (6 illaa 17 boqolkiiba) inta badan suuqyada koonfurta, liidashada wax-soo-saarka mesaga xilligii Gu 2012 awgeed. Dhinaca gobolada dhexe iyo waqooyi bari, qiimaha badarka (mesago iyo galley) wax yar ayay hoos-u-dhaceen (8 boqolkiiba) intii u dhexaysay bilihii 7aad – 9aad. Qiimayaashu way sii dhaceen bishii 10aad. Gobolada waqooyi galbeed, qiimaha mesaga cad waa mid fadhida ama aan isbedelin intii u dhexaysay bilihii 7aad-9aad; inkasta oo ay muujinayaan korodh yar (2 boqolkiiba) bishii 10aad. Isbarbar dhig sanadeedku waxa uu sheegayaa hoos-u-dhac qiimaha galleyda (44-66 boqolkiiba) ee koonfurta Soomaaliya; hoos-u-dhaca ugu weyn/sareeya waxa laga diiwaan geliyay Jubbada Dhexe (66 boqolkiiba) sababta oo ah wax-soo-saarkii beeraha ee xilligii Gu 2012 oo ka fiicnaa kii Gu 2011. Marka sanadkan la barbar dhigo kii 2011, qiimaha mesagada casi waxay aad hoos uga dhacday suuqyada koonfurta (22-75 boqolkiiba), gobolada dhexe (39 boqolkiiba) iyo gobolada waqooyi bari (26 boqolkiiba) (Jaantuska 2aad)

XOOLAHA

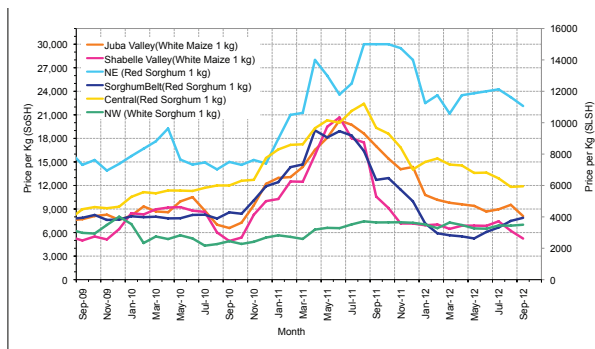
Daaqa, biyaha iyo hayaanka xoolaha

Cawska, Caleenta iyo Biyaha ayey Xaaladoodu tahay qiyaas dhexdhexaad ama wanaagsan intabadan gobollada waqooyi, taasoo aay sababtey Gugii 2012dii oo dhexdhexaad ahaa, roobkii Karanta oo waqti dheer da'ayey iyo roobabkii Deyrta ee bilaha 10-11 aad oo horey u bilaawdey, marka laga reebo qeb ballaaran ee dooxada Sool iyo qeybta bari ee dooxada Nugaaleed. Roobab aan caadi aheyn oo iyana ka da'ay dhulka xeebta (Guban) ayaa fududeyey biyo yarowgii hakaa ka jirey halkaa illaa bishii 7aad. Laga billaabo bartamaha bisha Oktobar Cawska, Caleenta iyo biyaha ayaa iyana hagaagey dhulxeebeed wogoyi Bari iyo gobollada dhexe. Koonfurta, Cawska, Caleenta iyo biyaha ayaa wanaagsanaadey gobollada oo dhan, curashada xilliga Deyrta marka laga reebo xeebaha gobolka shabeelada hoose iyo Jubbooyinka. Qiimaha biyaha ayaa ku noqday caadi dhulka miyiga ka did markii roobabkii ugu horreeyay ee Deyrta ay dib u buuxiyeen inta badan ilihii biyaha. Guur guurid xoolaad oo caadi ah, loona guurayo meelaha roobka wanaagsan leh (Naqraac) si loo helo daaq wanaagsan ayaa laga soo sheegay gobollada oo dhan.

Xaaladda dhaqnaashada xoolaha, Dhiidooda iyo tarnkooda

Dhaqnaanta xoolaha ayaa sii wanaagsanaatey guud ahaan waddanka, taasoo lala xiriirinayo xaaladda dhulka daaqa oo wanaagsanaatay. Dhalidda ariga ayaa bilaabatay dabayaaqada bisha sibtember ee sanaka 2012da lana filayo iney sii korodho inta lagu jiro xilliga Deyrta. Sidoo kale dhalidda lo'da oo dhexdhexaad ah ayaa laga sheegay koonfurta xilligii Xagaaga (luulyo-Sibtember), xilligii ugu sarreysay, taasoo lala xiriirinayo rimaygii lo'da ee Deyrtii 2011ka. Wax soo saarka caanaha ayaa isna wanaagsanaaday inta badan waddanka taasoo lala xiriirta dhalidda Riyaha, dhalidda lo'da ee xiligii (xagaaga) iyo dhalidda Geela ee xilligii Guga oo ahayd qiyaas hooseysa illaa dhexdhexaad, waxaa la filayaa in Geelu uu dhalo laga billaabo Nofember (11aad) iyo wixii ka dambeeya inta badan Gobollada koofurta.

Jaantuska 2: Taxnaha Billaha ah ee Sicirka Firida Dalka



Dhul diyaarin, Bayaxow – Diil-webi, Jowhar, Shabeelaha Dhexe, FSNAU, Bisha 10aad, 2012



Geel cayil dhexdhexaad ah, Wisil, Hoby, Mudug, FSNAU, Bisha 10aad, 2012

Ganacsiga xoolaha iyo sicirkooda

Dhoofka xoolaha iyo qiimahooduba waxay ahaayeen kuwo kacayey bilihii Luuliyo-Sibtember 2012 sababo laxiriira dalabka xoolaha oo sarreyey iyo Ganacsatada oo urursanay xoolaha si aay uga faa ideystaan dhoofinta munaasabadda Xajka. Bishii Sibtember, 294,012 Neef oo xoolo ah ayaa ka dhoofay Dekadda Berbera, qiyaastaa oo 26 boqolkiiba ka sarreysa marka loo eego qiyaastii la dhoofiyeey bishii Luuliyo ee 2012. oo ahayd (232,800 Neef). Arrintu si kastab ha ahaatee, dhoofka xoolaha ee Dekadda Boosaso ayaa hoos u dhacay 37 boqolkiiba bisha Sibtember marka loo eego bisha Luuliyo, taasoo aay sababtay canshuur sare oo aay Dowladdu saartay xoolaha Gelaya Maxjarka iyo dhoofkaba¹ Dhoofka xoolaha waxaa la filayaa inuu kordho bisha Oktoober 2012 ka sababo lala xiriirinaayo kororka dhoofka xoolaha ee munaasabadda Xajka. Dhammaan shanta kawaan ee hilibka dhoofka ah (waan qar), ee Galkayo, Belet-weyne, Burco iyo Muqdishu ayaan shaqeyn laga soo billaabo bishii Oktoober 2009 kii.

Qiimaha Ariga dhaqaalka ah ayaa muujinaya kala duwnaasho inta u dhaxeysay Luuliyo-Sibtember 2012ka. In yar ayey kordheen aagga massagada 4 boqolkiiba, Shabeellooyinka 3 boqolkiiba, Jubbooyinka 9 boqolkiiba; hoos ayey u dhaceen Banadir iyo woqooyi galbeed 5 boqolkiiba, halka aanay waxba iska baddalin Gobollada dhexe iyo kowa Woqooyi Bari(Jantuus 3). Qiima kororka koofurta ayaa ka yimid xoolaha oo dhaqnaashahoodu wanaagsanyahay iyo dalabka suuqa ee munaasabadda Xajka oo Kordhay. Bisha Sibtember, qiimaha Lo'da dhaqaalka ah ayaa kordhay xaddi yar, gobollada Jubbooyinka iyo Shabeellooyinka 7 boqolkiiba, aagga massagada 9 boqolkiiba iyo woqooyi galbeed oo kordhay 3 boqolkiiba, markaloo eego bisha luuliyo, sabatuna aay tahay kororka dalabka xoolaha dhooka ee munaasabadda Xajka. Bisha Oktoobar, qiimaha Ariga iyo Lo'da dhaqaalka ah wuxuu mijinayaa koror.

SUUQA IYO GANACSIGA

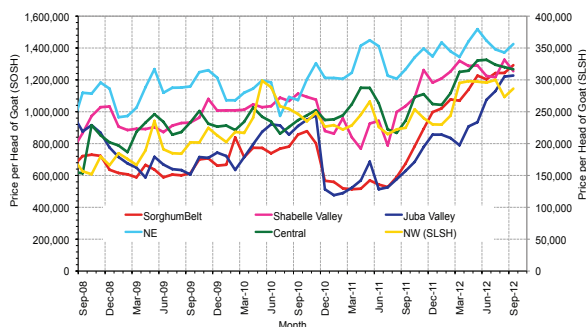
Intii u dhexeysay Bilihii 7aad-10aad, Shilinka Soomaaliga ayaa ka xoogeystay doolarka Mareykanka. Dadka lacagaha ka ganacsada ayaa sadaalinaya in faraq adag uu sii jiri doono ganacsiga mustaqbalka dhow. Dhamaadkii bisha 10aad, suuqyada gobollada ayaa xigtay sarrifka SoSh at 20,765 - 22,822 halkii doolar ee Mareykanka, inta bandanna wuxuu isbeddelkani ahaa laga billaabo bishii 7aad oo uu u dhexeeyay 20,696 - 22,637. Heerarkan sarrifka ee deggan ayaa raacay tartiib xoogaysiga SoSh laga soo billaabo dabayaaqadii 2011 ee SoSh hantay 20-31 boqolkiiba marka la barbar dhigo bishii 10aad ee sano hore. Laga billaabo bishii 7aad ilaa bishii 10aad, shilinka Somaliland (SiSh) ayaa wax yar ku xoogaystay (~4%) suuqyada adeegsada SiSh. Balse, SiSh ayaa wuxuu hoos uga dhacay (14%) sanadkii lasoo dhaafay (tan iyo bishii 10aad 2011), waxaa loo xiriirinaya sicir bararka dhexdhexaadka ah iyo lacagta cusub ee dawladdu soo daabacday.

Suuqyada ku addegtah shilinka Soomaaliga intooda badan, sicirrada agabka muhiimka ah sida naaftada, saliida cuntada, daqiiqda ayaan isbeddelin ama wax yar isbeddelay (2-7%) intii u dhexeeyay bilihii 7aad iyo 9aad. Hoos u dhac sicirkii ugu weynaa (7%) ayaa ahaa bariiska lasoo waarido ee dooxada Shabeelle suuqyadeeda ganacsi (Daafed, Afgoye, Merka, Qoryooleey, Jowhar iyo Aadan Yabaal), laga yaabe inay ugu wacan tahay agabka possibly due to the seepage of relief supplies into the markets. However, red rice and wheat flour prices have recorded small increases of 5 to 7 percent from July to September in Mogadishu. October trends for most imported commodity items indicate relative stability. Annual price change recorded in October indicate that the prices of these items have dropped by nearly a third or more in the markets that use the Somali Shilling, largely underpinned by strengthening of the Shilling with fairly stable international prices.

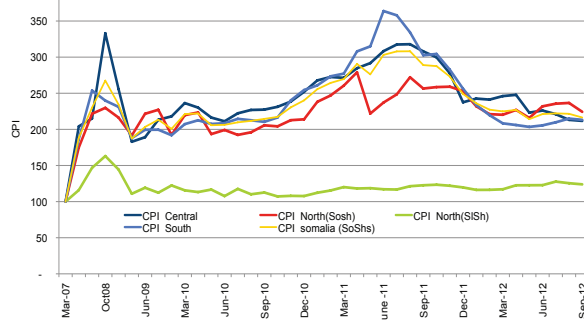
Suuqyada ku addegtah shilinka Somaliland ka, sicirka cuntada lasoo waarido ayaa iska degganaa bilihii 7aad ilaa 10aad. Balse, sanadkii lasoo dhaafay, sicirka bariiska, sokorta iyo daqiiqda ayaa xoogaa hoos u dhacay (4-14%) halka sicirrada naaftada iyo saliida cuntada ay xoogaa kordheen (5-7%). Hawlaha dekadaha Berbera, Mogadishu iyo Bosaso ee kordhay, xilliga bad xiranka iyo socodka gargaarka bani'aadmiinnimo ayaa ah waxyaalaha ugu muhiimsan ee u sabab ah isbeddellada sicirka. Dhaqdhaqaaqa sicirka ee alaabta inteeda badan ayaa guud ahaan raacay isbeddelada sicirka caalamka. Waxaa ka duwan sicirka caalamka ee sarreenka oo sare u socda afartii bilood ee isku xigtay ee bishii 9aad, oo ka duwan isbeddellada suuqyada deegaanka oo sicirka sarreenka oo deggan. Hase yeeshee, sicirrada sarreenka ee caalamka ayaa xoogaa hoos u dhacay bishii 10aad marka loo eego bishii 9aad.

Wadarta guud ee Tusaha Sicirka Adeegtaha (TSA) ee dalka ayaa muujinaya yara degganaansho muddadii u dhexeysay bilihii 7aad ilaa 9aad, oo ka tarjumeysa si kastaba sicirka adkeystay alaabta muhiimka ah ee uba badan dambiisha adeegtaha, ooy ku jiraan masagada (haruur) iyo daqiiqda (Jaantuska 4). Heerarka sicir bararka sanadlaha ayaa si weyn hoos u dhacay (25%) deegaannada SoSh adeegsada (Koonfur-Bartamaha, iyo Waqooyibari) uguna wacantahay dhibaata daii sicirka cuntada ee sano hore halka aanu isbeddelin deegaannada lagaga adeegto SiSh ee Waqooyiga.

Jaantuska 3: Taxane Goboleedka Sicirrada Riyaha Dabaaxa ah (SoSh/SiSh)



Jaantuska 4: Taxanaha Billaha ah ee Tusaha Sicirka Adeegtaha (TSA)



1 Sida laga soo xigtay xogta dhabta ee Dekadda Bosaaso, waxey qeexaysaa in tirdada xoolaha ka dhoofay Dekadda Boosaso hoos u dhacay xilligii dhoofka xooluhu ugu sarreeyey. Sababaha ugu waaweynaa ee ka dambeeyay hoos u dhacaas ayaa ahaa, ganacsatada gaar ahaan, ganacsatada xoolaha dhoofsata ee kilinka 5aad ee Soomaalida Itoobiya oo u wareegtay dekadaha Berbera, taasoo ku dhow suuqa Sacuudiga iyo canshuurteeda oo ka hooseysay Dekadda Boosaso iyo Maxjarkaba (Tusaale; canshuurta Maxjarka Bosaaso: Lo' - 23\$, Geel - 23\$, Ari - 7.5\$, Halka tan Berbera Lo' - 19.5\$, Geel - 19\$, Ari - 7\$.). Canshuurta Dekadaa Boosaso Lo' - 12.7\$; Ari - 2.4\$, Halka Berbera aheyd Lo' - 12\$, Ari - 2\$.)

NAFAQADA

Xaaladda Nafaqada ee Bilaha 9aad-10aad ee 2012

Sida laga soo xigtay xogta Hay'adda Caafimadka Adduunka (WHO) "Warside Todobaadlaha Caafimaad ee Xaalada Soomaalia, 13ka bisha 10aad, 2012" in kasotoo ay ka jireen daadad Beledweyne bishii 10aad, "...tirada xaaladaha cudurka daacunka ee la tuhmay ayaa ahayd mid deggan, ayadoo tirada guud ee la soo weriyay maalin walba ay u dhaxaysan 17-22 xaaladood oo laga soo sheegay 4 bukaan-socoto-eegto (MCHs) oo ku yaalla magaalada". Xogta WHO ayaa waxay kaloo muujinaysaa in faafka cudurka daacuunka ee dalka oo idil uu xasilloonaa, marka laga reebo gobolka Baay halkaasoo tirada cudurkaasi ay xoogaa sarraayso (12 xaaladood oo la soo sheegay wiigii 1aad). Dillaaca xilliyeed ee shuban-biyoodka ba'an iyo cudurka daacuunka ee laga shakiyay ayaa u uuqda inay sii xumaynayaan xaaladda haatan ba'an eek a jirta koonfurta dala, gaar ahaan degmada Beledweyne iyo gobolka Baay. Xaaladaha nafaqo ee gobollada koonfurta ayaa u eg mid Ba'an-Aad u Ba'an, ahna siday ahayd xilligii Guga 2012. Ayadoo ay ku salaysan tahay hannaanka sugnaanta cuntada ayaan xaaladaha nafaqo ee gobollada waqooyiga ay u muuqataa kuwo Daran marka laga reebo galbeedka hab-nololeedka Golis/Guban iyo hab-nololeedka Dooxada Nugaaleed, juwaasoo u muuqda inay ka soo yara hagaageen xaalad Aad u Ba'an iminkana soo gaaray xaalad Ba'an Gugii 2012. Xogaha laga helay goobaha caafimaad ee bilihii 7aad-9aad ee 2012 lana xiriiray tirada caruurta nafaqo daran ee soo booqday goobahaas ayaa muujinaya sidan:

- Goobaha caafimaad ee Galbeedka Golis ayaa waxay sii muujinayaan tiro sarraaysa (>20%) balse tirada caruurta nafaqaysan ay isbadbaddalaysa (taasoo aysan waxba iska beddelin siday ahayd Gugii 2012)
- Dhanka Dooxada Nugaaleed, in ka badan 10 boqolkiiba ee caruurta soo booqatay xarumaha caafimaad ayaa ahaa kuwo ay hayso nafaqo darri ba'an (taasoo aan ka duwanayn sida ay xaaladdu ahayd Gugii 2012)
- Dhanka Hawdka waqooyiga galbeed, in ka badan 10 boqolkiiba ee caruurta soo booqatay xarumaha caafimaad ayaa ahaa kuwo ay hayso nafaqo-darri ba'an, taasoo weliba muujisay hoos u dhac > 15 boqolkiiba marka loo eego Gugii 2012.

Xaaladaha nafaqo ee barakacayaasha ayaa weli ah mid walaac leh taasoo ay ugu wacan tahay nuglaantooda dhanka hanti-laan, dakhli yari iyo ayagoo si aad ah ugu tiirsan kaalmo bani'aadnimimo. Xilligii Guga 2012, xaaladaha nafaqo ee inta badan goobiha barakacayaasha la sahmiiyay ayaa la ogaaday inay ku sugan yihiin xaalado Aad u Ba'an (marka laga reebo barakacayaasha Hargeysa oo ku sugan xaalad nafaqo darro Ba'an).

FSNAU ayaa haatan sahamo nafaqo ee Deyrta 2012 ka qabanaysa dadyowga reer magaalka iyo barakacayaasha ee gobollada Waqooyi iyo kuwa Dhexe. Sahamada nafaqo ee dalka intiisa kale ayaa la qorshynayaa in la qabto bilaha 11aad-12aad ee 2012. Wixii faahfaahin ah fadlan kala xiriir Xogta Nafaqo ee bilaha 9aad-10aad: <http://www.fsnau.org/downloads/Nutrition-Update-September-October-2012.pdf>



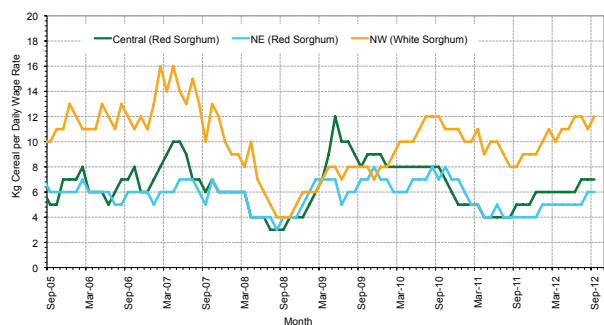
Canug si ba'an u nafaqo daran oo Wareegga Jintisu tahay <11.5 cm

FALANQAYNTA SUGNAANTA CUNNADA EE BAAHSAN

MAGAALOYINKA

Sugnaanta cunno ee dadka magaalooyinka ku nool ayaan iska baddalin sidii ay ahay xilligii ka dambeeyay Guga 2012 ayadoo la qiyaasay in 530,000 oo qof ay ku sugan yihiin xiisad sugnaan cunno. Qiimaha cunnada oo aan xasilloonayn ayaa saamayn baahsan ku yeelatay sugnaanta cunno ee magaalooyinka maadaama inta badan reer magaalku uu ugu tiirsan yahiiin suuqyada inta badan cunnada ay cunaan. Hase yeeshee, xilligan warbixinta Karash Kharashka Dambiisha ee Ugu-yar (KhDY) ayaa ahaa kuwo xasilloon inta badan gobollada. Gaar ahaan, qiimahaasi ayaa in yar hoos u dhacay (2-6%) gobollada Jubbooyinka, Shabeellaha Hoose, Galgaduud iyo qaybo ka mid ah Mudug iyo inta badan gobollada waqooyiga ayadoo qiimuhu uu waxooga yar uu kordhay (1-5%) gobollada Banaadir, Bay, Gedo iyo Hiiraan. Hase yeeshee, Kharashka Dambiisha ee Ugu-yar (KhDY) ee gobolka Bakool ayaa korday (17%) taasoo ay sababeen qiimaha cunnada oo kordhay ka dib dalaggii Guga ee dhulka beero-xoolo dhaqatada oo xumaa iyo xaalad nabad gelyo xumo taagan. Gobolka Togdheer ayaa ah ka keliya ee gobollada waqooyi oo uu Kharashka Dambiisha ee Ugu-yar (KhDY) uu kordhay (11%) ayadoo ay ugu wacan tahay qiimaha badarka/hadhuudka oo korday (23%) ka dib soo gelitaanka badarka/hadhuudka ka yimaada Koonfurta iyo weliba Itoobiya oo hoos u dhacay.

Jaantuska 5: Taxanaha Awood Isweydaarsi Goboleed ee Badarka iyo Mushqaayad Maalmeedka (Bartamaha iyo Waqooyiga)



Bishii September, qiimaha ugu sarreeya ee Kharashka Dambiisha ee Ugu-yar (KhDY) ayaa laga helay gobollada waqooyi ee isticmaala Shilinka Soomaaliga (Sool, Sanaag, Bari, Nugaal), kaasoo u dhexeeyey SoSh 3,565,000 and SoSh 4,595,000 (US\$ 170-216); qiimaha ugu hooseeya ayaa waxa laga helay gobollada Koonfurta, SoSh 1,720,000-2,474,000 (US\$77-111), gaar ahaan gobollada dallag soo-saarka wanaagsan ee Baay, Shabeellaha Hoose iyo Shabeellaha Dhexe (US\$77-84), kuwaasoo haysta qiimaha firileyda ugu hooseeya ee dalka. Kharashka Dambiisha ee Ugu-yar (KhDY) ee gobollada Dhexe iyo Waqooyi Galbeed ayaa ah SoSh 2,652,000-3,209,000 (ama US\$122-145) iyo SiSh 912,000-1,060,000 (ama US\$ 144-167), siday u kala horreeyaan.

Qiiimaha mushahaar/mushqaayad maalmeedka inta badan gobollada dalka ayaa ahaa kuwo deggan oo xasiloon intii u dhaxaysay bilihii 7aad iyo 10aad. Hase ahaatee hoos u dhac ballaaran oo mushahaar/mushqaad maalmeed ayaa laga diiwaan geliyay gobollada Jubbooyinka (16-21%) ayadoo loo aanaynay dagaallada ka socda goobahaasi, dakadda Kismaayo oo aan si wacan u shaqaynayn taasoo ay fursado shaqo ka heli jireen saboolka magaalooyinka iyo xilli roobaadka oo liitay, xaddidayna hawlo-beereedyada. Marka loo eego Dollarka Maraykanka, qiimaha mushahaar/mushqaayad maalmeedka ugu sarreeya ayaa laga helay gobollada waqooyi, taasoo u dhiganta US\$ 5-7 maalintiiba halka mushahaar/mushqaayad maalmeedka ugu yama laga helay gobollada Koonfurta, gaar ahaan Shabeellooyinka, Baay iyo Bakool (US\$ 2-3 maalintiiba).

Sida ay muujiyeen sahamadii xilligii Guga laga sameeyay magaalooyinka gobollada Waqooyi, Koonfurta iyo Bartamaha, 28-30 boqolkiiba ee dadka reer-magaalka gobollada Waqooyi iyo 72-94 boqolkiiba saboolka magaalyinka ee gobollada Koonfurta iyo Bartamaha ayaa ku tiirsan shaqooyin aan sugnayn. Awoodda wax-iibsi ee saboolka magaalooyinka ee dalka, laguna cabbiro xaddiga isweydaariga (ToT) ee u dhexeeya qiimaha mushaar/mushqaayad maalmeedka iyo firilayda dalka gudihiisa laga soo saaro, ayaa muujiyay sawir kala duwan bilihii 7aad-10aad (Jaantusyada 5 iyo 6). Xaddiga isweydaarsi ee inta badan gobollada Koonfurta, gaar ahaan Shabeellooyinka ayaa kordhay, 8 kg bishii 7aad iyo 12 kg bilihii 9aad iyo 10aad. Kororkan ayaa waxa sababay qiimaha gallayda/arabikhida ka dib soo saarkii xilliga Guga (Shabeellaha Dhexe), waxoogaa dalag gallay/arabikhi la soo saaray xilliyo-beereedka ka dib (Shabeellada Hoose) iyo mushahaar/mushqaayad maalmeedka oo xasiloonaa. Xaddiga isweydaarsi ayaan innaba isbaddalin gobollada kale ee Koonfurta (Gedo iyo Bakool), gobollada Dhexe (Galgaduud iyo Mudug) iyo qaybo ka mid ah Waqooyiga (Nugaal, Sanaag, W.Galbeed iyo Awdal). Hoos u dhac xaddi isweydaarsi aad u yar, 1-2 kg/mushahaar maalmeedkiiba ayaa lagu arkay qaybo ka mid ah Koonfurta (Hiiraan, Baay, Jubbada Hoose iyo Banaadir) iyo Waqooyiga (Togdheer iyo Bari) balse xaddiga isweydaarsi ee gobolladan ayaa ah kuwo wanaagsan (9-17 kg/mushahaar maalmeedkiiba). Xaddiga isweydaarsi ee ugu hooseeya ayaa waxa uu ka jiraa Bakool (5 kg/mushahaar maalmeedkiiba) ayna sababeen qiimaha badarka/hadhuudhka oo ugu sarreeya (SoSh 10,125/kg) iyo qiimaha ugu hooseeya ee mushahaar/mushqaayad maalmeed (SoSh 46,250/mushahaar maalmeedkiiba). Qiimaha xaddi isweydaarsi ee ugu sarreeya, kaasoo u dhexeeya 13-17 kg, ayaa laga soo diiwaan geliyay suuqyada gobollada koonfurta (Shabeellaha Hoose, Hiiraan, Banaadir, iyo Jubbada Dhexe). Bishii 10aad ee 2012, xaddiga isweydaarsi ee u dhexeeya mushahaar/mushqaayad maalmeedka iyo firilayda ayaa ahaa mid aad u sarreeyey (116% - gobollada Koonfurta iyo Bartamaha; 66% - gobollada Waqooyi) marka loo eego isla bilahaasi kal hore.

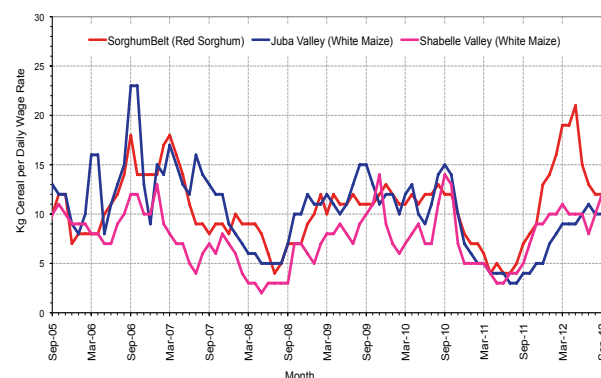
MIYIGA

Gobollada woqooyiga

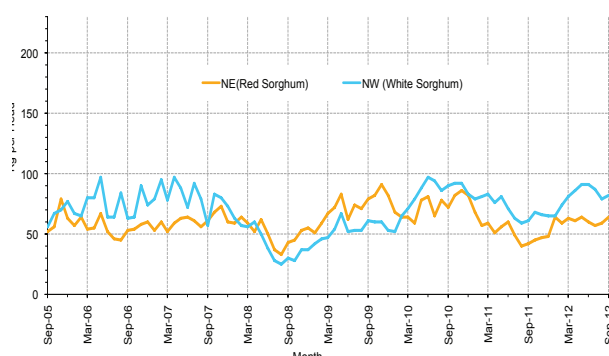
Roobab, kooban, una dhexeeya, mid fudud illaa dhexdhexaad iyo daadad ayaa sababay dib u noolaashaha Cawska, caleenta iyo biyahaba ee habnoleedka xoolo dhaqatada ee gobollada woqooyi, sida Hawdka iyo buuraleyda Golis ee gobolka Togdheer, Qayb ka mid ah Oogada sool, dooxada karkaar/Dharoor, dhulka xeebta ah iyo bariga buuraleyda Golis ee gobolka Bari, iyo qeybta sare ee Dooxada Nugaal. Intabadan, ilaha muhiimka ah ee biyaha sida berkadaha, balliyada iyo waraha ayaa dib u buuxsamay, qiimaha biyuhuna ee habnoleedyadan ayaan isbeddelin laga soo bilaabo dhamaadka Bisha 9aad. Hase ahaatee, qeyb ballaaran oo Oogada Sool ee gobollada Sool iyo Sanaag iyo qaybta bari ee dooxada Nugaal roobabka Deyrtu wey ku liiteen illaa iminka. Sidoo kale, wax horumar ah oo la taaban karo ee xaaladda daaqa, cawska iyo biyahaba luguma arag habnoleedyadii roobabku liiteen ee xeebaha (Guban) gobollada Awdal, Waqooyi Galbeed iyo Sanaag, sababo la xiriiira saameyn xun oo ka timid roobabkii xilliyadii hore oo liitey iyo di'idda xilligan Deyrta oo kooban. Guurguurista xoolaha ayaa guudahaan caadi ah, sida badanna ka jirta habnoleedyada dhexdooda, iyadoo laga guurayo meelaha roobku ku yar yahay loona gurayo halka uu roobku ku badan yahay daaqa iyo biyuhuna wanaagsan yihiin.

Xaaladda dhaqnaanta xoolaha (Geel, Lo' iyo Ari) inta badan habnoleedyada xoolo dhaqatada, ayaa ah kuwo ku dhow dhexdhexaad, marka laga reebo meelaha liita ee buuraleyda Golis iyo dhulxeebeedka ka sii jeeda (Guban) ee waqooyi galbeed, dhul xeebeedka Gobolka bari iyo dooxada nugaaleed ee gobolka Sool, halkaasoo dhaqnaanta xooluhu kasii xumaatay qiyaasta dhexdhexaadka gaartayna liidasho waqtigii bishii

Jaantuska 6: Taxanaha Awood Isweydaarsi Goboleed ee Badarka iyo Mushqaayad Maalmeedka (Koonfur)



Jaantuska 7: Taxanaha Awood Isweydaarsi Goboleed ee Badarka iyo Rida (Waqooyi)



7aad-9aad. Hase yeeshee, dib u naaxin deg deg ayaa dhaqso loo filayaa sababtoo ah roobka Deyrta oo xoogeystay gebi ahaan bisha 10aad. Wax soo saarka caanaha ee dhammaan noocyada xoolaha ayaa ah kuwo ka hooseeya heerka dhexdhexaadka, sababtoo ah waqtiga irmaanka ariga oo gaaban(2-3 bilood) iyo irmaanka Geela oo koobnaa ooyna weli soo caano yarayn xilliga Xagaaga. Si kastaba ha ahaatee, dhalid dhexdhexaad ah ee Riyaha iyo geela ayaa la filayaa inta badan habnololeedyada laga billaabo bisha 11aad 2012ka illaa laga gaaro horraanta Bisha 1aad 2013ka taasoo hagaajin doonta helitaanka caanaha ee heer qoys. Soo hagaagid gaabis ah ee daqliga ka imaanaya Beeyada ee Bariga Golis iyo kalluumeysiga dhulxeebeedka ee (degmooyinka Caluula, Qandala, Bosaaso iyo qeybo ka mid ah Laasqorey) ayaa la soo tabiyey. Ururinta Beeyadu waxay billaabatey bisha 5aad gudeheeda waxaayna socon doontaa illaa laga gaaro bisha 11aad iyadoo si tartiib ah usii yaraaneysa. Howlaha kalluumeysigu waxay bilowdeen bisha 10aad gudaheeda, waxayna socon doonaan illaa laga gaaro bisha 4aad 2013ka (waqtiga ugu sarreya Kallumasiga). Habka isku dhafka beeraha iyo xoolaha ee gobolka Togdheer daadakii aay ka heleen dhulka biyo qabadka ah ayaa dhiirrigeliyey beeraleydu iney beertaan dalagyada massagada iyo qaraha(xab-xab). Qiyaas dhexdhexaad ah ee dalagyada la beeray ayaa lasoo tabiyey



Geel weyd ah, Gubanka, Lughaya, Awdal, FSNAU, Bisha 10aad, 2012

Massagadii ka immaanaysay kofurta Somaliya oo yaraatey sababo la xiriira wax soo saarkii xilliga Guga oo liitey waxaay ciriiri gelisay helitaankii suuqyada ee firileyda dalka laga soo saaro, taasoo horseeday sicir barar aan buurreyn, gaar ahaan woqooyi galbeed iyo baro woqooyi bari ah. Hase yeshee, cuntada dibadda laga keeno (bariiska iyo burka) ayaa laga heli karaa suuqyada iyadoo qiimahooda aanu isbeddelin suqyada qaar ama hoos u dhacay suuqyada kale laga soo billaabo Bisha 7aad 2012kii.

Bisha 9aad 2012ka, ku iibsashada Ariga bariis (ToT), ayaa korodhay Woqooyi bari 30 boqolkiiba marka loo eego Bisha 7aad 2012 (ka 61kg/neefkii ku 79kg/neefkii) sidoo kale in ka badan 50 boqolkiiba ayuu ka sarreeya sanad ka hor (Jaantuuska 7). Bisha 10aad, qiimuhu waxuu muujinayaa hoos u dhac ah 8 boqolkiiba (79kg/Neefkii illaa 73kg/Neefkii). Waxaa taa ka gedisan, Woqooyi galbeed, taasoo isku bedellashada ariga iyo bariiska (ToT), aay hoos u dhacday 11 boqolkiiba (ka64kg/Neefkii ku 57kg/Neefkii) inta u dhexeysa Bilaha 7aad-9aad 2012 ka, taasoo lala xiriirinayo hoos u dhac yar oo ku yimid qiimaha Ariga dhaqaalka ah (5%), taasoo aay sababtey Ari badan oo laga keenay Itoobiya iyo qiimaha bariiska oo isna kordhay (7%). Si kastaba ha ahaatee, ToT bisha 9aad 2012, wuxuu weli ka sarreeya 33 boqolkiiba marka loo eego Bisha 9aad 2011kii, sababtoo ah qiimaha Ariga dhaqaalka ah oo aad u sarreeya. Bisha 10aad, ToTga waxa uu muujinayaa koror ah 11 boqolkiiba (ka 57 ku 63kg/Neefkii).

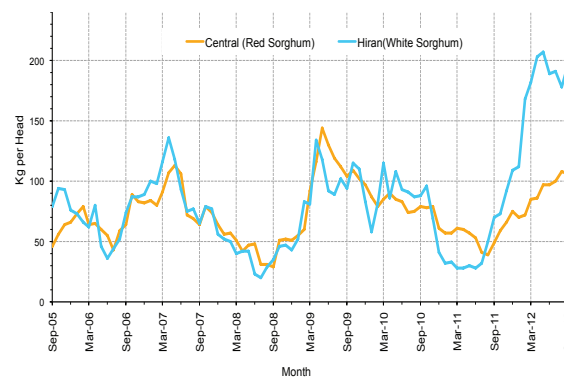
Gobollada dhexe (Galgadud, Mudug) iyo Hiiraan

Wanaagsanaantii cawska iyo caleenta ee meelihii helay roobabkii ku dhawaa caadiga (Hawd, inta badan Digir Tacbatadata iyo qeybo Cadduunka ah) ee xilligii Guga 2012ka ayaa horumaray, taasoo aay sababtey xoolihii usoo guuray kana yimid meelihii roobku ku yaraa (dhulka xeebta ah) ee gobollada dhexe. iyadoo roobabkii Deyrta aay si waxtar leh uga billowdeen, tobanka maalmood ee ugu horreysay bisha 10aad, xaaladda cawska iyo biyuhu way ka hagaagtey qeybo badan oo habnololeedka xoolodhaqatada ka mid ah, taasoo fududeysay culeyskii biyo yarowga ee ka jirey qeybo badan oo habnololeedyada Digir Tacbatada iyo Cadduunka ka mid ah. Bisha 8aad, qiimaha biyaha ee dhulka miga ayaa kordhay 10 boqolkiiba(3,000 -3,312SoSh Jeeriganka 20 liitir laha), marka loo eego bisha 7aad 2012ka. Hase yeeshee, bisha 10aad qiimha biyaha si aad ah ayey hoos ugu dhaceen (32%) marka loo eego bisha 8aad. Guurguur xoolaad oo caadi ah, si loo helo caws/caleen iyo biyo wanaagsan raadis ah ayaa ka jira dhammaan gobollada dhexe.

Dhulka xeebta iyo qeybo Cadduunka ah, dhaqnaanta xooluhu wey xumaatay gaartayna heer ka hooseeya caadiga, sababo la xiriira daaqa oo liita habnololeedyada Xeebaha iyo Cadduunka iyo habnololeedyada deriska la'ah ee Hawdka iyo qeybo a mid ah Digir Tacbada oo la xaalufiyay, halkaasoo daaqa iyo biyuhuba ahaayeen dhex dhexaad xilligii Guga 2012ka. Hase yeshee, roobabkii la helay dhammaadkii Bishii 9aad iyo Bishii 10aad ayaa hagaajiyey xaaladda iyadoo weliba la filayo soo kabsasho xoolaad oo deg deg ah inta badan hab nololeedyada. Dhul diyaarinta iyo abuuridda dalagyada digirta iyo masagada ayaa billaawday bishii 9aad-10aad Aagga Digir Tacbatada, dalagguna waxuu marayaa heerka "qooley qaris".

Dhalmada ariga waxay u dhexeysay hoos illaa dhexdhexaad xilligii Xagaaga iyo billowga Deyrtaba, iyadoo rimayga Ariga uu ahaa dhexdhexaad xilligii Guga. Hase yeeshee, iminka rimayga arigu waa dhexdhexaad, waxaa intaa ka dib larajaynayaa dhalmada ariga oo dhexdhexaad ah bilaha 3aad iyo 4aad 2013ka. Dhalmada Geelu way hooseysay xilligii Guga 2012ka, iyadoo inta badan Geelu rimay Deyrtii 2011/12 kii. Sida la ogyahay, sidka Geela oo ah13 bilood, dhalidda Geela waxaa la filayaa laga billaao bisha 11aad iyo wixii ka dambeeya. Sicirka caanaha Geela ayaa hoosu dhacay (21%) intii u dhexeysay Bilahii 7aad -9aad iyadoo caano badan suuqa la keenay, sidoo kale waxaa la filayaa in sicirka caanaha aad usii dhaco bisha 11aad, oo la filayo dhalmada Geela inay billaabato. sicirka caanuhu waxaay in badan ka hooseeyaan (74%), marka loo eego bishan bisheedii kale ee sanadkii tagay. Bisha 10aad, sicirka wuxuu muujinayaa hoo u dhac ah (17%). Sicirka ariga dhaqaalka ah ayaa in yar hoos u dhacay (4%), bisha 9aad marka loo eego bisha 7aad 2012ka, taasoo lala xiriirinayo Ramdaankii oo

Jaantuska 8: Taxanaha Awood Isweydaarsi Goboleed ee Badarka iyo Rida (Bartamaha)



dhammaaday iyo xaaladda dhaqnaanta xoolaha oo xummaatay meelihii roobku ku yaraa, laakin qiimuhu waxuu in badan ka sarreeyaa (37%) marka loo eego bishan teedii kale ee sanadkii hore. Ku badalashada ariga dhaqaalka ah firileyda (sarreen, bariis), ayaa in yar hoos u dhacday (3-4%) inta u dhaxeysa Bishii 7aad iyo 9aad 2012 ka lakiin weli aad bay u wanaagsantahay. Gaar ahaan, ToT ga ariga/bariiska iyo ariga/Sarreenka imminka waxuu taaganyahay 61kg oo barriis/neefkii iyo 74kg oo Sarreen ah/neefkii. Bisha 10aad, labad ToT waxay kala ahaayeen 62kg bariis ah iyo 76kg Sarreen ah). ToTga ariga dhaqaalka ah iyo masagada ayaa isna kordhay (6%) bisha 7aad-9aad 2012ka kaasoo ah 106 kg oo masgo/neefkii (Jaantuuska 7). Is barbar dhigid sanadeedka ToTga ee ariga dabaaxa ah iyo firileyda (bariis, sarreen iyo masaggo), ayaa muujiyey in badan oo koror ah (110%; 95%: and 110 %,) sida ay u kala horreeyaan. Kordhidda faraha badan ee ToTga loo eegayo sanadkii hore waxaa u sabab ah kororka baaxadda leh ee qiimaha Ariga dhaqaalka ah iyo hoos u dhaca qiimaha firileyda.



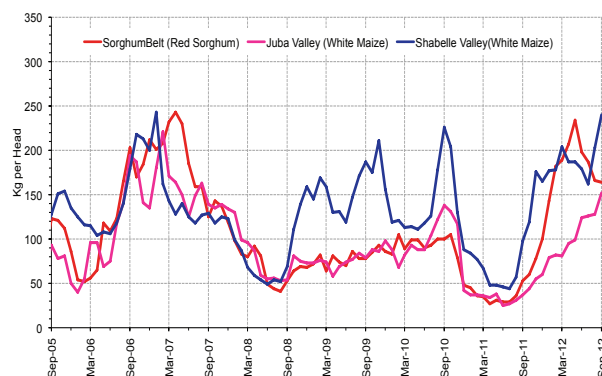
Balli biyuhu buuxsameen, Wargalo, Hobyo, Mudug region, FSNAU, Bisha 10aad, 2012

Gobolada Koonfurta

Roobabkii Xagaaga oo liitay (bilihii 7aad-9aad) waxay sababeen hoos-u-dhaca galleyda la goosto xilliga aan caadiga ahayn ee deegaanada diilka/jiinka webiyada; taas oo laga goostay 89 boqolkiiba dhulkii la tacbaday/beertay. Galleydii la goostay xilligii aan caadiga ahayn way ka hooseysay saadashii la saameeyey xilligii Guga ee gobolada Shabeelada hoose iyo Jubbada Dhexe. Gooshada dalagii Guga iyo ka aan caadiga hayn waxay ka hooseeyaan 43 boqolkiiba celceliska wax soo saarkii Guga ee sanadihii 1995-2011. Gobollada Gedo, Jubbada Hoose way ka duwan yihiin oo waxay heleen roobabkii Xagaaga oo wanaagsanaa oo sababay dalag fiican in la goosto. Haseyeeshee, goosashada dalagii ee xilliga Guga iyo kana an caadigan ahayni waxay yihiin boqolkiiba 28 ee celceliska wax-soo-saarkii Guyaasha 1995-2011. Gobolada Shabeelooyinku waxay haystaan kayd fiican oo ku simi kara illaa xilliga gooshada dalagyada ee Deyrta 2012/13. Haseyeeshee, kuwa ka ganacsada mesagada ee gobollada caanka ku ah tacbashada mesagada ayaa hoos u dhac ku yimi sababtoo ah waxa-soo-saarka mesagad oo xilligii Guga 2012 xumaa (22 Boqolkiiba celceliska wax-soo-saarka Guyaasha 1995-2011).

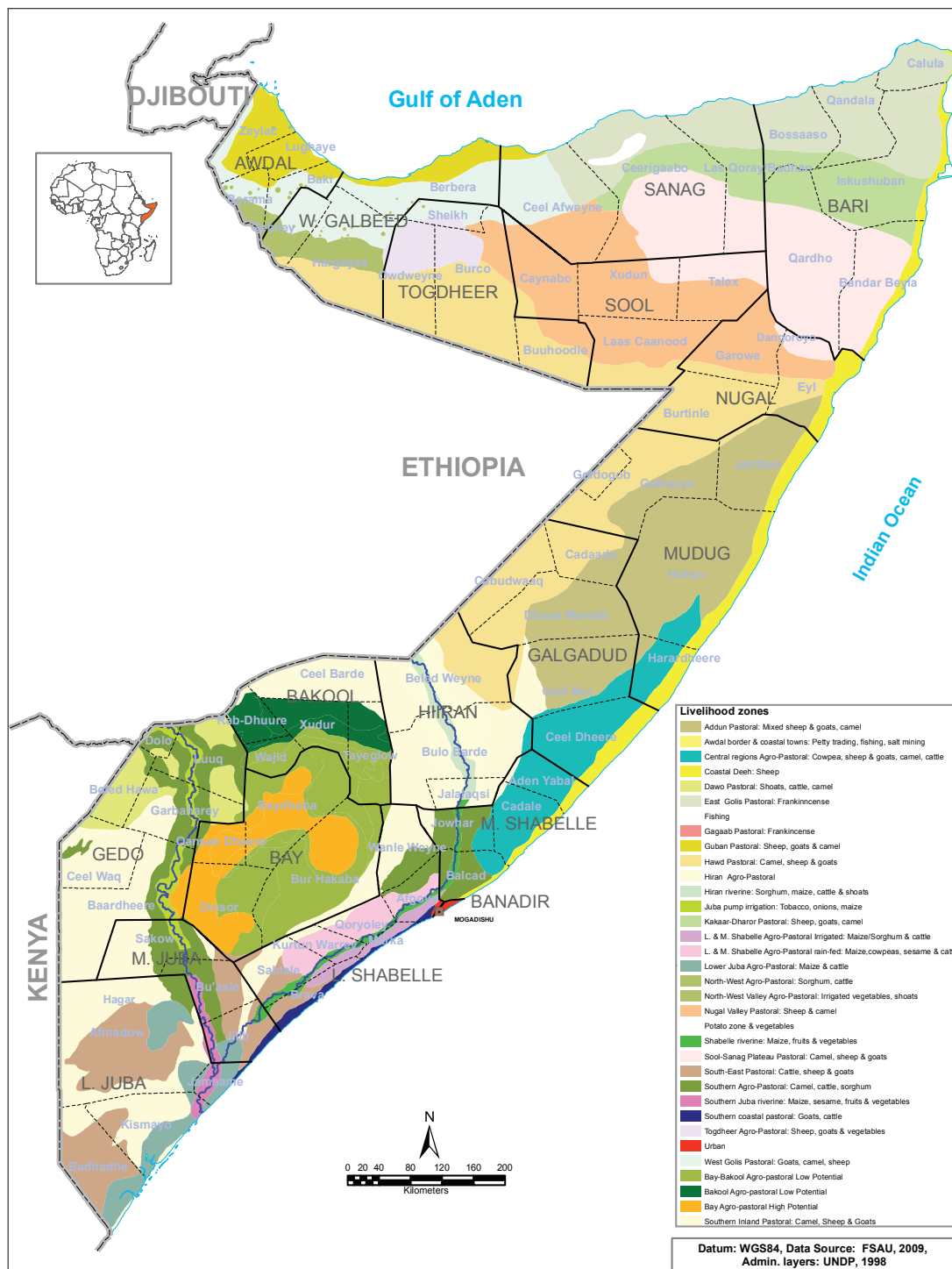
Roobabkii Deyrta waxay hagaajiyeen ama kobciyeen xaaladda daaq, biyaha iyo xoolahaba, taas oo loo arko inay caadi ka yihiin gobolada oo dhan. Helitaanka caanaha lodu waa dhexdhexaad iyadoo ay ugu wacan tahay loda oo dhashay xilligii Xagaaga ee bilihii 7aad-8aad taas oo loo arko inay caadi ka yihiin dhammaan gobolada. Waxa kale oo raaca in qiimaha caanaha loda ay hoos-u-dhaceen bisha 10aad (8-15 boqolkiiba) inta badan gobolada koonfurta, marka laga reebo Shabeelooyinka oo caanaha siisa ama quudisa suuqyada Muqdisho. Isbarbar dhig sanadeedka, qiimaha caana loda ee gobolada caanka ku ah tacbashada mesagada iyo Jubooyinka waxay hoos-u-dhaceen 10 boqolkiiba marka loo eego bishii 10aad 2011, halka aan wax isbedel ah laga soo sheegin gobolada Shabeelooyinka. Qiimaha riyaha daabaxa ah way kordheen intii u dhexeysay bilihii 7aad-9aad (5-21 boqolkiiba) dhammaan suuqyada koonfurta sababta oo ah baahida Xajka awgeed; qiimaha ugu sareeyana waxa laga soo sheegay Jubada Dhexe sababta oo ah mashruuc xoolayn ah oo ka hirgalay beero-xoolo dhaqatada degmada Jilib. Taxanaha qiimaha riyaha ee bisha 10aad waxa uu sheegayaa korodh ama mid negi inta badan suuqyada koonfurta. Sida ay warbixin goboleedku sheygayso, beeritaanka xilliga Deyrta waxay u socotaa si caadi ah dhammaan gobolada koonfurta, taas oo ay sahashay roobabka Deyrta oo si fiican u bilawday. Odooroska da'itaanka roobabka loo yaqaan El-Nino sahan/dhib yar awgeed, bixitaanka dalagyadu waxa la filayaa inay noqdaan mid dhexdhexaad ah. Sidaa awgeed, heerka mushqaayadda tacab goosiga ayaa kordhay 12-35 boqolkiiba; korodhka ugu sareeyana laga soo sheegay gobolka Shabeelaha Dhexe (36 boqolkiiba); gobolkaas oo wax-soo-saarkii beeraha xilligii Guga 2012 uu ahaa mid celcelis ahaan dhexdhexaad ama ka sareeyay iyo waliba Deyrtan oo ah mid dhexdhexaad ah.

Jaantuska 9: Taxanaha Awood Isweydaarsi Goboleed ee Badarka iyo Rida (Koonfur)



Awood iibsiga qosaska danyarta ah ama saboolka ayaa muujinaysa mid kobocday sababta oo ah hoos-u-dhaca qiimayaha galleyda (10-30 boqolkiiba) bishii 9aad marka la barbardhigo bishii 7aad 2012, (gobolka Shabeelooyinka, Jubooyinka iyo Hiiran); walina qiimuhu waa sii dhacay bishii 100aad. Sidaa awgeed, isku-bedelashada tacabgoosiga iyo galleyda wuu kordhay inta u dhexaysa 14-55 boqolkiiba inta badan gobolada koonfurta. Gaar ahaan gobolka Shabeelaha Hoose ayaa laga diiwaan galiyay korodhkii ama kobocii ugu sareeyay wax-si-waydaarsiga (ToT - 55 boqolkiiba). Wax-is-waydaarsiga mushqaayadda tacabgoosiga iyo galleyda ee bishii 10aad 2012 ayaa u dhexeya 10-12kiilo maalintiiba ee deegaanada soo saara galleyda; taas oo 70-150 boqolkiiba ka sareysa intii ay ahayd bishii 10aad 2011; oo inta badan ay ugu wacan tahay hoos-u-dhaca qiimaha galleyda (40-47 boqolkiiba). Isweydaarsiga/isku bedelka qiimaha rida iyo mesagad ee inta badan gobolada caanka ku wax-soo-saarka mesagada (Baay, Bakool iyo Gedo) ayaa muujinaya hoos u dhac, kaas oo ahaa 187kg/ridiiba bishii 7aad halka uu ka yahay 164kg/ridiiba bishii 9aad. Tani waxa ugu wacan ama sabab u ah korodhka qiimaha mesagada (6-17 boqolkiiba) inta badan suuqyada. Isweydaarsiga qiimaha rida iyo mesaga ayaa korodh muujinaya (9 boqolkiiba), qiimaha rida oo kordhay (5 boqolkiiba) iyo hoos-u-dhaca qiimaha mesagada (4 boqolkiiba) marka loo eego bishii ka horeysay (9aad). Isweydaarsiga qiimaha rida iyo galleyda ee bishii 9aad ayaa noqday labaalabka intuu ahaa bishii 9aad 2011 (Jaantuska 9). Qiimayaasha badarka ama firileyda ayaa la filayaa in ay sii kordhaan inta laga gaadhayo goynta xilliga Deyrta 2012/2013 oo ka bilaabim doonta bisha 12aad 2012.

KHARIIDADDA HABNOLOLEEDYADA SOOMAALIYA



Daabacaadihii u dambeeyay iyo kuwa soo socda iyo wixii la baahiyay

FSNAU /IASC GenCap Gender Compendium (Baseline), November 2012
 FSNAU Nutrition Update (Sep-Oct 2012), November 2012
 FSNAU/FEWSNET Climate Data Update, November 2012
 FSNAU/FEWSNET Market Data Update, November 2012

OGOW: Daabacaadaha iyo wixii la baahiyayba ee sare ku xusan waxaad ka heleysaa FSNAU website: www.fsnau.org

Technical and
Managerial Support

Funding Agencies

