

Hubinta Cuntada & Nafaqada

Soo Baxday Bisha 4aad 29, 2013

Warbixin Sadex Biloodle Kooban - Saadaalinta iyo Hor-u-digidda Xilliga Gu'ga

- Climate**
- Markets**
- Nutrition**
- Agriculture**
- Livestock**
- Civil Insecurity**
- Emerging Regional Issues**

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Natiijooyinka Ugu Muhiimsan

- Tirada dadka Soomaaliyeed ee ku sugan cunto xumi ba'an (Marxaladaha Wejiyada 3aad iyo 4aad ee IPC) ayaa kala badhay in ku dhow hal malyuun intii u dhexseysay bilihii 8aad 2012 - 2aad 2013. Xaaladda sugnaanta cuntada ee dhammaan hab-nololeedyada Soomaaliya wax isbedel ahi kama dhici doono illaa bisha 6aad 2013. Wawa ugu wacan xilligii Jilaalka ee bilihii 1aad - 3aad 2013 oo sahlanaa saameyna aan ku yeelan hab-nololeedyada sababtoo ah xilligii Deyrta (Bilihii 10aad - 12aad, 2012) oo fiicnaa iyo waliba hore u bilaabashada curashada xilliga Gu'ga (Bilaha 4aad - 6aad).
- Hor-u-curashada xilli roobaadka Gu'ga ee bishii 3aad 2013 waxay sababtay ama dhiirigelisay tacabkii beeraha inuu goor hore billabmo, taas oo kordhisay fursadaha shaqada ee dadka saboolka ama danyarta ah inta badan hab-nololeedyada beero tacbatada ee Soomaaliya. Fatahaad ay sababeen robabkii laxaadka lahaa ee Gu'ga ayaa ka dhacay Koonfurta iyo qaybo ka tirsan waqooyiga, kuwaas oo dhaawac u geystay dalagiyada iyo barakac muddo kooban ah oo ka dhacay meelo.
 - Qoysaska saboolka/danyarta ah ee inta badan hab-nololeedka beero tacbatada gobollada Dhexe/Koonfurta waxay dhammeysteen keydkoodii badar; hadana waxay ku tiirsanaan doonaan wax-ka-iibsiga suuqyada illaa badarka laga goosto xilliga Gu'ga (biliha 7aad - 8aad) laga gaadhayo. Wawa ka reeban ama aan ku jirin hab-nololeedyada caanka ku ah wax-soo-saarka ee gobilada koonfurta Soomaaliya sida hab-nololeedka caanka ku ah wax-soo-saarka masagada ee Baay iyo degmada Wanlaweyn (Shabelleaha Hoose) iyo Balcad (Shabeelaha Dhexe) iyo hab-nololeedka jiin-webi ee gobilka Shabeelaha Hoose iyo degmada Balcad (Shabeelaha Dhexe), goobahaasi oo la filayao in uu keydka badarku ee qoysaska saboolka ahi dhammaan doono bilaha 6aad - 7aad 2013. Odorska cimilida hadda waxay tibaaxaysaa inay robabka xilliga Gu'gu yihiin qaar dhedhexaad ah, kuwaas oo sahlaya in si caadi ah xilli beerashadu u socoto. Tani waxay fududeynaysaa helitaanka fursadaha shaqo ee deegaanada ku fiican wax-soo-saarka beeraha.
 - Qiimayaasha badarka/firida dalka waxay ahaayeen mid nagi ama hoos-u-dhac yar ku yimid inta badan deegaanada koonfurta Soomaaliya taas oo ay weheliso oolitaanka/keydka badarkii Deyrtii hore soo go'ay, wax-soo-saar yar oo laga helay dalagiyada xilliga caadiga ah ka baxsan ee jiinka webiga gobilka Gedo iyo socoshada kaalmada Bani'aadadminimo.
 - Waraha biyuhu way ka qalaleen badhtamahii xilligii Jilaalka hab-nololeedyada xoolo-dhaqatada, deegaanadaasi oo robabkii Deyrtu ku liiteen/yaraayeen (eeg bogga 4aad). Hayeeshee, curashada fiican ee robabka Gu'ga waxay meesha ka saareen biyo yaraantii jirtay taas oo ay ku diirsadeen hab-nololeedyada xoolo-dhaqatada. Daaqa hagaagay waxa uu saameyn ku yeeshay wax-soosaarka caanaha xoolaha, waxaana la filayaa inay xooluhu dhalaan bilaha 6aad - 7aad, gaar ahaan gobilada Waqooyiga.
 - Intii lagu jirey saddexdii bilood hore ee sanadkan, sicirka nolosha ee ugu yar ayaan isbeddelin inta badan deegaanada marka lagu cabiro lacagta dalka, taas oo loo aanaynayo qiimaha badarka waddanka oo nagi iyo kuwa la soo dhoofsho oo hoos-u-dhac ku yimi. Hoos-u-dhaca qiimaha maceeshada dibadda laga soo keeno waxa sababay inta badan xoogaysiga lacagta Soomaalida. Degenashaha sicirkaascaarta waxay sababtay degganaanshaha wax-isweydaarsiga ee Mushahar hawl-maalmeedyada (ilaha dakhliga ugu weyn ee saboolka) iyo badarka. Taxanahani waa mid ku haboon hab-nololeedka reer-magaalka sida aadka ah ugu tiirsan/xidhan suuqyada. Hayeeshee, sida lagu warbixinayo, in deegaano badani uu doolarka Mareynkanku uu sii kordhayo inu noqdo ka wax lagu kala iibsado, maadaama lacagta dalku ay sii yaraaneyso.
 - Siday sheegtag Xafiiska Jimciyadda Qaruumaha u qaabilan Isku-Xidhka Arrimaha Bani'aadadminimo, Qaxooti Soomaaliyeed oo lagu qiyaasay 12,000qof ayaa sanadkan ku noqday Soomaaliya kuwaas oo badanaaba ka yimid Kiiniya iyo Itoobiya. Dadka ku barokay dalka gudihiisa nabad gelyo darro awgeed ayaa hoos u dhacay sanadkan marka la barbardhigo kai hore (2012). Hayeeshee, geedi socodka hawlaho bani'aadadminimo ayay weli caqabado horaagan yihiin inta badan deegaannada Koonfurta iyo Bartamaha.
 - Xogta laga soo ururiyay goobaha caafimaadka, intii u dhexsaysay bilaha 1aad - 3aad 2013, ayaa waxay muujinaysaa isbedbeddel tirada caruurta ay nafaqo daro ba'ani hayso ee la keenay xarumaha caafimaadka ee koonfurta Soomaaliya; taxane nagaadi ah ama hoos u dhaca ayaa jira gobilada Waqooyi Galbeed iyo nagaadi gobilada Dhexe iyo Waqooyi Bari. Boqolleyda ugu sarreysa (>45%) caruurta dadoodu ka yar tahay shan sano ee nafaqo darro ba'ani haeyso ee la keenay xarumaha caafimaad ee la kormeero ee gobilka Bakool oo ladiiwaangashay.
 - Gargaarka Bani'aadadminimo wuxuu u batay ku hawsanaanta daryeelka caruurta nafaqada daran, kobcinta helidda cunada, ilaalinta adeegayada aasaasiga bulshada. Taakuleynta hab-nololeedka waa mid loo baahan yahay illaa bilaha 7aad - 8aad 2013.

Somalia Seasonal Timeline & Key Events



SECTOR HIGHLIGHTS

CIMILADA

Xaaladda Roobka

Killigii *Jilaalka* ee bilihii 1aad-3aad 2013 wuxuu ahaa mid ka kulul sidii caadiga ahayd taas oo ay wehelisay heer kul aad u sarreeya sida laga soo sheegay deegaano badan oo dalka ah. Hayeeshee, *Deyrtii* wanaagsanayd ee ka horeysay iyo hor-u-curashada xilliga *Gu'ga* ee dabayaqaadii bishii 3aad waxay soo gaabiyeen xilligii *Jilaalka* yareeyeenha dhibtiisii, gaar ahaan xolo dhaqatada. Mudadii gaabaneyd ee *Jilaalka* waxay muhammad u lahayd hab-nololeyada gobolada Waqooyi ee Sool, Dooxada Nugaal iyo Hab-nololeedka Xoolodhaqatada Golis/Guban halkaas oo ay heleen roobabkii Bilihii 10aad-12aad 2012 iyo waliba Xayskii da'ay bilihii 12aad 2012 - 2aad 2013 oo liitay. Tani waxay sababtay in daaqii iyo biyihiiya ay gabaabsi noqodaan.

Hayeeshee, intii u dhixeysay dabayaqaadii Bishii 3aad iyo horaantii Bisha 4aad, waxa da'ay roobab wanaagsan ama dhedhexaad ah oo baahsanaa inta badan deegaannada dalka. Isla muddadan, Dooxada Gebi iyo hab-nololeedka Soolka gobolka Sanaag waxay heleen roobab goosgoos ah. Wuxa laga yaabaa inay roobabka *Gu'gu* u dhaw yihiin intii caadiga ahayd (45%) ama roobab ka hooseeya intii di'i jirtay 935%) bilaha 3aad - 5aad taas oo ay wheliso goosgoosnimo dalka oo dhan ah marka la tixraaco odorska cimilada ee la isku raacay soona baxay bishii 2aad 2013. Hayeeshee, Xarunta Odorska Cimilada ee reer Yurub (ECMWF) waxay tibaaxday in roobabka bilaha 5aad-7aad 2013 ay noqonayaan mid u dhaw dhedhexaadka/caadi. Xarunta Dhexe ee malamaleyn ta cimilada (NOAA-CPC) ee saadaalinta roobabka taas ee 29ka bisha 4aad 2013 waxay sheegaysaa inay da'ayaan roobab dhedhexaad ah iyo kuwo mahiigaan ah gobolada koonfurta iyo Waqooyi Galbeed iyo waliba af meerka webiyada Shabeelle iyo Juba ee ku yaal Itoobiya/Xabashida; halka saadaashu ay sheegayso in roobab khafiif ahi ama dhedhexaad ahi ka di'i doonaan gobolada Dhexe iyo Waqooyi Bari.

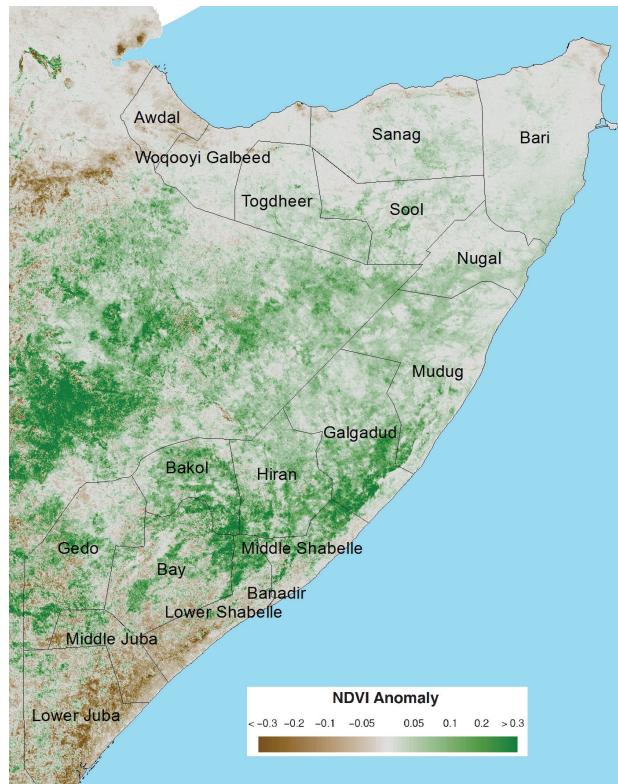
Daadad

Korodh heer biyoodka webiyada Shabeelle iyo Juuba ayaa lagu soo warbixiy bishii 4aad taas oo loo aanaynayo roobabkii laxaadka lahaa ee ka da'ay Soomaaliya iyo buraleyda Itoobiya. Tani waxay sababtay daadad saameeyay beeraha ku teedsan jiinka webiga degmooyinka Jowhar (Shabeelaha Dhexe) iyo Kurtunwaarey (Shabeelaha Hoose). Qararka webiga oo liita iyo burburka ku yimid waaxdii xakameynta fatahaadaha ayaa ka mid ah qodobada sababaya in uu webigu fataho. Roobabka laxaadka leh ee ka da'ay Soomaaliya waxay kaloo sababeen daadad ka dhacay degmada Wanlaweyn (Shabeelaha Hoose) dabayaqaadii bishii 3aad iyo degmooyinka Baydhabo, Qansahdheere (Baay) iyo Baardheere (Gedo) bishii 4aad. Daadadkan oo kale waxay kaloo ka dhaceen qaar ka mid ah degmooyinka Waqooyi Galbeed dabayaqaadii bishii 3aad (Xudun - Sool iyo Sanaag) iyo degmada Burco (Togdheer) badhtamihii bisha 4aad. Barakaca ay sababeen daadadku ayaa laga soo sheegay degmooyinka Jowhar, Baydhabo iyo Wanlaweyn ee Koonfurta. Heerka biyaha webiga ee Jowhar (Shabeelaha Dhexe) ayaa ahaa mid laga walaacay in uu fataho dabayaqaadii bisha 4aad (26/04/2013).

Xaaladda Dhirta iyo Daaqa

Marka la milicsado roobabkii dhawaan da'ay walina socda, dhirta iyo daaquba waxa la filaya inay soo baxaan, tartiib-tartiibna u hagaagaan. Arrintan waxa taageeray xogta halbeega cagaarnimada dhirta iyo daaqa (NDVI) ee laga helay dayax gacmeedka horaantii bishii 4aad, taas oo muujineysa xaaladda dhirta iyo daaquba inay wanaagsan yihiin qaybo badan oo dalka ah (Khariiradda 1). Wuxa ka duwan oo liita deegaannada Deexda ee gobolada Jubooyinka iyo Shabeelooyinka. Hayeeshee, deegaanadan iyo deegaanada ku dhaw-dhaw waxay sida badan helaan Xagaayo Bilaha 7aad-8aad.

Khariiradda 1. NDVI Anomaly April 11-20, 2013



Source: E-Modis



Fatahaadda Magaalada Wanlaweyn, Shabeelaha Hoose.
FSNAU, Bisha 4aad, 2013

COLAADAH SOKEEYE

Dhacdooyinka

Saddexdii bilood ee hore ee sanada 2013, shaqaqooyin ay ka mid yihiin qaraxyo baabur iyo dilal loo geysto saraakiisha dowladda iyo shaqaalaha idaacadaha ayaa ka socday gobollada koonfurreed. Xogaha Hay'adda Falanqaynta Sugnaanta Cunnada iyo Nafaqada (FSNAU) ee ka yimaada gudaha dalka ayaa sheegaya in colaadaha u dhixeyya Dowladda Federaalka Soomaaliya (SFG), oo ay caawimayaan xoogagga afrikaanka ee Soomaaliya (AMISOM), iyo maleeshiyoyinka ka soo horjeeda dowladda (oo ay ka mid yihiin Alshabaab) ay weli ka sii socdeen qaybo ka mid ah Koonfurta. Bishii 3aad, maleeshiyoyinka dowlad la dirirka ayaa dib u qabsaday magaalada Xuddur (Bakool), halka ciidamada dowladdana ay la wareegeen magaalada Buurhakaba (Baay). Dhanka miyiga, iska horimaadyo goos goos ah iyo dilal ayaa ka dhacay goobo ka mid ah degmooyinka Ceelbuur iyo Dhuusamareeb.

Saamaynta Colaadaha

Hay'adda Qaxootiga ee Qaramada Midoobay (UNHCR) ayaa qiyaastay in 17 boqolkii (27,320 oo qof) oo ka mid ah tirada guud ee dadka barakacay saddexdii bilood ee hore ee 2013 ay qaxoodu sababeen nabadgelyo darro. Sababaha kale ee barakaca ayaa waxa ka mid ah hay'aan ka socoda xuduudaha (52%), dadka laga saarayo dhismooyinka dowladeed (12%) iyo hab-nololeedyada oo burburay. Hayaanka ayaa inta badan ka dhacay gobollada Banaadir, Jubbada Dhexe, Bakool, Hiiraan, iyo Gedo. Hase yeeshi, barakaca la xiriira xasillooni darrida ayaa hoos u dhacay (22%) marka loo eego saddexdii bilood ee ugu dambeeyey sanaddii 2012 taasoo ay ugu wacan xaaladaha nabadgelyo ee Koonfurta-Bartamaha Soomaaliya oo soo yara hagaagay (Jaantuska 1aad). Hay'adda UNHCR ayaa sidoo kale sheegtay 12,000 oo qof oo dib ugu soo laabtay dalka, kuwaasoo inta badan ka yimid Kenya iyo Ittoobiya (laga soo xigtay Warsidaha Bani'aadminimo ee Xafiiska -Xiriirinta Arrimaha Bani'aadminimada ee Qaramada Midoobay (UN_UNHCA) bishii 2aad ee 2013).

Colaadaha sokeeye ayaa weli saamayn ka yeelanayay hawlada ganaci iyo weliba gaarsiinta gargaarka bani'aadminimo ee Koonfurta-Bartamaha Soomaaliya. Ayadoo laga soo xiganayo xogaha FSNAU ee ka imanaya dalka gudihisa, colaadaha ayaa carqaladeeyey dhaqdhaqaqa cunnada iyo waxyabaha kale ee aasaasiga ah ee inta badan gobollada Koonfurta. Sidoo kale, wararkan ayaa sheegaya in maleeshiyoyin ku sugar gobollada Dhexe ay kordhiyeen jid-gooyoyinka yiilla wadada muhiimka ah ee Galkacy-Gelinsoor, kuwaasoo saameeyay badeecoooyinka and gaadiidka ganaci ee u goosha koonfurta Mudug. Colaadaha ayaa sidoo kale hakad ku sameeyey gargaarka bani'aadminimo ee dadku ku dhibaataysan inta badan Koonfurta-Bartamaha. Sida laga soo xigtay Warsidaha Bani'aadminimo ee hay'adda UN-OCHA bishii 2aad, gaarsiinta gargaarka bani'aadminimo ee koonfurta iyo bartamaha Soomaaliya ayaa ahaa mid aad u dhib badan.

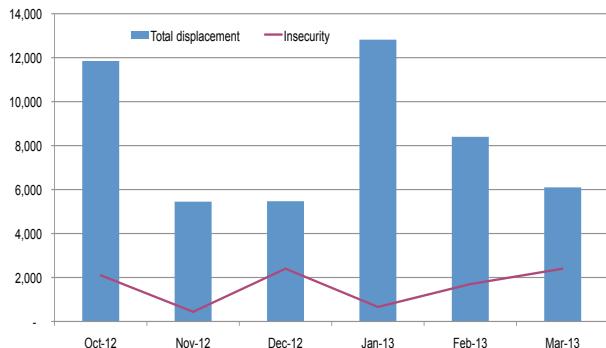
Colaadaha u dhixeyya dowladda kumeelgaarka iyo maleeshiyoyinka ka soo horjeeda ayaa u muuqda kuwo ka sii socon doona Koonfurta-Bartamaha Soomaalia. FSNAU ayaa sii wadi doonta la socodka saamaynta colaadaha ee dhanka sugnaanta cunnada Soomaaliya.

BEERAHA

Dabayaaqadii Bishii 3aad 2013, hay'adda Falanqaynta Sugnaanta Cuntada iyo Nafaqada waxay sameysay daraasad deg-deg ah si ay u qiiimeyso saameyntii xilliga Jilaalku ku yeehsay hab-nololeedyada Soomaaliyeed, u diyaar garawka iyo beeritaanka xilliga Gu'ga (sida dhul diyaarinta, abuuridda, waraabinta, ivm) iyo wax-soo-saarka dalagyada ka baxsan xilliga caadiga ah ee gobolka Gedo. Sida ay sheegtay ama xustay daraasadani, qiyas ahaan 550tan oo galley ah ayaa laga soo goostay jiiinka webiga ee gobolka Gedo aakhirkii bishii 2aad illaa horaantii bishii 3aad 2013 (Shaxda 1). Tani waa wax-soo-saarkii labaad ee ugu hooseeyay koonfurta Soomaaliya laga soo bilaabo 2004, taas oo loo aanaynayo fatahaad la'an ka jirtay Deyrtii la soo dhaafay gobolada Jubooyinka, ee inta badan xilligan oo kale wax-soo-saarka ugu badan laga heli jiray.

Hawlah tacabka beeraha ee xilliga Gu'ga si fiican ayay u socdaan laga soo bilaabo curashada roobabka dabayaqqadii bishii 3aad 2013. Si is daba socod leh ayay u socotaa abuuritaanka iyo waliba soo dhalashada ama biqilka abuurka inta badan deegaanada koonfurta, deegaanka falashada digirta caanka ku ah ee gobolada Dhexe iyo hab-nololeedka beero-xoolo dhaqatada gobolada Waqooyi Galbeed. Hayeeshee, abuuritaanku gadaal ayuu ka bilawday hab-nololeedka galley falatada gobolka Shabeelaha Hoose iyo Degmada Jamaame ee Jubada Hoose,

Jaantuska 1: Taxana Bileedka Barakacayaasha 2012



Shaxada 1: Wax-soo-saarka Dalaga Xilliga Caadiga ka Baxsan ee Deyr 2012/13

Gedo Region	March 2012/13 Off-Season Production Estimates (Mt)		
	Maize planted areas/Ha	Maize harvested areas/Ha	Production
Baardheere	300	270	200
Garbohaarey	250	240	200
Luuq	130	120	100
Doolow	60	50	50
Total	740	680	550

dib-u-dhaca roobabka awgood. Warbixin ahaan, daadad ama fatahaado goosgoos ah ayaa ka dhacay Shabeelaha Dhexe (Jowhar) and Shabeelaha Hoose (Kurtunwaarey) kuwaas oo waxyeeleyay dalagyo iyo sisin goneyd degmada Kurtunwaarey iyo galley soo dhalatay ama biqishay degmada Jowhar. Korodhka hawlaa beeraha ee gobolada koonfurta iyo Waqooyi Galbeed waxay qoysaska sabooka ah u abuureen fursado shaqo. Natijo ahaan, Mushahar hawl-maalmeedyada ee inta badan gobolada koonfurta ayaa si wax-ku-ool ah u kordhay (23-32%) bishii 3aad 2013 marka la barbar dhigo bishii ka horeysay (2aad). Heerka mushahar hawleedka ayaa yar gobolada Shabeelaha Hoose, Gedo iyo Hiiraan, goboladaas oo fursadaha shaqo mar walba jiraan sanadkii oo dhan, hawlaa beerashad dalag dakhliyeed awgeed..

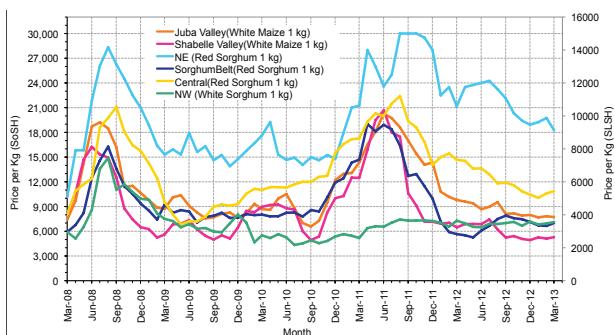
Oolitaanka iyo helitaanka firida/badarka waa hagaagay inta badan suuqyada dalka taas oo loo aanaynayo wax-soo-saarkii fiicnaa ee xilligii Deyrta, wax-soo-saarka dalagyada ka baxsan xilliga caadiga ah, badeecadaha dibada dalka laga soo dhoofiyoo iyo gargaarka Bani'aadminimo. Intii u dhaxaysay bilaha 1aad iyo 3aad 2013, qiiimaha galleyda waxa uu ahaa mid nagi/isbedel lahayn suuqyada ku deedsan jiinga webiga ee Shabeeloolyinkaka iyo Jubooiyinka. Qiiimaha ugu hooseeyay ee galleyda (4,000 - 5,300SoSh SoSh) kiiладиба bishii 3aad 2013 waxa laga diiwaan geliyey Shabeelaha Hoose (Qoryooley, Marka iyo Afgooye), halka qiiimaha ugu sareeya laga soo sheegay degmooyinka Afmadow iyo Dhobleey ee Jubada Hoose (10,000SoSh/kg). Dhinaca kale, qiiimaha masagada wax yar (2-7 boqolkiiba) ayuu hoos-u-dhacay gobolada Baay, Gedo iyo Waqooyi Bari saddexdii bilood ee ugu horeeyay sanadkan 2013. Hayeeshee, Hakadka ganacsaa colaadda awgeed iyo roobabka laxaadka leh waxay sababeen kor-u-kac ku yimid qiiimaha firida/badarka ee gobolada Bakool (3%), Dhexe (7%) iyo Hiiraan (14%). Gobolada Waqooyi Galbeed, qiiimaha masag/hadhuudhku wuxuu ahaa mid nagi laga soo bilaabo bishii 1aad 2013. Qiimihii masagada ugu hooseeyay bishii 3aad 2013 waxa laga soo sheegay deegaanada caanka ku ah wax-soo-saarka masagad ee gobolka Baay iyo degmada Wanlaweyn ee Shabeelaha Hoose (1,800-2,700SoSh/kg) wax-soo-saarkii Deyrtii hore ee wanaagsanaa awgeed. Qiiimaha ugu sareeya masagada waxa laga soo sheegay degmada Aadan Yabaal ee Shabeelaha Hoose (35,000SoSh/kg), taas oo ay ugu wacan tahay wax-soo-saarka liita iyo gargaar la'aanta colaadda awgeed ka jirta gobolka.

Isbarbar dhig sanadeedka qiiimaha firileyda (3aad 2012 illaa 3aad 2013), Wuxuu muujinayaan hoos-u-dhaca qiiimaha galleyda suuqyada gobolada Shabeeloolyinka (11-23%) iyo Jubooiyinka (10-36%). Qiiimaha masagada cas/guduudan hoos ayay u dhacday gobolada Dhexe (26%) iyo Waqooyi Bari (14%), laakiin, qiiimaha masagada cas ee gobolada Gedo, Hiiraan iyo Bakool kor ayay u kacday, halka ay hoos uga dhacday gobolka Baay (23%). Qiima korodh sanadeedka ugu sareeya ee firileyda (65%) waxa gaar ahaan laga diiwaan galiyay gobolka Bakool, taas oo loo aanaynayo colaadda ka sii daraysa iyo abaabulka ciidan ee ka jira gobolka Bakool siiba Xudur bishii 3aad 2013 (Jaantuska 2).



Fal Cagafeed, Beletweyn, Hiiraan, FSNAU, Bisha 3aad 2013

Jaantuska 2: Taxana Bileedka Qiimaha Firileyda/Badarka



XOOLODHAQATADA

Daaqa, Biyaha iyo Hayaanka Xoolaha

Saameynta Xilliga JiilaAlka qallalan ee Bilaha (Jan-Mar) ee hab-nololeedyada xoolo dhaqtada dalka waxuu ahaa mid fudud sababtoo ah roobabkii xilliga Deyrta 12/13ka oo wanaagsanaa iyo roobabkii Guga 13 oo horey u bilowday. Xaaladda daaqa iyo Biyaha inta badan dhulka xoolo dhaqtada iyo isku-dhafka xoolaha-beeraha ayaa inyar xumaaday, halka dhaqnaanta xoolaha aay aheyd dhexdhexasd ama dhexasd xigeen. Waxaa sidaa ka duwnaa Oogada Sool, Dooxada Nugaal, qeybo ka mid ah xeebaha Guban ee Waqooyi, Xeebaha Shabeellada hoose iyo baro kooban oo xoolodhaqatada Dawa ee koonfert Somaaliya ka mid ah, halkaasoo berkadihi iyo warrahiiba ay qallaleen dhammaadkii Bishii 2aad sababtoo ah roobabkii xilliga Deyrta iyo Xeyska oo baaqdey. Taasina ay sababtey in biyo dhaan bilowdey xilligii Jilaalkana ay u darreyd, sababteyna qiiimaha biyaha oo sare u kacay. Bishii 2aad 2013ka, qiiimaha Jerrikaanka labaatanka litir ee biyaha ayaa muuijey koror bileed suuqyada miyiga ee Oogada Sool ee gobolka Bari (64%), Dooxada Nugaal ee gobolka Sool (57%), Oogada Sool ee gobolka Sanaag (22%) iyo xoolodhaqatada Dawa ee Gedo(18%). Si kastaba ha ahaatee, qiiimaha biyaha ayaan is baddelin habnololeedka Guban, halkaasoo ay bishaa aay buuxiyeen daadad ka yimid roobab ka da'ay buuraleyda Golis. Roobabka Guga oo horey u bilowdey (Maarso 2013) ayaa fududeeyey biyo yarowgii, sababeyna hoos u dhac ku yimid qiiimaha biyaha meelaha aan kor kusoo xusnay. Hayaanka Xoolaha inta badan wuxuu ahaa caadi wehliyaana dhaqdhaqaq ku kooban gudaha ama hab-nololeeyada ku xeeran, kuwasoo leh daaq iyo biyo wanaagsan. Xilligii Jilaalka waxaa jirey, usoo Hayaamid xoolaad oo aad u ballaaran dhanka Oogada Sool ee gobolka Bari, kuwasoo ka yimid Dooxada Nugaal iyo Oogada Sool eegobollada Sool iyo Sanaag. Hase ahaatee, curashada roobabka Guga ayaa dhiiri gelisay dib-u noqoshada xoolihii usoo hayaamay iney dib ugu laabtaan dhulalkii aay caadi ahaan u daaqi jireen xilliga roobka oo hab-nololeedyadii aay ka yimaadeen.

Xaaladda Dhaqnaashada xoolaha, Dhiiqidooda iyo tarnkooda

Inta badan habnololeedyada xoolo dhaqata, iyo iskudhafka xoolaha iyo beeraha gebi ahaan dalka, xaaladda dhaqnaanta xoolaha waxey ku sugneyd dhedhexaad ama heer ku dhow dhexaad, Habka Sawir ku Qiimeyn Dhaqnaanta Xoolaha (HSQDHX) ee qiyasta 3aad. Hase yeshee, habnololeedyada halka roobabkii Xilliga Deyrta iyo Xeyska ay liiteen (eeg xagga sare), xaaladda dhaqnaanta riyaha irmaanka ah ayaa xumaadey gaarayna heer ka hoooseysa heerkha dhedhexaadka ah (HSQDHX ee heerka 2). Dhammaadka xilliga Jilaalka (Bisha 3aad), dhalidda riyaha iyo idhaa waxay aheyd sida badan mid hooseysa gobollada woqoyi iyo kuwa dhexe, halka aay aheyd dhedhexaadka ama mid sarreysa gobollada koonfureed. Xaalado aan badneyn oo dhimasho xoolaad iyo dhicinba ayaa laga soo wariyey habnololeedka Oogada Sool ee gobolka Saang. Inta badan, lo'da koonfurta (qeyta ugu badan) ayaa dhalay xilligii Xagaagi kal hore, waxaan la filayaan iney rimmaan Gugan. Inta badan Geela koonfurta ayaa xilligan irmaan, halka in yar oo geel ah la filayo iney dhalaan xilligan Guga. Sido kale, woqoyi galbeed qeyb yar oo lo'ah ayaa la filayaan iney dhasho xilligan Guga. Sidaa darted, helitaanka caanaha ayaa la saadaalinayaan iney si tartiib tartiib aay u korodho marka xilliga Guga horey loo gudo galaba.

Ganacsiga xoolaha iyo sicirkooda

Sicirkha Xoolaha ayaa muujiyey qaabab iskudhafan (Koror/hoos u dhac) intii lagu guda jirey rubaca koowaad ee sanadka. Laga billaabo Bishii 1-3aad 2013, qiimaha ariga dabaaxa ah ayaa kordhay (9%), Celcelis ahaan, suuqyada gobbolada dhexe, laakin hoos ayuu u dhacay (10%) woqoyigalbeed. Is bar bar dhigidda sicir sanadeedka ayaa muujiyaya koror ah (12%) woqoyi galbeed, halka aaney wax badan iska badelin gobollada woqoyibari iyo kuwa Bartamahaha. Gobollada koonfureed ee Somalia, qiimaha ariga dabaaxa ah ayaa muujiyey habab kala duwan guud ahaan gobolladoo dhan sanadkan, halka aaney wax badan iska baddelin marka loo eego sanad ka hor (Jaantuusk 3). Qiimaha lo'da dabaaxa ah ayaa muujiyey hoos u dhac inta u dhexeysay Bilihi 1aad-3aad 2013ka, inta badan gobollada koonfurta Somalia iyo woqoyi galbeed, marka laga reebo shabeellada dhexe halkas uu kordhay (10%). Isbarbar dhigid sannadeedka ayaa muujiyey koror gebi ahaan koonfurta iyo woqoyi galbeed, marka laga reebo suuqyo yar oo gobollada Baay iyo Gedo ah halkasoo uu qiiimuhoos u dhacay. Waxaa si aad u muuqata inuu sicirkha lo'da u kordhay (87%) gobolka Bakool taasoo aay sababtey suuqa oo go'doonsan iyo keenista xoolaha oo yaraatey sababo ammaan darro. Sida lagu tibaaxay xogta rasmiga ah ee dekadda Berbera, qiyas ku dhow 384,772 neef oo xoola ah ayaa laga dhoofiyey dekadda intii u dhexeysay Bilihi 1aad iyo 3aad ee 2013. Marka la barbar dhigo watigaan kii la midka ahaa ee sanadkii hore, dhoofka xooluhu wuxuu muujiyaya hoos u dhac ah (7%), sababo la xiriira xoolhii dhoofka ahaa ee ka immaanayey dhank Ethiopia oo yaraadey, taasoo aay sababtey baraha lagu qaado canshuurta xoolaha dhoofka ah ee ka soo gudbaya xuduudka ay la leedahay Somalia oo ay kordhisay dowladda Ethiopia. Tirada xoolaha laga dhoofiyey Boosaaso lagama helin dekadda Boosaaso waqtiga tabinta xogta.

SUUQYADA IYO GANACSIGA

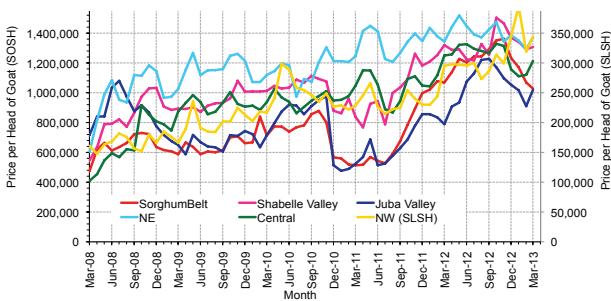
Isbeddellada Sarrifka

Intii u Dhaxaysay bilihii 1aad iyo 3aad, Shilinka Soomaaliga (SoSh)aya sii xoogaysanayay marka loo eego doollarka Maraykanka (USD). Hase yeshee, heerkha qiime-kororka ee suuqyada gobollada ayaa ahaa kuwo aan sinneyn ayadoo qiime-koror celceliskoodu u dhexeeya 21 ilaa 25 boqolkiiba laga diiwaangeliyay Banaadir iyo gobollada deriska la ah ee Baay, Shabeelooyinka iyo Jubbooyinka. Dhanka bartamaha iyo gobollada waqooyi, qiimaha Shilinka ayaa waxoogaa xoogoobay, asagoo helay qiime-koror u dhexeeey lix ilaa sagaal boqolkiiba. Bishii 3aad, suuqyada sarrifka ee tafaariiqda ee magaalada Muqdisho, tusaale ahaan, ayaa soo xigtay qiimaha Shillinka oo gaaray celcelis bileed 22,275 SoSh oo lagu beddelanayo USD. Shilinka ayaa si tartiib ah u xoogaysanayay tan iyo dhamaadkii 2011ayadoo qiimo-koror sanadeedkuna u dhigmay inta u dhaxaysay celcelis gaaraya 19 iyo 30 boqolkiiba gobollada knoofnurta iyo 13 ilaa 17 boqolkiiba gobollada dhexe iyo kuwa waqooyi galbeed. Heerarkan sarrifyada ayaa waxa sababayay hawlaho dhaqaale ee Muqdisho oo kordhayay iyo oollidda xaddiga lacagaha shillinka oo xaddidnayd. Heerka

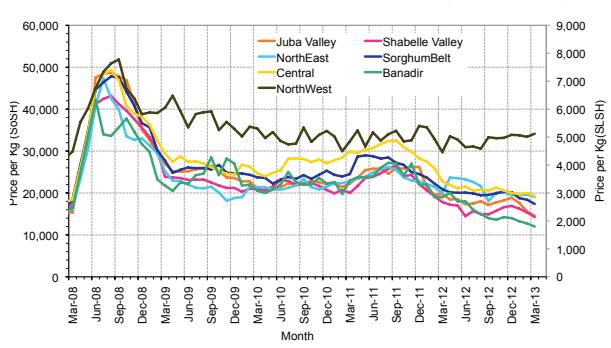


*Soo guri noqoshada xoolihii ka hayaamay Hab-nololeedka
Sool, gobolka Sanaag, FSNAU, Bisha 3aad, 2013*

Jaantuska 3: Taxanaha Qiimaha Riyaha Daabaxaa ah ee Heer Gobol (SoSh/SLSH)



Jaantuska 4: Taxanaha Qiimaha Bariiska (SoSh/SLSH)



qiime-koror ee shilinka ayaa lagu arkay Muqdisho. Isla muddadaas, Sarrifka Shillinka Soomaalilaan (SISh) lagu beddelanayo USD ayaa ahaa mid xasilloon dhamaan suuyadada laga isticmaalo Shilinka Soomaalilaan. Hase yeeshi, SISh-ka ayaa qiimhiisu hoos u dhacay 10 boqolkiba marka loo eego USD-ga lag soo billaabo bishii 3aad ee 2012 ilaa bishii 3aad ee 2013. Hoos u dhacana waxaa loo aanaynaya lacago cusub oo ay dowladdu ku sii daysay suuqa si ay u dabooshoo kharashyadeeda.

Soo-dejinta Cunnada iyo Isbeddelada Qlimaha Badeecadaha

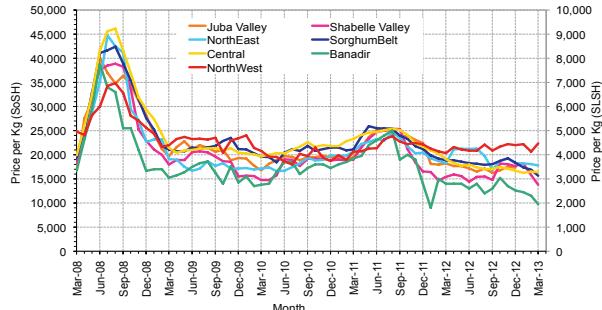
Ka dib SoSh-ga oo xoogoobay, qiimaha cunnada dibada laga keeno ayaa hoos u dhacay marka lagu qiimeeyo SoSh (Jaantuska 4 iyo 5). Celceliska qiimaha daruuriga ee dibada laga keeno sida sonkorta, burka (daqiqda), shidaalka naaftada, iyo saliidda cunnada ee suuqda koonfurta ee Banaadir, Dooxada Shabeelle, Dooxada Juba, iyo Dhulka Masaggada (haruruka) laga beero ayaa hoo u dhucay inta u dhaxaysa 8 ilaa 22 boqolkiiba saddexdii bilood ee hore ee 2013. Qiime-dhaca ugu ballaaran ee cunnada dibadda laga keeno ayaa lagu arkay dooxada Shabeelle, oo ay ka mid yiniin Wanlaweyne, Afooye, Marka, QOrooley, Jowhar, iyo Aadan Yabaal. Dhanka gobolada dhexe iyo waqooyiga laga isticmaalo Shilinka Soomaaliga, qiimaha alaabaha la soo dejioy ayaa ahaa kuwo xasilloon amaba in yar hoos u dhacay (6-9 boqolkiba) intii u dhaxaysay bilihii koowaad iyo saddexaad. Is-beddelka qiimaha ee sanadle laga soo billaabo bishii 3aad ee 2012 ayaa muujinaya in qiimaha badeecadahan Soomaali Shilin ahaan, hoos u dhaca ayaa ahaa kuwo iska yar una dhxeeyey 7 ilaa 14 boqolkiba. Hoos u dhaca qiime Shilin Soomaali ahaan ayaa ka dhashay xoogoobidda Shilinka oo sababay qiime-dhac badeecooyinka la soo dejiyay.

Ayadoo xoogoobidda shillinka ay sababtay hoos u dhac ku yimi qiimaha badeecadaha la soo dejioy, haddana tani sidii la filayay uma aysan kordhin awoodda wax iibsi ee qoysas badan. Arrintani ayaa waxa ugu wacan dhagaalaha oo ku tiirsan doollarka iyo doollarka oo noqonaya lacagta ugu muhiimsan ee la isticmaalo meelo badan oo dalka ka mid ah. Oollidda shilling Soomaaliga oo ah mid joogtaysan oo aan kordhayn ilaa iyo afartii sanno ee la soo dhaafay, ayadoo lacagaha hadda yaallana ay ka sii baxayaan isticmaalka ayagoo dhamaanaya oo duugoobay, uusan jirinna bangi dhexee oo shaqaynaya oo beddeli kar lagacahaasi. Sidaa darteed, waxa sahan in la isticmaalo dollarka maraykanka maadaama shillinka Soomaaliga ee la isticmaalo uu yar yahay. Dhanka kalena, qiimaha cunnada dhoofka ku timaadda ee suuqyada isticmaala Shillinka soomaalilaan ee goboallada waqooyi galbeed ayaa ahaa kuwo xasilloon intii u dhaxaysay bilihii 1aad iyo 3aad ayadoo qiime-dhaca yare ee lacagaha uu u muuqdo inuusan sidaa u saamaynii qiimaha alaabaha la soo dejioy ee iibsadayaasha. Hase yeeshi, sanaddii la soo dhaafay, qiimaha alaabada dibadda ka soo degta ayaa waxoogaa sar u kacay, inta u dhaxaysa 10 ilaa 15 boqolkiiba taasoo ka dhalatay waxoogaa qiime-koror sanadeed ah oo qayb ahaan, ugu yaraan, la xiriita kororka isticmaal ee SISh-ga.

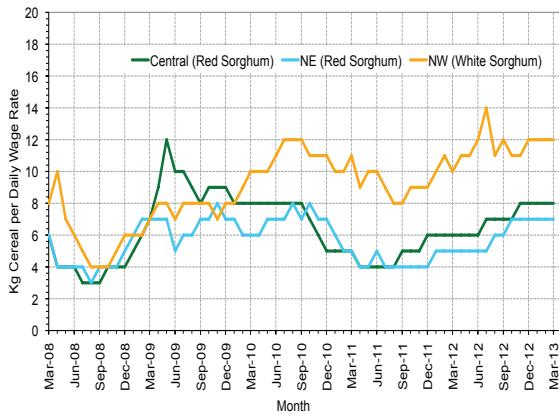
Tusaha Qiimaha Macmiilka (CPI)

Tusaha Qiimaha Macmiilka (CPI) ee qoysaska reer magaalka, laguna cabbiro isbeddelada ku dhaca qimaha inta ugu yare ee lagu noolaan karo (MEB), ayaa tusaya heerka sicir-barar ee saddexda bilood ee hore ee 2013 oo xasiiloon. Tani ayaa ka tarjumaysa guud ahaan qiimaha badeecooyinka muhimka ee dambiisha sida firileyda iyo sonkorta oo xassilloonaa. Hase yeeshi, CIP-ga meelaha shillinka Soomaaliga laga isticmaalo ee Koonfurta-Bartamaha Soomaaliya iyo Waqooyi-Bari ayaa hoos u dhacay 24 boqolkiiba ayna ugu wacan tahay saamaynta Shilinka Soomaaliga oo xoogoobay kaasoo horseeday hoos-u-dhac qiimaha badeecadaha la soo dhoofiyo sida sonkorta, burka (daqiqda), iyo bariiska. Badeecadahani ayaa ahaa kuwo aanay si aad ahi isu beddelin ayagoo weliba uga jira tusaha heer aad u hooseeya gaar ahaan Waqooyiga Shilinka Soomaaliga laga isticmaalo (Jaantuska 6aad).

Jaantuska 5: Taxanaha Qiimaha Daqiqda/Burka (SoSh/SLSh)



Jaantuska 6: Taxana Bileedka Halbeega Cabbirka Isticmaalka Cuntada (CPI)



Xaaladda Nafaqada

Gobollada Koonfureed

Falaneeynta xaaladda nafaqada ee isku dhafan ee ay qabteen FSNAU iyo hawladaagayaashooda Bishii 1aad 2013ayaa muujiyay in xaalad *Ba'naan Daran* ay kusii jiri doonaan Reerguraaga Bakool, reer-webiga Juba, Koonfurta Gedo iyo degmada tan iyoGugii 2012 halka habnololeedyada kale ay muujinayaas kasoo reyn ooy noqonayaan xaaladda nafaqo ee *Halis* ama *Ba'an*. Gobollada Shabeelleaha Hoose iyo Dhexe, baaritaannadii nafaqo waa laga sameyn kari waayay nabadjelyo darrida ka jirta awigeed xogta laga hayo xarumaha caafimaadkana kuma filneyn si loo qiyaaso xaaladda nafaqo ee deegaannadaasi. (Soosaare: *Warbixinta Taxanaha Xogta Nafaqada Habeysan, Bisha 2aad 28kii, 2013*).

Xogta ka imaneysa Gobolka Bakool ee Intii u dhexeysay Bishii 1aad iyo Bishii 3aad 2013 ee carruurta nafaqo darrida ba'ani muujineysa mid aad u sarreysa ($>45\%$) oo isbedbeddel leh. Sidoo kale, kuwo lagu tuhmay jadeecada ayaa lagu soo xog bixiyay qaybo ka mid ah Baay yio Bakool waxaana wehliyay hawlahaa caafimaadka oo xaddidan ayay u badan tahay waxa sii xumeynaya xaaladda nafaqada (WHO Warbixinta Caafimaadka Bisha 2aad 2013). Balse, xaaladda nafaqada ayaa la filaya inay kasoo reyso uguna wacan tahay helidda caanaha ee habnololeedyada oo dhan oo kordhy ka dib markii ay roobabkii Guga ay soo hormareen oo xoojiyay caano dhiiqista xoolaha ee gobollada.

Gobollada Waqooyi iyo Bartamaha

Falaneeynta xaaladda nafaqada ee isku dhafan ee ay qabteen FSNAU iyo hawladaagayaashooda Bishii 1aad 2013ayaa muujiyay xaalad *Halis* dhamaan habnololeedyada Waqooyi Galbeed, Waqqoyi Bai io Bartamaha Soomaaliya. Waxaa midden ka duwan habnololeedyada Golis Galbeed iyo Guban ee Waqooyi Galbeed iyo Deexda gobollada

Bartamaha oo xaaladdooda nafaqo tahay mid *Ba'an* iyo habnololeedka Oogada Sool oo ahayd xaalad *Feejignaan* ah. (Soosaare: *Warbixinta Taxanaha Xogta Nafaqada Habeysan, Bisha 2aad 28kii, 2013*). Markii dib loo dheehday xogta xarumaha caafimaadka iyo warbixinta deegaanka ayaa muujinaya in guud ahaan ay deggan tahay dhamaan habnololeedyada gobollada Waqooyigalbeed, Waqooyibari iyo Bartamaha oo ahaanaya heerarkii Deyrtii 2012/13.

Waqooyigalbeed, xogta xarumaha caafimaadka ayaa muujineysa inay ka badantahay ($>10\%$) carruurta nafaqo darrida ba'ani ee ku nool habnololeedyada beer-ayo-xolodhaqtada, Hawdka iyo Golika Galbeed iyo Gubanka. Helitaan caanaha ee qoyska ayaa ah waxa gu weyn ee sababa nafaqo yarida deegaannadan oo intooda badani ah xoolodhaqato. Warbixinta deegaannada ayaa muujinaya in helitaanka caanaha a yaraadeen xilligii Jilaalka, balse wey hagaagi doontaa xaaladda ka dib markii roobabka Guga ay ku soo hormareen gobolladaa. Marka la eego warbixinta kormeerkii Wasaaradda Caafimaadka iyo hawladaagooda, Jadeeco ayaa si joogta ah intii u dhexeysay Bishii 1aad iyo 3aad looga soo sheegyay dhamaan gobollada Soomaalilaand, gobolka Waqooyi-galbeed ha ugu sii badnaado e. Jadeecadan ka dillacday ayay badan tahay in sii xumeyso xaaladda nafaqo ee gobollada ay ka jirto.

Waqooyibari iyo Bartamaha, xogta ka imanaysa xarumaha caafimaadka ayaa guud ahaan isbeddelin, halkaasoo xarmaha habnololeedyada Oogada Sool, Golis/Karkaar iyo Dooxada Nugaal ay muujinayaan carruurta nafaqo darrida ba'ani ay ka hooseysa ($<10\%$) halka xarumaha habnololeedyada Caddunka iyo Hawdka ay muujinayaan carruurta nafaqo darrida ba'ani ay ka sareyso ($>10\%$). Marka la eego warbixinta kormeerkii Wasaaradda Caafimaadka, waxay ku warbixineysaa in cudurka duumada uu ka dillaacay magaalada Boosaaso tan iyo Bishii 12aad 2012 illaa hadana, 5800 qof ayaa laga helay ka dib markii la isticmaalay baritaanka degdegega ah. Wasaaradda Caafimaadka Buntlaand oo kaalmeysanaysa WHO, UNICEF iyo hayadaha ku hawlan caafimaadka ayaa isla meel dhigay qaab waxqabad si ay u maamulaan una xakameeyaan faafiddeeda. Cudurkan dillaacay, haddaan la joojinin dhakhso, waxaa la filyaa inuu dhibaateeyo nafaqada iyo badqabka bulshoinka reer-magaalka iyo barakacayaasha ku nool magaalada.

Jadwalka Baaritaannada Nafaqada ee Bilaha 4aad - 7aad 2013

FSNAU iyo hawladaagayaasheeda ayaa qoondeystay inay ka qabtaan baaritaanno nafaqo dadka barakacayaasha ah ee gobollada Waqooyigalbeed iyo Waqoibari laga billaabo 15^{ka} Bisha 5aad 2013 halka dalka ideylkiisa (Reermiy & Reermagaal) baaritaan nafaqo laga qaban doono inta u dhexeyso Bilaha 6aad - 7aad 2013.



Xogwareysiga Daraasadda Nafaqada. Gobolada waqooyi Galbeed, FSNAU, Bisha 3aad 2013

Wax-ka-qabashada Gargaarka Bani'aadminimo ee Xaaladda Sugnaanta Cuntada iyo Nafaqada Soomaaliya

Deyrtii 2012/13, Hay'adda FSNAU waxay qiyaastay 1.05 malyuun oo qof inay ku sugan yihii xaalad **Ba'an** (Marxaladda Wajiga 3 IPC) iyo **Gurmud** (Marxaladda Wajiga 4 IPC), iyo 1.68 malyuun oo qof inay ku sugan yihii xaalad **Walaac** leh (Marxaladda Wajiga 2 IPC). Bishii 12aad, 2012, caruur diradooda lagu qiyaasay 215,000 caruur dadoodu ka yar tahay shan sano ayaa nafaqo darro haysaa, 45,000 oo mid ahi waxay ku sugan yihii nafaqo darro daran.

Maqaalkani waxa uu goobayaa hawlaха gargaarka Bani'aadminimo ee Soomaaliya, taas oo tixgelin la siinayo hawlaха ay qabtaan daneeyayaasha ka hawl gala arrimaha nafaqada iyo waliba sugnaanta cuntada. Waxa kale oo uu tibaaxayaa tirada dadka ka faa'iideystay labadan hawlood intii u dhexeaysay bilihii 1aad-2aad 2013 iyo waliba hawlaха loo qorsheeyay bilaha 2aad-7aad 2013. Xogtan waxa laga helay daneeyayaasha iyo hay'adda Jimcidda Qaruumaha Adduunka u qabilسان Isku-duwidda Arrimaha Gargaarka Bani'aadminimo (UNOCHA) ee Soomaaliya.

Bilihii 1aad-2aad 2013, daneeyayaasha ku hawlan arrimaha nafaqada waxay gargaareen 94,434 oo caruur dadoodu ka hooseysao 6-59 bilood, oo 29,200 caruur ahi ku sugnaayeen xaalad nafaqo darro aad u Daran (Shaxda 2). Bah-wadaagtani waxay qorsheeyeen inay gargaaraan 6,500 caruur ku sugan xaalad nafaqo darro aad u daran iyo waliba 25,500 caruur ku sugan xaalad nafaqo darro ba'an bil kasta inta u dhexeysa bilaha 2aad-7aad 2013.

Daneeyayaasha ku hawlan arrimaha sugnaanta cuntada waxay kala shaqeynayaan xubnahooda siday u gargaari lahaayeen dad tiradoodu dhan tahay 2.1 malyoon oo qof, hawlaхаas oo ah sidii loo xooji lahaа hab-nololeedyada reer miyiga mudada u dhexeysa bilaha 2aad-7aad 2013. Xubnaha daneeyayaasha ka hawl gala arrimaha sugnaanta cuntada waxay kaalmeeyeen dad tiradoodu dhan tahay 367,004 bishii 2aad oo ah bilowga xilliga. Jawaab-celinta kaalmada hab-nololeedku waxay ku xidhan tahay jadwal xilliyeedka si kor loogu qaado ka faa'iideysiga kaalmada ay isticmalayaan ka faa'iideystayaashu xilliga abuuritaanka. Bilaha 4aad-5aad (bilowga-badhtamaha xilli roobaadka Gu'ga), daneeyayaasha ku hawlan arrimaha sugnaanta cuntada iyo hay'adaha fuliyaba waxay qorsheynayaan sidii loo balaadhi lahaа kaalmo xilliyeedka hab-nololeedyada.

Shaxda 2: heerka Wax-ka-qabashada Gargaarka Bani'aadminimo ee Xaaladda Sugnaanta Cuntada iyo Nafaqada Soomaaliya (bilaha 1aad-2aad, 2013)

GEOGRAPHIC ZONES	Daneeyayaasha ku hawlan arrimaha sugnaanta cuntada			Daneeyayaasha ku hawlan arrimaha nafaqada	
	Tirada dadka loo fidiyey hawlo wax ka taraya hab-nololeedkooda	Tirada dadka ka qayb qaatay hawlaха lagu hormarinayo hagaajinta cunno helidda iyo ilaalinta arrimaha aasaasiga	Bisha 2aad, 2013	Bisha 1aad, 2013	Bisha 2aad, 2013
Koonfur	151,762	219,359	219,359	76,938	
Badhtamaha	100,607	8,193	61,317	10,764	
Waqooyi Bari	38,304	23,836	40,900	1,823	
Waqooyi Galbeed	76,331	72,504	132,652	4,909	
Wadar (isugeyn)	367,004	323,892	454,228	94,434	

Xigasho: Qaab Warbixeend Kaliya ee UNOCHA, Soomaaliya(bilaha 1aad-2aad, 2013)

Daneeyayaasha ku hawlan arrimaha sugnaanta cuntada waxay kaloo dejyeen waxqabadka mudada bilaha 2aad-7aad, 2013, iyagoo quudareynaya inay ka caawiyaan dad badan helitaanka cuntada (810,000 qof) iyo ilaalinta agabka aasaasiga ah (69,000 qof). Hayadaha fulintu waxay dhammeyeen daraasado kooban oo gaar ah iyo hawlaха lagu xulanayo xubnaha bulshada ee ka faa'iideysanaya badhamaha bisha 3aad, taasi oo lagu caddeynayo tirada dadka ka faa'iideysanaya ee heer hab-nololeed, goobta iyo waxqabad hawleedyad taas oo lagu saleeyay baahiyihii la qiyaasay.

MAGAALOOYINKA

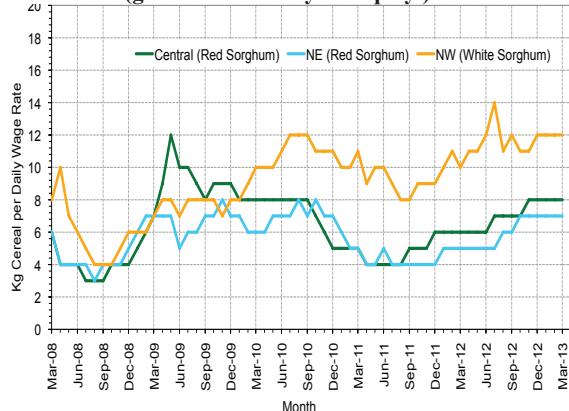
Sugnaanta cunnada maagaalooyinka dalka oo idil ka dib Deyrtii 2011/13 ayaa soo yara hagaagtagtay. Inta u dhaxaysa bisha 2aad iyo 6aad, inta badan maagaalooyinka ayaa lagu qiimeeyay inay ku sugan yihiin weji Walaac (Wejiga 2aad ee IPC) marka laga reebo Bakool, Jubadda Dhexe iyo Shabeellada Hoose, kuwaasoo ku jira Weji Xiisadadeed (Wejiga 3aad ee IPC). Sababaha ugu muhiimsan ee kaabay horukaca ayaa waxa ka mid ah qimaha nololmaalmeedka oo hoos u dhacay, awooda iibsi ee saboolka maagaalooyinka oo xoogoobay, hawlaho dhaqaale oo barataaray, gaar ahaan Muqdisho, iyo sugnaanta cunnada ee miyiga oo soo roonaaday. Xaaladda sugnaanta cunnada ee maagaalooyinka dalka ayaa la filayaa inay sii xasilloonaado tan iyo bisha 6aad ee 2013.

Saddexda bilood ee ugu harreysa sanadka, Kharashka Nololmaalmeed ee ugu Yar (MEB), kaasoo loo isticmaalo in lagu cabbiro qiimaha maciishadeed ee Soomaaliya, ayaa waxoogaa isbadbaddalay laakiinse xasilloonaa inta badan suuqyada maagaalooyinka. Hase yeeshi, kharashka MEB-ga oo lagu eegayo lacagaha maxalliga ayaa hoos u dhacay 6-13 boqolkiiba Banaadir, Shabeellooyinka, Jubbadha Dhexe iyo Baay, waxana ugu wacan hoos-u-dhac qiimaha cunnada gudaha laga soo saaro iyo kuwa lasoo dhoofiyoo oo sii socday (eeg qaytaba Beeraha iyo Suuqyada). Taasi waxa ka duwan, kharashka MEB-ga ee Hiiraan ayaa sare u kacay (8%) laguna sababaynayo isusocodka badeecadaha ka yimaada gobolka Soomaalida Itoobiya, kasoo ah halka ay firileya uga timaado gobolka) oo ay carqaladeeyeen roobab xooggan oo ka da'ay Itoobiya dhamaadkii bishii 3aad. kharashka MEB-ga ee gobolka Mudug ee Bartahamaha ayaa sidoo kale sare u kacay (10%), uguna wacan tahay kharakhka gaadiidka oo sare u kacay ayna sababeen jid-gooyooyin maleeshiyooyin ay dhigeen waddada gaadiidka ee Gaalkacyo-Gelinsoor/degmada Cadaado (eeg qaytaba Colaadaha Sokeeye). Bishii 3aad ee 2013, kharashka ugu hooseeya ee MEB-ga dalka ayaa lagu diiwaan geliyay Koonfurta, khaas ahaan gobollada Shabeellooyinka, Banaadir iyo Baay, halka kharashka ugu sarreeya lagu diiwaan geliyay gobollada Waqooyi Galbeed (Shaxda 3aad). Guud ahaan, kharashka MEB-ga ee haatan ee inta baa nee dalka ayaa hooseeya marka loo barbar dhigo isla xillagan oo kale sanadkii hore (bilaha 1aad-3aad 2012). Waxa taa ka duwan gobollada Hiiraan, Sool, Sanaag, iyo Awdal halkaasoo kharashka MEB-ga uu kordhay 6-18 boqolkiiba.

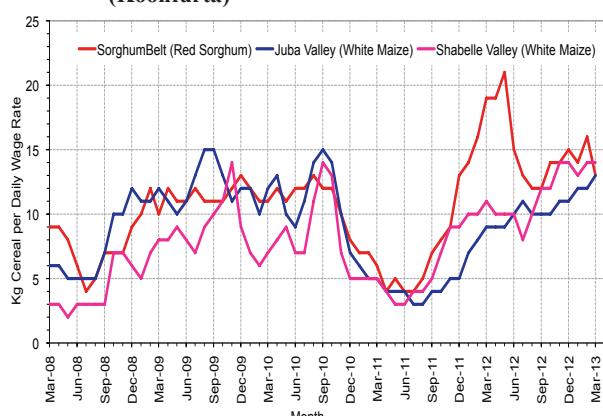
Ayadoo la tixraacayo sahamadii dhowaa ee maagaalooyinka laga sameeyey (bish 12asd 2012), qoysaska saboolka maagaalooyinka ayaa waxay ka hawlgalan shaqooyin aan sognayn ayagoo kuwa ku nool Koonfurta-Bartamaha ay helaan 16-23 maalmood bishiiba, ayadoo ay helaan 22-25 maalmood bishiibana kuwa ku nool Waqooyiga. La socodka xogta FSNAU-da ee suuqyada muhiimka ayaa tilmaamaysa mushahaar hawlmaalmeedyada oo xasilloonaa inta badan dalka saddexda bilood ee hore ee sanadkan. Dhanka meelaha laga isticmaalo SoSh-ga, mushahaar hawl-maalmeedka ugu yare e Bishii 3aad 2013 ayaa lagu diiwaan geliyay gobollada Koonfurta (55,000 SoSh - Baay) halka mushaar hawlmaalmeedka ugu sarreeyana lagu diiwaan geliyay Waqooyiga-bari (150,000 Sosh – Sool). Mushaar hawlmaalmeedka Waqooyiga SISh-ka ayaa u dhxeeyay SISh 36,000 ilaa SoSh 46,000.

Intii u dhaxaysay bilihi 1aad iyo 3aad ee 2013, Isku-bedderashada Badeecadaha (ToT) ee u dhxeeyaya mushaar hawlmaalmeedka iyo firileyda dalka laga beero ayaa guud ahaan degganaa oo aan is bad-baddalin inta badan suuqyadada maagaalooyinka (Jaantuska 7aad iyo 8aad). Bishii 3aad ee 2013, heerka isdhaafsiga badeecadaha ee ugu sarreeyey ee mushaar hawlmaalmeedka iyo firileyda (24kg/mushahaar hawlmaalmeedkiiba) ayaa ka jiray gobolka Baay halka kan ugu hooseeyana uu ka jiray gobolka Bakool (6kg/mushahaar hawlmaalmeedkiiba); tan dambe ayaa loo aanaynayaa soo gelidda firileyda suuqa oo hoosaysa ayna sababeen dagaallo (eeg qayba Colaadaha Sokeeye). ToT-ga bisha 3aad ee 2013 ayaa ahaa mid ka sarreeyey bishii 3aad ee 2012, si wayna loola xiriirinayo qiimaha firileyda haatan ee inta badan gobollada isticmaala Shilinka Soomaaliga oo hoos u dhacay (13-31%). Shaxda 3aad ee hoose ayaa waxay tusaysaa xogta ToT-ga ee dhamaan gobollada Soomaaliya.

Jaantuska 7: Taxane Goboleedka Awood Isweydaarsiga Musqaayadda Tacab Goosiga iyo firileyda (gobolada Dhexe iyo Waqooyi)



Jaantuska 8: Taxane Goboleedka Awood Isweydaarsiga Musqaayadda Tacab Goosiga iyo firileyda (Koonfurta)



REER MIYIGA

Gobollada woqooyi

Xilligii Deyrta 2012/13ka dib, xaaladda sugnaanta cuntada wey wanaagsanaatey inta badan habnololeedyada. Hase yeeshi dad lagu qiyasey 40,000 oo qof ayaa loo aqoonsaday iney ku suggan yihii xaalad cunto yari ba'an ee waqtiga gaaban, oo kala ah sugnaan la'aanta cuntada ee ba'an (IPC phase 3) iyo tan gurmadika bani' aaddanimo(IPC phase 4) illaa laga gaarayo Bisha 6aad 2013. Laga billaabo Bisha 1aad illaa Bisha 3aad ee xilliga Jilaalka, daaqa dhulka iyo ilaha biyuhuba waay madhanayeen inta badan habnololeedyada, gaar ahaan Dooxada Nugaal iyo Oogada sare ee Sool ee gobollada Sool iyo Sanaaq, iyo qeybo ka mid ah Guban, halkaasoo roobabkii Deyrta 2012/13 iyo Xeyskuba ahaayeen kuwo ka hooseeya heerka caadiga ah. Sidoo kale xaaladda dhulka daaqsinta ee Ooga sare ee Sool ee gobolka bari ayaa iyana madhay sababtoo ah xoolo fara badan oo ka yimid meelaha roob yarowga deriska ah ayaa u soo guuray. Taasi waxeey sabatey, biyo dhaan xilli hore bilowdew iyo qimaha biyaha oo kardhey in laga soo tabiyeey hab nololeedyadan intii lagu jirey bishii Febaraayo 2013ka. Heerka deynta ee qoysaka saboolka ah ayaa korodhey, sababo lala xiriirinayo qarashka biyaha oo sare u kacay laga soo billaabo bartamahii xilliga Jilaalka ayaa laga soo wariyey Oogada sare Sool ee gobolka bari. Hase yeshee, roobabka oo horey u bilaawdey Bishii 3aad ayaa fududeeyey biyo yarowgii islamarkaanaa joojiyey biyo dhaankii. Dhalidda ariga ayaa aheyd mid u dhexseysa heer hoose illaa dhedhexaad inta badan hab nololeedyada dhulka miyiga ee woqooyi dabayaqaadii xilliga Jilaalka. Xaalado kooban oo dhimasho xoolaad ah (una badan riyaha irmaan iyo maqashooda) iyo dhicinba ayaa laga soo wariyey habnololeedka Oogada sare ee Sool ee gobolka Saang tasoo aay sabatey daaqa oo xumaa. Xaaladda dhaqnaanta xoolaha ayaa xumaatey kana tagtey heerka dhedhexaadnimada gaartayna heer ka hooseeya dhedhexaadnimada (HSQDHX ee heerka 2) meelaha roob yarowga ah (eeg xagga sare), sababtoo ah xaaladda daaqa oo xummatey. Wax soo saarka caanaha ayaa imminka ka hooseeya heerka dhedhexaadka ah sabatoo ah dhalidda geela iyo lo'da oo yareyd xilligii Deyrta 2012/13 iyo dhiiqidda caanaha oo yaraatey sababtoo ah xaaladda daaqa oo liidatey. Si kastaba ha ahaatee, dhalidda geela iyo helitaanka caanaha oo korodha ayaa la filayaa waqtiga Guga 2013ka laga bilaabo Bisha 5aad 2013ka iyo wixii ka dambeeyaa habnololeedyada Hawd, Caddun, qeybo ka mid ah Oogada Sool iyo Dooxada Karkaar/ Dhoroor. Diyaarintii iyo abuurista beeraha ayaa ka bilowdew habnololeedka beer-xoolodhaqatada ee gobollada Awdal, Togdheer iyo Woqoyi galbeedba, taasoo lala xiriirinayo curashada roobabka xilliga Guga 2013. Hase yeeshi, bisha 3aad qarashka Carragedinta ee cagafka ayaa kordhay (30% - ka tegay 10USD gareyna 13 USD/saacadiba) marka loo eego bishan bisheedii kale ee sanadkii tagey. Iyadoo aay taasi jirto, dhulka la beeray waxaa la filayaa in uu kordho xilligan marka loo eego celceliska Guga ee muddada dheer (1998-2012) taasoo aay sabatey roobabka Guga 2013 oo wanaagsan horayna u bilaawday.



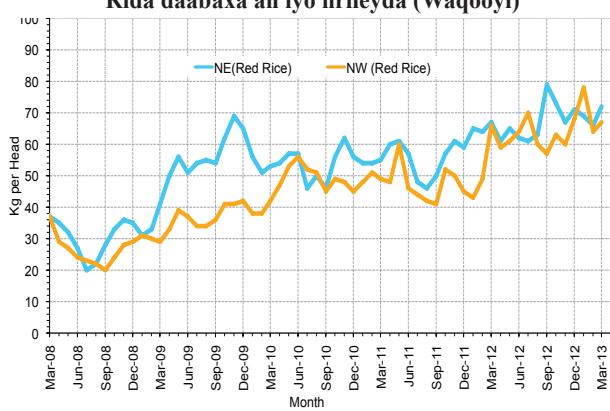
*Daaq Liita, Dooxada Nugaal, Gobolka Sool,
FSNAU, Bisha 3aad 2013*

Inta u dhaxeysay bilaha Jannaayo-Maaro 2013, qimaha ariga dabaaxa ah ayaa in yar kordhey inta badan suuqyada woqoyi. Si kastab ha ahaatee, qimhu hoos ayuu u dhacay Celcelis gaaraya(34%) gobolka Awdal, taasoo aay keentay dhaqnaanta ariga oo liidata iyo ari badan oo suuqyada la keenayo kana immaanay hab nololeedka roob yarowga ee Guban. Qimaha bariiska ayaa in yar hoos u dhacay gebi ahaan gobollada woqooyi. Suuqyada miyiga ee woqooyi, ku iibsashada ariga dabaaxa ah bariis dibadda laga keeno (TOT) ayaa in yar kordhay(4%) gaareyna 72kg/neefkii bisha Maaro 2013(Jaantuuska 9). Ku iibsiga ariga dabaaxa ah haruurka(TOT) ee woqooyi bari uu u dhigmay 75kg/ neefkii. Inta badan habnololeedyada miyiga ee woqooyi galbeed, ku iibsashada ariga dabaaxa ah bariiska dibadda laga keeno ayaan waxba iska badeling rubaca 1aad ee sanadka 2013. Wawa kaliya oo taa ka duwan gobolka Awdal halkaasooTOT uu si baaxad leh hoos ugu dhacay celcelis ah(34%) una degay 53 kg/Neefkii, kaasoo muujinaya hoos u dhaca qimaha ariga. TOT ariga dabaaxa ah iyo haruurka cad waxuu lamid ahaa 97 kg/Neefkii(Maaro 2013)

Gobollada Dhexe

Xilligii Deyrta 2012/13ka dib, xaaladda sugnaanta cuntada wey wanaagsanaatey dhammaan habnololeedyada gobollada dhexe, sababta ugu weynna ayay tahay saameynta wanaagsan ee ka timid xilligii Deyrta. Hase yeeshi dad lagu qiyasey 66,000 oo qof oo reermiyo ah ayaa loo aqoonsaday iney ku suggan yihii xaalad sugnaan la'aanta cuntada ee waqtiga gaaban, oo kala ah sugnaan la'aanta cuntada ee ba'an (IPC phase 3) iyo tan gurmadika bani' aaddanimo (IPC phase 4). Habnololeedyada, aagga Digirta Tacbatada, Caddun iyo Hawdka, ayaa ku sugar xaalad wealaac leh (IPC Marxaaladda 2), halka habnololeedka xeebta, kaasoo qoysaska danyarta ahi aaney weli kabsan hantiddii ballaareed(Xoolo) ee kaga lumay abaarihii sanaddadii hore (2008-2011), oo lagu qimmeeyey xaaladda sugnaan la'aanta cuntada ee ba'an (IPC phase 3). Saameynta xiliga Jilaalka ayaa ahey mid fudud habnololeedyada xoolaha iyo beer-xololdhaqatada ee Gobollada Dhexe (Deexda,

Jaantuska 9: Taxane Goboleedka Awood Isweydaarsiga Rida daabaxaa ah iyo firileyda (Waqooyi)



Hawdka, Caddunka iyo Digir Tacbatada). Keydka biyaha ee ilaha biyaha aan joogtada aheyn sida Berkedaha ayaa yaraadey xilliga Jiilaalka, Halka ay biyo galeenada dabiiciga ahi (Ballii) ay qallaleen Bishii 2aad 2013. Cawska qallalan ayaa la helayey qiyas ku filan illaa laga gaarayey curashadii roobabka Guga, kaasoo ka billowdey baro kooban ee habnololeeyada Caddunka, Digir Tacbatada iyo Hawdka laga soo billaabo bartamaha illaa dhammaadka Bishii 3aad, kaasoo fududeeyey biyo yarowgii dibna u dhaliyay daaqii. Xaaladda dhaqnaanta xoolaha ayaa aheyd dhexaad sida laga soo wariyey dhammaan habnololeedyada, laakin wax soo saarka caanaha ayaa hoos u dhacay, sababo lala xiriirinayo tayada cawska iyo caleenta jirta oo xumeyd, iyo sidoo kale heerka dhalidda geela oo yareyd xiliigii Deyrta 3013ka. Hase yeshee, helitaanka caanaha ayaa la saadaalinaya iney korodho ka hor dhammaadka xilliga Guga iyadoo lafilayo in tira yar oo geel ah uu dhalo bisha Juun 2013. Waxaa kaloo wehliya dhalida ariga ee billaabatey dhammaadki jiilaalka lafilayana iney sii korodho inta lagu jiro xilliga Guga.

Keydkii digirta ahaa (6-8 loor), ee qoysaska saboolka ah ee Digir Tacbatada ayaa la filayaa inuu ku fillaado inta laga gaaray dhammaadka Bisha 4aad, halka labada bilood oo dhimman (Bisha 5aad iyo 6aad) ay qoysasku maciinsan doonaan iibsiga firileyd. Bilaha 1aad Illaa 3aad 2013, qiimaha ariga dabaaxa ah ayaa kordhay (25%) hab nololeedyda Deexda/Digir Tacbatada iyo sidoo kale koror yar (2%) ayaa habnololeedyada Hawd/Caddunka laga soo weriyey. Kororkan waxaa sababey baahidooda oo korodhay taasoo lala xiriirinay ururinta xoolaha ay usameynayaan ganacsatadu xilliga Ramadaanka soo socda (Bisha 7aad). Ku iibsiga ariga dabaaxa ah masagada (TOT) ayaa inyar korodhay dhammaan habnololeedyada Gobollada dhexe in ta lagu jirey rubacii hore ee sanadka (Jaantuuska 10). Imminka (Bisha 3aad 2013), TOT ariga dabaaxa ah/ masagada wuxuu u dhigmaya illaa 100 kg/neefkii, habnololeedyada Hawd/Caddun iyo 143 kg/neefkii habnololeedyada Digir Tacbatada/ Deexda. Qiimaha bariiska ayaa hoos u dhacay Deexda/Digir Tacbatada (13%), laakin in yar ayuu kordhay(4%) habnololeedyada kale. Qiimaha ariga ee kordhay, iyo qiimaha bariiska ee yaraadey ee habnololeedyada Deexda/Digir Tacbatada, waxuu si baaxad leh u hagaajiyey iskubedelashada ariga dabaaxa ah iyo bariiska. Habnololeedyadan wuxuu TOT kordhay 43 boqolkiiba (laga billabo 49 illaa 70 kg/neefkii) intii u dhexeysay Bishii 1aad iyo 3aad 2013. Hase yeshee, meelaha aay xaaladda nabad gelyo darridu ka jirto gaar ahaan kuwa ay kacsantahay (ayna ka mid yihiin degmooyinka Dhusumareeb, Gaalkacyo iyo Caabud-waaq), TOT waxba iskama baddelin ama in yar (2%) ayuu hoos u dhacay. Isbarbar dhigid sanadeedku waxuu muujiyey koror TOT (10-30%), tassoo ay sabatey qiimaha bariiska oo hoos u dhacay iyo qiimaha xoolaha(ariga) oo kordhay.

Gobolada Koonfureed

Deyrtii hore 2012/13, xalaadda sugnaanta cuntada si wax-ku-oolnimoo leh ayay u hagaagtay inta badan deegaanada reer miyiga gobolada koonfureed. Tani waxay ahayd natijadii Deyrta 2012/13 wanaagsanayd, hawlihi gargaarka Bani'aadminimo iyo kobaca xaaladda dhaqaale (Shaqeynta dekedda Muqdisho, maal-gelinta socota, korodhka fursadaha shaqo, iwm). Hayesshee, dad lagu qiyasay 170,000 ayaa wali ku sugar ama ku jira xaalad cunno xumo **Ba'an** (Marxaladda Wajiga 3aad IPC) iyo **Gurmad** (Marxaladda Wajiga 4aad IPC) illaa bisha 6aad, 2013. Xilliga Jilaalku waxa uu ahaa mid sahlan maadaama calafka xoola iyo biyuuhuba ka jireen inta badan hab-nololeedyada koonfura, halka roobabka *Gu'guna* ay ahaayeen kuwo hore u bilowday (10ka dhexe ee bisha 3aad). Dabayaqaadii bishii 3aad 2013, warbixintu waxay sheegaysaa in guuruurka xoolo-dhaqatada uu ahaa mid caadi ah iyo dhalitaanka riyhuna ahaa mid wanaagsan inta badan deegaanada hab-nololeedyada beero-xoolo dhaqatada iyo xoolo dhaqatada koonfura. Keydka firida/badarka ee xilligii Deyrta 2012/13 waa mid ay haystaan qosaska saboolka/danyarta ahi illaa bilaha 6aad-7aad gobolada Baay, jiinka webiga Shabeelaha Hoose iyo qaybo ka tirsan beero-xoolo dhaqatada Shabeelooyinka (degmooyinka Wanlaweyn iyo Balcad). Keydkii badar ee Deyrta ee gobolada Hiiraan, jiinka webiga Shabeelaha Dhexe, beero-xoolo dhaqatada Sakow (Jubada Dhexe), beero-xoolo dhaqatada Jowhar (Shabeelaha Dhexe) iyo Baardheere (Gedo) way ku filan tahay illaa bisha 4aad 2013. Hayeeshee, keydkii badar ee Deyrta waa ka dhammaaday deegaanada kale. Bilaabashada abuuritaanka xilliga *Gu'ga* waxay fursado shaqo u aburtay qosaska saboolka/ danyarta ah ee deegaanada beeraleyda ah sababtyna korodhka mushqaayada tacab goosiga intii u dhexeysay bilihii 2aad - 3aad (27% Juboooyinka, 18% Shabeelooyinka iyo 11% gobolada masagada laga tacbo).

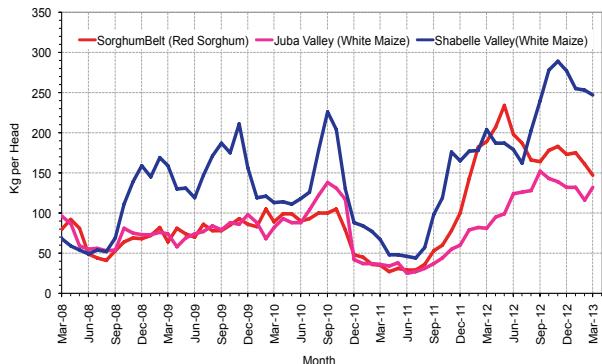


Adhi/Ari Jidh ahaan Wanaagsan, Deeh- Cadale, gobolka Shabeelaha Dhexe, FSNAU, bisha 3aad 2013

Jaantuska 10: Taxane Goboleedka Awood Isweydaarsiga Rida daabaxaa ah iyo firileyda (gobolada Dhexe)



Jaantuska 11: Taxane Goboleedka Awood Isweydaarsiga Rida daabaxaa ah iyo firileyda (Koonfurta)

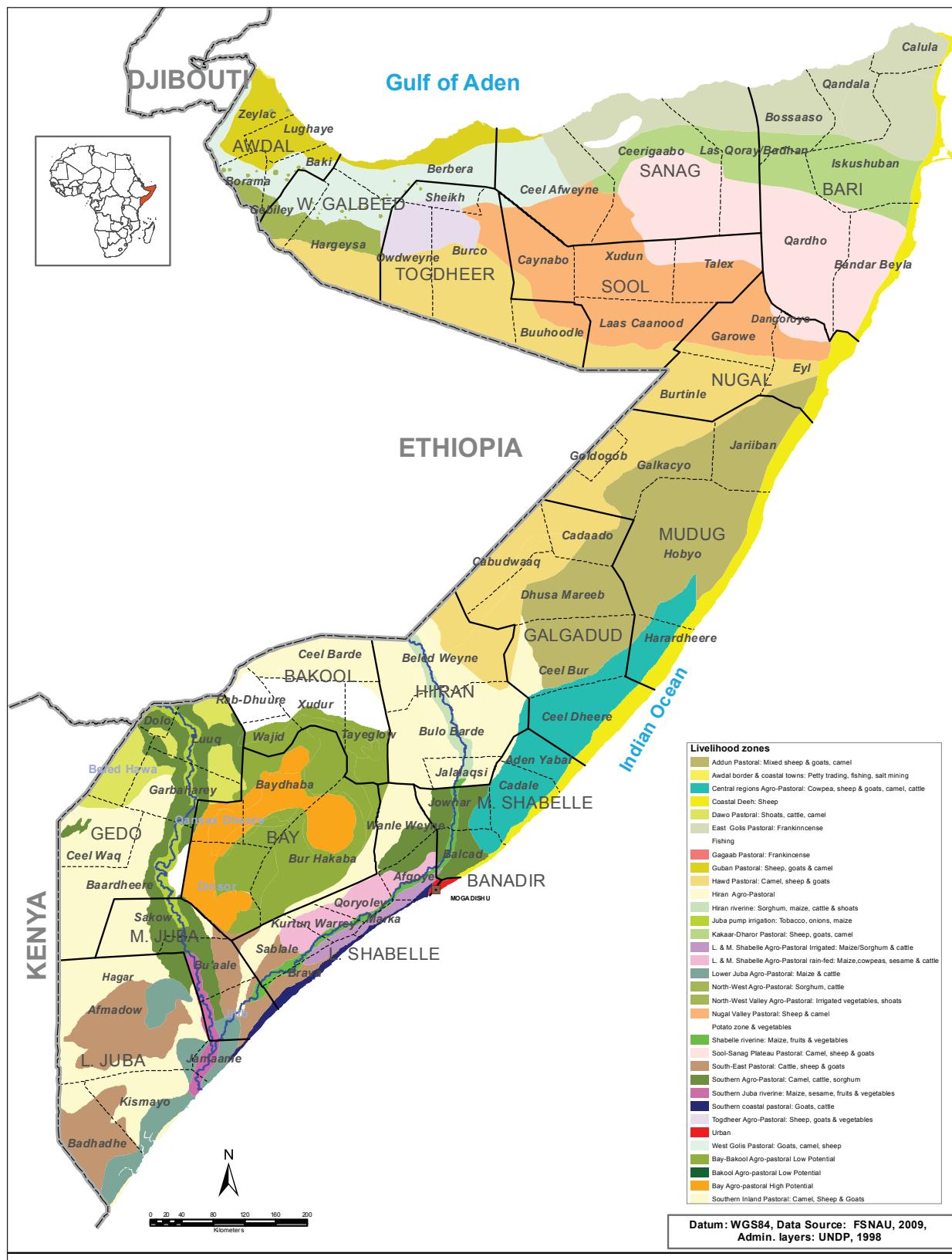


Saddexdii bilood ee ugu horeeyay sanadkan (1aad-3aad '13), isweydaarsiga mushaharka shaqaalaha iyo galleyda hoos ayuu u dhacay boqolkiiba 29 iyo 19 deegaanada reer miyiga ee gobolada Jubooyinka (ka soo dhacay 14 illaa 10kg/maalin tacab goosi) iyo Shabeelooinka (ka soo dhacay 13 illaa 11kg/maalin tacab goosi) sababta oo ah korodhka mushaharka tacab goosiga iyo isbedel la'aanta qiiimaha galleyda. Deegaanada laga tacbo/falo masagada, isweydaarsiga masagada cas iyo mushaharka tacab goosiga way korodhay 25 boqolkiiba gobolka Gedo (20kg/maalin goosi bishii 3aad 2013), isma bedelin gobolka Bakool (14kg/maalintii) iyo Baay (23kg/maalintii); halka uu ka dhacay (20%) gobolka Hiiraan (23kg/maalintii) korodhka qiiimaha masagada cad awgeed. Awood iibsigu waa kordhay dhammaan gobolada koonfureed marka la barbardhigo sanad ka hore taas oo loo aanaynayo hoos-u-dhaca qiiimaha firida/badarka iyo koordhka mushaharka tacab goosiga. Gaar ahaan korodhka u sareeya waxa laga diiwaan geliyey gobolada Jubooyinka (100%) iyo Shabeelooinka (57%) sababta oo ah korodhka mushaharka tacab goosiga. Gobolada tacba masagada, taxanaha awood iibsigu waxa kaloo uu sheegaya korodh 25 boqolkiiba gobolka Baay, halka gobolada kale awood iibsigu aanu isbedel sameyn. Intii u dhexeysay bilaha 1aad-3aad 2013, qiiimaha riyaha daabaxa ah waxa uu tilmaamaya hoos-u-dhac taxaneed inta badan suuqyada koonfurta (eeg qaybta xoolaha). lib isweydaarsiga rida daabaxa ah iyo firida/badarka hoos ayuu u dhacay deegaanada reer miyiga gobolada Gedo (17%) iyo Jubooyinka (26%) taas oo hoos ugu dhacday 130kiilo/ridii (Gedo) iyo 90kiilo/ridii (Jubooyinka). Hoos u dhacyadani waxaa u sabab ahaa korodhka qimmaha firida/badarka iyo hoos u dhaca qiiimaha riyaha daabaxa ah. Awood iibsigu waxa uu ahaa mid nagi gobolada kale ee koonfurta saddexdii bilood ee ugu horeeyay sanadkan (Jaantuska 11).



Dalag soo bigley/baxay, Buuaale, Jubada Dhexe, FSNAU, bisha 3aad 2013

SOMALIA LIVELIHOODS ZONE MAP



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