

Soomaaliya oo Dhibaataada kasoo Kabsanaysa, laakiin 2.12 Malyuun oo Dad ah ayaa ku sii Jiraya Cunno Yari

Bisha 8aad, 2012, Nayroobi – Xogta sugnaanta cuntada iyo nafaqada ayaa muujinaysa kasoo rayn xaaladda sugnaanta cuntada ee Soomaaliya. Muddadii 2011, macaluul ayaa saameysay in ka badan 4 malyuun oo dad ah, ama in ka badan kala bar dadweynaha Soomaaliya, oo horseeday dhimasho tobannaan kun. Balse, warbixinta ay Hay'adda Sugnaanta Cuntada iyo Nafaqada (FSNAU), oooy maamusho Ururka Cunnada iyo Beeraha (FAO) ee Qaramada Midoobay, oooy Wehliyaan FEWS NET, ayaa ku qiyaasay in 2.12 malyuun oo dad ah inay ku suganaanayaan dhibaato cunno yari ba'an bilaha 8aad iyo 12aad ee 2012, boqolkiiba 16 ayay hoos uga dhacday billowgii sanadka. Waxaa xaaladda soo wanaagsanaatay lala xiriirinayaa waxtarkii bani'aadmiinnimo ee socday laba-iyoo-tobankii bilood ee u dambeeyay, keydka cuntada ee heer guri iyo suuqaba oo hagaagay ka dib markii dalag aan caadi ahayn la goostay Deyrtii Bishii 1aad 2012 iyo helitaanka caanaha iyo sicirka xoolaha oo soo fiicnaaday dhammaan deegaannada xoolodhaqatada Soomaaliya. Horumarkaa ka sokow, waxtar bani'aadmiinnimo oo badbaado nolol ah ayaa weli muhiim ah inta u dhexeysa hadda illaa Bisha 12aad si looga caawiyo dadyawga cunno yaridu haysato si ay dhakhso u helaan baahidooda cunto, u ilaaliyan habnololeedkooda, iyo dhisaan adadkaansho.

Roobabka oo liita iyo waxsoosaarka oo ka hooseeya caadiga

Marka natiijada kormeerkii u dambeeyay la eego, waxsoosaarka Guga ee Bilihii 8aad iyo 9aad ayaa si aad ah uga hooseeya sidii caadiga ahayd iyadooy ugu wacan tahay roobabkii oo goor dambe billowday, wadarta guud ee roobabka oo liitay, iyo cyayaan badanoo kacay, ayaa ka mid ahaa sababihii kale. Balse, kaydadii cunnada ee xilligii Deyrta oo aad u wanaagsanaa ayaa kabay hoos udhacnaa oo waxsoosaarka guud ee sanadka 2012 ka dhigi doona mid dhexdhexaad ah. Sicirka firida oo hooseeya, iyo sicirka xoolaha ee lixdii bilood ee lasoo dhaafay oo sarreeya ayaa kaloo ka mid ah waxa sababay in cunto yarida hoos u dhacdo iyadoo si wax ku ool ah u xoojinaysa awoodda wax-iibsiga ee qoysaska saboolka ee beer-iyoo-xoolo dhaqatada. Deegaannada xoolo-dhaqatada, waxay kaloo qoysaska ka faa'iideen sicirka iibka xoolaha ee halka ugu sarreeysa maraya. In pastoral areas, households have also benefited from record livestock sales prices, xoolaha dhoofka lixaadka leh, iyo haynta xoolaha ee kordheysa, oo sababtay helitaanka caanaha uu kordho. Helitaanka caanaha ee kordhay, iyo waxyaale kale oo kala duwan, ayaa boqolkiiba 27 hoos u dhigay tan iyo bishii Koowaad tirade carruurta ee u baahan daaweyn nafaqo. Hadda 236,000 carruur ah ayaa nafaqo darri ba'ani haysaa, oo boqolkiiba 70 ku sugan yihiin Koonfurta.

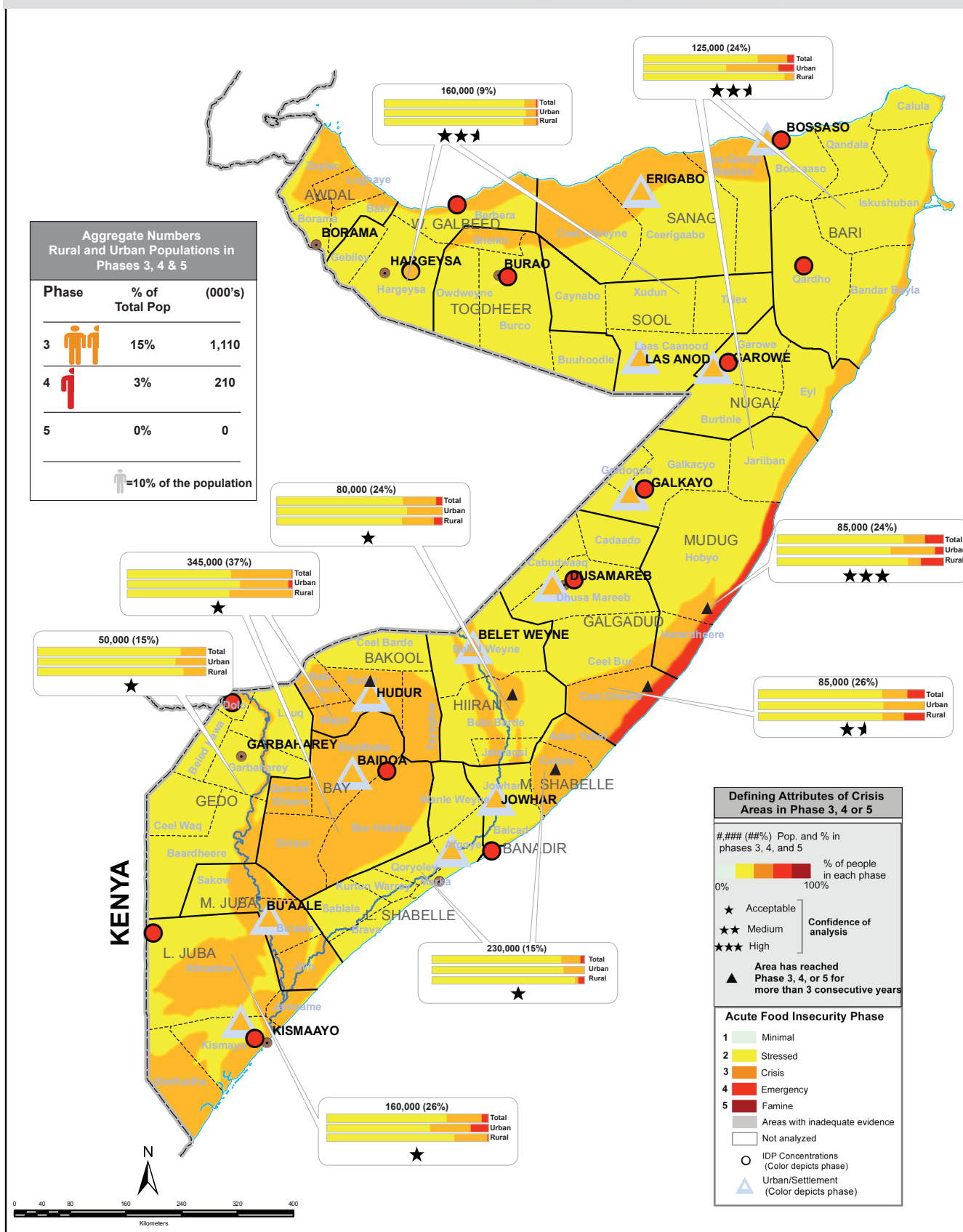
In kastoo xaaladda ay si aad ah uga soo kabatay sidii sano hore, dhibaataada cunto yarida may dhammaan. Deegaannada beer-iyoo-xoolodhaqatada ee koonfurta iyo bartamaka, waxsoosaarka Guga ee caadiga ka hooseeya, baahida lacageed si loo bixiyo deymaha, iyo haynta xoolaha ee yar ayaa weli kusii haya inta badan ee beer-iyoo-xoolodhaqatada koonfurta iyo bartamaha Wajiga 3 IPC (Dhibbanaan). Meelaha kale ee dhibku ka jiro ayaa ka mid ah deegaannada xeebaha iyo bananka xeebaha kusii jeeda Gacanka Cadmeed iyo Badweynta Hindiya ee gobollada Waqooyi iyo Bartamaha.

Fiiri Mustaqbal

Waxaa soo kordhaysa in El Niño yar/dhexdhexaad ah ay timaado inta u dhexeysa hadda iyo Bisha 12aad. Guud ahaan, waxaa la rajaynayaa in El Niño ay waxtar u yeelato Soomaaliya maadaama ay dhacdadan lala xiriiriyay in roobabka Deyrta ee Bilaha 10aad ilaa 12aad ay noqdaan dhexdhexaad ama ka sarreeyaba. Balse, roobabkan ma aha kuwo mar walba baahsan deeda xaladda dalagga roob-waraabka ee beer-iyoo-xoolodhaqatada ayaa noqon kara kuwo aad u kala duwan. Sidoo kale, reer webiga ayaa laga yaaba in fatahaadi ku dhacdo ka dib markii ay roobab xoog lihi da'aan heerka webigana kaco. Xilligii 2006-07 El Niño dhexdhexaada, *Roobabkii Deyrta* ayaa sababay fatahaad, khalkhalisay waxsoosaarkii iyo suuqii, gaar ahaan Dooxad Juba.

Sicirka cuntada ee caalamka ayaa kacay lagana yaabo inuu saamayn ku yeesho sicirrada Soomaaliya inta u dhexeysa hadda iyo Bisha 10aad, gaar ahaan sarreenka iyo sokorta. Saddexdii sano ee u dambeysay, sarreenka iyo waxa laga sameeyo ee lasoo dajiyay ayaa celcelis ahaan boqolkiiba 63 ka ah cuntada lasoo dejiyo ee firida u dhiganta. Sicirka gallayda iyo masagada dalka, oo ah cuntada u joogtada ah saboolka, ayay u badan tahay in xilliga uu la kordho lixda bilood ee soo socota, balse aad buu uga hooseyn doonaa 2011.

Halka xuddunta u ah dhibaatooyinka bani'aadmiinnimo ayaa weli ahaanaysa Koonfurta, inta badanna ay ugu wacan tahay waxyeeladii muddada dheer ee abaaraha iyo macaluusha, iyo waxyeelada muddada gaaban ee roobabkii xilliga Guga ee xumaaday. Waxqabad si loo helo baahida deg-deg ah ayaa muhiim ah si looga hortago in sugnaanta cuntada ay xumaato. Waxtar si dadka cunto yarida ku sugan loo caawiyo si ay u helaan baahidooda cunno ee deg-deg ah, habnololeedkoodana loo ilaasho, adkaysigoodana loo dhiso, iyo helitaankooda cuntana la hormariyo ayaa weli muhiim ah Soomaaliya inta u dhexeysa hadda ilaa inta laga goosanayo waxsoosaarka Deyrta ee Bisha 1aad.



Assessed and Contingency Population in Crisis and Emergency	Number affected	% of Total population	Distribution of populations in crisis
Assessed Urban population in Crisis and Emergency	530,000	7	25%
Assessed Rural population in Crisis and Emergency	790,000	11	37%
IDP in settlements* (out of UNHCR 1.3million) to avoid double counting	800,000	11	38%
Estimated Rural, Urban and IDP population in crisis	2,120,000	28	100%