

Hubinta Cuntada & Nafaqada

Arrimaha Muhiimka ah

Tiiyoo la soo xiganayo natijjadii daraasaddii la qabtay/sameeyay bilihii 5aad-6aad 2013, ayaa Hay'adda Falangeynta Sugnaanta Cuntada iyo Nafaqada (FSNAU) ee Soomaaliya odorosaysaa in inta badan hab-nololeedyada reer miividiga ahi ay ku sugnaan doonaan **xaalad**

walaac leh (Marxaladda Wejiga IPC 2aad) ee mudada u dhixeyesa bilaha 7aad- 12aad 2013. Hayeeshee, wawa la filayaa in xaaladda sugnaanta cunnadu ka darto/xumaato hab-nololeedyada beero-xoolo dhaqatada (adablaха) ee gobolka Hiiraan iyo deegaanada jiinka webiga Jowhar (Shabeelaha Dhexe) ee fatahaadu saameysay. Wawa kaloo la filayaa inay waxoogaa xumaato/ka sii darto sugnaanta cuntada ee hab-nololeedyada xoolo dhaqatada gobolada Mudug iyo Bari (Deexda, Soolka iyo Dooxada Dharoor). Xumaantan wawa loo aanaynayaa liidashada roobabka Gu'ga, taasoo saameyn ku yeelatay xaaladaha daaqabaadka iyo bixitaanka beeraha. Hayeeshee, wawa jira rabitaan guur-guurka xoolaha inta badan deegaanada xoolo-dhaqatada roobabka wanaagsan ee jira awgood. Dhinaca kale, wawa la filayaa hooseynta wax-soo-saarka beeraha ee adablaха (roob falatada) gobolka Hiiraan inay saameyn ku yeelato qoysaska danyarta ah helitaankooda cunnada.

Xogta taxanaha xalaadda nafaqo ee laga soo ururiyay goobaha caafimaadka ayaa waxay muujinaysaa mid nagi ama koboc xalaadeed ka jiro gobolada koonfurta Soomaaliya iyo Waqooyi Galbeed, halka ka darid xaaladda nafaqada laga soo sheegay hab-nololeedka Hawdka gobolada Dhexe iyo Waqooyi Bari. Hayeeshee, arrimo taban oo si sahlan saameyn ugu yeelan kara xaaladda nafaqo waxa ka mid ah **shubanka, duumada and daacuunka (Konnfurta)**. Sanadkii la soo dhaafay, xaaladda nafaqadu way soo hagaagaysay si tartiib ah, hagaaga xaaladda sugnaanta cuntuda dalka awgeeda.

Waxa la filayaa in wax-soo-saarka beeraha xilliga Gu'ga 2013 uu ka hooseyn doono celceliska wax-soo-saarka beeraha xilliga Gu'ga, taas oo loo aaneynayo odorska hooseynta/liidashada wax-soo-saarka beeraha ee gobolada ku caanka ah wax-soo-saarka ee Shabeelaha Hoose iyo Baay. Roobabka Gu'gu wax yar ayay soo horamareen (dabayeqadhi bishii 3aad 2013); waxayna ahaayeen kuwo dhedhexaad ah ama wanaagsan. Hayeeshee, daadad dhacay bililii 4aad – 5aad, roobabkii xilliga Gu'ga oo soo gaabtay, dulin beereed dilaacay iyo qashin beereed badan ee deegaanada beeraleyda Soomaaliya ayaa loo filayaa inay wax-soo-saarka beeraha hoos u dhigto. Gobolka Shabeelaha Hoose, filashada hooseynta wax-soo-saarka beeraha waxa kale oo loo aaneynayaan beerashada dalagyada dhakhli dhalinta leh sida sisinta marka la barbar dhiga galleyda xilligan Gu'ga. Si kastaba ha ahaatee, odorska sheegaya di'itaanka Xagaayo dhedhexaad ah oo inta badan ka da'da deexda gobolada Shabeelooyinka iyo Jubooiyinka iyo waliba qaybo ka mid ah gobolka Baay, waxay kordhin doontaa fursado lagu tabcado dalagyo wax-soo-saar leh; taasoo oo la filayo inay ka dhigto guud ahaan wax-soo-saar beeraha xilliga Gu'ga mid u dhow celceliska wax-soo-saarka beeraha xilliga Gu'ga. Odorska roobabka Karanta ee celcelis ahaan fiican waxay sahlaysaa xilli beerasho hufan oo la goosan doono bishii 11aad 20133 gobolada Waqooyi Galbeed.

Qiimaha fireleyda/badarka waxa laga yaabaa inay inna tusto taxane kala gadisan marka loo fiiryo odoroska wax-soo-saarka beerah, badeecadaha ka soo dega dekada iyo socoshada kaalmada bani'aadaminimo. Taxanahani waxa laga yaabaa inayna saameyn buuran ku yeelan awoodda wax-iibsiga bulshada/dadyawga ku xidhan/xiran suuqyada sida reer magaalka, barakacayaasha iyo xoolo dhaqatada

Waxa laga yaabaa in xaaladda sugnaanta cuntada ee inta badan hab-nololeedyada xoolo-dhaqatada hagaagto ama kobocdo saameynta roobabka *Gu'gu* ku yeeshen daaqa iyo biyahaba awgood, kuwaasoo kordhiiy wax-soo-saarka caanaha xoolaha. Xoolo-dhaqatadu waxay ka faa'iideysan doonaan korodhka iibka xoolaha xilliyada ciidaha bilaha Ramadan (bisha 8aad) iyo Hajka (Bisha 10aad). Natija ah aan, sugnaanta cuntada xoolo-dhaqatada waxa la filayaa inay hagaagto illaa bisha 12aad 2013; waxa ka mid ah xoolo-dhaqatada *Gubanka* oo hadda ku sugar ama ku jira xaalad cunno xumo *Ba'an* (Marxaladda Wajiga 3aad IPC). Soo hagaaga sugnaanta cuntada ee *Gubanka* waxa loo aanaynayaa xoolaha soo gabtay roobabka *Gu'ga* ee la helay iyo kaalmada bani'aadaminimo. Hayeeshee, deegaanada deexda ee gobolada dhexec iyo waqooyi bari waxa la filayaa inay soo wajahdo liidasho sugnaanta cuntada hoos u dhaca wax-soo-saarka xoolaha aawadeed.

Wakhti Xilliyeedka Soomaalida iyo Dhacdooyinka Muhiimka ah

Xilliga Xagaaga oo liita; Wax-soo-saarka dalagyada ka baxsan xilliga caadiga oo liita Koonfurta; Kor-u-kaca qiimaha masagada/hadhuudka; kharash nololeedka ugu yar oo nagi/degen; sii socoshada colaadda iyo barakaca.

Xilliga Deyrta oo wanaagsan; wax-soo-saarka beeraha oo u dhaw inta caadiga ah Koonfurta iyo ka Waqooyi Galbeed oo ka sareeyaa inta caadiga ah; filashada hoos-u-dhaca qimmaha firileyda/badarka; kor-u-kaca qimmaha xoolaha; kharash nololeedka ugu yar oo nagi/degen; odorosidda in deegaanada reer miyiga/reer magaalka inayna ku jireyn xaaladda Gurmad (Marxaladda wajiga 4aad – IPC).

Xilligii Jilaalka oo gaabnaa; Curashada wanaagsan ee roobabka *Gu'ga* ee qaybo badan dalka; qiimaha firileyda/badarka inta badan suuqyada dalka oo nagi saddexdii bilood ee ugu horeeyay 2013

Odoroska hoos-u-dhaca wax-soo-saarka beeraha Badhitamaa iyo Koonfurta; inta badan hab-nololeedyada reer miyiga waxa la filayaa inay ahaadaan xaalad **waalaac** leh (**Marxaladda Wejiga IPC 2aad**) xilliga Gu'qa ka dib.

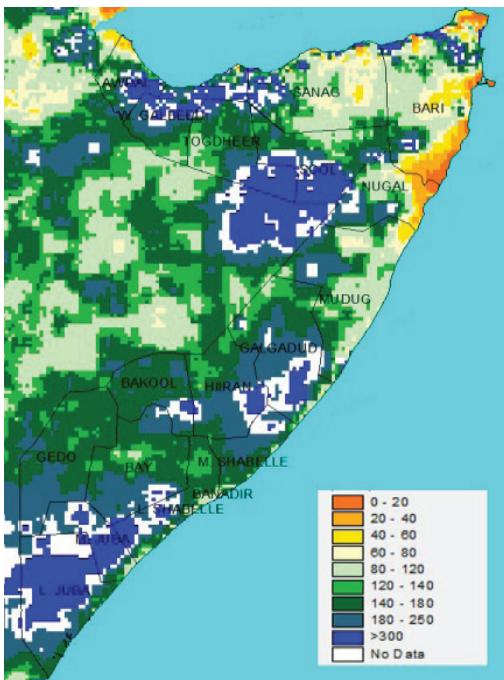
Somalia Seasonal Timeline & Key Events

Hagaa Dry Season			Deyr Rains			Jilaal Dry Season			Gu Rains		
Jul 2012	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec 2012	Jan 2013	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
Xilliga Xagaaga oo liita; waxsoosaarka Guga ee Koofurta oo hooseeyaa; sicirka masagada oo si maciqlah u kaca; qimmaha Kharashka Ugu-yar ee Dambishiha (KhUD) oo deggan; nabagedyo darrida iyo barakaca daddka oo si liloona.	Waxtarka xilliga Deyrta oo wanagaansan; Waxsoosaad dhixhexaad ku dhow ee Koofurta iyo waxsoosaar caadiga ka badan ee Waqooyigalbeed; sicirka frida oo ay u badan tahay inuu dhaco; sicirka xoolaha oo qaca; qimmaha Kharashka Ugu-yar ee Dambishiha (KhUD) oo deggan; ma jiro Gumarad deg-dega (Wajig 4) aaya lo filaya daceegashada leej-piira-iyo-nalig-kanqala.	Xilligii Jilaalka oo goor hore dhammaadeey; Roobabkiit Guga oo si fiican uga bilbaamby waddaannu intissa badan; sicirka firda marka la eego iska deggan suugyada intooda badan soddexdii bilood ee ugu horreysay sanadka 2013	Waxsoosaarka firida ee Guga ee Koofurta/Bartamaha oo filayo inuu ka hooseeyoo caadiga; habnololeedyadada reer-miyiga intooda badan ayaa loo badinayaa in lagu tuseeyeo xaalad Walaab ah (IPC Wajig 2) Guga 2013 dabadii.								

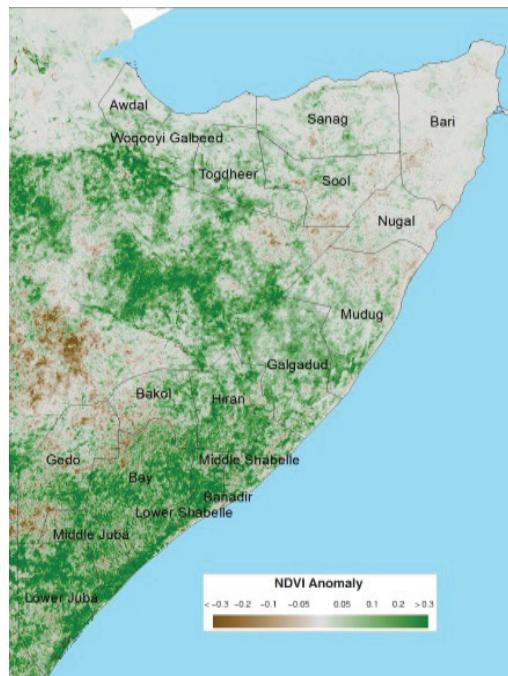
XOGTA KOOBAN EE QEYBAHA

CIMILADA

Khariirad 1: Bilaha 3aad – 5aad 2013 NOAA Boqolleyda Qiyaasta Roobabka ee Celcelka Mudada Dheer (CMD)



Khariirad 2: Bisha 6aad 2013 Isbeddelka Cagaarnaashaha Dhirta/Daaqa (E-MODIS NDVI)



Waxtarka Roobabka

Shirkii 33aad ee Saadaasha Cimilida ee Bahweynta Geeska Afrika (18-20 Bishii 2aad 2013) ayaa sadaaliyay in loo badinayo in roobabka Guga ee Bilaha 3aad illa 5aad 2013 ay noqon doonaan kuwo caadiga ku dhow am aka hooseeya caadiga dalka ideylkiisa. Sikastaba ha ahaatee, roobabkii waxay billowdeen tobankii dambe ee Bishii 3aad, oo waa ay kasoo hormareen sidii caadiga ahayd, waxayna ku kala duwanaayeen xooganaanta, muddada iyo baahsanaanta inta badan deegaannada reer-miyiga ee dalka. Bishii 4aad, waxay roobab dhedhexaad ah ama fiican ay ka da'een inta badan gobollada Waqooyi-galbeed iyo Koonfurta iyo qaybo ka mid ah Waqooyi-bari iyo Bartamaha. Muddadii lagu jiray Bisha 5aad, oo sida caadiga ah ahayd marka roobabka xilligani ay ugu badan yihiin muhiimma u ah korriinka dalagga beeraha iyo bixitaanka daaqa, ayaa inta badan gobollada Bari, Sanag iyo Bartamaha ayaan helin roob. Habnololeedka Xoolo-dhaqatada Hawd ee Waqooyi iyo dhul-beereedka iyo deegaannada xoolodhaqatada muhiimka ah ee Koonfurta ayaa helay roobab iska dhedhexaad ah oo si isku mid ah u wada helay laga billaabo Bishii 3aad illaa Bishii 4aad 2013. Roobabkii ayaa ka istaagay Bishii 5aad gobollada koonfureed intooda badan, halka roobab yaryari ay ka da'een oo qudha qaybo ka mid ah gobollada Shabeellada Hoose iyo Jubbooinka (Khariidadda 1).

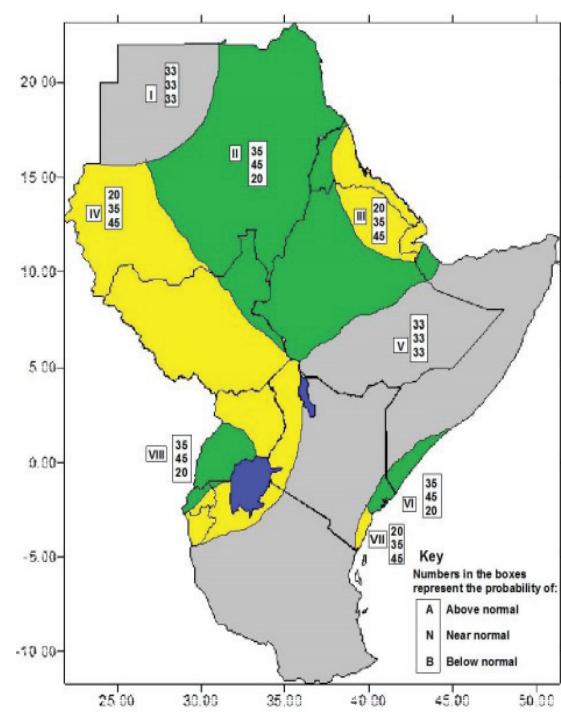
Xaaladaha Daaqa

Tusaha Kala-duwanaanshaha Daaqa la Caadeystay ee Dayax-gacmeedku soo minguuriyay ayaa muujinaya daaq caadi ah inta badan deegaannada beeralleyda iyo xoolodhaqatada ee gobollada Koonfurta iyo Waqooyiga. Wawaase ka duwan, hoos u dhaca weyn eek a muuqda deegaannada xoolodhaqatada ee gobollada Bari, qaybo ka mid ah Sool, Sanaag, iyo Mudug (Khariidadda 2).

Sadaasha Cimilida ee Xilliga Xagaaga iyo Karanta (Bilaha 6aad-8aad 2013) ee soo Socda

Shirkii 34aad ee Saadaasha Cimilida ee Bahweynta Geeska Afrika (29-30 Bishii 5aad 2013), ooy si wadajir ah u qabanqaabiyeen Dawladaha ku Bahoobay Awoodda Horumarka (IGAD) Xarunta Saadaasha Cimilida iyo Adeegsiga (ICPAC), Ururka Cilmiga-hawada ee Adduunka (WMO) iyo Adeegayaasha Cilmiga-hawada iyo Cilmiga-biyaha ee Qaran ee dawladaha bahwadaagta ICPAC, ayaa sadaaliyay in kordheyso u ekaanshaha in roobab ku dhow-caadiga ama ka sarreya caadiga ay ka di'i doonaan qabo ka mid ah gobolka Awdal iyo xeebaha Jubbada Hoose iyo Shabeellaha Hoose. Waxay kaloo kusoo gunaanadeen in Karan dhedhexaad ahi ay ka di'i doonto deegaannada habnololeedyada beer-ayo-xoolodhaqatada iyo Golista-galbeed ee gobollada Waqooyi-galbeed. Dalka intiise kale waxay ahaan doonaan roob la'aan xilligan Bilaha 6aad-8aad (Kharidadda 3).

Khariirad 3: Heshiiska Bahweynta Geeska Afrika ee Saadaasha Cimilida Muddada Bilaha 6aad-8aad 2013



COLAADDA SOKEEYE

Dhacdooyin (Iska-horimaadyada Siyaasadeed, qabiyaaladeed)

Muddadii seddex-biloodlihi labaad ee 2013, shaqaqooyinka dhacay, waxaa ka mid ah qaraxyadii ismiidaaminta, miinooyinka dhulka, dilal qorsheysan, iyo iska hormiaado hubeysan, ayaa ka socday inta badan gobollada koonfureed. Dilal la xiriira aargoosi qabii ayaa laga soo sheegay dhulalka reer-miyiga gobollada Bartamaha (meelaha u dhexeeya Xarardheere iyo Hobyo). Ka bixidda Itoobia ee Xudur (Bakool) ayaa sababtay nabadgelyo darrida gobolka Bakool ka dib markii ay kusoo laabteen maleeshiyaadkii kasoo horjeeday dawladda. Waxaa sii kordhay iska horimaadyadii siyaasadeed ee dhexmaray dawladdaha Soomaaliya iyo maamul-gobleedka Jubaland (Gedo, Jubbada Dhexe iyo Jubbada Hoose), oo ku sameysatay maamulkeeda magalada dekdedda ah ee Kismaayo. Waxaa iminka dhexdhexaadina urur goboleedka IGAD.

Hayadda Qaxootiga ee Qaramada Midoobay (UNHCR) ayaa ku qiyaastay boqolkiiiba 41 (18,108 people) tiradii dadka gurguuray ilaa Bishi 1aad 2013 inay ahaayeen kuwo xududaha u kala gudbay, uguna wacan tahay qaxootiga ka noqonaya Kenya, Itoobiya, Sacuudi Careebiya iyo Yeman (Jaantuska 1). Waxaa taa ka duwan, tirada dadka guurguurey waxay u badnaayeen dalka gudhiisa, ooy sababeen, fatahaado, nabadgelyo darri, habnololeed la'aan, iwm. Guurguruka intiisa badan wuxuu ka dhacay gobollada Banaadir, Jubbada Hoose, Gedo, Shabeeloooyinka, Bakool iyo Hiiran.¹ Nabadgelo darrida waxay saamaysay ganacsigii iyo hawlihi suuqyada iyo weliba gaarsiinta mucaawanada bani'aadminimo ee Koonfurta iyo Bartamaha. Sida xogta deegaannada ee FSNAU, iskahorimaadyadu waxay khalkhal galiiyen dhaqdhaqaqii cuntada iyo agabka asaasiga ee gobollada koonfureed intooda badan, gaar ahaan gobolka Bakool. Muwaafaqa la'aanta gobollada Bartamaha ayaa sidoo kale xadiday guurguruka xoolaha waxayn sii kiciyeen xurgufta ka jirta daafaha Hobyo. Sidoo kale, kala duwanaanshaha siyaasadeed ee u dhexeysa dawladda dhewe iyo maamul goboleedyada ayaa ka dhex dhalsay shaqaaoq bulshadii.

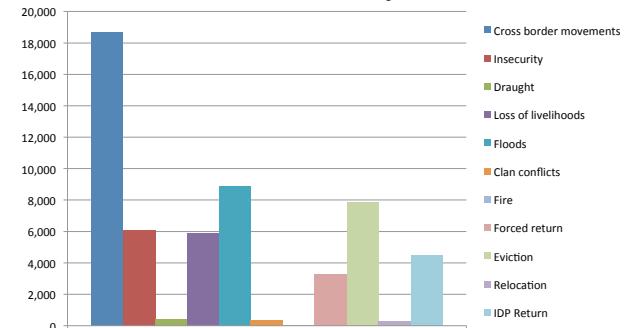
BEERAHA

Roobabka Gu'ga 2013 oo hore u curtay, kuwaas oo sababay in la beerto dalagyada wadanka oo dhan marka laga reebo deegaanada caanka ku ah falashada digirta ee gobolada Dhexe iyo Shabeelaha Dhexe, gobolka Hiraan iyo deegaanada deexda Shabeelaha Hoose, dhammaan deegaanadaasi oo dhaxlay roob yari xagga muga/dhibicda, muddada uu da'ayay iyo baahsanantaba. Hayeeshee, beerashada galleyda ee deeganada adablahaa ah (roob falato) ee deexda Shabeelaha Hoose waxa laga yaabaa inay korodo, curashada roobabka Xagaayada awgood. Dhinaca koonfurta Soomaaliya, bedka dalagyada hanaqaaday/baxay way ka yar tahay intii bilowgii la beeray, daadadka/qashinka beeraha iyo kala go'a roobabka muddo 15-20 maalmood bishii 5aad inta badan gobolada koonfurta awgood. Dulin beereed (kabajaa iyo jiriqaa) ka dilaacay ayaa waxa yeeleeyay dalagyadii hab-nololeedyada beero-xoolo dhaqatada Baay, qaybo ka mid ah Jubada Dhexe iyo dooxada Shabeeloooyinka taas oo sababtay in la sameeyo laba/sadex jeer oo abuur naq ah.

Bixitaanka dalagyadu waa inta celceliska ah ama u dhow inta caadiga ah deegaanada *Dhesheykyada Jubooyinka* iyo jiinka webiga Shabeeloooyinka, Gedo iyo Juba Dhexe (Saakow iyo Buu'aale). Intaa waxa ka reebban degmooyinka Jowhar/Mahadaay (Shabeelaha Dhexe) iyo Kurtunwaarey (Shabeelaha Hoose), fatahaadaha awgeed; taas oo waxyeelaysay dhul lagu qiyasay 6,000 hiktar oo galley ah iyo 3,000 hitar oo sisin ah. Intaa waxa lagu daray, dhul lagu qiyasay 3,000 hitar oo dalagyo lagu beeray ayaa waxa waxyeeleeyay daadad degmada Wanlaweyn ee Shabeelaha Hoose iyo gobolka Baay. Abuur naq ayaa lagu sameeyay nus dhulkaas ka mid ah. Wakhti bilaabashada haboon ee Xagaayada waa u muhiim dalagyada la beeray iyo kuwa hadda la abuurayo ee deegaanada fataadu ka dhacday ee jiinka webiga.

Dalag goontu waxa la filayaa inay bilaabato sidii caadiga ahayd (biliha 6aad - 7aad), marka laga reebo deegaanada abuur naqa laga sameeyay ee degmooyinka Qansah-dheere, Baydhabo iyo Diinsoor (Baay) iyo Wanlaweyn (Shabeelaha Hoose), daadakii dhacay awgood; kuwaas oo la rajeynayo in la goonto bish 8aad (3,000-3,500Mt).

Jaantus 1: Taxane Bileedka Barakacayaasha



Masago Wanaagsan. Bur Xakaba, Baay, FSNAU, 5aad, 2013

¹ Hayadda Qaramada Midoobay ee Qaxootiga (UNHCR) [Khadkeeda] laga helo <http://data.unhcr.org/horn-of-africa/country.php?id=197>

Dalagyada hadda la abuurayo ama gadaal laga abuuray ee *Dhesheygada Jubooyinka*, deegaanada jiinka webiga Kurtunwaarey iyo Jowhar la goonsan doonaa aakhirka bisha 9aad iyo horaanta bisha 10aad. Wax-soo-saarka beeraha ee gobolada Gedo, Juba Dhexe, Baay iyo Bakool la filaya in uu ka hooseeyo inta caadiga/celceliska ah ama u dhawaado. Hayeeshee, waxa laga yaabaa in wax-soo-saarka beeraha Shabeelaha Hoose uu ka hooseeyo inta caadiga sababta oo ah dhulka lagu abuuray firleyda oo hoos u dhac ku yimid iyo dhulka sisinta lagu abuuray oo aad u kordhay iyo waliba khasaaraha ay geysteen daadadku. Waxaa la filaya in wax-soo-saarka beeruhi hooseyn doono deegaanada aan wax-soo-saarka buuran lahayn ee hab-nololeedka beero-xolo dhaqatada Juuba Hoose, deegaanka caanka ku ah digir tacbashada, hab-nololeedyada beero-xolo dhaqatada iyo jingga webiga Hiiraan. Guud ahaan, hor-u-digidda wax-soo-saarka beeraha (masago/hadhuudh iyo galley) ee xilliga *Gu'ga* waxa la saadaalinaya inay ahaato wax-soo-saar ka hoseeya inta celceliska ah ama uu ahaato inta celceliska. Dhinaca gobolada Waqooyi Galbeed, hanaqaadka dalagyadu waa fiican yahay, roobabka wanaagsan ee *Gu'ga* aawadood. Hayeeshee, odoroska wax-soo-saarka firleyda, gaar ahaan masagada, ee hab-nololeedka beero-xolo dhaqatada Waqooyi Galbeed waxay ku xidhan tahay kolba siday roobabka *Karantu* noqdaan, kuwaas oo bilaami doona aakhirka bisha 7aad 2013. Hay'adda FSNAU iyo la shaqeeyayaashedu waxay qaban doonaan daraasad ku saabsan wax-soo-saarka beeraha dhalka oo idil inta u dhexeya 11 – 25 bisha 7aad, 2013, si loo xaqijijo wax-soo-saarkii beeraha ee la saadaaliyey.

XOOLODHAQATADA

Daaqa, Biyaha iyo Hayaanka Xoolaha

Sababo la xiriira Xiliigii Deyrta ee 2012/13 and roobabka Gugan oo wanaagsan, inta badan, habnololeedyada ugu waawey, ee xolo dhaqtada iyo isku-dhafka xoolaha iyo beereaha, kuwasoo aay ku nool yihi tiro badan oo xolo ah, Xaaladda daaqa, caleenta iyo biyaha ayaa si baaxad leh u wanaagsanaad day gebi ahaan waddanka. Waxaa sidaa ka duwan qeyb ballaaran oo gobolka Bari sida(Oogada Sool, Dooxada Dhaoror, qeyta sare ee Xeebta), baro gobolka Sanaag ah sida(Buuraha Golis/ Dooxada Gebi iyo Gubanka), iyo qeypta bari ee dooxada Nugaal ee gobollada Sool iyo Nugaal, halkaasoo xaaladda daaqa iyo biyuhuba aay ka hooseeyaan heerka dhedhexaadka ah roobka oo liitey aawadeed. Gobollada koonfureed iyo kuwa dhexe, roobabka Guga waxaay ahaayeen kuwo ka hooseeya heerka dhex-dhexaadka ah ama liita dhulka xeebaha ee gobollada dhexe iyo Shabeelooyna, iyo sidoo kale baro ka mid ah aagga digirta iyo Cadduuka gobollada dhexe. Sidaa darted, baadka iyo biyaha oo marta ayaa aad suura gal u ah iney dhacdo inta lagu guda jiro xilliga Xagaaga ee Qalalan ee Bilaha (7 aad-8 aad 2013). Sikastaba ha ahaatee, roobabka Xagaaga ee la filayo Bilaha (6aad/7aad) ayaa fududeyn kara daaq iyo caws yarida la saadaaliyey ee dhulka roob yarawga ah ee xeebaha Shabeelada hoose.



Daaq Wanaagsan. Hawd, Mudug, FSNAU, 5aad, 2013

Hayaanka Xoolaha inta badan dalka wuxuu ahaa caadi, taasoo ay wehliso dhaqdhaqaq ku kooban gudaha habnololeedyadadii sabada u ahaa ama meelaha ku xeeran, kuwasoo leh daaq iyo biyo wanaagsan. Bishii 6aad waxaa Jiray usoo hayaamid xoolaad oo aan caadi aheyn kuwasoo yimid oogada sare ee Sool ee gobolka Sanaag, kana yimid dooxada dharoor, oogada sare ee sool ee gobolka bari iyo meelaha kale ee roobku ku yaraa ee habnololeedyada gobolka Sanaag(Golis/ Dooxada Gebi/ xeebaha Guban). Sidoo kale xolo dhaqatada meelaha roobku ku liitey ee gobollada dhxe(dhulka xeebta, Cadduunka iyo aagga digirta), ayey xooluhu u guureen meelaha ku xeeran ee roob wanaagsanna leh.



Ramad Geel. Dooxada Nugaal, Sool, FSNAU, 5aad, 2013

Xaaladda Dhaqnaashada xoolaha, Dhiiqidooda iyo tarnkooda

Dhammaan Habnololeedyada xolo dhaqatad iyo isku dhafka beeraha iyo xoolaha gebi ahaan dalka, xaaladda dhaqnaanta xoolaha way hagaagtey gaartayna heer dhedhexaad ah amaba heer ka wanaagsan, una dhiganta cabirk 3-4 ee habka sawir ku qiimeynta dhaqnaanta xoolaha, cabirkeeduna u dhexeeya 1 illa 5. Billowgii xilliga Guga dhalidda riyaha iyo idaha ayaa inta badan aheyd mid hooseysa illa dhedhexaad gobollada woqooyi iyo kuwa dhexeba, halka aay ka aheyd dhedhexaad illa mid sarreysa koonfurta. Inta badan lo'da koofurta waxay dhashay xilligii Xagaaga, halka rimaygeeda uu yahay dhedhexaad xilligan Guga. Inta badab Geela koonfurta ayaa irmaan, halka qeyb ka mid ah (in yar) la filayo inay dhasho Guga. Sidaa darted helitaanka caanaha ayaa la filaya inuu noqdo mid ku siqaya heerka caadiga illaa heer caadi ah, marka laga reebo habnololeedka Guban ee woqooyi Galbeed. Habnololeedkan, oo lagu arkey xilliyo is xig-xigey oo roobka iyo rimayga xooluhuba liitey, sida darted dhiiqidda caanuhu aad bay u liidatey.

SUUQYADA IYO GANACSIGA

Isbeddellada Heerka Sarifka

Muddadii saddex-billaha 2013, Shilinka Soomaaliga (SoSh) ayaa ka sii xoogeysanayay Doolarka Maraykanka (USD) ka hor intaanu yogaa qiimi jab ku dhicin Bilihi 4aad iyo 5aad. Muddadii u dhexeysay Bishii 1aad – 5aad, doolarku wuxuu kordhay 15 boqolkiiba suuqa muhiimka ah ee Bakaarahaa iyo 4-5 boqolkiiba suuqyada gobollada Bartamaha iyo Waqooyiga. Shilinku wuxuu la kulmay xoogeysi tartiib ah sanad iyo barkii u dambeeyay, oo koror sanadeed u dhigma inta u dhexeysa 17-23 boqolkiiba oo Koonfurta ah iyo 12-14 boqolkiiba oo Bartamaha iyo Waqooyibari. Heerka ku badalashada Shilinka Soomaaliland (SISh) ee doolarka Maraykanka USD ee soonka SISh ka ayaan saa isu bedbeddelin oo u dhexeeyay celcelis ahaan 6,627-6,902SISh halkii doolar Maraykanka.

Sicirka agabka lasoo dhoofiyo iyo ganacsiga

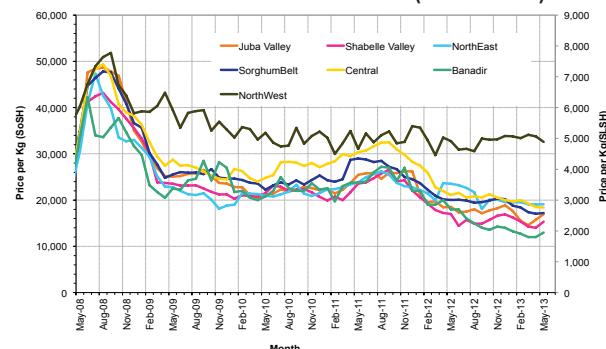
Suuqyada dalka intooda badan, sicirka agabka lasoo dhoofsho ee lagama maarmaanka ahi (sokorta, bariiska, daqiqida, saliidda cuntada iyo naftada) ayaa ama hoos u dhacayay ama deganaa muddadii u dhexeysay Bilahii 1aad – 5aad (Jaantuska 2 iyo 3). Deegaan ganacsiedyedka Banaadir iyo Dooxada Shabeelle ayaa muujiyay hoos u dhicci sicir ee ugu weynaa lagasoo billaabo Bishii 1aad (10-28%) uguna wacan tahay sida dhexdhexaadnimada leh ee shilinku u xoogsaday iyo u dhowaanshaha dekdedda Muqdisho. Isbeddelka sicir sanadeedka ee lagasoo billaabo Bishii 5aad 2012 ayaa muujinaya hoos u dhac 9-35 boqolkiiba ah deegaanka SoSh loogaga adeegto. Deegaanada SLSH looga adeegto ayaa isbeddelin ama uu hoos u dhacay lagasoo billaabo Bishii 5aad 2012, ka dib markii sahayda si caadi ah ay u kala gooshtay dekdedda Berbera iyo su raaceen isbeddellada caalamka, waxaase ka duwan sicirrada naftada ee ee caalamka u hoos u dhacay. Kororkan wuxuu yimid ka dib markii xukuu sanadkan horraantiisi ka dib markii loo khaas yeelay (Shirkadda Batroolk

Xoolaha iibka ah ee Itoobiya uga soo gudba Soomaaliya ayaa kordhay (37¢ hore. Waxaa u sabab ah u diyaargarowga bisha Ramadaan eek u aadda xoolaha loo sii dhoofinayo dowladaha carabta iyadoo la filayo sicir koror ee Soomaaliya u dhoofineyo Kenya iyo Itoobiya ayaa wax yar hoos u dt beegsanayo dhaqdhaqaqa dadka xannibaana ganacsiga (cashuur sare xigigaane. Isla muddadaa, dhoofka xoolaha eek a dhoofaya dekadaha barbardhigay ooy ugu wacantay hawlaho xolo urursiga and naaxinta xoo

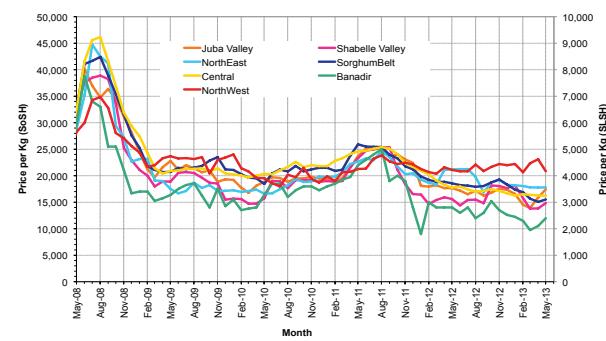
Consumer Price Index

Tusha Sicirka Adeegta (TSA) ee qoysaska saboolka ahi ayaa muujinaya hoos u dhac yare e qiimaha micishadda muddadii u dhexeysay Bilihi 1aad – 5aad 2013 ee deegaannada ShSo lagaga adeegto, taasooy ka muuqato hoos u dhaca yare e ku yimid sicirka agabka ugu muhiimsan dambiiisha adeegta sida badarka iyo, waxa ugu yare ee sokorta. Sanadkiis lasoo dhaafay, TSA ayaa hoos u dhac wax-ku-ool ah 27 boqolkiiba ku yimid deegaannada ShSo (Koonfurta, Bartamaha iyo Waqooyibari) inta bandanna ay ugu wacantahay Shilinka Soomaaliga xoogeysanaya. TSA ayaan aad isu beddelin deegaannada Waqooyi ee Shilinka Soomaaliland ku adeegta (Jaantuska 4).

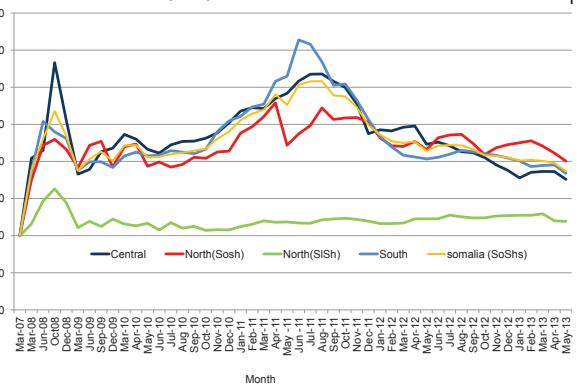
Jaantus 2: Taxanaha Qiimaha Bariiska (SoSh/SLSH)



Jaantus 3: Taxanaha Qiimaha Daqiqida/Burka (SoSh/SLSH)



Jaantus 4: Taxana Bileedka Halbeega Cabbirka Isticmaalka, Cuntada (CPI)



Xaaladda Nafaqada

Bishii 1aad 2013, sida kormeerradii FSNAU, 215,000 carruur ah oo ka yar shan sano ayay nafaqo la'an ba'ani haysay, oo 45,000 ka mid ahi ay aad u nafaqo darraayeen. Habnololeedyada reer miyiga ee Waqooyiga iyo Bartamaha, ayay xaaladdooda nafaqo u dhexeysay Feejignaan ilaa Ba'naan halka Koonfurta ay ahayd Halis ilaa Aad u Ba'an. Reer magaalka la kormeeray, xaaladda nafaqo ayay u dhexeysa Feejignaan ilaa Ba'naan, deegaannada Barakacayaasha ee la kormeerayna waxay nafaqadoodu noqotay Ba'naan ama Aad u Ba'an (Khariiddadda 4).

Sadaasha xaaladda nafaqada illaa Bisha 4aad 2013, iyadoo loo eegayo kormeerkii Deyrta dabadeed 2012/13, hal-dhexeedka heerarka xilliga (2001-2011), taariikhda noocyada cudurrada, itijaahyada sugnaanta cuntada, ayaa muujinaya inay deegaannada intooda badani kusii jiri doonaan heerkii nafaqodarrida ba'an. Waxaa ka duwanaan doona:

- Oogada Sool, oo la filayo in xaaladda nafaqada ay kasii dari doonto noqonna doonto heerkii Halista (GAM 10-14.9) kana iman doonto Feejignaan (GAM 5-9.9%) iyadoo loo xaglinayo helitaanka caanaha oo sii yaraan doona.
- Gobollada Bakool iyo Hiran ayaa la filaya inay muujijyaan kasoo rayn xaaladda nafaqada kana iman doonta heerkii Ba'naan (GAM 15-20%) noqonna doonta Halis (GAM ≥ 15%). Waxay sababtu tahay helitaanka caanaha oo wanaagsanaan ee dhammaan habnololeedyada oo wanaagsanaan doona, iyadoo loo xaglinayo dhalmada geela iyo ariga.

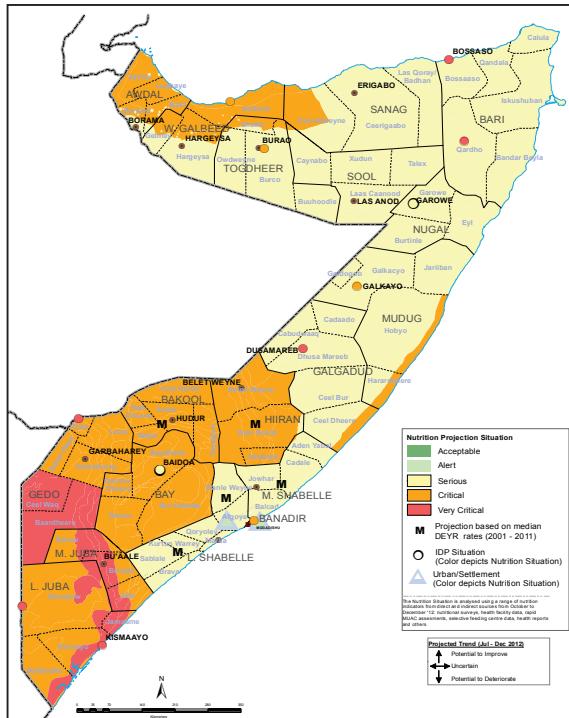
Xaaladda Nafaqada Iminka

Xogta Kormeerka Tilmaamayaasha Caafimaadka (KTC) ee laga helayo xarumaha caafimaadka iyo Ururka Caafimaadka Adduunka (WHO) Xogta Caafimaadka Dhamaystiran¹ ayaa la adeegsaday si loo ogaado xaaladaha nafaqada ee iminka ee gobollo kala duwan. Xaaladda nafaqada ay ku warbixiyen KTC ee Koonfurta Somaaliya iyo Waqooyigalbeed deggan ama mujineysa horumar, inkastoo jiritaanka waxyaalahaa sii xumeyn kara (Shubanka, dacuunka iyo duumada) ay si fudud u beddeli karaan xaaladaha ayna xumeyn karaan xaaladda nafaqada. Kasii darid xaaladda nafaqo ayaa lagu arkaa oo qura habnololeedka Hawd ee gobollada Bartamaha iyo Waqooyibari ee Somaaliya. Cudurka duumada ayaa lagu caddeeyay inuu yahay waxa sababay cudurrada Bartamaha iyo Koonfurta Somaaliya oo lagu warbixiyay inay ahaayeen 76 boqolkiiba kiisaskii la qaaday. Daacuunka waa soo jireen Somaaliya taasoo 74 boqolkiiba kiisaskii la qaaday oo ah carruur dadoodu ka yartayah 2 sano.

Shaxda 2: Kharash Nololeedka ugu yar

Region		HIS trends for Malnutrition in Under 5 children (Jan-Mar 2013 compared to Jan-Mar 2012)			Aggravating factor (WHO update)				
		Stable	Improving	Deteriorating	AWD	Cholera	Malaria	Measles	Others
Southern Somalia	Gedo				*	*	*		
	Juba				*	*	*	*	
	Bay	↔↔						*	
	Bakool	↔↔							
	Shabelle			↑		*			shigello sis
	Banadir					*			
Hiran	No data								
Central and Northeast	Hawd								
	Addun	↔↔							
	East Golis	↔↔							
	Sool Plateau	↔↔							
	Nugal Valley			↑					
Northwest	Coastal Deeh	↔↔							
	West Golis	↔↔		↑					
	Nugal Valley	↔↔							
	Sool Plateau			↑					
	Agro-pastoral	↔↔							
	Hawd	↔↔		↑					
	East Golis	↔↔							

Khariirad 4: Qiyaasta Xaaladda Nafaqada Soomaaliya; Odoroska Bilaha 2aad – 4aad 2013.



Ka warbixinta Kormeerrada Guga 2013

Kormeer wadareet oo dhinaca Nafaqada iyo Sugnaanta Cuntada ayaa ka socda Muqdisho (magaalada iyo xeryaha barakacayaasha), Kismayo (magaalada iyo xeryaha barakacayaasha ee gobolka Jubbada Hoose) iyo xeryaha barakacayaasha eek u yaalla Boosaaso, Qardho, Garowe, Galkacyo ee gobollada Waqooyibari. Meelaha kale, waxaa socda qorshihii kormeerka nafaqada wuxuuna dhameystirmi doonaa dhammaadka Bisha 2aad 2013.

REER-MAGAALKA

Xaaladda sugnaanta cuntada ayaa kasoo reyneysa inta badan magaalooinka xilligii Deyrta 2012/13 ka dib; magaalooinka intooda badan waxaa lagu asteeyay xaalaad **Walaac** ah (IPC Wajiga 2) illaa Bisha 6aad 2013, marka laga reebo Bakool, Jubbada Dhexe iyo Shabeelaha Hoose, oo iyagu **Dhibban** (IPC Wajiga 3). Waxyaalahu ugu weyn ee xoojiiyay awood iibsga saboolka reer-magaalka oo wanaajiyay sugnaanta cuntada ayaa ah kaalmada baniaadminimo ee ka socota, sicirrada cuntada qimaha nolosha ee hoos u dhacday, hawlahu dhaqaalaha oo sare u kacay, fursadaha shaqo helista oo kordhay, iyo sugnaant cuntada ee habnololeedyada reer-miyiga ku wareegsan oo wanaagsanaaday. Hase yeshee, waddooyinkii oo sii baaba'aya iyo roobabkii lixaddka lahaa oo yareeyay dhaqdhaqaaciin ganacsiga ee ka socday suuqyada Jubba, Shabeelaha Hoose iyo Hiiraan, kaasoo keenay fursadihi shaqo helista inay yaraato, inteeda badan hawlilhii xamaaliga ee sbaoolka reer-magaalka.

Intii u dhexeysay Bilihi 1aad-5aad, qimaha Kharashka Ugu-yar ee Dambiisha (KUD) ayaa hoos u dhacay meelaha ku dhawaad intooda badan, marka laga reebo dhowr magaalo oo ku yaala gobollada Bartamaha iyo Togdheer, oo weli aan isyara beddelin (Shaxda 2). Marka la bardhigo isla bishan ee sano hore, qimaha ugu-yare e nolosha ayaa si aad ah hoos u dhacay gobollada intooda badan. Hoos u dhac guud ee kharashka qoyska ugu-yar waa hoos u dhaca sicirrada cuntada dalka iyo ta lasoo dhoofsho. Hase yeshee, qimaha KUD ayaa sare u kacay marka doolar ahaan loo firsho magaalooinka ku adeegta SoSh, uguna wacanta hoos udhaca qimaha doolarka ee SoSh sanadkii lasoo dhaafay. Waxay middani saameysay awood iibsga qoysaska ee ku tiirsan lacagaha doolarka la isu soo diro (Xawaaladda iyo samafalka) oo ah ta ugu muhiimsan ilaha dakhligooda. Muqdisho, xawaaladda ayaa ah midka ugu muhiimsan ilahooda dhaqaale ee qiyaastii sadde-meeloom-meel qoysaska¹ deggan.

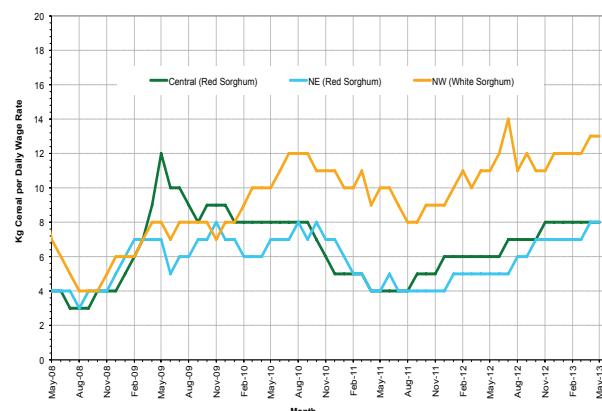
Xogta ilaalada suuqa ayaa muujinaya kasoo rayn ama degganaansho mushqaayadda shaqooyinka ee gobollada intooda badan marka loo bardhigo Bisha 1aad 2013 iyo Bisha 5aad 2012 waxayna la socdaan isbeddel xilliyeedka. Midkan dambe waxaa la xijiyaa hoos u dhaca shaqooyinka laga helo magaalooinka ka dib markii saboolka reer-magaalka ay sii kordhiyeen ka qayb qaodashada hawlahu beerah ee habnololeedyada reer-miiga ku xeyndaaban. Hase ahaatee, xoogaa hoos u dhac ah ayaa lagasoo qoray mushqaayadda shaqooyinka xirfad la'aanta ah ee Jubba, Hiiraan iyo Shabeelaha Dhexe ka dib markii fursadaha shaqo helista ay hoos u dhacday sicirka firidana ay sare u kacday maadaama roobabkii xilliga ee dhowaa ay gooyeen isk xidhkii waddooyinka. Deegaannada ku adeegta ShSo, heerka mushqaayadda ugu hooseeysa ee Bishii 5aad 2013 ayaa laga soo qoray Koonfurta (36,000ShSo ee Shabeelaha Dhexe) midda ugu saraysana waxay ahayd Waqooyibari (150,000ShSo ee gobolka Sool). Heerka mushqaayadda ayaa u dhexeyya SISh 36,000 illaa 46,000 deegaannada laga adeegto ShSI ee Waqooyiga. Bar-dhexaalka Isweydaarsiga Ganasiga (IG) ayaa ama isbeddelin ama soo hayaagay marka laga reebo gobollada Jubba, Hiraan iyo Shabeelle, oo iyagu ay hoos u dhaceen (Jaantuska 5,6). Bar-dhexaalka u sarreeya ee Isweydaarsiga Ganacsiga ee mushqaayadda iyo badarka ee Bishii 5aad 2013 ee dhamaatay ayaa lagasoo qoray gobolka Bay (27kg/maalin mshqaayadeed) halka ta ugu hooseeysa laga soo qoray Waqooyibari iyo Bartamaha (8kg/maalin mushqaayadeed). Haseahaatee, awood iibsga ugu sarreeya oo koror (42%) ah oo intii u dhexeysa Bishii 5aad 2012-Bishii 5aad 2013 ayaa lagasoo qoray Muqdisho (17 kg/maalin mshqaayadeed). Isweydaarsiga ganacsiga ayaaxoogaa sare uga kacay isla bishaa ee sano hore inta badan gobollada, uguna wacan tahay sicirka badarka oo hoos u dhacay (7-28%).

¹ FSNAU Mogadishu urban survey, July 2012.

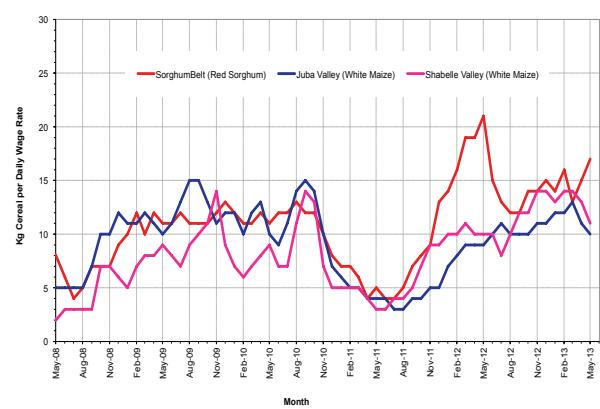
Shaxda 1: Xaaladda Nafaqo ee Hadda Jirta

Zone	Region	MEB Cost (Local Currency) (May' 013)	% change from:	
			Jan 2013	May 2012
Central	Galgaduud	1,946,688	-1%	-26%
	Mudug	1,488,469	-1%	-30%
North East	Bari	2,961,750	-7%	-14%
	Nugaal	2,904,938	-16%	-19%
	Sanaag	2,920,488	-12%	-15%
North(SISh)	Sool	2,955,250	-11%	-1%
	Togdheer	777,000	-3%	0%
	Awdal	643,088	-16%	-12%
South	Woqooyi Galbeed	735,731	1%	3%
	Bakool	1,224,500	-24%	-14%
	Bay	789,250	-11%	-27%
	Gedo	1,426,700	-9%	-8%
	Hiraan	1,310,500	-13%	-11%
	Lower Juba	1,452,956	-9%	-16%
	Lower Shabelle	938,020	-10%	-16%
	Middle Juba	1,338,150	-14%	-12%
Mogadishu	Middle Shabelle	1,083,265	-11%	-21%
	Banaadir	1,091,625	-9%	-11%

Jaantus 5: Taxane Goboleedka Awood Isweydaarsiga Musqaayadda Tacab Goosiga iyo firida/Badarka (gobolada Dhexe iyo Waqooyi)



Jaantus 6: Taxane Goboleedka Awood Isweydaarsiga Musqaayadda Tacab Goosiga iyo firida/Badarka (Koonfurta)



REER MIYIGA

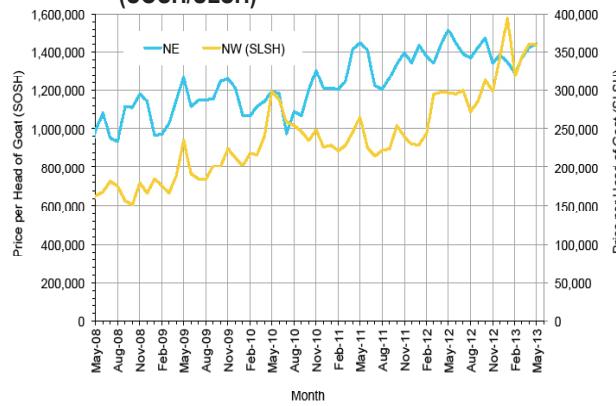
Gobollada Woqooyi

Xilligii Deyrta oo si aan caadi aheyn u wanaagsanaa ayaa si baaxadleh u hagaajihey wax soo saarka beeraha iyo xoolaha inta badan woqooyiga. Sidaa darteed illaa laga gaarayo Bisha 6aad ee 2013ka, inta badan habnololeedyada waxaa lagu qiimeeyey, xaalad **Walaac** leh (IPC wejiga 2), marka laga reebo galbeedka habnololeedka Guban ee gobollada Awdal iyo Woqoyi galbeed, taasoo lagu qiimeeyey xaalad cunto yaraanta ee **Dhibbanaan** (IPC wejiga 3).

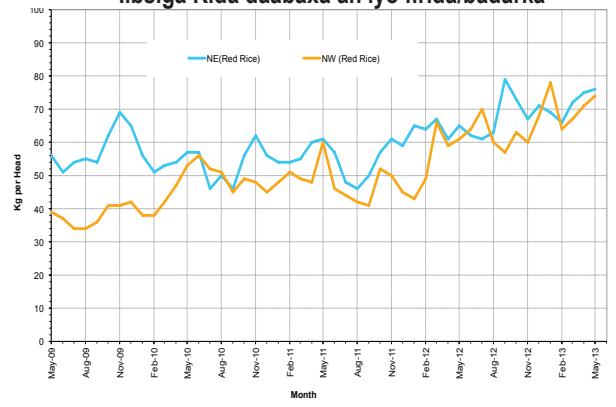
Sababo la xiriira roobkii Guga ee Bilaha 3aad iyo 4aad oo wanaagsanaa, daaqa iyo ilaha biyaha ayaa wanaagsanaadey inta badan habnololeedyada, marka la reebo qeyb ballaaran oo Gobolka Bari ah, baro ka mid ah Sanaag iyo qeypta bari ee Dooxada Nugaal halkaasoo biyaha iyo daaquba aay liiteen roobka Guga oo xumaa darteed. Dhaqnaanshaha xoolaha ayaa wanaag sanaatey guud ahaan woqooyi (habka sawir ku qiimeynta dhaqnaanta xoolaha ee cabirkha 3-4) daaqa oo wanaagsanaadey iyo helitaanka meelo loo guuro oo jiray darteed. Xilliga Guga, riyaha iyo Idaha ayaa si dhedhexaad ah u dhaley inta badan habnololeeyada miyiga ee Woqooyi. Tiro yar oo geel iyo Lo'ah ayaa la filayaa iney dhalaan xilligan Guga (laga bilaabo Bisha 6aad iyo wixii ka dambeeyaa), sababtoo ah iyadoo tiro badani aay dhashey xilligii hore ee Deyrta. Sidaa darted helitaanka caanaha ayaa la filayaa inuu noqdo mid ku siqaya heerka caadiga illaa heer ka sarreeya caadi, marka laga reebo habnololeedka Guban ee woqooyi galbeed, halkaasoo abaarihii dhawaa aay sababeen in inta badan xooluhu aanay rimin xiliyadii dhawaa. Inkastoo aay jirtey waxyeelo culus oo cayaayaanku geestay (Dhuun qabad), beeraleeda Woqooyi galbeed iyo Awdal waxay beerten (Bishii 4aad) Galleyda waqtiga gaaban la goosto, si aay u cunaan waqtiga Yibir baroorada (aakhirka Bilaha 6aad-7aad), halka haruurka waqtiga dheer la goosto aay beerten Bishii 5aad kaasoo la goosan doono aakhirka bisha 10aad-11aad. Habnololeedka isku dhafka beeraha iyo xoolaha ee gobolka Tog-dheer, waxsoosaar beeraha ayaa la filayaa inuu dhedhexaad noqdo xilligan Guga sababo la xiriira roobabkii Guga oo wanaagsanaa iyo daadad roobaad ka yimid dhulka sare oo waraabiyeey dhul beereedka godan. Haurur, galley, Digr iyo qudaar ayaa laga abuuray gobolkan.

Bilhihi 1aad-5aad 2013, qimaha ariga dabaaxa ah ayaa in yar kordhay (7%) inta badan suuqyada woqooyi bari, halka aay hoos u dhaceen woqooyi galbeed (9%) [Jaantus 7]. Qiimaha hoos u dhacay ee woqooyi galbeed waxaa sababay ari badan oo suuqa la keenay kaasoo ka immaanaya habnololeedka Guban, iyadoo xoolo dhaqatadu aay dib u bixinayaan deymahii aay qaateen, kana faa-ideysanaya dhaqnaanshaha xoolaha oo hagaagtay, taasoo lala xiriirinayo daaqa iyo biyaha oo wanaagsanaadey ka dib markii aay heleen robab xilli dhaaf ah (Bishii 3aad). Qiimaha bariiska ayaa in yar hoos u dhacay dhammaan gobollada woqooyi. Gobollada woqooyi bari (Bari iyo Nugaal), ku iibsashada ariga dabaaxa ah bariis (IG) ayaa kordhay qiyas dhexe gaarayna 73-106kg/Neefkii bishii 5aad 2013, sababtoo ah qimaha ariga oo kordhay iyo qimaha bariiska oo hoos u dhacay. Siddo kale IG, ku iibsashada ariga dabaaxa ah moordida ee isla gobolladaa ayaa korday Bari (6% - 84kg) iyo Nugaal (36% - 98kg) sababtoo ah sicirka ariga oo kordhay iyo sicirka moordida oo hoos u dhacay. Woqooyi Galbeed, Isweydaarsiga Ganacsiga, ku iibsashada ariga dabaaxa ah barii ayaa kordhay 18 boqolkiiba Hargeisa (93kg/Neef), 11 boqolkiiba Burco (78kg/Neef) shantii bilood ee ugu horreysay sanadka sababaha aan kor ku soo xusnay dartood. Waxaa taa ka duwan gobolka Awdal oo kaliya, halkaasoo IG (Ari/Bariis) uu hoos u dhacay qiyas dhedhexaad ah (cel-celis dhan 20%) iyo isagoo hoos u dhiciisu gaaray 64kg/Neefkii, sababtoo ah sicirka ariga oo hoos udhacay (22%) sababo la mid ah kuwa aan kor kusoo xusnay ee suuq geynta dheeriga ee ka imaaneya xoolo dhaqatada Guban. Isweydaarsiga Ganacsiga ariga dabaaxa ah iyo moordida cad ayaa isna hoos u dhacay (20%) gobolkan kaasoo 86kg/Neefkii. Dhinaca kale TOT ari/moordi cad ayaa in yar kordhay (4-6%) gobolka Togdheer (111kg) iyo woqooyi galbeed (142kg), sababta ugu weynina aay tahay sicirka haruurka oo hoos u dhacay W.galbeed iyo sicirka ariga oo kordhay gobolka Togdheer (Jantuus 8).

Jaantus 7: Taxane Goboleedka Sicirka Riyaha Daabaxaa ah (SOSH/SLSH)



Jaantus 8: Taxane Goboleedka Awood Isweydaarsiga libsga Rida daabaxaa ah iyo firida/badarka



Gobollada Dhexe

Xiliigii Deyrta 2012/2013 ka dib (Bilaha 1aad-6aad 2013), xeebaha deexda ayaa lagu qiimeeyay heerka **Dhibbanaanta** (Wejiga 3aad ee IPC), taasoo ka soo hagaagtey xaallad **Gurmadka Deg-deg** ah (IPC wejiga 4) xilligii Guga 2012 ka did. Habnololeedyada kale oo dhan oo aay ku jiraan Digir Tacbatada, Hawdka iyo Cadduunka waxaa lagu qiimeeyey xaalaad **Walaac** ah (IPC wejiga 2). Sababo la xiriira roobab dhedhexaad ah ee xilligii Guga, inta badan habnololeedyada (Hawdka, inta badanee Caddunka iyo Digir Tacbatada), helitaanka cawska, caleenta iyo biyaha ayaa wanaagsanaadey, marka laga reebo Xeebaha Deexda, halkaasoo roobabka Guga oo liitey ay sababeen in xooluhu u hayaamaan hab nololeedyada ku xeeran. Xaaladda dhaqnaanta xoolaha ayaa ah dhedhexaad ama wanaagsan (habka sawir ku qiimeynta dhaqnananta xoolaha 3-4) ayaa lagasoo wariyey dhammaan habnololeedyada. Dhalmada riyaha iyo idaha ayaa la soo sheegay iney dhedhexaad tahay, halka dhalidda geela la rajeynayo iney hooseyn doonto Bisha 6aad, sababtoo ah tiro badan oo geel ah ayaa dhalay sanakii dhawaa (Bishii 12aad 2012). Waxsoosaarka caanaha ayaa wanaagsanaadey dhamaan habnololeedyada, sidaa darteed qiiimaha caanaha geela ayaa hoos u dhacay (16%) Bisha 5aad marka la barbar dhigo Bishii 1aad iyo koror ah (35%) marka loo eego Bishii 5aad 2012. Dalaggaa digirta ayey xaaladdiisu liidataa taasoo aay sababtey markii ay la kulantay waqtii dheer oo roob la'aan ah (oon) ka dib dhalashada abuurka, sidaa darteed waxsoosaarka digirta ayaa la filayaa inuu ka hooseeyo heerka dhedhexaadka Digir Tacbatada.

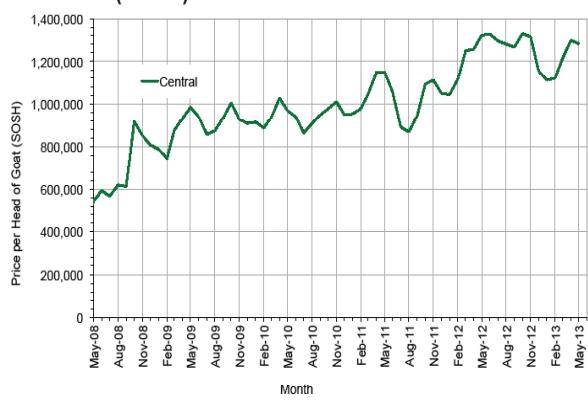
Inta u dhaxeysey Bilaha 1aad-5aad 2013, qiiimaha arriga dabaaxa ah ayaa kordhay (49%) Deexda/Digir Tacbada halka aanu isbaddelin habnololeedyada Hawd iyo cadduun (jantuus 9). Qaabka korokan waxaa sababey suuq geynta xoolaha oo yaraatey deegaannada Digir Tacbatada iyo dhul Xeebeedka Deexda iyadoo habnololeeyadaayaan ay ku jiran xoolo kordin (Coodasho) iyo billaabashada xoolo ururinta ay sameeynayaan ganacsatada uguna talo galayaan xilliga *Ramadaanka* ee nagu soo fool leh ee Bisha (7aad). Sicirka ariga ayaa ah midaan isbeddelin (Deggan) marka loo eego sanad ka hor (hoos u dhac ah 3%). Sicirka bariiska ayaa hoos u dhacy (12%) dhulka Deexda/Digir Tacbatada, halka uu in yar (2%) uu hoos u dhacay hab-nololeedyada kale. Sicirka xoolaha ee aad sare ugu kacay iyo hoos u dhaca sicirka bariiska ee degaanad Xeebaha/Digir Tacbatada ayaa si baxaad leh u hagaajiyey Isweydaarsiga Ganacsiga, ku iibsiga ariga dabaaxa ah bariis, kasoo kordhay 73 boqolkiiba (laga bilaabo 49kg illaa 85kg/ Neefkii) intii u dhaxeysay Bisha 1aad iyo Bisha 5aad 2013. Si kastaba ha ahaatee, meelaha xiisadda colaadaha sokeeye ay ka jiraan (degmooyinka Dhusa-mareeb, Gaalkacyo iyo Caabud waaq) Isweydaarsiga Ganacsiga isma beddelin ama in yar ayuu kordhay 2 boqolkiiba (62kg /Neef). Sidoo kale, sicirka moordida ayaa hoos u dhacay bishii ugu dambeysay marka loo eego Bishii 1aad 2013 (3%) iyo marka loo eego Bishii 5aad 2012 (28%). Ku iibsiga ariga dabaaxa iyo moordida (IG) ayaa kordhay dhammaan habnololeedyada gobollada dhexe shantii bilood ee ugu horreysay sanadka. Marka la eego 5aad 2013, ku iibsiga ariga dabaaxa ah moordida(IG) wuxuu u dhigmay 106kg/Neefki hab-nololeedyada Hawd iyo Cadduun, halka uu u dhigmay 197kg/Neefkii deegaannada Digir Tacbatada/dhul xeebeedka Deexda (Jantuuska 10)



Xaaladda Riyaha oo Dhedhexaad ah iyo Daaq Liita. Deexda, Mudug, FSNAU, 5aad, 2013

Inta u dhaxeysey Bilaha 1aad-5aad 2013, qiiimaha arriga dabaaxa ah ayaa kordhay (49%) Deexda/Digir Tacbada halka aanu isbaddelin habnololeedyada Hawd iyo cadduun (jantuus 9). Qaabka korokan waxaa sababey suuq geynta xoolaha oo yaraatey deegaannada Digir Tacbatada iyo dhul Xeebeedka Deexda iyadoo habnololeeyadaayaan ay ku jiran xoolo kordin (Coodasho) iyo billaabashada xoolo ururinta ay sameeynayaan ganacsatada uguna talo galayaan xilliga *Ramadaanka* ee nagu soo fool leh ee Bisha (7aad). Sicirka ariga ayaa ah midaan isbeddelin (Deggan) marka loo eego sanad ka hor (hoos u dhac ah 3%). Sicirka bariiska ayaa hoos u dhacy (12%) dhulka Deexda/Digir Tacbatada, halka uu in yar (2%) uu hoos u dhacay hab-nololeedyada kale. Sicirka xoolaha ee aad sare ugu kacay iyo hoos u dhaca sicirka bariiska ee degaanad Xeebaha/Digir Tacbatada ayaa si baxaad leh u hagaajiyey Isweydaarsiga Ganacsiga, ku iibsiga ariga dabaaxa ah bariis, kasoo kordhay 73 boqolkiiba (laga bilaabo 49kg illaa 85kg/ Neefkii) intii u dhaxeysay Bisha 1aad iyo Bisha 5aad 2013. Si kastaba ha ahaatee, meelaha xiisadda colaadaha sokeeye ay ka jiraan (degmooyinka Dhusa-mareeb, Gaalkacyo iyo Caabud waaq) Isweydaarsiga Ganacsiga isma beddelin ama in yar ayuu kordhay 2 boqolkiiba (62kg /Neef). Sidoo kale, sicirka moordida ayaa hoos u dhacay bishii ugu dambeysay marka loo eego Bishii 1aad 2013 (3%) iyo marka loo eego Bishii 5aad 2012 (28%). Ku iibsiga ariga dabaaxa iyo moordida (IG) ayaa kordhay dhammaan habnololeedyada gobollada dhexe shantii bilood ee ugu horreysay sanadka. Marka la eego 5aad 2013, ku iibsiga ariga dabaaxa ah moordida(IG) wuxuu u dhigmay 106kg/Neefki hab-nololeedyada Hawd iyo Cadduun, halka uu u dhigmay 197kg/Neefkii deegaannada Digir Tacbatada/dhul xeebeedka Deexda (Jantuuska 10)

Jaantus 9: Taxane Goboleedka Sicirka Riyaha Daabaxa ah (SOSH)



Jaantus 10: Taxane Goboleedka Awood Isweydaarsiga libsiqa Rida daabaxa ah iyo firida/badarka



Gobolada Koonfurta

Tirada dadka ku sugar xaalada cunto xumo iyo gurmada (Marxaladaha Wajiyada IPC 3aad iyo 4aad) waxay hoos-u-dhaacday 50 boqolkiiba intii u dhexetsay *Gu'gii* 2012 iyo *Deyrtii* 2012/13, sababta oo ah roobabkii aadka u wanaagsanaa ee *Deyrtii* hore kuwaas oo si aad ah u hagaajiyyatayada iyo wax-soo-saarka beraha iyo xoolaha koonfurta Soomaaliya. Natija ahaan, inta badan hab-nololeedyada Koonfurta waxa lagu sifeeyay xaalad **Walaac leh** (Marxaladda Wejiga IPC 2aad) illaa bisha 6aad 2013, marka laga reebo hab-nololeedka beero-xolo dhaqatada degmada Jamaame, oo ku sugar xaalad cunto xumo **Ba'an** (Marxaladda Wajiga IPC 3aad).

Ka sakow roobabkii *Gu'ga* ee intii u dhexeysay bishii 4aad illaa badhtamaha bishii 5aad, waxa la filayaa in wax-soo-saarkabeeruhu xilliga *Gu'ga* ka hooseeyo inta celceliska wax-soo-saarka ee deegaanada hab-nololeedyada beero-xolo dhaqtada iyo jinka webiga. Daadakii (Jowhar iyo Kurtunwaarey), dulinka beeraha dilaacay, qashinka/cawska beeraha, hor-u-dhammaansha xilliga *Gu'ga* iyo daneyntii beerashada dalagyada dakhli dhaliinta leh ayaa saameyn taban ku yeelatay hanaqaadka dalagyada Koonfurta. Hanaqaadka dalagyada labada hab-nololeed ee gobolka Hiiraan, deegaanada deexda hab-nololeedka beero-xolo dhaqtada degmooyinka Kismaayo, Afmadow iyo Badhaadhe way liitaan sababta oo ah fatahaada, colaadda, qalinimada shidaalka iyo roobabkii *Gu'ga* oo liitay. Hayeeshee, waxa la filayaa inay gobolada Juuboooyinka iyo Shabeelooyinka ka faa'iideystaan roobabka Xagaaga (bilaha 7aad – 8aad). Xaaladaha tigaadda/daaqa iyo wax-soo-saarka xoolah iyo dhalmadooda way hagaageen Koonfurta Soomaaliya, roobabka bilowgii *Gu'ga* ee wanaagsanaa awgood.

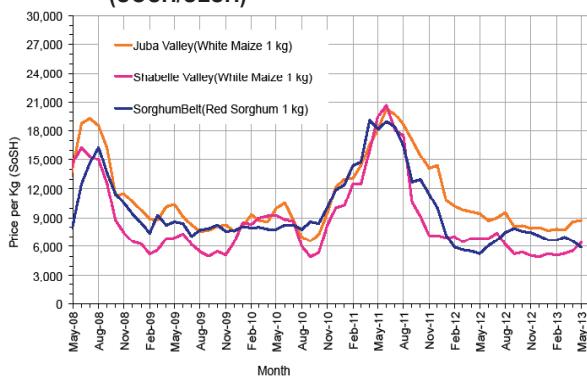
Qiimayaasha badarka/firida waxay inna tusayaan taxane kala duwan intii u dhexeysay bilaha 1aad - 5aad, 2013. qiimayaasha galleyda waxay kordheen 15 – 38 boqolkiiba suuqyada koonfurta, halka qiimayaasha masagada ay hoos-u-dheceen maal walba marka laga reebo suuqyada gobolka Baay oo qiimaha masagadu yahay mid nagi (Jaantuska 11). Mushahar hawl-maalmeedyada ayaa kordhay inta badan deegaanada hab-nololeedyada beero-xolo dhaqtada, korodhka hawlaa beeraha curashada wanaagsan roobabka *Gu'ga* awgeed. Heerka mushahar hawleedka ayaa hoos-u-dhacay 25 boqolkiiba gobolka Hiiraan. Deegaanada jingga webiga, mushahar hawleedka waxuu yahay mid nagi Juboooyinka, halka uu wax yar hoos-u-dhac (12 boqolkiiba) ku yimid Shabeelaha Hoose taas oo loo aaneynayo fatahaadaha iyo roobabkii xad dhaafka ahaa; waxase uu korodhay gobolka Shabeelaha Dhexe (34 boqolkiiba), socoshada abuur naqa beeraha aawadeed. Awood isweydaarsiga mushaharka shaqaalaha iyo firileyda/badarka ayaa kordhay gobolada Gedo, Baay iyo Shabeelaha Dhexe, halka uu hoos-u-dhacay gobolada Bakool, Juba Dhexe iyo Shabeelaha Hoose. Awood isweydaarsiga ugu sareeya bishii 5aad waxa laga diiwaan geliyey gobolka Baay, halka ka ugu hooseeyayna laga soo sheegay Juba Dhexe. Isbarbar dhig sanadeedka awood isweydaarsiga mushaharka shaqaalaha iyo firileyda/badarka ina tusayaan korodh (40 - 80 boqolkiiba) inta badan gobolada koonfureed oo gobolka Jubada Dhexe yahay ka leh awood isweydaarsiga ugu sareeya (150 boqolkiiba) taas oo inta badan loo aaneynayo koboca mushahar hawl-maalmeedyada hawlaa beeraha ee Gu'gan.

Qiimayaasha xoolaha waxay inna tusayaan taxane kala duwan suuqyada suuqyada gobolada koonfureed. Shantii bilood ee ugu horeeyay sanadkan 2013, qiimaha rida daabaxaa ah hoos ayuu u dhacay inta badan suuqyada gobolada konfureed (4 -17 boqolkiiba), marka laga reebo gobolada Bakool, Jubada Dhexe iyo Hiiraan, kuwaasi qiimayaasha riyaha daabaxaa ah ay kordheen (Jaantuska 12). Haddii loo barbardhiga qiimihii sanad ka hor, qiimayaasha riyaha daabaxaa ah waxay hoos-u-dheceen (10 – 20 boqolkiiba) deegaanada laga tacbado masagada (Baay, Bakool, Gedo, Hiiraan), qiimaha riyaha daabaxaa ah ayaa yar kordhay gobolka Juboooyinka (9 boqolkiiba), halka aan wax isbedel ah laga soo sheegin gobolada Shabeelooyinka. Intii u dhexeysay bilihii 1aad – 5aad, 2013, qiimayaasha loda daabaxaa ah ayaa ah mid nagi ama wax yar kordhay (10 boqolkiiba) inta badan suuqyada gobolada koonfureed, marka laga reebo gobolada Baay iyo Bakool oo hoos-u-dhacay (18 boqolkiiba), saameynta colaadda awgeed. Qiimayaasha loda ayaa inna tusayaan korodh sanadeed inta badan suuqyada marka laga reebo suuqyada gobolada Gedo, Bakool iyo Baay, kuwaasi oo sheegaya hoos-u-dhac ama isbedel la'aan. Wuxuu mudan in qiimayaasha loda gobolka Hiiraan ay kordheen 64 boqolkiiba sababta oo ah loda suuqa la keenayo oo yar (inta badan way irmaan tahay ama rintay) iyo baahida lo'eed ee Muqdisho oo korodhay. Awood

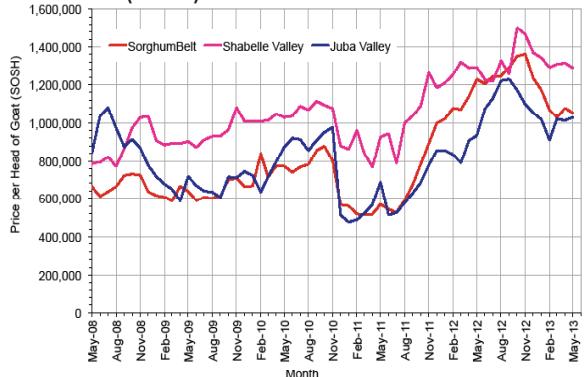


Galley Qashin/Caws Qariyey/Waxyeelleyay. Jowhar, Middle Shabelle, FSNAU, 5aad, 2013

Jaantus 11: Taxane Goboleedka Sicirka Riyaha Daabaxaa ah (SOSH/SLSH)

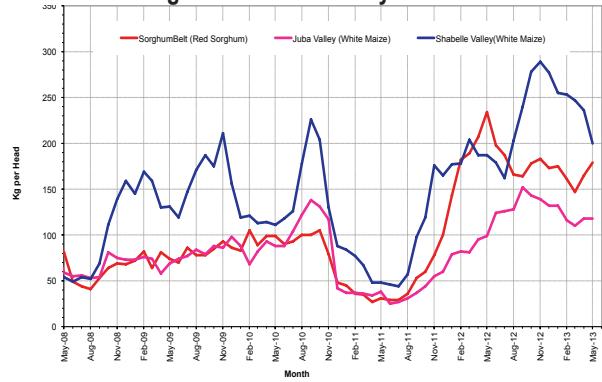


Jaantus 12: Taxane Goboleedka Sicirka Riyaha Daabaxaa ah (SOSH)

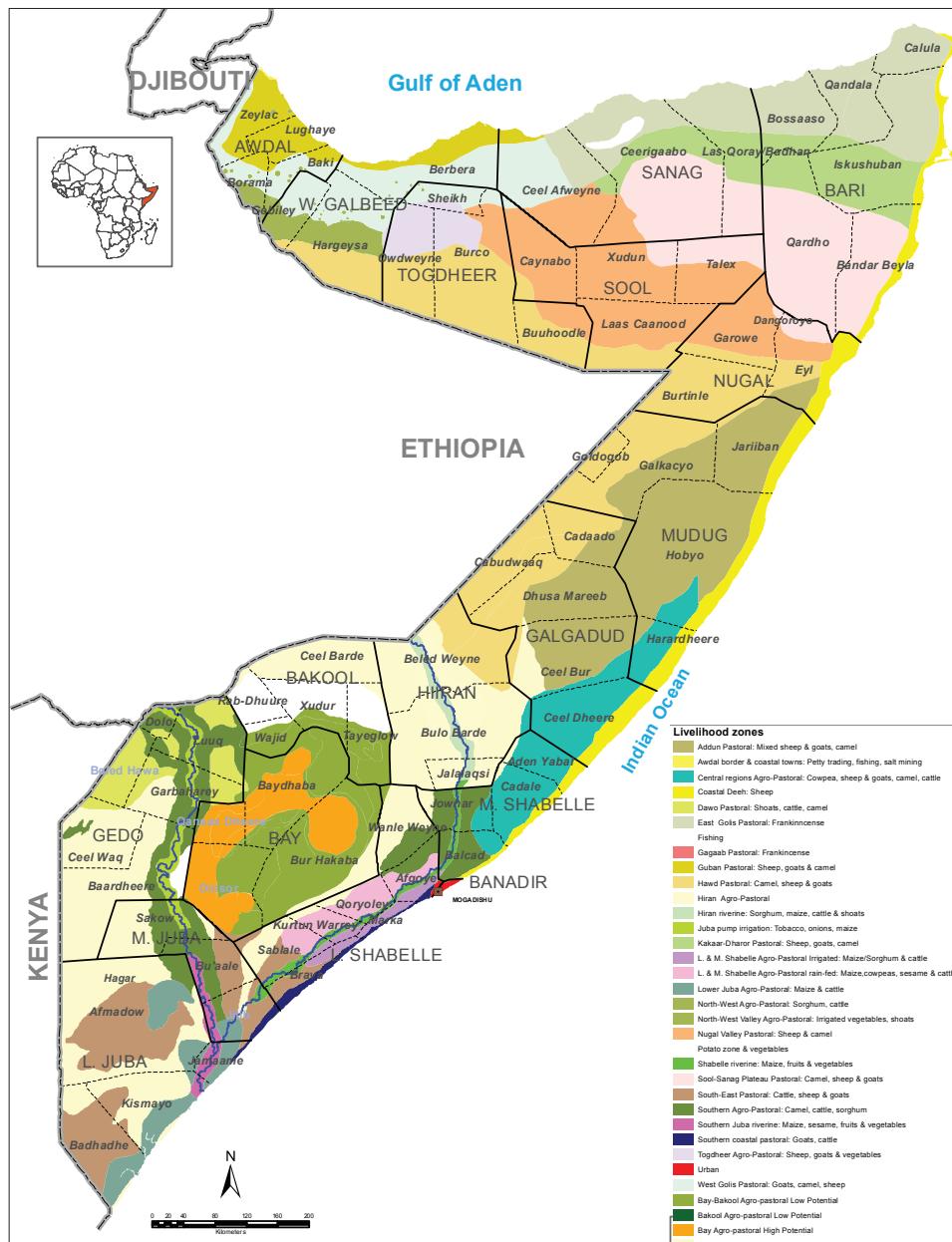


isweydaarsiga rida daabaxa ah iyo firida ayaa hoos-u-dhacday (15-29 boqolkiiiba) intii u dhexeysay bilaha 1aad - 5aad 2013 inta badan gobolada, marka laga reebo gobolka Baay oo ay awood isweydaarsigu nagi yahay. Awood isweydaarsiga ugu sareeya bisha 5aad waxa laga diiwaan geliyey gobolka Baay ((498kg/ridiiba), halka ka ugu hooseeyo laga soo sheegay gobolka Gedo (114kg/ridiiba). Isbarbar dhig sanadeedka waxa uu sheegayaan in awood isweydaarsiga rida daabaxa ah iyo firida uu nagi yahay inta badan suuqyada gobolada, halka hoos-u-dhac (20 – 35 boqolkiiiba) laga soo war bixiyey gobolada Hiiraan iyo Bakool (Jaantuska 13).

Jaantus 13: Taxane Goboleedka Awood Isweydaarsiga libsiiga Rida daabaxa ah iyo firida/badarka



SOMALIA LIVELIHOOD ZONES MAP



Khariiradda Hab-Nololeedyada Soomaaliya

Daabacaadaha iyo War Saxaafadeed hadda jira ama la filayo

FSNAU/FEWSNET Climate Update, May 2013

FSNAU/FEWSNET Market Data Update, May 2013

FSNAU Nutrition Update March-April 2013

FSNAU Family Ties: Remittances and Livelihoods Support in Puntland and Somaliland Study Report

FSNAU Study Report: Mortality among Populations of Southern and Central Somalia affected by severe food insecurity and famine during 2010-2012

*War galin/xusid: Daabacaadaha iyo War Saxaafadeed yada Kor ku xusan waxa laga heli karaa Shabakadda
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