FSNAU Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit - Somalia

Technical Release

FEWS NET FAMINE EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS NETWORK

Dhibaatadii abaarta ka dib, illaa 2.1 malyuun ruux oo Soomaali ah ayaa wajahaya cunto yari Ba'an ama kasii natiijo xun

1 malyan oo caruur ah ayaa loo badinayaa inay nafaqo la'aani ku dhacdo

Sebtembar 2, 2019, Mogadishu/Washington – Illaa 2.1 malyan oo Soomaali ah ayaa la filayaa inay wejihi doonaan cunno yari ba'an, nafaqo darro sare ama dhammaansho hanti oo calaamad u ah xaaladda Ba'naanta (IPC Phase 3)[1] ama natiijo ka xun illaa bisha Diisembar 2019. Waxaa intaa ka dheeri ah, qiyaastii hal malyan oo caruur ah oo ka yar shan sano jir ayaa loo badinayaa inay nafaqo darro heli doonto illaa bartamaha 2020. Kaalmo banii'aadminnimo oo heer ballaaran ah oo la joogteeyay, kaasoo la qorsheeyay loona badinayo in la bixin doono illaa bisha Sebtembar, ayaa hadda ka hor-joogsanaysa in arrinka cunno helistu ka sii xumaato. Kaalmada banii'aadminnimo haddii ay Meesha ka baxdo inta u dhexeeysa bilaha Oktoobar iyo Diisember, sugnaanta cuntada ayaa la filayaa inay xumaan doonto. Cunto yarida hadda jirta waxaa u sabab ah xaaladihii abaaraha laga soo billaabo dabayaaqadii sandkii 2018 illaa bartamihii bisha Meey 2019, ooy sii xumeeyeen roobabkii xilligii Guga (Abriil-Juun) 2019 oo ka hooseeyey caadigii goosgoosna ahaa, oo billaabmay amin dambe dhammaadeyna goor hore. Qooysas badan ayaa weli kasoo kabsanaya Abaartii 2016/2017 ee xumeyd ama ay dhibaateysey colaadihii, ka dibna 2.6 malyan oo ruux ay sii ahaadaan barakacayaal. Waxsoosaarkii Beeraha ee Guga ayaa baaqday gobollada intooda badan, deedna qoysaska saboolka ah ee beer iyo xoolo dhaqatada iyo kuwa agagaarka webiyada intooda badan Ayaan awoodin inay helaan cuntadii ay u baahnaayeen maadaama keydkooda cunnto iyo dakhligii ay ka helayeen shaqooyinka beeraha uu aad uga hooseeyo intii caadiga aheyd. Deegaannada xoolo-dhaqatada, saameyntii ay abaartu ku yeelatay xoolaha ayaa horseeday caano la'aanta, qooysas badanoo sabool ahna ay amaahdii kusii korortay intii ay la daalaa-dhacayeen quudinta qoysaskooda iyo badbaadinta xoolihii usoo haray. Inkastoo roobabka Deyrtan (Oktobar-Diisembar) 2019 la sadaalinayo iney noqdaan kuwo caadi ah ama ka sarreeya, isbeddel wax ku ool ah lama filanayo illaa dabayaaqada sanadka 2019. Haddaba, hawlaha waxsoosaarka xilliga ayaa yareyn doona iney xaaladda kasii darto muddadan. Natiijooyinkan waxay ku saleysan yihiin kormeerkii sugnaanta cuntada iyo nafaqada ee la sameeyey Gugii 2019 dabadii muddadii bishii Juun illaa Julaay 2019 iyo falanqeyntii ka dambeeysay, ooy wadajir hogaaminayeen Heyadda Falanqeynta Sugnaanta Cuntada iyo Nafaqada ee Soomaaliya (FSNAU, oo ah mashruuc ay maamusho Heyadda Cuntada iyo Beeraha ee Qaramada Midoobay) iyo Shabakadda Nidaamyada Ka-diga Macaluusha (FEWS NET, ooy maal geliso USAID) ooy si buuxda ugasoo qeybqaateen xubno ka socda hayadaha dawliga iyo kuwa aan dawliga ahayn.
Yield

Waxaa isbeddelay saadaashii hawada, roobabkii Guga 2019 ayaa billaabmay amin dambe waxeyna noqdeen kuwo in badan ka hooseeya sidii caadiga aheyd Somaaliya inteeda badan, sababayna abaar aan aad u ba'neyn iney sii jirto illaa bartamaha bisha Meey. Roobabkii ka da'ay inta badan bartamaha iyo koonfurta Soomaaliya ayaa 25-40 mm boqolkiiba ka hooseeyay intii ay caadiga heli jireen, heerarka biyaha webiyada Juba iyo Shabeelle ayaa iyaguna aad hooseeyay. Roobabkii xoogeystay intii u dhexeysay batamihii bishii Meey ilaa batamihii bishii Juun ayaa horseeday in xaaladda baadka iyo biyaha ee woqooyiga iyo koonfurta Soomaaliya ay soo wanaagsanaadaan. Haseyeeshee, muddada roobabka ay da'ayeen oo yaraa, awooddooda roobka oo yarayd iyo iyagoo goosgoos ah iyo weliba webiga oo aad u hooseeyay, ayaa horseeday in Baaxaddii dhulka la beeran jiray iyo mirodhalidda beeraha aad u yaraado iyo dalag bandanna baaba'ay. Waxsoosaarki beeraha ee Gugii 2019 ee koonfurta Somaaliya ayaa lagu qiyaasay 40 900 tons, ooy ku jiraan 6 900 tons oo xilli dhaaf ah, la rajeynayo in la goost dabayaaqada bisha Agoosto/Sebtembar. Wadarta guud ee waxsoosaarka koonfurta Soomaaliya ayaa ah waxsoosaarkii ugu hooseeyey tan iyo 1995tii oo ka hooseeya 68 boqolkiiba celceliska muddada dheer (1995-2018). Deegaannada Woqooyigalbeed, oo roobabkii Guga ay ahaayeen kuwo ka hooseeya intii caadiga ahayd balse ka fiicnaa thanka baahsanaanta, waxsoosaarka 2019 Gu/Karan oo la filayo in lagoosto Noofembar/Diisembar ayaa laguqiyaasay 23 200 tons, oo 44 boqolkiiba ka hooseeya celceliska 2010-2018.

Xaaladaha daaqa oo liita ayaa mar kale ka muuqata Mudug, Galgaduud, Bakool, Baay, Gedo iyo Jubada Dhexe, waxaa kaloo hayaandheer oo aan caadi aheyn oo dhanka xoolaha lagasoo sheegay gobolka Gedo. Xoolo dhaqatada Gobollada

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1 *Iskudhafka falanqeynta iyo kala qeybinta heeraraka cunta yarida (IPC) waa xirma qalab iyo habab la raaco si loo kala qeybiyo cunta yarida darran iyadoo la raacayo shan heer oo cunyari ah oo is wadajir ah leysula ogolaaday;*

IPC (Phase 1) = Cunto sugan, IPC (Phase 2)= cunto Ciriir ah, IPC (Phase 3) = cunto yari ba'an, IPC (Phase 4)= cunto yari gurmad ah, IPC (Phase 5) = Macluul baahday

Woqqyiga iyo bartamaha, halkaas oo aay xoolo badani ku baxeen waqtigii abaarta 2016/2017, helitaanka xoolaha iibsami kara ayaa gabaabsi ah, taasoo caqabad ku ah awooda ay qoysaska saboolka ahi ku quudin karaan qoysaskooda biyana ugu iibin karaan xoolahooda. Helitaanka caanaha ayaa iyaguna si ballaaran uga hooseeya heerka celceliska caadiga ama kasii liita. Inkastoo qiimaha arrigu uu hadda sarreyo, tasoo ay sabatey suuq keenista xoolaha oo yaratey iyo dalabka xoolaha oo sarreeyey, taas oo la xariirtey ciida Xajkii dhawaa, haddana qoysas badan ma awoodin iney iibiyaan xoolahooda iyagoo aan helis gelinin soo kabashadii heynta xoolahooda iyo hab- nololeedkooda. Ku iibsiga xoolaha iyo badarka ayaa guud ahaan ahaa mid wax ku ool ah, kaasoo u suura galinayey in xoolo-dhaqatadu ku helaan in ka badan hal loor (50 kg) of badar ah marka aay iibiyaan neef ari ah. Hase yeshee, hoos u dhaca keydka suuqa ee ka yimid dalagii xilligii hore la goostey iyo dalagga xilligaan la goostay oo aad u liitey ayaa sababey koror deg deg ah ee qiimaha harruurka bishii Juulaay ee sanakan, sidaa darteed ku iibsiga Xoolaha badarka ayaa muujiyey hoos u dhac.

Sida laga soo xigtey Kooxda Sugnaanta Cuntada, waxaa jiray sare u qaadis weyn gurmadka mucaawinada cuntada tan iyo bishii Meey 2019. 1.2 illaa 1.4 malyan oo dad ah ayaa la gaarsiiyey bil kastaba laga bilaabo bilihii Meey illaa Juun, 1.9 malyan oo dad ah ayaa la gaarsiiyey bishii Juulaay ee sanadka iyadoo kaalmadaa la qorsheeyey ee filayo iney sii socoto heer kaa la mid ah illa Agoosto iyo Sebtembar. Kordhinta iyo joogteynta heerka kaalmada bani aaddanimo ayaa lafilayaa iney xakameyso maxsuulk aafada cunta yarida ee meelo badan. Helitaanka kaalmada awgeed illaa bisha Sitembar, ayaa inta badan miyiga Soomaaliya lagu qiimeeyey cunno Ciriiri ah (IPC Phase 2), halka habnololeed xoola dhaqatada Guban iyo habnololeedka beer-xoolo-dhaqatada Waxsoosaarka hoose ee Baay iyo Bakool, qeybo ka mid ah Hiraan, Galgadud iyo juba haatan lagu qiimeyey xaalad Ba'an (IPC Phase 3). Tan waxaa ku jira 1.2 malyan qof oo lagu qiimeeyey xaalad Ba'an (IPC Phase 3) ama natiijo ka xun , waxaa intaa ka dheeri ahtiro dhan 3.6 malyuun qof oo cunno Ciriiri ah (IPC Phase 2).

Tiro lagu qiyaasey 2.6 malyan oo barakacayaal ah ayaa ku nool dhammaan gudaha dalka Soomaliya. Maxsuulkii kasoo baxay sahannadii xilliga Guga dabadii la sameeyey ayaa caddeeyey in 14ka ugu waawey degaannada barkacayaasha ay ku sugan yihiin cunno yari Ba'an (IPC Phase 3) ama cunno yari Ciriiri ah (IPC Phase 2) iyagoo weliba helaya kaalmo banii'aadanimo oo cunno ah. Inta badan magaalooyinka, qiimaha cuntada oo aan is bedelin iyo helitaanka shaqooyinka ayaa caawiyey in maxsuul heerka cunta yaridu ku waaro heerka cunno yari Ciriiri ah (IPC Phase 2) ama heerka cunta ku filan (IPC Phase 1. Hase yeeshee , qoysaka danyarta ah ee ku nool Gobollada, Sool, Sanaag iyo Hiraan ayaa wajahaya cunto yari Ba'an (IPC Phase 3), taasoo ay sababtay qarashka nolosha oo sarreysa iyo fursdaha lacagaha lagu helayey oo soo koobmay.

Roobka Xilliga Deyrta ee bilaha Oktoobar- Diisembar 2019, gunaanadkii odorosyada cimillada ee la shaaciyey dabayaaqadii bishii Agoosto 2019, ee Shirkii 53 aad ee Bahweynta Geeska Afrika ee Odorosidda Cimilada (GHACOF53), ayaa aad u badinaya in roobaka xilliga Deyrta 2019 ay noqon doonanaa kuwo heerka caadiga ah ama ka sarreeya Soomaaliya inteeda badan. Roobabkan ayaa la filayaa iney Hagaajiyaan daaqa iyo helitaanka biyaha, beerashada dallaga, nacfiga xoolaha, iyo helitaanka ka xoogsiga beeraha. Haseyeeshee, roobabkan lixaadka lihi waxay kordhinayaan khatarta fatahaadda iyo jahwareerka ee reer webiga iyo kuwo dooxooyinka hooseeya

Kaalmada oonan jirin waqtiga u dhaxeeya Oktoobar – Diisembar, sugnaaanta cuntada ayaa filayaa iney sii xumaato inta badan woqooyiga iyo bartamaha Somaliya iyo qeybo ka mid ah koonfurta. Maxsuul Heerka cunta yarida Ba'an (IPC 3) ayaa la filayaa inuu aad ugu fiddo habnololeedyada beer-xoolo dhaqatada ee woqooyiga iyo Gobollada dhexe, iyadoo xoolaha badan ee beec liita lagu gadayo ay ka sarreyn doonaan inta u dhalaneysa, taasina aay sababi doonto haynta xoolaha oon beddelin ama sii yaraata.

Si kastaba ha ahaate, helitaanka caanaha xilliga iyo hagaagga manfaca xoolaha iyo qiimahoodaba, iyo fursadaha ka xoogsiga beeraha, ayey dadku ka heli doonaan xoogaa cunta ah iyo daqli lacageed. Heerka cunto yarida Gurmadka (IPC 4) ayey u badantahay iney haleesho hab-nololeedka Xoolo-dhaqatada Guban, sababtoo ah xoolaha oo aan u dhali doonin illaa bisha Diisembar 2019 iyo January 2020, iyo hab-nololeedka Beer-xoolo dhaqatada Waxsoosaarkoodu Hooseeyo ee Bay-Bakool, marka la eego dhibaatada hoos u dhaca cuntada ee Guga. Haddii meesha laga saaro Kaalmada baniaaddanimo, 2.1 malyuun oo qof ayaa wajahaya cunto yari Ba'an ama ka sii xun (IPC phase 3 ama maxsuul ka xun). Waxaa intaa raaca, 4.2 malyan ayaa lafilayaa iney galaan heerka cunno yari Ciriir ah (IPC Pgase 2), taasoo gaarsiineysa tirade guud ee cuntayaridu sameysay 6.3 malyan. Heerka kaalmada bani aadminnimo ee haatan waa in la joogteeyo illaa bisha Diisembar 2019, si aanu u dhicin heerka cuntayarida Ba'an (IPC Phase 3) ama tan Gurmadka ah (IPC Phase 4). Kaalmada habnololeedka ayaa isna muhiim u ah dadka ku sugan heerka cunno Ciriiri ah (IPC Phase 2 ama ka badan).

Natiijooyinka ka soo baxay 33-sahan oo dhanka nafaqada oo ay Hayadda FSNAU iyo bah-wadaagteedu qabteen intii u dhaxaysay Bishii 6aad iyo 7 aad ayaa muujinayasa in weli dalka ay ka jirto xaalad Nafaqo daro oo baahsan, taas aoo ay ugu wacan tahay qodobo is biirsady oo ay ku jiraan sugnaanta xaalddada cunta liidata ,Cuduro badan, addeegyada Talllaalka Jadeecada iyo qeybinta Vitamin A caruurta la siiyo oo aad u hooseeya iyo Tabaha quudinta dhalaanka oo liidata. Celeliska xaaladda nafaqa darida guud ee dalka ayaa ku sugan xaalad Sarreysa oo joogto ah , taas oo u qiyaas

ahaan u dhexeysa (10-14.9%) seddexdii xillili ee la soo dhaafay (13.8% Gu 2019 , 12.6% Deyr 2018 iyo 14.0% GU 2018). Xaalad Nafaqodarro guud oo Khatar ah oo heerkeeduna ka Sarreyo ama uu u dhexeeyoo(≥15-29.9%) ayaa laga heley 33 dii sahan ee la sameeyey 10 ka mid ah, ayadoo degaanno badan oo kalena la filayo in ay heerka Nafaqdo daridooda culus ka sii darto ayna u gudubto heer "Khatar ah''inta u dhexeysa bilaha Agoosto ilaa iyo Oktoobar 2019. Nafaqadarada liidata ee ee uu heerkeedu la egyahay ama ka badan yahay (≥4-5.6%) ayaa lagu arkay deegaan wabiyeedka Degmada Baladweeyne iyo magaaladaba. Cudurada ku dhaca carruurta ayaa kordhay ,iyadoo xaddi ka sareeya (>20%) lagu arkay ku dhowaad kala bar carrurtii lagu wareestay sahanka (33dii sahan ee la sameeyey 15 ka mid ah) , Heerka dhimasha guud iyo mida caruurta ka yar shanta sano ayaa ah mid hooseysa inta badan deeganada dalka ee la sahmiyey. Caruurta ka yar shanta sano oo u baahan daaweyn deg deg ah iyo kaalmo nafaqo ayaa lagu qiyaasay 1,008,500 Carruur ah ,kuwaas oo ay ku jiraan 178 400 carrur ah oo ay xaaladoodu nafaqo aad u liidato. Caruurtaas ayaa ah kuwa la filayo in ay xaaladooda naqo daradoodu ay sii socondoonto bartamaha sanadka dambe Bisha June 2020. waxaa muhiim ah in carrurtaasi helaan adeegyo iyo kaalmo is ku dhafan si loo caawiyo ka soo kabashada iyo in laga hortago in xaalada nafaqodaradu ay sii xumaato.

Meelaha iyo Dadka Laga Walaacsan Yahay

Qeybah bulshooyinka lagu qiimeeyey cunt yarida ba'an ee heerka (IPC 3) ama xaalad ka sii xun ayaa u baahan wax qabad looga Gol leeyahay in lagu yareeyo quud yarowga, ciribtirka nafadarrida deg deg ah, nolosha dadka oo la badabaadiyo, iyo in la diffaco lana badbaadiyo habnololeedka

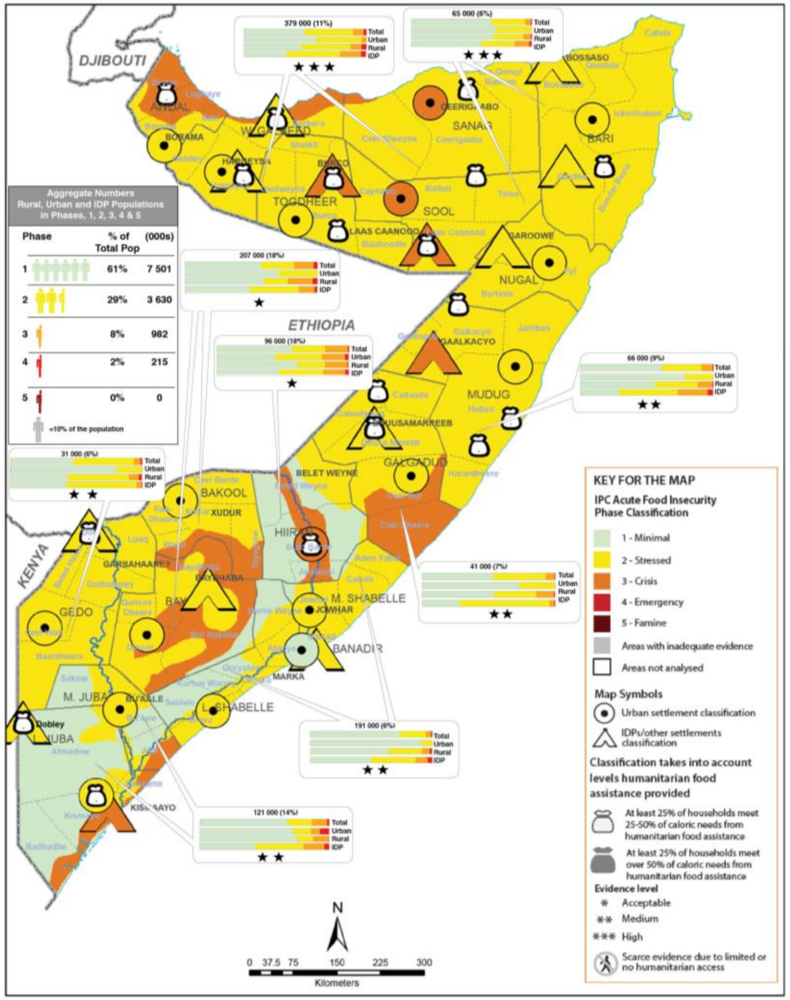
Gobollada	Tirada qiyaasta dadka 2014)	Tirade dadka cunt yaridu aaffeysay (Miyi, Bara kacayaal iyo Mgaalooyinka oo leysku daray)					
		Hadda (July-September 2019)			Filashada ugu badan (Oktoober-Disember 2019)		
		Stressed (IPC 2)	Crisis (IPC 3)	Emergency (IPC 4)	Stressed (IPC 2)	Crisis (IPC 3)	Emergency (IPC 4)
Awdal	673,264	273,000	40,000	21,000	265,000	87,000	39,000
W. Galbeed	1,242,003	558,000	50,000	13,000	505,000	177,000	22,000
Togdheer	721,363	261,000	82,000	6,000	274,000	104,000	12,000
Sanaag	544,123	164,000	61,000	23,000	188,000	94,000	46,000
Sool	327,427	115,000	69,000	14,000	111,000	108,000	27,000
Bari	730,147	214,000	34,000	7,000	238,000	71,000	14,000
Nugaal	392,698	97,000	20,000	4,000	115,000	42,000	7,000
Mudug	717,862	213,000	59,000	7,000	239,000	86,000	16,000
Galgaduud	569,434	224,000	38,000	3,000	283,200	57,000	6,000
Hiraan	520,686	130,000	90,000	6,000	145,000	107,000	12,000
M. Shabelle	516,035	159,000	24,000	5,000	191,000	38,000	10,000
L. Shabelle	1,202,219	343,000	54,000	18,000	496,000	108,000	36,000
Bakool	367,227	123,000	37,000	8,000	117,000	31,000	26,000
Bay	792,182	160,000	134,000	28,000	218,000	196,000	71,000
Gedo	508,403	229,000	25,000	6,000	336,000	39,000	10,000
M. Juba	362,921	84,000	48,000	1,000	91,000	69,000	2,000
L. Juba	489,307	76,000	52,000	20,000	93,000	92,000	33,000
Banadir	1,650,228	207,000	65,000	25,000	330,000	149,000	50,000
Total	**12,327,529**	**3,630,000**	**982,000**	**215,000**	**4,235,000**	**1,655,000**	**439,000**

Deegannda hoos ku xusan ayaa loo arkay in ay yihiin kuwa ugu daran ee sida degdeg ah ugu baahan in lala soo gaadho adeegyo nafaqo iyo caafimaad. Degaannadaasi waa kuwa ay hadda carrurtoodu ku sugan yahiin Nafaqo –darro ''Khatar ah '' ama la filayo in degaano hor leh ay heerka nafaqo darida guud(GAM) ay u gudubto heer ''khatar'', sida ay muujinayso xaddiga miisaanka oo loo eegay dhererka oo ka sare maray (≥15% GAM) ama cabirka bartamaha wareegga cudduda Qeybta sare (MUAC) 125 millimeter ≥10.7 %. Degaannadaas waxaa ka mid ah : Degaannada xoolo dhaqatada ee bariga Goolis ; xooleyda Hawdka waqooyi Bari iyo gobollada dhexe; deegaanada wabiga ee Hiiraan iyo Gedo ;deeganada waraabka wabiga ee gobollada shabelooyinka iyo Jubooyinka, Degaanada habnololeed xoolo--Beero dhaqatada ee Bay- Bakool (waxsoosaarkoodu hooseeyo);Beero-xoolodhaqatada oo wax soo saarkoodu sareeyo ee Gobollada Baay iyo Shabeelloyinka;Degaannada Beero-xoolo dhaqatada konfureed iyo xoolo dhaqatada(SIP) ee Hiraan iyo Gedo, iyo sidoo kale dagaannada xoola dhaqatada Bakool. Degaannada Barakacayasha laga walaacsanyahay iyana waxaa ka mid ah: Boosasso, Qardho, Galkacyo, Dollow, Baidoa , Mogadishu iyo magaalada Baladweeyne.

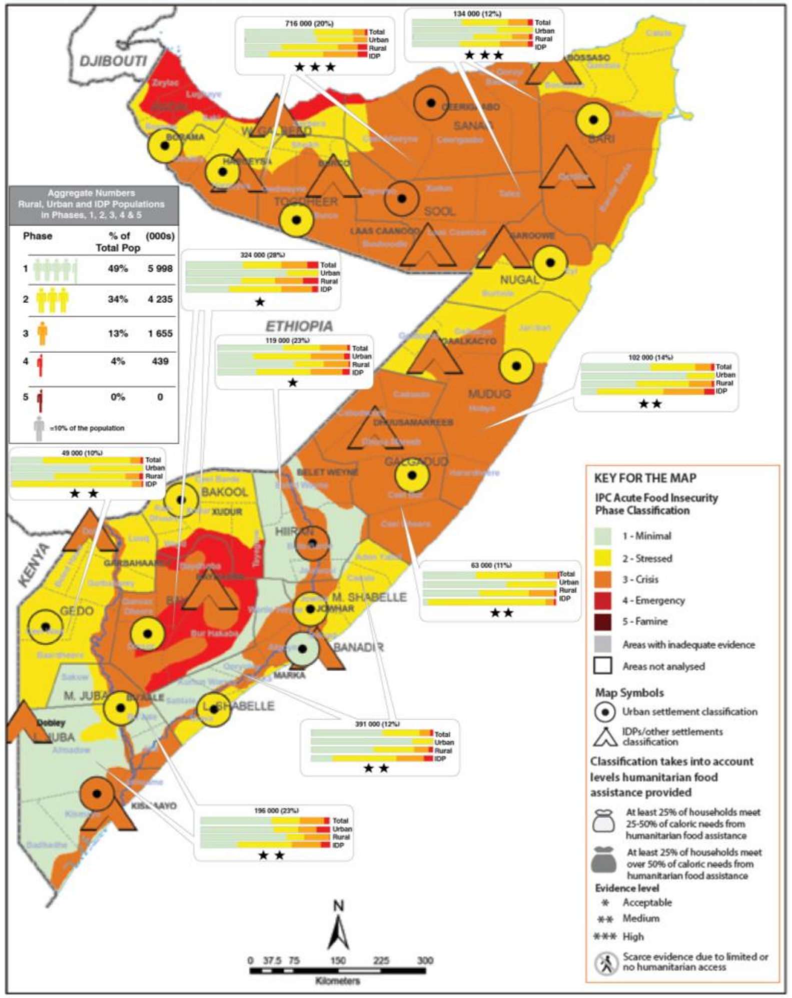
Heyadda Falanqeynta Sugnaanta Cuntada iyo Nafaqada ee Soomaaliya (FSNAU) iyo Shabakadda Nidaamyada Ka-diga Macaluusha (FEWS NET) waxay sii wadi doonaan la socoshada xaaladaha iyo waixii ka soo baxa cunta yarida dalaka waaney soo gudbin doonaan xaaladda. Xogta oo dhammi wxaay diyaar ku tahay shabakdahaan- www.fsnau.org iyo www.fews.net. Waxii xog dheeri ah fadlan la xiriir: Alberto TrilloBarca,Sargaalka xiriirka wararka, Heyadda cuntada iyo beeraha Somaliya (FAO),Tel: + 252 619 154 103/+254 768 055 361, Email: Alberto.TrilloBarca@fao.org ama Sterling Riber, Maamulka aqoonta iyo la taliyaha xiriirka wararka ee, Shabakadda Nidaamyada Ka-diga Macaluusha (FEWS NET)), Email: sriber@fews.net.

Aragtida Guud ee sugnaan la'aanta cuntada deg degga ah, Somaliya

Haatan (bilaha 7 aad – 9 aad 2019)



Sida loo badinayo (10 aad- 12 aad 2019)



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