

Xiisad Bina-aadamnimo Baahsan oo Saamaynaysa 3.2 Malyuun dad ah ama 43% Tirada Guud ee Dadweynaha

Natiijooyinka ka soo baxay qiimayn hufan oo dalka oo dhan laga sameeyey, oo ay hoggaaminaysay Qaybta Falanqaynta Sugnaanta Cuntada ee Soomaaliya (FAO/FSAU), oo weheliyaan hay'ado ay wada shaqeeyni ka dhexayso, waxay xaqiijinaysaa inay ka jirto **Soomaaliya xiisad bina'aadamnimo oo ka sii daraysa, iyadoo 43% tirada guud ee dadweynaha dalku ama 3.2 malyuun oo dad ah ay u baahan yihiin gargaar gurmada hab-nololeed ah iyo mid lagu badbaadinayo nolosha**. Tan iyo burburkii Dawladdii Soomaaliyeed ee billowgii sannadihii 1990naadii, wadanka waxa soo food saaray gurmadyo bina-aadamnimo oo soo noqnoqonayay 18kii sano ee u dambeeyey, kaasoo ay astaan u noqotay heerar sare oo nafaqo darro joogto ah oo ka sarreeya heerarka gurmada, iyo heerar cunto yari oo ka jira reer guuraaga. Hase yeeshee, xiisadda bina-aadamnimada ee sii socotaa waxa weeye mid ka duwan kuwii hore oo baahsan; ma aha mid saameysay oo kaliya 1.2 malyuun oo dad reer guuraa ah, ku dhawaad saddex daloolaw laba dadka ay xiisaddu hayso ama 2 malyuun dad ah waa dadka saboolka ah ee deggan magaalooyinka iyo dadka barakacsan (Khariidadda 1 iyo Jaantus 1).

Arrinta ugu mudan ee ka dambaysa aafada hadda waxa weeye xiisadda xagga dhaqaalaha ee uu keenay si wax ku oolnima leh qiima dhaca Shiilinka Soomaaliga iyo sicir bararka cuntada iyo wayaabaha kale ee lagama maarmaanka ah. Xiisaddan dhaqaale waxa kale oo sii xumeeyey bilo ay colaaddu sii korodhay oo keenay inay barakaceen dad ka badan hal malyuun oo qof oo dhammaan ku sugan dalka. Waxa intaas dheer, roobabkii xilliga Deyrta (Bishii 10aad -12aad ee 2008) oo ka hooseeyey heerka caadiga ah. Tani may sii xumeyn oo kaliya abaarta daba dheeraatay iyo gurmada bina-aadamnimo oo hore uga jiray xoola-dhaqatada gobollada dhexe, laakiin, waxay keentay sannad kale oo uu hooseeyo wax-soo-saarka beeruhu iyo in guud ahaan keentay inay dhinnaato 120,000MT oo mid-haha beeraha ah. Baadhitaannada nafaqadu waxay iftiiminayaan heerar nafaqa-darro daran inay ka jiraan dhammaan Soomaaliya, taasoo ay sababeen arrimo is weheshaday oo ay ka mid yihiin xaalad cunto yari ah, korodhka barakaca ee ay keentay nabad la'aantu, xakameyn laa'anta cudurrada faafa iyo la'aanta adeegyada caafimaad ee aasaasiga ah. Carruur tiradooda lagu qiyaasay 200,000 oo ay da'doodu ka yartahay 5 sano oo ku sugan Soomaaliya ayay haysaa nafaqa-darro ba'ani, kuwaas oo 60,000 ay hayso nafaqa-darro aad u daran oo halis ugu jira inay geeriyoodaan haddii aanay helin daryeel habboon oo aqooni ku dhehantahay. Lixdii carruur ahba mid ayay haysaa nafaqa-darro, labaatankii carruur ahna hal ayay haysaa nafaqa-darro aad u daran. Tiradaas badani saamayn xun oo muddo dheer ah ayay ku yeelan doontaa aayaha dambe ee dhaqaalaha dalka.

Xiisadda cunto yarida ee sii kordhaysa ee ka taagan magaalooyinka waa mid ku baahsan Soomaaliya oo dhan, taasoo saamaynaysan alaa 25% tirada guud ee dadweynaha magaalooyinka ku dhaqan, ama **705,000 dad ah**. Tiradan guud, **565,000 oo ka mid ahi waxay ku jiraan Xiisad Cuntada iyo Hab-nololeed Aad u Xun (XCHAX)** waxana ay u baahanyihiin taageero gurmada ah oo hab-nololeedka ah, **140,000 oo ka mid ahina waxay ku jiraan Gurmada Bina-aadamnimo** waxana ay u baahanyihiin gargaar gurmada ah oo hab-nololeed ah iyo mid badbaadinaya nolosha ah. Waxa intaas dheer, waxa jira 1,021,000 dad oo barakac cusub ah sabab la xidhiidha colaadda sii kordhaysay labadii sanno ee ugu dambeeyey, iyo 275,000 dad ah oo muddo dheer gudaha dalka ku barakacanaa, kuwaas oo si la mid ah u saamaysay sicir bararka cuntada. Fursad-u-helidda cuntada ee dadka saboolka ah ee magaalooyinka deggan ayaa si weyn u waxyeelawday maaddaama ay dadku halgan ugu jiraan inay xal u helaan baahidooda cuntada iyo waxyaabaha kale ee daruuriga ah iyadoo isla markaana uu soo food saaray qiima korodhka ugu sarreeyey ee cuntada ee la diiwaangeliyey taariikhda. Qiimaha bariiska iyo firilayda wuxuu kordhay 230% iyo 350% laga billaabo horraantii sannadkii 2008. Qiimahaas kordhay aad ayuu uga sarreeyaa heerarka qiima korodhka adduunka. Inkastoo qiimuhu waxoogaa hoos u soo dhacay laga bilaabo bishii 10aad ee 2008, keenayna faa'iidooyin, haddana weli 450-780% ayuu ka sarreeyaa heerka caadiga ah. Celceliska kharashka ugu yar ee ay suuqa kaga soo iibsan karaan waxyaabaha badbaadin kara nolosha dadka saboolka ah ee reer magaalka wuxuu noqoday in ka badan laban laab intuu ahaa sannadkii la soo dhaafay, iyadoo awoodda wax iibsiga ee saboolku ay si weyn hoos u dhacday heerka caadiga ah, waayo dakhligu lama sinna sida uu u kordhay qiimaha cuntada iyo waxyaabaha kale ee laga maarmaanka ahba.

Markii dakhligu uu awoodi waayay inuu ku filnaado qiimaha cuntada iyo waxyaabaha kale ee lagama maarmaanka ah ee kacay, dadka saboolka ah ee magaalooyinka deggan waxa khasab ku noqotay inay raadsadaan taageero dheeraad ah sida taageero lacageed oo ah deeq, mid siismo, deyn iyo xawaalad, si ay u hantaan baahidooda cunnada aasaasiga ah. Markii la gaadhay bishii 12aad 2008, taageerada lacageed waxay dabooshay 15-35% kharashka ugu yar ee suuga wax lagaga soo iibsan karo. Qoysaska saboolka ahi waxay u wareegeen iibsiga cuntada jaban, iska dhaafidda cunto inay cunaan waqtiyada qaarkood iyo ka deynsashada cunto deriska. Tirada qoysaska saboolka ah ee magaalooyinka ee isticmaala mid ama ka badan qaababka loola tacaalo dhibaatooyinku waxay ka kordheen 32% bishii 10aad ee 2007 iyagoo gaadhay 59% bishii 10aad ee 2008. Awood la'aanta in loo adkaysto dhibaatooyinka ee sii korodhay waxay keentay inay hoos u dhaceen heerarka kala duwanaanta cuntadu, maaddaama 20-60% qoysaska saboolka ah ee magaalooyinka la sheegay inay cunaan in ka yar afar nooc cunto maalintii ee bishii 10aad 2008. "Haddii xaaladdu aana ka soo rayn, waxa gabaabsi noqon doona badi qaababka u adkaysiga dhibaatooyinka ee dadweynaha magaalooyinka", ayay tidhi Cindy Holleman, La Taliyaha Sare ee Farsamada ee FAO/FSAU. Waxana ay sheegtay in "Horeba qoysaska saboolka ah ee magaalooyinku ay aad u galeen deyn iyo in saboolnimadoodu ay sii kordhayso, taasina waxay sii kordhinaysaa u nuglaanshaha dhibaatooyinka iyo wixii xiisado ah ee soo kordha".

Xiisadda dadka reer miyiga ahi way ka sii darantahay, in badan kala badh dadka ay xiisaddu haysato ama **680,000 dad ah ayaa ku jira Gurmada Bina-aadamnimo (GB)** una baahanna wax qabadyo gurmada ah oo lagu taageerayo hab-nololeedka iyo kuwo lagu badbaadinayo nolosha. **535,000 dad oo kalena waxay ku jiraan Xiisad Cunto yari iyo Hab-nololeed Aad u Xun (XCHAX)** waxana ay u baahanyihiin taageero gurmada ah oo hab-nololeedka ah. Tirada ugu badan ee reer miyiga ee ay xiisaddu haysataa waxay joogaan koonfurta iyo gobollada dhexe, goobahaas oo xaaladdu ay ka sii dartay lixdii bilood ee u dambeeyey, waxa mudan in la carabaabo xoola dhaqatada gobollada dhexe ee ay abaartu ku dhufatay iyo goobaha xoola dhaqatada iyo beero-iyoo-xoola-dhaqatada ee gobollada Shabeellada Dhexe, Gedo, Hiiraan iyo Bakool.

Cimilada
Suuqyada
Nafaqada
Beeraha
Xoolaha
Arrimaha Gobolka ee Soo Shaacbaxaya

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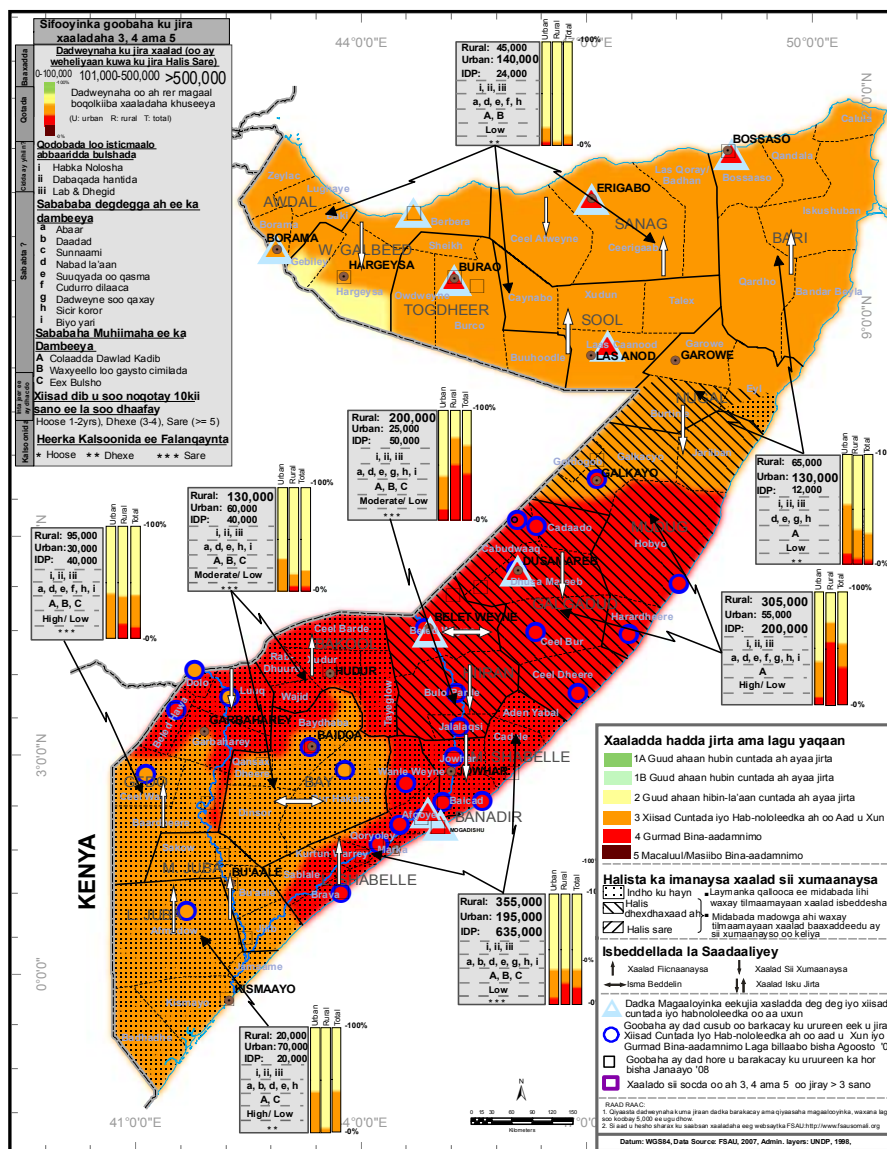
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Funding Agencies



KHARIIDADDA QOONDAYNTA XAALADAHA EE ISKU XIRAN EE SOOMAALIYA, Saadaasha dadka deggan dhulka miyiga ah, magaalooyinka iyo dadka gudaha ku barokacsan, bisha 1aad-bisha 6aad ee 2009



Tiro la isku daray oo ah dadka deggan miyiga, magaalooyinka iyo dadka soo barakacay ee Soomaaliya , bishii 1aad-6aad ee 2009

Gobolka	Isku Darka Tirada Dadka ee UNDP 2005	Isku Darka Tirada Dadka ee UNDP 2005	Dadka Deggan Dhulka Miyiga ah ee UNDP 2005 1	Xiisada Cuntada iyo Hab-nololeedka ah oo Aad u Xun (XCHAX)	Xiisada Cuntada iyo Hab-nololeedka ah oo Aad u Xun (XCHAX) ee Haysata Dadka Deggan Dhulka Miyiga ah 2	Dadka Magaalooyinka ee ku jira Gurmada Bina-aadamnimo (GB)2	Dadka Deggan Dhulka Miyiga ah ee ku jira Gurmada Bina-aadamnimo (GB)2	Isku Darka Dadka ku jira XCHAX iyo GB oo ah % Tirada Guud ee Dadweynaha
Waqooyi								
Awdal	305,455	110,942	194,513	10,000	20,000	0	0	10
Waqooyi Galbeed	700,345	490,432	209,913	10,000	5,000	0	0	2
Togdheer	402,295	123,402	278,893	55,000	10,000	20,000	0	21
Sanaag	270,367	56,079	214,288	20,000	10,000	5,000	0	13
Sool	150,277	39,134	111,143	15,000	0	5,000	0	13
Bari	367,638	179,633	202,737	80,000	0	25,000	0	29
Nugaal	145,341	54,749	75,860	25,000	20,000	0	0	31
Isku darka	2,341,718	1,054,371	1,287,347	215,000	65,000	55,000	0	14
Gobollada Dhexe								
Mudug	350,099	94,405	255,694	30,000	60,000	0	80,000	49
Galgaduud	330,057	58,977	271,080	15,000	45,000	10,000	165,000	71
Isku darka	680,156	153,382	526,774	45,000	105,000	10,000	245,000	60
Koonfur								
Hiiraan	329,811	69,113	260,698	20,000	65,000	5,000	135,000	68
ShabelleDhexe	514,901	95,831	419,070	30,000	65,000	0	165,000	50
ShabelleHoose	850,651	172,714	677,937	65,000	70,000	15,000	55,000	24
Bakool	310,627	61,438	249,189	25,000	80,000	0	45,000	48
Baay	620,562	126,813	493,749	35,000	5,000	0	0	6
Gedo	328,378	81,302	247,076	30,000	60,000	0	35,000	38
Jubbada Dhexe	238,877	54,739	184,138	25,000	10,000	0	0	15
Jubbada Hoose	385,790	124,682	261,108	45,000	10,000	0	0	14
Isku darka	3,579,597	786,632	2,792,965	275,000	365,000	20,000	435,000	31
Banaadir	901,183	901,183	-	30,000	-	55,000	-	9
Isku Darka Guud	7,502,654	2,895,568	4,607,086	565,000	535,000	140,000	680,000	26

Tirada dadka la qiimeeyey iyo kuwa ay suurtagal tahay inay galay XCHAX & GB	Tirada saamoobay	% ee Isku darka guud ee dadweynaha	Qaybinta dadweynaha ku jira xiisad
Dadka Magaalooyinka ee La Qiimeeyey ee ku jira XCHAX & GB	705,000	9	22%
Dadka Deggan Dhulka Miyiga ah ee la Qiimeeyey ee ku jira XCHAX & GB	1,215,000	16	38%
Qiyaasta tirada dadka cusub ee soo barokacay --oo la cusboonaysiiyey 1dii bishii 8aad	1,020,000	14	32%
Qiyaasta tirada dadka muddada dheer barakacsanaa	275,000	4	9%
Qiyaasta dadka deggan dhulka miyiga ah, magaalooyinka & dadka barokacsan ee ku jira xiisad	3,215,000	43	100%