

Qiimaha Cuntada ee Degdegga u Kacaya iyo Abaarta Sii Xuumaanaysa: In ka Badan 2.6 Malyuun oo Qof Ayaa ku Jira Xiisad

Qaybta Falanqaynta Hubinta Cuntada ee Soomaaliya (FAO/FSAU) waxay xaqiijinaysaa in xaaladda bina- aadmanimo ,ee Soomaaliya ay si degdeg ah uga sii darayso sabatoo ah qiimaha cuntada ee aadka u sarreeya, abaarta sii xumaanaysa, xilliga jiilaalka oo si aan caadi ahayn u qalalaa iyo dibudhaca di'itaankii roobabka xilliga Guga (Badhtamaha Bisha Afraad ilaa Bisha Lixaad) isla markaana liita. Sidaa darteed , tirada dadka u baahan gargaar way korodhay oo waxay gaadhay **2.6 malyuun oo qof oo jooga Soomaaliya** (35% tirade guud ee daweynaha), **tiradaas korodhay waxay ka dhigantahay in ka badan 40% taniyo bishii Koowaad ee '08.** Kor u kacay waxa badi u sabab ah ku daridda 600,000 oo ah dadka saboolka ah ee magaalooyinka deggan oo ay iminka soo food saareen xaalado ah **Xiisad Cuntada iyo Hab-nololeedka ah oo Aad u Xun iyo Gurmada Bina-aadamnimo.** Waxa intaas dheer, korordhka . tirada dadka xoola-dhaqatada ah ee ku jira xiisad iyo tirada dadka ka soo barakacay Muqdisho

Markii u horraysay, waxa lagu qiyaasay in **600,000 oo ah dad sabool ah ee magaalooyinka** (20% tirade guud dadweynaha magaalooyinka) oo ku nool magaalooyinka waaweyn iyo tuulooyinka ayay iminka soo foodsareen xaalado ah **Xiisad Cuntada iyo Hab-nololeedka ah oo Aad u Xun iyo Gurmada Bina-aadamnimo,** dadkaasoo halgan ugu jiraa inay u adkaystaan qiimaha aadka u kordhay ee cuntada iyo badeecadaha lagama maarmaanka ah sida ay sheegayaan natiijooyinka hadda la soo saaray ee Qiimaynta Da raasadda Gurmada Degdegga ah ee Magaalooyinka, qiimayntaas oo ay FSAU ka samaysay Soomaaliya oo dhan (Bisha Afraad, 2008). Qiimaha dalagga (firilayda), wax soo saarka gudaha (gallay iyo messago) iyo as caarta la soo dhoofiyo (bariiska), oo ka kordhay 110% gaadhayna 375% sannadkii la soo dhaafay, laba laab ama saddex laab ayuu ka sarreeyaa celceliska qiimaha ee shanta sano; iminkana qiimuhu wuxuu gaadhay heerarkii ugu sarreeyey ee la diiwaangeliyey taariikhda..Saboolka magaalooyinku waxay halgan ugu jiraan inay daboolaan baahidooda lagama maarmaanka ah maaddaama qiimaha cuntada ee ugu yari baahi ahaan ay iminka ka badan tahay laba laab siduu ahaa sannadkii hore. Saboolka magaalooyinku waxay ku dhaqmayaan xeelado kala duwan si ay ugu adkaystaan xiisaddan. Xeeladahaas waxa ka mid ah inay yareeyaan kharashkooda guud eecuntada iyagoo jaraya xaddiga cuntada ay iibsadaan (dalagga, sonkorta, iyo saliida) waxana ay u wareegeen inay iibsadaan dalag ka qiime-jaban (iyagoo joojiyay bariiska dibedda laga keeno una wareegay masagada gudaha laga soo saaro), dalag teyadiisu ay hoosayso, iyo inay ka boodaan cunista ,cuntada wakhtiyada qaarkood. Waxa kale oo ay dhimaan iibsashada tirada saabuunta, gaasta la shito iyo xaabada/ dhuxusha, iyo weliba inay carruurtooda dugsiyada ka saaraan iyo inay dhimaan iibsashada daawooyinka. Natiijooyinka baadhitaanku waxa kale oo ay muujinayaan in dad badan oo ka tirsan saboolka magaalooyinku ay kordhinayaan fursad u heliddooda dakhliga iyagoo raadsanaya fursado shaqo iyo inay iskood u shaqaystaan (iibinta dhuxusha), waxa kale oo sii kordhaya xawaaladaha, deymanka (amaah) iyo deeqda ama sadaqadda. "Inkasta oo ay jiraan xeeladahaas dhibaatooyinka loogu gudbayaa, ayay tidhi Cindy Holleman, La Taliyaha Sare ee Farsamada UN FAO u qaabilsan FSAU, 'qoysas badan oo saboolka magaalooyinka ka tirsan ayaan haysan lacag ku filan oo ay ku bixiyaan baahidooda lagama maarmaanka ah ee ugu yar, iyadoo faraqa ka dhimani u dhexeeyo 10-30% kharasha guud

Soomaaliya badi dalagga dibedda ayay ka keensataa, iyadoo 60% baahida cuntada ee dalka lagu kabo dalagga dibedda laga keeno sannadka caadiga ah. Qiimaha cuntada adduunka ee gaadhay heerkii ugu sarreeyey oo uu weheliyo qiime dhaca Shilinka Soomaaliya in ka badan 100% shan iyo tobankii bilood ee u dambeeyey macnaheedu waxa weeye in qiimaha dalagga dibedda laga keeno ee Soomaaliya uu ku wadi doono inuu aad u sarreeyo oo uu ka baxsan yahay awoodda badi qoysaska saboolka ah ee deggan magaalooyinka. Xitaa markuu sannadku wanaagsan yahay, dalagga guduuhu wuxuu dabooli karaa 40% keliya baahida cuntada ee dalka, sidaas darteedna ma fulin karo baahida sii kordhaysa ee gudaha. Roobabka xilliga Guga "bartamaha April ila June" oo billowgoodu uu dib u dhacay oo isla markaana rajada laga qabaa ay liidato waxay muujinayaan in laga yaabo in dalka ay soo food saarto xilli kale oo wax soo saarka dalaggu uu liito, taasoo keenaysa inuu yaraado wax soo saarka iyo inuu sii kordho qiimaha dalagga gudaha laga soo saaraa. Gobollo badan, xilliyada caadiga ah qiimaha masagedu horeba wuxuu u sarreeya sida ka bariiska dibedda laga keeno.

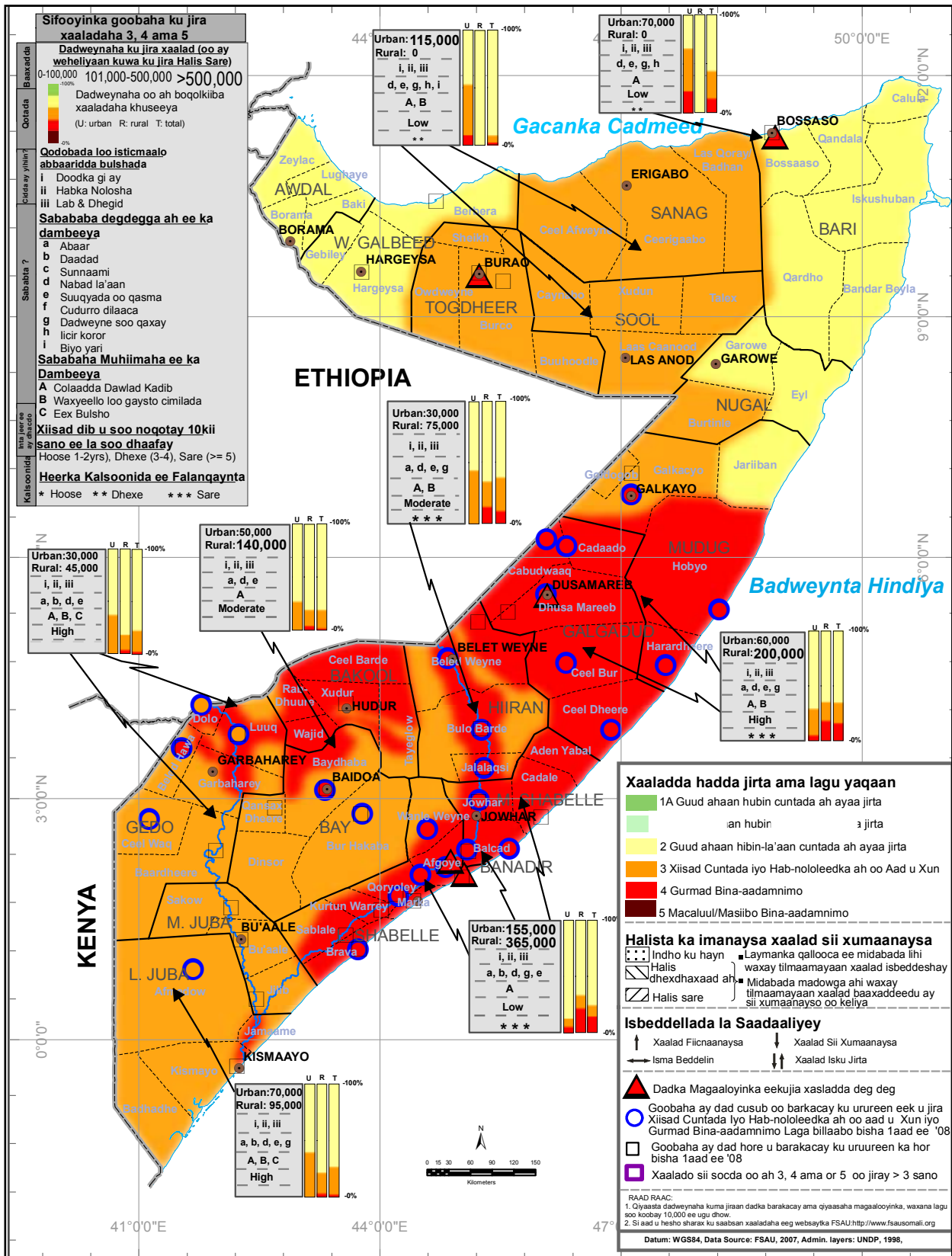
Haatanna, abaartu way ka sii daraysaa qaybo badan oo ka tirsan koonfurta iyo gobolade dhexe ee Soomaaliya (Bakool, Hiiraan iyo Gobollada Dhexe), taasoo keenaysa in xoola-dhaqato dheeraad ahi ay galaan xaalado **Xiisad Cuntada iyo Hab-nololeedka ah oo Aad u Xun iyo Gurmada Bina-aadamnimo.** Xoola-dhaqatadu waxay halgan ugu jireen inay u adkaystaan laba xilli oo is xigay oo aan roobab di'in xaaladaha dhul daageenka oo sii xumaanaya, biyo dhaamin uu qiimaheedu sarreeyo, xaaladaha jidhka xoolaha oo ka sii daraya iyo dhimashada xoolaha, sicir barar aad u sarreeya oo la xidhiidha qiimaha badeecadda lagama maarmaanka ah, dadka u barakacay goobahaas, iyo colaadda sokeeye ee sii korodhay. Xaaladaha abaaruhu way sii kordheen goobahaas saddexdii bilood ee u dambeeyey sababtoo ah xilligii jiilaalka oo si aan caadi ahayn u adkaa, kaasoo ah kii ugu xumaa taarkhiida dhow inta la xasusanyahay, iyo iminka oo xilli roobaadka ugu muhiimsan oo la filayay inuu billaabmo bisha Afraad aanu billaabmin. Xaaladaha goobo kalena si degdeg ah ayay uga sii darayaan oo ay ku jiraan dhulka xeebaha ee gobollada Shabeellooyinka iyo dhulka xoola-dhaqatada ee waqooyiga Soomaaliya (Sool, Nugaal iyo Hawd).

FSAU waxa bixinaysaa digniin hore oo ku saabsan in xaaladda bina-aadamnimadu laga yaabo inay sii waddo inay ka sii darto billaha soo socda, gaar ahaan dadka saboolka ah ee magoooloyinka iyo dhulka ay abaartu saamaysay. Tirada dadka u baahan gargaar waxa laga yaabaa inay gaadho ilaa 3.5 malyuun oo qof ama kala badh tirade guud dadweynaha dalka marka la gaadho dhammaadka sannadkan. Waxa muhiim noqon doona in la sameeyo qorshe ku meelgaadh ah iyo tallaabooyin loogu diyaar garoobayo xaaladda ugu xun ee dhici karta haddii la rabo in jawaab-celintu ay ku dhacdo waqtiga iyo heerka ku habboon.

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Beeraha
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Falanqaynta Xaaladda Hubinta Cuntada ee Soomaaliya: Baadiyaha Magaala iyo Gaxootiga qudaha-ilaabisha June '08



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