



# Somali Poverty and Vulnerability Assessment

*Findings from Wave 2 of the Somali High Frequency Survey*



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# Acknowledgments

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# Executive Summary

**Poverty and vulnerability in Somalia will impede future development without appropriate policies.** This report overviews poverty and vulnerability in Somalia to inform long-term development and resilience policies and programs. The report describes poverty in Somalia in detail, including geographical variation, based on the 2nd Somali High Frequency Survey. The report analyzes the livelihoods impact of the recent drought, and estimates effects of future droughts, emphasizing effects on precarious livelihoods. The report also discusses general shocks, including conflict and climate, and the extent to which they have contributed to displacement. Formal safety nets and informal remittances can support resilience. The report discusses and recommends policies and strategies to protect the poor and vulnerable while opening paths to escape poverty.

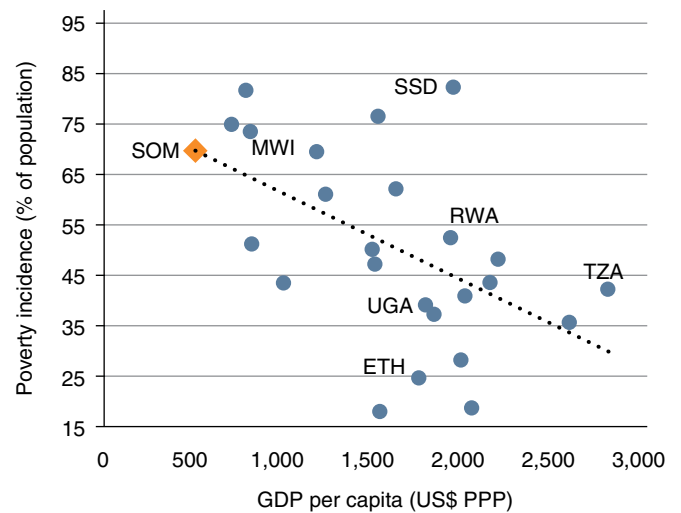
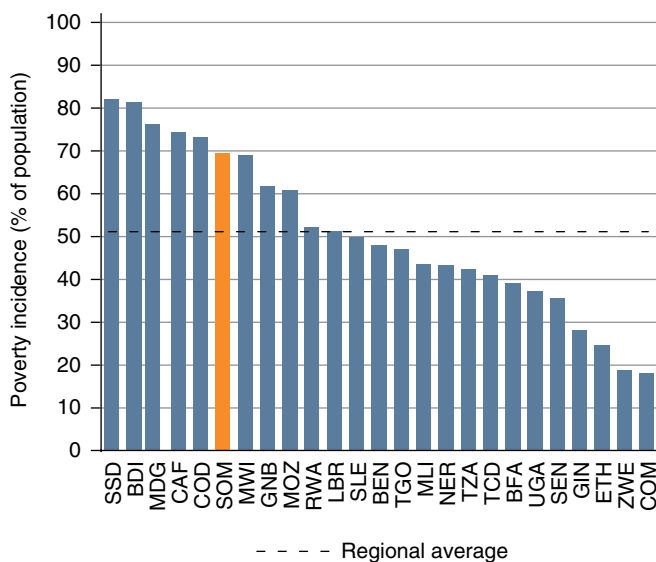
**Somalia is one of the poorest countries in Sub-Saharan Africa.** Nearly 7 of 10 Somalis live in poverty, the 6th highest rate in the region, only after the Democratic Republic of Congo, Central African Republic, Madagascar, Burundi, and South Sudan.

The incidence of poverty of 69 percent is 19 percentage points higher than the unweighted average of low-income Sub-Saharan African countries of 51 percent in 2017. Somalia's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita of US\$500 in 2017 and high poverty incidence is in line with low income countries, as shown by the relationship between poverty and GDP per capita across Sub-Saharan Africa.

**Poverty is widespread and deep, particularly among rural residents, internally displaced persons (IDPs) in settlements, and children**

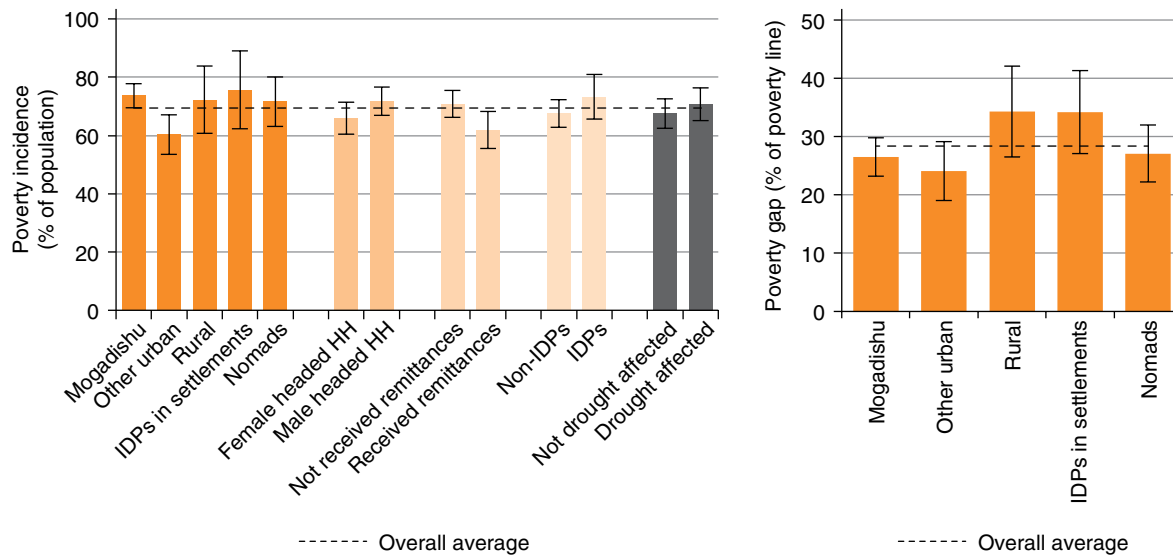
**Poverty is widespread and deep, particularly for rural households and for IDP settlements.** According to the 2nd Somali High Frequency Survey, almost three-fourths of the population in rural areas, IDP settlements, Mogadishu, and among nomads are poor. Poverty is deepest in rural areas and IDP settlements. To raise living standards, an estimated US\$1.64 billion per year is needed if perfectly targeted to the poor (ignoring administrative and logistics costs). A significant group

■ Poverty is among the highest in Sub-Saharan Africa



Authors' calculations based on the SHFS 2017–18, World Bank Macro Poverty Outlook and World Bank Open Data.

■ Poverty is high and deep for households in rural areas and IDP settlements



Source: Authors' calculations based on the SHFS 2017–18.

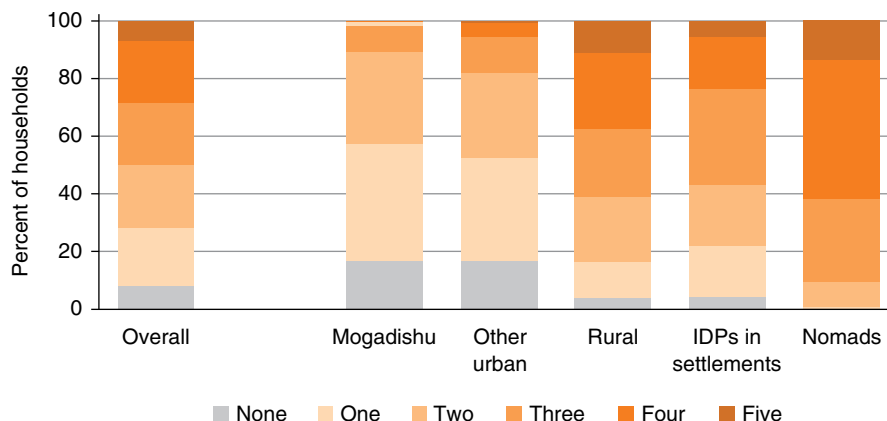
of non-poor are vulnerable to falling into poverty, representing that about 10 percent of the population is within 20 percent in terms of total daily consumption above the poverty line.

**Children and households that do not receive remittances are disproportionately poor.** Children below 14 years of age represent nearly half of Somalis, and 73 percent of them are poor. Children from poor households face challenging conditions—for example, they have no electricity or are deprived of education—which present strong obstacles to escaping poverty.

*Poverty extends beyond lack of money to non-monetary deprivations across multiple dimensions*

**In addition to monetary poverty, most Somali households suffer other non-monetary deprivations.** Almost 9 of 10 Somali households are deprived in at least one dimension: monetary, electricity, education, or water and sanitation. Nearly 7 of 10 households suffer in two or more dimensions. Nomadic populations suffer the most, while urban dwellers experience the least. Poor households

■ IDPs in settlements, rural, and nomadic households face high deprivations across multiple dimensions



Authors' calculations based on the SHFS 2017–18.

are slightly more deprived than non-poor ones in access to electricity and education.

**Access to services is limited, particularly for rural residents, IDPs in settlements, and nomads.**

Improved water and sanitation is critical for health, school performance, and productivity, but only 5 of 10 households have access to improved sanitation, and 8 of 10 to improved water sources. Only 5 of 10 households have electricity. Access to services is somewhat higher in urban areas. Poor households are less likely to have access to improved sanitation and electricity. Markets and health clinics are far—more than 30 minutes walking distance—for 34 to 40 percent of Somali households and for most nomads.

**Overage school enrollment is common, with stark geographical and gender disparities in enrollment rates.**

Nearly 27 percent of children enrolled in primary school are older than 13 years, and more than 55 percent of those enrolled in secondary school are not between the ages of 14–17 years. Somali children start primary school late as parents believe children aged 6–9 are too young to attend. Enrollment of children aged 6–13 is only 33 percent and highest in urban areas. In Mogadishu and other urban areas, enrollment among primary school-aged children aged 6–13 is about twice the enrollment rate in rural areas and IDP settlements, and more than six times that of nomadic children. Geographical disparity in enrollment for secondary school-aged 14–17 year-old children is also pronounced. While there are no gender differences in enrollment rates and reasons

for not attending among children aged 6–13, a gender gap emerges for 14–17 year-olds; male enrollment is significantly higher after controlling for age, poverty status, and other household characteristics. The main reasons for not attending school at this age are lack of money for boys and having to work or help at home for girls. Nomads and girls face the biggest challenges.

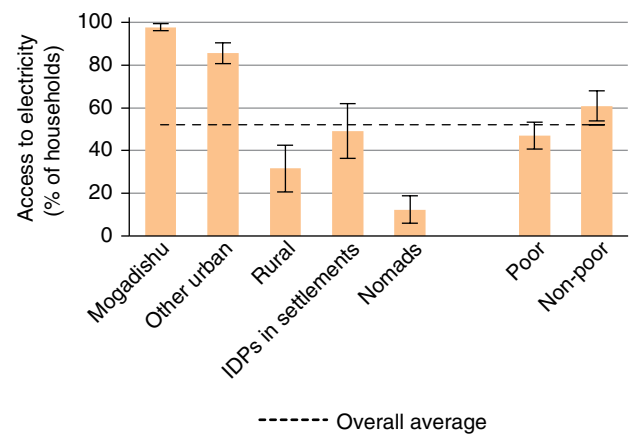
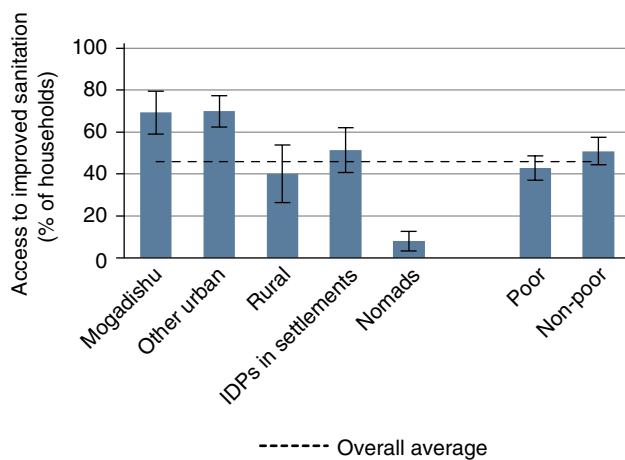
**Distance from schools, rather than cost, is the primary barrier to primary school enrollment.**

Schools are at least 30 minutes walking distance for one of three Somali households, a distance negatively associated with primary enrollment. On average, households spend about 3 percent of the US\$1.90 poverty line on education per household member enrolled. Expenditure on education weakly correlates with enrollment, however.

**Gender and regional disparities in access to education reflect educational outcomes of Somalis.**

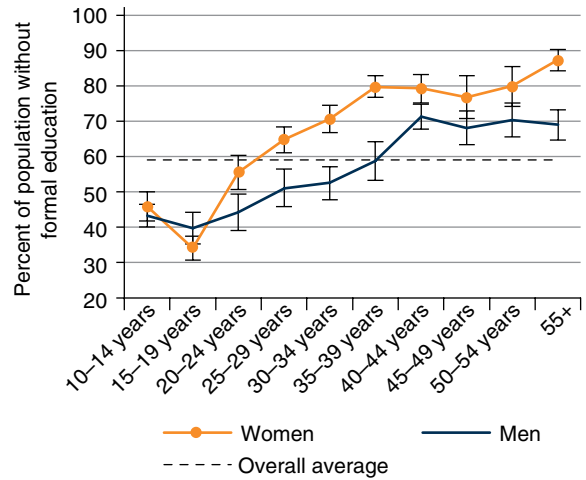
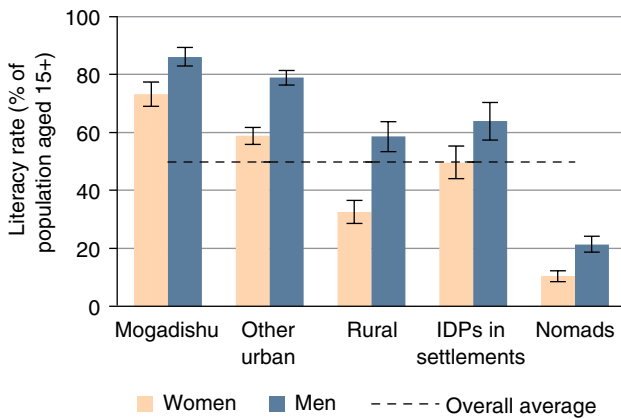
Education is key for increasing welfare and breaking the poverty cycle. Only half of Somalis read and write, with literacy more common among younger generations, urban populations, and men. Similarly, the share of rural residents, IDPs in settlements, and nomads without formal education is 1.6, 2.6, and 2.5 times, respectively, higher than that of urban residents. Older Somalis are less likely to have formal education than younger Somalis, and women are less likely than men. Furthermore, children are more likely to be enrolled in school when household heads are literate. Despite higher enrollment rates in urban areas, completion of primary

■ IDPs in settlements, rural, and nomadic households lag in access to key services



Authors' calculations based on the SHFS 2017–18.

■ Women across all population groups have lower literacy and educational attainment



Authors' calculations based on the SHFS 2017-18.

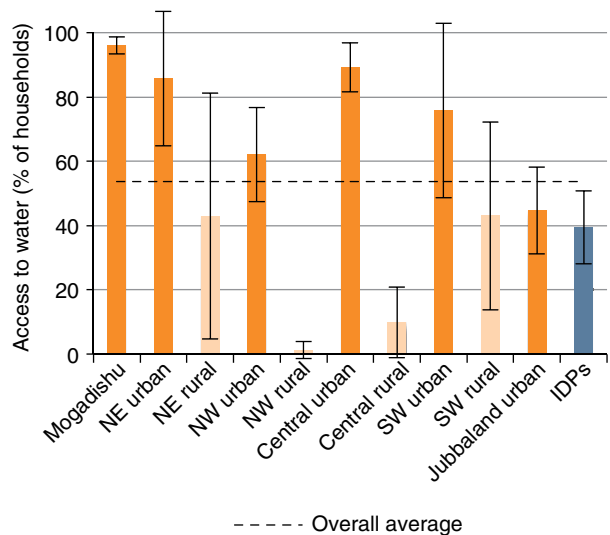
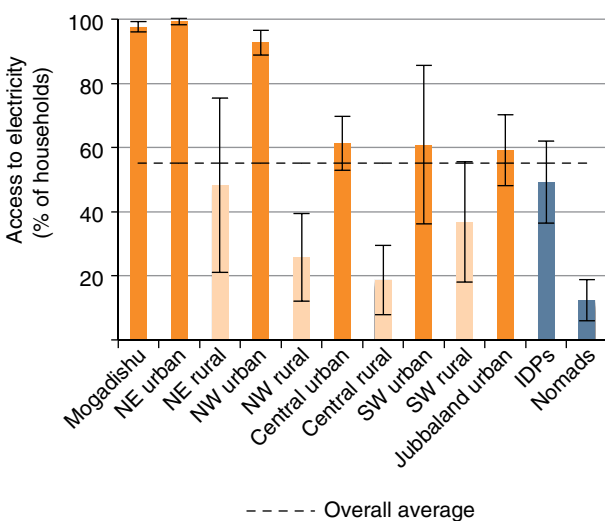
education is limited—only 11 percent of those aged 15 or more who were previously enrolled did not complete the primary school.

**Urban areas generally provide higher standards of living and better access to services than rural areas, except for access to land and housing**

**Somali cities tend to have lower monetary poverty and better services than rural areas.** Poverty averages 64 percent across urban areas (including

Mogadishu) compared to 69 percent nationally, 72 percent in rural areas, and 76 percent among IDPs. The only exception is Mogadishu, where poverty is higher than nationally or than rural areas. Cities consistently provide better access to services—except for land and housing—and more stable income than rural areas. Access to electricity, water, improved sanitation, health, education, improved housing, and Internet is consistently higher in urban areas irrespective of poverty levels, whether IDP or female-headed households. Rural areas fare better than urban in land and housing tenure: due to land scarcity and high land values,

■ Urban areas provide better services than rural areas



Authors' calculations based on the SHFS 2017-18.

urban households are less likely to own. Somali cities provide more wage employment and access to remittances, and since urban jobs are less climate-dependent, they provide more stable income than agriculture or family businesses.

**Despite better conditions in cities, cities struggle with hunger, high absolute poverty of 64 percent, nonmonetary poverty of 41 percent, and ensuring universal access to services.** Many cities have not coped with constant and large influxes of IDPs. Pressure on land, housing, and services is increasing with 75 percent of IDPs already residing in cities.

**Mogadishu and North East and North West cities provide better access to services compared to Baidoa, Kismayo, and Central urban areas.** While poverty is higher in Mogadishu than all urban areas except Baidoa, access to basic services such as electricity, water, sanitation, improved housing, education, and health is higher in Mogadishu. Kismayo has the lowest poverty yet fares poorly on services. Strikingly, access to water, literacy, enrollment, and employment are significantly better in IDP settlements than in Kismayo. Baidoa has high poverty, and correspondingly low access to services. North East and North West cities fare relatively well on access to services, while Central urban areas lag. North East and North West cities, which have been relatively free of violent conflict, have relatively high access to services; 86 percent of NW urban residents report feeling “very safe.” Public institutions are more established in these

areas, which facilitates entry of external assistance. Subnational governments are nascent in Kismayo, Baidoa, and Central urban areas, which have only recently liberated from Al-Shabaab. Much of their rural territories remain under Al-Shabaab control.

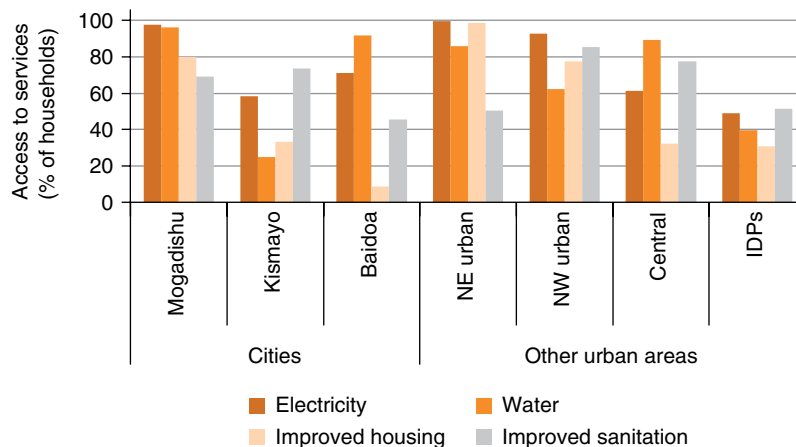
**Urban IDPs have more access to services than rural IDPs, but lag behind non-IDP households**

**Urban IDPs, though worse off than urban non-IDP households, fare better than rural IDP households.** Irrespective of whether IDPs live in settlements or not, they have better access to electricity, improved housing, and improved sanitation than rural IDPs. However, urban IDPs still have less access to electricity, piped water, improved sanitation, improved housing, dwelling ownership, and Internet compared to non-IDP urban households. Moreover, urban IDPs suffer lower enrollment, literacy, and employment rates, and tend to live further from primary schools and food markets. Many urban IDPs, deprived of their former livelihoods, assets, and social networks, are disadvantaged in education and access to good jobs.

**Urban households in IDP host communities are no worse off than other urban households**

**There are no significant differences between urban households in communities that host IDPs (urban host) and those in communities that do not (urban non-host).** While hosting IDPs is

■ Significant regional inter-urban variation exists in access to services



Authors’ calculations based on the SHFS 2017–18.



thought to constrain access to services, jobs, and housing, survey data show that urban host and non-host households have similar poverty profiles and access to services. This suggests that either effects of hosting IDPs have not yet materialized, or that hosting IDPs does not deteriorate service access, as services are provided to IDPs dwelling in settlements. This situation may change if IDPs prolong their urban stay and/or support from humanitarian agencies declines.

**Continued influx of IDPs causes urban sprawl, hindering service provision in new settlements.** Seventy-five percent of IDPs in Somalia have settled on public and private lands in and around cities. Most returnees are thought to also have settled in cities. Without secure land tenure, IDPs are vulnerable to eviction. Over 109,000 IDPs living in informal settlements across the country were forcefully evicted between January and August 2017 alone; 77 percent were around Mogadishu. Many IDPs shift to city outskirts, causing urban sprawl and making service provision difficult and costly as new settlements are disconnected from urban infrastructure networks. Spatial fragmentation also inhibits IDPs' access to jobs and prevents cities from reaping scale and agglomeration benefits.

**Many Somalis are vulnerable and unable to protect resources against shocks**

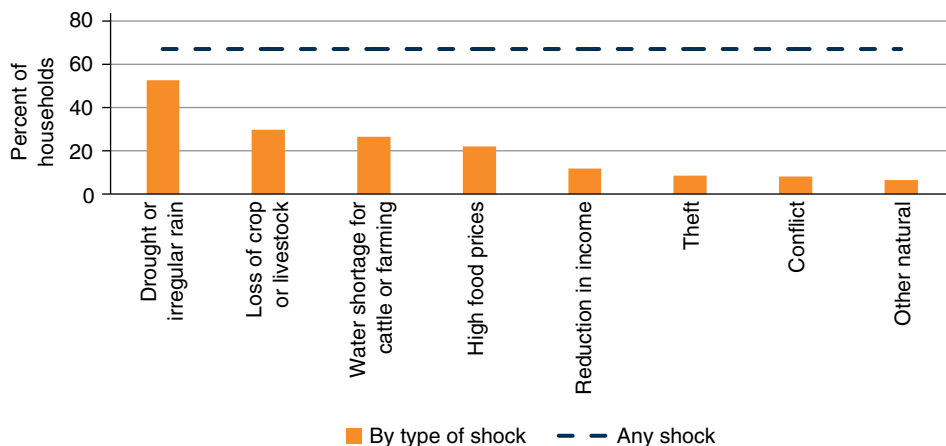
**Somali households are vulnerable to shocks such as natural disasters and epidemics, as well as to**

**household-level shocks such as injury, death, or unemployment.** Shocks contribute to extreme poverty and vulnerability, constraining economic opportunities and livelihoods, damaging assets, and limiting access to farms, fishing, and pastoralist routes. The persistent cycle of shocks increases Somalis' vulnerability to future shocks as there is limited public and private insurance.

**About 66 percent of Somali households report experiencing at least one type of shock in the past 12 months.** Due to the 2017 drought, most reported shocks are related to fluctuation in climate and its impact on livelihoods and the economy. In an agro-pastoralist economy, household welfare is closely linked with changes in weather. Poorer households are more likely to experience more than one type of shock. The impact of shocks is magnified when a household experiences multiple shocks simultaneously.

**Low education, agricultural dependence, unemployment, low wealth, and large household size make households more vulnerable to shocks.** Household characteristics affect shock impacts. Households headed by an illiterate person are 12 to 24 percent more likely to report experiencing drought and loss of crops and livestock than households headed by someone with some education. Households depending on agriculture for their main source of income are more likely to report water shortages and loss of crops and livestock, but they are less likely to report high food prices. Households receiving humanitarian aid were more

■ Drought is the most reported shock among Somali households



Authors' calculations based on the SHFS 2017–18.

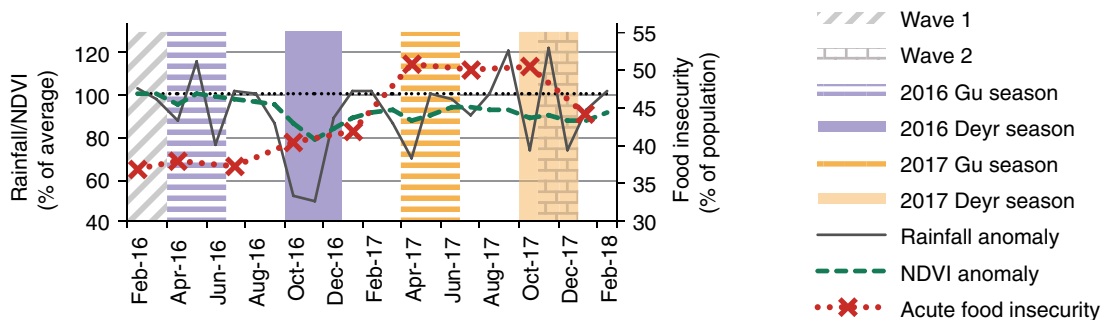
likely to have reported experiencing a shock, implying that humanitarian aid was well-targeted.

**Almost all Somali households that experience a shock report a negative impact on income, assets, or food resources.** Households experiencing theft or conflict report loss of assets such as valuables, land, or livestock. Most Somalis rely on livestock and farming for their livelihood, so loss of crops or livestock and water shortage reduce household income. Similarly, high food prices decrease purchasing power and real income of households.

**The recent drought exacerbated vulnerability and threatened millions of Somali lives**

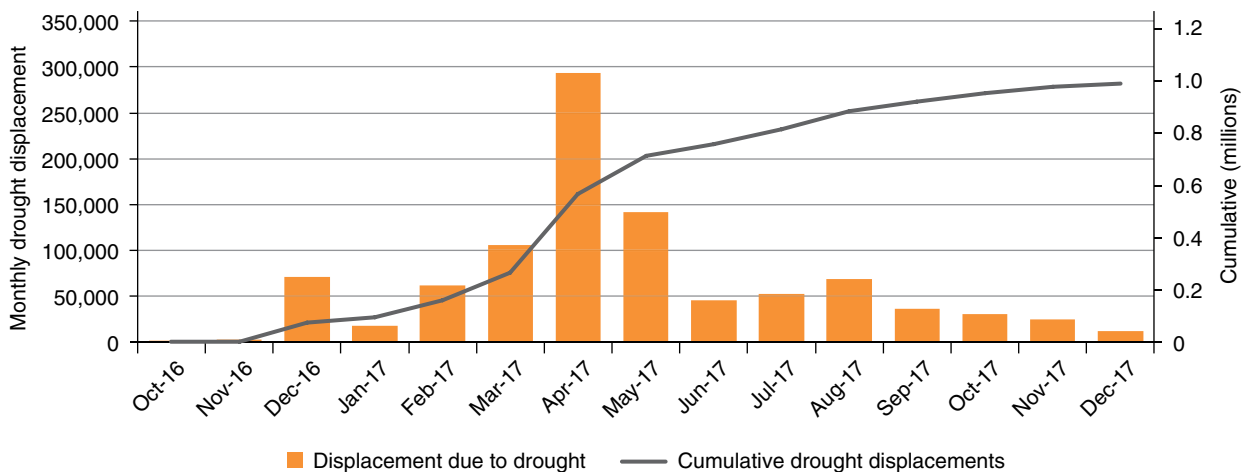
**Somalia's severe drought triggered a humanitarian crisis as half of Somalis faced acute food insecurity in 2017.** Four consecutive seasons of poor rains between April 2016 and December 2017 caused severe drought across the country, exacerbating food insecurity for 6.2 million Somalis. About 2.4 million people needed humanitarian assistance to avert loss of livelihoods and reduce acute malnutrition, and 866,000 people required

**Food insecurity rose with each successive season of poor rains**



Source: FEWSNET, WFP-VAM, and authors' calculations based on the SHFS 2017–18.

**Drought-related displacement peaked in mid-2017**



Source: UNHCR (2018a).

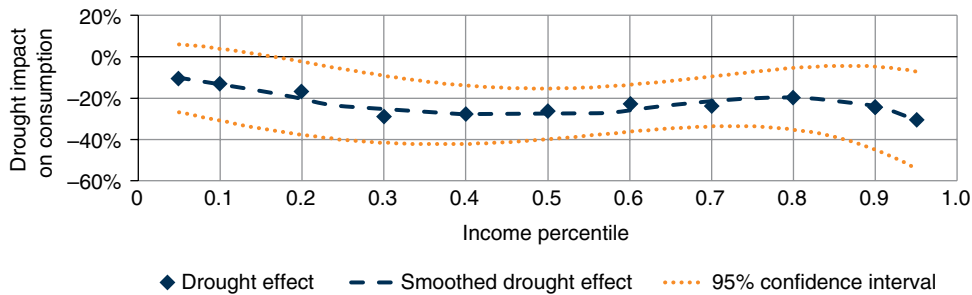
urgent food assistance to avert famine. Slightly improved rains in late 2017 to early 2018 eased drought conditions, but food insecurity remains a serious concern.

**The drought exacerbated vulnerabilities, threatened livelihoods, and displaced almost 1 million Somalis.** Lack of water and pasture led to high livestock deaths and low birth rates, reducing herds by 25 to 75 percent the first half of 2017. Somalis were forced to deplete household assets and food stocks to cope with rising food and water prices as weak demand for agricultural labor reduced wages. Drought reduced water for hygiene and sanitation and increased water contamination. With drought threatening livelihoods, households were forced to leave in search of government and international assistance. The 2016 to 2017 drought displaced about one million of today’s Somalis.

**Drought increased the likelihood of being poor and hungry for the most vulnerable rural households**

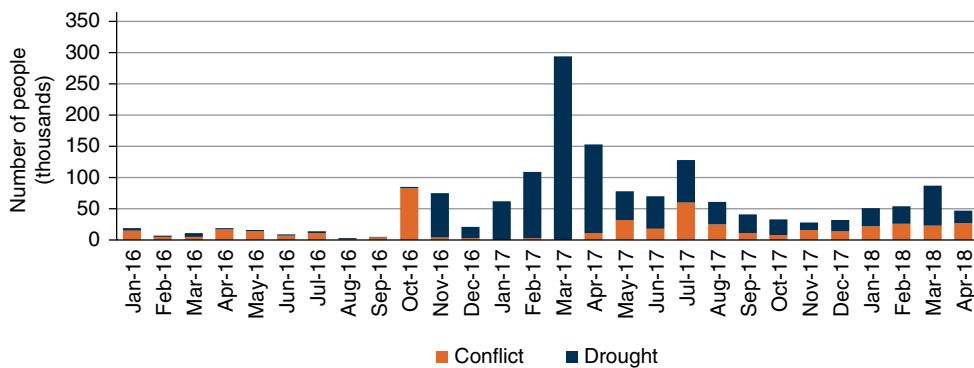
**Highly drought-exposed rural households are 24 percent more likely to be poor and more likely to be hungry.** In rural areas, higher drought exposure decreased consumption by 19 percent, corresponding to a 24 percent increase in probability of being poor. The drought impacted relatively wealthier rural households most: while higher drought exposure had no significant impact on consumption for the poorest 10 percent of rural households, exposure reduced consumption by 17 percent for rural households at the twentieth percentile, and between 20 and 30 percent for the top 80 percent of rural households.

**Drought effect on consumption along the income distribution, rural areas**



Source: Authors’ calculations based on the SHFS 2017–18.

**Drought has been the major cause of internal displacement in recent years**



Source: UNHCR-PRMN, Jan 2016–Apr 2018.

**As hunger rose across all Somali regions, rural households in highly drought-exposed areas were most severely affected.** Higher drought exposure led to a 16 percent decrease in food consumption, accompanied by a 17 percent increase in the probability of experiencing hunger in December 2017. The drought had no significant effect on poverty and hunger for urban households.

**Internal displacement has grown rapidly in recent years, mainly due to drought**

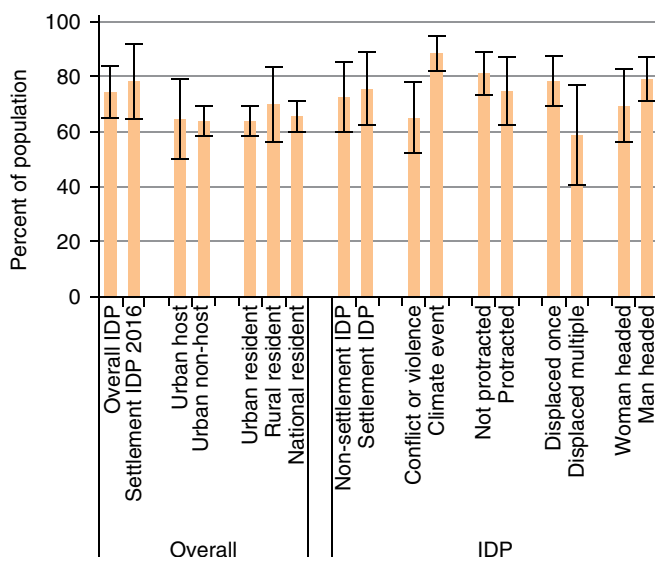
**Internal displacement has grown rapidly in recent years, mainly due to drought.** Four consecutive poor rainy seasons, along with ongoing conflict and violence from armed non-state actors, caused displacements to surge from late 2016 to late 2017. Over half of IDPs are under the age of 15 and less than 1 percent are above 64, driving high dependency ratios: IDP households average dependency ratios larger than one, indicating that each working-age member provides for at least one child. Poverty-alleviation policies and strategies for Somalia must address displacement-related vulnerabilities and IDPs’ needs.

**IDPs remain among the most vulnerable groups, thus improving rural and urban access to services and livelihoods can strengthen their viability and support voluntary return or local integration**

**IDPs face greater poverty and worse living conditions than other residents.** Although about 70 percent of Somalis are poor, IDPs are especially marginalized: over 3 in 4 IDPs live on less than \$1.90 per day, and more than half of IDP households face hunger. IDPs largely share essential amenities such as toilets, thereby crowding water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) facilities in settlements. IDP settlements are also further from essential facilities such as schools, health centers, and markets. Expanding access to basic services, including health and education, is essential to improve resilience in IDP communities. On average, IDP households receive about half the remittances of urban households.

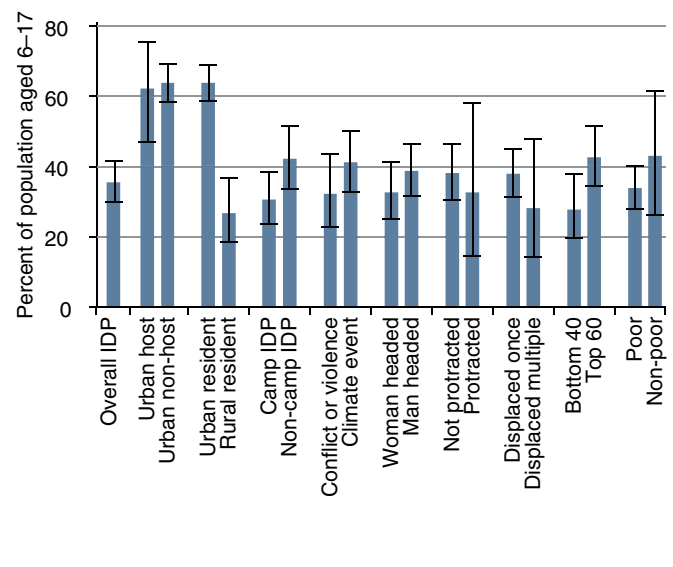
**IDPs also have lower human capital, leading to lifelong welfare gaps.** School-age IDPs are less likely to attend school than urban residents. Adult IDPs are less likely than urban residents to read

■ IDPs have greater poverty incidence than residents



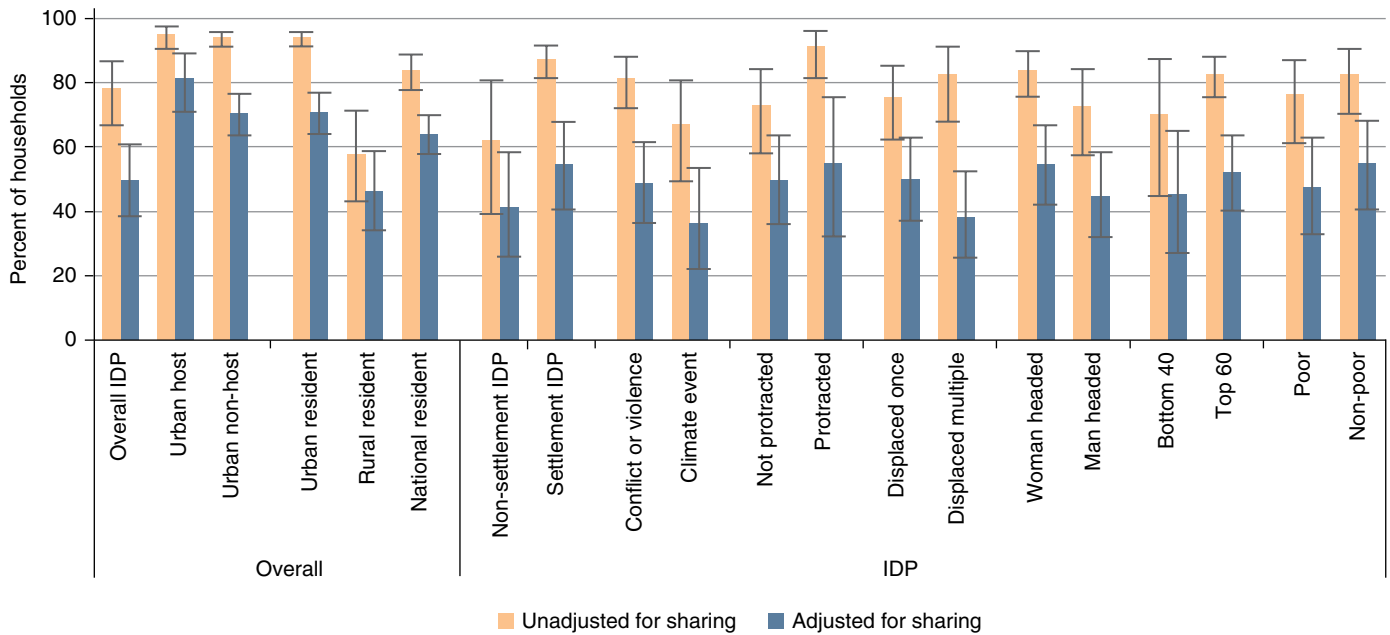
Source: Authors’ calculations based on the SHFS 2017–18.

■ Only 1 in 3 school-aged IDPs is enrolled in school



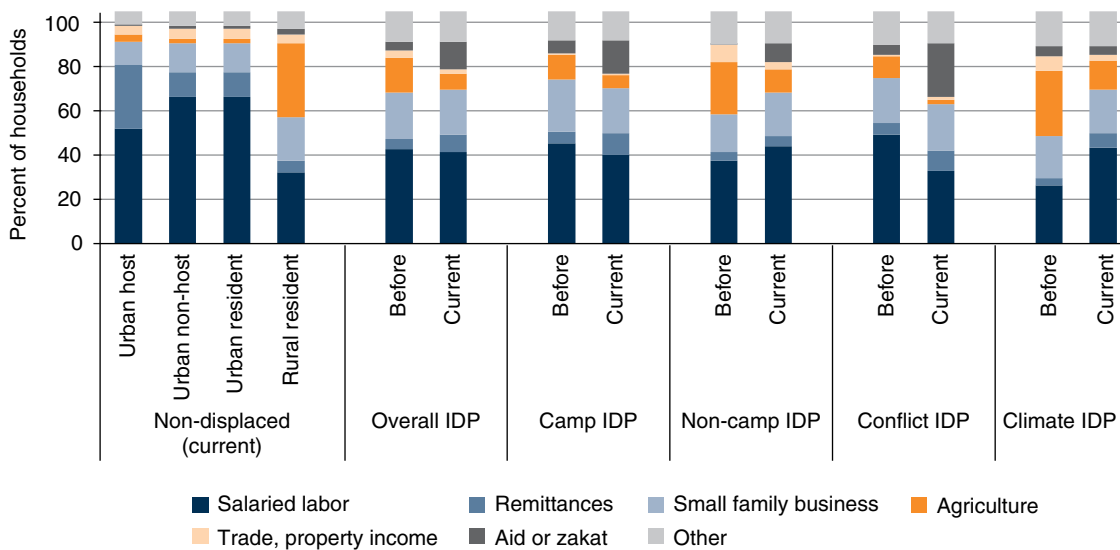
Source: Authors’ calculations based on the SHFS 2017–18.

■ Crowding of toilets squeezes out access to improved sanitation, especially in IDP settlements and urban centers



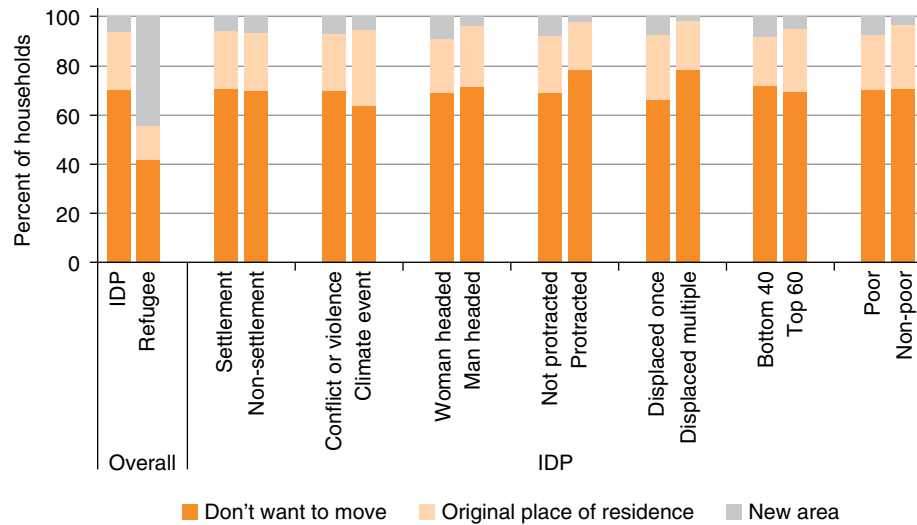
Source: Authors' calculations based on the SHFS 2017–18.

■ Urban livelihoods today are different from IDPs' pre-displacement livelihoods



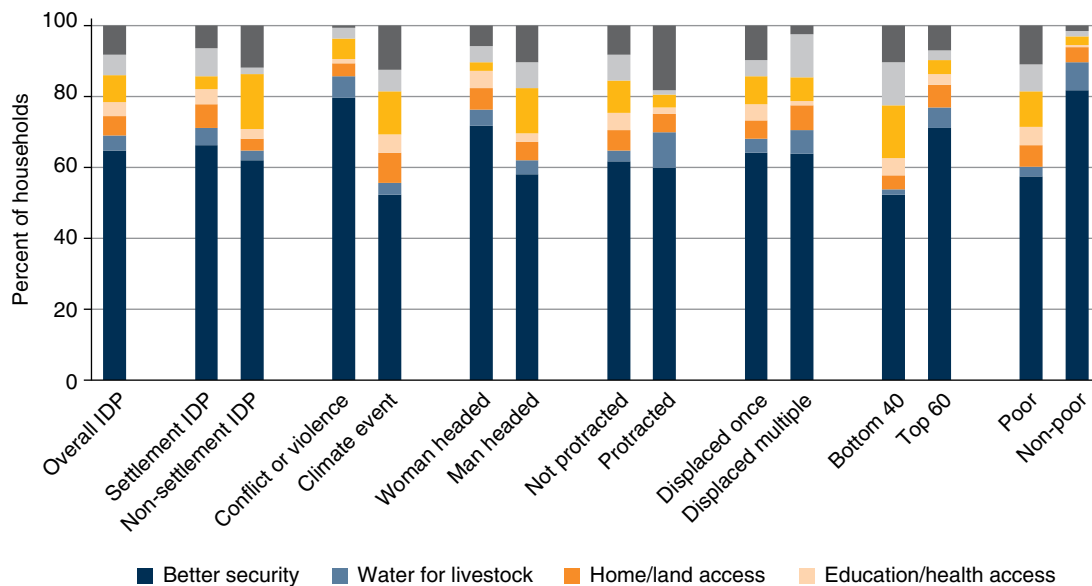
Source: Authors' calculations based on the SHFS 2017–18.

Most IDPs do not intend to return



Source: Authors' calculations based on the SHFS 2017–18 and SPS 2017.

Most IDPs arrived in the current location for security, regardless of the background to displacement



Source: Authors' calculation based on the SHFS 2017–18.

and write. Educational outcomes for IDPs are closer to rural outcomes even though three in four IDP households are in urban areas. Gaps in educational attainment are crucial since half of Somalis are less than age 15. As the young mature, lags in educational attainment for IDPs will lead to persistent, lifelong gaps in education, employment, and overall well-being.

**Urban IDP livelihoods differ significantly from pre-displacement livelihoods.** IDP livelihoods before displacement consisted of a mix of salaries, small businesses, and agriculture, whereas IDP urban livelihoods today depend largely on salaries, remittances, and aid. Many IDPs are now employed in helping with nonagricultural businesses as they adjust to the employment landscapes of new locations.

**Displacement has a very negative effect on well-being.** IDPs displaced by climate events are poorer and have worse housing quality than those displaced by conflict. IDPs experiencing protracted displacement—mostly in urban areas—have better access to health care. IDP households headed by a woman get only one-sixth the remittances of IDP households headed by a man. Wealthier IDPs are more confident than poorer IDPs of being relocated within the next year.

**Most IDPs prefer to stay in their current location and only a few have revisited their original residence.** About 7 in 10 IDPs want to remain in their current location, and only 2 in 10 intend to return to their original place of residence. Over 9 in 10 have not visited their original residence since being displaced. A majority of IDPs cited security as the reason for preferring their current location, with 8 in 10 IDPs reporting feeling “safe” or “very safe” currently. IDPs also perceive positive social relations with host communities, with 9 in 10 IDP households saying that they have good dealings with their surrounding communities.

*In the absence of formal safety nets, self-insurance is a primary coping strategy for many Somali households*

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**Somalis are vulnerable to various covariate and idiosyncratic shocks, which contribute to poverty, vulnerability, and displacement.** Almost two in three Somali households (66 percent) reported experiencing at least one type of shock in the past 12 months. Of those who experienced a shock, half of households reported experiencing drought and one in four reported loss of crops or livestock and shortage of water for farming or cattle. One in five households experienced high food prices. Two of five Somali households experienced multiple types of shocks within a year. The negative impact of each shock is greater if a household experiences multiple types simultaneously. Poorer households are more likely to experience more than one type of shock. Somali households that have experienced a shock report higher food insecurity, lower wealth, fewer savings, and lower access to coping mechanisms; they are also more likely to resort to negative coping strategies.

**Households mostly rely on self-insurance to cope with shocks.** This indicates inadequate risk management and mitigation systems, as well as

an absence of formal and informal safety nets. Household reliance on self-insurance, or choosing to do nothing, in case of conflict or theft implies a lack of access to formal conflict resolution mechanisms and regulatory frameworks. A negligible share of households has access to formal or market mechanisms. This adds to the vulnerability of households, especially those in marginalized communities. Wealthier households also lack access to formal safety nets, which makes them vulnerable to shocks, albeit less than poorer counterparts.

**Social safety nets and social protection systems are needed to build risk management and risk coping capacity of vulnerable households.** A social safety nets system includes both income and consumption smoothing to build resilience and enable households to anticipate and/or recover from shocks. A cash transfer can help reduce poverty. Globally, countries tend to spend between 2.5 and 5 percent of GDP on such programs. In contrast, Sub-Saharan countries on average spend only 1.6 percent of GDP on social safety nets. Somalia spends even less at 0.8 percent of GDP in 2016, even though it receives 16 percent of GDP (US\$1.2 billion) in humanitarian aid. Using some resources to implement a well-targeted safety net would reduce poverty. Households receiving cash transfers could use them for productive investments, savings, and other income-generating activities.

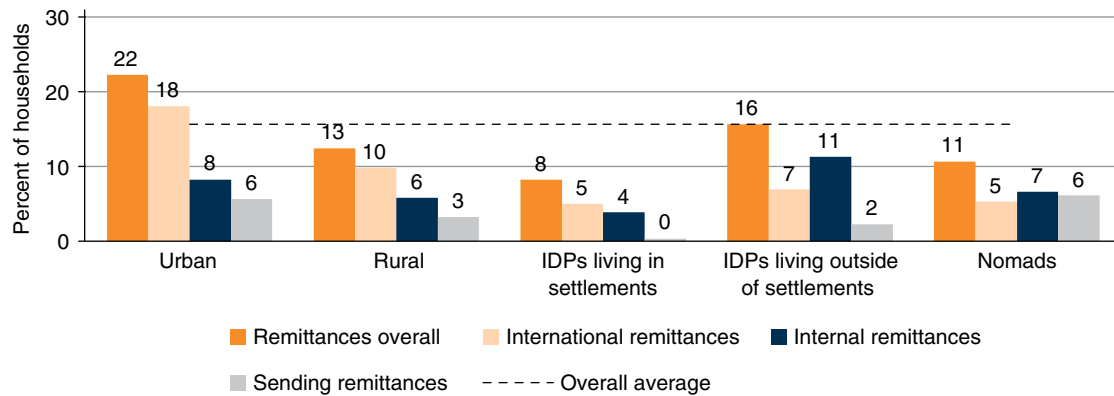
*International remittances represent a sizable share of household consumption, especially for the bottom 40 percent*

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**Remittances are the major source of external development finance for Somalia.** Somali migrants and refugees outside Somalia doubled between 1990 and 2017 to total more than 2 million. During 2015–2017, Somali diaspora sent home about an official US\$1.3 billion per year, but remittances may be significantly larger when considering unrecorded flows. Remittances represent 20 percent of GDP, about the same amount as grants to Somalia, and more than three times foreign direct investment (FDI). Remittances may be countercyclical, as relatives and friends often send more during economic downturns, disasters, conflicts, or other negative shocks.

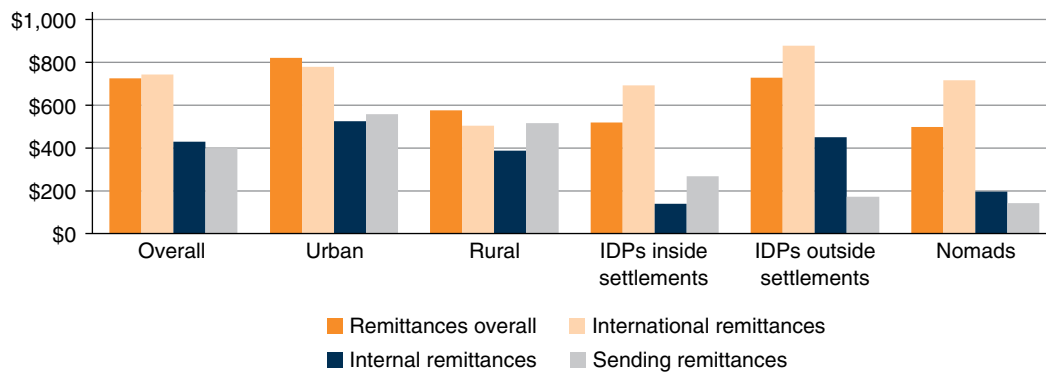
**Households receiving international remittances are less likely to be poor.** Only 58 percent of remittance-recipient households in Somalia are

Incidence of remittance receipt and sending



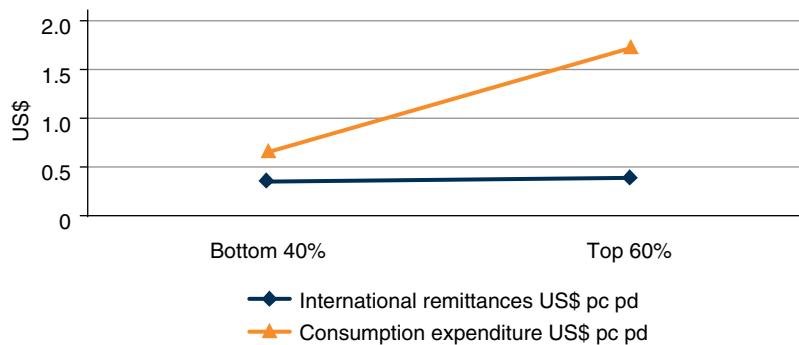
Source: Authors' calculations based on the SHFS 2017-18.

Average annual value of remittances received are almost twice those sent



Source: Authors' calculations based on the SHFS 2017-18.

International remittances are more important for the bottom 40 percent



Source: Authors' calculations based on the SHFS 2017-18.



poor, compared to 71 percent of non-recipient households. Somali households are both remittance senders and receivers, but the incidence of receipts tends to be higher for urban households, while IDPs living in settlements are least likely to receive international remittances. Despite the three-fold gap in incidence, those in IDP settlements who do receive international remittances receive almost the same amount as urban recipients. On average, recipients of international remittances receive about US\$743 per year—above the 2017 average per capita Somali income of US\$535. Internal transfers are also important for both urban and rural dwellers, as well as for IDPs living outside settlements.

**Households receiving international remittances have higher incomes, consumption, and expenditure on education.** International remittances average 34 percent of total household income, nearly as high a proportion of income from salaried labor at 35 percent for households that receive them. Domestic remittances also comprise 23 percent of total income for households that receive them. Remittances are relatively more important for the bottom 40 percent as income from remittances represent 54 percent of their total consumption, while remittances represent about 23 percent of total consumption for the upper 60 percent. International remittance-receiving households are more likely to have higher expenditures on education compared to non-recipient households. Households that receive international remittances also have substantially higher enrollment rates than non-recipients.

**Remittance markets in Somalia remain relatively underdeveloped and costly but can leap-frog with mobile technologies.** Forty-six percent of domestic remittances go through mobile money, while 47 percent go through money transfer operators and informal channels, such as hand-carried during visits home and *Hawala*. Meanwhile, 87 percent of international remittances are channeled through money transfer operators, and 12 percent via mobile phones. Due to anti-money laundering regulations, costs of remitting money to Somalia have increased, while the number of service providers has declined, reducing competition and encouraging informal channels. So, while remittances provide a lifeline for the poor, sending money to Somalia is costly: from the United Kingdom to Somalia, costs are more than twice the SDG target of 3 percent, and for sending from Australia costs are almost three times the SDG target.

## **Alleviating poverty and mitigating vulnerability in Somalia require accelerating economic growth, improving services, managing urbanization, and investing in resilience and safety nets, including cost-effective remittance transfers**

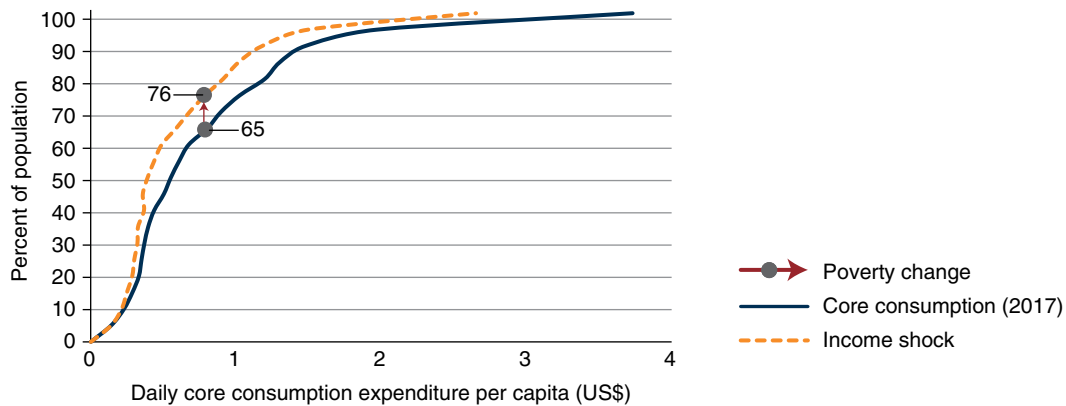
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**Economic growth-creating opportunities, especially for youth, is fundamental to sustainable poverty reduction, vulnerability mitigation, and conflict avoidance.** Somalia has a large youth bulge, so youth must be able to find jobs to contribute to economic growth. The need for sustainable work for IDPs is especially urgent given changing livelihood structures and lack of safety nets. Policies to encourage business and entrepreneurship to create jobs are needed to avoid idle youth from resorting to conflict. Furthermore, enhancing access to domestic markets can increase inclusivity, spur economic activity, and accelerate poverty reduction.

**Improving service provision—especially education—is crucial to improve human capital and reduce inequality that disproportionately affects girls/women, IDPs, and rural and nomadic households.** Policies should aim to improve access to education and increase enrollment while considering disparities and specific needs of vulnerable groups. Increasing access to education for children and youth will allow more productive opportunities later in life and enhance standard of living. Building more schools is one alternative, but further analysis is needed given the complexity and cost of designing and implementing educational policies. The challenge of increasing enrollment rates will continue to grow given Somalia's demographics and young population. While access is still a big challenge, and a crucial first step, policies to reduce drop-out and increase levels of educational attainment are also needed.

**Somalia cities need investment in land management and coordinated infrastructure.** Cities mostly need proper land administration systems and land use planning to control growth and provide secure tenure to IDPs. Coordinated infrastructure investments aligned with planning would create synergy across different types of infrastructure. City investments need to be customized to address each city's needs. Detailed city-level assessments are needed to understand urbanization constraints and solutions, which consider IDP needs to facilitate their

## ■ Simulation of income shock among rural households



Source: Authors' calculations based on the SHFS 2017–18.

integration. Political economy must be considered in crafting and implementing policies to foresee opportunities, risks, winners, and losers of policies, and anticipate challenges to implementation. It is critical to strengthen government institutions by channeling development assistance through them rather than parallel structures. State and municipal governments, ultimately accountable for providing services to constituents, can participate more.

**Within cities, the needs of IDPs not living in settlements should be addressed along with the IDPs in settlements.** Area-based targeting can ensure equity among vulnerable urban population groups. Assistance has focused on urban IDPs living in settlements deemed most deprived, but urban IDP not living in settlements are equally deprived of services. Moreover, they consistently fare worse on development outcomes compared to other urban households. Because non-settlement IDPs are difficult to track, it is important to use area-based interventions on poor urban areas with high concentrations of non-settlement IDPs. Group-based approaches only focus on IDPs in settlements. In pursuing poor area-based approaches, development must align with urban development plans.

**Investment in resilience is needed to prevent livelihood loss for vulnerable rural households, especially due to likely future droughts.** A consumption shock of the same magnitude as the 2016/17 drought is estimated to increase rural poverty from 65 to 76 percent. Investing in resilience and rural market access would help these households avoid livelihood loss. Measures may include

agricultural insurance, enabling households to diversify income, and improving access to roads and clean water.

**Cash transfers can help build resilience, especially for poor households with limited access to formal and informal insurance.** Protecting vulnerable groups and creating income opportunities are crucial to prevent childhood poverty from progressing into adulthood. Poor households most vulnerable to shocks experience the highest welfare impact. High vulnerability tends to make them risk averse, hence having access to insurance and other risk mitigation can help poor household invest with less fear. On average across countries, household consumption can increase by US\$0.74 for each dollar transferred. In resource-constrained environments such as Somalia, short- to medium-term humanitarian assistance might be needed to complement social safety nets.

**Remittances, crucial to resilience and investment in Somalia, would benefit from policies facilitating their flow.** Mobile licensing and increasing competition will decrease costs, as will the introduction of new products, interoperability among service providers, and establishment of open infrastructure to collect digital payments. A barrier to lowering remittance fees arises from anti-money laundering and combatting financing of terror requirements. Somalia is working on complying with AML/CFT and establishing digital identification to “de-risk” for international banks. Remitters could benefit from new financial products such as microinsurance and direct payments of tuition.

## Box 1 ■ The Somali Pulse website shares some of the world's least represented voices

**A poverty incidence of 69 percent summarizes the country's poverty level, yet it does not reveal the daily struggle of the population.** Somalia has suffered from armed conflict and several humanitarian crises. The recent drought severely affected the lives of millions and exacerbated existing vulnerabilities. Securing livelihoods has become more and more difficult with 69 percent of the Somali population now living in poverty. Poverty estimates are useful for comparisons and analyses to inform policies and programs. However, an abstract poverty number does not depict the suffering that people go through to make ends meet. Wave 2 of the Somali High Frequency Survey (SHFS) used hand-held devices to collect data. At the end of the quantitative survey, respondents were asked to voluntarily record a quick message.

**The Somali Pulse website contains hundreds of video testimonials recorded with tablets during fieldwork to capture the voice of the people and give a face to the data.** The website presents insights from the World Bank's SHFS, as well as video testimonials—with subtitles in English— reflecting the dire situation on the ground and what it is like to live in poverty in Somalia. The videos depict the sense of powerlessness, the pain of hunger, the stress of hopelessness, and the feelings of disappointment that express Somalis' experiences. The opportunity to voice the struggle of respondents is a first step to empowerment of the world's least represented voices, allowing them to tell the world of what their lives are like. It is also an inspiration to continue finding innovative ways for helping them and millions like them to escape poverty. The Somali Pulse website can be found in the following link:

<http://www.thesomalipulse.com>



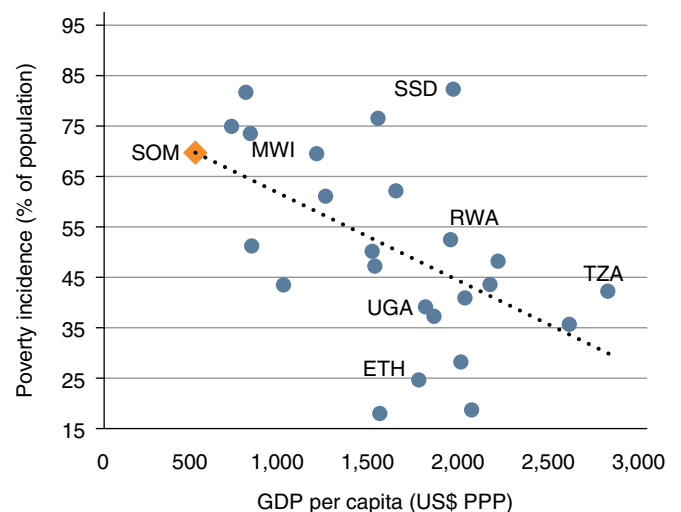
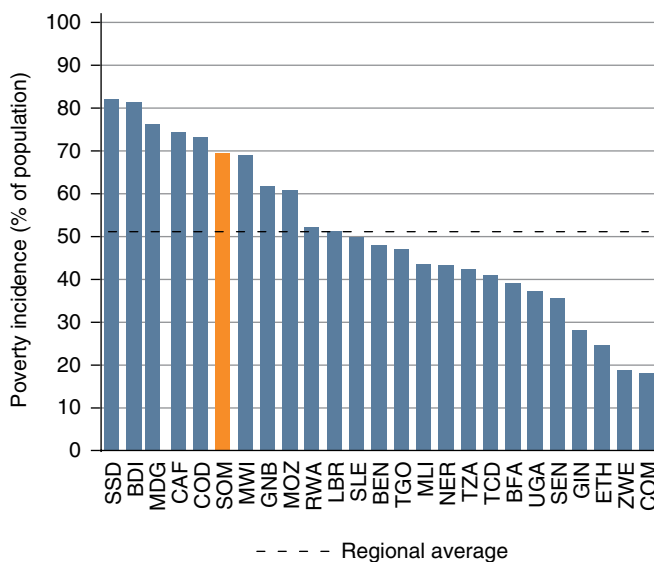
# Gogoldhig

**Dayacnaanta iyo saboolnimada ka jirta Soomaaliya waxay laba dible u hayn doontaa horrumar kasta oo mustaqbalka la samaynayo, haddaan loo helin siyaasad rasmiya.** Warbixintaani waxay qiimaynaysaa heerka saboolnimada iyo nuglaanta ka jirta Soomaaliya, si loo ogaado siyaasadaha iyo barnaamijyada wakhtiga dheer ee horumarinta iyo adkaysiga. Warbixintaani waxay qeexaysaa faahfaahin ku aadan saboolnimada Soomaaliya, waxaanay u kala saaraysaa hab deegaan, waana salka wareegga labaad ee celceliska sahanka. Warbixintu waxay qiiimanaysaa saamaynta ay abaarihii dhowaanahaan jiray ku yeeshen nolosha qoysaska iyo qiimayn waxyeelada ay geysan karaan abaaraha mustaqbalka dhacaya, iyadoo qeexaysa hubaal la'aanta nolosha qoysaska. Warbixintu sidoo kale waxay ka waramaysaa khalkhalka ka dhashay dhibaatooyinka ay ka mid yihiin dagaalada iyo cimilada doorkey ka qaateen barakaca. Hababka rasmiga ah ee badbaadada isku xiran iyo xawaladaha aan tooska ahayn taakulayday u geystaan adkaysiga. Warbixintu waxay soo jeedinaysaa, kuna tala bixinaysaa siyaasadda iyo qorshooyin

istirtaaiiyadeed si loo ilaaliyo saboolnimada iyo nugayl xilliga la furaya talaabooyinka looga gudbayo saboolnimada.

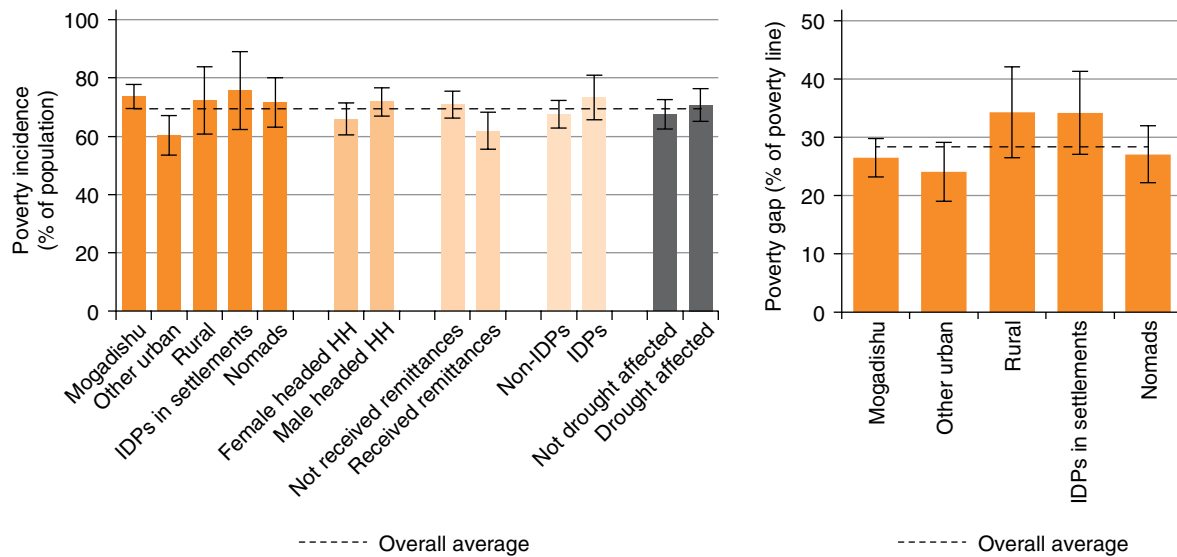
**Soomaaliya waa mid ka mid ah wadamada ugu saboolsan ee ku yaal Afrikada ka hoosaysa saxaaraha,** celcelis ahaan 10 qof ee Soomaaliya 7 ka mid ah waa sabool, waa wadanka lixaad ee saboolnimadu ugu sarayso marka laga soo tago wadamada Jamhuuriyadda Dimoqraadiga Koongo, Jamhuuriyadda Afrikada dhexe, Madagaskar, Burundi iyo Koonfurta Suudaan. Heerka saboolnimada waa 69% taasoo 19% ka koraysa heerka celcelis ee wadamada Afrika ee ka hooseeya Saxaaraha oo celceliskooda saboolnimadu yahay 51%, qiyaasta la sameeyey sanadkii 2017. Wax soo saarka gudaha Soomaaliya sanadkii (GDP) celcelis ahaan qofkii waa 500 oo doolar (waa qiyaasta 2017), iyadoo heerka saboolnimada ay ka dhigtay wadanka mid ka mid ah wadamada dakhligoodu ugu hooseeyo, siday tusinayso xiriirka ka dhexeeya saboolnimada iyo wax soo saarka guud ee wadanka guud ahaan Afrikada ka hoosaysa Saxaaraha.

## ■ Saboolnimadu waa mid aad ugu saraysa Afrikada ka hoosaysa saxaaraha



Waa qoraal ku salaysan celceliska qiimaynta la sameeyey 2017–2018 oo ku aadan heerka saboolnimada ee xogta Baanka aduunka.

■ Saboolnimada oo ku saraysa, kuna qoto dheer nolosha qoysaska miyiga iyo dadka ku nool degsiimooyinka xeryaha dadka guduhu ku barakaceen



Isha xogta: Tirakoobka SHFS 2017–18.

### **Saboolnimadu waa mid baahday oo qoto dheer, gaar ahaan dadka miyiga degan, degsiimooyinka xeryaha dadka gudaha ku barakacay ku nool yihiin iyo carruurta**

**Saboolnimadu waa mid baahday oo qoto dheer, gaar ahaan qoysaska miyiga degan, degsiimooyinka xeryaha dadka gudaha ku barakacay ku nool yihiin.** Marka loo eego tirade ay sheegayso xogta ku jirta sahanka labaad ee Soomaaliya, qiyaas ahaan saddex ka mid ah afartii ka mid ah dadka ku nool miyiga, degsiimooyinka lagu barakacay, Muqdisho iyo reer guuraaga waa sabool. Saboolnimadu waxay ku sii daran tahay qoysaska meelaha miyiga iyo xeryaha lagu barakacay ku nool. Si kor loogu qaado heerka nolosha waxay u bahaan tahay qiyaas dhaqaale oo dhan 1-64 bilyan doolarka Maraykanka ah sanadkii haddii la doonayo in si wax tar leh loo abaaro saboolnimada (qiyaastaan waxaan ku jirin lacagaha ku baxaya maamulka iyo gaarsiinta). Waxaa kaloo cad in dadka aan saboolka ahayn ay iyna u nugul yihiin inay si fudud ugu hoobtaan saboolnimada, dadkaas u nugul waxay 10% ka yihiin 20% dadka ka koreeya heerka saboolnimada markay noqoto waxay quutaan maalintii.

**Carruurta iyo qoysaska aan iyagu lacago ka helin xawaaladaha waa kuwo iyaga ay haysato saboolnimada darani.** Carruurta ka yar 14ka sano oo ah kala bar tirada dadka Soomaaliyeed, 73% tiro

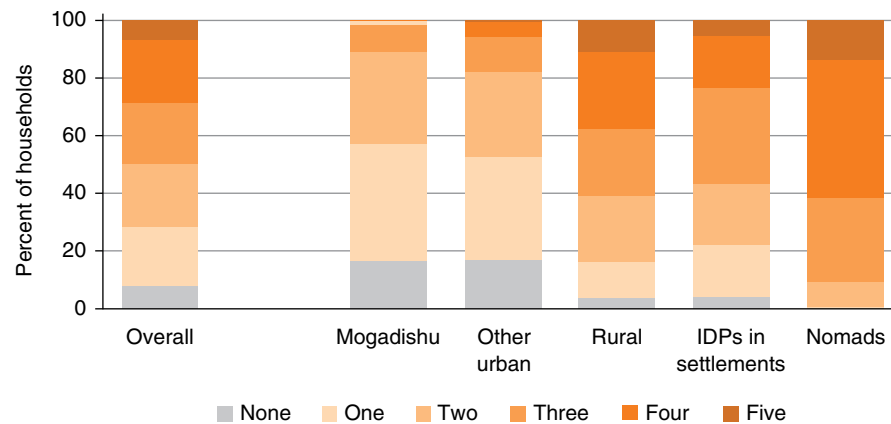
ahaanna waa sabool. Carruurta ka soo jeeda qoysaska saboolka ah waxay wajahayaan xaaladdo adag, tusaale ahaan, ma haystaan koronto ama wax tacliin, tanoo ah tilmaan xoog badan oo ah dhibaato ka haysata inay ka baxaan saboolnimada.

### **Saboolnimada waa mid ka durugsan lacag la'aan, waxayna tahay mid saamaysay qaybo badan oo kala duwan**

**Waxyaabaha dheeraadka ah ee saboolnimada lacagta ku ah, inta badan qoysaska Soomaalidu waxay ka cabanayaan waxyaabo kale oo aan qaybaha lacagta ahayn.** Qiyaasta 9kii qoys ee ka mid ah 10 qoys ee soomaalidu waxaa haysta dhibaato dhinacyada: lacagta, korantada, waxbarashada, biyaha iyo saxada ah. Qiyaasta 10kii qoys 7 ka mid ah waxaa dhibaato ka haysataa helitaanka laba ka mid ah qaybahaan. Qoysaska reer guuraaga ayaa ah kuwo ugu daran, halka qoysaska magaaloyinka degan ay ka roon yihiin. Qoysaska saboolka ah waa kuwo aan iyagu ka faa'iidin inta badan marka loo eego qoysaska aan saboolka ahayn markay noqoto helitaanka koranada iyo waxbarashada.

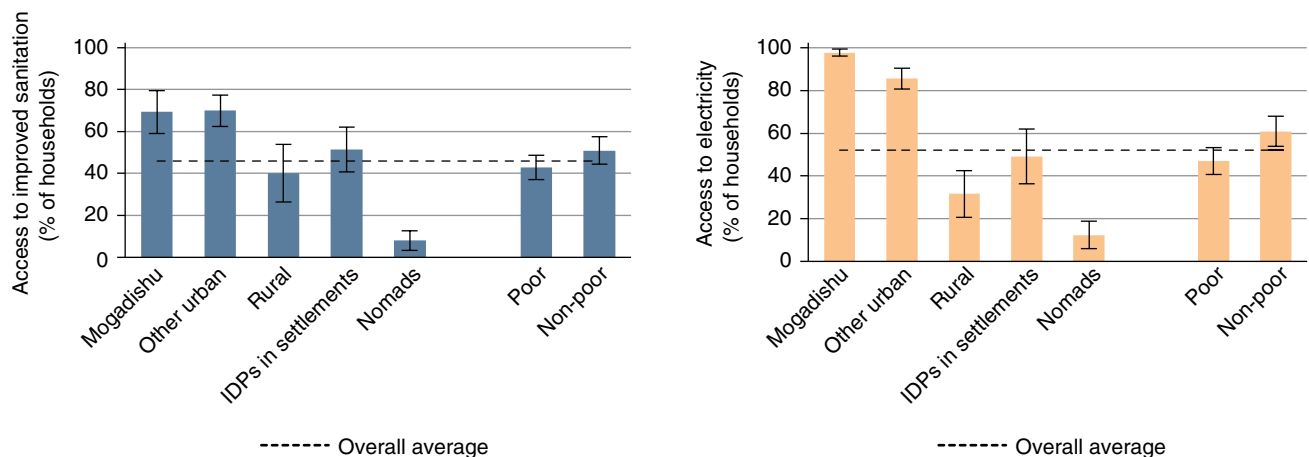
**Qoysaska ku nool miyiga, xeryaha gudaha ee lagu barakacay iyo reer guuraadu waa kuwo aan helin adeegyada.** Horumarinta biyaha iyo saxaduna waxay muhiim u tahay caafimaadka, wax qabadka

■ Qoysaska ku nool xeryaha dadka guduhu ku barakaceen, miyiga iyo qoysaska reer guuraagu waa kuwo ay haysato wax la'aan qaybo kala duwan



Qoraalka celceliska ku salaysan xogta sahanka 2017–18.

■ Xeryaha dadka guduhu ku barakaceen, miyiga iyo reer guuraadu waxaa ku adag helitaanka adeegyada muhiimka ah



Qoraalka xogta sahanka 2017–18.

iskuulada iyo wax soo saark, laakiin keliya 10kii qoys shan ka mid ah ayaa hela saxo la hor mariyey, iyadoo 100 qoys 8 ka mid ah laga hormariyey helitaanka biyaha. Keliya 10kii qoys shan ka mid ah ayaa hela koronta. Helitaanka adegyadaan waa mid isagu xoogaa ku koreeye magaalooyinka. Qoysaska saboolka ahi waa kuwo ay ku yar tahay inay hormariyaan helitaanka saxada iyo korantada. Suuqyada iyo goobaha caafimadka waa kuwa ka fog, waxayna ku qaadataa wax ka badan 30 daqiiqo oo lug ah inay ku gaaraan, 34 ilaa 40 boqolkiiba qoysaska Soomaaliyeed, badidooduna waa kuwa reer guuraaga ah.

**Diwaan gelinta carruurta dhaaftay wakhtigii wax-barashada waa mid can ah, iyadoo ay raacdo juquragia iyo iyo arrimaha la xiriira sinaan la'aanta ka dhex jirta gabdhaha iyo wiilashada markay noqoto diwaan gelinta.** Qiyaasta 27 boqolkiiba carruurta iskuulada hoose loo diwaan geliyo waa kuwo ka weyn da'da 13 jir, halka 55 boqolkiiba tiro ka badan oo ah kuwa dugsiyada sare loo diwaan geliyo ma ahan kuwo da'doodu tahay inta u dhaxaysa 14 ilaa 17 jir. Carruurta Soomaalidu waxay dugsiyada hoose wax barashadooda bilaabaan xilli danbe, iyagoo waalidiintu ay rumaysan yihiin in carruurta 6 ilaa 9 sano jirka ah ay weli yihiin kuw

yar yar oo aan waxbarasho gaarin. Carruurta isku-lada la geeyo ee da'doodu u dhaxaysa 6 ilaa 13 waa 33 boqolkiiba keliya meelaha magaalooyinka ah. Diwaan gelinta iskuulada carruurta da'doodu u dhaxayso 6 ilaa 13 ee ku nool Muqdisho iyo magaalooyinka kale laba goor ayey tiro ahaan ka badan yihiin marka loo eego carruurta ku nool miyiga iyo xeryaha dadka gudaha ku barakacay ku nool yihiin, iyagoona lix goor ka sii badan carruurta qoysaska reer guuraaga. Sinaan la'aanta juquraafi ee diwaan gelinta dugsiyada sare da'ahaan 14 ilaa 17 jir waa mid iyana cad. Iyadoo aysan jirin kala duwanaa dhedig iyo lab heeka diwaan gelinta iyo sababaha aysan u aadayn iskuulada carruurta da'doodu u dhaxayso 6 ilaa 13 jir, wuxuuse ka jira farqiga kala duwaanta dhedigga iyo labku marka la gaaro da'da u dhaxaysa 14 ilaa 17; wiilasha iskuulada aad ayaa ka badan gabdhaha marka la gaaro da'daan, tanoo ay ugu wacan tahay heerka saboolnimada iyo waxyaabo kale oo nolosha qoyska ku xeeran. Sababaha ugu waaweyn ee wiilasha da'da heerkaani ahi aysan iskuulada u aadayn waxaa ugu weyn lacag la'aan, halka gabdhuhuna ay shaqada guriga qabtaan. Reer guuraaga iyo gabdhaha ayaana caqabadda ugu weyni haysataa.

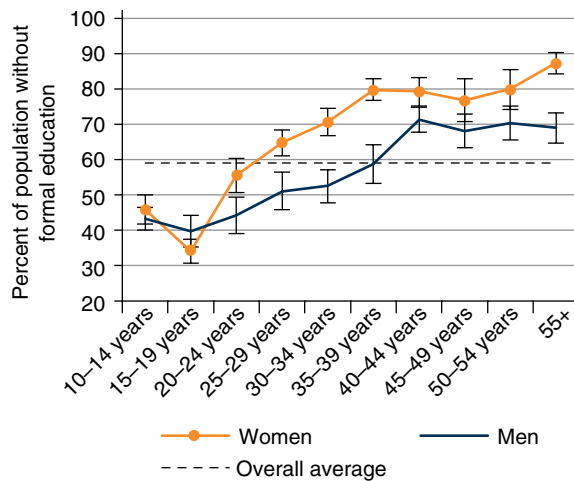
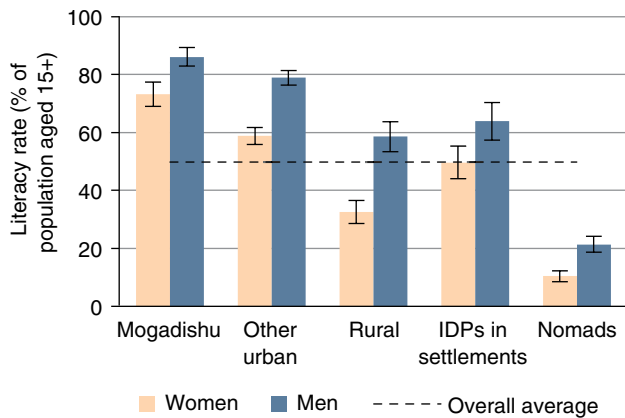
**Sinaan la'aanda ka taagan waxbarashada eek u salaysan dhedig/laboodka iyo tan goboleed waxay la xiriiirta heerka waxbarashada Soomaalida.** Waxbarahsadu waa qodob muhiim ah kororka taakulada iyo in adhxada laga jebiyu saboolnimada wareegta. Keliya kala bar dadka Soomaaliyeed ayaa wax qora waxna akhriya, heerka aqoon la'aantu waa mid can ka dhex ah da'yarta, dadka

magaalooyinka ku nool iyo ragga. Waxaa taas la mid ah dadka kunool miyiga iyo degsiimooyinka xeryaha lagu barakacay, iyadoo reer guuraagu ihiin kuwo aan nidaam waxbarasho haysa 1.6, 2.6 iyo 2.5 goor wax ka badan, waxaa intaas dheer, iyadoo magaalooyinka dadka kunoolna ay ka sii badan yihiin. Dadka waaweyn ee Soomaalidu waa kuwo iyagu leh aqoon rasmiya marka loo eego dadka yar yar, haweenkuna waa kuwo aan waxbarasho la'ahayn marka loo eego ragga. Waxaa intaas dheer, carruurta ayaa ah kkuwo inta badan loo diwaan geliyo dugsiyada marka hogaamiyaha qoyska yahay qof wax yaqan. Inkastoo diwaan gelinta dugsiyada ay ku korayso magaalooyinka, haddana inay dhamaystaan waxbarashada dugsiyada hoose waa mid yar, keliya 11 boqolkiiba da'da 15 ama ka badan oo galay dugsiyada hoose ayaan dhamaysan.

**Magaalooyinka caadi ahaan waa kuwo heerkooda nololeed uu sareeyo, waxayna leeyihiin helitaan adeegyo marka loo eego miyiga, marka laga reebo helitaanka dhulka iyo guriyeynta**

**Magaalooyinka Soomaalidu waa kuwo ay hoo-sayso saboolnimada lacagta, waxayna leeyihiin helitaanka adeegyo ka wanaagsan marka loo eego miyiga.** Heerka saboolnimada celi celis ahaan ee magaalooyinka ay ka mid tahay Muqdisho waa 64% marka la bar bar dhigo 69% qaran ahaan, 72 boqolkiiba waa miyiga, halka 76 boqolkiiba ay tahay dadka ku nool xeryaha dadka gudaha ku

■ Haweenka dhamaan qaybaha kala duwan bulshada waxaa ku hooseya tacliinta iyo helitaankeeda



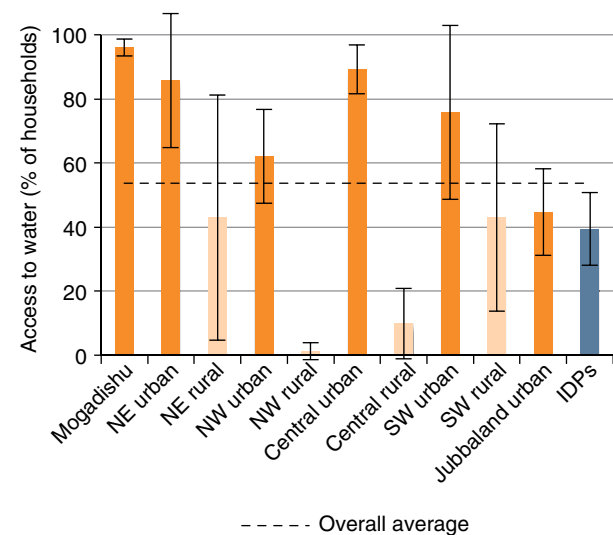
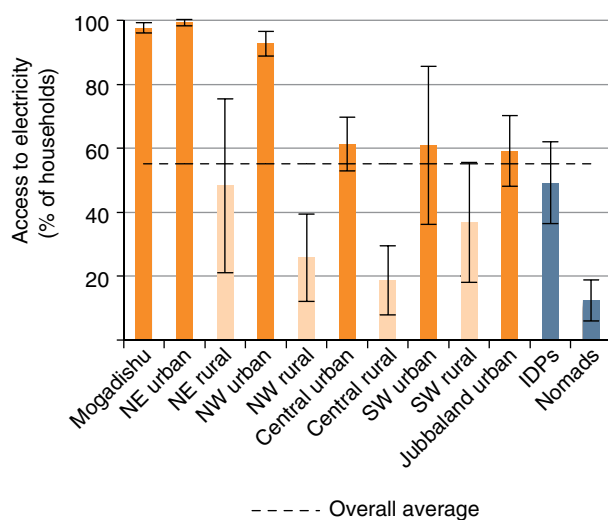
barakacay ku nool yihiin. Waxaa ku jirin Muqdisho, meelaha saboolnimadu ay ka korayso heerka qaran ama meelaha miyiga ah. Magaalooyinka waxaa si caadi ah looga helaa adeegyo wanaagsan marka laga reebo dhulka iyo guriyeynta, waaxana joogto ah dakhliga qofka soo gala marka loo eego dhulka miyiga ah. Helitaanka korontada, biyaha, xada wanaagsan, caafimaadka, guriyeynta iyo internetka waa mid ku saraysa magaalooyinka iyadoo aan la eegin heerka saboolnimada, ha ahaadeen qoysaska xeryaha lagu barakacay ama qoysaska ay haweenka masuulka ka yihiin. Qoysaska miyigu waxay kaga wanaagsan yihiin kuwa magaalooyinka helitaanka dhulka iyo guriyeynta; waxaana tan ugu wacan cabsida dhulka iyo qimaha sare ee uu dhulku joogo, qoysaska magaalooyinku inta badan ma lahan dhul ay leeyihiin. Magaalooyinka Somaa-liya waa meelaha ugu badan ee shaqaalaynta iyo heli taanka lacagaha xawalaadaha laga helo, iyadoo magaalooyinka laga helo shaqooyinka ugu badan iyo adeegyada xawaaladaha, iyo iyadoo shaqada magaalooyinka aysan ku xirnayn duruuf, waxaana laga helaa dakhli joogto ah marka loo eego qoysaska beeraha ama ganacsiga ku jira.

**Inkastoo xaalado wanaagsan ay ka jiraan magaalooyinka, waxayna la tacaalaan gaa-jada, heerka koreeya ee saboolnimada oo ah 64 boqolkiiba, saboolnimada aan waxyaabaha lacagta ahayn waa 41 boqolkiiba iyo xaqiijinta helitaanka adeegyada guud.** Magaalooyin badan ayaan lahayn xeryo barakacayaal ah oo balaaran.

Taasoo ka dhalatay culaysyada dhulka, guriyeynta iyo adeegyada kale oo koreeya iyadoo 75 qoysaska gudaha ku barakacay ay degan yihiin magaalooyinka.

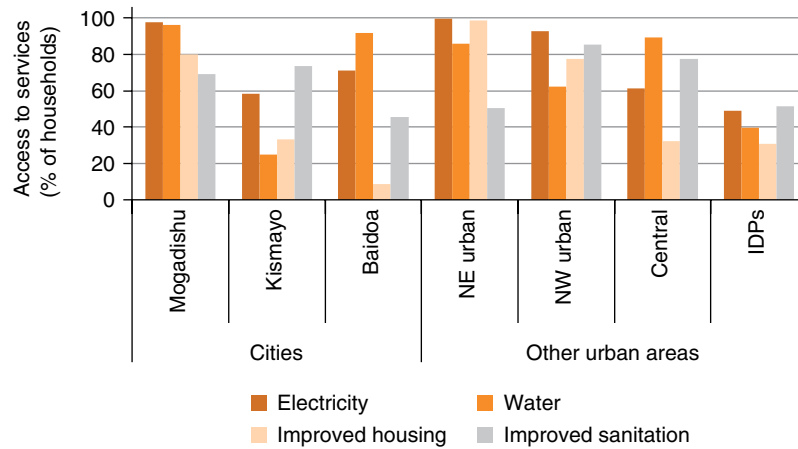
**Magaalooyinka Muqdisho, waqooyi bari iyo waqooyi galbeed ku yaal ayaa adeegyo wanaagsan laga helaa marka loo bar bar dhigo magaalooyinka Baydhabo, Kismaayo iyo kuwa bartamaha ku yaal.** Iyadoo Muqdisho tahay magaalada heerka saboolnimadu ugu koreeyo marka laga reebo Baydhabo, helitaanta adeegyada ay ka midka yihiin korantada, biyaha, saxada, guriyeynta, waxbarashada iyo caafimaadku waa md ku saraysa Muqdisho. Kismaayo oo ah meesha saboolnimada ugu hoosaysa weli waa mid adeegyadaan ku hoosaysa. Waxaa xiiso badan in helitaanka biyaha, waxbarashada iyo shaqaalayntu aad aad ugu fiican tahay degsimooyinka barakacayaasha marka loo eego gudaha Kismaayo. Magaalada Baydhabo waa tan saboolnimada ugu saraysa, waxaana la wariyey in helitaanka adeegyadaani hoosayso. Magaalooyinka waqooyi galbeed iyo waqooyi bari waa kuwo si isku mid ah ay u hagaagsan tahay helitaanka adeegyadaan, halka magaalooyinka bartamaha wadanka ku yaal la'yihiin. Magaalooyinka waqooyi bari iyo waqooyi galbeed waa kuwo aan qulqulatooyinka ka dhicin, waana goobo helitaanka adeegyadaani sareeyo; 86 boqolkiiba dadka ku nool magaalooyinka waqooyi galbeed waa dad dareema inay ku nool yihiin amaan. Waxaa dhidibada u taagan hay'adihii maamulka dawli,

■ Magaalooyinka waxaa laga helaa adeegyo ka wanaagsan kuwa miyiga





■ Calamadaha muujinaya sida gobolladu ugu kala duwan yihin helitaanka adeegyada



Isha xogta waa tirakoobka 2017–18.

Iyadoo adeegyaday bixiyaan ay ku tiirsan yihiin taageero dibadeed. Dawlad hoosaadyadu waa kuwo hadda ka unkamaya Baydhabo, Kismaayo iyo magaalooyinka bartamaha wadanka ku yaal, iyadoo deegaanadaan wakhti dhow laga xoreeyey ururka Alshabaab, welina dhulkooda miyiga ah oo balaaran waxaa xukuma Alshabaab.

**Barakacayaasha ku sugan gudaha magaalooyinka way kaga wanaagsan yihiin helitaanka adeegyada marka loo eego barakacayaasha ku sugan miyiga, laakiin waxay layihiin guri**

**Barakacayaasha magaalooyinka, inkastoo ay xaaladoodu ka liidato qoysaska magaalooyinka ee aan iyagu ahayn barakacayaasha, haddana waxay ka fiican yihiin qoysaska barakacayaasha ah ee ku sugan miyiga.** Iyadoo aan loo eegayn in barkacayashau ay ku nool yihiin xeryaha ama aysan ku noolayn, haddana waxay heli karaan korontada, guriyeyn iyo saxo marka loo eego barakacayaasha dhulka magaalooyinka ka baxsan ku nool. Sidaa darteed, barakacayaasha magaalooyinka adeegyaday ka helaan waa kuwo kooban markay noqoto korantada, biyo tuubooyin soo qaadaan, saxadda, guriyeynta, lahaanshaha dhulka iyo internetka marka loo barbar dhigo dadka aan iyagu barakaca ahayn ee magaalooyinka ku nool. Waxaa intaas dheer, barakacayaasha magaalooyinka ku nool waa kuwo ay aad u hoosayso isu diwaan gelinta, waxbarashada iyo heerka shaqaalayn, waxayna u muuqdaan in noloshooda ay kala soo baxaan

iskuulada hoose iyo suuqyada cuntada. Qoysas badan oo barakacayaasha magaalooyinka ah ayaa isaga haray wixii noloshoodii hore ku tiisanayd, hantidii maguurtada ahaa ee ay lahaayeen iyo xiriirka bulsho, tanoo aan u keenin faa'iido dhinaca waxbarashada iyo helitaanka shaqo wanaagsan.

**Qoysaska ku nool goobaha xeryaha dadka ku barakacay ku yaalaan ee magaalooyinka oo ah kuwa marti geliyey barakacayaasha ma ahan kuwo ka xun qoysaska kale ee magaalooyinka**

**Ma jiro wax farqi ah oo kala duwanaansho oo la taaban karo oo u dhexeeya bulshada ku nool magaalooyinka marti geliyey barakacayaasha iyo bulshooyinka aan marti gelin.** Halka ay u malaynayaa bulshada marti gelisay barakacayaashu in ka qaateen helitaanka adeegyada ay ka mid ka yihiin shaqoyinka, guriyeynta, xogta sahan ku waxay tilmaamaysaa in heerka helitaanka adeegyada iyo heerka saboolnimada ee bulshada marti gelisay barakacayaasha iyo kuwa aan marti gelin ay isku mid tahay. Waxayna tani noqon kartaa in aan weli la taaban karin sida bulshada barakacayaasha marti gelisay ay u saameeyeen ama bulshada marti gelisay barakacayaasha aysan wax adeegyada ahi ka xumaan iyagoo siiyey barakacayaasha dhul ay degsiimaystaan. Inay dhulalkaas sii degenadaan waa mid isbedeli karta had-dii barakacayaashu ay wakhti dheer ku sii sugnaadaan magaalooyinka ama la waayo taageerada bani'aadanimo ee hay'addaha gargaarku siiyaan.

**Sii socoshada barakaca waxay abuuraysaa kicin magaalooyinka, adeegyada ay heliyaan ayaana caqabad ku noqonaya degsiimooyinka cusub.**

Qiyaasta 75 boqolkiiba dadka ku barakacsan gudaha Soomaaliya waxaa la dejiyey dhul ay leedahay dawladda iyo dhulal gaar loo leeyahay oo ku yaal duleedada iyo gudaha magaalooyinka. Sidoo kale inta badan dadka soo noqday waxaa la dejiyey magaalooyinka. Iyadoo aysan jirin hab bedqab lahanaashaha dhulka ah, waxayna barakacayaashu u nugul yihiin in laga saaro dhulalkay degan yihiin. In ka badan 109,000 oo barakacayaal ah kuna noolaa degsiimooyiin aan rasmi ahayn oo wadanka ah ayaa si xoog ah looga saaray goobahay deganaayeen intii u dhaxaysay Janaayo ilaa Agoosto 2017 keliya, iyadoo 77 boqolkiiba laga saaray dhulal ku yaalay Muqdisho. Cooshada barakacayaasha ee ku yaal magaalooyinka waxay sababeen isdul saar iyo ciriir magaalooyinka ah iyo inay adkaato in la gaarsiiyo adeegyada, waxayna qiimo badan ku noqotay in dib u habayn lagu sameeyo kaabayaasha magaalooyinka. Deegamaynta isdul fuushan ee barakacayaasha waxay sidoo kale dhaawacday sidii barakacayaashu u heli lahaan fursado shaqo, waxayna xanibaad ku noqotay inay ka faa'iidaystaan fursadaha ka jira magaalooyinka.

**Soomaali badan ayaa u dayacan oo aan heli karin ka hortag dhibaatooyinka naxdinta leh**

**Qoysaska Soomaalidu waxay u nugul yihiin dhibaatooyinka ay ka midka yihiin masiibooyinka**

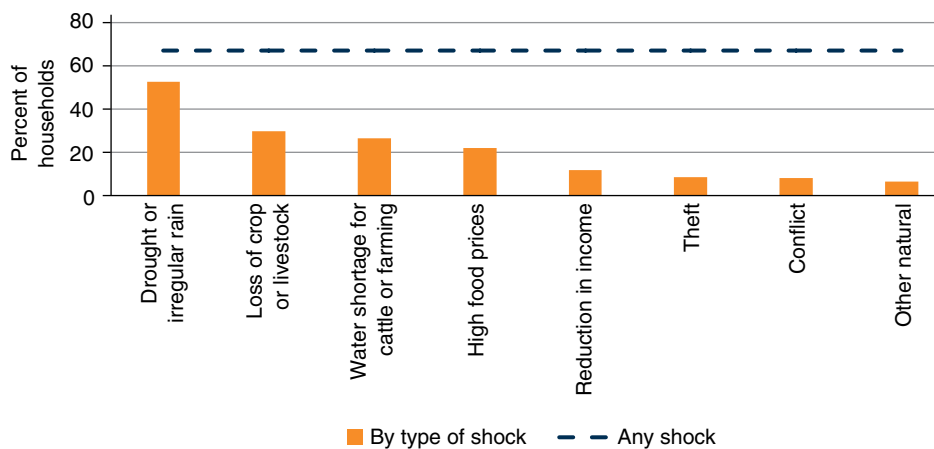
dabiiciga ah iyo waxyaabaha soo noqnoqda, sidoo kale dhacdooyinka naxdina leh eek u dhaca qoysaska sida dhaawacyada, dhimashada iyo shaqo la'aanta heerkooda ayaa koreeya. Naxdintaasi waxay sii kordhisaa saboolnimada ba'an iyo nuglaanshaha, waxay yaraysaa fursadaha dhaqaalaha iyo nolosha, waxay waxyelaysaa hantida iyo in ay xadiddo sidii ay u gaari lahaayeen inay beerahoodii qotaan, kalluumaystaan ama ay xoolahoodii raacdaan. Dhibaatooyinka soo noqnoqda ee keenay naxdinta waxaa ku sii kordhiyey Soomaalida iyadoo ay xadidan tahay helitaanka damaanad qaad dawladeed iyo mid gaar loo leeyahay oo dhibaatooyinkan wax ka qabto.

**Qiyaasta 66 boqolkiiba qoysaaska Soomaalida waxaa la sheegay inay soo mareen ugu yaraan hal dhacdo oo naxdin ku reebtay 12 bilood ee la soo dhaafay.**

Waxaana ugu wacan abaartii 2017, naxdinta ugu badani waxay la xiriirtaa arrimaha ka dhasha cimilada iyo saamaynta ay ku yeelatay dhaqaalaha nolosha. Dhaqaalaha xoolo dhaqato beeralayda, iyo wax helista qoysaska waxay ku xiran tahay hadba isbedelka ka dhasha cimilada. Qoysaska saboolka ahi waa kuwo usii nugul wax ka badan hal mar dhibaato ku dhacda. Waxaana naxdinta saamaynteeda ay sii korortaa marka qoysasku ay la kulmaan dhibaatooyin bada noo si isdaba joog ah ugu soo noqnoqda.

**Waxbarashada oo hoosaysa, ku tiirsanaanta tacabka beeraha, shaqo la'aanta, dhaqaalaha oo yar iyo tirada xubnaha inta qof ee qoyska ka**

■ Abaartu waa tan ugu badan ee la sheegay inay keentay naxdinta qoysaska Soomaalida



Isha xogta, sahanka tirakoobka 2017–18.

**kooban yahay oo badan ayaa ka dhigtay qoysaska kuwo u nugul dhibaatooyinka.**

Qaab dhismeedka qoyska ayaana saamayn ku leh waxyeelada dhibaataada. Qoysaska uu hogaamiyo qof aan wax baran qiyaasta 12 ilaa 24 boqolkiiba waxay ka badan yihiin dhibaataada abaartu keentay, dalagyada ka lumay iyo xoolaha marka loo eego qoysaska ay hormuudka u yihiin waalidka waxbartay. Qoysaska ku tiirsan tacabka beeraha dakhligooda soo gala saamaynta ugu wayn waxaa ku leh biyo yaraan, dalaga iyo xoolaha oo ka baaba'a, laakiin ma ahan kuwo ay la soo gudboonaato qiimo cunno oo qaaliya. Qoysaska hela gargaarka bani'aadanimoo waa kuwo inta badan la kulma dhibaatooyin ay ka qaadaan naxdin, taasoo la xiriirta hadba sida hagaagsan ama liidata ee gargaarku u gaaro.

**Inta badan dhamaan qoysaska Soomaalida ah ee dhibaataada soo maray waxaa la sheegay inay saamayn xun ku yeelatay dakhligooda soo gala, hantida ma guurtada ah ama isha cunnada ay ka helayaan.**

Qoysaska la kulmay dhaca ama dagaalada waxay ku waayeen hantidooda iyo xoolahooda qiimaha leh sida dhulka ama xoolaha. Soomaalida inta badan ay noloshoodu ku tiirsanayd beeraha iyo xoolaha, waxaa dakhligooda saamayn ku leh dalagga iyo xoolaha oo ka baaba'a iyo biyo yaraan. Waxaa taas la mid ah qiimaha cunnada oo koreeye oo hoos u dhig awoodooda wax iibsi iyo wax rasmiga ah ee dakhli ay u helaan maalintii.

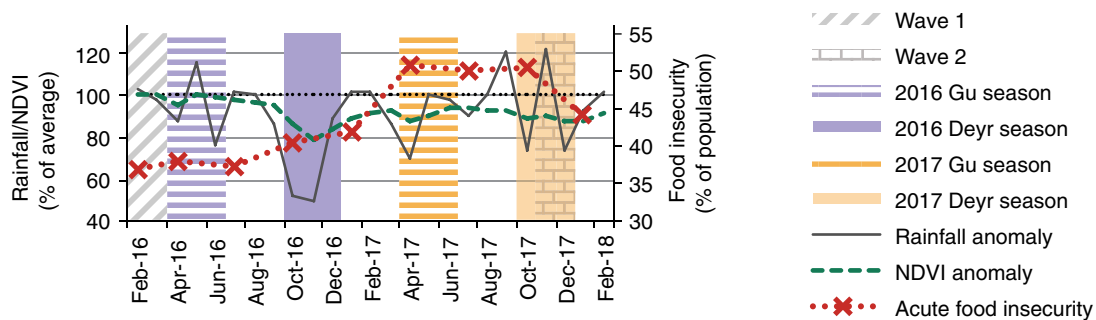
**Abaartii dhowaanahan jirtay waxa uga sii dartay nuglaanshaha iyo inay khatar galaan nolosha maalaayiin Soomaali ah**

**Abaarta daran ee ka jirtay Soomaaliya 2017 waxay dhalisay xaalad bani'adanimoo oo daran oo ku khasabtay kala bar tirade dadka soomaaliyeed inay wajahaan cunno yaraan daran.**

Afar xilli roobaad oo isku xigta oo ah intii u dhaxaysay Abriil 2016 ilaa Diiseembar 2017 ayaa roobabkii la filayey baaqdeen tanina waxay sababtay abaarta daran ee ka jirta guuda ahaan wadanka, waxaa sii adkaaday haqab beelka cunnada, iyadoo cunno la'aan ay noqdeen 6.2 milyan oo Soomaali ah. Qiyaasta 2.4 milyan oo qof ayaana u baahan gargaar bani'aadanimoo si looga gacan siiyo waxyaabihii ay nolosha ka helayeen oo ka baaba'ay iyo in la yareeyo nafaqa darro ba'an oo ku habsata, 866 kun oo qof ayaa u bahan gargaar cunno oo degdeg ah si looga hortago macaluul. Roobabkii ayaa xoogaa la helay dhamaadkii 2017 iyo bilowgii 2018 kuwaa-soo xoogaa debciyey xaaladihii jiray, laakiin cunno la'aantu weli waa mid taagan.

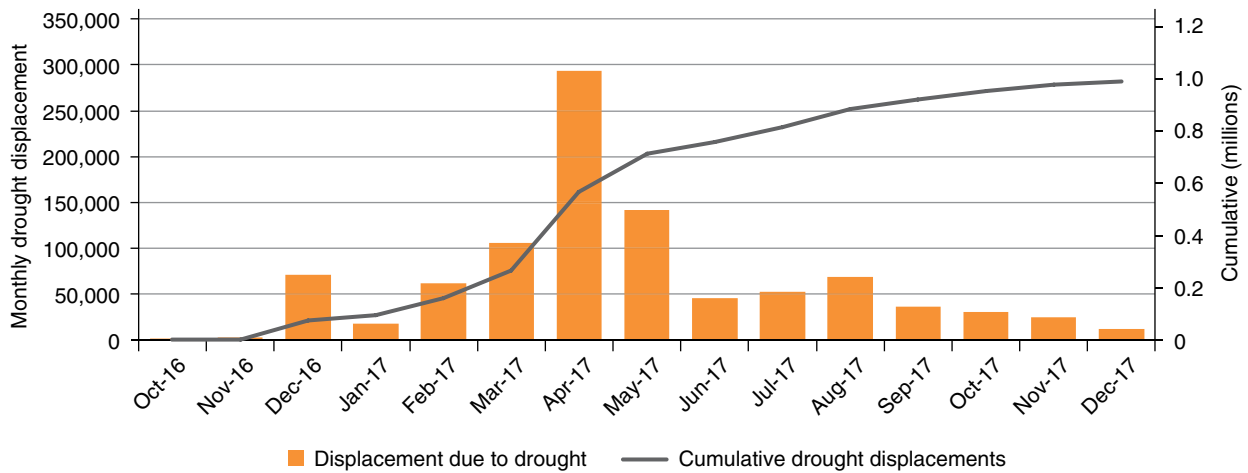
**Abaartu waxay uga sii dartay dadkanuglaa, waxayna khatar gelisay noloshooda iyo inay barakacaan hal milyan oo qof oo Soomaali ah. Biyo iyo baad la'aan ayaana keenay in tiro badan oo xoolo ahi dhintaan, halka heerkii dhalista xooluhuna yaraado, tani waxay yaraysay 25 ilaa 75**

■ Cunno yaraantu waa mid kor u sii kacaysay xilli kastoo roobku yaraado



Isha xogtae: FEWSNET, WFP-VAM, iyo qoraalka xogta sahanka 2017–18.

Barakaca ka dhashay arrimaha la xiriira abaarta waxay gaartay halkii ugu saraysay bartamihii 2017



Isha xogta: UNHCR (2018a).

**boqolkiiba xoolo raacatada wixii ay haysteen qaybtii hore ee sanadkii 2017.** Abaartu waxay ku khasabtay Soomaalida inay hantidii ma guuraanka ahayd iyo waxay cunnada siisanayeen kaga dhamaadaan qiimaha biyaha iyo raashinka eek or u kacaya, iyadoo ay hoos u dhacday shaqada ay ka helayaan beeraha. Abaartu waxay yaraysa fayadhorka biyaha iyo saxada, waxayna kordhisay ajowga biyaha, iyadoo abaaruutu khatar ku tahay nolasha qoysaska, wax hayasiga dadka ayaa taasi ku khasabtay inay ka tagaan deeganadooda iya-goo ka raadinaya dawladda iyo bulshada caalamka gacanqabasho. Sanadihii 2016 ilaa 2017 abaartu waxay barakicisay qiyaasta hal milyan oo qof oo Soomaali ah.

**Abaartu waxay kordhisay tirade dadka saboolka noqonaya iyo gaajada badi qoysaska dadka nugul ee miyiga ku nool**

**Abaarta heerkeedu koreeyo ee haysata qoysaska miyiga qiyaas ahaan 24 boqolkiiba waa sabool, waxayna yihiin intooda badan kuwa aan haysan waxay cunaan.** Meelaha miyiga ah, abaarta daran ee ka jirta ayaa yaraysay wixii ay cuni lahaayeen dadku 19%, iyadoo sida warbixintu sheegayo 24 boqolkiiba ay korortay saboolnimada dadku. Abaartuna waxay adhxada ka jebisay inta badan wax haysigii qoysaska miyiga ku nool; halak saamaynta abaarta

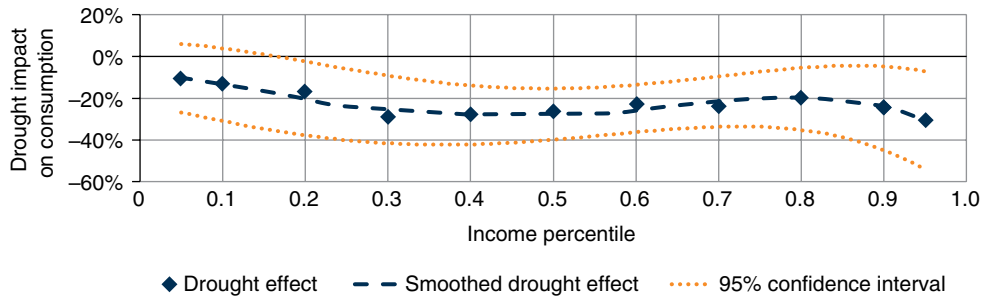
ee saraysa aan la soo baandhigin samaynta rasmiga ah ee wax quudashada 10 boqolkiiba dadka saboolka daran ah ee miyiga ku nool., waxayna hoos u dhigtay 17 boqolkiiba wax quudashada qoysaska miyiga taasoo ahayd 20 boqolkiiba, iyadoo inta u dhaxaysa 20 ilaa 30 boqolkiiba 80 boqolkiibadii ugu sareeyey qoysaska miyiga.

**Iyadoo heerka gaajadu ay kor u kacday guud ahaan gobollada Soomaaliya, qoysaska miyigu waa kuwa ugu daran ee abaartu ay sida xun u saamaysay.** Saamaynta abaarta ee saraysa waxay keentay inay 16 boqolkiiba ay hoos u dhacdo cunaday cunaan, waxaa raacda 17 boqolkiiba koror ah oo iyana gaajo joogto ah la soo deristay bishii Diiseembar 2017. Abaartu wax saamaynta la taaba nkaro kuma yeelan gaajada iyo saboolnimada qoysaska magaalooyinka ku nool.

**Barakaca guduhu waa mid sii kordhayey sanadihii la soo dhaafay, waxa ugu weyn ee keenayna waa abaarta**

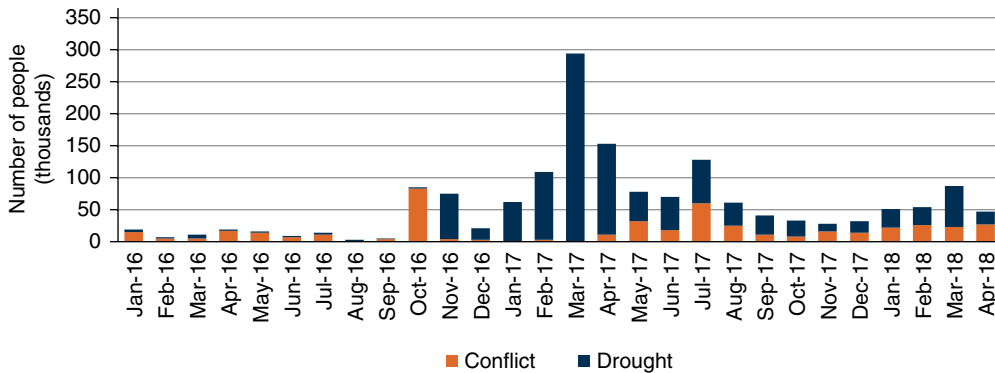
**Barakaca dadka gudaha ku barakacayaa wuxuu ahaa mid soo kordhaya sanadihii la soo dhaafay, waxa ugu weyn ee sababayna waa abaarta.** Afar xilli oo isku xigta oo roob yaraani jirtay oo ay u raacday dadka dagaallo iyo isku dhacyo u dhexeeya kooxo hubaysan oo maamullo aan ka tirsanayn ayaa

■ Saamaynta abaartu ku yeelatay dakhliga dadku cunnada siiso meelaha miyiga ah



Isha xogta: Tirada sahanka 2017–18.

■ Aabaarta ayaa ah tan ugu weyn ee sababtay dadka gudaha ku barakacaya sanadihii la soo dhaafay



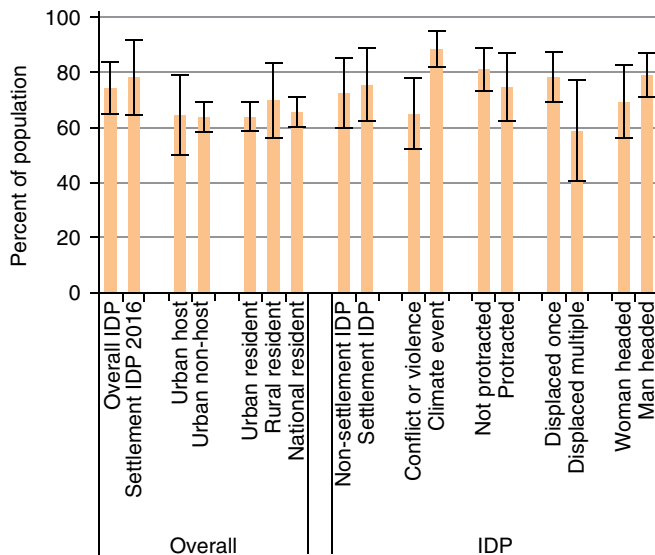
Isha xogta: UNHCR-PRMN, Jan 2016–Apr 2018.

sababay barakaca dhamaadkii 2016 ilaa dhamaadkii 2017. Kala bar dadkaan barakacay waa kuwo ay da'doodu ka yar tahay 15 jir, iyadoo 1 boqolkiiba ay yihiin dad ka weyn 64 jir, waxayna keentay tani inay ku tiirsanaadaan raashinka; qoysaska barakacayaasha ah celceliskooda ku tiirsanaanta wuxuu ka badan yahay 1, waxay tani tilmaamaysaa xubnaha gaaray da'diidi shaqada inay ugu yaraan quudin karaan hal carruur ah. Siyaasadaha ku aadan yaraynta saboolnimada iyo istiraatiijiyadda Soomaaliya waa in lagu ddaraa sidii xal loogu heli lahaa dayaca haysta barakaca iyo baahiyadaha dadka xeryaha gudaha ku barakacay haysta.

**Barakacayaasha guduuhu waa kuwa ugu badan ee nugul si loo hormariyo miyiga iyo magaalooyinka oo ay u helaan adeegyada nololsha waxaa la xoojin karaa taageero toos ah oo lagu siiyo sidii si iskood ah ay ugu noqon lahaayeen deeganadii ay ka soo barakaceen ama in lagu meeleeyo dadka ku nool goobahay u soo barakaceen**

**Barakacayaashu waxay wajahayaan saboolnimo daran iyo xaalado nololeed oo aad u adag marka loo eego dadyowga kale ee magaalooyinka degan. Inkastoo 70 boqolkiiba Soomaalidu sabool**

■ Barakacayaashu waa kuwo qaba saboolnimo daran marka loo eego dadka magalada degan

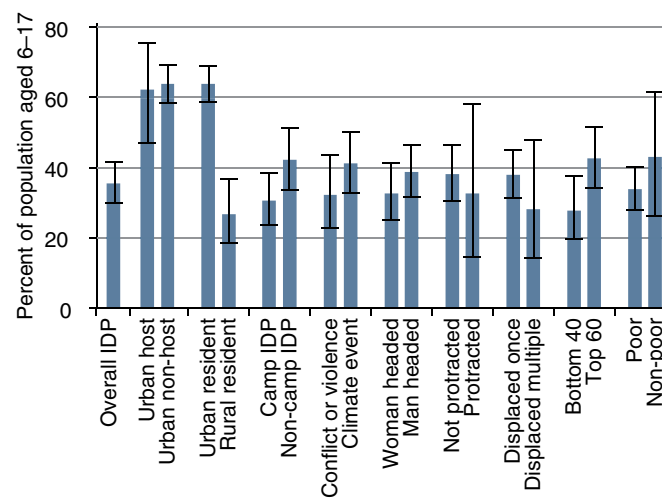


Isha xogta: Tirooyinka sahanka 2017–18.

tahay, barakacayaashu waa kuwo si gooniya u takooran; in ka badan 4 qof ee barakacayaasha ah 3 ka mid ah ayaa ku nool maalintii wax ka yar 1.9 doolar, iyadoo kala bar wax ka badan qoysaska barakacayashu ay wajahaan gaajo. Barakacayaashu waxay si balaaran u wadaagaan waxyaabaha aasaasiga ah sida musqulaha, goobaha biyaha laga dhaansado, adeegyada saxada iyo fayadhowrka goobahay degan yihiin. Degsiimooyinka barakacayaashu sidoo kale waxay ka durugsan ihiin adeegyada aasaasiga ah sida iskuulada, xarumaha caafimaadka iyo suuqyada. In la gaarsiiyo adeegyada aasaasiga ah ee ay ka mid yihiin caafimaada iyo waxbarashadu waxay tahay mid lagama maarmaan u ah hormarinta adkaysigooda durufaha haysta barakacayaasha. Celcelis ahaan, qoysaska abarakacayasha kala bar ka mid ah ayaa ka hela lacago qoysaska magaalada.

**Barakacayaashu waa kuwo ugu heeseeya ee dakhliga qof soo gala marka la eego, taasina waxay nolol dhererkoodu inuu gaabto.** Dadka iskuul gaartay dadka barakacayaasha ah waa kuwo aad u yar inay iskuul aadan marka loo bar bar dhigo qoysaska magaalooyinka ku nool. Dadka waaweyn ee barakacayasha ah waa kuwo waxna aan akhrin, waxna qorin marka la bar bar dhigo kuwo magaalooyinka. Waxbarasho ahaan wixii ka soo baxa barakacayaasha waxay la mid tahay waxa ka soo baxa dadka miyiga ah waxbarashadooda,

■ Keliya 3 qof ee carruurta barakacayaasha ee heerka waxbarashada gaartay mid ka mdi ah ayaa iskuul taga



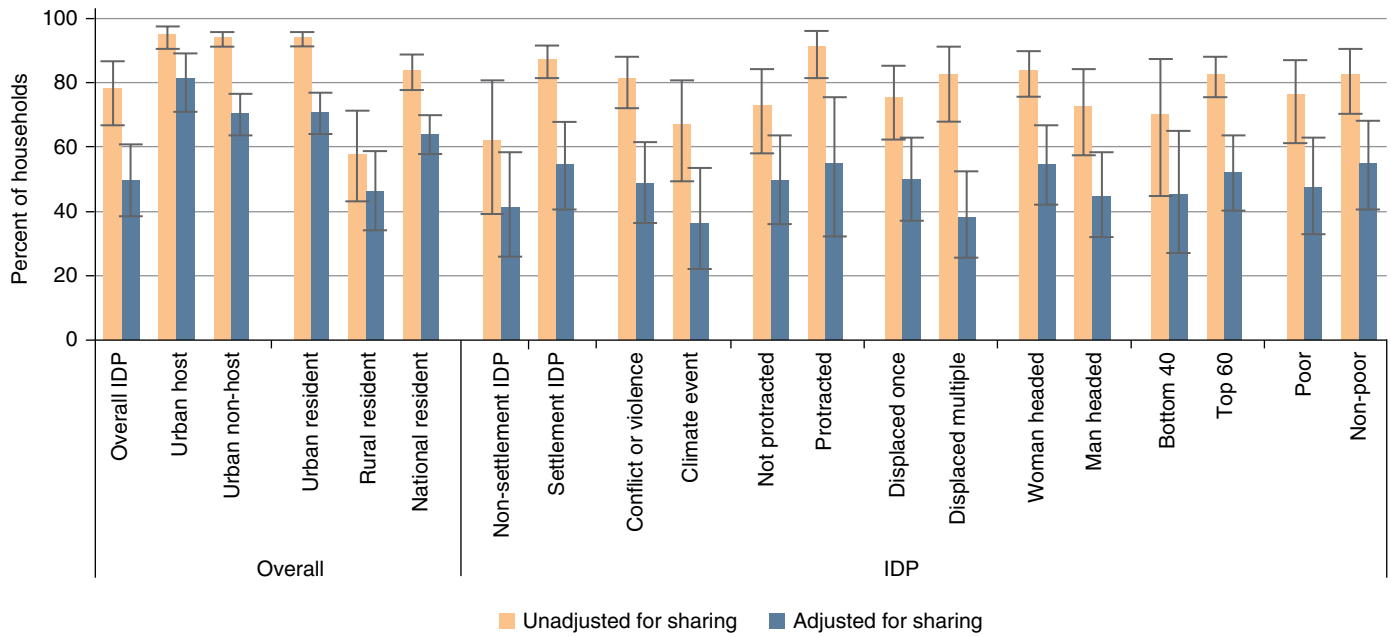
Isha xogta: Tirooyinka sahanka 2017–18.

xitaa afartii barakacayaal ah saddex ka mid ah ayaa degan magaalooyinka. Farqiga helitaanka waxbarashada wuxuu ahaa mid xaasaasi ah iyadoo kala bar dadka Soomaaliyeed ay yihiin kuwo ka yar da'da 15 jir. Dhalyarta waa kuwo aan helin waxbarasho waana mid sii jiraysa, heerka dhererka nolosha ee waxbarashada, shaqaalaynta iyo guud ahaan bedqabka qofka ayeyna saamayn ku yeelanaysaa.

**Qoysaska barakacayasha ee ku nool magaalooyinka noloshoodu waa mid ka duwan intaysan soo barakicin ka hor.** Nolosha barakacayaasha ka hor barakacooda waxay k utiirsanayd musharooyin yar yar, ganacsiyo yar yar, beeraha, halka barakacayaasha maanta ay si balaaran ugu tiirsan yihiin mushahar, xawaalad iyo gargaarka. Barakacayaal badan ayaa loo shaqaaleeyey inay ka shaqeeyaan waxyaabo aan beero ahayn, iyadoo loo shaqaalaynayo goobo cusub.

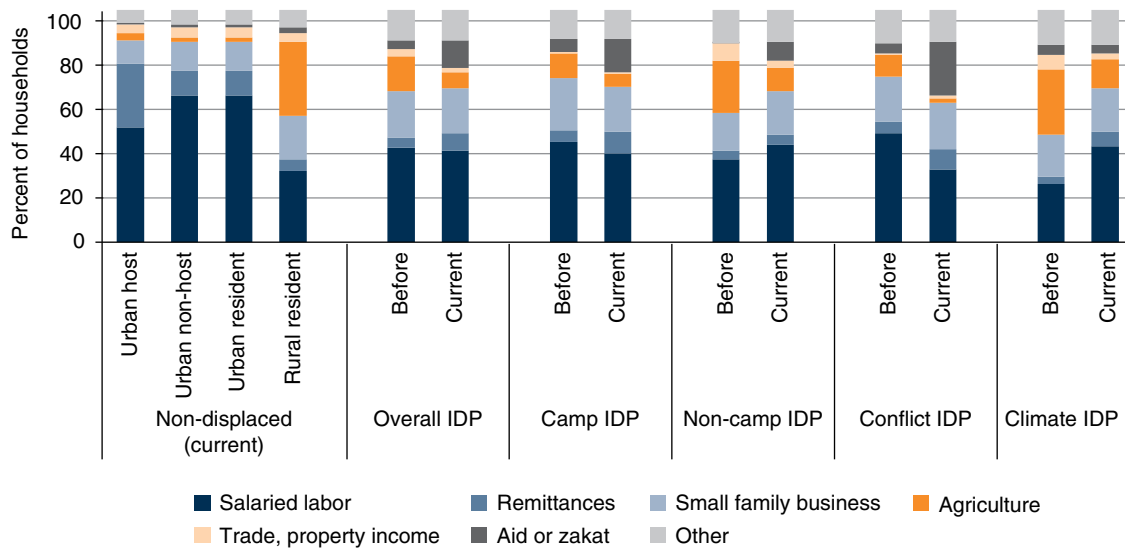
**Barakacu waa mid saamayn xun ku yeesha bedqabka qofka.** Duruufaha dadka arrimaha cimilada la xiriira ka barakacay waa kuwo sabool ah, iyadoo ay haysato tayada hoy xumo ee ugu liidata marka loo eego dadka dagaalada ku barakacay. Dadka gudaha ku barakacay waxay joogto u noqdaan dib dhac ka dhashay barakaca, intooda badan ee ku sugan magaalooyinka waxay si hagaagsan u gaaraan goobaha caafimaadka. Qoysaska

**■ Ciriiriga iyo buuqa ka jira musqulaha waxay meesha ka saartay wanaagga saxada gaar ahaa goobahay barakacayaashu degan yihiin magaalooyinka**



Isha xogta: Tirada sahanka 2017–18.

**■ Noloshu magaalada waa mid ka duwan noloshii barakacayaashu ay ku jireen intaysan barakicin**



Isha xogta: Tirada sahanka 2017–18.

barakacayaasha ee masuulka ay ka yihiin haween lixdii ka mid ah ayaa xawalaadda lacag ka hesha marka loo eego qoysaska ay raggu hogaaminayaan. Barakacayaasha ladan waa kuwo ka kal-sooni badan barakacayaasha saboolka ah haddii dib u dejin lagu samaynayo sanadka danbe.

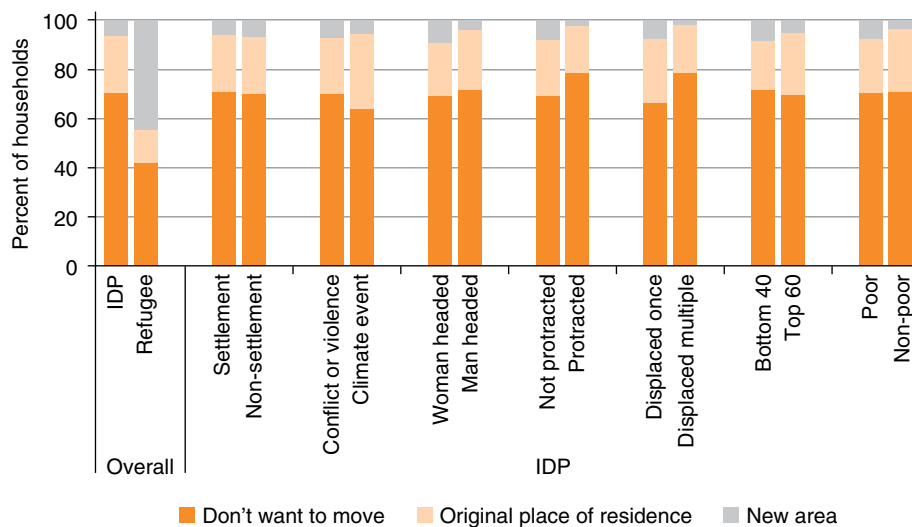
**Inta badan barakacayaashu waxay quud daraynayaan inay ku neegaadaan goobahay hadda degan yihiin, keliya in yar ayaa ka dareen bixisay inay doonayaan inay deganadoodii asalka ay u dega-naayeen ku noqdaan.** Qiyaasta 10kii barakace 7 ka mid ah ayaa doonaya inay ku sugnaadaan goobahay degan yihiin, keliya 2 ka mid ah tobankii barakace ayaa danaynaya inay ku noqdaan goobahay markoodii hore ka soo barakaceen. In ka badan 9 ka mid ah 10kii barakace hal marna qof ka mid ahi ma soo fiirin deegaankii uu ku noolaan jiray tan iyo intay ka soo barakaceen. Inta badan barakacayaashu arrimaha amaanka ayaa ah sababtay u danaynayaan inay ku sugnaadaan goobahay hadda degan yihiin, 8 ka mid ah tobankii barakace ayaa sheegay inay badbaado ku haystaan goboahay hadda ku sugan yihiin ama ay nabad gelyo buuxa ku haystaan. Barakacayaashu waxay kaloo cadeeyeen inay xiriir wanaagsan la leeyihiin bulshooyinka ku nool goobahay ku soo barakaceen, 9 ka mid ah 10 barakace ayaa sheegay inay si wanaagsan u

macaamilaan bulshada ku hareeraysan ee ah kuwa marti geliyey.

**Maqnaanshaha hab isku xiran oo rasmiya oo bedqabka ah, qoysaska Soomaalida intooda badan qorshaha bed qab ee ay leeyihiin mid ay samaysteen**

**Soomaalida waxaa nugleeyey dhibaatooyin kala duwan oo isu daba maray oo ku riday wareer joogto ah, waxayna dhibaatooyinkaase ku keeneen saboolnimo, nuglaan iyo barakac.** Qiyaasta saddexdii qoys laba kamid ah oo qiyaas ahaan noqonaysa tirade dadka 66 boqolkiiba ayaa dhibaatooyinka la kulmay 12 bilood ee la soo dhaafay. Kuwa dhibaatooyinka la kulmay, kala bar ka mid ahi dhibka waxay ka soo gaartay abaarta, afartii qofna mid ka mid ah dhibka wuxuu ka soo gaaray dalagiiisii ama xoolihii oo ka baaba'ay iyo biyo yaraan iyo daaq la'aan lo'diisii ama beertiisii ku dhacday. Mid ka mid ah shantii qoysna waxaa ku soo noqnoqday cunno yaraan, laba ka mid ah shantii qoysna waxaa sanadkaas gudihiisa la kulmay dhibaatooyin kala duwan. Saamaynta xun ee ay ku yeeshen waa mid ka weyn noocyada kala duwan ee dhibaataada ku soo noqnoqotay. Qoysaska saboolka ahi waa kuwo soo maray wax

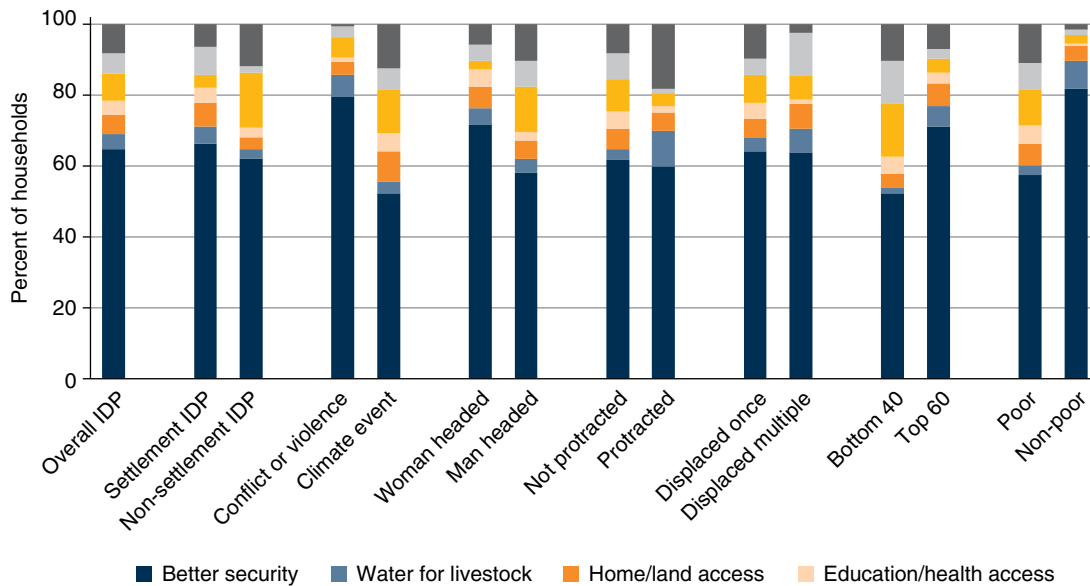
Inta badan barakacayaashu mar rabaan inay noqdaan



Isha xogta: Tirada sahanka 2017–18 iyo SPS 2017.



■ Inta badan barakacayaashu goobahay hadda ku sugan yihiin waxay u soo doonteen nabad gelyo, marka laga soot ago sababaha asal ahaan ka danbeeya barakacooda



Isha xogta: Tirada sahanka 2017–18.

ka badan hal dhibaato. Qoysaska Soomaalidu ee dhibaatooyinka wareerka ku riday soo maray waxaa la sheegay inay yihiin cunno la'aanta, hanti yaraan, waxba aysan u kadaysanayn iyo farsamada ay ku heli karaan dhaqaale oo hoosaysa, waxayna u badan yihiin kuwo dhibkaasi markasta ku dhaco.

**Qoysaska noloshoodu waxay inta badan ku tiirsantahay damanad qaad naftooda ah oo ay la socdaan dhibaatooyin.** Tani waxay tilmaamaysaa inaysan jirin hab ku filan oo maraaynta khataraha iyo nidaamyada ka hortagga masiibooyinka, sidoo kale waxaa maqan habka isku xiran ee bedqabka. Adkaysiga qoysasku leyihiin waa mid ku tiirsan naftooda kaliya ama waa mid ku salaysan hadba dhinacii mawjaddu u qaaddo oo aysan waxba ka qaban karin. Haddii dagaal qabsado ama budhcad dhacdo ma lahan hab rasmiya oo ay ku maa-reeyaaan farsamo ay xal ugu heli karaan iyo qaab dhismeed sharci. Nuglaanta waxay qoysaska la wadaagtaa farsamada ay ku gaarayaan suuqyada. Tani waxay ku sii kordhisaa dacyanaanta qoysaska haysta, khaas ahaan bulshada la takooray. Haddii qoysasku aysan haysan hab rasmiya oo isku xirka beqabka ah, kaasoo u keenaya inay u dayacnaadaan dhibaatooyinka. Inkastoo ay ka saboolsan yihiin kuwa iyaga la mid ka ah.

**Habka isku xirka bed qab ee bulshada iyo nidaamyada ilaalinta bulshada ayaa loogu baahan yahay si loo dhiso maaraynta khataraha iyo awoodda wax looga qaban karo inay qoysaska nuglaadaan.** Nidaamka isku xir ee bedqabka bulshada waxaa ka mid ah hagaajinta dakhliga iyo isticmaalka si loo dhiso adkaysiga iyo inay qoysaska awoodaan inay ka gudbaan ama ka soo kabtaan dhibaatooyinka. Nidaamka lacag toos ah oo loo diro wuxuu gacan ka geysanayaan yaraynta saboolnimada. Guud ahaan dunida, wadamadu waxay doonayaan inay ku bixiyaan 2.5 iyo 5 boqolkiiba wax soo saarka gudaha wadanka barnaamijyadaan oo kale. Celicelis ahaan wadamada Afrika ee ka hooseya saxaaraha celi celis ahaan waxay ku kharash gareeyaan keliya 1.6 boqolkiiba dakhliga guud ee wadanka nidaamka isku xirka bedqabka bulshada. Soomaaliyana waxay ku kharash garaysaa wax ka yara 0.8 boqolkiiba guud ahaan wax soo saarka wadanka nidaamka bedqabka dadka sanadkii 2016, inkastoo dakhliga guud ee Soomaaliya soo gala 16 boqolkiiba yahay gargaar bani'aanimoo oo gaaraya 1.2 bilyan oo doolarka Maraykanka ah. Haddii loo isticmaalo dhaqaale si wanaagsan loogu meeleeeyey hanaanka isku xirka bedqabka bulshada wuxuu gacan ka geysan karaa yaraynta saboolnimada. Qoysaska lacagaha ka hela xawaaladaha

waxay lacagahaas u isticmaali karaan hanaan ay maal gelin ku samayn karaan, kayd iyo talaabooyin kale oo ay ku abuuran karaan dakhli abuur.

**Lacagaha dibadaha laga soo diraa waxay qayb weyn ka qaataan waxay qutaan qoysaska, qiyaas ahaan 40 boqolkiiba ayana hela**

**Xawaaladuhu waa il dhaqaale oo weyn oo ah lacag dhinaca horumarinta ah oo Soomaaliya dibadda uga timaadda.** Dadka Soomaaliyeed ee muhaajiriinta iyo qaxootiga ku ah dibadda waxay tiradoodu aad sii laban laabantay intii u dhaxaysay 1990 iyo 2017, iyadoo wakhtigaan ay dibadda jiraan 2 milyan oo qof oo Soomaali ah. Intii u dhaxaysay 2015 ilaa 2017, qurbo joogta Soomaalidu waxay dib ug soo celiyeen guda wadanka aduun gaaraya 1.3 bilyan oo doolar sanadkii, laakiin waxaa dhici karta in lacagtu intaas ka badan tahay waayo waxaa adag in si saxan loo xisaabiyo lacagaha xawaaladuhu soo diraan iyo habkay lacagaha u kala gudbiyaan. Lacagta xawaaladaha lagu soo diro waxay dakhliga wadanka ka tahay 20 boqolkiiba, waa lacag u dhiganta tan gargaarka sanad kasta loo siiyo Soomaaliya, waxayna saaddex goor ka badan tahay maalgashiga tooska ah ee dibadda uga yimaadda Soomaaliya. Lacagaha xawaaladuhu waxay ku yimaadaan nidaam qaraabo iyo axsaab lacago isu soo dirta, waxaana inta badan lacagahaas la soo diraa marka dhibaato dhaqaale jirto, masiibooyinka, dagaalada iyo marka dhibaatooyina kale jiraan.

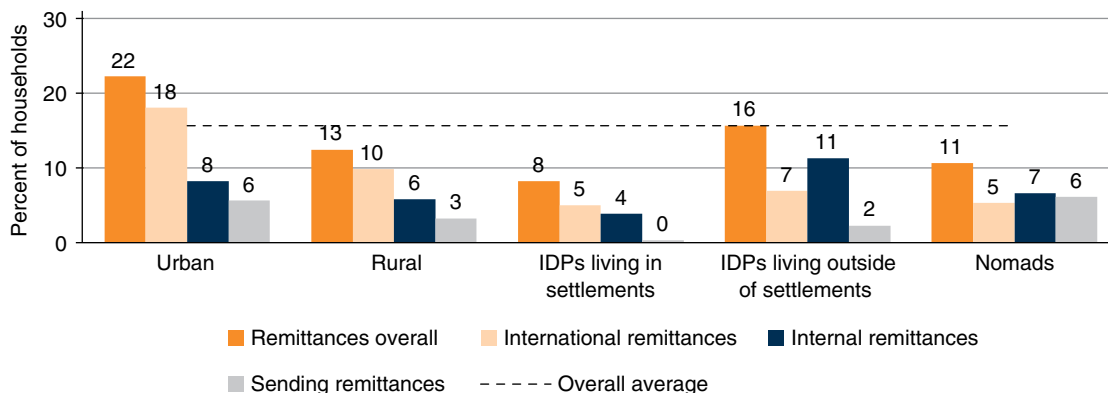
**Qoysaska ka hela lacagaha xawaaladaha waxay u badan yihiin kuwo aan saboolnimo ku dhici.**

Keliya 58 boqolkiiba qoysaska lacagaha ka hela xawaaladaha gudaha Soomaaliya ayaa sabool ah. Marka la bar bar dhigo 71 boqolkiiba qoysaska aan ka helin lacagaha xawaaladaha. Qoysaska Soomaalidu waxay isugu jiraan qoys lacag ku diraa xawaalad ama ka hela, laakiin helitaanka lacagaha ayaa aad ugu badan qoysaska ku nool magaalooyinka, halka qoysaska ku nool xeryaha lagu barakacay ay ku yar yihiin kuwo lacago xawaalado dibadda ka hela. Inkastoo ay jiraan farqi, dadkaan ku nool xeryaha lagu barakacay ee dibadda ka hela lacagaha waxay helaan xaddi lacag ah oo u dhiganta inta qoysaska magaalada ku nooli helaan. Celi celis ahaan, dadka lacagaha ka hela xawaaladaha dibadda waxay helaan 743 doolar sanadkii, tanoo ka badan celicelisa dakhliga qofka Soomaaliga ah oo dhan 535 doolar qofkii qiyasta 2017. Sidoo kale waxaa muhiim ah lacagaha gudaha la isaga diro ee miyiga iyo magaalooyinka look ala diro, sidoo kale qoysaska barakacayasha eek u nool banaanada degsiimooyinka.

**Qoysaska lacagaha ka hela xawaaladaha dibadda waa kuwo dakhli fiican soo galo, leh isticmaal dhaqaale oo wanaagsan, waxay helaan kharash ay ku bixiyaan waxbarashada.**

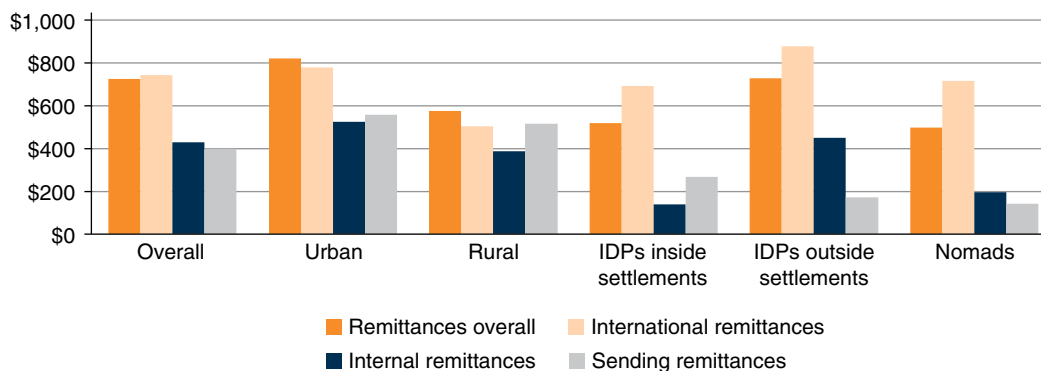
Lacagaha xawaaladaha dibadda laga helana waxay qiyaas ahaan ka tahay 34 boqolkiiba dakhliga dadka soo gala, waxay u dhowdahay dakhliga mshahar ahaanta u soo gala qoysaska oo ah 35 boqolkiiba. Sidoo kale lacagaha gudaha la isaga xawilo ayaa ah cel celisa ahaan 23 boqolkiiba dakhliga guud ee

**Sida ay tahay lacagaha xaawaladaha lagu diro ama laga helo**



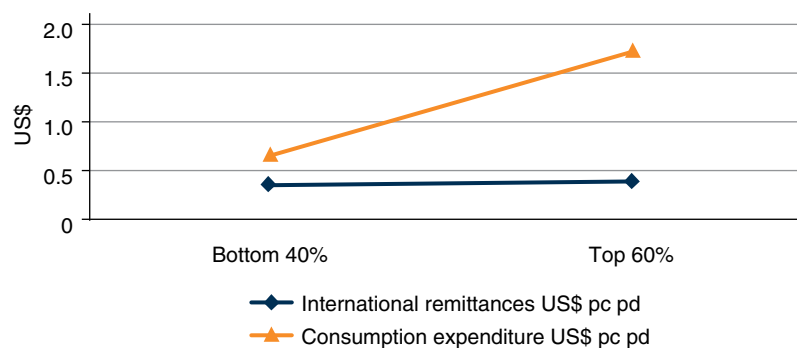
Isha xogta: Celceliska tirade sahanka 2017–18.

■ Cecelis ahaan lacagaha xaawalahada laga helo ayaa laba goor ka badan kuwa lagu diro



Isha xo: Celceliska tiradaha sahanka 2017–18.

■ Lacagaha xawaaladaha dibadda laga helaa aad bay muhiim u yihiin waana 40 boqolkiiba



Isha xogta: Celceliska tirade sahanka 2017–18.

qoysaska ay helaan. Xaawlaaduhu waxay muhiim u yihiin aasaaska iyadoo 40 boqolkiiba ay tahay dakhliga dadka ay helaan tanoo u taagan 54 boqolkiiba dadku dhaqaalahay isticmaalaan, halka xawaaladuhu qiyaas ahaan ka taahy 23 boqolkiiba, isu geynta isticmaalka dadkuna wuxuu ka koreeyaa 60 boqolkiiba. Qoysaska lacagaha xawaaladaha dibadda ka helaa waa kuwo kharas garayn badan markay timaaddo waxbarashada marka la bar bar dhigo qoysaska aan iyagu ka helin lacag xawaaladaha. Qoysaska xawaaladaha dibadda ka hela lacagaha waxaa badan isu diwaan gelintooda waxbarashada marka la bar bar dhigo qoysaska aan ka helin.

**Suuqa kala xawilista lacagaha ee gudaha Soomaaliya waa mid aan homarsanayn, qiimahiisuna koreeyo laakiin waa bootin kara farsamada casriga ah ee taleefoonada.** 46 boqolkiiba lacagaha gudaha

lagu kala xawilo waxay maraan nidaamka taleefoonada gacanta, halka 47 boqolkiiba ay maraan nidaam caadiya oo qof xafiis fadhiga loo geynayo iyo dariiqyo aan rasmi ahayn, sida inaad lacag gacanta ku sii qaado markaad qoys booqonayso ama aad xawaalad geyso. Sidaa darteed, 87 boqolkiiba lacagaha dibadaha laga soo diro waxay soo maraan lacag la geeyo xafiis oo qof shaqaynaya loo dhiibo kadibna uu soo diro, 12 boqolkiibana waxay soo maraan hanaanka taleefoonada gacanta. Khidamada lacagaha Soomaaliya loo dirayo laga qaado ayaa kordhay kadib markii la soo rogay sharciyada kala gudbinta lacagaha, iyadoo taasina sidoo kale keentay in tiradii xawaaladaha lacagaha dirayey yaraadaan, waxay yaraysay tartankii iyo dhiiri gelintii dariiqyada aan rasmiga ahayn. Sidaa darteed, markay xawaaladuhu yihiin isha noloshu ee dadka saboolka ah, lacag loo diro Soomaaliya waa mid qiimo sare leh, markaad Ingiriiska ka soo dirayso

ee Soomaaliya u dirayso wuxuu yahay qiimaha mid laba goor ka badan nidaamka SDG iyadoo gaaraysa 3 boqolkiiba, markaad lacag ka soo diray Ustareeliya waa mid iyaduna saddex goor ka badan nidaamka higsiga yaraynta saboolnimada (SDG).

***Yaraynta saboolnimada iyo ka hortadda dayanaana Soomaaliya waxay u bahan tahay dardargelin lagu sameeyo kobaca dhaqaalaha, horumarinta adeegyada, maarayn lagu sameeyo deegaamaynta magaalooyinka, iyo maal gelin u adkaysiga iyo habka isku xiran ee bedqabka oo ay ka mid tahay in lacagaha xawaaladaha lagu soo diro si wax tar leh loo adeegsado***

**Fursadaha kororka dhaqaale, khaas ahaan dhalnyarta, waxay aasaas u tahay in la joogteeyo yaraynta saboolnimada, ka hortag lagu sameeyo nuglaanshaha iyo in la baajiyo qul qulatooyin.** Soomaaliya waxay leedahay dhalnyaro badan, marka waa in dhalinyartaasi ay awood u heshaa shaqo helista si ay kororka dhaqaalaha uga qayb qaataan. Baahida shaqo joogto ah oo ay helaan dadka barakacayaasha ah waxay khaas u tahay inay dadkaas qaab nololeedkooda isbedel degdeg ah ku samayso, sidoo kale ay wax ka bedesho habkooda isku xiran ee bedqabka. Siyaasaduhu waa in la dhiiri geliyo ganacsiga iyo hal abuurka si loo abuurro shaqooyinka loo baahan yahay, loogana hor tago in dhalinyarto maalayacni meelaha u fariisato oo aysan uga qayb qaadan dagalada. Waxaa intaas dheer, gaarista suuqyada gudaha waxay kordhisaa isku xirnaan, isku xirka hawlaha dhaqaalaha iyo yaraynta saboolnimada.

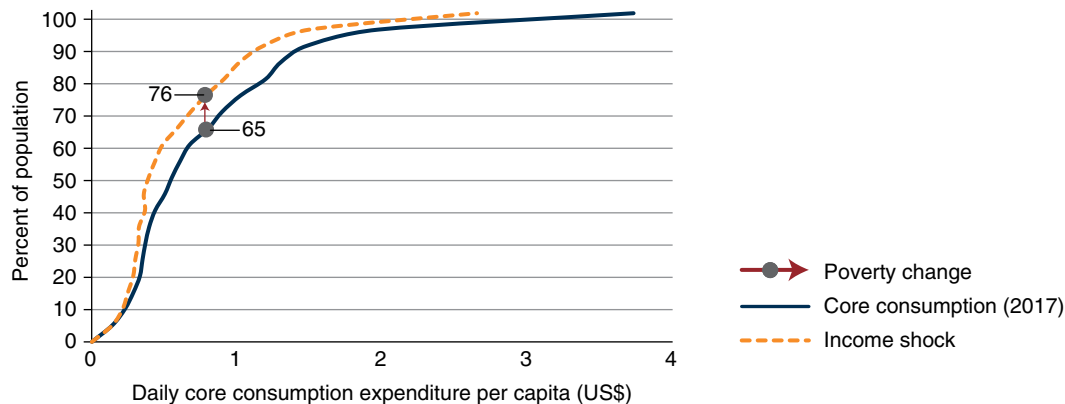
**Hormarinta bixinta adeegyada, khaas ahaan waxbarashada waxay muhiim u tahay qiimaha shaqo ee qofku yeelanayo iyo yaraynta sinaan la'aanta ka jirta wax qaybsiga haweenka/gabdhaha, barakacayaasha iyo miyiga iyo qoysaska reer guuraaga ah.** Siyaasadahaan waxay noqon doonaan ujeedkoodu si loo homariyo helitaanka waxbarashada iyo kor u qaadista is diwaan gelinta goobaha waxbarashada iyadoo la tix gelinayo kala qaybsanaanta iyo baahiyaha sida gaarka ah ay u qabaan bulshada nugul. Kordhinta helitaanka waxbarashadu ee carruurta iyo dhallinyartu waxay siinaysaa inay noqdaan kuwo wax soo saar badan leh qaybaha danbe ee noloshooda iyo inay kor u qaadaan heerkooda nolasha. In la dhiso iskuulo badan waa ujeedada koowaad, laakiin waxay u bahan tahay in wax badan loo bahan yahay la

qiimeeyo culaysyada ka jira, qiimaha dhismaha iyo naqshadaynta iyo fulinta siyaasadaha waxbarashada. Caqabadaha ka taagan kor u qaadista tirade diwaan gelinta waxbarashadu waa mid sii socon doonto samayna ku sii yeelanaysa qaab-dhismeedka iyo tirade dhalinyarada. Iyadoo weli helitaankeedu yaahy caqabad weyn, iyo in la qaato talaabo muhiim u ah, siyaasadaha in lagu yareeyo tirade saraysa ee waxbarasho la'aanta ah iyo kor u qaadista heerka waxbarashada la helayo ayaa ah waxa loo baahan yahay.

**Magaalooyinka Soomaaliya waxay u bahan yihiin maalgelin lagu sameeyo maamulka dhulka iyo isku duwidda kaabayaashooda dhaqaalaha.** Magaalooyinku baahidooda ugu daran ee ay qabaan waa helitaanka nidaam rasmiya oo la xiriira maamulka dhulka iyo isticmaalka qorshayn dhuleed si loo ilaaliyo kororka iyo bixinta lahaanshaha dhulka la siinayo barakacayaasha. Isku duwidda kaabayaasha dhaqaalaha oo maal gelin lagu sameeyo si loogu jaan gooyo qorshayn waay abuuri kartaa wada shaqayn dhex marta qaybaha kala duwan ee kaabayaasha dhaqaalaha. Maalgashiga magaalo waxay u bahan tahay in la isu duwo xalinta baahi kasta. La faahfaahiyo heerka magaalo kasta joogto laguna sameeyo qiimayn baahideeda si loo fahmo caqabaddaha magaalaynta ka jira iyo xalka laga gaari karo, iyadoo la tix gelinayo baahida barakacayaasha si loogu fududeeyo inay si sahlan bulshada u dhex galaan. Siyaasad dhaqaale waa in ay tahay mid lagu tix gelinayo farshaxanka iyo fulinta siyaasadaha si loo qiimeeyo fursadaha mustaqbalka, khataraha, guulaha iyo khasaaraha ka yimaadda siyaasaddaha, sidoo kale caqabadaha ka hor imanaya fulinta. Waxaa muhiim ah in la xoojiyo hay'addaha maamulka dawladeed si loo jideeyo kaalmada horumarin iyadoo loo marayo qaab wada shaqayn ah. Dawladda dhexe iyo kuwa degmooyinka, inay masuul kawada ahaadaan bixinta adeegyada maamul iyo inay wax badan ka qayb qaadan karaan.

**Gudaha magaalooyinka, baahida barakacayaasha aan ku noolayn degsiimooyinka waa in lagu xaliyaa iyadoo loo marayo hab la dejin loogu samaynayo.** Meelaha salka u ah ee la doonayo in la gaaro waxay xaqiijin karaan sinaanta ka dhex jirta qaybaha bulshada nugul ee magaalooyinka. Kaalmadu waxay xoogga saaraysaa barakacayaasha ku nool xeryaha ku yaal magaalooyinka oo ah kuwa inta badan hela, laakiin barakacayaasha magaalooyinka ku sugan ee aan xeryaha ku noolayn waa inay si lamid ah kuwa xeryaha ku jira u helaan adeegyada. Intaas waxaa dheer, waxay si joogto ah

## ■ Dakhli aan jirin ayaa dhibaato ku ah qoysaska miyiga



Isha xogta: Celceliska tirooyinka sahanka 2017–18.

aysan ugu sinayn waxyaahba horumarinta ah ee yimaadda marka la bar bar dhigo qoysaska kale ee magaaloyinka ku nool. Waxaa arrintaan sababay, qoysaska barakacayaasha ah ee aan deganayn xeryaha way adagtahay in la gaaro, waxaa muhiim in lagu daro barakacayaasha aan xeryaha ku noolayn adeegyada muhiimka ah ee la gaarsinayao dadka saboolka ah ee ku nool magaaloyinka. Kooxaha la gaaro waxaa xoogga lagu saaraa barakacayaasha xeryaha ku jira. Gaarista meelaha saboolka ah ee magaaloyinka ayaa iyana ah gaarid kale, horumarinta waa in lagu jaan gooyaa qorshayaansha horumarineed ee magaaloyinka.

**Maalgelin lagu sameeyo adkaysiga ayaa loo baahan yahay si looga hor tago in noloshu qoysaska nugul eek u nool miyiga ay baaba’do, khaas ahaan wixii abaar ah ee mustaqbalka imanaya sidii ay ugu adkaysan lahaayeen.** Dhibaataadii dhacday abaartii 2016 iyo 2017 ayaa lagu qiyaasay inay kordhisay saboolnimada miyiga 65 ilaa 75 boqolkiiba. In maalgelin lagu sameeyo adkaysiga iyo inay dadka miyiga ku nooli gaari karaan suuqyada waxay caawin kartaa in laga hor tago noloshu qoysaska baaba’aysa. Talaabooyinka la qaadi karo waxaa ka mid ah caymis loo sameeyo beeraha, in qoysasku helaan goobo kala duwan oo dakhli ka soo geli karo iyo in la hormariyo jidadka iyo helitaanka biyo nadiif ah.

**Lacag cadaan ah oo loo diro waxay ka caawin kartaa inay dhiso adkaysigooda, khaas ahaan qoysaska saboolka ah ee iyagu aan haysan wax rasmiya iyo cid caymisa.** Ilaalinta kooxaha nugul iyo abuuritaanka fursado dakhli ayaa muhiim u ah ka hortagga saboolnimada carruurta ee ay kula

kori lahaayeen ilaa qaangaarnimadooda. Qoysaska saboolka ahi waa kuwo inta badan u nugul dhibaatoyin soo maray aadna ugu xiran saamaynta mucaawimada. Nuglaanshaha darani wuxuu la xiriira inuu u jiido khatar, laakiin intay heli karaan wax caymin kara iyo habab kale oo yaraytna khataraha ah waxay gacan ka siin kartaa qoysaaska saboolka ah inay ka yaraato cabsida. Celcelis ahaan wadankoo dhan, qoysasku waxay quutaan waxaa la kordhin karaa 0.74 doolar halkii doolar ee kasta ee loo diro. Degaano khayraadka helitaankiisu ku yaryahay sida Soomaaliya oo kale, waxaa loo baahan yahay in gargaarka bani’aadanimo ee heerka dhow iyo kan dhexeba lagu jaan gooyo hab isku xiran oo bedqab bulsho ah.

**Xawaaladuhu, waxay door muhiim ah ka qaataan adkaysiga iyo maal gelinta Soomaaliya, siyaasado loo sameeyana waxay faa’iido u tahay fududaynta adeegyaday bixiyaan.** Bixinta taleefoonada gacanta iyo kororta tartan furan wuxuu dhimi karaa khidmadaha, sidoo kale wuxuu soo saari karaa wax cusub, tartan ka dhexeeya adeeg bixiyayasha iyo abuurista kaabayaal dhaqaale oo furan oo lagu bixinayo hab adeeg degdeg ah lacag bixinta. Waxay kaloo la diraysaa khidmadaha sareeya ee lacagaha xawaaladaha lagu diro, in si khaldan lacago la isgugu dugbiyo iyo ka hortagga la doonayo in lagu sameeyo lacagaha loo diro argagixisada. Soomaaliya waxay ku shaqaynaysaa iyadoo u hogaansan EML/CFT iyo abuurista cadaymaha nidaamka casriga ah si loo yareeyo khatarta bangiyada caalamiga ah. Xawaladlayaashu waxay faa’iido ka heli karaan nidaamyada cusub ee dhaqaalaha ee la soo saaray sida hanaanka caysmida maaliyadda iyo shuruudaha lacag bixinta tooska ah.

## Box 1 ■ Websiteyada Soomaaliyeed waxay dunida la wadaagaan codadka ugu yar

**Heerka saboolnimada wadanku waxay taagan tahay 69 boqolkiiba, mana sheegayso xarbiga maalinlaha ah ee dadku ku jiraan.** Saaomaaliya waxaa ka taagnaa wakhti dheer isku dhacyo hubaysan iyo masiibooyin bani'aadanimo. Abaarihii wakhtiyadii la soo dhaafay waxay saamayn ku yeesheen nolosha malaayiin qof, iyadoo ay uga sii dartay nuglaanshihii dadka horay u haystay. In la caymiyo nolosha qoysaska waxay noqotay wax aad u dhib badan qiyaasta 69 boqolkiiba tirada dadka Soomaaliya ayaa hadda ku nool saboolnimo. Qiyaasta saboolnimadu waxay muhiim u tahay is bar bar dhigga iyo qiimaynta si loo sheego siyaasadaha iyo barnaamijyada. Sidaa darteed, tirada maangalka ah ee saboolnimadu ma ahan mid tusinaysa dadka dhiban inay dadkaasi noqonayaan kuwo ka baxa dhibka. Sahanka labaad ee SHS waxaa loo adeegsaday aalad gacanta lagu qaado si loo ururiyo xogta. Dhamaadkiina waxaa la sameeyey sahan tayeysan, jawaabaha la waydiiyey si mutadawcnimo leh ayaa loo diwaan geliyey fariinteeda si degdeg ah.

**Bogagga websaytyada Soomaalida waxaa ku jira boqolaal muuqaallo ah oo taariikh ahaan loo duuban oo la qabtay wakhtiyadii goobaha shaqada lagu jiray oo laga qabtay codada dad iyo bixinta sida saxda ah ee xogta.**

Bogaggu waxay xaqiijinayaan aragtida sahanka heerkiisu sareeyo ee Baanga Aduunku ka fuliyey Soomaaliya, waxaa intaas dheer muuqaalo taariikhiya oo ingiriis iyana ku duuban, kuwaasoo muuiinaya xaaladdaha xun ee ka jirta gudaha iyo siday u egtahay heerka saboolnimada haysata dadka Soomaaliyeed iyo noloshooda. Muuqaaladu waxay muujinayaan dareenka awood la'aanta, xanuunka gaajada, rajo la'aanta keentay isku buuqa iyo walaa-howga iyo inay dadka Soomaaliyeed muujiyaan niyad jab ka dhashay wixii duruuf soo maray. Fursadaha codadka waxaa ka mid ah dadaalo ay kaga jawaabaya tanoo ah talaabada ugu horaysa ee lagu xoojinayo ugu yaraan in aduunka la gaarsiyo codadaka, una ogolaanaya inay u sheegaan aduunka siday noloshuudu tahay. Sidoo kale waxay xoojinaysaa in la sii wado dariiqyado kala duwan oo lagu caawinayo iyo malaayiin iyagoo kale ah oo ka baxsanaya saboolnimo. Boggagga websaydayada Soomaalida goobaha laga heli karaa waa kuwaan soo socda:

<http://www.thesomalipulse.com>



