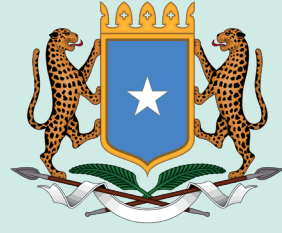




Hay'adda Istaatistikada Qaranka

SAHANKA MIISAANIYADDA QOYSKA SOOMAALIYEED, 2022





Hay'adda Istaatistikada Qaranka

SAHANKA MIISAANIYADDA QOYSKA
SOOMAALIYEED, 2022

Febraayo 2023

Hordhac

Hay'adda Istaatistikada Qaranka ayaa sanadkii 2022 samaysay Sahanka Miisaaniyadda Qoyska Soomaaliyeed (SIHBS-2022) markii ugu horreysay tan iyo 1985. Xogta lagu ururiyay sahankan ayaa loo isticmaali doonaa horumarinta Qiyaasta Dhaqaalaha Dalka (GDP) iyo diyaarinta badeecadaha iyo miisaankooda si loo sameeyo qaab cusub oo ah Tusaha Sicirka Badeecadaha (TSB). Ururinta xogta sicirka badeecadaha ayaa muhiim u ah cabirka sicir bararka. Waxaa intaa dheer in sahankan uu saldhig u noqon doono hanaanka la socoshada degdegga ah.

Ujeedada ugu weyn ee laga lahaa SIHBS ayaa ah in la ururiyo xogta loo baahan yahay si lagula socdo istaraatiijiyadda horumarka laga sameeyay yareynta saboolnimada dalka, gaar ahaan fahanka waxtarka ay u leeyihiin siyaasadaha horumarinta, mashaariicda iyo barnaamijyada ku aadan hormarinta heerka nolosha Qoyska Soomaaliyeed. Yoolka ugu muhiimsan ee laga leeyahay Sahanka Miisaaniyadda Qoyska ayaa ah ururinta macluumaad faahfaahsan oo ku aadan kharashaadka qoyska iyo isticmaalka badeecadaha iyo adeegyada si loola socdo nolosha qoyska, si si wanaagsanna loogu cabiro saboolnimada.

Dhamaystirka sahankan waxa uu u baahnaa hanaan wadatashi dhinacyo badan leh, oo uu kamid yahay in safaro lagu tago Dowlad Goboleedyo kala duwan, iyo in qiimeyn lagu sameeyo dukumiintiyada siyaasadaha khuseeya xog ururintan. Guud ahaan Soomaaliya, 7212 qoys oo laga soo xulay 601 goob waraysi ayaa lagu waraystay sahankan. Qiyaastii 35 goob waraysi ayaa laga doortay mid kasta oo kamid ah 17-ka gobol ee ay gaartay xog ururinta, waxaana goob waraysi kasta laga waraystay 12 qoys, taasoo ka dhigan in gobol kasta xogta laga ururiyay tahay 420 qoys.

Sahanka Miisaaniyadda Qoyska wuxuu soo saaraa xog muhiim ah oo lagu cusbooneysiin karo Diiwaanka Dalka ee Hanaanka Cabirka, iyo weliba isticmaalka cusub ee badeecadaha taasoo lagu cusbooneysiin karo cabirka kharashaadka marka la xisaabinayo Tusaha Sicirka Badeecadaha (TSB). Sidaa awgeed, warbixintan ayaa u muhiim u ah buuxinta farqiga xogta dhaqaalaha loo baahan yahay, taasoo sahlaya in si wanaagsan loo fahmo caqabadaha dhaqaale ee haatan taagan iyo fursadaha uu haysto dalkan.

Hay'adda Istaatistikada Qaranka waxa ay ka mahad-naqaysaa dedaalada badan ee gacanta ka geystay in si guul ah lagu soo afmeero sahankan. Hay'addu waxa ay u mahadcelinaysaa qoysaska xogta nala wadaagay, ee waqtigooda u huray ka jawaabidda su'aalaha la weydiiyay. Waxaa sidoo kale bogaadin mudan shaqaalaha xogta soo ururiyay iyo kuwa diiwaangeliyay, kuwaas oo si hawl-karnimo leh u gutay shaqadooda. Waxaan si gaar ah ugu mahadcelinaynaa Dowlad Goboleedyada oo siyaabo kala duwan u caawiyay kooxaha xogta ururinayay, isla markaana xaqiijiyay in hawshan muhiimka u ah qaranka ay si guul ah ku idlaato.

Hay'adda Istaatistikada Qaranka waxa ay si dhab ah u bogaadinaysaa taageerada dhaqaale iyo kaalmada laga helay ururada kala shaqeeya horumarinta iyo taakuladoodii farsamo iyo xirfadeed, gaar ahaan Bangiga Adduunka oo ay shaqaalihiiisa habeen iyo maalinba u soo jeedeen inay soo baxdo warbixintan.

Waxaan rajeynayaa in natiijada warbixinta iyo xogta qaniga ah ee lagu saleeyay ay waxtar u yeelan doonaan dadka dejiya siyaasadaha, maamulayaasha mashaariicda, cilmi-baarayaasha iyo shakhsiyaadka kale ee u baahan warbixinnada noocan ah.



Sharmarke Maxamed Faarax

Agaasimaha Guud

Hay'adda Istaatistikada Qaranka Soomaaliya

Mahad-naq

In si guul ah lagu soo gebagabeeyo Sahanka Miisaaniyadda Qoyska Soomaaliyeed 2022 ayaa u baahnayd kaalmo ballaaran oo aan ka helno ha'yadaha nagala shaqeeya horumarinta, taasoo isugu jirta dhinacyada dhaqaalaha iyo farsamada. Waxaan ka mahad-naqayaa taageeradaas. Ugu horreyn, waxaan si gaar ah ugu mahad-celinayaa Bangiga Adduunka oo taageero dhaqaale iyo mid farsamo ku bixiyay inta uu socday sahankan. Waxaan si gaar ah u bogaadinayaa kooxda ay hogaaminayeen Aphichoke Kotikula, Valerie Evans, Berhe Mekonnen Beyene, Shinya Takamatsu, Marie Christelle Mabeu, iyo Matthieu Rouyer oo taageero farsamo nala garab taagnaa laga billaabo diyaarinta ilaa dhamaystirka sahankan.

Waxaan ka mahad-celinayaa taageerada iyo hagidda Ku-xigeenka Agaasimaha Guud Hay'adda Istaatistikada Cabdiraxman Cumar Daahir. Waxaan sidoo kale bogaadinayaa hawsha wanaagsan ee ay qabteen kooxda farsamada ee ay hogaaminayeen Maxamed Cabdinuur, Haashim Sheekh Cabdinuur iyo Cabdi Cali oo dowlad muhiim ah ka qaatay falanqeynta iyo isku dubaridka warbixintan. Waxaan la hilmaami karin guud ahaan shaqaalaha Hay'adda Istaatistikada Qaranka oo xil gaar ah iska saaray in si guul ah uu ku idlaado sahanka.

Hay'addu waxa ay sidoo kale u mahadcelinaysaa qoysaska ka qeyb qaatay sahanka ee waqtigooda u huray in xog ururiyayaasha ay la wadaagaan macluumaadka ku habboon, si loo diyaariyo warbixintan. Waxaan sidoo kale u mahad-naqeynaa Dowlad Goboleedyada dalka, isuduwayaasha sahanka iyo hogaamiyayaasha deegaannada oo si joogta ah gacan uga geystay diyaarinta la waraystayaasha iyo in hannaanka xog ururinta uu noqdo mid fudud.

Warbixinta Sahanka Miisaaniyadda Qoyska Soomaaliyeed 2022 ayaa la filayaa in ay fududeyso hawlaha qorsheynta ee Dowladda Federaalka iyo bulshada ganacsatada ah, iyo in ay horseedo cilmi baaris iyo falanqeyn qoto dheer. Waxaan rajeynaynaa in warbixintan ay ka faa'iideysan doonaan dadka dejiya qorshayaasha iyo siyaasadaha, hay'adaha aan dowliga ahayn, aqoonyahannada, iyo saamileyda kale sida hay'adaha qaranka, kuwa gobolka iyo kuwa caalamiga ah.

Sharmarke Maxamed Faarax

Agaasimaha Guud

Hay'adda Istaatistikada Qaranka Soomaaliya

Table of Contents

GOGOL-DHIGGA IYO HABKA LOO MARAY SAHANKAN	6
QAAB DHISMEEDKA QOYSKA	10
WAXBARASHADA	17
CAAFIMAADKA, SIGAAR CABIDDA & TALLAALKA COVID-19	25
GOOBTA WARAYSIGA QOYSKA IYO LAHAANSHAHA HANTIDA WAARTA	35
TAMARTA, BIYAHA, IYO FAYO-DHAWRKA	41
DHAQ-DHAQAAGA DHAQAALAHA IYO BEERAHA	49
GANACSIYADA QOYSKA EE AAN BEERAHA AHAYN IYO DAKHLIGA SHAKHSIYAADKA	56
SUGNAANTA CUNNADA IYO DHIBAATOYINKA	61
DEYNATA, DAKHLIGA, ADEEGYADA MAALIYADDA IYO TIKNOOLAJIYADDA	67

1

GOGOL-DHIGGA IYO HABKA LOO MARAY SAHANKAN

Farriimo muhiim ah:

- Sahanka Miisaaniyadda Qoyska Soomaaliyeed (SIHBS) ayaa lagu hirgeliyay taageero laga helay Bangiga Adduunka, taasoo qeyb ka ah Mashruuca Tayaynta Awoodda Dhaqaalaha iyo Istaatistikada Soomaaliya.
- Ujeedooyinka laga leeyahay SIHBS waxaa kamid ah in lala socdo nolasha qoyska, la cabiro saboolnimada, la ogaado xaaladda nolaleed ee qoysaska Soomaaliyeed, sida helitaanka waxyaabaha assaasiga ah, adeegyada iyo hagaajinta qiyaasidda dhaqaalaha dalka iyo in la isu geeyo dembiisha badeecadaha ee loo isticmaalo sameynta Tusaha Sicirka Badeecadaha (TSB) oo cusub.
- Sahanka SIHBS ayaa lagu ururiyay xogta 7212 qoys oo ku nool magaaloyinka, tuulooyinka iyo weliba dad reer guuraa ah, kana soo jeeda 17 gobol. Waxaa xogtaas la ururiyay muddadii u dhexaysay 10-kii May ilaa 31-kii July 2022.

1.1 Gogol-dhig

Soomaaliya ayaa samaysay Qorshaha Horumarinta Qaranka 9-aad (NDP9) ee 2020-2024, kaasoo noqonaya Istaraatiijiyadda Kumeelgaarka ah ee Yareynta Saboolnimada ee hindisaha dalalka faqriga ah isla markaana lagu leeyahay denyta badan. Bishii March 2020, Soomaaliya ayaa gaartay heerka go'aan gaaridda ee hannaanka deyn cafinta, iyadoo Hay'adda Lacagta Adduunka (IMF), iyo Ururka Horumarinta Caalamiga ah ee Bangiga Adduunka (IDA) ay ku qanceen in Soomaaliya ay qaaday tallaabooyinka looga baahan yahay si loogu sameeyo deyn cafin.

Hase yeeshee tallaabooyinka ugu muhiimsan marxaladda go'aan gaaridda ayaa waxaa kamid ah in si lagu qanci karo loo hirgeliyo istaraatiijiyadda yareynta saboolnimada.

Soomaaliya ayaa dhisaysa awooddeeda istaatistikada si ay gacan uga geysato hirgelinta siyaasado dhaqaale iyo bulsho oo ku salaysan caddeymo muuqda, isla markaana hagi kara maalgelinta qeybaha kala duwan, oo lagula socon karo guulaha laga gaaray yoolalka horumarinta si waaqafsan heerarka caalamiga ah ee tebinta xogta dhaqaalaha guud ee dalalka lagu leeyahay deymaha badan.

1.2 Ujeedooyinka

Ujeedooyinka ugu waa weyn ee laga leeyahay Sahanka Miisaaniyadda Qoyska Soomaaliyeed (SIHBS) ayaa ah in a) lala socdo heerka nolasha, b) la helo xogta dhaqaalaha guud, isla markaana gundhig loo sameeyo hannaanka joogtada ah ee xog ururinta mustaqbalka iyo c) in la dhiso awoodda farsamo iyo maamul ee ay u baahan tahay Hay'adda Istaatistikada Qaranka si ay mustaqbalka u fuliso Sahanka Miisaaniyadda Qoyska Soomaaliyeed iyada oo ka maaranta kaalmo dibedda ah.

Yoolka ugu muhiimsan ee laga leeyahay sahanka miisaaniyadda qoyska ayaa ah ururinta macluumaad faahfaahsan oo ku aaddan kharashaadka qoyska iyo isticmaalka badeecadaha iyo adeegyada si loola socdo nolasha qoyska, si wanaagsanna loogu cabiro saboolnimada. Marka laga sootago xogta heerka nolasha, SIHBS ayaa lagu ururiyay macluumaadka bulsho-dhaqaale ee muhiimka u ah la socoshada xaaladaha nolasha ee qoyska Soomaaliyeed, sida helitaanka waxyaabaha asaasiga ah iyo adeegyada.

Ujeedooyinka gaarka ah ee SIHBS ayaa ah:

- In la helo cadadka badeecadaha ee isticmaalka qoyska taasoo cabir u noqonaysa isu geynta Tusaha Sicirka Badeecadaha (TSB). Ururinta xogta sicirka badeecadaha ayaa muhiim u ah cabirka sicir bararka.
- In la qiyaaso kharashaadka qoyska ee tilmaamaha diiwaanka qaran, sida dhaqaalaha guud ee dalka (GDP).
- In la darso dakhliga/kharashaadka dadka nugul sida qoyska hawlgabka ah, kuwa carruurta hal waalidka qura leh, iwm.
- In la darso farqiga dakhliga/kharashaadka qoyska ee bulsho-dhaqaale
- In la darso habdhaqanka wax iibsiga ee qeybaha kala duwan ee bulshada, guud ahaan heerka saboolnimada iyo qeybsanaanta dakhliga, si loo fahmo waxa ugu yar ee qofku ku noolaan karo.
- In la xoojiyo awoodda shaqaalaha istaatistikada ee hay'adda, isla markaana tababar buuxa la siiyo xog ururiyayaasha si ay u fahmaan hannaanka iyo habraaca sahanka, xog ururinta, diyaarinta xogta, darsideeda iyo faafinteeda.

1.3 Nashqadda Sahanka

Sahanka Miisaaniyadda Qoyska Soomaaliyeed (SIHBS) ayaa ah xog ururin lagu saleeyay 7212 qoys¹ oo metalayay heer goboleed², magaaloooyinka, tuulooyinka iyo deegaannada reer guuraaga ee heer qaran. Qof kasta (qoys kasta) oo lagu waraystay sahanka ayaa metalayay qeyb kamid ah bulshada la doonayay oo ay waxbadan wadaagaan.

Sahanka SIHBS ayaa lagu bartilmaameedsaday qoysaska ku nool goob waraysiyada xog ururinta lagu sameeyay ee magaaloooyinka, tuulooyinka iyo reer guraaga. Sahankan ayaa loo adeegsaday

muunad lagu saleeyay Sahanka Tirakakoobka Caafimaadka Soomaaliya (SHDS) 2020. Sidoo kale dadka la waraystay waxaa kamid ah kuwo ka soo barakacay guryahooda.

Samaynta muunadda SIHBS ayaa raacay hannaanka loo yaqaan stratified multi-stage probability cluster sample design. Dadka ku nool magaaloooyinka iyo tuulooyinka ayaa la mariyay kala hufid saddex heer ah, halka kuwa reer guuraaga ah loo kala saaray laba heer. Dadka loo doortay inay ka qeyb qaataan sahankan ayaa laga soo xushay xaafadaha goob waraysiga xog ururinta. Dadka ku nool magaaloooyinka iyo tuulooyinka ayaa ka hor inta aan loo xulin ka qeybgalka sahankan waxaa la diiwaangeliyay qoysaskooda. Qoysaska la waraystay ayaa markaa kadib iyago oo la siinayo fursad siman oo aan qaab gaar ah loo kala sooceyn loo xushay sahanka.

Marka koobaad, 100% qoysaska ku jiray muunadda ee goob waraysiga laga doortay magaaloooyinka, tuulooyinka iyo reer guuraaga ayaa loo diiwaangeliyay heerka koobaad, taasoo lagu ururiyay xogta madaxa qoyska, xaaska, qeexidda goobta ay ku noolyihiin, GPS-ka iyo astaan u gaar ah qoyskaas. Xogta qoyska la diiwaangeliyay ayaa lagu ururiyay qalab elektoroonig ah, kadibna xogtaas ayaa la kala shaandheeyay oo waxaa laga soo saaray xogta dhammaan qoysaska laga diiwaangeliyay goob waraysi kasta oo loogu talo-galay sahanka. Kadib waxaa loo gudbay heerka labaad oo ah in celcelis ahaan 12 qoys laga xusho goob waraysi kasta. Qoys kasta waxa ay muhiimadu ahayd in laga waraysto qofka madaxda u ah³ sida aabaha ama hooyada. Haddii labaduba la waayo, waxaa su'alaaha la weydiinayay qof ka tirsan qoyskaas oo da'diisu ka weyn tahay 16 jir, isla markaana si wanaagsan u fahansan kharashaadka iyo isticmaalka qoyskaas.

¹Qoys waxaa lagu qeexay dad ku wada nool hal guri, isku weel ah, uu hal qof madax u yahay, isla markaana kharashkoodu uu mid yahay.

²Muunadda sahankan waxaa laga ururiyay 17 gobol oo kamid ah 18-kii gobol ee ay Soomaaliya ka koobneyd qaran jabkii ka hor. Waxaa sababo amni awgood looga reebay gobolka Jubada Dhexe.

³Madaxa qoyska waa qof mas'uulka ka ah dadka gurigaas ku nool ee u gaara go'aannada. Waa qofka ay mas'uulka u aqoonsan yihiin xubnaha kale ee qoyska, Inta badan, qofkaas waxa uu ka qeyb qaataa arrimaha dhaqaalaha, xakameynta iyo noloshu qoyskaas.

Guud ahaan Soomaaliya, 7212 qoys oo laga soo xulay 601 deegaan ayaa lagu waraystay sahankan. Qiyaastii 35 goob waraysi ayaa laga doortay mid kasta oo kamid ah 17-ka gobol ee ay gaartay xog ururinta, waxaana goob waraysi kasta laga waraystay 12 qoys, taasoo ka dhigan in gobol kasta xogta laga ururiyay 420 qoys.

Tirada guud ee dadka lagu waraystay sahankan oo loo kala saaray halka ay ku nool yihiin ayaa ku xusan Jadwalka hoose:

Jadwalka 1: Inta ay ka kooban tahay muunadda ugu dambaysay

Halka ay ku noolyihiin	Tirada goob waraysi	Tirada Qoyska
Magaalo	362	4,344
Tuulo	159	1,908
Reer Guuraa	80	960
Wadarta	601	7,212

1.4 Qalabka, Tababarka Shaqaalaha, Hawsha iyo Ilaalinta Tayada

Qalabka

Su'aalaha dadka lagu weydiiyay sahanka ayaa ka koobnaa saddex qeybood:

- Qeybta xogta guud ee bulshada, sida waxbarashada, caafimaadka, shaqada, kala dhimanaanta lixaadka, aragtida amni, tiknoolajiyadda iyo xiriirka madaxa qoyska.
- Qeybta xogta qoyska, gaar ahaan goob waraysiga, lahaanshaha dhulka iyo hantida waarta, helitaanka adeegyada asaasiga ah, sugnaanta cunnada, ka falcelinta musiibooyinka, ganacsiga qoyska, sida beeraha, kalluunka iyo xoolaha, helitaanka adeegyada maaliyadda iyo lacaga loo soo diro
- Qeybta isticmaalka qoyska, gaar ahaan macluumaad faahfaahsan oo ku aaddan kharashaadka ku baxa cunnada iyo waxyaabaha aan cunnada ahayn.

Su'aalaha sahanka iyo foomka diiwaangelinta ayaa lagu diyaariyay barnaamijka Survey Solutions si loogu isticmaalo waraysiga uu Kombiyuutarka gacanta ka geysto ee loo yaqaan CAPI, waxaana ay xog ururiyaasha isticmaalayeen tableetyo. Tijaabooyin iyo hubin is xig-xiga ayaa lagu sameeyay qaabka su'aalaha si loo xaqiijiyo in dhammaantood ay yihiin kuwo si wanaagsan looga jawaabi karo. Waxaa intaa dheer in su'aalaha la diyaariyay lagu tijaabiyay luuqada Ingiriiska. Tani ayaa u sahashay

xog ururiyayaasha inay hubiyaan fahanka luuqada, qaab dhismeedka su'aalaha waraysiga iyo mudada uu qaadan karo halkii waraysi.

Laba tarjumaan ayaa si madax bannaan dhammaan qeybaha waraysiga ugu fashiray luuqada Soomaaliga, waxaana tarjumaan saddexaad uu isu geeyay fashiradaha labada tarjumaan si loo hubiyo in su'aalaha lagu gudbiyay micnaha saxda ah. Soomaaliga la tarjumay ayaa dib loogu bedalay Ingiriis, si loo hubiyo tayadiisa. Intaa kadib, waxaa su'aalaha waraysiga oo Soomaali ah lagu tijaabiyay goob waraysiga xog ururinta, waxaana la saxay khaladaadkii ay soo tebiyeen xog ururiyayaasha. Ugu dambeyn, kadib markii tifaftir lagu sameeyay Soomaaliga iyo Ingiriiska ayaa waxaa lagu tababaray kooxaha loo igmaday xog ururinta.

Tababarka Shaqaalaha

Tababarka kooxaha hawsha qabanayay ayaa loo agaasimay saddex heer: Tababarka tababarayaasha (ToTs), tababarka diiwaangelinta qoysaska iyo tababarka xog ururiyayaasha iyo korjoogayaashooda fulinaya sahanka guud.

- Tababarka tababarayaasha ayaa ahaa 18 tababarayaal oo qaatay duruus todobaad socotay, isla markaana lagu siiyay macluumaadka qeybaha ugu muhiimsan sahanka.
- 200 oo qof oo isugu jira xog ururiyayaal iyo

kormeerayaal ayaa markii hore loo qabtay tababar todobaad qaatay oo ku aaddan qaabka diiwaangelinta qoysaska, kadibna waxaa la baray qalabka lagu qabanayo hawsha sahanka.

- Xiisadaha tababarka ee sahanka guud ayaa lagu qabtay isla goobta xog ururiyayaasha lagu baray qaabka diiwaangelinta qoysaska, waxaana xiisadahaas iyo tijaabadooda ay socdeen muddo saddex todobaad ah. Tijaabooyinka ayaa la sameeyay durbadiiba marka uu dhammaaday tababarka diiwaangelinta qoyska. Tababarka guud ayaa ka koobnaa qalabka xog ururinta, dib u eegis ballaaran oo ku aaddan hannaanka waraysi qaadidda iyo anshaxa cilmi-baarista.

Hawsha Sahanka

Hawsha sahanka ayaa la fuliyay mudadii u dhexaysay 10-kii May ilaa 31-kii July 2022. Xog ururinta ayaa ahayd waraysiyo fool-ka-fool ah⁴ oo guryaha lagula yeeshay dadka la waraysanayay, iyadoo la adeegsaday hannaanka CAPI. Xog ururiyayaasha ayaa isticmaalay tableetyo, iyagoo dadka weydiinayay su'aalaha lagu diyaariyay barnaamijka Survey Solutions. Durbadiiba marka uu xog ururiyaha dhameeyo waraysiga, waxaa macluumaadka uu si toos ah ugu dhacayay xarunta dhexe ee xog qabashada (servers).

Heerka jawaab-celinta ayaa wadar ahaan ahayd 96%. Jawaab-celinta ugu saraysa waxaa bixiyay reer guraaga oo 99% ka qeyb qaatay sahanka, reer tuulooyinka ayaa 97% ka qeyb qaatay sahanka, halka reer magaalku ay jawaab-celintoodu ahayd 95%.

Ilaalinta Tayada

Hannaanka xog ururinta ayaa waxaa la mariyay nidaam adag oo lagu xaqiijinayo tayada, kaasoo lagu sameeyay heerarka kala duwan ee intii ay hawshu socotay. Waxaa kamid ahaa in la korjoogo xog ururiyayaasha marka ay qaadayaan waraysiyada,

booqashada goobaha ay ka socoto xog ururinta, ku noqoshada goobaha, iyo xaqiijinta tayada xogta la ururiyay. Gobol kasta waxa uu lahaa koox madax bannaan oo hubisa tayada xogta, waxaana ay toos u hoos tagayeen maamulaha mashruuca.

Korjoogayaasha ayaa goobjoog u ahaa 10-15 boqolkiiba dhammaan waraysiyada uu qaaday xog ururiye kasta, waxaana korjoogteyntaas ay si xawli ah u socotay maalmihii ugu horreeyay xog ururinta, si loo saxo khaladaadka ay galayeen xog ururiyayaasha. Sidoo kale, hubin kale ayaa lagu sameeyay 5% waraysiyada la qaaday.

1.5 Qaabeynta Warbixinta Sahanka

Qeybaha soo socda ee warbixinta ayaa u qaabeysan sida hoos ku xusan:

- Cutubka II oo lagu soo bandhigay macluumaadka qeybaha uu ka kooban yahay qoyska.
- Cutubka III oo lagu soo bandhigay macluumaadka waxbarashada.
- Cutubka IV oo looga hadlay macluumaadka caafimaadka, sigaar cabidda iyo tallaalka Covid-19
- Cutubka V oo lagu soo bandhigay macluumaadka goob waraysiyada, lahaansha hantida waarta, iyo amniga
- Cutubka VI oo looga hadlay macluumaadka tamarta, biyaha iyo faya-dhawrka
- Cutubka VII oo lagu soo bandhigay macluumaadka dhaq-dhaqaaqa dhaqaale iyo beeraha
- Cutubka VIII oo diiradda lagu saaray ganacsiyada qoysaska ee aan beeraha ahayn iyo dakhliga shakhsiyadka
- Cutubka ix: sugnaanta cunnada iyo musiibooyinka
- Cutubka x: Deymaha, dakhliga, adeegyada maaliyadda

⁴Xog ururiyayaasha ayaa loo oggolaaday in 8 goob waraysi oo ka tirsan gobollada Baay iyo Shabeellada Hoose ay dadkooda ku warayaan telefoonka, amni darro jirta awgeed. Kooxaha xog ururinta oo gacan ka helaya mas'uuliyiinta maamulka iyo odayaasha deegaannada ayaa xushay oo la xiriiray reer guuraaga ku sugan goob waraysiyadaas.

2

QAAB DHISMEEDKA QOYSKA

2.1 Gogol-dhig

Cutubkan waxaa lagu soo bandhigay sharraxaad kooban oo ku aaddan qaab dhismeedka qoyska, sida tirada dadka uu ka kooban yahay, jinsigooda, da'dooda, guurka iyo haysashada aqoonsiga ay bixiso dowladda.

2.2 Tirada Qoyska

Celcelis ahaan tirada uu ka kooban yahay qoyska ayaa waxaa lagu saleeyay tirada dadka ku nool guri kasta oo loo qeybiyay tirada guryaha⁵. Celcelis ahaan, tirada qoyska ay ka kooban yihiin ayaa

noqotay 6.7 qof dalka oo dhan, balse waxaa jira farqi u dhexeeya magaalooyinka oo dhinac ah iyo tuulooyinka/reer guuraaga oo dhinac kale ah.

Jadwalka 2.1 waxa ay muujinaysaa macluumaadka tirada uu ka kooban yahay qoyska iyo celcelis ahaan tiradaas marka loo eego goob waraysiyada ay ku nool yihiin. Qeybta qoyska weyn (xubnahoodu ka badan yihiin 9 qof) ayaa noqotay 23.4%, kuwaas oo 26.8% kamid ah ay ku nool yihiin magaalooyinka, halka 18.0% ay degan yihiin tuulooyinka, waxaana 18.4% ay yihiin reer guuraa. Tani ayaa muujinaysa in kobaca magaalooyinka aanay ku salaysneyn oo keliya hayaanka (guuritaanka), balse uu sidoo kale ku xiran yahay xajmiga qoyska.

Jadwalka 2.1: Tirada Qoyska

Boqollayda tirada qoyska, celcelis ahaan tirada qoyska ee goob waraysiga				
Tilmamaaha	Goobta ay degan yihiin			
	Tuulo	Magaalo	Reer Guuraa	Wadar
Celcelis ahaan tirada qoyska	6.2	7.0	6.1	6.7
Tirada xubnaha caadiga ah				
1	1.1	0.6	0.4	0.7
2	3.9	2.4	4.5	3.1
3	8.6	6.4	9.1	7.3
4	12.4	9.7	14.0	10.9
5	17.8	13.9	17.6	15.4
6	14.8	14.1	16.9	14.7
7	14.2	14.0	12.1	13.8
8	9.3	12.0	6.9	10.6
9+	18.0	26.8	18.4	23.4
Wadar	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

⁵Hannaankan celceliska qaabka fudud ah ma aha mid si dhab ah loogu isticmaalay warbixintan. Si lamid ah istaastikada kale ee lagu soo bandhigay warbixintan, qiimeyn kasta oo sambalka ah waxaa lagu cabiray qaabka loo yaqaano inverse of the probability

2.3 Qaab dhismeedka da'da iyo jinsiga

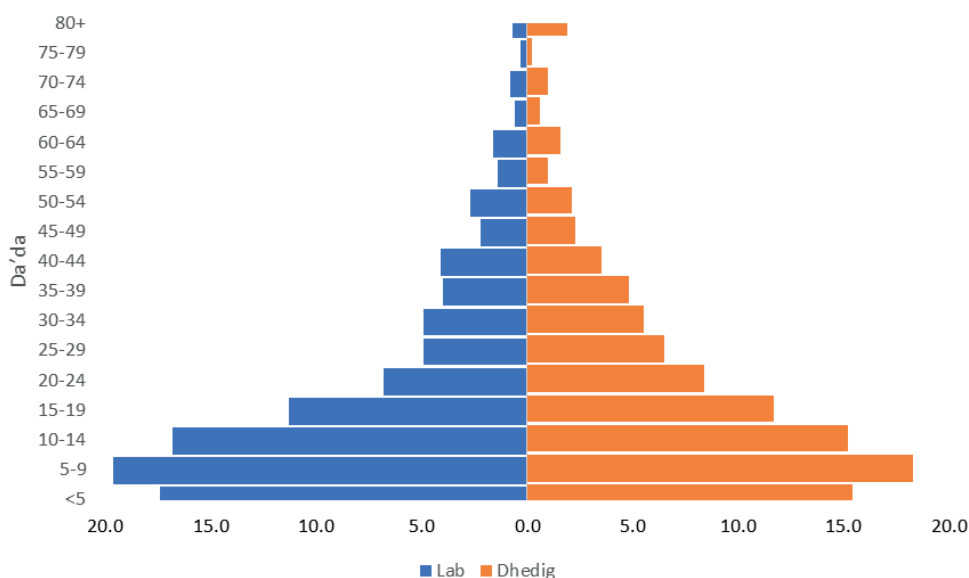
Jadwalkan 2.2 waxa ay muujinaysaa bulshada oo loo qeybiyay da'da, goobta waraysiga (magaalooyinka, tuulooyinka iyo reer guuraaga) iyo jinsiga. Qaab dhismeedka da'da ayaa muujinaya bulsho ay dhalinyaradu ku badan yihiin. Da'da iyo jinsiga ayaa muhiim u ah fahanka arrimaha bulshada marka la eegayo istaastikada iyo sahanka. Qeybta ugu badan bulshada Soomaaliyeed ayaa ah carruurta da'doodu u dhexayso 5-9 jir kuwaasoo u dhigma 18.9%, halka 0.7% oo keliya ay da'doodu ka weyn tahay 80 jir.

Jadwalka 2.2 Tirada dadka oo loo kala qeybiyay da'da, jinsiga iyo goobta waraysiga

Boqollayda tirada qoyska oo loo kala qeybiyay da'da, jinsiga iyo goobta waraysiga, SIHBS 2022												
Tilmaamaha	Tuulo			Magaalo			Reer Guuraa		Wadar			
	Lab	Dhedig	Wadar	Lab	Dhedig	Wadar	Lab	Dhedig	Lab	Dhedig	Wadar	
Da'da												
<5	19.1	17.2	18.1	16.6	15.0	15.8	18.6	17.9	18.2	17.4	15.9	16.6
5-9	22.7	19.1	20.8	18.6	17.7	18.2	18.3	20.0	19.1	19.6	18.3	18.9
10-14	16.4	15.7	16.0	16.8	15.1	15.9	18.1	14.7	16.4	16.8	15.2	16.0
15-19	8.7	10.4	9.6	12.5	12.8	12.6	9.9	9.9	9.9	11.3	11.9	11.6
20-24	4.5	7.7	6.2	7.9	9.0	8.5	5.8	7.8	6.8	6.8	8.5	7.7
25-29	4.5	5.7	5.2	5.1	6.8	6.0	4.4	7.7	6.0	4.9	6.6	5.8
30-34	4.9	6.0	5.4	4.7	5.7	5.2	5.8	5.5	5.6	4.9	5.7	5.3
35-39	4.0	5.0	4.5	4.0	4.9	4.5	4.3	4.8	4.5	4.0	4.9	4.5
40-44	5.2	3.7	4.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	4.6	3.5	4.1	4.1	3.6	3.8
45-49	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.3	1.5	1.7	1.6	2.2	2.2	2.2
50-54	2.7	1.6	2.1	2.6	2.2	2.4	2.7	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.1	2.4
55-59	1.3	0.9	1.1	1.4	1.0	1.2	1.7	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.0	1.2
60-64	1.3	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.5	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.6	1.6	1.6
65-69	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
70-74	1.2	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.9
75-79	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
80+	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.7
Wadar	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Da'da ku tiirsanaanta												
0-14	58.2	52.1	55.0	51.9	47.9	49.8	54.9	52.6	53.8	53.8	49.4	51.5
15-64	39.1	45.0	42.2	45.7	49.7	47.8	42.8	46.0	44.4	43.8	48.1	46.0
65+	2.7	2.9	2.8	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	1.4	1.9	2.4	2.4	2.4
Wadar	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Heykalka da'da bulshada ee ka muuqda hoos waxa uu muujinayaa in Soomaaliya ay leedahay dhalinyaro badan. Sawirka ayaa sii yaraada markasta oo da'da ay kor u dhaafto 60, iyadoo ay yar yihiin ragga da'doodu ka sarayso 80 jirka marka loo eego dumarka.

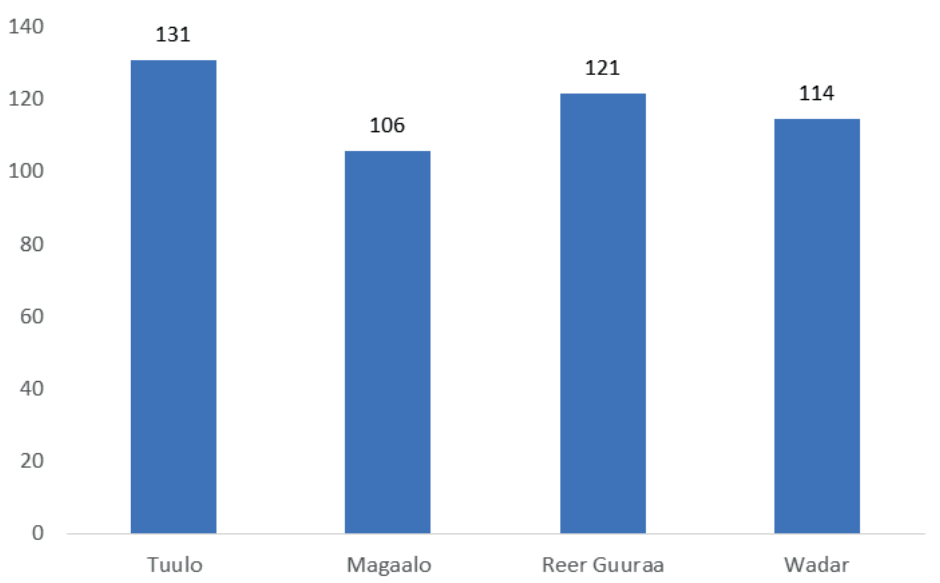
Figure 2.1: Heykalka da'da bulshada, SIHBS 2022



2.4 Heer ku tiirsanaanta

Heerka ku tiirsanaanta ayaa ah tirada dadka u baahan kaalmada sida kuwa ay da'doodu ka hooseyso 15 jirka iyo kuwa ay da'doodu ka weyn tahay 64, oo loo qeybiyay wadarta dadka da'doodu u dhexayso 15 ilaa 64. Tilmaantan ayaa muujinaysa tirada bulshada ee aan shaqeyn karin, iyadoo la barbar dhigayo kuwa shaqeyn kara. Heerka ku tiirsanaanta ayaa aad u sarreeya goob waraysiga reer guuraaga (121%) iyo tuulooyinka (131%), halka uu magaalooyinka ka yahay 106% (Figure 2).

Figure 2.2: Heerka ku tiirsanaanta marka loo eego goobta waraysiga, SIHBS 2022

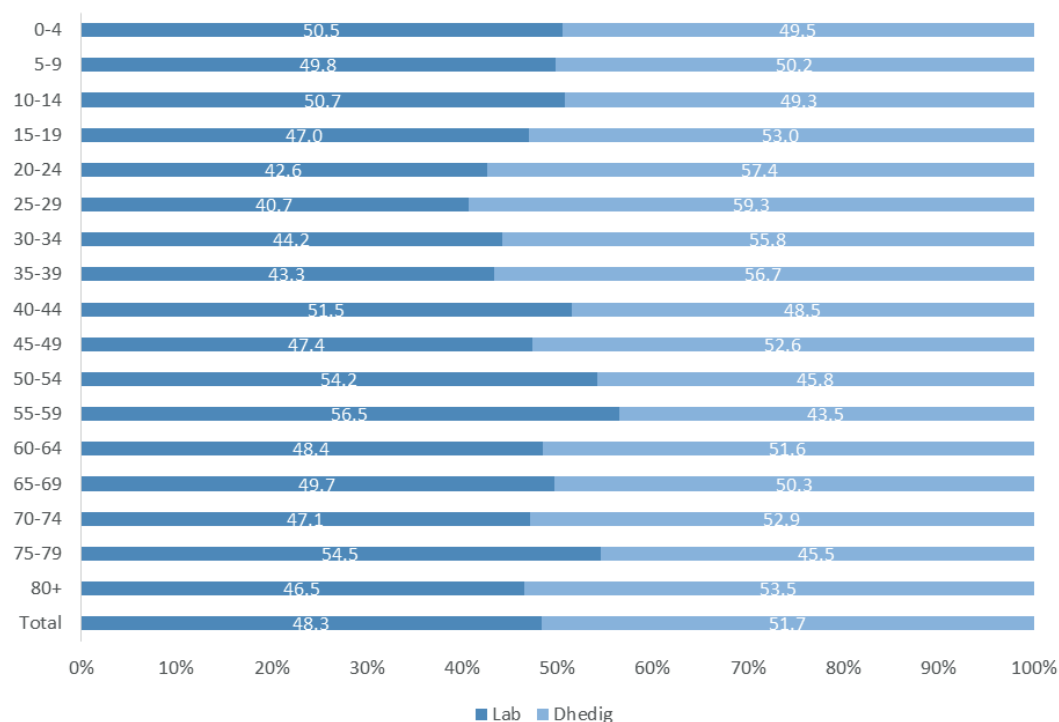


2.5 Saamiga Jinsiga

Saamiga jinsiga ayaa ah tirada ragga marka la barbar dhigo dumarka, waxaana inta badan loo dhigaa tirada ragga oo loo qeybiyay boqol dumar ah. Haddii tiradaas ay ka yartahay 100, waxa ay muujinaysaa in dumarka ay ka badan yihiin ragga. Saamiga jinsiga ee guud ahaan bulshada da' kastaba waxa ay noqotay 93.4.

Figure 2.3 waxa uu muujinayaa kala duwanaashaha jinsiga ee da'da. Saamiga jinsiga ayaa isu dheeli tiran da'da 0-14 jir, halka dhalinyarada (15-35 jir) ay muuqato in dumarka ay ka badan yihiin ragga. Farqigaas ayaa sii kordha marka la eego da' dhexaadka iyo da'aha waaweyn.

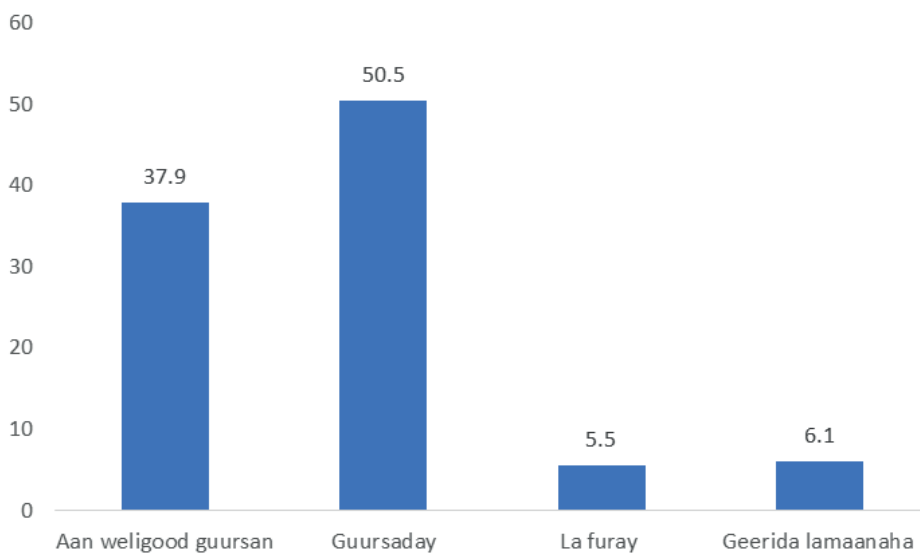
Figure 2.3: Saamiga jinsiga ee da'da kala duwan, SIHBS 2022



2.6 Heerka guurka

Kala bar bulshada Soomaaliya ee da'doodu ka weyn tahay 15 jirka ayaa guursaday (50.5%), halka 37.9% aanay weligood guursan. Boqollayda dadka uu qoyska ka burburay ayaa waxyar ka hoosaysa (5.5%) marka la barbar dhigo kuwa uu lammaanahooda ka geeriyooday (6.1%). (Figure 2.4).

Figure 2.4: Heerka guurka, SIHBS 2022



Jadwalka 2.3 waxa uu muujinayaa heerka guurka ee bulshada ay da'doodu ka sarrayso 15 jirka. Dadka aan weligood guursan ee da'doodu u dhexayso 15 ilaa 19 jirka ayaa ah 93.3%, hase yeeshee tiradaas ayaa aad u yaraata marka ay da' du kororto. Keliya 4.2% dadka da'doodu u dhexayso 35 ilaa 39 ayaan weligood guursan. Haatan waxa uu guurka ugu badan yahay da'aada 35 ilaa 44 oo waxaa dadkaas guursaday 85%. Furriinka ayaa ku badan da'aada 25 ilaa 29 oo waxa uu gaaray 9.1%, halka da'aada 30 ilaa 34 uu yahay 7.6%.

Dadka aan weligood guursan ayaa u badan magaalooyinka (42.1%) halka tuulooyinka ay tahay 30%, reer guuraagana ay gaarsiisan tahay 29.4%. Guurka ugu badan ayaa waxaa sameeyay reer guuraga (63.1%) halka uu yaryahay furriinta (3.1%). Furriinka ayaa ugu badan tuulooyinka (5.9%), waxaana xiga magaalooyinka (5.5%).

Dadka aan helin waxbarashada rasmiga ah ayaa u badan kuwa guursada (24.8%), sidoo kale waxaa ku badan furriinka, kala tagga iyo geerida lamaanaha. Waxa ay u badan tahay inuu yaraado heerka furriinka markasta oo ay siyaado waxbarashada qofka.

Jadwal 2.3: Heerka guurka ee da'aha kala duwan, goobta waraysiga iyo heerka waxbarashada

Boqolleyda bulshada da'doodu ka sarayso 15 iyo heerka guurka, SIHBS, 2022					
Tilmaamaha	Aan guursan	Guursaday	Furriin	Laga dhintay	Wadar
Da'da					
15-19	93.3	5.2	1.2	0.2	100.0
20-24	61.1	32.2	6.1	0.6	100.0
25-29	29.2	60.4	9.1	1.2	100.0
30-34	11.8	77.5	7.6	3.1	100.0
35-39	4.2	85.6	6.3	3.9	100.0
40-44	3.7	84.6	6.3	5.3	100.0
45-49	2.3	80.0	6.8	10.8	100.0
50-54	1.9	76.5	6.8	14.8	100.0
55-59	2.1	74.2	5.0	18.8	100.0
60-64	1.7	64.1	6.6	27.6	100.0
65-69	1.9	63.8	3.8	30.6	100.0
70-74	2.2	51.4	3.9	42.5	100.0
75-79	1.0	53.3	5.9	39.9	100.0
80+	3.0	40.9	5.2	51.0	100.0
Goobta waraysiga					
Tuulo	30.0	57.0	5.5	7.4	100.0
Magaalo	42.1	46.2	5.9	5.9	100.0
Reer Guuraa	29.4	63.1	3.1	4.4	100.0
Heerka ugu sarreeya waxbarashada					
Aan helin waxbarasho rasmi ah	24.8	59.9	6.4	8.9	100.0
Dugsi hoose	54.7	38.4	4.8	2.1	100.0
Dugsi sare	64.4	30.8	3.6	1.2	100.0
Waxbarasho sare	59.0	37.3	2.9	0.8	100.0
Wadar	37.9	50.5	5.5	6.1	100.0

2.7 Dukumiintiga Aqoonsiga

Jadwalka 2.4 waxaa lagu soo koobay lanaashaha dukumiintiyada aqoonsiga ah ee ay bixiyaan hay'adaha dowladda. Keliya 4.1% dadka qaangaarka ah ee da'doodu ka weyn tahay 15 jir ayaa haysta baasaboorka oo ah aqoonsiga keliya ee laga oggol yahay Soomaaliya oo dhan, halka 11.3% dadka waaweyn ay leeyihiin aqoonsiyo kale⁶. Tirada ugu badan ee shacabka Soomaaliya (84.7%) ayaan haysan wax dukumiinti aqoonsi ah.

5.1% ragga ayaa haysta baasaboorka Soomaaliga, halka dumarka ay ka haystaan 3.2% oo keliya.

Waxaase ay ka siman yihiin haysashada noocyada kale ee aqoonsiga. Tirada dadka ugu badan ee baasaboorka haysta (12.5%) ayaa ah kuwa da'doodu u dhexayso 75 ilaa 79 jir, halka 1.6% keliya ay baasaboorka ka haysataan dhalinyarada da'doodu u dhexayso 15 ilaa 19 jirka. Dadka magaaloyinka ku nool ayaa u badan kuwa qaatay baasaboorka (5.6%), halka reer tuulooyinka ay qaateen (1.5%), reer guuraagana (0.2%).

Jadwal 2.4: Lahaanshaha aqoonsiga ay dowladda bixisay

Lahaanshaha aqoonsiga ay dowladdu bixisay marka loo eego jinsiga, da'da, iyo goobta waraysiga			
Tilmaamaha	Aan lahayn ID	Baasaboorka	Noocyada kale ee aqoonsiga
Jinsiga			
Lab	83.4	5.1	11.6
Dhedig	85.9	3.2	11.0
Da'da			
15-19	92.4	1.6	6.0
20-24	85.9	3.3	10.8
25-29	82.6	5.1	12.4
30-34	81.1	4.6	14.3
35-39	84.0	4.5	11.6
40-44	83.5	3.8	12.7
45-49	79.3	5.2	15.5
50-54	76.6	7.3	16.1
55-59	76.8	7.8	15.4
60-64	82.3	5.6	12.1
65-69	86.0	8.2	5.8
70-74	80.6	5.8	13.6
75-79	82.6	12.5	5.0
80+	85.3	5.4	9.3
Goobta waraysiga			
Tuulo	88.9	1.5	9.6
Magaalo	81.6	5.6	12.8
Reer Guuraa	94.4	0.2	5.4
Wadar	84.7	4.1	11.3

⁶Marka laga soo tago baasaboorka, noocyada kale ee ugu badan aqoonsiga ayaa ah ID kaarka iyo warqadaha dhalashada

3

WAXBARASHADA

Farriimo Muhiim ah:

- In ka badan kala bar bulshada ayaa wax qori kara oo akhrin kara (53.7%). Ragga ayaa heerka aqoonta uga sarreeya dumarka oo 63.6% iyo 45.3% ayay kala yihiin. Heerka qoridda iyo akhrinta dhalinyarada ayaa gaarsiisan 70.3%
- Ku dhawaad saddex meelood laba meel bulshada (65.5%) ayaan helin waxbarasho rasmi ah. Keliya 4% ayaa heer sare ka gaaray waxbarashada
- Guud ahaan Soomaaliya, keliya 25% carruurta da'doodu gaartay iskuulka ayaa waxbarashada aadda. Tirada dhigata dugsiyada sare ayaa hoos ugu dhacday 14.6%
- Inta badan ardayda (92.2%) dugsiyada hoose iyo (85.1%) dugsiyada sare ayaa u lugeeya goobahooda waxbarashada.



3.1 Gogol-dhig

Waxbarashada ayaa ah xuquuq asaasi ah isla markaana waxa ay sabab u noqotaa horumarka bulsho iyo dhaqaale ee mustaqbalka dalka. Cutubkan waxa uu diirrada saaray waxbarashada rasmiga ah ee ay hesho bulshada Soomaaliya, iyadoo la adeegsanayo tilmaamayaasha sida, qorista iyo akhriska, aaddida iskuullada, ku biiritaanka ardayda ee iskuullada, heerka ugu sarreeya ee laga gaaro waxbarashada iyo gaadiidka loo raaco iskuullada.

3.2 Qoridda iyo Akhrinta

In ka badan kala bar bulshada ayaa wax qori kara oo akhrin kara (53.7%). Ragga ayaa heerka aqoonta uga sarreeya dumarka oo 63.6% iyo 45.3% ayay kala yihiin. Heerka qoridda iyo akhrinta ayaa u kala duwan da'da bulshada, iyadoo dhalinyarada ay yihiin kuwa ugu badan ee wax qori kara ama akhrin kara, halka dadka da'da ah aanay awooddin arrintaas. Heerka qoridda iyo akhrinta ayaa ku badan magaalooyinka (60.9%), halka tuulooyinka uu yahay (49.1%), reer guuraagana uu yahay (20.5%). Jadwalka 3.1 waxa ay muujinaysaa boqolleyda heerka qoridda iyo akhriska ee dadka 15 jirka ka weyn, iyadoo loo eegayo da'da, jinsiga iyo goobta waraysiga.

Jadwalka 3.1: Heerka qoridda iyo akhriska ee dadka 15 jirka ka weyn, iyadoo loo eegayo da'da, jinsiga iyo goobta waraysiga, SIHBS 2022

Tilmaamaha	Heerka Qoridda iyo Akhriska		
	Lab	Dhedig	Wadar
Da'da			
15-19	75.1	69.9	72.4
20-24	77.5	59.4	67.1
25-29	67.5	47.1	55.4
30-34	59.8	41.3	49.5
35-39	58.2	28.0	41.0
40-44	50.6	26.9	39.1
45-49	55.5	30.2	42.2
50-54	49.2	23.8	37.5
55-59	54.8	17.9	38.8
60-64	48.5	9.6	28.4
65-69	46.4	11.8	29.0
70-74	36.8	8.7	21.9
75-79	38.6	12.2	26.6
80+	38.1	5.3	20.6
Dhalinyaro			
15-24	76.0	65.5	70.3
Goobta waraysiga			
Tuulo	72.2	51.4	49.1
Magaalo	23.8	17.3	60.9
Reer Guuraa	61.7	48.4	20.5
Wadar	63.6	45.3	53.7

3.3 Heerka Waxbarashada

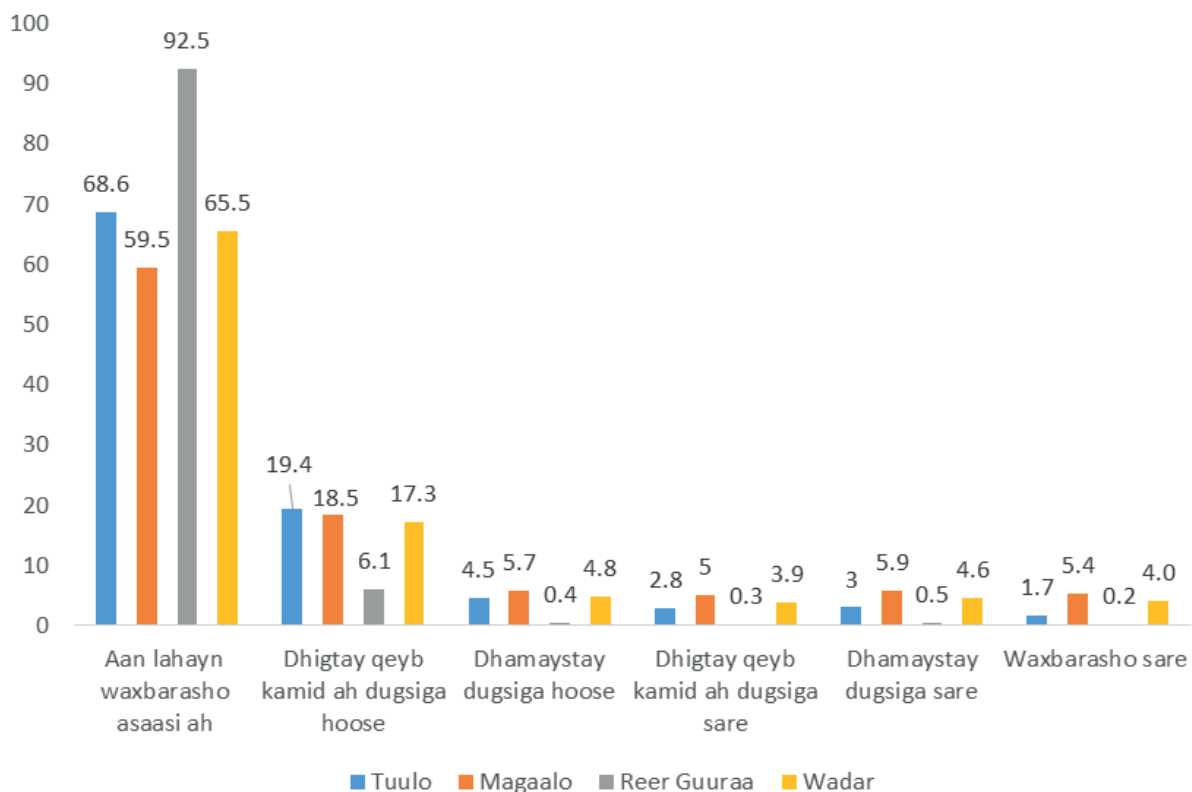
Jadwalka 3.2 waxa ay muujinaysa heerka waxbarashada ee bulshada Soomaaliyeed. Ku dhawaad saddex meelood laba meel (65.5%) bulshada Soomaaliya ma aanay helin waxbarasho rasmi ah. Dadka la waraystay ayaa badankood (17.3%) sheegay inay dhigteen qeyb kamid ah dugsiga hoose. Keliya 4.6% bulshada ayaa dhamaystay dugsiga sare, halka 4% ay gaareen waxbarashada heerka sare. Dhalinyarada ayaa u badan dadka waxbartay. Da'aadda 20-24 iyo 25-29 ayaa waxbarashada sare ka gaaray 14.2% iyo 12.2% sida ay u kala horreeyaan.

Dadka magaalooyinka ku nool ayaa heer wanaagsan ka gaara waxbarashada marka loo eego kuwa tuulooyinka iyo reer guuraaga. Dadka reer guuraaga ah ayaa 92.5% waxa ay sheegeen in aanay helin waxbarasho rasmi ah, halka 68.6% kuwa ku nool tuulooyinka ay sidaas oo kale sheegeen. Keliya 3% dadka ku nool tuulooyinka ayaa dhamaystay waxbarashada dugsiga sare, halka 1.7% ay gaareen heerka sarre ee waxbarashadaas (Figure 5.1).

Jadwal 3.2: Heerka waxbarashada ee bulshada

Heerka ugu sarreeya ee ay dadka da'doodu ka weyn tahay 6 jirka ay gaareen, iyadoo loo eegayo da'da iyo goobta waraysi, SIHBS 2022							
Tilmaamaha	Aan helin waxbarasho rasmi ah	Aan dhameyn Dugsi hoose	Dhammeeyay dugsi hoose	Aan dhameyn dugsi sare	Dhammeeyay dugsi sare	Waxbarasho sare	Wadar
Da'da							
6-9	85.4	14.6					100.0
10-14	59.2	36.6	2.8	1.3	0.0	0.1	100.0
15-19	41.7	22.8	11.4	14.8	6.6	2.8	100.0
20-24	47.0	11.2	6.4	8.0	13.2	14.2	100.0
25-29	60.2	9.3	6.2	2.9	9.3	12.2	100.0
30-34	66.8	9.5	6.0	2.5	7.8	7.3	100.0
35-39	75.7	7.3	5.7	1.9	5.1	4.3	100.0
40-44	78.2	7.6	4.7	2.0	4.5	3.0	100.0
45-49	76.1	6.6	8.3	0.8	5.4	2.9	100.0
50-54	78.3	6.2	3.3	1.9	5.3	5.0	100.0
55-59	78.1	3.0	6.1	2.8	8.3	1.6	100.0
60-64	82.4	6.2	3.2	0.8	4.0	3.4	100.0
65-69	81.3	5.6	2.8	0.0	7.5	2.9	100.0
70-74	89.2	4.3	1.8	0.0	3.9	0.9	100.0
75-79	91.8	0.8	0.9	0.0	1.2	5.3	100.0
80+	90.5	3.0	3.1	0.0	2.5	0.9	100.0
Goobta waraysiga							
Tuulo	68.6	19.4	4.5	2.8	3.0	1.7	100.0
Magaalo	59.5	18.5	5.7	5.0	5.9	5.4	100.0
Reer guuraa	92.5	6.1	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.2	100.0
Wadar	65.5	17.3	4.8	3.9	4.6	4.0	100.0

Figure 5.1: Heerka waxbarashada marka loo eego goobta waraysiga



Jadwal 3.2a waxaa lagu soo bandhigay heerka waxbarashada ay ka gaareen ragga. Guud ahaan, shan meelood saddex kamid ah (60.6%) ma aanay heli waxbarasho rasmi ah, 18% waxa ay dhigteen qeyb kamid ah dugsiga hoose, 5.5% waxa ay dhamaysteen dugsiga hoose, halka 4.5% ay dhamaysteen dugsiga sare. Keliya 6.2% oo bulshada ragga ah ayaa sheegay inay heleen waxbarasho ka sarraysa dugsiga sare.

Marka la eego wadarta bulshada, dhalinyarada ragga ah ee Soomaaliya (20 ilaa 34 jir) ayaa u muuqda inay yihiin kuwo gaaray waxbarashada ugu sarraysa. 18.4% ragga da'doodu u dhexayso 25-29 ayaa wariyay inay gaareen heerka sare ee waxbarashada. Goob waraysi ahaan, ragga reer guuraaga ah ayaa ugu waxbarasho hooseeya (91.6%) marka la barbar dhigo kuwa magaalada (52.9%) halka kuwa tuulooyinka ay noqdeen (65.5%).

Jadwal 3.2a: Heerka waxbarashada ee bulshadda, Ragga

Boqolleyda bulshada dumarka ah ee da'doodu ka weyn tahay 6 jirka iyo heerka ay ka gaareen waxbarashada, SIHBS 2022							
Tilmaamaha	Aan helin waxbasha rasmi ah	Aan dhameyn dugsiga hoode	Dhammeeyay dugsiga hoose	Aan dhameyn dugsiga sare	Dhammeeyay dugsiga sare	Waxbarasho sare	Wadar
Da'da							
6-9	84.9	15.1					100.0
10-14	58.2	37.4	2.8	1.5		0.1	100.0
15-19	38.2	23.5	12.4	16.0	7.2	2.8	100.0
20-24	37.4	10.1	7.2	10.6	16.8	17.8	100.0

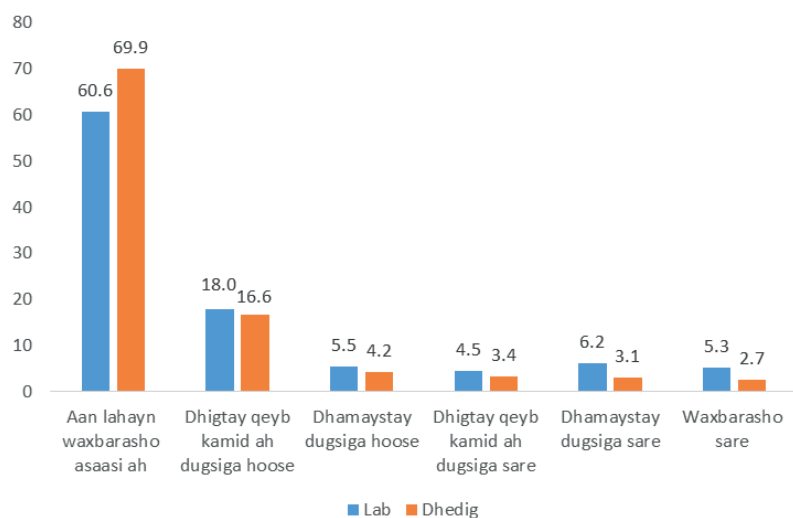
25-29	48.0	8.8	7.4	3.4	14.0	18.4	100.0
30-34	54.6	8.9	7.7	2.7	13.9	12.2	100.0
35-39	62.2	7.1	8.9	3.2	9.6	9.0	100.0
40-44	71.7	7.9	5.8	2.8	7.1	4.7	100.0
45-49	67.6	8.0	10.0	1.3	7.9	5.3	100.0
50-54	71.2	7.2	4.0	2.3	7.7	7.6	100.0
55-59	68.3	3.7	8.4	4.3	12.9	2.3	100.0
60-64	69.4	9.8	5.4	1.5	7.6	6.2	100.0
65-69	79.7	0.8	3.5	0.0	9.9	6.1	100.0
70-74	81.8	5.0	3.2	0.0	8.2	1.8	100.0
75-79	85.0	1.5	1.6	0.0	2.2	9.7	100.0
80+	79.7	6.5	6.4	0.0	5.5	2.0	100.0
Goobta waraysiga							
Tuulo	65.5	19.8	5.3	3.1	4.3	2.1	100.0
Magaalo	52.9	19.5	6.6	5.7	7.9	7.4	100.0
Reer guuraa	91.6	6.9	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	100.0
Wadar	60.6	18.0	5.5	4.5	6.2	5.3	100.0

Jadwal 3.2b waxaa lagu soo bandhigay heerka waxbarashada ay gaareen dumarka. Bulshada dumarka Soomaaliyeed ayaa dhammaan qeybaha kala duwan waxbarasho ahaan ka hooseeya ragga (Figure 3.1). Tusaale ahaan, 69.9% dumarka ayaa sheegay in aanay helin waxbarasho rasmi ah, halka boqolleyda ragga ee sidaa weriyay ay tahay 60.6%.

Farqiga heerka waxbarashada ee ragga iyo dumarka ayaa aad u muuqda marka laga hadlayo dugsiga sare iyo jaamacadaha. Keliya 3.1% dumarka ayaa sheegay inay dhamaysteen dugsiga sare, halka ragga ay boqolleydaas ahayd 6.2%.

Waxaa intaa dheer in 2.7% dumarka ay sheegeen inay gaareen heer ka sarreeya dugsiga sare, halka raggana ay qiyaastaas ahayd 5.3%. Farqiga kale ayaa ah in dumarka ku nool magaalooyinka, tuulooyinka iyo kuwa reer guuraaga ah ay u kala duwan yihiin fursadaha waxbarasho. Tusaale ahaan, dumarka reer guuraaga ah ayaa ugu waxbarasho hooseeya (93.5%), halka kuwa magaalooyinka ee aan waxbaran ay gaareen (65.5%), kuwa tuulooyinkana (71.4%).

Figure 3.1: Heerka waxbarasho, iyadoo loo eegayo jinsiga



Jadwal 3.2b: Heerka waxbarashada bulshada, Dumarka

Boqolleyda bulshada dumarka ah ee da'doodu ka weyn tahay 6 jirka iyo heerka ay ka gaareen waxbarashada, SIHBS 2022							
Tilmaamaha	Aan helin waxbasha rasmi ah	Aan dhameyn dugsiga hoode	Dhammeeyay dugsiga hoose	Aan dhameyn dugsiga sare	Dhammeeyay dugsiga sare	Waxbarasho sare	Wadar
Age group							
6-9	85.9	14.1					100.0
10-14	60.2	35.8	2.7	1.1	0.1	0.1	100.0
15-19	44.8	22.2	10.5	13.7	6.0	2.8	100.0
20-24	54.2	12.1	5.8	6.0	10.5	11.5	100.0
25-29	68.5	9.5	5.4	2.6	6.0	8.0	100.0
30-34	76.6	10.0	4.7	2.4	2.9	3.4	100.0
35-39	86.0	7.5	3.2	0.9	1.6	0.8	100.0
40-44	85.0	7.4	3.5	1.2	1.8	1.1	100.0
45-49	83.7	5.3	6.8	0.3	3.2	0.7	100.0
50-54	86.7	5.1	2.4	1.4	2.6	1.9	100.0
55-59	90.9	2.1	3.0	0.9	2.4	0.7	100.0
60-64	94.8	2.8	1.1	0.1	0.5	0.7	100.0
65-69	82.7	9.9	2.2	0.0	5.3	0.0	100.0
70-74	95.8	3.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
75-79	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
80+	99.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Goobta waraysiga							
Tuulo	71.4	19.1	3.8	2.6	1.8	1.4	100.0
Magaalo	65.5	17.7	4.9	4.3	4.0	3.7	100.0
Reer guuraa	93.5	5.3	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.3	100.0
Wadar	69.9	16.6	4.2	3.4	3.1	2.7	100.0

3.4 Dhigashada Iskuullada

Jadwalka 3.3 waxa uu muujinayaa heerka saxda ah ee dhigashada dugsiyada hoose iyo sare. Heer saxda ah ee dhigashada dugsiyada hoose (NAR) waxa lagu qiyaasaa bulshada rasmiga ah ee ardayda da'doodu u dhaxayso 6 ilaa 13 jir, ee wax ka barta dugsiyada hoose.

25% carruurta gaartay da'da waxbarashada ayaa dhigta dugsiyada hoose ee Soomaaliya. Tiradaas ayaa aad isugu dhaw marka la eego magaalooyinka iyo tuulooyinka, hase yeeshee waxa ay aad u hooseysaa marka laga hadlayo carruurta reer guuraaga, oo ah 5.2%. Tani ayaa ka dhigan in tiro badan oo ah carruurta reer guuraaga aanay helin waxbarashada dugsiyada hoose marka la barbar

dhigo kuwa ku nool magaalooyinka iyo tuulooyinka. Heerka dhigashada iskuullada ayaa hoos ugu dhaca 14.6% marka la eego carruurta gaartay da'ada dugsiyada sare. Tiradaas ayaa xoogaa sarreysa marka la eego carruurta da'da dugsiyada sare gaartay ee ku nool magaalooyinka, isla markaana la babar dhigo kuwa ku nool tuulooyinka ama reer guuraaga ah.

Tirada carruurta aan da'da loo eegin ee ka diiwaangashan dugsiyada hoose iyo sare ee Soomaaliya Gross Attendance Ratio (GAR) ayaa kala ah 39.0% iyo 28.5%, taasoo ka sarraysa tirada Net Attendance Ratio (NAR). Tani ayaa muujinaysa in arday badan oo da'doodu weyn tahay ay dhigtaan dugsiyada hoose iyo sare.

Jadwal 3.3 Heerka dhigashada iskuullada

Heerka da'da saxda ah (NAR) iyo heerka da'da guud (GAR) oo loo eegay jinsiga ardayda, farqiga jinsiga iyo goobta waraysiga, SIHBS, 2022								
Tilmaamaha	DUGSIGA HOOSE: Heerka da'da saxda ah (NAR) ¹				DUGSIGA HOOSE: Heerka da'da guud (GAR) ²			
	Lab	Dhedig	Wadar	Farqiga Jinsiga ³	Lab	Dhedig	Wadar	Farqiga Jinsiga ³
DUGSIGA HOOSE								
Goobta waraysiga								
Tuulo	27.5	28.3	27.9	1.03	38.3	42.1	40.1	1.10
Magaalada	29.3	26.0	27.7	0.89	47.4	41.4	44.3	0.87
Reer guuraaga	6.3	4.1	5.2	0.64	11.5	8.5	10.1	0.74
Wadar	25.9	24.0	25.0	0.93	40.4	37.7	39.0	0.93
DUGSIGA SARE								
Goobta waraysiga								
Tuulo	10.3	13.1	11.8	1.27	21.7	21.1	21.4	0.98
Magaalada	18.8	16.7	17.7	0.89	40.1	30.2	35.0	0.75
Reer guuraaga	0.0	1.0	0.5	0.00	1.5	1.1	1.3	0.74
Wadar	14.9	14.3	14.6	0.96	31.9	25.3	28.5	0.79

¹Heerka NAR ee dugsiyada hoose waa boqolleyda bulshada da'da loogu talo galay waxbarashada hoose (6-13 jir) ee dhigta iskuullada. Heerka NAR ee dugsiyada sare waa boqolleyda bulshada da'da loogu talo galay waxbarashada sare (14-17 jir) ee dhigta iskuullada. NAR kama badan karo 100%.

²Heerka GAR ee dugsiyada hoose waa guud ahaan tirada ardayda dhigata iskuullada hoose oo laga dhigay boqolleyda ardayda ku dhigata da'da loogu talo galay. Heerka GAR ee dugsiyada sare waa guud ahaan tirada ardayda dhigata iskuullada sare oo laga dhigay boqolleyda ardayda ku dhigata da'da loogu talo galay. Haddii ay kala badan yihiin tirada ardayda da'da weyn iyo kuwa da'da saxda ah, markaas GAR-ku waxa uu ka badan karaa 100%.

³Tusaha Farqiga Jinsiga ee dugsiyada hoose waxa ay muujisaa NAR(GAR) ee dugsiyada hoose ee gabdhaha oo la barbar dhigay NAR(GAR) wiilasha. Tusaha Farqiga Jinsiga ee dugsiyada sare waxa ay muujisaa NAR(GAR) ee dugsiyada sare ee gabdhaha oo la barbar dhigay NAR(GAR) wiilasha.

3.5 Qaabka ay ardayda ku gaaraan iskuullada

Ardayda dhigata iskuullada hoose iyo sare ayaa badankood u lugeeya goobahooda waxbarashada, iyadoo ka taga xaafado kala duwan (jadwalka 3.4). 92.2% ardayda dugsiyada hoose ayaa u lugeeya iskuulladooda, halka 7.9% ay ku tagaan gaari ama mooto. Sidoo kale, ardayda dugsiyada sare ayaa 85.1% waxa ay u lugeeyaan goobahooda waxbarashada.

Jawdal 3.4: Qaabka ay ardayda ku gaaraan iskuullada

Boqolleyda qaabka ay ardayda ku gaaraan iskuullada iyadoo loo eegayo goobta waraysiga, SIHBS 2022				
Qaabka safarka	Tuulo	Magaalo	Reer guuraa	Wadar
Dugsiyada hoose				
Socod/Lug	99.0	89.6	93.9	92.2
Baaskiil	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.3
Gaari khaas ah	0.2	5.9	0.1	4.2
Gaadiidka dadweynaha	0.6	3.3	6.0	2.7
Bajaj/Mooto khaas ah	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.4
Bajaj/Mooto dadweynaha	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.3
Nooc kale	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Wadar	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Dugsiyada sare				
Socod/Lug	98.3	82.7	100.0	85.1
Baaskiil	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1
Gaari khaas ah	0.0	7.8	0.0	6.5
Gaadiidka dadweynaha	1.7	5.4	0.0	4.8
Bajaj/Mooto khaas ah	0.0	1.8	0.0	1.5
Bajaj/Mooto dadweynaha	0.0	2.2	0.0	1.9
Wadar	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

4.1 Gogol-dhig

Sahanka SIHBS ayaa ururiyay xogta xaaladda caafimaadka ee bulshada. Cutubkan waxaa lagu soo bandhigay tilmaamaha caafimaadka guud, sida xanuunnada iyo dhaawaca, curyaanimada iyo cuddurada aan bixin, tegitaanka goobaha caafimaadka, meelaha ay ku yaallaan goobaha caafimaadka, gaadiidka lagu tago goobaha caafimaadka, cabitaanka sigaarka, xirashada maaskaraha iyo heerka tallaalka Covid-19. Xogta caafimaadka bulshada iyo helitaanka daryeel caafimaad ayaa muhiim u ah dejinta siyaasadaha, la socoshada Qorshaha Horumarinta Qaranka NDP9 iyo dedaallada caalamiga ah sida Yoolasha Horumar Waara (SGDs).

4.2 Xaaladda Caafimaad

Jadwalka 4.1 waxa uu muujinayaa xogta tirada dadka naafada ah, kuwa qaba xanuunnada aan bixin iyo dadka shilalka galay ee bulshada iyadoo loo eegayo jinsiga, da'da iyo goobta waraysiga. Marka si guud loo eego xaaladda caafimaad ee Soomaaliya, jadwalku waxa uu muujinayaa in 3.5% dadweynaha ay

4

CAAFIMAADKA,
SIGAAR CABIDDA &
TALLAALKA COVID-19**Fariimo Muhiim ah**

- Qeyb yar oo kamid ah bulshada (3.5%) ayaa sheegay inay xanuunsadeen ama shil galeen. 3.8% dadkaas waxa ay ahaayeen dumar, halka 3.2% ay ahaayeen rag. Xanuunnada ugu badan waxaa sheegtay dadka ku nool tuulooyinka (3.9%)
- Dadka qaba xanuunnada joogtada ah waxaa u badan kuwa uu ku dhacay dhiig karka (26.3%) iyo kuwa qaba macaanka/sokorta (21.1%).
- Qiyaastii 8.3% bulshada ayaa qabta nooc curyaannimo ah.
- 21.2% dadkaas qaba cudurrada joogta ah ama curyaanimada ayaa hela kaalmo.
- Dadka xanuunsan ama dhaawacma ayaa 44.1% waxa ay tagaan farmashiyayaasha, halkii ay ka aadi lahaayeen cisbitaallada. Ragga iyo dumarka ayaa wax xoogaa ku kala aragti duwan goobaha caafimaadka ay u doontaan.
- Kharash la'aan ayaa 48.5% dadka xanuunsan ama dhaawacma u sahli weyda inay tagaan xarumaha caafimaadka. 33.3% ayaa rumaysan in xanuunka uu ahaa mid yar, halka 4.6% ay sheegeen inay waayeen dhakhtar/kalkaaliso. Deegaannada ayaa ku kala duwan helitaanka daryeel caafimaad.
- 26.8% waxa ay dadku jecel yihiin inay tagaan goobaha caafimaad ee ugu dhaw, halka 36.0% ay aadaan xarumo caafimaad oo isla deegaankooda ah.
- 2.6% dadka ka weyn 15 jirka ayaa caba sigaarka, halka 0.1% ay dhuuqaan shiishad, iyadoo 2.5% ay cunaan khaadka. Ragga ayaa leh balwadahaas.
- Inta badan bulshada (79.4%) ayaan xiran mask todobadii maalmood ee u dambeeyay. Keliya 7.1% bulshada ayaa qaatay ugu yaraan hal qeyb oo kamid ah tallaalka Covid-19.



galeen shil ama uu ku dhacay xanuun, halka 8.3% ay qabaan nooc curyaannimo ah, iyadoo 4.2% ay la noolyihiin xanuunnada aan bixin.

Dumarka ayaa curyaanimada uga badan ragga oo waxa ay yihiin 8.8% halka ragguna yahay 7.8%. Goob waraysi ahaan marka la eego, tuulooyinka ayay ku badan yihiin dadka curyaanka ah (9.1%), halka magaalooyinka ay yihiin 8.2%, reer guuraagana 7.2%.

Jawdalka 4.1: Xaaladda caafimaadka

Jiritaanka curyaanimada, xanuunnada aan bixin, iyo cudurrada kale SIHBS, 2022			
Tilmaamaha	Curyaannimo	Xannuunada aan bixin	Xanuunnada kale ama shil
Da'da			
0-4	9.2	0.8	3.9
5-9	4.3	0.6	3.4
10-14	4.2	1.0	2.6
15-19	4.3	1.4	2.8
20-24	3.6	2.7	2.7
25-29	4.5	4.4	2.7
30-34	5.4	3.9	4.0
35-39	7.4	6.3	4.8
40-44	12.9	9.7	3.6
45-49	14.0	13.5	4.5
50-54	21.2	19.8	6.5
55-59	22.9	19.4	4.1
60-64	32.7	24.4	5.6
65-69	41.2	27.9	6.4
70-74	56.9	29.9	7.1
75-79	58.6	38.9	9.3
80+	65.5	32.9	5.6
Goobta waraysiga			
Tuulo	9.1	3.8	3.9
Magaalo	8.2	4.7	3.7
Reer guuraa	7.2	2.3	1.5
Jinsiga			
Lab	7.8	3.6	3.2
Dhedig	8.8	4.7	3.8
Wadar	8.3	4.2	3.5

4.2.1 Naafannimada

Jadwalka 4.2 waxa uu muujinaya boqolleyda bulshada ee curyaanka ah, iyadoo loo eegayo jinsiga, da'da iyo deegaanka. Natijada ayaa tilmaamaysa in dadka da'da ah (80 jir iyo ka weyn) ay u badan yihiin naafada, iyadoo 73.5% ay sheegeen inuu aragooda yaryahay, xitaa kuwa xirta ookiyaalaha/muraayadaha. 53.3% ayaa sheegay inuu maqalkooda hooseeyo xitaa haddii ay xiran yihiin qalab caawiya. 78.0% ayaa dhib ku qaba socodka ama inay fuulaan jaranjaro. 48.4% ayay ku adagtahay inay wax xusuustaan ama ay si wanaagsan wax u dhegaystaan. 51.6% ayaan awoodin inay naftooda daryeelaan, halka 27.3% uu dhib ku yahay hadalka. Socod yarida iyo in aan la fuuli karin meelaha kore ayaa noqday nooca ugu badan ee curyaannimada ay sheegeen dadka da'da ah (43.9%).

Xanuunnada la xiriira araga, maqalka iyo socodka ayaa ku badan dumarka oo 42.8% waxay ka cawdeen arag yari marka la barbar dhigo ragga 34.1%. Dumarka ayaa 25.9% sheegay inuu maqalkooda hooseeyo (raggana 20.4%), ay 46.6% dhib ku qabaan fuulidda meelaha kore (ragga 40.8). Taa bedalkeeda, ragga ayaa u badan kuwa aan is daryeeli karin 31.8% marka la barbar dhigo dumarka 27.3%. Waxaa ragga ku adag hadalka 36.6% marka la barbar dhigo dumarka 31.8%.

Curyaannimada dhanka socodka ah ayaa ah nooca ugu badan ee laga diiwaangeliyay dhammaan deegaannada. Dadka ku nool magaalooyinka ayaa waxyar ay ku badan tahay arag yarida (44.4%) marka la barbar dhigo tuulooyinka iyo reer guuraaga (43.1%).

Jadwalka 4.2: Bulshada iyo noocyada naafannimada

Nooca naafannimada	Arag yarida xitaa marka ay xiran yihiin ookiyaalo	Maqal yarida xitaa marka ay xiran yihiin qalabka caawiya	Socod yarida/ aan fuuli karin jaranjarada	Xasuus yarida ama aan wax fahmi karin	Aan is daryeeli karin	Uu hadalka dhibayo
Jinsiga						
Lab	34.1	20.4	40.8	26.1	31.8	36.6
Dhedig	42.8	25.9	46.6	26.5	27.3	31.8
Da'da						
0-4	12.5	11.6	42.8	44.2	71.1	67.7
5-9	18.2	16.9	19.5	23.2	30.4	51.0
10-14	27.9	18.1	25.1	15.5	14.8	47.5
15-19	22.8	18.9	24.7	17.1	10.2	39.8
20-24	37.0	15.6	22.5	18.1	17.1	25.0
25-29	36.7	27.7	31.0	19.7	22.9	31.3
30-34	32.0	30.4	26.6	23.5	13.3	28.1
35-39	36.3	14.8	30.3	16.9	11.4	25.2
40-44	39.9	21.6	40.6	13.0	10.4	15.4
45-49	44.4	21.4	43.4	18.4	6.8	17.3
50-54	46.7	21.3	55.2	18.0	10.9	9.8
55-59	64.2	37.7	59.5	15.3	14.0	15.6
60-64	61.2	28.6	65.0	22.3	17.5	12.0
65-69	64.1	38.9	61.0	30.4	26.3	14.1
70-74	70.4	39.2	72.6	33.4	28.8	16.9
75-79	75.4	39.7	77.6	37.1	34.8	15.6
80+	73.5	53.3	78.0	48.4	51.6	27.3

Goobta waraysiga						
Tuulo	37.1	24.4	43.1	22.1	26.9	32.1
Magaalo	39.8	22.5	44.4	29.1	29.3	36.1
Reer guuraa	37.0	26.9	43.1	20.4	36.0	25.4
Wadar	38.8	23.4	43.9	26.3	29.3	34.0

4.3 Xanuunnada aan bixin

Jadwalka 4.3 waxa uu muujinayaa xanuunnada aan bixin. Xanuunnada macaanka/sokorta iyo dhiig karka ayaa ugu badan cudurrada bulshada ku dhaca, waxaana ay kala yihiin 21.1% iyo 26.3%.

Jinsi ahaan, ragga ayaa u badan xanuunka macaanka (25.0%) marka la barbar dhigo dumarka (18.4%). Hase yeeshee dumarka waxaa ku badan xanuunnada ku dhaca kala goysyada (7.7%) marka la barbar dhigo ragga 3.6%.

Goob waraysi ahaan, dhiig karka iyo macaanka ayaa ku badan magaalooyinka iyagoo kala ah 27.3% iyo 24.2%. Dhiig karka ayaa ah cudurka ugu badan ee laga diiwaangeliyay tuulooyinka, waxaana uu ku dhacay 28.1% dadka deegaannadaas ku nool.

Jadwal 4.3: Bulshada iyo cudurrada aan bixin

Tilmaamaha	Type of chronic illness													
	Macaanka	Dhiig karka	Kala goys xanuunka	Kansar	Qaaxo	Baras	Wadno xanuun	Neef	Gaas	Kelyo xanuun	Dhiig la'aan	Waalli	Cagaarshow	Nooc kale
Da'da														
0-4	1.5	1.2	5.1	2.1	3.9	0.0	8.4	21.9	7.9	1.9	9.6	17.0	0.0	19.5
5-9	5.1	5.0	0.7	0.0	8.0	0.0	0.0	12.5	7.4	13.0	5.5	12.6	9.3	20.9
10-14	15.1	0.0	2.3	0.5	3.9	0.0	5.4	3.0	16.4	8.1	10.4	5.5	4.7	24.8
15-19	3.2	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	8.9	5.8	6.6	17.8	27.6	12.4	14.7
20-24	7.5	4.8	2.9	0.0	8.3	0.0	8.9	3.7	4.4	12.6	21.9	9.2	6.1	9.7
25-29	6.3	9.3	11.0	0.0	1.1	2.7	2.5	0.7	11.7	14.6	10.5	19.8	1.9	7.6
30-34	20.6	17.6	2.8	0.0	2.0	0.0	2.9	1.7	6.1	9.9	14.2	6.6	3.1	12.5
35-39	15.3	25.4	1.6	0.0	1.1	0.0	4.7	6.9	13.0	6.5	7.5	6.0	1.5	10.6
40-44	27.7	27.3	6.2	0.0	4.8	0.0	1.3	0.3	2.9	11.9	3.3	5.5	1.4	7.5
45-49	24.7	30.2	6.2	0.0	0.7	0.0	5.4	3.6	4.0	7.2	2.6	5.9	0.8	8.7
50-54	34.0	27.3	9.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	3.6	1.5	3.9	1.7	1.4	3.5	0.9	12.4
55-59	35.3	32.2	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	6.3	4.0	4.9	3.9	0.0	0.9	8.4
60-64	27.8	42.6	7.5	5.3	0.2	0.0	1.1	1.0	3.7	2.8	3.2	1.4	1.2	2.1
65-69	25.4	43.3	7.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.4	0.0	3.6	2.1	2.9	1.3	3.3	4.1
70-74	21.6	37.4	14.3	1.3	0.0	0.9	0.1	3.5	6.2	3.3	0.3	5.0	0.0	5.9
75-79	22.1	59.6	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	5.2	7.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
80+	13.8	45.2	7.6	1.0	0.0	0.0	7.2	1.2	8.5	0.3	2.9	2.3	0.2	9.9
Goobta waraysiga														
Tuulo	16.2	28.1	6.0	0.4	3.1	0.2	3.7	3.7	5.9	7.7	7.2	4.2	1.8	11.9
Magaalo	24.2	27.3	5.8	0.8	1.4	0.2	3.6	3.3	6.2	5.1	5.5	6.4	1.6	8.6
Reer guuraa	4.8	10.0	7.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.6	5.1	13.5	6.1	14.2	9.6	21.5
Jinsiga														
Lab	25.0	26.3	3.6	1.5	2.3	0.4	3.3	2.8	5.6	6.5	3.3	9.5	2.1	7.8
Dhedig	18.4	26.3	7.7	0.1	1.2	0.1	3.4	4.2	6.4	6.0	7.8	4.3	2.2	11.9
Wadar	21.1	26.3	6.0	0.7	1.6	0.2	3.4	3.6	6.1	6.3	5.9	6.5	2.2	10.2

4.4 Daryeelka xanuunnada aan bixin, naafanimada iyo dhaawaca

Jadwalka 4.4 waxa uu muujinayaa daryeelka ay heli karaan dadka qaba xanuunnada aan bixin, naafanimada ama dhaawaca. Natiijada ayaa muujinaysa in 15.2% dadka qaba xanuunnada aan bixin iyo kuwa naafada ah ay sheegeen inay daryeel ka helaan ehelka, qoysaska iyo asxaabtooda oo lacag iyo kaalmo kale u fidiya. Halka kale ee ay inta badan ka helaan taageerada ayaa ah hay'adaha samafalka (3.3%) ee bixiya adeegyada caafimaad ee bilaashka ah, dawada iyo qalabka. Waxaa xusid mudan in kaalmada dowladda ay dadkaas siiso ay aad u yartahay 1.5%. Guud ahaan, 21.2% dadka qaba xanuunnada aan bixin ayaa hela kaalmo nooca ay ahaataba.

Goob waraysi ahaan, dadka ku nool magaalooyinka ayaa hela taakulada ugu badan oo dhinacyo kala duwan uga timaada, waxaana dadkaas ay gaarayaan 22.5%.

Jadwalka 4.4: Bulshada qaba xanuunnada aan bixin iyo kuwa curyaanka ah

Tilmaamaha	Lacag ama wax u dhigma oo laga helay hay'adaha	Taageero laga helay sanduuqa naafada (lacag/wax u dhigma)	Waxbarasho/ tababar farsamo oo ay bixisay hay'ad	Waxbarasho/ tababar farsamo oo ay bixisay dowladda	Helitaanka adeeg caafimaad oo bilaash ah, dawo iyo qalab ay bixisay hay'ad	Helitaanka adeeg caafimaad oo bilaash ah, dawo iyo qalab ay bixisay dowladda	Lacag/ kaalmo la mid ah oo ay bixiyeen ehelka/ qoyska/ asxaabta	Lacag/ kaalmo la mid ah oo ay bixiyeen muxsiinta	Helay nooc uun kaalmo ah
Da'da									
0-4	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	11.1	2.3	25.1	3.6	41.6
5-9	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	6.2	4.1	1.3	13.3
10-14	0.5	0.0	1.0	0.0	3.8	1.0	14.8	0.0	20.2
15-19	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.5	0.0	17.6	3.1	22.1
20-24	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	4.4	3.4	14.8	0.0	22.6
25-29	2.1	0.8	0.8	0.8	3.4	1.0	12.0	1.2	19.7
30-34	2.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	4.1	0.0	11.9	3.0	20.3
35-39	1.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	6.2	3.6	9.1	1.1	18.5
40-44	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	4.2	3.7	14.8	2.3	24.7
45-49	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	1.7	19.9	0.0	24.8
50-54	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.6	16.5	0.1	19.0
55-59	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.6	0.0	20.6
60-64	0.4	2.7	0.2	0.0	3.4	0.8	19.3	0.8	25.7
65-69	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	0.0	22.7	0.8	28.5
70-74	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.4	0.3	12.1	0.7	15.1
75-79	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.0	0.0	13.0
80+	0.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	4.7	2.2	18.8	2.4	23.9
Jinsiga									
Lab	0.5	1.1	0.3	0.2	3.3	1.8	15.9	1.1	22.6
Dhedig	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.2	3.2	1.3	14.8	1.1	20.2
Goobta waraysiga									
Tuulo	0.4	1.1	0.4	0.3	2.9	1.9	14.1	1.8	20.1
Magaalo	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.1	3.6	1.5	16.1	1.0	22.5
Reer guuraa	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	9.2	0.0	10.5
Wadar	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.2	3.3	1.5	15.2	1.1	21.2

4.5 Tegidda xarumaha caafimaadka

La waraysatayaasha sheegay inuu ku dhacay xanuun (fudud) ama dhaawac bishii ka horreysay mudada sahanka ayaa la weydiyay inay tageen goobaha caafimaadka si ay u arkaan dhakhtar. Jadwalka 4.5 waxa uu muujinayaa in dadka sheegay inay xanuunsadeen ama uu dhaawaca soo gaaray ay 44.1% tageen farmashiye, 23.5% ay aadeen xarumaha caafimaadka ee dadweynaha, halka 17.5% ay tageen xarumaha caafimaadka ee gaarka loo leeyahay. Goob waraysi ahaan, dadka tuulooyinka ee daryeelka caafimaad u doonta farmashiyaha ayaa ahaa 56.8%, halka kuwa magaalada ay ahaayeen 40.1%. Waxaa intaa dheer in natiijada ay muujisay in tegitaanka dhakhtarta guud ay u sinnaayeen dumarka (23.4%) iyo ragga (23.5%).

Table 4.5: Boqolleyda dadka xanuunsan ama dhaawacmay ee taga goobaha caafimaadka iyadoo loo eegayo da'da, jinsiga iyo goobta waraysiga

Tilmaamaha	Xarun caafimaadka dadweynaha	Xarun caafimaad gaar ah	Isbitaal guud	Isbitaal gaar ah	Farmashi	Dhakhtar gaar ah	Dhakhtar daawo dhireed	Dibedda Soomaaliya
Da'da								
0 - 4	29.4	11.6	10.7	4.7	41.9	0.0	1.7	0.0
5 - 9	20.2	21.2	6.2	4.4	46.3	0.0	1.7	0.0
10 - 14	18.5	11.7	3.3	8.6	57.0	0.0	0.6	0.3
15 - 19	28.0	16.3	6.8	2.1	44.1	0.0	1.5	1.2
20 - 24	29.3	13.2	1.2	6.0	50.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
25 - 29	12.5	24.7	8.9	7.1	46.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
30 - 34	21.4	10.4	3.9	3.9	60.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
35 - 39	31.1	7.0	11.3	7.2	38.2	1.4	3.8	0.0
40 - 44	16.3	25.6	22.1	17.1	16.0	0.0	2.8	0.0
45 - 49	17.4	40.7	11.6	8.4	22.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
50 - 54	16.2	34.2	2.3	14.9	32.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
55 - 59	12.5	21.5	8.4	6.2	51.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
60 - 64	34.3	28.2	0.0	12.4	25.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
65 - 69	15.9	33.8	0.0	21.8	28.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
70 - 74	28.9	18.0	27.5	2.8	22.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
75 - 79	16.1	60.1	0.0	7.8	16.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
80+	26.1	15.9	0.8	1.9	55.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Goobta waraysiga								
Tuulo	18.3	18.0	3.2	3.0	56.8	0.0	0.6	0.2
Magaalo	25.4	17.8	7.8	7.3	40.1	0.4	1.2	0.2
Reer guuraa	21.9	5.5	27.2	13.1	26.3	0.0	6.0	0.0
Jinsiga								
Lab	23.5	17.1	6.5	4.4	46.8	0.6	1.0	0.1
Dhedig	23.4	17.9	7.5	7.8	42.0	0.0	1.2	0.2
Wadar	23.5	17.5	7.1	6.3	44.1	0.3	1.1	0.2

4.6 Sababaha aan looga faa'iideysan adeegyada caafimaad

Jadwalka 4.6 waxa uu muujinayaa caqabadaha ugu waaweyn ee dadka xanuunsan ama dhaawaca ah ay uga faa'iideysan waayaan daryeelka caafimaadka. Kharash la'aan ayaa lagu sheegay inay tahay sababta ugu weyn (48.5%). Caqabadaha kale ayaa waxaa kamid ah in loo arko xanuunka mid fudud (33.3%), iyo in safarka uu yahay mid adag oo qaali ah (3.4%). Jinsi ahaan, dumar badan 52.4% ayaa sheegay in aanay awoodin kharashka caafimaadka, halka ragga sidaa sheegay ay ahaayeen 43.6%.

Arrinta kharashka ee kaliftay in aanay dadka tegin xarumaha caafimaadka ayaa laga diiwaangeliyay deegaannada oo dhan. Sababta xigta ee ay sheegeen dadka magaalada iyo tuulooyinka ku nool ayaa ah inay u arkayeen in xanuunka uu fudud yahay oo ay caafimaadi doonaan. 38.6% iyo 32.1% ayay kala ahaayeen dadkaas deegaan ahaan. Ugu dambeyn, 33.1% dadka reer guuraaga ah ayaa sheegay in aanay helin daryeel caafimaad, maadaama aanay soo gaarin shaqaalaha caafimaadka.

Jadwalka 4.6: Boqollayda dadka xanuunsan iyo sababaha ay u tegi waayeen xarumaha caafimaadka

Tilmaamaha	Kharash la'aan	Safarka oo adag/qaali ah	Dhakhtar dumar ah oo aan joogin	Dhakhtar la'aan	Xarun caafimaad la'aan	Xanuun fudud	Adeeg caafimaad la'aan	Sababo bulsho ama dhaqan	Arrimo kale
Jinsiga									
Lab	43.6	3.2	1.2	5.9	6.0	36.4	3.3	0.0	0.4
Dhedig	52.4	3.5	0.9	3.5	3.2	30.9	3.0	1.2	1.5
Goobta waraysiga									
Tuulo	42.0	6.8	2.1	2.7	6.0	32.1	7.3	0.2	0.7
Magaalo	55.1	1.8	0.2	0.6	0.6	38.6	0.9	1.0	1.3
Reer guuraa	27.8	3.3	3.1	33.1	22.2	5.5	5.1	0.0	0.0
Wadar	48.5	3.4	1.0	4.6	4.4	33.3	3.1	0.7	1.0

4.7 Goobaha ay ku yaallaan xarumaha caafimaadka

Guud ahaan, 39.3% xarumaha caafimaadka ayaa ku yaallay meelo wanaagsan oo ka tirsan deegaannada dadka la waraystay. Dhanka kale, inta badan xarumaha caafimaadka ayaa ku yaalla degmada dadka xogta bixiyay (29.3%) ama isla xaafadda dadkaas (24.8%). Marka la eego deegaanka, 41.4% dadka ku nool tuulooyinka iyo 78.5% dadka reer guuraaga ah ayaa sheegay inay tagaan xarumaha caafimaadka ee ku yaalla degmooyinkooda. Xarumaha caafimaadka ee magaalooyinka ayaa 29.2% ku yaalla xaafadda dadka xogta bixiyay,

halka 29.6% ay ku yaallaan isla degmada ay ku nool yihiin dadkaas. 36.4% ayaa sheegay in xarumaha caafimaadka ay ku wanaagsan yihiin inay ku yaallaan isla degmadooda. Dadka ku nool magaalooyinka iyo tuulooyinka ayaa si fudud ku tegi kara xarumaha caafimaadka ee ugu dhaw, iyadoo reer guuraaga ay sheegeen in 3.1% ay xarumaha caafimaadka ku yaallaan aag u dhaw, halka 10.1% ay sheegeen inay daryeelka caafimaadka u raadsadaan degmada ay hoos tagaan.

Jadwal 4.7: Goobaha ay ku yaallaan xarumaha caafimaadka

Boqolleyda bulshada ee degan meelaha u dhaw xarumaha caafimaadka						
Tilmaamaha	Isla xaafadda uu qofka degan yahay	Qeyb degmo	Isla degmada	Degmo kale oo gobolka ah	Gobol kale	Waddan kale
Jinsiga						
Lab	22.5	35.2	38.6	2.2	1.4	0.1
Dhedig	30.2	30.0	33.9	5.3	0.4	0.3
Goobta waraysiga						
Tuulo	11.8	40.6	39.7	5.7	2.1	0.2
Magaalo	33.0	29.8	33.7	2.9	0.4	0.2
Reer guuraa	2.8	17.1	61.9	15.8	1.1	1.3
Wadar	26.8	32.3	36.0	4.0	0.8	0.2

4.8 Dhuuqidda sigaarka iyo shiishadda

Jadwalka 4.8 waxa uu muujinayaa tirada bulshada ka dhuuqda sigaarka, shiishadda iyo kuwa cuna khaadka. 2.6% dadka la waraystay ayaa sheegay inay dhuuqaan sigaarka, halka 0.1% ay sheegeen inay dhuuqaan shiishadda, iyadoo 2.5% ay ku warrameen inay cunaan khaadka. Ragga sheegay inay cuneen mid kamid ah saddexdaas ayaa noqday 7.2%. Cabitaanka sigaarka iyo shiishadda iyo cunista khaadka ayay sheegeen inay ku billaabaan da'aadda 15 ilaa 19, ayna meesha ugu sarreeya gaaraan marka ay jiraan 55 ilaa 59 sano.

Jadwal 4.8: Cabitaanka sigaarka, shiishadda iyo cunnida khaadka

Boqolleyda dadka ka weyn 15 jirka ee caba sigaarka, shiishadda, oo cunna khaadka, SIHBS 2022				
Tilmaamaha	Cabitaanka sigaarka	Cabitaanka shiishadda	Cunnida khaadka	Sigaar, shiishad ama khaad
Jinsiga				
Lab	5.6	0.1	5.3	7.2
Dhedig	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2
Da'da				
15-19	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.6
20-24	1.3	0.1	1.0	1.5
25-29	2.3	0.1	2.1	3.1
30-34	3.7	0.2	3.3	4.7
35-39	4.1	0.1	4.3	5.6
40-44	5.2	0.3	4.9	7.4
45-49	4.1	0.3	4.2	4.9
50-54	4.5	0.0	4.3	5.7
55-59	7.4	0.1	7.7	9.2
60-64	4.1	0.0	4.2	5.2
65-69	0.8	0.0	1.1	1.1
70-74	1.0	0.7	2.2	3.3
75-79	2.7	0.0	0.0	2.7
80+	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.7

Goobta waraysiga				
Tuulo	3.2	0.0	3.1	4.3
Magaalo	2.3	0.1	2.1	2.9
Reer guuraa	3.0	0.0	3.2	4.3
Wadar	2.6	0.1	2.5	3.4

4.9 Xirashada maaskaraha iyo tallaalka Covid-19

Jadwalka 4.9 waxa uu muujinayaa boqolleyda dadka waaweyn ee xirta maaskaraha iyo tallaalka ay qaateen. Ma jiro farqi weyn oo u dhexeeya ragga iyo dumarka marka la eego xirashada maaskaraha. Hase yeeshee dadka ku nool magaalooyinka ayaa uga badan xirashada maaskaraha kuwa kale.

79.4% bulshada Soomaaliyeed ee da'doodu ka weyn tahay 15 jirka ayaan xiran maaskaraha todobadii maalmood ee ka horreeyay mudada sahanka. Keliya 7.1% dadkaas ayaa qaatay ugu yaraan hal qeyb oo kamid ah tallaalka Covid-19. Dumarka ayaa u badan dadka qaatay labada kuuro ee tallaalka (5.9%) halka ragga dhamaystay tallaalka ay yihiin 3.9%. Goob waraysi ahaan, qoysaska ku nool magaalooyinka iyo tuulooyinka ayaa ugu badan kuwa qaatay tallaalka, marka la barbar dhigo kuwa reer guuraaga ah.

Jadwal 4.9⁷: Ka hortagga iyo tallaalka COVID-19

Boqolleyda dadka waaweyn ee xirta maaskaraha iyo tallaalka ay qaateen								
Tilmaamaha	Xilli kasta	Xirashada maaskaraha					Tallaalka Covid-19	
		Inta badan	Kala bar xilliyada	Mararka qaar	Marna	Bannaanka uma bixin todonaadkii tegay	Qaatay ugu yaraan hal kuuro	Qaatay labada kuuro
Jinsiga								
Lab	2.9	4.2	2.2	10.3	79.8	0.6	8.4	5.9
Dhedig	3.2	4.2	2.1	9.8	79.1	1.7	6.0	3.9
Da'da								
15-19	3.1	5.3	3.1	11.1	76.5	1.0	3.0	2.2
20-24	3.1	5.0	2.8	11.9	76.0	1.3	5.7	3.9
25-29	3.2	4.6	2.4	10.1	78.4	1.3	6.7	4.3
30-34	3.0	4.8	1.9	9.2	80.2	0.9	7.1	4.8
35-39	3.7	2.9	1.4	9.8	81.4	0.9	6.7	4.3
40-44	2.8	3.2	1.6	8.0	83.8	0.6	7.9	5.4
45-49	3.5	4.1	2.8	10.1	77.8	1.6	9.1	5.8
50-54	2.5	4.6	2.2	10.4	79.7	0.5	9.7	6.5
55-59	3.1	1.9	1.1	11.2	81.7	1.1	12.5	8.5
60-64	2.2	3.3	1.2	8.5	83.6	1.2	10.3	8.5
65-69	4.4	3.1	0.0	10.5	79.4	2.6	11.3	8.2
70-74	3.8	2.9	0.4	7.4	81.3	4.2	13.6	9.8
75-79	0.8	0.0	1.4	8.8	85.0	4.0	5.7	4.0
80+	1.6	2.4	2.3	5.9	85.2	2.6	4.8	2.2
Goobta waraysiga								
Tuulo	1.5	1.2	0.9	5.5	90.4	0.5	7.3	5.2
Magaalo	3.9	5.8	2.9	13.0	73.0	1.4	7.2	5.1
Reer guuraa	1.5	0.9	0.1	1.8	94.6	1.2	6.3	2.7
Wadar	3.1	4.2	2.1	10.0	79.4	1.2	7.1	4.8

⁷Fiiro gaar ah: Dadka qaatay labada kuuro ayaa ah boqolleyda bulshada ee sheegay in marka hore ay qaateen kuurada koobaad, kadibna ay u laabteen tan labaad

5

GOOBTA WARAYSIGA
QOYSKA IYO
LAHAANSHAHA
HANTIDA WAARTA**Fariimo Muhiim ah:**

- Tirada qolalka jiiifka ayaa u kala duwan deegaannada. Magaalooyinka waxaa ku badan labada qol (37.0%) iyo saddexda qol (40.2%). Tuulooyinka waxaa ku badan halka qol (35.9%) iyo labada qol (39.1%). Halka reer guuraaga ay ku nool yihiin aqallo/hoori.
- Jikada ama goobta wax lagu karsado ayaa inta badan laga helaa magaalooyinka (80.4%) iyo tuulooyinka (68.9%), halka reer guuraaga ay leeyihiin 21.3%.
- Inta badan goobta wax lagu karsado (47.1%) ayaa ku dhexyaalla dhismaha guryaha. Tusaale ahaan, magaalooyinka 56.1% goobta cunno karinta waxa ay ku yaallan dhismaha gudihisa, halka tuulooyinkana ay ku yaallaan 46.5%, reer guuraagana 6.1%. Reer guuraagu intooda badan waxa ay dabka ku shitaan bannaanka.
- Dhismaha ugu badan magaalooyinka ayaa ah fillo (29.3%). Guryaha jiiingadda ah (24.3%) iyo kuwa halka qol ka samaysan (15.4%) ayaa sidoo kale ku badan magaalooyinka. Inta badan tuulooyinka waxaa ka dhisan guryo hal qol ah (24.2%) iyo kuwa jiiingadda ah (22.0%). Reer guuraaga ayaa u badan aqal Soomaali (47.1%) iyo teendhooyin (29.9%).
- Sagxadda guryaha magaalada ayaa u badan shamiinto (45.3%), halka guryaha tuulooyinka ay (52.5%) sagxadoodu tahay carro, halka reer guuraagana ay 87.0% tahay sidaa oo kale.
- Derbiyada jiiingada ah iyo kuwa laga sameeyay dhista iyo dhoobada ayaa u badan guryaha tuulooyinka. Reer guuraaga ayaa guryahooda ka dhisa geedo iyo dhoobo, halka guryaha magaalooyinka ay u badan yihiin jiiingado, dhagax iyo bulukeeti.
- Guryaha magaalada (89.9%) iyo tuulooyinka (81.6) ayaa saqaf ka dhigta jiiingad. Reer guuraaga ayaa intooda badan isticmaala baco iyo caws.
- Dadka guryaha leh ayaa u badan tuulooyinka (63.3%). Magaalooyinka 42.6% ayaa dadku waxa ay leeyihiin guryaha ay degan yihiin, halka reer guuraagana ay 46.7% leeyihiin guryaha.
- Alaabta ugu badan ee taalla guryaha ayaa ah joodari, bustayaal, telefoonno aan internet lahayn, sariirro, kuraas iyo miisas.



5.1 Gogol-dhig

Qiimeynta tilmaamaha guryaha ee lagu soo bandhigay cutubkan ayaa looga hadla xogta waxyaabaha ay ka samaysan yihiin guryaha qoysaska, qaabka ay ugu jiraan, lahaanshaha, tirada qolalka jiiifka iyo lahaanshaha hantida waarta. Waxyaabaha lagu soo bandhigay qeybtan ayaa muhiim u ah qiimeynta waxtarka siyaasadaha dowladda ee ku aaddan horumarka. Waxaa intaa dheer in xogtan ay muhiim u tahay la socodka horumarka laga sameeyay ka guul-gaaridda Yoolalka Horumarka Waara (SDG) 1.

5.1.1 Noocyada Guryaha

Tirada qolalka jiiifka ee goobaha waraysiga ayaa kala duwan. Tusaale ahaan, magaalooyinka 40.2% qoysaska ayaa ku jira laba qol iyo ka badan, halka tuulooyinkana ay 25.0% qoysaska ku nool yihiin guryo leh laba qol iyo ka badan. Taa bedalkeeda, dadkareer guuraga ah ayaa 77.0% waxa ay ku nool yihiin guri ka kooban hal qof oo jiif ah, sida ka muuqata Figure 5.1.

Figure 5.1: Tirada qolalka jiiifka ee goobta waraysiga

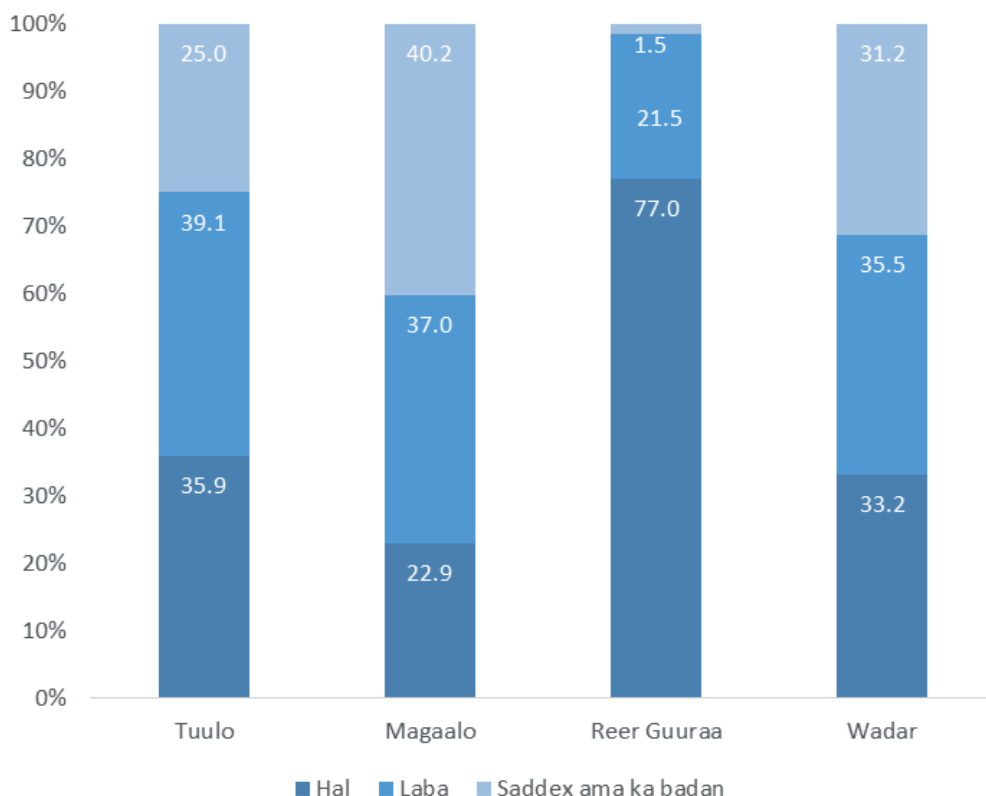
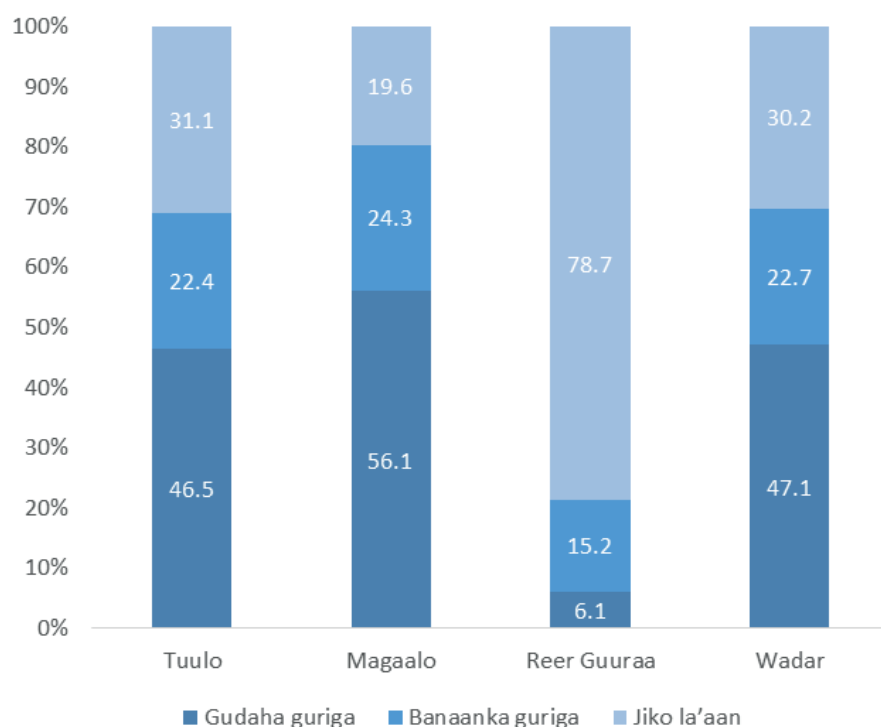


Figure 5.2. waxa uu muujinayaa jikada ama goobaha wax lagu karsado. Jikooyin gaar ah ayay leeyihiin inta badan qoysaska magaalada (80.4%), halka qoysaska tuulooyinka ay 68.9% jikood u gaar ah. Jikooyinkaas ayaa 22.4% tuulooyinka waxa ay ku yaallaan bannaanka qolalka, halka magaalooyinkana ay tiradaas tahay 24.3%. Dhanka kale, 21.3% qoysaska reer guuraaga ah ayaa leh goobo u gaar ah cunno karinta, iyadoo 6.1% ay jikooyinkaas ku dhex yaallaan guryaha.

⁸ "Yoolka 1-aad: Afjaridda dhammaan noocyada saboolnimada."

Figure 5.2: Goobaha cunnada lagu karsado ee goobta waraysiga



5.1.2 Waxyaabaha laga sameeyay sagxadda, derbiyada iyo saqafka guryaha

Jadwalka 5.1 waxa uu muujinayaa qaabka ay u samaysan yihiin guryaha qoysaska Soomaaliya. Fillo ayaa ah nooca ugu badan ee guryaha Soomaaliya (29.3%), halka guryaha ka samaysan jiiingadda ay ku badan yihiin magaalooyinka (24.3%) iyo tuulooyinka (22.0%). Qoysaska ku nool tuulooyinka ayaa 24.2% waxa ay qol ka degan yihiin guryo ay dad kale leeyihiin, halka tirada qoysaskaas ee magaalada ay tahay 15.4%. Qoysaska reer guuraaga ah ayaa 47.1% waxa ay ku nool yihiin aqal Soomaali, halka 29.9% ay degan yihiin teendhooyin.

Shamiintada ayaa ah waxa ugu badan ee laga sameeyo sagxadda guryaha magaalada, sida ay sheegeen 45.3% qoysaska la waraystay. Sidoo kale 40.0% guryaha tuulooyinka ayaa sagxaddoodu tahay shamiinto. Guryaha reer guuraaga ayaa 87.0% waxa ay sagxaddoodu tahay carro, sidaas oo kale guryaha tuulooyinka ayaa sagxaddoodu tahay 52.5%, halka kuwa magaalooyinkana ay tahay 35.8%. Guryaha magaalada ayaa 15.6% waxa ay sagxaddoodu ka samaysan tahay mutuneel, halka tirada guryaha noocaas ah ee tuulooyinka ay tahay keliya 4.2%.

Derbiyada guryaha magaalooyinka iyo tuulooyinka ayaa intooda badan ka samaysan jiiingad (36.5% iyo 30.3% sida ay u kala horreeyaan). Reer guuraaga ayaa derbiyada guryahooda inta badan ka sameeya caws (35.8%) iyo weliba dhis/geedo (21.2%). Dhismayaasha tuulooyinka ayaa u badan dhis iyo dhoobo (19.6%), halka inta badan dhismayaasha dhagaxa iyo bulukeetiga ah laga helo magaalooyinka (21.4% iyo 22.3% sida ay u kala horreeyaan), tuulooyinkana dhismayaasha noocaas ah waa 20.5% iyo 13.6% sida ay u kala horreeyaan).

Marka laga hadlayo agabka laga dhiso saqafka, waxaa u badan jiiingadda oo magaalooyinka laga isticmaalo (89.9%) halka tuulooyinkana laga isticmaalo 81.6%. Qoysaska reer guuraaga ah ayaa 43.3% isticmaala baco, 21.4% caws, halka 20.2% ay isticmaalaan jiiingad ama noocyada kale ee dhismaha saqafka.

Jadwalka 5.1 Boqolleyda noocyada guryaha qalabka lagu dhisay ee goobta waraysiga

	Tuulo	Magaalo	Reer guuraa	Wadar
Nooca guriga				
Fillo	12.8	29.3	1.2	21.4
Qeyb kamid ah dabaq (flat)	5.0	5.4	0.6	4.7
Qol	24.2	15.4	9.6	16.9
Qeyb kamid ah goob ganacsi	0.9	1.6	0.2	1.3
Teeno	4.7	4.9	29.9	8.1
Cooshad	11.3	10.1	8.5	10.2
Aqal Soomaali	9.2	1.7	47.1	9.5
Mudul	9.9	7.4	1.2	7.2
Guri jiingad ah	22.0	24.3	1.6	20.8
Wadar	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agabka lagu dhisay sagxadda				
Shamiinto	40.0	45.3	3.6	39.8
Tayl	4.2	15.6	0.2	11.0
Alwaax	1.6	2.0	3.4	2.0
Carro	52.5	35.8	87.0	45.4
Nooc kale	1.7	1.3	5.9	1.9
Wadar	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agabka lagu dhisay derbiyada				
Dhagax	20.5	21.4	1.6	19.2
Bulukeeti	13.6	22.3	1.1	17.9
Carro iyo alwaax	19.6	12.5	18.9	15.1
Bulukeeti la qasay	1.0	1.0	0.3	1.0
Alwaax	8.0	4.0	21.2	6.8
Jiingad	30.3	36.5	15.8	32.8
Caws	6.3	0.9	35.8	5.8
Nooc kale	0.7	1.3	5.3	1.6
Wadar	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agabka lagu dhisay saqafka				
Jiingad	81.6	89.9	20.2	80.8
Tayl	0.8	2.3	0.3	1.7
Shub	0.8	1.5		1.2
Alwaax	1.7	1.3	7.0	2.0
Caws	6.6	1.0	21.4	4.5
Bac	7.6	3.3	43.3	8.4
Nooc kale	0.9	0.6	7.8	1.4
Wadar	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

5.1.3 Nooca lagu degan yahay iyo Lahaanshaha guryaha

Jadwalka 5.2, ku dhawaad kala bar (48.5%) qoysaska ayaa leh guryaha ay degan yihiin. Lahaanshaha guryaha ayaa ku badan tuulooyinka oo qoysaska la waraystay 63.3% waxa ay sheegeen inay degan yihiin guryo ay leeyihiin. Tirada qoysaskaas ayaa magaalooyinka ah 42.5% halka reer guuraagana ay tahay 46.7%. Guryaha kirada ah ayaa ku badan magaalooyinka (38.5%), halka dadka loo oggolaaday inay lacag la'aan ku degaan guryaha ay ku badan yihiin deegaannada reer guuraaga (28.4%). Dadka aan oggolaanshaha haysan balse guryaha dadka leeyihiin bilaashka ku degan ayaa ku badan qoysaska reer guuraaga 24.1.

Jadwal 5.2 Kirada iyo Lahaanshaha guryaha

Boqolleyda qoysaska iyo nooca ay ku degan yihiin guryaha				
	Tuulo	Magaalo	Reer guuraa	Wadar
Nooca lagu degan yahay				
Lahaansho	63.3	42.6	46.7	48.5
Kiro	20.3	38.5	0.8	28.9
Bilaash ku degan, oggolaansho haysta	13.4	16.2	28.4	17.0
Bilaash ku degan, aan oggolaansho haysan	3.0	2.7	24.1	5.5
Wadar	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

5.1.4 Guryaha iyo masaafada ay u jiraan wadooyinka jayga ah

Jadwalka 5.3 waxa uu muujinayaa in 79.4% guryaha ay ku yaallaan meel 100m u jirta wadooyinka jayga ah (la isticmaali karo xilli kasta). Hase yeeshee inta badan guryaha tuulooyinka (85.3%) iyo kuwa magaalooyinka (77.9%) ayaa ku yaalla wax ka yar 1 km wadooyinka jayga ah, marka la barbar dhigo guryaha reer guuraaga (74.8%).

Jadwal 5.3 Masaafada ay guryaha u jiraan wadooyinka jayga ah, goobta waraysiga

	Tuulo	Magaalo	Reer guuraa	Wadar
Masaafada				
Ka yar 100m	85.3	77.9	74.8	79.4
100m ilaa 1km	7.4	14.4	7.4	12.0
1km ilaa 10km	6.5	6.6	15.0	7.4
Ka badan 10 km	0.9	1.1	2.7	1.2
Wadar	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

⁸ Qoysaskan ma laha guryaha, kirana kama bixiyaan. Milkiilaha ayaa si bilaasha ah ku siiya meel ay degaan.

⁹ Qoysaskan ma laha guryaha, kirana kama bixiyaan. Hase yeeshee waxa ay ku degan yihiin oggolaansho la'aan.

5.2 Lahaansha hantida waarta

Waxaa la ururiyay xogta lahaanshaha qeyb kamid ah hantida waarta si fahan wanaagsan looga yeesho xaaladda nololeed ee qoysaska Soomaaliya. Waxaa hantidaas kamid ahaa alaabta guriga, qalabka isgaarsiinta iyo madadaallada, qalabka beeraha, gaadiidka iyo dahabka. Jadwalka 5.4 waxaa lagu soo koobay lahaanshaha hantida waarta ee deegaannada kala duwan. Inta badan hantidaas ayaa ah joodariyaal, bustooyin, telefoonka gacanta oo aan internet lahayn, sariiro joodari leh, kuraas iyo miisas.

Nooca ugu badan gaadiidka la leeyahay ayaa ah gaari dameer (4.2%), gawaarida khaaska ah (1.3%) iyo mootooyin (1.2%). Inta badan qalabka guriga qasaaladaha, marwaxadaha, telefishinnada iyo raadiyaha. Telefoonnada aan internet-ka lahayn ayaa u badan aaladaha isgaarsiinta (61.7%), waxaa soo saara telefoonnada casriga ah (40.4%). 2.5% qoysaska ayaa leh baraago biyaha lagu keydiyo.

Jadwal 5.4 Lahaanshaha hanti waarta, goobta waraysiga

	Tuulo	Magaalo	Reer guuraa	Wadar
Hantida waarta				
Joodari (aan sariir lahayn)	79.0	81.0	39.7	75.2
Busto	67.5	59.8	78.2	64.2
Sariir iyo joodari	59.4	76.4	5.8	62.8
Telefoon internet la'aan ah	60.9	61.4	64.7	61.7
Kursi	57.5	64.0	9.3	55.2
Miis	45.7	47.7	4.8	41.6
Telefoon casri ah	34.0	50.8	4.3	40.4
Mooyo	45.2	38.7	38.1	40.3
Faas/Masaar	30.4	14.5	54.8	23.8
Haanti biyaha (bac ama bir)	20.9	21.8	13.4	20.5
Telefishin	7.4	26.2	0.0	17.9
Qasaalad	8.3	24.4	0.0	17.1
Marwaxad	11.8	19.8	0.0	15.2
Ferenjiyeer	3.6	12.9	4.6	9.4
Soolar	13.5	3.2	26.1	8.8
Gaari dameer - lagu qaado alaabta iyo dadka	9.3	1.5	6.5	4.2
Kombiyuutar/ laptop/ lpad	0.3	5.2	0.0	3.3
Gaari khaas ah	0.6	1.8	0.3	1.3
Mooto	1.7	1.2	0.2	1.2
Qaboojiye (AC)	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1

6

TAMARTA, BIYAHA, IYO
FAYO-DHAWRKA**Farriimo Muhiim ah:**

- Guud ahaan, 61.9% bulshada Soomaaliya ayaa hesha koronto (Figure. 6.1). Dadkaas waxaa u badan kuwa ku nool magaalooyinka (80.1%), waxaana soo raaca tuulooyinka (39.4%), halka reer guuraaga ay 8.7% keliya helaan koronto.
- Dhuxusha (47.9%) iyo qoryaha/xaabada (41.3%) ayaa ah kuwa ugu badan ee wax lagu karsado. Gaaska iyo koronta ayaa isticmaalkoodu kooban yahay.
- Qiyaastii 77.7% bulshada ayaa hela biyo wanaagsan xilliyada roobka, halka 74.7% ay biyo fiican helaan xilliyada abaarta.
- Tobankii qofba ku dhawaad lix qof (60.7%) ayaa isticmaala musqulo wanaagsan. Dadka isticmaala musqulaha ayaa u badan magaalooyinka (72.5%), halka tuulooyinka ay dadkaas yihiin 54.7%, reer guuraagana waa kuwa ugu yar oo waxa lagu qiyaasay 8.5%.
- 29.2% qoysaska ayaa sheegay in musqulahooda ay la isticmaalaan dadka kale. Reer magaalka ayaa ugu badan dadka lala isticmaalo musqulaha (30.6%), tuulooyinka (26.5%), halka reer guuraagana ay 14.5% wadaagaan musqulaha.
- Qiyaastii 32.2% bulshada ayaa isticmaasha saabuun iyo biyo marka ay gacmaha dhaqayaan. Reer magaalka ayaa ugu badan tiradaas (39.8%), waxaana ku xiga dadka ku nool tuulooyinka (24.8%), halka reer guuraaga ay ugu hooseeyaan (6.0%)



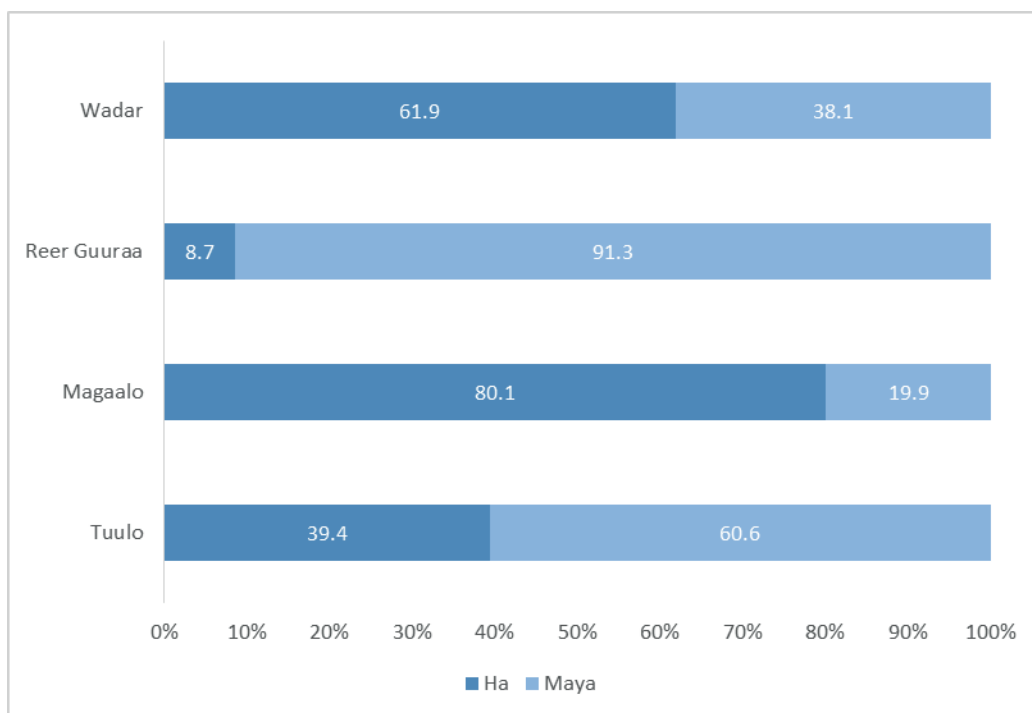
6.1 Gogol-dhig

Sahankan waxaa lagu ururiyay xogta helitaanka koronta, halka laga helo waxa lagu shito dabka iyo layrka, isticmaalka xaabada iyo dhuxusha, musqulaha, biyaha cabitaanka iyo asturidda wasakhda. Helitaanka biyo nadiif ah ayaa waxa ay kamid tahay Yoolasha Horumarka Waara (SDGs), waana bartilmaameed lagu qeexay Qorshaha Horumarinta Qaran ee Soomaaliya. Halka ay qoysasku ka helaan biyaha cabitaanka ayaa muujinaysa in ay yihiin kuwo ku haboon cabidda, iyadoo waqtiga ku baxa soo dhaansashada biyaha uu bixinayo xog ku aaddan helitaankooda.

6.2 Helitaanka Korontada

Guud ahaan in ka badan kala bar bulshada Soomaaliya (61.9%) ayaa hela koronto. Waxaa farqi weyn uu u dhexeeyaa goobaha waraysiga, iyadoo inta badan dadka ku nool magaalooyinka (80.1%) ay helaan koronto, marka la barbar dhigo tuulooyinka (39.4%) iyo reer guuraaga (8.7%). (Figure 6.1).

Figure 6.1: Helitaanka korontada ee goobaha waraysiga



6.3 Ilaha laga helo tamarta wax lagu karsado iyo tan layrka

Jadwalka 6.1 waxa uu muujinayaa ilaha laga helo tamarta wax lagu karsado iyo kan layrka. Korontada (54.1%), tooshka (35.2%) iyo cadceeda (9.7%) ayaa ah noocyada ugu badan ee iftiinka laga helo guud ahaan Soomaaliya. 76.5% dadka ku nool magaalooyinka ayaa ku tiirsan korontada, halka inta badan reer guuraga 91.1% ay isticmaalaan tooshka. Dhanka tuulooyinka, 47.5% dadka ayaa isticmaala toosh, halka 30.34% ay helaan koronto, halka 21.4% ay isticmaalaan ilayska cadceeda.

Dhuxusha (47.9%) iyo xaabada (41.3%) ayaa aha noocyada ugu badan ee tamarta wax lagu karsado, halka gaaska iyo korontada uu isticmaalkoodu aad u yaryahay. Magaalooyinka ayaa ugu badan isticmaalka dhuxusha (60.6%) halka deegaannada kale ay inta badan isticmaalaan xaabada (55.8% qoysaska tuulooyinka iyo 94.3% qoysaska reer guuraaga ah)

Jadwal 6.1 Ilaha laga helo tamarta ugu badan

Ilaha ugu badan ee laga helo tamarta layrka ama tan wax lagu karsado, goobta waraysiga, SIHBS, 2022				
Nooca tamarta	Tuulo	Magaalo	Reer guuraa	Wadar
Koronto				
Haa	39.4	80.1	8.7	61.9
Maya	60.6	19.9	91.3	38.1
Wadar	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Halka ugu badan ee laga helo tamarta layrka				
Koronto	30.3	75.5	0.5	54.1
Soolar/Cadceeda	21.4	5.0	8.0	9.7
Naafto	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1
Xaabo	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5
Toosh	47.5	18.5	91.1	35.4
Shumac	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nooc kale	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2
Wadar	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Halka ugu badan ee laga helo tamarta wax lagu karsado				
Koronto	1.4	5.8	0.0	3.9
Soolar/Cadceed	2.0	0.4	0.8	0.8
Gaas	1.0	8.9	0.0	5.7
Dhuxul	39.7	60.6	4.3	47.9
Xaabo	55.8	24.0	94.3	41.3
Haraadiga beeraha	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
Saalada xoolaha	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Naafto	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nooc kale	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Wadar	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

6.4 Helitaanka Biyaha La Cabo

Ku dhawaad afar kamid ah shantii qof ee Soomaaliyeed (77.7%) ayaa leh meel ay ka helaan biyo wanaagsan xilliyada roobka, iyadoo tiradaas ay 74.7% tahay xilliyada abaarta. Waxa ugu weyn ee arrintaas sababa ayaa ah hoos u dhac ku yimaada isticmaalka biyaha laga helo ila wanaagsan oo tuulooyinka ayaa hoos uga dhaca 74.2% oo gaara 69.6%, halka ay reer guuraaga hoos uga dhacaan 61.6% oo ay noqdaan 52.3% bulshada.

Ilaha ugu wanaagsan ee laga helo biyaha cabitaanka ayaa ah qasabadaha ku jira guryaha (44.7% xilliyada roobka, 41.8% xilliyada abaarta), ceelasha (11.7%

xilliyada roobka, 11.5% xilliyada abaarta). 55.9% dadka ku nool magaalooyinka ayaa leh qasabadaha biyaha ee ku jira guryaha, halka 35.7% dadka tuulooyinka ay leeyihiin qasabadahaas. 36.9% reer guuraga ayaa biyaha ka hela ceelal.

Waxaa sidoo kale ay dadka qaar ay isticmaalaan biyo laga helo goobo aan wanaagsaneyn. Reer guuraaga ayaa 16.8% ku tiirsan ilaha dabiiciga ah iyo goobaha aan la nadiifin ee biyaha sida, webiyada, biyo xireennada, harooyinka iyo waraha, gaar ahaan xilliyada roobka, waxaana ku soo xiga dadka ku nool tuulooyinka oo ilahaas ku tiirsan 10.8% xilliyada roobka iyo 9.5% xilliyada abaarta.

Jadwal 6.2 Helitaanka biyaha la cabo

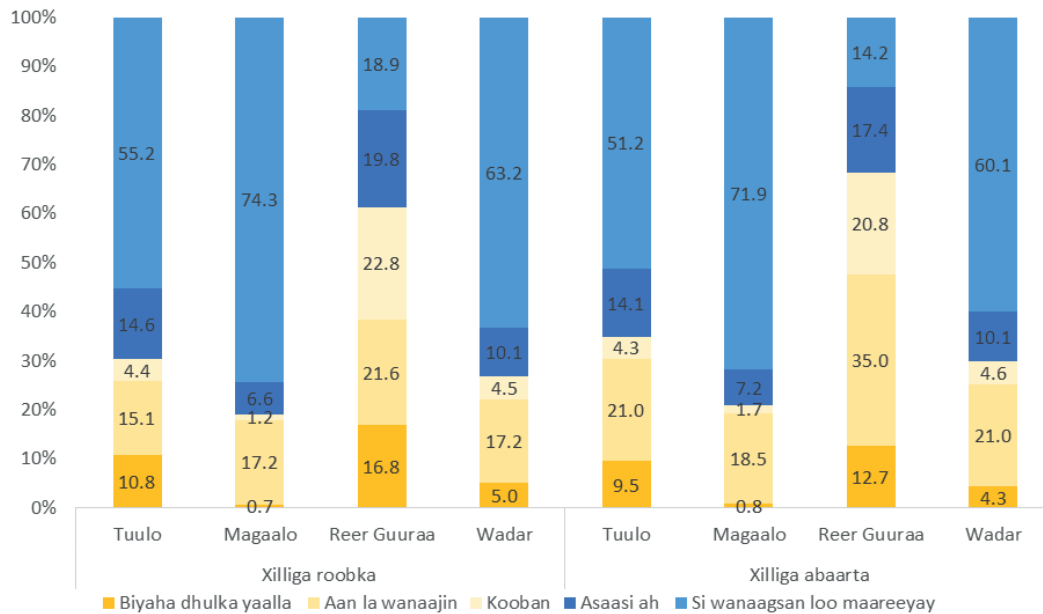
Halka ugu badan ee laga helo biyaha cabitaanka, waqtiga lagu soo dhaansado iyo helitaanka adeegyada biyaha xilliyada kala duwan iyo goobta waraysiga, SIHBS, 2022								
Tilmaamaha	Halka laga helo biyaha xilliyada roobka				Halka laga helo biyaha xilliyada abaarta			
	Tuulo	Magaalo	Reer guuraa	Wadar	Tuulo	Magaalo	Reer guuraa	Wadar
Biyo nadiif ah	74.2	82.0	61.6	77.7	69.6	80.8	52.3	74.7
Qasabad ku xiran guriga	35.7	55.9	2.0	44.7	34.1	52.3	0.7	41.8
Qasabad ku xiran deyrka	3.4	8.8	0.1	6.5	3.4	10.7	0.1	7.7
Qasabad dadka ka dhexaysa	5.1	4.7	1.2	4.4	4.9	5.7	0.9	5.0
Ceel gacmeed	14.1	6.2	36.9	11.7	13.6	6.7	33.6	11.5
Ceel la ilaaliyay	8.2	3.6	9.0	5.3	9.7	4.0	10.7	6.2
Il biyood la ilaaliyay	2.1	0.2	2.6	1.0	2.2	0.3	1.6	0.9
Xareedda roobka	5.5	2.5	9.8	4.1	1.7	0.8	4.7	1.5
Biyoga caagadeysan	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.3
Biyoga aan nadiif ahayn	25.8	18.0	38.5	22.3	30.4	19.2	47.7	25.3
Il biyood aan la ilaalin	0.4	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.2
Ceel biyood aan la ilaalin	4.8	0.7	6.0	2.3	7.4	1.0	10.4	3.7
Biyaha gaari dameer	1.4	2.1	0.7	1.8	2.0	2.2	3.1	2.2
Booyadaha biyaha	8.1	13.8	13.9	12.5	10.9	14.6	20.8	14.4
Biyaha dhulka	1.1	0.1	3.3	0.7	0.6	0.1	1.4	0.3
Biyaha dhulka dabiiciga ah	8.4	0.6	9.8	3.6	7.9	0.7	8.0	3.3
Waraha biyaha	1.2	0.1	3.8	0.8	1.0	0.1	3.4	0.7
Nooc kale	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4
Wadar	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Waqtiga lagu soo dhaamiyo biyaha cabitaanka								
Guryaha dhexdooda	65.3	88.5	30.2	76.0	60.7	85.7	27.3	72.5
Aan ka badnay 30 daqiiqo	26.3	8.8	36.1	16.2	28.6	10.5	35.2	17.9
Ka badan 30 daqiiqo	8.4	2.7	33.7	7.7	10.7	3.7	37.5	9.6
Wadar	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Noocyada helitaanka biyaha cabitaanka ah								
Si badqab ah loo maareeyay	55.2	74.3	18.9	63.2	51.2	71.9	14.2	60.1
Asaasi ah	14.6	6.6	19.8	10.1	14.1	7.2	17.4	10.1
Kooban	4.4	1.2	22.8	4.5	4.3	1.7	20.8	4.6
Aan la ilaalin	15.1	17.2	21.6	17.2	21.0	18.5	35.0	21.0
Biyaha dhulka	10.8	0.7	16.8	5.0	9.5	0.8	12.7	4.3
Wadar	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹⁰ Biyaha caagadeysan ayaa lagu tirayay kuwa wanaagsan ee la cabo, haddii la wanaajiyo isha laga helayo. Haddii kale waa biyoga aan u wanaagsaneyn cabitaanka.

¹¹ Noocyada helitaanka biyaha ayaa waxaa lagu qeexay barnaamijka ay sida wadajirka ah ula socdaan hay'adaha UNICEF/WHO Si badqab leh loo maareeyay: Biyaha cabitaanka ee laga helo goobo wanaagsan, ku dhex yaalla guriga, la heli karo marka loo baahdo, isla markaana ka maran saxarada iyo kiimikada wasakheeya biyaha. Asaasi ah: Biyaha cabitaanka ee laga helo goobo wanaagsan, oo waqtiga lagu soo dhaamiyo aanu ka badneyn 30 daqiiqo aamiyo uu ka badan yahay 30 daqiiqo. Aan la wanaajin: Biyaha cabitaanka ee laga keenay goobo aan la ilaalin tayadooda, sida ceelasha furan. Biyaha dhulka: Biyaha cabitaanka sida tooska ah looga dhaansado webiyada, biyoga xireennada, harooyinka, godadka iyo kanaallada beeraha

Tilmaanta 6.1.1 ee Yoolasha Horumarka Waara ayaa ah tirada bulshada ee heli karta biyaha cabitaanka ee si badqab ah loo maareeyay, kuwaasoo loola jeedo biyaha laga helay goobo wanaagsan oo ku dhex yaalla guriga. 63.2% bulshada Soomaaliya ayaa biyaha noocaas ah hela xilliyada roobka, halka 60.1% ay helaan xilliyada abaarta. Hase yeeshee waxaa aad u kala duwan sida ay deegaannada u helaan biyahaas. Xilliyada abaarta, 14.2% dadka reer guuraaga ah iyo 48.3% dadka ku nool magaalooyinka ayaa hela biyo nadiif ah, marka la barbar dhigo dadka magaalooyinka oo biyahaas hela 77.0%

Figure 6.2: Adeegyada biyaha cabitaanka ee xilliyada iyo goobaha waraysiga



Dadka aanay ilaha biyaha ugu oolin guryahooda, waxa ay intooda badan u lugeeyaan si ay u soo dhaansadaan biyo, (43.1% xilliga roobka iyo 40.7% xilliga abaarta), waxaa soo raaca in dameero lagu dhaansado (23.8% xilliga roobka iyo 25.8% xilliga abaarta).

In ka badan kala bar dadka ku nool magaalooyinka ayaa sanadkii oo dhan u lugeeya biyo dhaansashada (63.6% xilliga roobka iyo 59.5% xilliga abaarta). Dadka ku nool tuulooyinka ayaa u lugeeya biyo

dhaansashada (46.4% xilliga roobka iyo 45.1% xilliga abaarta), halka ay dameero ku arooraan (29.1% xilliga roobka iyo 30.8% xilliga abaarta), waxaa soo raaca balse aan aad loo isticmaalin baabuurta iyo gaari-gacanka. Dhanka reer guuraaga, waxa ay (29.2% xilliga roobka iyo 30.9 % xilliga abaarta) ay biyaha ku dhaansadaan dameero, halka 24.5% ay xilliga abaarta baabuur ku dhaansadaan, iyo 21.1% oo xilliyada roobka u lugeeya goobaha ay biyaha ka helaan.

Jadwalka 6.3: Noocyada gaadiidka lagu dhaamiyo biyaha, xilliyaga iyo goobta waraysiga

Noocyada gaadiidka lagu dhaamiyo biyaha	Xilliyada roobka				Xilliyada abaarta			
	Tuulo	Magaalo	Reer guuraa	Wadar	Tuulo	Magaalo	Reer guuraa	Wadar
Gaari	11.2	14.5	19.7	15.2	11.8	16.3	24.5	17.4
Dameer	29.1	12.0	29.2	23.8	30.8	15.7	30.9	25.8
Rati/Sac	0.3	0.0	20.5	7.1	0.3	0.0	19.1	6.2
Socod	46.4	63.6	21.1	43.1	45.1	59.5	16.5	40.7
Gaari gacan	10.5	5.0	6.8	7.5	10.4	4.6	6.9	7.4
Nooc kale	2.6	4.8	2.7	3.3	1.7	3.9	2.2	2.6
Wadar	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

6.5 Musqulaha iyo goobaha lagu dhaqdo gacmaha

Jadwalka 6.4 waxa uu muujinayaa xogta musqulaha ay isticmaalaan Soomaalida. 60.7% bulshada Soomaaliya ayaa isticmaasha musqulo hagaagsan. Waxaa musqulahaas kamid ah kuwa godka leh ee la shamiinteyay (oo ay isticmaalaan 25.2%), musqulaha la biyo raacin karo (oo ay isticmaalaan 20.4%) iyo kuwa ku xiran bullaacadaha (oo ay isticmaalaan 11.5%). Isticmaalka musqula hahagaagsan ayaa ku badan magaalooyinka (72.5%), waxa ay aad ugu yar yihiin reer guuraaga (8.5%), in ka badan kala bar dadka tuulooyinka ku nool (54.7%) ay isticmaalaan musqulaha noocaas ah.

39.3% dadka isticmaala musqulaha aan hagaagsaneyn ayaa 16.8% kamid ah waxa ay xaajadooda ku gutaan bannaanada, halka tiro intaa waxyar ka badan (19.5%) ay isticmaalaan musqulo dusha ka furan. Deegaan ahaan, 21.3% dadka ku nool magaalooyinka ayaa isticmaala musqulo dusha ka furan, halka kuwa ku nool tuulooyinka ay 23.6% isticmaalaan musqulo dusha ka furan. 85.9% dadka reer guuraaga ah ma laha musqulo oo waxa ay xaajadooda ku gutaan duurka.

Jadwalka 6.4 Musqulaha ay isticmaalaan qoysaska

Boqolleyda musqulaha ay isticmaalaan qoysaska ee goobta waraysiga				
Noocyada musqulaha	Tuulo	Magaalo	Reer guuraa	Wadar
Musqulo wanaagsan	54.7	72.5	8.5	60.7
Musqulo leh falaash bullaacad leh	6.0	15.6	0.1	11.5
Musqulo leh falaash haan ku xiran	0.2	1.9	0.0	1.3
Musqulo leh falaash boosaneero leh	17.8	24.8	2.0	20.4
Musqulo god ah oo hawo leh	2.1	1.7	1.4	1.7
Musqulo god ah oo shamiinteysan	28.1	27.9	4.5	25.2
Musqulaha nooc kale u bedala wasaqda	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.6
Musqulo aan wanaagsaneyn	45.3	27.5	91.6	39.3
Wasaqda u gudbiya meel kale	2.2	1.4	3.3	1.8
Musqul god ah oo dul furan	23.6	21.3	1.5	19.5
Sakeel/Baaldi	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.7

Musqul la'aan / duurka ku saxarooda	17.7	3.7	85.9	16.8
Nooc kale	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
La isticmaala deriska	0.9	0.5	0.0	0.5

Sida ka muuqata jadwalka 6.5, 29.2% qoysaska ayaa wadaaga musqulaha, iyadoo xoogaa kala duwanaansha ah uu ka jiro deegaannada. 61.1% qoysaska musqulaha leh ayaa waxaa la wadaaga laba ilaa shan qoys oo kale, halka 30.7% qoysaska musqulaha leh ay u oggolaadeen inuu la wadaago hal qoys oo kale. 8.2% qoysaska ay musqulahooda la wadaagaan in ka badan 6 qoys oo kale.

Jadwal 6.5 Qoysaska wadaaga musqulaha

Boqolleyda qoysaska wadaaga musqulaha ee goobta waraysiga, iyo tirada qoysaska kale ee wadaaga muqulaha SIHBS, 2022				
	Tuulo	Magaalo	Reer guuraa	Wadar
Boqolleyda qoysaska wadaaga musqulaha	26.5	30.6	14.5	29.2
Tirada qoysaska kale ee wadaaga musqulaha				
1	31.2	30.8	19.3	30.7
2-5	61.6	60.6	80.7	61.1
6+	7.2	8.6	0.0	8.2
Wadar	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Ku dhawaad kala bar qoysaska (48.1%) ayaa sheegay in saxarada canuga ugu yar ay ku asturaan musqusha. Qaabkan ayaa waxaa inta badan isticmaala qoysaska ku nool magaalooyinka (57.9%) iyo kuwa tuulooyinka ay isticmaalaan 48.0%. Taa bedalkeeda, 49.7% dadka reer guuraaga ah ayaa bannaanka ku tuura saxarada canugooda ugu yar. (Jadwalka 6.6%)

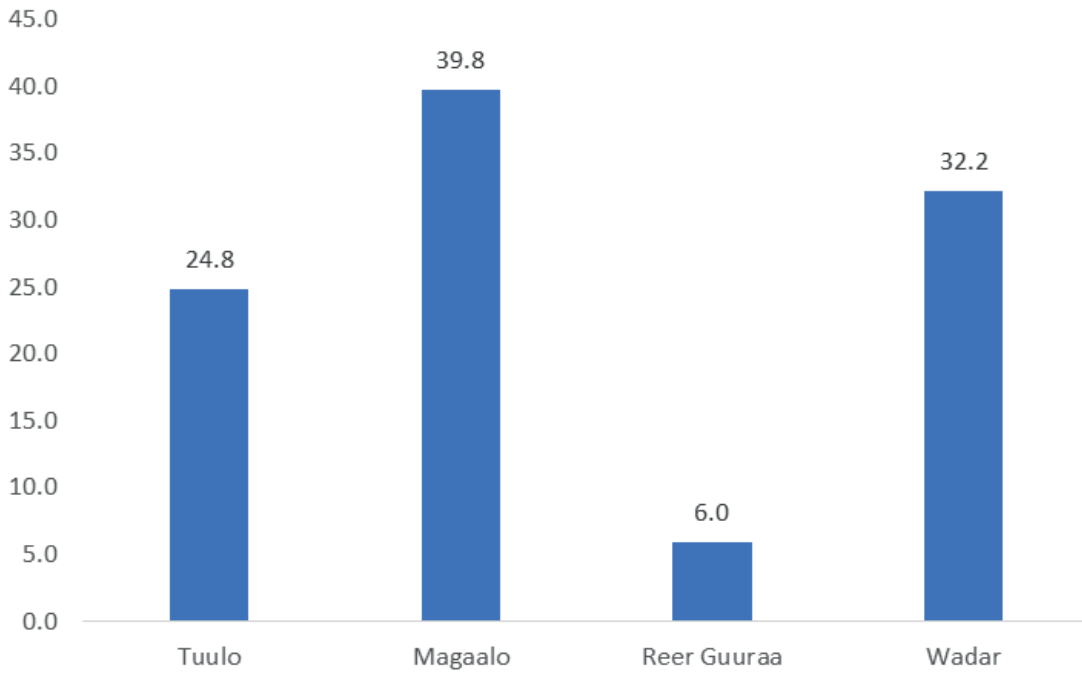
Jadwal 6.6 Asturidda saxarada canuga ugu yar qoyska

Habka lagu asturo saxarada carruurta ka yar 5 jirka ee goobta waraysiga, SIHBS, 2022				
Habka asturidda	Tuulo	Magaalo	Reer guuraa	Wadar
Carruur isticmaala musqusha	18.6	18.1	4.9	16.5
Saxarada looga nadiifiyo musqusha	48.0	57.9	2.9	48.1
Saxarada looga nadiifiyo meel god ah	5.3	4.1	0.2	3.9
Saxarada oo lagu tuuro qashinka	16.0	14.6	21.9	15.9
Saxarada oo la aaso	3.7	3.4	20.5	5.7
Saxarada oo looga tago bannaanka	8.3	1.9	49.7	9.8
Wadar	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Gacmo dhaqashada

Figure 6.3 waxa uu muujinayaa hababka kala duwan ee ay gacmaha u dhaqdaan Soomaalida ku nool deegaannada kala gedisan. Guud ahaan, 32.2% bulshada waxa ay gacmaha ku dhaqdaan biyo iyo saabuun. Waxaa dadkaas u badan kuwa ku nool magaalooyinka (39.8%) iyo qoysaska tuulooyinka (24.8%). Reer guuraa aad u kooban (6.0%) ayaa gacmaha ku dhaqda biyo iyo saabuun.

Figure 6.3: Bulshada inteeda gacmaha ku dhaqda biyaha iyo saabuunta.



7

DHAQ-DHAQAAQA DHAQAALAHA IYO BEERAHA

Farriimo Muhiim ah:

- Heerka shaqa la'aanta dhalinyarada ayaa ah 30.1%. Shaqa la'aanta ayaa ku badan dhalinyarada magaalada (35.6%), halka kuwa tuulooyinka ay yihiin 21.8%, reer guuraagana 5.5%
- 26.5% dadka ka shaqeeyo Soomaaliya ayaa qabta shaqooyinka fudud ee xafiisyada, halka 25.6% ay yihiin xirfadlayaal bixiya adeegyada.
- Keliya 23.3% guud ahaan qoysaska ayaa leh oo ka faa'iideysta dhulka. Dadka ku nool tuulooyinka ayaa 30.5% ka faa'iideysta dhulkooda, halka kuwa magaalada ku nool ay 22.8% ka faa'iideystaan. Ragga ayaa leh 71.0% dhul beereedka dalka.
- Inta badan qoysaska (74.8%) ayaa dhulkooda ka dhista guryo deegaan ah



7.1. Gogol-dhig

Cutubkan waxa uu ka hadlayaa shaqooyinka ugu badan ee ay bulshada Soomaaliyeed ka soo dhacsadaan nolal maalmeedkooda, gaar ahaan dadka shaqeyta iyadoo loo eegayo xirfadahooda iyo halka ay ka shaqeeyaan, dadka shaqo la'aanta ah iyadoo loo eegayo da'dooda, halka ay degan yihiin iyo jinsigooda. Sahanka ugu wanaagsan ee laga heli karo xogta waaxdan ee waafaqsan heerarka caalamiga ah ayaa ah Sahanka Shaqaalaha, kaasoo si ballaaran oo qoto dheer u cabirra tilmaamaha shaqada iyo shaqo la'aanta. Cutubkan waxa uu sidoo kale eegayaa lahaanshaha iyo isticmaalka dhulka ee qoysaska.

7.2 Bulshada gaartay da'da shaqada

Istaatistikada shaqaalaha ee qeybaha hoose lagu soo bandhigay ayaa khuseysa dadka ay da'dooda ka weyn tahay 15 jirka (Dadka qaangaarka ah). Natijada jadwalka 7.1 waxa uu ay muujinayaa in dadka qaangaarka ah ee lagu waraystay sahan

ay 21.7% shaqooyin haysteen, bulshadaas oo 32.9% kamid ah ay yihiin rag, halka 12.2% ay yihiin dumar.

Heerka shaqaalaha diyaarsan oo ah 25.9% ayaa muujinaya in afar meelood oo meel bulshada gaartay da'da shaqada ay yihiin kuwo shaqeysa ama shaqo raadis ah. Tiradaas waxaa u badan ragga oo ah 38.4%, halka dumarkana ay yihiin 15.3%.

Jadwalka 7.1 waxa uu muujinaya saamiga shaqaalaha aan shaqeyn - kuwaas oo diyaar u ah inay shaqeeyaan, isla markaana shaqo doon ah. Waxaa qeybtaas loo yaqaanaa heerka shaqo la'aanta, waana 16.3%. Heerka shaqo la'aanta ayaa ku badan magaaloyinka (19.3%), marka la barbar dhigo tuulooyinka iyo reer guuraaga (oo kala ah 10.6% iyo 5.4%). Heerka shaqo la'aanta ragga ayaa ah 14.3%, halka dumarkana ay tahay 20.6%, halka heerka shaqo la'aanta ee dhalinyarada ay tahay 30.1%, taasoo ku badan dumarka 32.0% marka la barbar dhigo ragga 29.0%.

Jadwal 7.1. Xogta shaqada ee bulshada gaartay da'da shaqaaleysiinta

Tilmaamaha	Heerka shaqeynta (%)	Heerka ka qeyb qaadashada shaqaalaha (%)	Heerka shaqa la'aanta (%)	Heerka shaqa la'aanta dhalinyarada (%)
Goobta waraysiga				
Tuulo	24.9	27.8	10.6	21.8
Magaalo	22.1	27.3	19.3	35.6
Reer guuraa	13.2	14.0	5.4	5.5
Jinsiga				
Dhedig	12.2	15.3	20.6	32.0
Lab	32.9	38.4	14.3	29.0
Wadar	21.7	25.9	16.3	30.1

Fiiro gaar ah: Shaqo la'aanta dhalinyarada ayaa lagu saleeyay da'da u dhexaysa 15 ilaa 24 jir.

7.3 Heerarka Shaqooyinka iyo Noocyadooda

Jadwalka 7.2 waxa uu muujinayaa noocyada bulshada shaqeysa iyadoo loo eegayo jinsiga iyo deegaannada ay ku noolyihiin. 26.5% dadka shaqeyta ee bulshada Soomaaliyeed ayaa ka hawlgala xafiisyada, halka 25.6% ay hayaan shaqooyin xirfadeysan. Waxaa badan ragga qabta hawlaha xirfadda u baahan marka la barbar dhigo dumarka. 16.0% dumarka ayaa qabtay shaqooyinka hoose. Waxaa kooban dumarka qabta shaqooyinka farsamada u baahan sida beeraha, keymaha iyo kalluumaysiga. Shaqooyinka xafiisyada iyo kuwa xirfadda u baahan ayaa ah noocyada ugu badan ee ay dadku ka qabtaan deegaannada kala duwan.

Jadwal 7.2: Bulshada shaqeysa iyo shaqooyinka ugu waaweyn

Boqolleyda bulshada da'doodu ka weyn tahay 15 jir ee haatan shaqeysa, shaqooyinka ugu waaweyn, jinsiga iyo goobta waraysiga												
Shaqooyinka	Tuulo			Magaalo			Reer guuraa			Wadar		
	Lab	Dhedig	Wadar	Lab	Dhedig	Wadar	Lab	Dhedig	Wadar	Lab	Dhedig	Wadar
Maamulayaal	12.2	13.2	12.5	8.8	11.7	9.8	15.3	1.9	11.7	10.1	11.6	10.6
Xirfadlayaal	21.9	22.6	22.1	28.5	26.6	27.9	13.7	14.2	13.8	25.8	25.0	25.6
Farsamo yaqaanno/ xirfadlayaal	7.7	12.3	8.9	10.6	10.8	10.7	3.5	5.4	4.0	9.4	10.9	9.8
Shaqooyinka xafiisyada (karaani)	26.3	19.8	24.5	28.0	27.1	27.7	17.5	32.1	21.4	26.9	25.7	26.5
Shaqaalaha iib geynta/adeegyada	10.9	13.6	11.6	5.2	4.9	5.1	11.9	8.4	11.0	7.1	7.1	7.1
Xirfadlayaal beeraha, kalluunka iyo keymaha	5.0	4.5	4.9	1.1	0.5	0.9	10.9	3.0	8.8	2.8	1.6	2.4
Farshaxanka iyo hawlaha la xiriira	1.4	1.2	1.3	2.7	2.0	2.5	0.0	3.1	0.8	2.2	1.9	2.1
Shaqaalaha warshadaha iyo dayactirka qalabka	1.2	0.0	0.9	2.4	0.2	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.2	1.4
Shaqooyinka fudud	13.5	12.7	13.3	12.6	16.0	13.7	27.2	31.9	28.5	13.7	16.0	14.4
Wadar	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

7.4 Dadka shaqeeya iyo hawlaha ay qabtaan

Shaqooyinka adeegga macaamiisha (18.7%) ayaa ah kuwa ugu badan ee ay sheegteen dadka shaqeeya ee lagu waraystay sahanka, iyadoo ay tiro ahaan siman yihiin ragga iyo dumarka ka shaqeeya qeybahaas. Nooca xiga ayaa ah xirfadlayaasha maamula ganacsiyada, waxaana ka shaqeeya 10.1% guud ahaan bulshada shaqeysa.

Deegaannada reer guuraaga, 10.4% ayaa ka shaqeeya beeraha, waxaana badan dumarka 18.9% marka la barbar dhigo ragga 7.1%. Shaqaalaha magaalooyinka ayaa u badan kuwa adeegga macaamiisha (20.9%), halka 0.6% ay qabtaan hawlaha beeraha, keymaha iyo kalluumaysiga. Dadka ku nool tuulooyinka ayaa inta badan qabta shaqooyinka adeegga macaamiisha (14.5%) iyo shaqooyinka adeegyada gaarka ah (10.7%).

Jadwal 7.3: Boqolleyda bulshada da'doodu ka weyn tahay 15 jirka ee hadda shaqeeya iyo shaqooyinkooda, jinsiga, goobta waraysiga

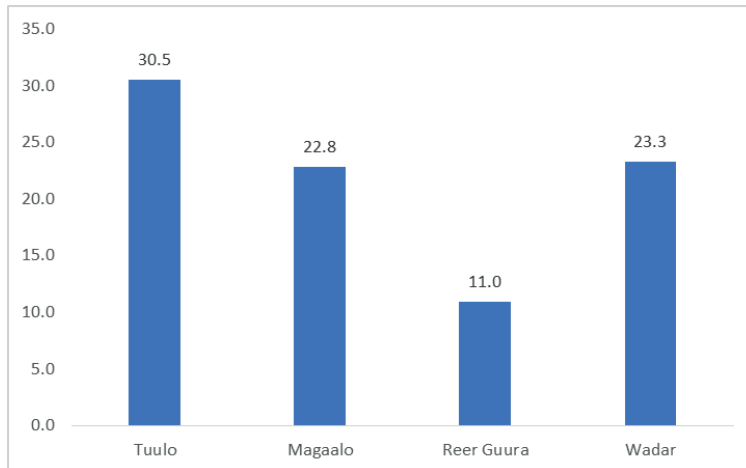
Shaqada	Tuulo			Magaalo			Reer guuraa			Wadar		
	Lab	Dhedig	Wadar	Lab	Dhedig	Wadar	Lab	Dhedig	Wadar	Lab	Dhedig	Wadar
Madaxda maamulka, Saraakiil sare iyo xildhibaan	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.4
Maamulayaasha ganacsiga	1.4	0.1	1.1	2.7	1.6	2.4	0.5	0.0	0.3	2.2	1.2	1.9
Maamulayaasha wax soo saarka/ adeegyada gaarka ah	4.4	2.9	3.9	3.2	4.5	3.6	10.7	1.4	8.1	4.0	4.0	4.0
Maamulayaasha dalxiiska, ganacsiyada tafaariiqda/ adeegyada kale	5.5	9.8	6.7	2.4	6.0	3.5	4.1	0.4	3.1	3.3	6.6	4.3

Xirfadlayaasha sayniska iyo injineernimada	1.6	0.0	1.2	2.4	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	1.4
Hawlwadeennada caafimaadka	1.1	3.6	1.8	3.3	4.4	3.7	1.3	2.4	1.6	2.6	4.1	3.0
Macallimiinta	8.8	3.2	7.3	9.9	4.9	8.3	4.4	0.5	3.3	9.3	4.3	7.7
Xirfadlayaasha maamulka ganacsiga	6.5	13.1	8.3	9.2	14.3	10.9	6.8	13.2	8.6	8.4	14.0	10.1
Xirfadlayaasha isgaarsiinta iyo tiknoolajiyadda	0.3	0.0	0.3	1.4	0.8	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.0	0.6	0.9
Xirfadlayaasha sharciga, dhaqanka iyo bulshada	4.1	2.6	3.7	2.6	2.1	2.4	0.9	1.5	1.1	2.9	2.2	2.7
Xirfadlayaasha hoose ee sayniska iyo injineernimada	1.1	0.8	1.0	1.8	0.2	1.3	0.5	0.0	0.3	1.5	0.3	1.2
Hawlwadeennada hoose ee caafimaadka	0.1	2.0	0.6	1.0	1.3	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.4	0.9
Xirfadlayaasha hoose ee maamulka ganacsiga	2.7	4.6	3.2	4.2	7.7	5.3	2.1	5.0	2.9	3.7	6.8	4.6
Xirfadlayaasha hoose ee sharciga, dhaqanka iyo bulshada	2.7	3.9	3.1	1.9	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.6	2.1	2.0	2.1
Farsamo yaqaannada isgaarsiinta	0.9	0.6	0.9	1.5	0.3	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.4	1.0
Karaaniyadda guud	6.7	5.5	6.4	4.9	5.6	5.1	4.7	1.4	3.8	5.4	5.3	5.4
Shaqaalaha adeegga macaamiisha	16.0	10.5	14.5	21.3	19.9	20.9	7.8	24.1	12.3	19.1	17.9	18.7
Karaaniyadda xogta diiwaangeliya	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
Shaqaalaha kale ee hoose	3.4	3.9	3.5	2.3	1.5	2.1	4.7	3.7	4.5	2.8	2.2	2.6
Shaqaalaha adeegyada gaarka ah	10.4	11.4	10.7	3.9	4.2	4.0	11.9	8.0	10.8	6.2	6.1	6.1
Shaqaalaha iib geynta	0.0	2.3	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.9	0.6
Shaqaalaha daryeelka gaarka ah	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1
Shaqaalaha adeegyada amniga	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Shaqaalaha beeraha ee suuqa fahansan	1.4	1.1	1.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	3.0	0.0	2.1	0.7	0.4	0.6

Shaqaalaha kalluunka iyo keymaha ee suuqa fahansan	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	5.2	0.0	3.7	0.6	0.1	0.4
Beeraleyda, kalluumaysa, ugaarsata yaryar	3.2	3.2	3.2	0.6	0.1	0.4	2.6	2.9	2.7	1.4	1.0	1.3
Shaqaalaha dhismaha (aanay ku jirin kuwa korontada)	0.8	0.3	0.7	1.0	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.4	0.7
Shaqaalaha birta iyo qalabka kale	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.0	2.9	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.3
Shaqaalaha farsamada gacanta iyo daabacaadda	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Shaqaalaha alaabaha korontada	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.3
Shaqaalaha cunno sameynta, dharka iyo farshaxanka kale	0.1	1.6	0.5	0.6	1.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.3	0.7
Shaqaalaha warshadaha qalabka	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Darawallada gaadiidka xamuulka ah	1.3	0.0	0.9	2.3	0.2	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.2	1.4
Shaqaalaha nadaafadda	0.0	2.4	0.7	1.0	6.6	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	5.2	2.1
Muruq-maalka beeraha, kalluunka iyo keymaha	5.0	3.1	4.5	0.8	0.3	0.6	7.1	18.9	10.4	2.3	1.9	2.2
Muruq-maalka dhismaha, warshadaha iyo gaadiidka	4.6	0.0	3.3	4.6	1.2	3.5	9.6	0.0	7.0	4.9	0.8	3.7
Kaaliyayaasha diyaarinta cunnada	0.0	3.4	0.9	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.4
Shaqaalaha wadooyinka wax ku iibiya	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.4	1.2	0.6	1.3	0.0	0.9	0.3	1.0	0.5
Shaqaalaha qashinka iyo hawlaha hooseeya	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
Adeegyada kale/ hawlaha caawinta (Darawallada, shaqaalaha dukaamada, xoogsatada iwm.)	3.3	3.2	3.3	5.4	5.9	5.6	8.8	11.2	9.5	5.0	5.5	5.2
Wadar	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Lahaanshaha dhulka iyo isticmaalkiisa Figure 7.1 waxa uu muujinayaa qoysaska leh dhulka. Guud ahaan 23.3% qoysaska ayaa leh isla markaana isticmaala dhulka. Qoysaska dhulka leh ayaa u badan magaalooyinka iyo tuulooyinka (22.8% iyo 30.5% sida ay u kala horreeyaan), halka reer guuraaga ay 11.0% leeyihiin dhulka.

Figure 7.1: Qoysaska dhulka leh



Dhulka ayaa intiisa badan loo isticmaalaa deegaan ahaan (74.8%), halka midka beeraha laga dhigo uu yahay 20.9%. Keliya 2.4% dhulka ayaa loo isticmaalaa dhaqashada xoolaha, halka 3.5% loo adeegsado arrimo ganacsi. Dadka ku nool magaalooyinka iyo tuulooyinka ayaa inta badan deegaan ahaan u isticmaala dhulkooda (79.6% iyo 70.3%), halka reer guuraaga ay 74.8% dhulkooda ka dhigtaan beero. (Jadwalka 7.4)

Jadwal 7.4: Isticmaalka Dhulka

Boqolleyda dhulka hadda la isticmaalo iyo tilmaamihiisa				
Tilmaamaha	Deegaan	Beero	Xoolo dhaqasho	Ganacsi
Goobta waraysiga				
Tuulo	70.3	29.2	2.0	1.9
Magaalo	79.6	13.5	2.4	4.7
Reer guuraa	57.1	40.0	4.7	0.8
Wadar	74.8	20.9	2.4	3.5

Jadwalka 7.5 waxa uu muujinayaa milkiilayaasha dhulka Soomaaliya oo loo eegay jinsiga, deegaanka iyo in dhulka loo isticmaalay deegaan ahaan ama beero, iyo weliba tirada shakhsiyaadka wadaaga milkiyadda boosaska. Dadka gaarka ah ee leh dhulka ayaa 87.4% waxa ay u isticmaalaan deegaan ahaan, halka 83.2% ay ka dhigtaan beero. Halka 9.1% boosaska laga dhigay guryaha iyo 12.3% dhulka loo asteeyay beeraha ay isla leeyihiin laba qof. Keliya 3.5% dhulka deegaanka ah iyo 4.5% dhul

beereedka ayaa waxaa milkiyadooda wadaaga in ka badan laba qof.

Ragga ayaa ah kuwa ugu badan ee sida gaarka ah u leh dhulka, waxaana farqiga jinsiga uu ku xooggan yahay dhul beereedka (oo ay 71.0% raggu shakhsi ahaan u leeyihiin) marka la barbar dhigo dhulka deegaanka ah (oo ay 61.7% raggu shakhsi ahaan u leeyihiin). Sidoo kale farqiga jinsiga ayaa ku xooggan reer guuraaga oo ragga ayaa 72.2% leh dhulka deegaanka ah iyo 72.9% dhul beereedka.

Jadwal 7.5 Lahaanshaha dhulka iyo xuquuqda isticmaalka

Dhulka deegaanka ah:	Tuulo	Magaalo	Reer guuraa	Wadar
Celcelis ahaan tirada dadka leh boos dhul ah:				
1 qof	89.2	85.8	95.4	87.4
2 qof	9.1	9.6	2.7	9.1
3-12 qof	1.7	4.6	1.9	3.5
Jinsiga shakhsiyaadka gaarka u leh dhulka				
Lab	62.7	60.3	72.2	61.7
Dhedig	37.3	39.7	27.8	38.3
Jinsiga shakhsiyaadka wadaaga milkiyadda dhulka				
Lab	50.0	47.5	54.8	48.4
Dhedig	50.0	52.5	45.2	51.6
Dhul beereed				
Celcelis ahaan tirada dadka leh boos dhul ah:				
1 qof	82.6	83.8	83.5	83.2
2 qof	12.8	10.8	14.9	12.3
3-12 qof	4.6	5.4	1.7	4.5
Jinsiga shakhsiyaadka gaarka u leh dhulka				
Lab	75.1	64.8	72.9	71.0
Dhedig	25.0	35.2	27.1	29.0
Jinsiga shakhsiyaadka wadaaga milkiyadda dhulka				
Lab	52.9	57.4	44.3	53.5
Dhedig	47.1	42.6	55.7	46.5

8

GANACSIYADA QOYSKA EE AAN BEERAHA AHAYN IYO DAKHLIGA SHAKHSIYAADKA

Farriimo Muhiim ah:

- Keliya 15.8% qoysaska ayaa sanadkii la soo dhaafay lahaa ganacsi u gaar ah. Dadka magaaloyinka ku nool ayaa u badan qoysaska ganacsiga leh (18.0%), tuulooyinka (16.9%) halka reer guuraagana ay 3.2% qoysasku leeyihiin ganacsi u gaar ah.
- Guud ahaan, waxaa badan dumarka leh ganacsiyada u gaarka marka la barbar dhigo ragga. Dumarka ganacsatada ayaa ah 56.7%, halka ragguna ay yihiin 35.4%. Ganacsiyada ay dumarka iyo ragga isla leeyihiin ayaa ah 7.9%
- Heer qaran, ganacsiyada ugu badan ee ay qoysaska leeyihiin ayaa ah bagaashka lagu iibiyo wadooyinka iyo suuqyada (37.2%), halka ganacsiyada gaari dhaqidda, biraha, makaaniga, nijaarnimada, harqaanka iyo jimo jaraha ay yihiin (23.4%)
- Diiwaangelinta ganacsiyada marka loo eego deegaannada ayaa ah kala ah 34.7%, 16.5% iyo 6.6%. Waxay u badan tahay in qoysaska magaalada ay ganacsiyadooda diiwaangeliyaan 43.3%
- Dumarka ayaa inta badan leh (54.9%) waxa lagu qabanayo lacagaha ka soo baxa ganacsiga marka loo eego ragga (32.1%).



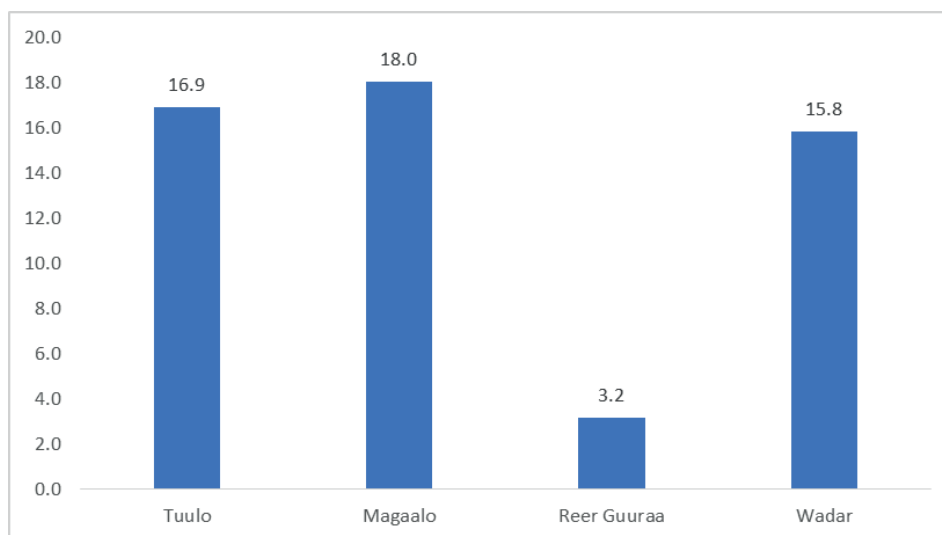
8.1 Gogol-dhig

Cutubkan waxa uu soo bandhigay macluumaadka ganacsiyada aan beeraha ku tiirsaneyn, iyo dakhliga shakhsiyadka si loo cabirro dakhliga laga helay ganacsiyadaas. Waxaa sidoo kale ku xusan xog khuseysa lahaanshaha ganacsiyada qoyska, xarumaha ay ku shaqeeyaan, qaabka lahaansha, noocyada dadka ka shaqeeya ganacsiga qoyska, dhaqaalaha iyo faa'iidada laga helo iyo sida ay xubnaha qoyska uga qeyb qaataan ganacsiga iyadoo loo eegayo jinsigooda.

8.2 Lahaanshaha Ganacsiga Qoyska

Keliya 15.8% qoysaska Soomaaliya ayaa sanadkii ugu dambeeyay ka shaqeeyay ganacsi ay leeyihiin (figure 8.1). Heerka lahaanshaha ganacsiga ayaa ku badan magaalooyinka (18.0%), waxaa ku xiga tuulooyinka (16.9%), halka kuwa reer guuraaga uu yahay 3.2%.

Figure 8.1: Boqolleyda qoysaska ka shaqeeyay ganacsigooda sanadkii u dambeeyay



8.3 Saamiga noocyada ganacsiga qoysaska oo loo eegay deegaannada

Jadwalka 8.1 waxa uu muujinayaa noocyada ganacsiyada ay qoysasku maareeyeen sanadkii ka horreeyay xilliga la sameeyay sahankan. Guud ahaan dalka, nooca ugu badan ee ganacsiyada qoyska ayaa 37.2% ah baayac-mushtarka laga sameeyay wadooyinka ama suuqyada. Waxaa soo saara dukaamada, sida kuwa gawaarida lagu dhaqo, kuwa birta, makaakinada, nijaarka, harqaanlaha, jimo jaraha, iw. (kuwaa soo ah 23.4%)

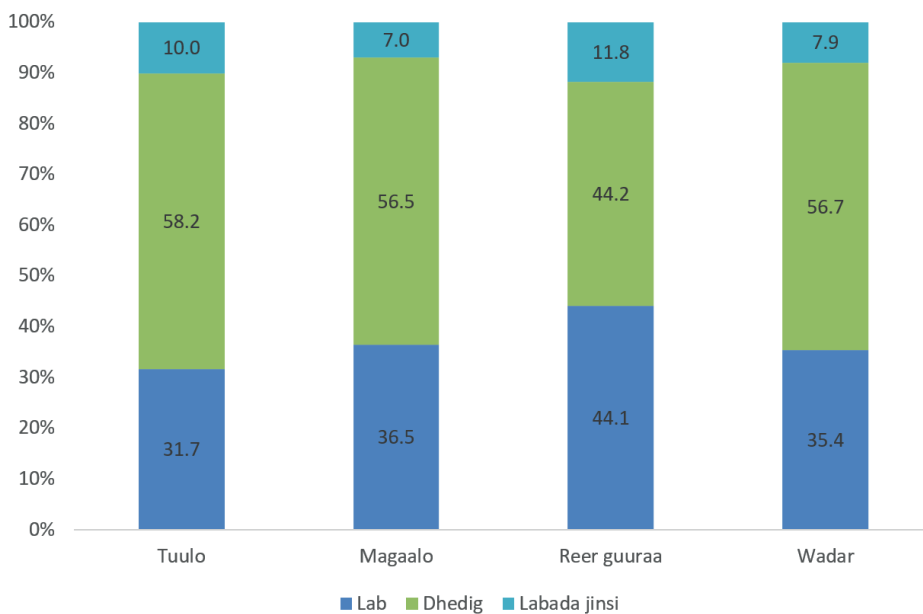
Jadwal 8.1: Saamiga noocyada ganacsiga qoyska marka loo eego deegaannada

Nooca ganacsiga	Tuulo	Magaalo	Reer guuraa	Wadar
Dukaamo, sida meelaha gawaarida lagu dhaqo, farsamada biraha, makaaniga, nijaarka, harqaanka, timo jaraha iwm.	24.5	23.4	11.6	23.4
Hagaajinta miraha iyo wax soo saarka xoolaha si loo iibiyo	1.3	3.1	13.1	2.9
Leh ganacsi ku yaalla wadooyinka ama suuqyada	41.5	36.1	20.7	37.2
Bixiya adeegyada, ama alaab ku wareejiya wadooyinka	1.4	3.4	27.2	3.4
Leh xafiis, sida dhakhtarka, xisaabiyaha, qareenka, iwm	3.5	1.9	0.2	2.3
Darawal ka ah gaari taxi (kiro ama lahaansho), mooto, bajaaj ama gaari xamuul	5.0	8.7	0.0	7.4
Leh maqaayad ama miis cunnada lagu iibiyo	12.7	5.4	19.5	7.8
Aan kor lagu xusin	10.2	18.1	7.7	15.6
Wadar	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

8.4 Noocyada ganacsiga qoyska oo loo eegay jinsiga

Guud ahaan, dumarka ayaa u badan lahaansha ganacsiyada marka la barbar dhigo ragga. Saamiga guud ee lahaanshaha ganacsiyada ee gaarka loo leeyahay ayaa kala ah 56.7% dumar iyo 35.4% rag, halka 7.9% ganacsiyada ay shirkad ku yihiin labada jinsi (figure 8.2). Dumarka ugu badan ee ganacsiyada leh ayaa ku nool magaalooyinka iyo tuulooyinka, halka ragga iyo dumarka ganacsiyada leh ay tiro ahaan aad isugu dhaw yihiin deegaannada reer guuraaga (44.1% ragga iyo 44.2% dumarka).

Figure 8.2: Jinsiga shakhsiyaadka leh ganacsiyada iyo deegaankooda



8.5 Go'aannada ku aaddan dakhliga iyo maareynta ganacsiga qoyska

Lahaanshaha ganacsiga ayaa u muuqda mid ay ku lammaan tahay awoodda go'aan qaadashada sida loo isticmaalayo dakhliga iyo maareynta ganacsiga, iyadoo saddexdaas arrimood ay muujinayaan farqiga u dhexeeya jinsiga. Dumarka ayaa 54.9% qaata go'aannada waxa lagu sameynayo dhaqaalaha ka soo xarooda ganacsiga, halka ragguna ay qaataan 32.1% go'aannadaas. Marka deegaan ahaan loo eego dumarka gaara go'aannada ganacsiga, waxaa ay 56.8% ku nool yihiin magaalooyinka, 57.0% tuulooyinka, halka kuwa reer guuraaga ay yihiin 44.4% (Table 8.2).

Jadwal 8.2: Lahaanshaha iyo go'aan ka gaaridda isticmaalka dakhliga iyo maareynta ganacsiga qoyska

Go'aanka	Tuulo	Magaalo	Reer guuraa	Wadar
Milkiyadda ganacsiga				
Lab	31.7	36.5	44.1	35.4
Dhedig	58.2	56.5	44.2	56.7
Labaduba	10.0	7.0	11.8	7.9
Go'aan ka gaaridda isticmaalka dakhliga				
Lab	27.7	33.1	55.6	32.1
Dhedig	55.8	54.9	44.2	54.9
Labaduba	16.5	12.0	0.2	13.0
Go'aan gaaridda maareynta ganacsiga				
Lab	32.6	35.8	55.6	35.4
Dhedig	57.0	56.8	44.4	56.6
Labaduba	10.4	7.4	0.0	8.1
Wadar	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

8.6 Diiwaangelinta Ganacsiyada Qoyska

Dowladda Federaalka ee Soomaaliya ayaa waxa ay waajib ka dhigtay in ganacsi kasta, heerka uu doono ha ahaadee, loo sameeyo diiwangelin/shati, ka hor inta aanu hawlgelin, si ganacsigaas uu u ilaaliyo shuruucda dalka, sida bixinta canshuuraha. Jadwalka 8.3 waxa uu muujinayaa in 34.7% ganacsiyada Soomaaliya ay diiwaangashan yihiin. Ganacsiyada tuulooyinka ayaa 16.5% diiwaangashan, halka kuwa reer guuraagana ay 6.6% diiwaangashan yihiin. Hase yeeshee, ganacsiyada qoysaska ku nool magaalooyinka ayay 43.3% u badan tahay in la diiwaangeliyo.

Jadwal 8.3: Da'da, xajmiga iyo diiwaangelinta ganacsiga qoyska

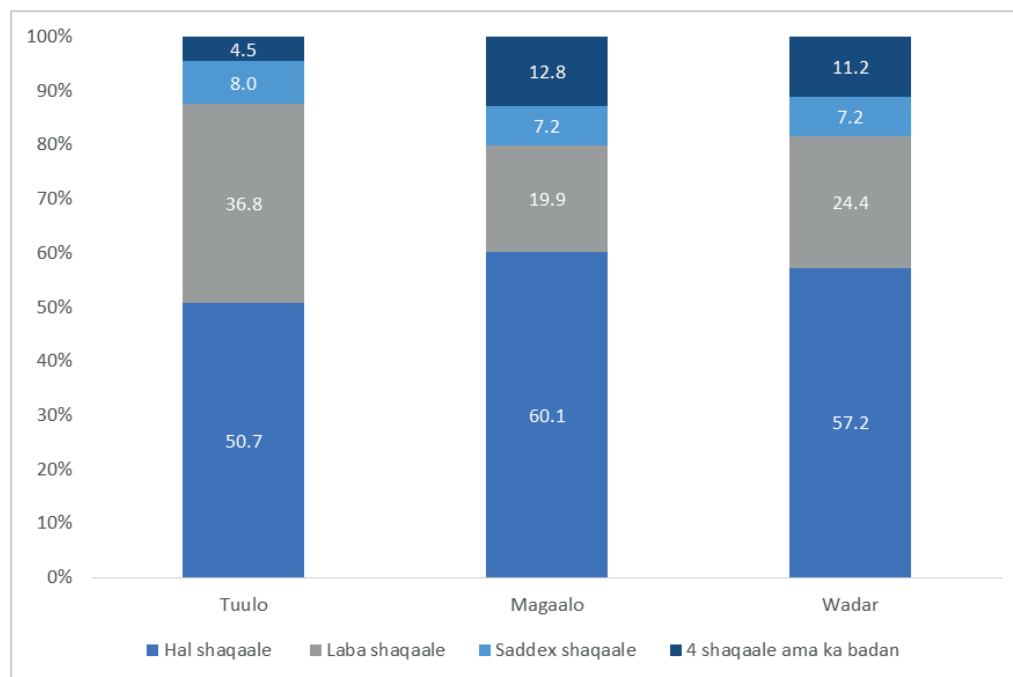
	Tuulo	Magaalo	Reer guuraa	Wadar
Inta sano ee uu furnaa	4.6	4.7	3.9	4.6
Bilaha uu shaqeeyay sanadkii hore	11.5	11.3	12	11.3
La diiwaangeliyay (%)	16.5	43.3	6.6	34.7

8.7 Noocyada shaqaalaha ganacsiga qoyska

Guud ahaan dalka, 57.2% ganacsiyada qoysaska waxaa ka shaqeeya hal qof, 24.4% waxaa ka shaqeeya laba qof, 7.2% waxaa ka shaqeeya saddex qof, halka 11.2% ay ka shaqeeyaan dad ka badan saddex qof Figure 8.4¹¹. Ganacsiyada qoysaska ee ku yaalla tuulooyinka ayaa u badan 36.8% kuwo ay ka shaqeeyaan laba qof, marka la barbar dhigo kuwa magaalooyinka.

¹¹ Lama xusin natiijada reer guuraaga, maadaama dad aad u kooban ay ka jawaabeen su'aashan.

Figure 8.4: Shaqaalaha ganacsiyada qoyska oo ay kamid yihiin xubnaha qoyska



9

SUGNAANTA CUNNADA
IYO DHIBAATOYINKA**Farriimo Muhiim ah:**

- In ka badan kala bar qoysaska (52.2%) ayaan helin cunno nafaqo iyo caafimaad leh bishii ka horreysay sahanka. 34.9% ayaa dareemay gaajo, halka 27.1% ay maalintii oo dhan hal gelin wax cuni jireen.
- Jiritaanka heerarka “dhexdhexaadka ama ba’an” ee sugnaan la’aanta cunnada sida lagu sheegay Miisaanka Sugnaan La’aanta Cunnada (FIES) ee guud ahaan bulshada Soomaaliya ay ah 44.3%, halka reer guuraaga uu yahay 62.9%. Waxaa intaa dheer in 39.8% reer guuraaga ay wajahayaan cunno yari “ba’an”, halka bulshooyinka magaalada uu heerkoodu yahay 23.0% marka la barbar dhigo tuulooyinka oo ah 21.8%.
- Saddexda nooc ee dhibaatooyinka ay sheegeen qoysaska 24-kii bilood ee ka horreeyay xilliga sahanka ayaa kala ahaa: Sicir barar cunnada ah (53.3%), abaar iyo biyo yari baahsan (47.3%) iyo dhimashada xoolaha (14.6%)
- Dhibaatooyinkaas ayaa horseeday in kala bar qoysaska ay saameeyeen ay lumiyaan dakhligooda (44.8%), iyadoo 10.9% ay waayeen hantidooda, halka 33.2% ay khasaareen dakhli iyo hantiba. Dadka ay dhibaatada saameysay ee magaalooyinka iyo tuulooyinka ayay u badan tahay inay lumiyeen dakhli oo keliya (41.9% magaalooyinka iyo 47.2% tuulooyinka), halka dadka reer guuraaga ee ay dhibaatadu gaartay ay lumiyeen dakhli iyo hantiba (53.7%) (Figure 9.3).
- Qaabka ugu badan ee looga falceliyay dhibaatooyinka ayaa ahaa duco, oo ay sameeyeen 37.4% qoysaska ay saamaysay, halka 21.0% ay isticmaaleen lacagaha keydka u ahaa, 15.7% ayaan waxba ka qaban xaaladda, 12.5% waxa ay yareeyeen isticmaalka cunnada, 8.6% waxa ay kaalmo ka heleen qaraabada/asxaabta, halka 6.1% ay yareeyeen kharashaadka aan cunnada ahayn.



9.1 Gogol-dhig

Cutubkan waxaa lagu soo bandhigay xogta ku aaddan cunno yarida, heerarka ay gaarsiisan tahay iyadoo loo eegayo Miisaanka Cunno Yarida (FIES), dhibaatooyinka kala duwan ee soo wajaha qoysaska, dakhliga iyo hantida lagu waayo dhibaatooyinka iyo qaabka ay dadka uga falceliyaan xaaladahaas.

Sugnaanshaha cunnada ayaa loola jeedaa marka ay dhammaan xubnaha qoyska ama bulshada ay xilli kasta awoodaan inay helaan cunno nafaqeysan, nadiif ah oo ku filan, taasoo ka haqab-tirta baahidooda iyo rabitaankooda, si ay u helaan nolal caafimaad leh oo ay ku shaqeystaan. Qoysaska Soomaaliya ayaa inta badan la kulma dhibaatooyin soo foodsaara nolashooda bulsho iyo tan dhaqaale, dhibaatooyinkaas oo dad badan u horseeday barakac. Waxaa dhibaatooyinkaas kamid ah musiibooyinka dabiiciga ah, caqabadaha dhaqaale iyo colaadda.

9.2 Jawaabaha ku aaddan cunno yarida

Jadwalka 9.1 waxa uu muujinayaa jawaabaha ay la waraysatayaasha ka bixiyeen noocyada kala duwan ee cunno yarida soo foodsaartay bishii ka horreysay xilliga sahankan. 52.2% bulshada ayaa awoodi waayeen inay helaan cunno nafaqeysan oo caafimaad leh, 47.7% waxa ay ka walaaceen in aanay heli doonin cunno ku filan, halka 43.5% ay isticmaaleen cunno ka yar intii ay u haabnaayeen. 34.9% bulshada ayaa gaajooday, 37.8% waxaa ka dhammaaday cunnada, iyadoo 27.1% ay maalin dhan helin wax ay cunaan.

Xaaladda cunno yarida ayaa ku badan deegaannada reer guuraaga, waxaana uu ku yaryahay magaalooyinka. Tusaale ahaan, 63.3% dadka reer guuraaga ah ayaa ka cabsi qabay in aanay heli doonin cunno ku filan bishii ka horreysay sahankan, halka tirada dadkaas ee ku nool tuulooyinka ay ahaayeen 48.2%, magaalooyinka 44.3%. Sidoo kale cunno yarida xad dhaafka ah ayaa siyaabo kala duwan looga dareemay deegaannada, iyadoo 45.6% reer guuraaga ay maalin qatanaayeen, marka la barbar dhigo dadka ku nool tuulooyinka iyo magaalooyinka (oo kala ahaa 24.8% iyo 24.2%).

Jadwal 9.1: Xaaladda sugnaanta cunnada ee bishii ka horreysay xilliga sahankan

Dareenka cunno yarida	Tuulo	Magaalo	Reer guuraa	Wadar
Ka walaacsan in aadan heli doonin cunno kugu filan	48.2	44.3	63.3	47.7
Aan cunin cunno caafimaad iyo nafaqo leh	52.1	47.7	73.7	52.2
Cunay noocyo kooban oo cunto ah	48.7	44.2	66.8	48.3
Aan helin wax la cunno xilliyada qaar	42.8	38.6	62.2	42.7
Cunay cunno ka yar inta aad u baahan tahay	41.6	40.3	62.3	43.5
Ay ka dhammaatay cunnada	36.1	34.8	55.8	37.8
Baahan balse aan wax cunin	34.0	31.7	52.3	34.9
Maalin dhan aan waxba cunin	24.8	24.2	45.6	27.1

9.3 Miisaanka sugnaan la'aanta cunnada

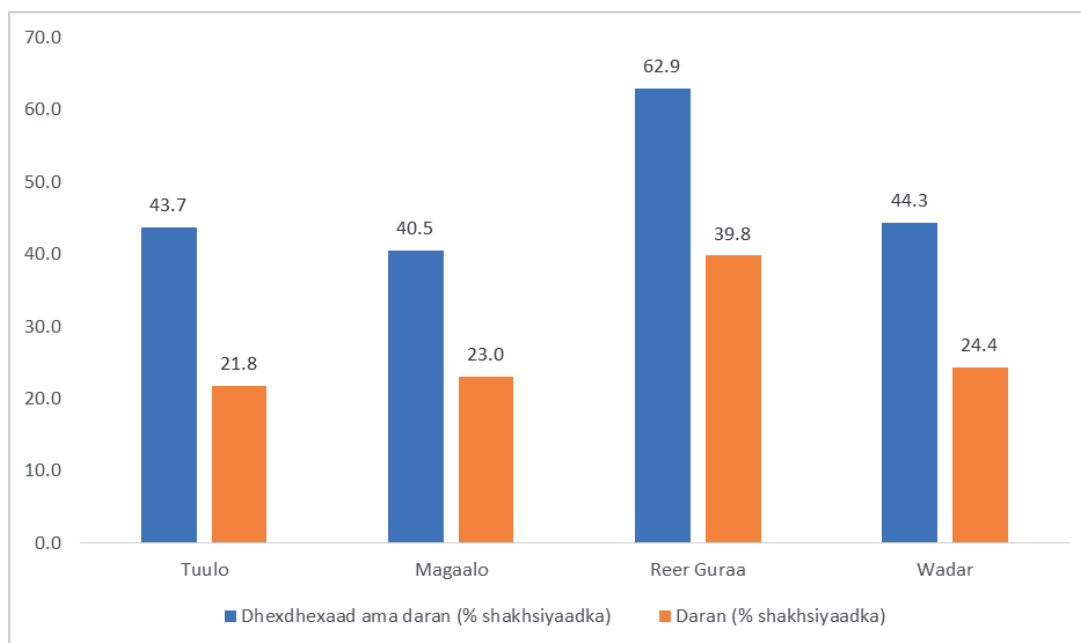
Sideedda su'aalood ee ku xusan jadwalka 9.1 ayaa qeyb ka ah qaab ay diyaarisay ha'yadda Cunnada iyo Beeraha ee Qaramada Midoobay (FAO) oo lagu garto qoysaska ay dhibaatadu ka haysto helitaanka cunnada, waxaana lagu soo koobay tilmaame loo yaqaano Miisaanka Sugnaan La'aanta Cunnada (FIES). Su'aalaha kala duwan ee ku aaddan cunno la'aanta ee la weydiiyay dadka la waraystay ayaa lagu soo koobay hal nooc oo heerka bulshada ah, taasoo fududeysay in isbabar dhig lagu sameeyo dalalka kala duwan. FIES ayaa laga dhigay tilmaanta (2.1.2) ee bartilmaameedka 2.1 ee Yoolasha Horumarka Waara.¹²

¹² "In marka la gaaro sanadka 2030 la soo afjaro gaajada, isla markaana la xaqiijiyo in dhammaan dadka, gaar ahaan kuwa saboolka ah iyo kuwa nugul sida carruurta ay helaan cunno nafaqo leh oo ku filan sanadka oo dhan."

Iyadoo la isticmaalayo miisaanka FIES ayaa dadka la waraystay waxaa loo kala saaray kuwo wajahaya heerarka cunno yarida “dhexdhexaadka ah” iyo midka “ba’an”. Sida ay sheegtay hay’adda FAO: “Dadka wajahaya cunno yarida dhexdhexaadka ah ayaa cuna raashin tayadiisu hooseeyso, waxaana suuragal ah inay mararka qaar ku qasbanaadaan inay yareeyaan xaddiga cuntada ay cunaan, halka kuwa wajahaya cunno yarida ba’an ay maalintii oo dhan waxba afka saarin, sababtuna ay tahay inay waayeen lacag ama qaab kale oo ay ku helaan cunno.”

Cunno yarida ayaa ah walaac ka taagan Soomaaliya, sida lagu muujiyay Figure 9.1, kaasoo tusinaya in bulshada inteeda wajahaysa cunno yarida marka loo eego deegaannada. Cunno yarida heerarka “dhexdhexaadka ama ba’an” ayaa saamaysay 44.3% guud ahaan bulshada, halka dhibaata ugu weyn ay gaartay reer guuraaga (62.9%). Waxaa intaa dheer in 39.8% reer guuraaga ay wajahayaan cunno yari “ba’an” marka la barbar dhigo dadka ku nool magaalooyinka (23.0%) iyo tuulooyinka (21.8%).

Figure 9.1: Miisaanka FIES ee deegaannada kala duwan



9.4 Sababaha keena dhibaatooyinka

Jadwalka 9.2 waxa uu muujinayaa dhibaatooyinka ay la kulmeen qoysaska Soomaaliyeed 24-kii bilood ee ka horreeyay xilliga sahankan. Saddex nooc ee ugu waaweyn dhibaatooyinka ay sheegteen qoysaska ayaa kala ah sare u kac ballaaran oo ku yimid qiimaha cunnada (53.3%), abaar iyo biyo yari baahsan (47.3%) iyo dhimashada xoolaha (14.6%).

Deegaan ahaan, dadka reer guuraaga ayaa ah kuwa ugu badan ee ay saameeyeen abaarta iyo biyo yarida (87.2%) iyo dhimashada xoolaha (51.2%), waxaana soo raaca qoysaska ku nool tuulooyinka oo ay dhibaatooyinkaas saameeyeen (52.6% iyo 18.9% sida ay u kala horreeyaan). Waxaase kooban saameynta ay dhibaatooyinkaas ku yeeshaan

qoysaska ku nool magaalooyinka (36.6% iyo 5.0% sida ay u kala horreeyaan).

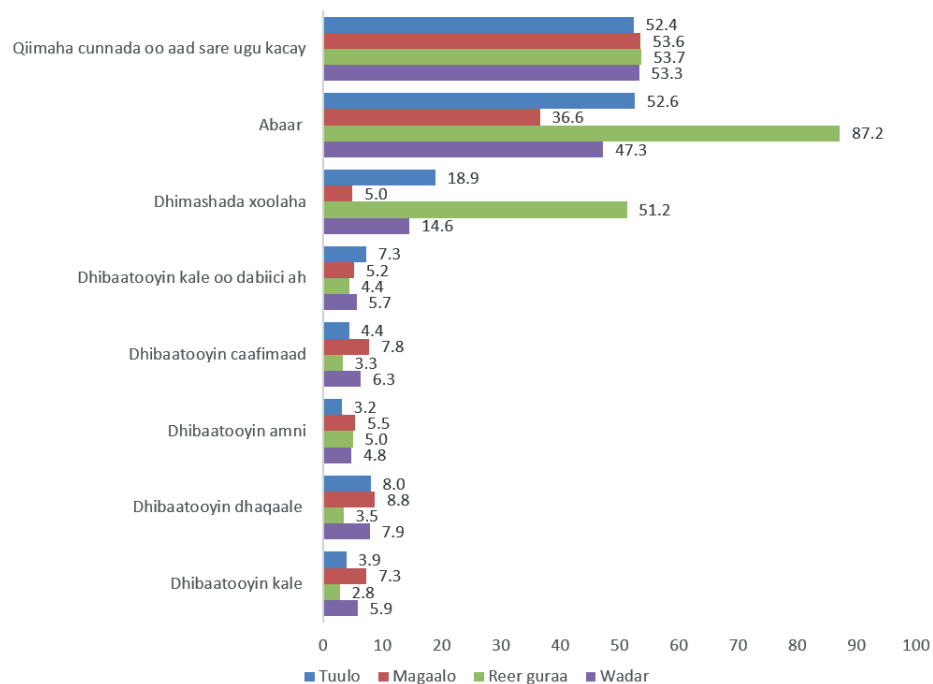
Magaalooyinka ayaa waxaa saameeya dhibaatooyin kala duwan, sida colaadda oo saamaysa 3.1% bulshada, halka deegaannada reer guuraaga iyo tuulooyinka ay saamayso 3.1% iyo 3.1% sida ay u kala horreeyaan.

Sida la filo karo, qoysaska tuulooyinka ayaa waxaa inta badan saameeya dhibaatooyinka khuseeya beeraha, sida qiima dhaca sicirka dalaga oo saameeya 3.0%, halka saameyntaas ay 2.0% iyo 0.6% gaarsiisan tahay magaalooyinka iyo deegaannada reer guuraaga), cudurrada ku dhaca dalaga oo saameeya 3.4% qoysaska tuulooyinka marka la barbar dhigo 1.7% magaalooyinka iyo 2.1% reer guuraaga).

Jadwal 9.2: Dhibaatooyinka

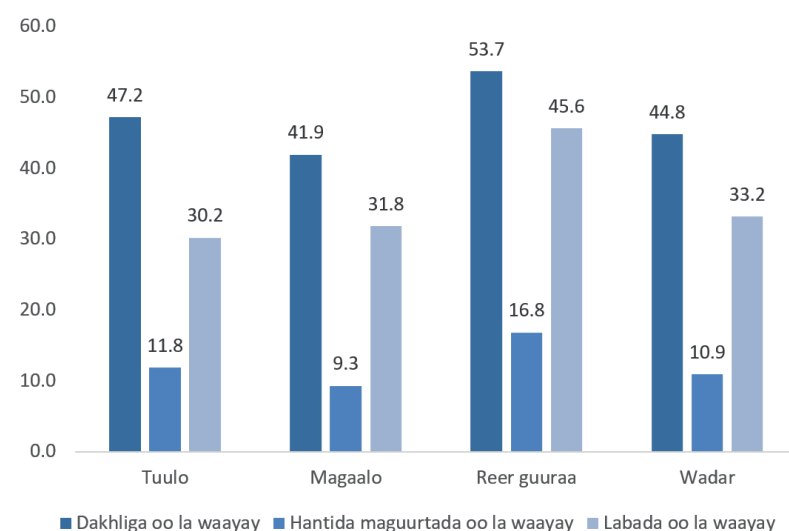
Dhibaatooyinka ay wajaheen qoysaska, goobta waraysiga SIHBS 2022				
Nooca dhibaataada	Tuulo	Magaalo	Reer guuraa	Wadar
Qiimaha cunnada oo aad sare ugu kacay	52.4	53.6	53.7	53.3
Abaar ama biyo yari ba'an	52.6	36.6	87.2	47.3
Dhimashada xoolaha	18.9	5.0	51.2	14.6
Fatahaad	4.3	3.3	2.3	3.4
Canug u dhashay qoyska	2.1	3.7	1.6	3.0
Colaad	2.0	3.1	3.1	2.8
Geerida xubin ka tirsan qoyska	1.2	3.3	0.6	2.4
Cudur ku dhacay dalaga	3.4	1.7	2.1	2.2
Xanuun weyn ama shil ku dhacay qof qoyska ah	1.5	2.6	1.5	2.1
Qiimaha dalaga oo aad hoos ugu dhacay	3.0	2.0	0.6	2.1
Qiimaha waxyaabaha beeraha oo aad sare ugu kacay	1.4	2.3	0.9	1.9
Shaqada oo dhamaatay ama mushaar aan la bixin	1.3	2.3	0.3	1.8
Kaalmada/lacagaha laga soo diro dibedda oo joogsaday	2.8	1.3	1.4	1.7
Geerida madaxa qoyska	1.2	1.8	0.9	1.5
Ganacsiga qoyska oo burburay (aan beeraha ahayn)	1.0	1.7	0.7	1.4
Kala tagga qoyska (furriinka)	0.7	1.7	0.6	1.3
Xoolaha oo la dhacay	1.2	1.1	2.0	1.2
Dhac/kufsi/afduub gaari	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.9
Guriga oo burburay	0.6	1.1	0.6	0.9
Geerida qofka u shaqeynayay qoyska	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.6
Laga raray guriga	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.5
La xiray/xabsi la dhigay	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.4
Dab/duufaana	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3

Figure 9.2: Dhibaatooyinka laga dareemay deegaannada kala duwan (% qoysaska¹³)



Dhibaatooyinkaas ayaa horseeday in ku dhawaad kala bar qoysaska (44.8%) ay waayaan dakhligii soo gali jiray, 10.9% ay lumiyaan hantidooda, halka 33.2% qoysaska ay labaduna isugu darsantay. Qoysaska ku nool magaalooyinka iyo tuulooyinka ee ay saameeyeen dhibaatooyinka ayay u badan tahay inay waayaan oo keliya dakhligooda (41.9% iyo 47.2% sida ay u kala horreeyaan), halka 45.6% qoysaska reer guuraaga ah ee ay ku habsadaan dhibaatooyinkaas ay lumiyaan dakhliga iyo hantidaba (Figure 9.2).

Figure 9.3: Dakhliga iyo hantida qoysaska ee lagu waayo dhibaatooyinka



¹³ "Dhibaatooyinka kale ee dabiiciga ah" waxaa kamid ah dabka, duufaanta, fatahaadda iyo cudurrada ku dhaca dalaga. "Dhibaatooyinka caafimaadka" waxaa kamid ah geerida, xanuunnada khatarta ah iyo shilalka ku dhaca xubnaha qoyska. "Dhibaatooyinka amniga" waxaa kamid ah colaadda, dhaca/dilka/tacaddiyada galmada/afduubka baabuurta iyo dhaca xoolaha. "Dhibaatooyinka dhaqaalaha" waxaa kamid ah khasaaraha ganacsi, in meesha ay ka baxaan gargaarka joogtada ah/kaalmada/lacagaha dibedda laga soo diro, qofka oo waaya shaqadiisa mushaariga ah, ama mushaariga oo la bixin waayo, qiimo koror sare oo ku yimaada waxyaabaha lagu isticmaalo beeraha iyo qiimo dhac ku yimaada dalaga. "Dhibaatooyinka kale" waxaa kamid ah dhalashada, kala tagga qoyska/furriinka, xoog ku raridda, xariga xubin kamid ah qoyska, burburinta goobta uu ku nool yahay qoyska.

Jadwalka 9.3 waxa uu muujinayaa hababka ugu badan ee ay qoysasku uga falceliyeen dhibaataada saamaysay, iyadoo loo eegayo deegaanka. Qaabka ugu badan ee ay qoysaska ku wajaheen dhibaataada ayaa ahaa Alle bari/duco (37.4%), waxaa soo raacay in qoysasku ay dib u isticmaalaan lacagaha keydka u ah (21.0%), halka 15.7% qoysaska aanay waxba ka qaban dhibaataada, 12.5% waxa ay yareeyeen cunnadooda, iyadoo 8.6% ay kaalmo ka heleen qaraabada/asxaabta, halka 6.1% ay dhimeen kharashaadka uga baxa waxyaabaha aan cunnada ahayn.

Qoysaska magaaloooyinka ayaa 23.0% waxa ay dhibaatooyinka uga falceliyeen inay isticmaalaan lacagahooda keydka ah, halka qoysaska tuulooyinka iyo kuwa reer guuraaga ee tallaabadaas qaaday ay yihiin 21.4% iyo 13.7% sida ay u kala horreeyaan.

Dadka ku nool tuulooyinka ayaa 5.3% waxa ay kaalmo dheeraad ah ka heleen hay'adaha caalamiga ah marka la barbar dhigo qoysaska magaalada iyo kuwa reer guuraaga ah (2.5% iyo 3.6% sida ay u kala horreeyaan). Ugu dambeyn, qoysaska reer guuraaga ah ayaa u badnaa Alle bariga 43.6% marka la barbar dhigo dadka tuulooyinka iyo kuwa magaalada (41.7% iyo 33.6% sida ay u kala horreeyaan). Qoysaska reer guuraaga ah ee xaaladda faraha ka laabtay ayaa ahaa 18.0% marka la barbar dhigo dadka tuulooyinka iyo kuwa magaalada 15.3% iyo 15.2% sida ay u kala horreeyaan). Qoysaska reer guuraaga ah ee iibiyay xoolahooda ayaa ahaa 11.2%, halka tirada dadkaas ay 4.0% ka ahayd tuulooyinka.

Jadwal 9.3: Ka falcelinta dhibaatooyinka

Falcelinta qoysaska ee dhibaatooyinka	Tuulo	Magaalo	Reer guuraa	Wadar
Alle bari/Duco	41.7	33.6	43.6	37.4
Isticmaalka lacagta keydka	21.4	23.0	13.7	21.0
Aan waxba sameyn	15.3	15.2	18.0	15.7
Yareeyay isticmaalka cunnada	11.9	13.9	8.6	12.5
Kaalmo ka helay qoyska/asxaabta	10.5	8.8	5.2	8.6
Yareeyay kharashaadka aan cunnada ahayn	5.8	6.2	6.3	6.1
Lacag ka amaahday qaraabada	4.2	7.2	4.2	5.9
Soo iibsaday cunnooyin raqiis ah	2.9	5.4	2.5	4.2
Kaalmo ka helay hay'adaha caalamiga ah	5.3	2.5	3.6	3.4
iibiyay xoolaha ama digaaga	4.0	0.8	11.2	3.4
Shaqeeyay saacado dheeraad ah	1.8	4.5	1.6	3.3
U diray carruurta qoysas qaraabo ah	1.8	2.5	1.4	2.1
Billaabay ganacsi cusub	1.1	0.8	2.3	1.1
Kaalmo ka helay hay'adaha maxalliga ah	0.9	1.3	0.1	1.0
Lacag ka amaahsaday shirkadaha deynta bixiya	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.0
Kaalmo ka helay dowladda	0.4	1.2	0.1	0.8
Kaalmo ka helay xarmaha diiniga ah	0.6	1.1	0.0	0.8
Xubnaha qoyska aan shaqeyn jiray oo shaqo tegay	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7
libiyay alaabtayda (qalab, fadhiga guriga, gaariga iwm.)	0.4	1.0	0.0	0.7
libiyay dhul beereed	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.6
Meel kale shaqo u doontay muddo bil ah	1.4	0.3	0.4	0.6
Carruurta ka joojiyay iskuulka si ay u shaqeeyaan	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.5
libiyay dalag dheeraad ah	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.4
Kireeyay dhul beereed	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3
Lacag ka amaahsaday bangi	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2

10

DEYNTA, DAKHLIGA,
ADEEGYADA
MAALIYADDA IYO
TIKNOOLAJIYADDA**Fariimo Muhiim ah:**

- Qoysaska Soomaaliyeed ayaa inta badan dakhliga aanay shaqeyn ka hela taakuleyn lacageed (21.3%) iyo wax lacag u dhigma (14.4%). Dadka magaalada ayaan inta badan ku tiirsaneyn lacagaha deeqda ah iyo kaalmooyinka kale.
- Deymaha laga qaato ganacsatada ayaa aad ugu badan Soomaaliya sida ay sheegeen 82.9% qoysaska la waraystay. Waxaa ku soo xiga deymaha laga qaato qaraabada/asxaabta/deriska sida ay sheegeen (17.5%) qoysaska la waraystay. Amaahda laga qaato bangiyada ayaa lagu sheegay 2.0%, halka deynta laga qaato qofka loo shaqeeyo ay tahay 1.7%. Qoysaska ku nool magaalada ayaa hela dhinacyo kala duwan oo ay deymaha ka qaadan karaan marka la barbar dhigo deegaannada kale.
- 20.7% dadka la waraystay ayaa lacago looga soo diray gudaha ama dibedda Soomaaliya 12-kii bilood ee u dambeeyay. 22.2% qoysaska ku nool tuulooyinka iyo magaalooyinka ah ayaa helay lacago loo soo diray, halka reer guuraaga lacagaha loo diray ay ahaayeen 10.8%.
- Lacagaha ayaa inta badan la isugu diraa xawaaladaha (55.4%) iyo telefoonnada (41.5%). Qoysaska magaalooyinka ayaa inta badan ku tiirsan xawaaladaha, halka kuwa reer guuraaga ah ay ku tiirsan yihiin lacagaha telefoonka la isugu diro. Qoysaska tuulooyinka ayaa labaduba ku tiirsan.
- 85.0% dadka da'doodu ka weyn tahay 15 jirka ayaa leh telefoonka gacanta. Dadka waxbarasha ka gaarey heer jaamacad ayaa u badan kuwa wata telefoonka (96.2%) marka la barbar dhigo kuwa aan lahayn aqoonta rasmiga ah (84.0%).
- Lacagaha ay isu diraan dadka telefoonnada haysta ayaa ah 81.8%
- 27.6% dadka da'doodu ka weyn tahay 10 jirka ayaa saddexdii bilood ee la soo dhaafay isticmaalay internet-ka. Qoysaska magaalooyinka ayaa inta badan isticmaalay internet-ka saddexdii bilood ee la soo dhaafay (34.9%), halka isticmaalka tuulooyinka uu ahaa 19.6%.
- Dadka ayaa internet-ka ka isticmaala telefoonadooda (89.6%) halka qoysas dhan 8.9% uu guryaha ugu jiro internet-ka.
- Keliya 8.8% dadka ka weyn 15 jirka ayaa leh koonto bangi. Dadka waxbarasha ka gaarey heer jaamacad ayaa 27.6% leh koontooyin marka la barbar dhigo kuwa aan aqoonta lahayn ee koontooyinka furtay (6.0%).

10.1 Gogol-dhig

Cutubkan waxa lagu soo bandhigay xogta helitaanka iyo ilaha deymaha, dakhliga, adeegyada maaliyadda iyo tiknoolajiyadda. Dakhliga qoyska ayaa ah isu geynta lacagaha ay soo shaqeeyaan dhammaan xubnaha qoyska. Waxaa kamid ah lacagaha laga helo kirada, maalgalinta lacagaha hawlgabka, kaalmada lacageed ama mid u dhiganta.

10.2 Ilaha dakhliga iyo go'aannada isticmaalka

12-kii bilood ee ka horreeyay xilliga la sameeyay sahankan, 21.3% qoysaska ayaa dakhli ahaan u helay lacag kaalmo ah, halka 14.4% ay heleen wax u dhigma lacag. Maalgashiga ayaa ah dakhli aan la shaqeysan oo ay heleen 1.1% dadka ku nool magaalooyinka iyo 0.8% qoysaska tuulooyinka. Qoysaska magaalada ayaa sidoo kale dakhli ka hela kirada guryaha (2.2%) iyo lacagaha hawlgabka (0.3%) (Jadwalka 10.1)

Jadwal 10.1: Ilaha dakhliga aan la shaqeysan

	Dakhliga maalgashiga	Kirada guryaha	Lacagaha hawlgabka	Kaalmo kaash ah	Kaalmo nooc kale ah
Goobta waraysiga					
Tuulo	0.8	0.7	0.2	29.6	16.9
Magaalo	1.1	2.2	0.3	16.5	12.8
Reer guuraa	1.3	0.6		27.7	16.8
Wadar	1.0	1.6	0.2	21.3	14.4

10.3 Ilaha deymaha

Marka la eego dadka deymaha qaatay 12-kii bilood ee ka horreeyay xilliga sahanka, 82.9% qoysaska ayaa lacagaha ka amaahda ganacsatada, 17.5% waxa ay ka amaahdaan qaraabada/asxaabta/deriska. Deegaan ahaan marka la eego, dadka ku nool magaalooyinka ayaa hela ilo kala duwan oo ay ka qaadan karaan deymaha. 76.8% qoysaska

magaalada waxa ay lacago ka amaahdeen ganacsatada, 20.1% waxa ay deymaha ka qaateen qaraabada/asxaabta/deriska, 3.9% bangiyada ganacsiga, 2.5% qofka ay u shaqeeyaan, halka 1% ama wax ka yar ay lacago ka amaahdeen xawaaladaha ama hay'adaha maxalliga ah (Jadwalka 10.2)

Jadwal 10.2: Ilaha deymaha ee qoyska

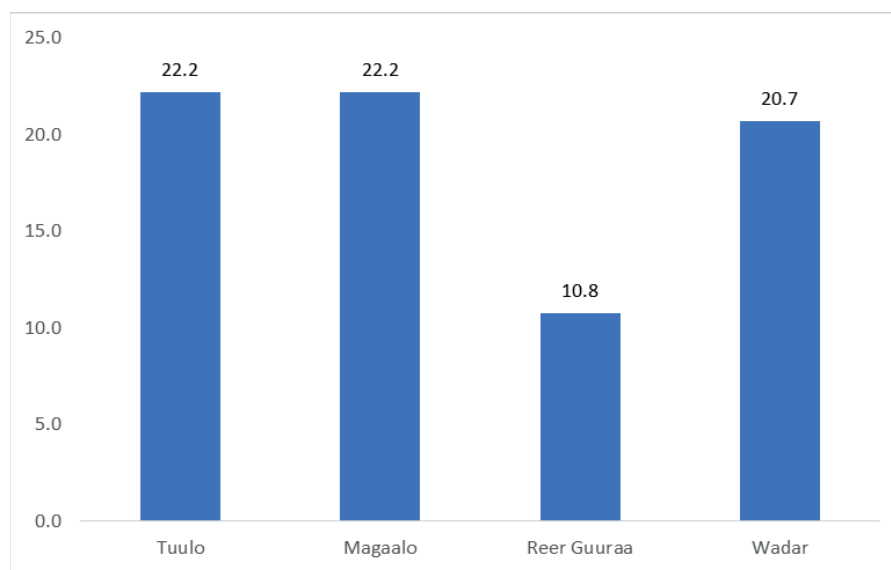
Boqolleyda qoysaska lacagaha deynsaday 12-kii bilood ee u dambeeyay, iyo ilaha amaahda ee goobta waraysiga SIHBS 2022				
	Tuulo	Magaalo	Reer guuraaga	Wadar
Boqolleyda	31.3	19.3	53.3	26.8
Ilaha deymaha				
Bangiyada ganacsiga	1.0	3.9	0.0	2.0
Xawaalad	0.2	1.1	0.2	0.6
Hay'ado maxalli ah	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.6
Qofka loo shaqeeyo	1.5	2.5	0.8	1.7
Ganacsade	87.3	76.8	88.3	82.9
Qaraabo/Asxaab/Deris	14.2	20.1	17.0	17.5
Madasha telefoonnada	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1

10.4 Lacagaha la soo diro

Qoysaska ayaa 20.7% waxaa lacago looga soo diray gudaha dalka ama dibeddiisa, 12-kii bilood ee ka horreeyay xilliga la sameeyay sahankan. (Figure 10.1)

Dhanka farqiga jinsiga, 14.5% dumarka ayaa hela lacagaha la soo diray marka la barbar dhigo 13.2% oo ragga ah. Deegaan ahaan, qoysaska ku nool magaalooyinka (22.2%) iyo kuwa tuulooyinka (22.2%) ayaa ku tiirsan lacagaha dibedda laga soo xawillo, halka 10.8% qoysaska reer guuraaga ay helaan lacagahaas.

Figure 10.1: Boqolleyda qoyska lacagaha looga soo diray gudaha ama dibedda Soomaaliya 12-kii bilood ee u dambeeyay



Lacagaha ayaa inta badan la isugu diraa xawaaladaha (55.4%) iyo telefoonka (41.5%). Deegaan ahaan, qoysaska magaalooyinka ayaa inta badan ku tiirsan xawaaladaha (62.0%), halka lacagaha lagu diro telefoonka ay inta badan isticmaalaan qoysaska reer guuraaga ah (72.3%). Qoysaska ku nool tuulooyinka ayaa ku tiirsan xawaaladaha iyo weliba lacagaha la isugu diro telefoonka.

Jadwal 10.3 Qaabka xawilaadda lacagaha ay helaan qoysaska, bil ka hor inta aan la qaban sahanka, SIHBS 2022

Qaabka xawilaadda	Tuulo	Magaalo	Reer guuraa	Wadar
Xawaalad	46.8	62.0	25.6	55.4
Bangi	0.2	1.8	0.0	1.2
Lacagaha telefoonka	50.8	34.4	72.3	41.5
Qof la soo mariyay	2.2	1.8	2.2	1.9
Wadar	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TIKNOOLAJIYADDA IYO ADEEGYADA MAALIYADDA

10.5 Helitaanka iyo Lahaanshaha Telefoonka Gacanta

Jadwalka 10.4 waxa uu muujinayaa tirada bulshada da'deedu ka weyn tahay 15 jirka ee haysata telefoonka gacanta, waxaana xog ururinta lagu ogaaday in 85.0% bulshada ay leeyihiin telefoonka gacanta. Guud ahaan, lahaanshaha telefoonka ayaa xiriir la leh heerka waxbarashada qofka. 96.2% dadka jaamacadda dhigtay ayaa sheegay inay leeyihiin telefoonka gacanta, 90.7% kuwa ka baxay dugsiga sare ay haystaan telefoonka gacanta, iyo 84.0% dadka telefoonada haysta aanay lahayn waxbarasho rasmi ah. Dumarka ayaa u badan dadka heli karaa telefoonada gacanta 3.8%, marka la barbar dhigo ragga 3.2%.

Deegaan ahaan, dadka ku nool magaalooyinka iyo reer guuraaga ayaa ugu badan helitaankooda telefoonka gacanta marka la barbar dhigo reer tuulooyinka (3.9% iyo 3.3% sida ay u kala horreeyaan). Sidoo kale, haysashada telefoonka gacanta ayaa ku badan dadka aan aqoonta lahayn iyo kuwa gaaray heerka dugsiga hoose (3.5% iyo 5.2% sida ay u kala horreeyaan) (Jadwalka 10.4)

Dadka telefoonada haysta ee isticmaala adeegyada maaliyadda ayaa ah 81.8% (jadwalka 10.4). Waxaa dadkaas u badan kuwa ku nool magaalooyinka (83.2%), waxaa soo raaca kuwa ku nool tuulooyinka (79.7%). Marka la eego heerka waxbarashada, dadka wax qora oo akhriya ayaa telefoonadooda u isticmaala adeegyada maaliyadda, iyadoo dadka dhigtay dugsiga sare (88.0%) iyo kuwa dhigtay jaamacadaha (95.3%) ay yihiin tirada ugu badan ee telefoonada ka isticmaala adeegyada maaliyadda.

Jadwal 10.4: Lahaanshaha telefoonada iyo isticmaalka adeegyada maaliyadda

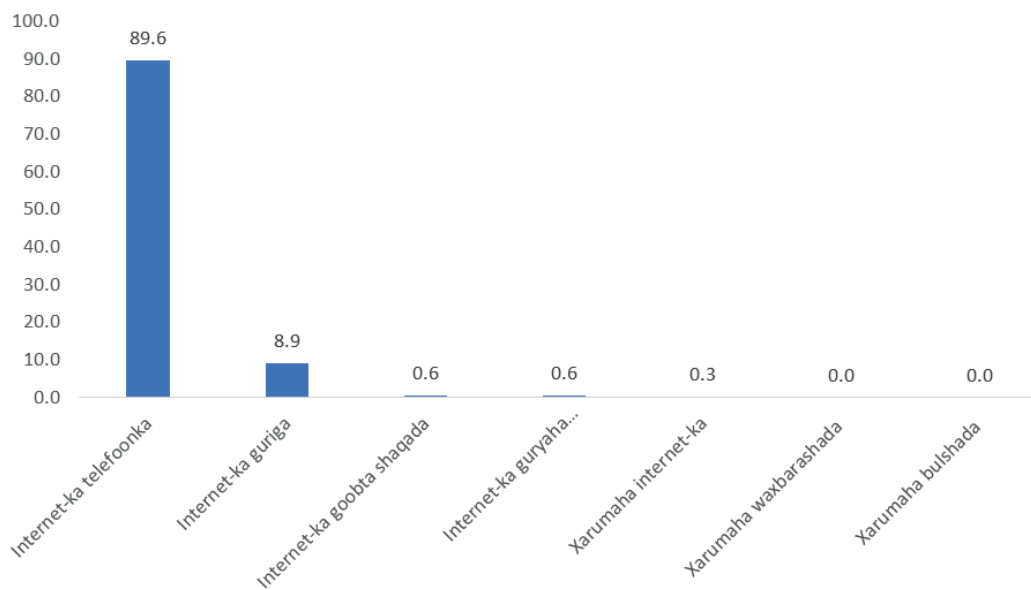
Boqolleyda bulshada da'doodu ka weyn tahay 15 jirka ee haysta telefoonada, iyo isticmaalka adeegyada maaliyadda, SIHBS 2022			
Lahaanshaha telefoonada iyo Icticmaalkooda	Leh telefoon gacanta ah	Heli kara telefoon gacanta ah ¹³	U isticmaalay telefoonka adeegyada maaliyadda saddexdii bilood ee la soo dhaafay
Jinsiga			
Lab	85.6	3.2	82.5
Dhedig	84.5	3.8	81.1
Heerka ugu sarreeya ee waxbarashada rasmiga ah			
Aan wax baran	84.0	3.5	79.8
Dugsi hoose	80.4	5.2	79.1
Dugsi sare	90.7	2.6	88.0
Jaamacad	96.2	0.5	95.3
Goobta waraysiga			
Tuulo	86.2	2.6	79.7
Magaalo	85.5	3.9	83.2
Reer guuraa	79.9	3.3	77.6
Wadar	85.0	3.5	81.8

¹³ Keliya dadka aan lahayn telefoon gacanta ah, balse dadka kale ka qaadan kara.

10.6 Internet-ka

Telefoonnada gacanta ayaa ah qalabka ugu badan ee dadka ay ka isticmaalaan internet-ka, iyadoo ay tiradaas gaarayso 89.6% dadka da'doodu ka weyn tahay 10 jirka. Waxaa soo raaca internet-ka ku xiran guryaha (Figure 10.2). Dadka ayaa sidoo kale internet-ka ka hela goobaha shaqada (0.6%), guryaha qaraabada/asxaabta/deriska (0.6%), halka xarumaha internet-ka iyo kuwa bulshada uu yar yahay isticmaalkooda. Xarumaha sida kuwa waxbarashada ayaan 3-dii bilood ee ka horreeyay sahanka laga raadsan internet.

Figure 10.2: Goobaha laga helo internet-ka



Jadwalka 10.5 waxa uu muujinayaa boqolleyda bulshada da'doodu ka weyn tahay 10 jirka ee heli kara internet-ka iyo meelaha ay ka heleen saddexdii bilood ee ka horreysay xilliga sahankan. Deegaan ahaan, 100% dadka reer guuraaga iyo 99.1% kuwa ku nool tuulooyinka ayaa internet-ka ka isticmaala telefoonnadooda gacanta. Dadka da'doodu ka weyn tahay 10 jirka ee ku nool magaalooyinka ayaa 10.6% waxa ay internet-ka ka helaan guryaha (Khadka u xiran).

Marka la eego heerka waxbarashada, keliya 14.2% kuwa aan lahayn waxbarashada rasmiga ah ayaa adeegsada internet-ka, halka uu isticmaalka internet-ka la jaanqaado heerka waxbarashada, 71.0% dadka isticmaala ayaa ka baxay dugsi sare, 87.1% waxa ay dhigteen jaamacad. Dadka dhigtay dugsiga sare iyo jaamacadaha ayaa 86.9% iyo 82.0% sida ay u kala horreeyaan waxa ay internet-ka ka isticmaalaan telefoonnadooda gacanta, halka (11.5% iyo 15.2% sida ay u kala horreeyaan) ay ka isticmaalaan ay internet-ka guriga.

Jadwal 10.5: Helitaanka Internet-ka

Boqolleyda bulshada ka weyn 10 jirka ee 3-dii bilood ee la soo dhaafay heli karay internet, iyo goobaha ay ka heleen								
Tilmaamaha	Boqolleyda bulshada 10 jirka ka weyn ee isticmaasha internet	Isticmaalka telefoonka gacanta	Goobaha shaqada	Goobaha internet-ka	Xarumaha waxbarashada	Xarumaha bulshada	Guriga	Guriga qaraabada/asxaabta/deriska
Jinsiga								
Lab	30.8	91.2	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	7.1	0.4
Dhedig	24.7	87.7	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	10.9	0.7
Heerka ugu sarreeya waxbarashada								
Aan wax baran	14.2	93.9	0.1	0.1	0.0		5.1	0.7
Dugsi hoose	30.7	91.5	0.3		0.0	0.0	7.2	1.0
Dugsi sare	71.0	86.9	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	11.5	0.2
Jaamacad	87.1	82.0	1.5	0.9	0.0	0.0	15.2	0.2
Goobta waraysiga								
Tuulo	19.6	99.1	0.1				0.7	0.1
Magaalo	34.9	87.6	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	10.6	0.7
Reer guuraa	2.0	100.0						
Wadar	27.6	89.6	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	8.9	0.6

11.2 Lahaanshaha koontada bangiga iyo isticmaalka bangiyada ku xiran telefoonka

Keliya 8.8% bulshada ay da'dooda ka weyn tahay 15 jirka ayaa leh koonto bangi. Dadka ugu badan ee leh koontada bangiyada ayaa waxa ay ku nool yihiin magaalooyinka (10.3%), halka kuwa tuulooyinka ay yihiin 7.7%, reer guuraagana 2.0%. Marka la eego heerka waxbarashada, tirada dadka da'doodu ka sarayso 15 jirka ee koontooyinka ku leh bangiyada ayaa sare u kaca markasta oo uu kordho heerka waxbarashada qofka (jadwal 10.6)

Jadwal 10.6: Bulshada leh koontooyinka bangiga

Boqolleyda bulshada ka weyn 15 jirka ee leh koontooyin bangi, SIHBS, 2022	
Tilmaamaha	Leh koonto bangi
Jinsi	
Lab	11.5
Dhedig	6.4
Heerka ugu sarreeya waxbarashada	
Aan wax baran	6.0
Dugsi hoose	8.2
Dugsi sare	13.2
Jaamacad	27.6
Goobta waraysiga	
Tuulo	7.7
Magaalo	10.3
Reer Guuraa	2.0
Wadar	8.8



Hay'adda Istaatistikada Qaranka

