



Dowladda Federalka Soomaaliya

HAY'ADDA ISTAATISTIKADA

QARANKA SOOMAALIYA

TUSMADA ISKUDHAFAN EE HORUMARKA DADWEYNAHA SOOMAALIYA 2025





HAY'ADDA ISTAATISKADA QARANKA SOOMAALIYA
SOOMAALIYA

Tusmada Iskudhafan ee Horumarka Dadweynaha Soomaaliya TIHDS

2025



Arar

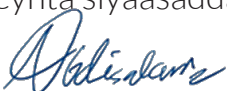
Waxa farxad iyo sharaf u ah hay'adda Istaatistikada qaranka Soomaaliya in ay soo bandhigto Tusmada Iskudhafan ee Horumarka Dadweynaha Soomaaliya. Tusmadaani waxay muujinaysaa guul weyn oo la taaban karo oo ku aaddan awoodda dalka si loo cabbiro lana kormeero horumarka loo socdo ee la xiriira Yoolalka Horumarka Waara (YHW) ee dadweynaha ku saleysan.

Tusmada Iskudhafan ee Horumarka Dadweynaha(TIHD) waxay bixinaysaa qiimayn dhammaystiran oo ku saabsan waxqabadka dalka oo ku wajahan shanta tiir ee asaaska u ah barnaamijka shirweynaha caalamigaa ee horumarka dadweynaha(SHCHD), kuwaas oo kala ah: Sharafka & Xuquuqda Aadanaha, Caafimaadka, Deegaanka & Guur-guurka, Maamul- Wanaag & Isla-xisaabtanka.

In ka badan hab Istaatistiko oo keliya, Tusmada Iskudhafan ee Horumarka Dadweynaha waa hab-dhaqan istaraatiiji ah oo u doodaysa horumarka dadweynaha. Iyadoo daaha ka qaadaysa muhiimadda isbedellada bulshada iyo tirada dadka ee lagu gaarayo Yoolalka Horumarka Waara, Tusmada Iskudhafan ee Horumarka Dadweynaha(TIHD) waxay xaqiijineysaa in aan qofna laga tagin hiigsiga soomaaliya ee ku wajahan mustaqbal waara oo horumar leh. Tusmadaani waxay qeexaysaa mudnaanta siyaasadeed, horumarka iyo farqiga jira ee heer qaran iyo mid gobolba, taasoo hageysa qoondoynta kheyraadka si loo xoojiyo, loona cabbiro, lana dadejiyo hirgelinta Qorshaha Isbeddelka Qaranka(QIQ) iyo ajandaha horumar ee dadweynaha ku saleysan.

Tusmada Iskudhafan ee Horumarka Dadweynaha(TIHD) waxay bixineysaa qaab-dhismeed adag oo lagu qiimeeyo waxqabadka dalka ee la xiriira tusayaasha kala duwan ee dadweynaha. Iyadoo ka faa'iidayanaysa aragtiyadii ka soo baxay shirweynaha caalamigaa ee horumarkadadweynahaiyo Ajandaha 2030 ee Horumarka Waara, Tusmada Iskudhafan ee Horumarka Dadweynaha waxay koobeysaa dabeecaddaha isbeddelka badan ee qeybaha bulshada Soomaaliya iyo horumarkooda, si waafaqsan yoolalka qaranka iyo kuwa caalamiga ah. Isku-darka Qorshaha Isbeddelka Qaranka(QIQ) iyo Yoolalka Horumarka Waara (YHW) ee dadweynaha ku saleysan, Tusmada Iskudhafan ee Horumarka Dadweynaha waxay soo bandhigeysaa aragti guud oo dhammaystiran oo ku saabsan heerka horumarka Soomaaliya, iyadoo muujineysa guulaha la gaaray iyo meelaha u baahan in la xoojiyo.

Horumarinta warbixinta Tusmada Iskudhafan ee Horumarka Dadweynaha(TIHD) waxay ahayd dadaal wadareed ay si wadajir ah u fuliyeen Hay'adda Istaatistikada Qaranka Soomaaliya(HIQS), UNFPA Soomaaliya, UNECA, iyo Xarunta Istaatistikada Afrika ee hoos timaada UNECA. Iskaashigan wax ku oolka ah ayaa Tusmada Iskudhafan ee Horumarka Dadweynaha ka dhigay hab la isku halayn karo oo adag looguna talagalay falanqeynta siyaasadda iyo go'aan qaadashada istaraatiijiga ah.



Dr. Cabdisalaam Cabdiraxmaan Maxamed

Agaasimaha Guud

Hay'adda Istaatistikada Qaranka Soomaaliya



Mahadnaq

Warbixinta Tasmada Iskudhafanee Horumarka Dadweynaha Soomaaliya (TIHDS) waa natiijo ka dhalatay dadaal iyo hawl-adag oo ay soo bandhigeen khubaro sare oo aqoon iyo waayo-aragnimo dheer u leh dhinacyada dadweynaha, horumarka, iyo Istaatistikada.

Hay'adda Istaatiskada Qaranka Soomaaliya (HIQS), iyada oo kaashanaysa UNFPA Soomaaliya iyo Xarunta Istaatistikada Afrika ee hoos timaada UNECA, ayaa door muhiim ah ka qaadatay hubinta warbixinta TIHD in loo diyaariyo si sax ah oo faahfaahin sare leh.

Mahadnaq qoto dheer ayaa loo jeedinayaa Ms. Eman Aboaldahab Elsayed Ali (UNECA). Taageeradeeda ku aaddan horumarinta habraaca Tasmada Iskudhafan ee Horumarka Dadweynaha Soomaaliya (TIHDS), xisaabinta, xaqiijinta saxnaanta xogta Istaatistikada, iyo diyaarinta warbixinta ayaa ah mid aan la soo koobi karin qiimaheeda.

Mahadnaq weyn ayaa loo jeedinayaa dib-u-eegista iyo xaqiijinta habraac ee ay bixiyeen khubarada ka qaybqaatay ansixinta warbixintan. Mahad gaar ah ayaa sidoo kale loo dirayaa Mr. Abdirahman Omar Dahir, Mr. Said Abdilahi, Dr. Abdi Mohamoud Ali, Mr. Mohamed Abdinur, Mr. Abdirazak Abdullahi Karie, Ms. Hamida Sheel, Mr. Kamal Ahmed, Ms. Halimo Mohamed Abdirahman, iyo Mr. Abdirahman Omar Ali.

Waxaan sidoo kale jeclaan lahayn inaan u mahadcelino dadaalka ay bixiyeen UNFPA Soomaaliya iyo UNECA; Mr. Oliver Chinganya, Ms. Mariam Alwi, Mr. Richard Ngetich, Mr. Felix Mulama, iyo Mr. Andati Samwel, kuwaas oo siyaabo kale duwan uga qeyb qaatay doodaha farsamo iyo hirgelinta hawlaha mashruuca.

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Ereyo la soogaabiyey.

TIHD	Tusmada Iskudhafan ee Horumarka Dadweynaha
HIQS	Hay'adda Istaatiskada Qaranka Soomaaliya
SHCHD	Shirweynaha caalamiga ee horumarka dadweynaha
YHW	Yoolasha Horumarka Waara
CTG	Caafimaadka Taranka
QIQ	Qorshaha Isbeddelka Qaranka

Cutubka 1AAD



Asalka iyo Qaab-dhismeedka Fikradeed

1.1 Xaaladda Guud ee Dalka

Macluumaadka Joomateriyeed

Soomaaliya waxay ku taallaa Geeska Afrika, waxeyna xuduud kala leedahay dhanka galbeed Itoobiya, dhanka waqooyi-galbeed Jabuuti, dhanka koonfur-galbeed Kenya, dhanka waqooyi Gacanka Cadmeed, iyo dhanka bari oo ay xaduud kala lee dahay Badweynta Hindiya. Dhulka guud ee Soomaaliya qiyaastii waa 637,657 km², waxaana dhulkeedu u badan yahay buuraley, bannaan iyo dhul siman.

Dalka Soomaaliya waxa uu leeyahay xeebta ugu dheer qaaradda Afrika, oo dhererkeedu gaarayo in ka badan 3,333 km, taas oo ku fidsan dhanka bari gacanka cadmeed ilaa badweynta Hindiya ee dhanka koonfureed.

Soomaaliya waxay leedahay cimilo kulul, iyadoo aan lahayn isbeddello xilliyeed oo waaweyn, halka heer-kulka maalinlaha ahi uu u dhexeeyo 27°C ilaa 40°C. Dalka waxaa ka da'a roob yar sannadkiiba, wuxuuna leeyahay afar xilli oo isbedbeddela: laba xilli roobaad iyo laba xilli oo Jilaal ah.

Si kastaba ha ahaatee, sannadihii la soo dhaafay isbeddellada cimilada ee aan la saadaalin karin ayaa sababay fatahaado iyo abaaro soo noqnoqda oo ka dhaca guud ahaan dalka.

Taariikhda iyo Siyaasadda

Qeybta koonfureed ee Soomaaliya waxay xorriyaddeeda ka qaadatay Talyaaniga 1-dii Luulyo 1960, waxeyna si dhakhso ah ay ula midoowday qeybta waqooyi ee dalka oo xorriyaddeeda ka qaadatay Ingiriiska 26-kii Juun 1960, taasoo horseeday dhismaha Jamhuuriyadda Soomaaliya.

Bishii Agoosto 2012, Soomaaliya waxay ansixisay Dastuur ku-meelgaar ah, kaas oo u gogol-xaaray dhismaha dowlad federaal ah iyo Maamul-goboleedyo hoostaga. Tan iyo markaas, geeddi-socodka dhismaha maamul-goboleedyadu wuu socday, iyadoo la dhisay Jubbaland, Galmudug, Koonfur-galbeed, Hirshabelle, iyo Banaadir, iyadoo ay horay u jireen maamulada Puntland iyo Somaliland.

Dadaallo joogto ah ayaa weli socda si loo xoojiyo guulaha ilaa hadda la gaaray, loona adkeeyo aasaaska lagu dhisayo xasilloonida iyo dib-u-dhiska dalka Soomaaliya.





Dhaqaalaha

Tan iyo dhammaadkii xilligii Dowladdii Ku-meelgaarka ahayd ee Federaalka (TFG) sanadkii 2012, dhaqaalaha Soomaaliya wuxuu sameeyay horumar la taaban karo kaddib in ka badan soddon sano oo qalalaase siyaasadeed ah.

Si kastaba ha ahaatee, horumarka dhaqaalaha Soomaaliya wuxuu u nugul yahay isbeddello waaweyn, sida uu sheegay Bangiga Adduunka, heerarka kobaca dhaqaalaha intii u dhexeysay 2014 ilaa 2020 wuxuu u dhaxeeyey 2.4% ilaa 14.9%. Sanadkii 2023, wax-soo-saarka guud ee gudaha dalka (GDP) waxaa lagu qiyaasay 10,969 bilyan oo doolar, iyada oo koror gaaraya 4.2% la diiwaan geliyey marka la barbardhigo 2.7% ee sanadkii 2022. Waxaa la saadaalinayaa in GDP-gu kor ugu kaco 12.11 bilyan oo doolar sanadka 2024, iyadoo la filayo heer koror sanadle ah oo dhan 3%. Dhaqaalaha Soomaaliya wuxuu si weyn ugu tiirsan yahay beeraha iyo xoolaha nool, kuwaas oo ka dhigan 65% wax-soo-saarka guud iyo shaqaalaysiinta guud ee bulshada. Xoolaha nool keliya ayaa ka dhigan qiyaastii 40% GDP-ga iyo in ka badan 50% dakhliga ka soo xarooda wax-dhoofinta dalka. Wax-soo-saarka kale ee muhiimka ah waxaa ka mid ah kalluunka, dhuxusha, mooska, sonkorta, masagada, iyo galleyda. Sida laga soo xigtay Bangiga Dhexe ee Soomaaliya sanadkii 2017, wadarta guud ee badeecadaha iyo adeegyada la soo dejiyey waxay celcelis ahaan ahaayeen 2,892 milyan oo doolar sanadkii, taas oo ka sarreysa heerkii la diiwaangaliyey kahor dagaalkii sokeeye ee 1991. Sidoo kale, badeecadaha la dhoofiyo oo celcelis ahaan gaaray 451 milyan oo doolar sanadkii ayaa kor u dhaafay heerkii dhoofinta ee ka hor dagaalkii sokeeye.



Macluumaadka Dadweynaha

Tirakoobkii ugu horreeyay ee dadweynaha iyo guryaha ee Soomaaliya, oo la qabtay sanadkii 1975, ayaa lagu soo bandhigay natiijooyin kooban. Intaa kaddib, natiijooyinkii tirakoobka labaad ee dadka oo la sameeyay sanadkii 1986 si rasmi ah looma daabicin, maadaama loo arkay inay la kulmeen khaladaad waaweyn, gaar ahaan tirinta xad-dhaafka ah. Tan iyo markaas ma suurtagelin in tirakoob kale la sameeyo iyadoo ay caqabad ku ahayd qalalaasaha siyaasadeed iyo dagaalada ka socday dalka.

Xoggo aruurintii ugu dambeeyay oo ay ka mid yihiin PESS 2014, SARA 2016, HFS Wave II 2017, LFS 2019, SHDS 2020, iyo SIHBS 2022, ayaa bixiyay xoggo muhiim ah oo ka jawaabaya baahiyaha aasaasiga ah ee gargaarka bani'aadamnimada iyo horumarinta. Si kastaba ha ahaatee, xogahan ma daboolayaan gal-daloolooyinka waaweyn ee xogta, kuwaas oo keliya tirakoob dhammaystiran uu ka jawaabi karo. Tirakoobku waa il-xogeedka kaliya oo bixin kara sawir buuxa ee tirada dadweynaha, baahsanaantooda iyo astaamahooda. Intaa waxaa dheer, tirakoobka waxaa dhaqan ahaan loo arkaa inuu yahay hab lagu horumariyo laguna xoojiyo awoodda xafiisyada Istaatistikada qaranka, isla markaana bixiyo qaab tirakoob casri ah oo fududeeya samaynta sahanno is-dhexgal oo u dhexeeya tirakoobyada. Arrintaas awgeed, Tirakoobka dadweynaha iyo guryaha ee soo socda wuxuu noqon doonaa maalgelin muddo-dheer oo muhiim ah oo lagu horumarinayo nidaamka Istaatistikada Dowladda Federaalka Soomaaliya, oo ay ku jiraan xafiisyada Istaatistikada ee heer dowlad-goboleed, iyo sidoo kale Somaliland.

Sahanka Qiyaasta Dadweynaha ee Soomaaliya (PESS) ayaa lagu qiyaasay tirada guud ee dadka 12.3 milyan, iyadoo 51% ay ku nool yihiin magaalooyinka, 23% ku nool

yihiin tuulooyinka, halka 26% ay yihiin reer guuraa. Ku dhawaad kala bar (49%) tirada dadweynaha waxay ahaayeen dumar, iyadoo 50% dumarkaas ay ku jiraan da'da taranka (15–49 sano).

Falanqeynta qeybinta da'aha ayaa muujisey in carruurta da'doodu ka yar tahay shan sano ay ka yihiin 14% tirada dadweynaha, halka dadka waayeelka ah (65+ sano) ay ka yihiin 2% keliya. Da' kooxeedka u dhaxeeya 5 ilaa 9 sano waxay ka yihiin 17%, halka dadka dhaqaale ahaan firfircoon (15–64 sano) ay yihiin 53%, taasoo muujinaysa in dhismaha bulshada uu yahay mid da'yar.

Sahanka caafimaadka iyo macluumaadka dadweynaha Soomaaliya (SHDS) oo ah qiimayntii ugu dambeysay heer qaran ee guryaha, lana qabtay sanadkii 2020 ayaa muujineysa in 52% dadweynaha Soomaaliya ay yihiin dumar, halka 55% tirada dadweynuhu ay ka hooseeyso da'da 15 sano. Carruurta ku jirta da' kooxeedkan, wiilasha ayaa ka badan gabdhaha, waxaana celceliska tirada dadweynaha qoyskiiba lagu qiyaasay 6.2 qof.

Isbeddellada macluumaadka bulshada ayaa sanadihii u dambeeyay ahaa kuwo deggan, iyadoo saddex-meelood laba dadka Soomaaliya ay ka yar yihiin 30 sano, taasoo muujinaysa in bulshada Soomaaliya ay tahay bulsho da'yar u badan. Tani waxay soo bandhigaysaa fursad weyn oo koboc dhaqaale haddii la sameeyo maalgelin istaraatiiji ah oo ku wajahan waxbarashada iyo abuurista fursado shaqo oo waara. Si kastaba ha ahaatee, heerka sare ee shaqo la'aanta dhalinyarada iyo ka qeybgal la'aantooda baahsan ayaa weli ah caqabado waaweyn oo taagan, kuwaas oo muujinaya baahida loo qabo siyaasad bartilmaameed leh oo si gaar ah loogu horumariyo xaaladda dhalinyarada.

1.2 Hordhaca Tusmada Iskudhafan ee Horumarka Dadweynaha (TIHD)

Golaha Guud wuxuu adkeeyay baahida loo qabo istaraatiijiyad nidaamsan, Iskudhafan oo dhammaystiran ee ku saabsan horumarka dadweynaha, sida ku cad axdiga 65/234 oo ka hadlaya dib-u-eegista barnaamijka shirweynaha caalamigaa ee horumarka dadweynaha iyo ku haboonaantiisa sii socodka kadib 2014. Istaraatiijiyaddan waxaa looga gol leeyahay in lagu wajahayo caqabadaha soo ifbaxaya ee la xiriiira isbeddellada horumarka dadweynaha.

Axdigan ayaa ku baaqaya in si xooggan la isugu daro ajandaha horumarka dadweynaha ee hababka horumarinta caalamiga ah, sida Yoolalka Horumarka Waara (YHW). Iyadoo lagu saleynayo natiijooyinka dib-u-eegista hawlgalka, waxaa la soo jeediyay qaab-dhismeed cusub oo lagu wajahayo horumarka dadweynaha kadib 2014, kaas oo ku dhisan shan mowduuc oo muhiim ah: Sharafka iyo Xuquuqda Aadanaha, Caafimaadka, Deegaanka iyo Guur-guurka, Maamul-Wanaag & Isla-xisaabtanka iyo Joogteynta.

Arrintaa awgeed, Xafiis gobolleedka UNFPA ee dalalka Carabta ayaa sameeyay Tusmada Iskudhafan oo muujinaysa xaaladda dalalka Carabta ee ku wajahan hirgelinta barnaamijka Shirweynihii Caalamiga ee Horumarka Dadweynaha, iyadoo la tixgelinayo dib-u-eegistii SHCHD ee ka dambeeyay 2014 iyo Ajandaha 2030 ee Horumarka Waara, iyadoo si gaar ah diiradda loogu saarayo qaab-dhismeedka caalamiga ah ee shanta tiir



ee mawduucyada barnaamijka SHCHD ee ka dambeeyey 2014. Tasmada Iskudhafan ee Horumarka Dadweynaha (TIHD) waxay ku saleysan tahay Qaab-dhismeedka tixraaca ee aasaaska mawduucyada horumarka dadweynaha kadib 2014, oo uu diyaariyay Sanduuqa Dadweynaha ee Qaramada Midoobay (UNFPA), iyadoo la adeegsanayo 33 tuse oo muhiim u ah horumarka waara, kuwaas oo loo kala saaray shan tiir sida ku cad axdiga Golaha Guud ee Qaramada Midoobay No. 65/234. TIHD waxay noo sahlaysaa in lagu soo koobo arrimaha adag ee is-dhexgalka badan iyadoo laga eegayo qaabka dadweynaha ku saleysan ee Yoolalka Horumarka Waara iyo halbeegyada la xiriira.

Sanadkii 2023, Hay'adda Istaatistikada Qaranka Soomaaliya (HIQS) iyada oo kaashanaysa UNFPA Soomaaliya iyo Xarunta Istaatistikada Afrika ee hoos tagta UNECA ayaa qorsheysay in la dhiso Tasmada Iskudhafan ee Horumarka Dadweynaha Soomaaliya (TIHDS) iyo gobolladeeda. TIHD Soomaaliya waxay u adeegtaa sida hab dhammaystiran oo lagu kormeero laguna mideeyo arrimaha adag ee is-dhexgalka badan, iyadoo laga eegayo qaabka dadweynaha ku saleysan Yoolalka Horumarka Waara. Sidoo kale, waxay iftiimisaa farqiyada iyo kala duwanaanshaha iyada oo adeegsanaysa hab xog ogaalnimo ku salaysan taasoo fududeyneysa sameynta siyaasado ku qotoma caddayn sugan. Tilmaamida farqiyada waxqabadka waa arrin muhiim ah si loo xaqiijiyo sinnaanta iyo horumarka joogtada ah ee hiigsiga dadweynaha, iyadoo ugu dambeyntii la hubinayo in faa'iidooyinka horumarku si siman ugaaro dhammaan qaybaha bulshada.

Bishii 5aad 2024, HIQS iyada oo kaashanaysa UNFPA-Soomaaliya iyo Xarunta Istaatistikada Afrika ayaa qabatay aqoon-isweydaarsi loogu talagalay in lagu falanqeeyo habraaca iyo xisaabinta Tasmada Iskudhafan ee Horumarka Dadweynaha Soomaaliya (TIHDS), oo ay ku jiraan jaan-goynta, tusayaasha gaarka ah, Isbarbardhiga, miisaannada iyo is-raacin xogta. Aqoon-isweydaarsigan oo ay ka qeybqaateen xubno ka tirsan Hay'adda Istaatistikada Qaranka Soomaaliya ayaa diiradda saaray habeynta iyo ansixinta habraaca, sidoo kale qiimaynta adkeysiga iyo kalsoonida tirakoob ee Tasmada.



1.3 Ujeeddooyinka iyo Sababta

Maangalnimada

Soomaaliya waxay u baahan tahay in ay soo bandhigto horumarka barnaamijka Shirweynaha caalamiga ee horumarka dadweynaha (SHCHD) iyo Yoolalka Horumarka Waara (YHW) iyadoo la adeegsanayo qaab-dhismeedka YHW si loo kormeero loona qiimeeyo hiigsiga horumarka dadweynaha. Si tan loo taageero, HIQS ayaa horumarisay tusmada iskudhafan iyada oo kaashanaysa UNFPA iyo UNECA. Tusmadan waxay cabbiraysaa horumarka barnaamijka SHCHD waxayna qiimeynaysaa meesha ay Soomaaliya ka taagan tahay tusayaasha YHW ee ku saleysan SHCHD, iyadoo la raacayo qaab-dhismeedka horumarka kadib 2015, taasoo hubinaysa is barbardhigga Soomaaliya, dalalka Carabta iyo dalalka kale ee Afrika.

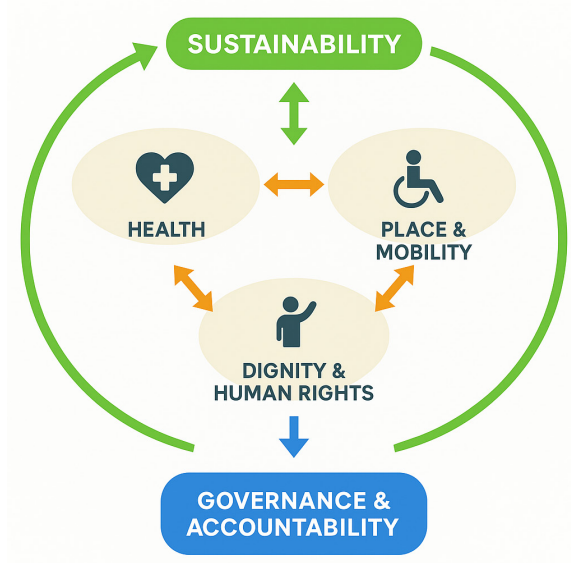
Ujeeddo

Ujeeddada ugu weyn Tusmada Iskudhafan ee Horumarka Dadweynaha Soomaaliya (TIHDS) waa in la abuuro hab u adeegaya Yoolalka Horumarka Waara (YHW) ee dadka ku saleysan, iyadoo la cabirayo hor-usocodka horumarka, tixraacida iyo qiimaynta bad-qabka shakhsiyaadka, lana hubinayo in aan qofna laga tegin. Tani waxay qeexaysaa mudnaanta siyaasadda, hor-usocodka, iyo gal-daloolada heer qaran iyo heer gobolba, iyadoo hagaysa qoondaynta khayraadka si loo dedejiyo hor-usocodka Yoolalka Horumarka Waara (YHW).

1.4 Qaab-dhismeedka Fikradeed

TIHD waxaa loo qaabeeyey iyadoo lagu saleynayo **shanta tiir ee mawduucyada Barnaamijka SHCHD kadib 2014**. Qaab-dhismeedkan caalamiga ah (Jaantuska 1.1) wuxuu aqoonsanayaa xiriirka muhiimka ah ee u dhexeeya dadweynaha iyo horumarka waara, kaas oo gacan ka geysanaya yaraynta saboolnimada, buuxinta sinaan la'aanta, kor u qaadista heerka nolosha, iyo saamaynta ay ku leeyihiin dadweynaha, kheyraadka, iyo waxyeellada deegaanka.

Jaantuska 1.1: xiriirka ka dhaxeeya dadweynaha iyo horumarka



Source: United Nations, 2014. "Framework of Actions for the follow-up to the ICPD-PoA Beyond 2014"



Sidaa darteed, Tasmada Iskudhafan ee Horumarka Dadweynaha (TIHD) waxaa lagu dhisay iyadoo lagu saleynayo shan tuse hoosaad oo ka tarjumaya tiirarka Shirweynaha caalamiga ee horumarka dadweynaha (SHCHD), sida lagu muujiyey Jaantuska 1-1, kuwaas oo kala ah:

1. Sharafka iyo Xuquuqda Aadanaha
2. Caafimaadka, iyadoo la cabirayo Caafimaadka Taranka (CTG)
3. Deegaanka iyo Guur-guurka
4. Maamul- Wanaaga iyo Isla-Xisaabtanka
5. Joogtaynta

Sharafka iyo Xuquuqda Aadanaha

Barnaamijka Shirweynaha caalamiga ee horumarka dadweynaha (SHCHD) wuxuu caddeynayaa mabda'a koowaad "in dadka oo dhan ay u dhasheen si xor ah, ayna siman tahay sharaftooda iyo xuquuqdooda" isagoo xaqiijinaya in ay xaq u leeyihiin xuquuqda iyo xorriyadaha lagu qeexay Axdiga Caalamiga ah ee Xuquuqda Aadanaha, iyada oo aan lagu salaynayn wax kala sooc ah. Sidoo kale, mabda'a 4aad wuxuu iftiiminayaa xoogana saaraya "horumarinta sinnaanta iyo caddaaladda Ragga iyo Dumarka, awood-siinta haweenka, ciribtirka dhammaan noocyada tacaddiga ka dhanka ah haweenka iyo xaqiijinta awoodda haweenka ee ay ku xakameeyaan tarankooda". Sidaas darteed, Sharafka waxaa aasaas u ah xuquuqda iyo xorriyadaha aadanaha. Qaab-dhismeedka TIHD wuxuu aqoonsan yahay doorka muhiimka ah ee caddaaladda iyo sinnaanta, wuxuuna tilmaamayaa in haweenka iyo gabdhaha, dadka da'da yar, dadka waayeelka ah, muhaajiriinta, dadka baahiyaha gaarka ah qaba, barakacayaasha, iyo dadka laga tirada badan yahay ee dhinaca qowmiyadeed, dhaqameed ama afeed ay weli wajahayaan caqabado iskudhafan oo ku saabsan awood-darro iyo takoorid.

Caafimaadka

Shirweynaha caalamiga ee horumarka dadweynaha (SHCHD) wuxuu si weyn hoosta uga xariiqayaa muhiimadda aas-aasiga ah ee caafimaadka taranka iyo taranka, isagoo u aqoonsaday inay yihiin tiir-dhexaad muhiim u ah caafimaadka iyo horumarka. Qodobadani waxay khuseeyaan nolosha dumarka iyo ragga labadaba, iyagoo awood siinaya shakhsiyaadka iyo lammaanayaasha inay gaaraan go'aanno xog ogaal ah, ikhtiyaari ah, ammaanna ah oo ku saabsan caafimaadkooda taran, iyaga oo aan la kulmin khasab, cadaadis ama tacaddi. Dhiirrigelinta iyo ilaalinta caafimaadka taranka, iyo sidoo kale xaqiijinta xuquuqda taranka, waa arrimo lama huraan ah oo aan kaliya muhiim u ahayn caddaaladda bulshada iyo helitaanka nolol caafimaad leh, balse sidoo kale waa kuwa muhiim u ah fulinta ballanqaadyada qaranka iyo kuwa caalamiga ah ee horumarka waara.

Deegaanka iyo Guur-guurka

Deegaanka iyo Guur-guurka waa tiir muhiim ah oo kaalin ka qaata isku xirka isbeddellada iyo dhaq-dhaqaaqyada dadweynaha ee baaxadda leh si loo gaaro Sharafka, wanaagga nolosha, iyo horumar waara. Tiirkan waxa uu ka kooban yahay saddex arrimood oo waaweyn: A) Socdaalka Caalamiga ah: Wuxuu gacan ka geysan karaa horumarinta dhaqaale iyo bulsho oo loo dhan yahay iyo yaraynta

saboolnimada, haddii la hubiyo in xuquuqda aadanaha ee muhaajiriinta la dhowro. B) Guur-guurka Gudaha iyo Magaalaynta: Waxay u baahan tahay joogteynta horumarinta magaalooyinka iyo xoojinta xiriirka u dhexeeya tuulooyinka iyo magaalooyinka, si loo hubiyo kobociskudheelitiran. C) Barakacayaasha Gudaha iyo Qaxootiga: Waxay u baahan yihiin tallaabooyin caalami ah oo isku dubaridan si loo xaqiijiyo ilaalintooda, helitaanka adeegyada aasaasiga ah iyo dib u dhiska noloshooda.

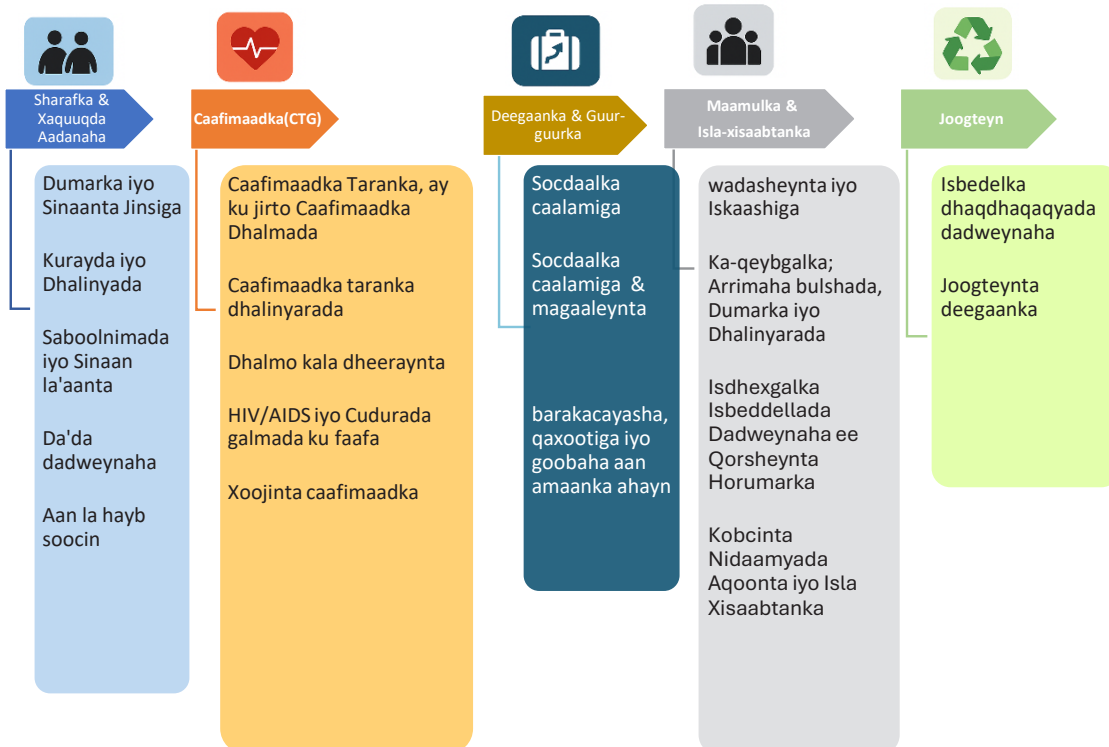
Iyo Isla-xisaabtanka

Maamul Wanaaga waxaa lagu gartaa hufnaanta, isla-xisaabtanka, ka-qaybgalka guud, ku-dhaqanka sharciga iyo yareynta musuqmaasuqa, waa tiir aasaasi ah oo lagu gaari karo natiijooyin horumarineed oo waxtar u leh heer deegaan, qaran, gobol iyo caalamiba. Sidoo kale, maamulku wuxuu door muhiim ah ka ciyaaraa xoojinta nabadda iyo ammaanka caalamiga ah. Tiirka Maamul-Wanaag iyo Isla Xisaabtan ee Barnaamijka Shirweynaha caalamiga ee horumarka dadweynaha (SHCHD) wuxuu xoogga saaray afar qodob oo waaweyn, kuwaas oo kala ah: Iskaashi iyo wada-shaqeyn; Ka-qaybgal; Isdhexgalka Isbeddellada Dadweynaha ee Qorsheynta Horumarka; iyo Kobcinta Nidaamyada Aqoonta iyo Isla Xisaabtanka.

Joogtayn

Barnaamijka Shirweynaha caalamiga ee horumarka dadweynaha (SHCHD) wuxuu si weyn u iftiimiyay muhiimadda fahamka isdhexgalka ka dhexeeya dadweynaha, deegaanka, isbeddelka cimilada iyo horumarka dhaqaale, si loo dhiso saldhig adag oo lagu gaari karo horumar waara. Habkan wuxuu tixgeliyaa xuquuqda bulshada, iskudhafnaanta iyo baahidooda hada iyo mustaqbalka. Saamaynta deegaanka, oo ay ku jirto mida ka dhalata isbeddelka cimilada, waxay taabanaysaa nolosha qof walba, balse si gaar ah ayay u saameysaa kooxaha saboolka ah iyo kuwa la haybsooco, kooxahaas oo haysta kheyraad aad u yar si ay ula qabsadaan xaaladaha isbeddelkaas, isla markaana ah kuwa ugu yar ee wax ku biiriya isbeddellada deegaanka ee uu sababay aadanuhu.

Jaantuska 1-2: Qaab-dhismeedka Heerarka qeybaha TIHD



Xigasho: Xisaabinta Qoraha



1.5 Qaab-dhismeedka Kormeerka

Tusmada Iskudhafan ee Horumarka Dadweynaha Soomaaliya (TIHDS) waxa uu ku salaysan yahay qaab-dhismeed kormeer oo loogu talagalay yoolalka horumarka waara, iyadoo laga eegayo aragtida dadweynaha. Dalalka waxaa ka go'an inay si joogto ah u soo bandhigaan warbixinno ku saabsan tusayaashaas, iyaga oo hubinaya helitaanka xog joogto ah oo wax lagu cabbiri karo. Qaab-dhismeedka TIHD wuxuu isku daraa natiijooyinka iyo tixgelinta xaaladda iyo hababka, isagoo aqoonsanaya in qaybahaasi ay is dhexgalaan isla markaana ay muhiim u yihiin ilaalinta isku xirka iyo joogtaynta yoolalka horumarka waara.

Barnaamijka Shirweynaha caalamiga ee horumarka dadweynaha (SHCHD) wuxuu beddelay habka caalamiga ah ee horumarinta isagoo diiradda saaraya xuquuqda, baahiyaha, iyo himilooyinka shakhsiyaadka, taasoo abuurtay xiriir muhiim ah oo u dhexeeya isbedelka dadweynaha, dhimista saboolnimada, iyo horumar waara. Waxay dhiirrigelisay hab ku salaysan xuquuqda aadanaha oo dadweynuhu udub dhexaad u yahay, kaasoo dhisay aasaaska ajendaha horumarinta ee kadib 2015. Ajendaha SHCHD ayuu hadda si qoto dheer uga mid yahay Yoolalka Horumarinta Waara (YHW), isagoo saameyn ku leh 14 ka mid ah 17-ka yool isla markaana ka qeybqaata 28 bartilmaameed oo gaar ah. Inkastoo qaab-dhismeedku uu bixinaayo jawaab dhameystiran oo ku wajahan caqabadaha horumarineed ee caalamka, saameyntiisa waxaa lagu xoojin karaa iyadoo si cad loo tixgelinayo dhibaatooyinka gaarka ah ee bulshada Soomaaliya, gaar ahaan kuwa ka dhashay barakaca khasabka ah, colaadaha daba-dheeraaday, iyo musiibooyinka cimilada ku saleysan sida abaaraha iyo fatahaadaha soo noqnoqda.



Cutubka 2AAD



Habka iyo Xaqiijinta

Cutubkani wuxuu hoosta ka xariiqayaa hababka iyo farsamooyinka loo adeegsaday xisaabinta Tusmada Iskudhahan ee Horumarka Dadweynaha Soomaaliya (TIHDS) iyo gobolladeeda. Sidoo kale, waxay ka hadlaysaa arrimaha la xiriiira ilaha xogta iyo habraacyada xaqiijinta tayada xogta. Tusmada Iskudhahan ee Horumarka Dadweynaha Soomaaliya waxay bixinaysaa qiimayn dhamaystiran iyadoo la cabbirayo heerka u dhowaanshaha yoolasha, isbeddellada iyo horumarka la gaaray muddo waqtiyeedyo kala duwan tan iyo markii la bilaabay dadaallada horumarka waara ee dalka.

2.1 Xulashada Tuseyaasha

Tusmada Iskudhahan ee Horumarka Dadweynaha Soomaaliya (TIHDS) waxaa lagu qaabeeyey qaab-dhismeedka tusayaasha ee TIHD wadamada Carabta, laguna sameeyey isbeddellada lagama maarmaanka ah si loo waafajiyo xogta la heli karo ee gudaha dalka. Guud ahaan, qaab-dhismeedka TIHD wuxuu si dhow ula jaanqaaday nidaamka kormeerka Yoolalka Horumarka Waara (YHW), wuxuuna ku saleysan yahay tuseyaasha rasmiga ah ee ay ansixisay Guddiga Istaatistikada Qaramada Midoobay. Inkasta oo Tusmada Iskudhahan ee Horumarka Dadweynaha ee wadamada Carabta ay ka kooban yihiin 33 tuse oo loo qeybiyey shan tiir, TIHDS waxay ka kooban tahay 29 tuse, taasoo ka tarjumaysa is-waafajin iyo habeyn lagu saleeyay xogta la heli karo. 29-ka tuse ee loo adeegsaday TIHDS waxaa loo kala saaray shanta dhinac ee soo socda:

- ◇ 13 tuse oo hoos yimaada Sharafka iyo Xuquuqda Aadanaha
- ◇ 5 tuse oo hoos yimaada Caafimaadka
- ◇ 3 tuse oo hoos yimaada Deegaanka iyo Guur-guurka
- ◇ 4 tuse oo hoos yimaada Maamul-Wanaag iyo Isla-Xisaabtanka
- ◇ 4 tuse oo hoos yimaada Joogtaynta

Waxaa muhiim ah in la ogaado TIHDS in ay wax yar ka duwan tahay TIHD wadamada Carabta, haddana kala duwanaanshahan waxaa ugu weyn oo sabab u ah helida xogta goboleed ee faahfaahsan taas oo saamaxaysa in si dhab ah loo muujiyo farqiga horumarineed ee gobollada. Inkastoo isbeddelladaasi jiraan, tuseyaasha dib loo eegay waxay weli wax ka qabanayaan arrimiha asaasiga ah ee ku jira TIHD wadamada Carabta. Wax-kabedelida la sameeyay waxaa loo soo bandhigay sidan soo socota:

- A. Tusaha heerka kahaarida dugsiga sare waxaa lagu beddelay heerka akhris-qoraal-ka dhalinyarada ay da'doodu u dhaxayso 15 ilaa 24 sano.
- B. Tusaha “kuraasta ay dumarku ku leeyihiin baarlamaanka” waxaa lagu beddelay “saamiga haweenka ee jagooyinka sare” Inkastoo uu weli sheegayo hoggaaminta haweenka, tusahan cusub waxaa sidoo kale loo kala saaray gobollada si loo muujiyo kala duwanaanta dhabta ah.



- C. Tusaha “xorriyadda kala-doorashada” waxaa lagu beddelay “boqolleyda haweenka da’doodu u dhaxayso 15 ilaa 49 sano ee go’aan ka gaara isticmaalka kala dheereynta dhalimada iyo daryeelka caafimaad taranka”. tusahan cusub ma muujinayo oo keliya madax-bannaanida iyo awoodda qofku u leeyahay go’aannadiisa shaqsi-ga ah, balse waxaana sidoo kale loo kala saaray gobollada.
- D. Tusaha “heerka HIV ee 100,000 ee qof” waxaa lagu beddelay “boqolleyda haweenka sheegay in ay qabaan cudurada la isugu gudbiyo galmada 12-kii bilood ee la soo dhaafay”.
- E. Tusaha “dalka ku jira xaalad dagaal” waxaa lagu beddelay “saamiga dadka jira 18 sano iyo kaweyn ee dareema nabadgelyo marka ay waddooyinka ama goobaha dadweynaha ku socdaan”. Tuse haan cusub wuxuu si faahfaahsan u muujinayaa kala duwanaanta amni ee gobollada.
- F. Tusaha “tirada dadka si toos ah ay u saameysay musiibooyinka dabiiciga ah 100,000 ee qof” waxaa lagu beddelay “boqolleyda dadka ay si toos ah u saameysay musiibooyinka dabiiciga ah”. Tuse haan cusub sidoo kale waxaa loo kala saaray gobollada.

2.2 Ilaha Xogta

Tusmada Iskudhafan ee Horumarka Dadweynaha Soomaaliya (TIHDS) waxay si weyn ugu tiirsan tahay ilo xogeedyo rasmi ah, gaar ahaan Sahanada macluumaadka qoysaska heer qaran sida Sahanka caafimaadka iyo macluumaadka dadweynaha Soomaaliya 2020 iyo Sahanka Iskudhafan Miisaaniyadda Qoyska Soomaaliya 2022. Waxaa intaa dheer in la adeegsaday xogaha ee heer qaran iyo ilaha xogaha caalamiga ah. Waxaana lagu taliyay in la isticmaalo ilo xogeedyada kor ku xusan si loo xaqiijiyo tayada sarreysa ee xogta, iyadoo lagu salaynayo arrimaha ku habboonaanta, dhammaystirka, waqtiga ku habboon, saxnaanta, helitaanka iyo isbarbardhigga fikradaha iyo hababka ururinta xogta

2.3 Xaddidaadaha Xogta

Cabbirka ajendaha dadweynaha ku saleysan ee YHW wuxuu wajahaa caqabado dhanka xogta ah, taas oo muujinaysa baahida loo qabo maalgelin dheeraad ah oo lagu sameeyo ururinta xogta iyo horumarinta nidaamyada kormeerka, gaar ahaan tuseyaasha la xiriira muujinta dhinacyada horumarka dadweynaha.

Gal-daloolooyinka xogeed ayaa ka muuqda tuseyaasha ku saabsan takoorka ka dhanka ah dadka naafada ah iyo muhaajiriinta, tahriibinta dadka, taageerada dadka waayeelka ah, kala duwanaanshaha magaalooyinka iyo miyiga, magaaleyntaa iyo socdaalka gudaha dalka, ilaalinta xuquuqda shaqaalaha, ka-qaybgalka bulshada rayidka ah, iyo xoojinta awoodda haweenka ee go’aaminta arrimahooda taranka iyo caafimaadka galmada iyo Qorsheynta Deganaanshaha Aadanaha ee xalka waara. In kasta oo helitaanka macluumaadka, waxbarashada, iyo adeegyada caafimaadka taranka uu yahay tiir muhiim u ah awood-siinta dhalinyarada iyo kurayda sida lagu adkeeyey Barnaamijka Shirweynaha Caalamiga ah ee Horumaarka Dadweynaha haddana weli waxaa jirta baahi weyn oo xog la’aan ah oo muujin lahayd heerka waxqabadka dalka ee dhinacyadan.

Jadwalka 1.1: Liiska tuseyaasha TIHD

Sharafka iyo Xaquuqda Aadanaha 1. Baahsanaanta Gudniinka fircooniga (boqolleyda gabdhaha da'doodu u dhaxeeyso 15-19 sano) 2. Guurka ka horeeya da'da 18 sano(boqolleyda haweenka da'doodu u dhaxeeyso 20-24 sano ee guur soo maray) 3. Dumarka soo guursaday ee kala kulmay raggooda tacadi jireed, galmo ama mid maskaxeed. 4. Tusmada Sinaanta Ragga & Dumarka ee waxbarashada Dugsiga sare 5. Heerka ka qeybgalka haweenka ee shaqada marka la barbar dhigo Ragga 6. Saamiga haweenka ee jagooyinka maamulka sare 7. Saamiga Kuraasta baarlamanka (boqolleyda xubnaha jira da'da ka yar 40ka sano) 8. Heerka shaqo la'aanta dhalinyarada(Da'da u dhaxeysa 15 ilaa 24 sano) 9. Heerka Akhris-qoraalka dhalinyarada(boqolleyda da'da u dhaxeeyso 15 ilaa 24 sano) 10. Shaqooyinka nugul (boqolleyda ay ka yihiin guud ahaan shaqada) 11. Boqolleyda dadweynaha ku nool wax ka hooseeya xariiqa saboolnimada 12. Boqolleyda dadka waaweyn ee hela xaquuq hawlgabka 13. boqolleyda haweenka da'doodu u dhaxayso 15 ilaa 49 sano ee go'aan ka gaara isticmaalka kala dheereynta dhalmada iyo daryeelka caafimaad taranka	Caafimaadka(CTG) 1. Boqolleyda dhalmada ay cawiyeen xirfad layaal caafimaad 2. Boqolleyda daryeelka hooyada uurka leh ee booqatay xarun caafimaad ugu yaraan Afar jeer 3. Heerka dhalmada gabdhaha dhalinyarada(da'da u dhaxeysa 15 ilaa 19 sano) 4. Baahida kala dheereynta ilmaha ee lagu daboolay hababka casriga ah 5. boqolleyda haweenka sheegay in ay qabaan cudurada la isugu gudbiyo galmada 12-kii bilood ee la soo dhaafay
Deegaanka Iyo Guur-guurka 1. Boqolleyda heerka cabbirka talaabooyinka la xiriira socdaalka caalamiga ah 2. Saamiga dadweynaha magaalooyinka ee ku nool isku-raranka, deegaanada aan rasmiga ahayn iyo guryo aan ku filneyn 3. saamiga dadka jira 18 sano iyo kaweyn ee dareema nabadgelyo marka ay waddooyinka ama goobaha dadweynaha ku socdaan	Maamul - Wanaaga iyo Isla - xisaabtanka 1. Diiwaangalinta dhasha(boqolleyda da'da ka yar 5 sano) 2. Heerka horumarinta siyaasadaha ama istaaraatiijiyadaha qaran ee la xariira arrimaha dadweynaha 3. Boqolleyda Celceliska tilmaamayasha caalamiga ah ee maamulka 4. Boqolleyda dadweynaha ee isticmaala Internet-ka
	Joogteynta 1. Isticmaalka tamarta dib loo cusboonaysiin karo (boqolleyda tamarta guud ee la isticmaalay) 2. Boqolleyda dadka ay si toos ah u saameeyen masiibooyinka dabiiciga ah 3. kharashka lagu bixiyo horumarinta iyo cilmi-baarista (boqolleyda ay ka tahay GDP-ga) 4. Boqolleyda dadweynaha isticmaala ugu yaraan adeegyada nadaafada aasaasiga ah



2.4 Qaabeynta iyo Xisaabinta TIHD

Qaabeynta TIHD wuxuu soo maray saddex marxaladood:

- Isku-dheellitiridda si loo cabbiro tusayaasha lana hubiyo isbarbardhigga
- qoondeynta miisaanada
- israacinta tusayaasha gudaha iyo guud ahaan dhinacyada

Isku-dheellitir

Si xogta loola barbardhigo tusayaal kala duwan, qiimaha tusayaasha waxa lagu dhex-dheellitiraa iyadoo la adeegsanayo beddelid toosan si tusuhu u muujiyo miisaan u dhexeeya 0 ilaa 100, qiimaha 100 wuxuu ka dhigan yahay “qiimaynta ugu fican” halka qiimaha 0 uu ka dhigan yahay “qiimaynta ugu liidata”. qiimaynta ugu fican waxa lagu gaarayaa iyadoo la adeegsanayo mabda’a “in aan cidna laga tegin” marka la dejinayo.

Xadka sare ee helitaanka guud ama ciribtirka ka maqnaanshaha, iyo sidoo kale mabda’a “fursadda loo simanyahay”. qiimaynta ugu liidata waxaa loo aqoonsaday qiimaha 2.5-aad ee boqolleyda ugu hoosaysa ee keydka xogaha. Xaddidaada xogta ee 2.5-aad oo ah Meesha ugu hooseysa boqolleyda xogta ayaa la adeegsaday si loo yareeyo saameynta qiimayaasha xad-dhaafka ah, kuwaas oo laga yaabo inay janjeeriyaan natiijooyinka tasmada Iskudhafan.

Qeybsanaanta tuse kasta waa la xaddiday, si dhammaan qiimayaasha ka sarreeya xadka sare ay u helaan 100, halka qiimayaasha ka hooseeya xadka hoose ay u helaan 0.

Is le’egtan soo socota ayaa loo adeegsaday halbeegaynta tusayaasha (standardize):

$$xs = ((x - \min_{fo}(x)) / (\max(x) - \min_{fo}(x))) * 100$$

Halka:

- **xs** = halbeegaynta qiimaha tusaha
- **x** = tusaha asalka ah
- **min(x)** = qiimaynta ugu liidata
- **max(x)** = qiimaynta ugu fican

Qoondeynta Miisaannada

Maadaama TIHD loo isticmaalo hab lagu qiimeeyo hore-usocodka iyo kala sarreynta dalalka, waxa muhiim ah in si taxaddar leh loo sameeyo xulashada miisaannada la qoondeeyey ee qeybaha tusayaasha kala duwan iyo mowduucyada loo adeegsaday qaabeynta tasmada inta lagu jiray habka Israacinta. Dhab ahaan, miisaanku wuxuu saameyn weyn ku yeelan karaa tasmada guud ee Iskudhafan iyo kala sarreynta dalalka.

Marka la xisaabinayo mid kasta oo ka mid ah shanta tuse-hoosaad, miisaan isku mid ah ayaa loo qoondeeyey tusayaasha. Dhanka kale, marka la is raacinayo shanta tuse hoosaad si loo dhiso tasmada Iskudhafan, saddex xaaladood oo miisaaman ayaa la tixgeliyey (Jadwalka 2-2).

Xaaladda koowaad, miisaano is le’eg ayaa loo qoondeeyay, taasoo muujineysa in dhammaan dhinacyada loo tixgeliyey inay isu dhigmaan muhiimad ahaan. Xaaladda labaad waxaa la adeegsaday miisaanno istaastitiko ah oo ka soo baxay falanqeynta qaybaha ugu waaweyn taas oo keentay in miisaan sare loo qoondeeyo saddexdan dhinac: Caafimaadka taranka iyo galmada, , iyo Sharafka. Halka xaaladda saddexaad loo qoondeeyay dhinacyada miisaanno kala duwan iyadoo lagu saleynayo aragtida khabarada, gaar ahaan Habka Qoondeynta Miisaaniyadda.

Marka la is barbardhigo darajooyinka dalalka ee ka soo baxa saddexda hab-miisaameed (miisaanka is le'egta, miisaanka istaatiskada, iyo habka qoondeynta miisaaniyadeed), natiijooyinku waxay muujinayaan in kala duwanaanshaha miisaannadu uu saameyn yar ku leeyahay tusmada Iskudhafan ee soo baxda, taas oo sabab u noqota in loo isticmaalo miisaano is le'eg si loo fududeeyo.

Jadwalka 1.2: Miisaanada loo qoondeeyay

	Miisano isle-eg	Miisaan istaatistiko	Habka qoondeynta miisaaniyadeed
Sharafka & Xaquuqda Aadanaha	1/5	0.21	2/7
Caafimaadka (CTG)	1/5	0.23	2/7
Deegaanka & Guur-guurka	1/5	0.15	1/7
Maamulka	1/5	0.22	1/7
Joogteynta	1/5	0.18	1/7
Total	1	1	1

Israacinta Darajooyinka TIHD

Marka la xisaabinayo tusmada Iskudhafan, tuse-hoosaadyada waa in lagu mideeyaa cabbir u dhexeeya, sida celceliska xisaabeed ama celceliska joomateriyeed. Celceliska xisaabeed wuxuu leeyahay faa'iidooyin Istaatistiko oo muhiim ah, sida in wadarta janjeerku uu noqdo eber iyo in uu yareeyo wadarta laba-laabka janjeerka. Si kastaba ha ahaatee, mar walba ma aha habka ugu habboon, gaar ahaan marka la wajahayo qiimayaal xad dhaaf ah oo keeni kara janjeerka natiijooyinka. Xaaladahaas oo kale, celceliska joomateriyeed ayaa inta badan ku habboon, maadaama uu ku saameyn yar yahay qiimayaasha aadka u daran.

Nuglaanta celceliska xisaabeed ee qiimayaasha xad dhaafka ah wuxuu muujinayaa in uu leeyahay heer awood isku-badalasho, taas oo macnaheedu yahay in horumar laga gaaro hal meel uu buuxin karo (mag dhawi karo) horumar la'aanta meel kale. Dhanka kale, celceliska joomateriyeed, oo aan si weyn uga jawaabin qiimayaasha xad dhaafka ah, wuxuu yareeyaa beddelashadan. Taas macnaheedu waa in celceliska joomateriyeed uu u daran yahay kala duwanaanshaha tusayaasha, iyadoo guuldarro hal meel ka jirta aan lagu buuxin karin guusha meel kale. Waxaa si xisaab ahaan ah loo caddeeyay in celceliska joomateriyeed mar walba ka hooseeyo ama u dhigmo celceliska xisaabeed, farqiguna uu sii kordho marka kala duwanaanshuhu u dhaxeeya xogaha la is-raacinayo uu kordho. Sidaas darteed, celceliska joomateriyeed waxaa loo arki karaa hab isugeyn oo ka tannaasul yar maadaama uu xaddido heerka horumarka hal tuse-hoosaad ku buuxin karo (mag dhawi karo) gaabisyada ku jira kuwa kale.

Marka la dhisayo tuse-hoosaad yada mid kasta oo ka mid ah shanta dhinac celceliska xisaabeed ayaa loo xisaabiyey tusayaasha la isku dheellitiray ee ku jira dhinac kasta, maaddaama awooda isku-badalashada tusayaasha gudaha dhinac kastaa ay macno leedahay. Isle eg ta soo socota ayaa loo adeegsaday in lagu xisaabiyo tuse-hoosaad yada:

$$Y_j = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n_j} w_{ij} x_{s_{ij}}}{\sum_{i=1}^{n_j} w_{ij}}$$



Halka:

- Y_j = Tuse-hoosaad j
- w_{ij} = miisaanka loo qoondeeyey tusaha i ee ka tirsan dhinaca j (miisaanno is le-eg ayaa la adeegsaday)
- xs_{ij} = tusaha la isku-dheellitirayi ee ku jira dhinaca j
- n_j = tirada tusayaasha ka tirsan dhinaca j

Marka la qaabeeynayo tusaha isku-dhafka ah, celceliska joomateriyeed ayaa la doortay si la isu-raaciyo shanta tuse-hoosaad sababtoo ah waa mid si hoose uga falceliya qiimayaasha xad-dhaafka ah isla markaana awood u leh inuu buriyo waxqabadka liita ee mid ka mid ah tuse-hoosaadyada. Si ka duwan celceliska xisaabeed, celceliska joomatariyadeed wuxuu xaqiijiyaa in horumarka hal dhinac aanu gebi ahaanba wax u dhimaynin waxqabadka liita ee dhinac kale, taasoo abaal-marin u ah waddamada gaara horumar isku-dheeli tiran dhammaan dhinacyada. Tuse-hoosaadyada waxaa loo xisaabiyey iyadoo la adeegsanayo Isle-egta soo socota:

$$TIHD = \sqrt[1/\sum w_j]{\prod_{j=1}^n Y_j^{w_j}}$$

Halka:

- **TIHD** = tuseyaasha isku-dhafka ee horumarka dadweynaha
- Y_j = tuse-hoosaadka j
- w_j = miisaanka loo qoondeeyey dhinaca j
- n = tirada tuse-hoosaadyada

2.5 Qaabeynta iyo Xisaabinta TIHD

Heerarka wax lagu kala saaro ayaa loo adeegsaday in loogu kala qaybiyo dhibcaha Tusayaasha Iskudhafan ee Horumarka Dadweynaha (TIHD) afar qaybood oo u dhexeeya waxqabad hoose ilaa waxqabad aad u sarreeya, sida soo socota: dhibcaha TIHD ee ka hooseeya 55 boqolkiiba waxay ka tarjumayaan waxqabad hoose oo horumar kobaca bulshada ah; 55 ilaa 70 boqolkiiba oo muujinaya waxqabad dhexdhexaad ah; 70 ilaa 80 boqolkiiba oo tilmaamaya waxqabad sare; 80 boqolkiiba iyo wixii ka badan oo astaan u ah waxqabad aad u sarreeya ee horumarka kobaca bulshada ah. Isla heerarkan jaangoynta ayaa sidoo kale lagu dabaqaa heerka cabbir-dhimaneed, halkaas oo dhibcaha dhinac kasta lagu kala saaro afar qaybood oo ka tarjumaya heerarka waxqabad ee u dhexeeya hoose ilaa aad u sarreeya.

2.6 Xoogganaanta iyo Xaqiijinta Istaatistikada

Isku-ekaanshaha/Is-dabayaalka

Tusayaasha Iskudhahan ee Hormarka Dadweynaha wadamada Carabta waxa uu ka koobnaa 39 tuse oo ka tarjumeysa Ajandaha Horumarka Dadweynaha. Kadib tijaabo lagu sameeyey isku-ekaanshaha, lix tilmaamood ayaa laga saaray xisaabinta iyadoo lagu salaynayo natiijooyinka, kuwaas oo kala ah:

- A. Heerka akhri-qoris ee dhallinyarada (boqolkiiba da'da 15 ilaa 24 sano)
- B. Cimriga caafimaad qabka dhalashada
- C. Saamiga dhimashada hooyada xilliga dhalmada
- D. Helitaanka korontada
- E. Helitaanka tignoolajiyad iyo shidaal nadiif ah oo karinta loo isticmaalo
- F. Ilaha dadweynahu u adeegsadaan biyo cabbid aasaasi ah

Natiijadii ka dhalatay, TIHD waddamada Carabta ee ugu dambaysay waxay ka koobantahay 33 tusayaal, kuwaas oo loo adeegsaday qaabeynta tusmada Somalia. Inkastoo tusayaasha la xulay aanay is-ku xiranayn marka laga hadlayo waddamada Carabta, haddana si gaar ah ayaa loogu tijaabiyay xogta Soomaaliya. Natiijooyinku waxay caddeeyeen in tusayaashani ay ka madax-bannaan yihiin isku-ekaansho marka la qaabeynayo tusmada Soomaaliya. Sidoo kale, isku-ekaanshaha waxaa lagu tijaabiyay shanta dhinac, waxaana la xaqiijiyey in dhinacyadaasi aanay is-ku xirnayn.

Xaqiijinta Nuglaanshaha/Adkaysiga

Tijaabinta nuglaanshaha iyo adkaysiga waa arrin muhiim ah si loo ogaado siday u xasilloon yihiin kala-saarista darajooyinka marka la adeegsanayo habab kala duwan oo miisaamid, is-raacin iyo dabarrada isku-dheelitiran. Daraasadaha tijaabooyinka ku saleysan badanaa waxay isticmaalaan noocyo kala duwan oo miisaamid ah waxayna isbarbar dhigaan darajooyinka ka soo baxa. Waxaa sidoo kale si caadi ah loo adeegsadaa (Monte Carlo simulations) si loo qiimeeyo nuglaanta tusayaasha isku-dhafka ah ee ku aaddan habab miisaamid oo kala duwan, kuwaas oo ay kamid yihiin tusmada YHW. Si kastaba ha ahaatee, marka la eego tirada xaddidan ee xog-ururinta (20 oo kiiskaan ah), habka xuduudaha isku midka ah ee dabarka ugu hooseeya-ugu sareeya ayaa la doortay. Habkan waxaa loo adeegsaday soo-saaridda noocyo kale oo miisaamid ah si loo qiimeeyo adkaysiga isbarbardhigyo labo-labo ah, gaar ahaan marka aysan jirin sabab hore loogu muujinayo muhiimado kala duwan ee dhinacyada kala duwan ama aan la oggolayn in miisaamyadu si kala duwan u beddelaan. Xaaladdan hab miisaamidii hore, w0, wuxuu siinayaa miisaan siman dhammaan dhinacyada. (Seth, S., McGillivray, M., 2018).

Qiyaasta loo adeegsaday ujeeddadan waa in miisaanka dhinac kasta aanu ka hooseynin $\alpha \in [0, 1/D]$ isla markaana miisaanka dhinac kasta aanu ka sarreynin $\beta \in (1/D, 1]$. Sidaa darteed, $\Delta = \{w_1, \dots, w_D \mid \alpha \leq w_d \leq \beta \ \forall d \text{ and } \sum_{d=1}^D w_d = 1\}$, and let $\beta = 0.25$ and $\alpha = 0.15$ Halkan, β waxaa loo qoondeeyey 0.25 iyo α waxaa loo qoondeeyey 0.15, taasoo keentay in la helo 20 nooc oo kala duwan oo miisaamid isku-beddel ah.



Jaantuska 2-1 wuxuu soo bandhigayaa dhibcaha TIHD ee la xisaabiyey iyadoo la adeegsanayo 20 nooc oo miisaamid isku-beddel ah, marka lagu daro saddexda hab ee ugu waaweyn (Is le'eg, Istaatistiko, iyo Habka qoondeynta miisaaniyada). Isbeddelka ku yimid natiijooyinka ee u dhaxeeya hababkan waa mid yar oo aan la taaban karin.

Intaas waxaa dheer, waxaa la sameeyey tijaabo si loo qiimeeyo muhiimadda kala duwanaanshaha dhibcaha tasmada ee u dhaxeeya 23 hab miisaamid, natiijaduna waxay muujisay in kala duwanaanshuhu aanu ahayn mid Istaatistiko ahaan muhiim ah.

Jaantuska 2.1:Dhibcaha TIHD ee ku saleysan Hababka Miisaamida Kala Duwan



Xigasho: Xisaabinta Qoraha

Hab kale ayaa la adeegsaday si loo qeexo “waxqabadka ugu liita” oo lagu dejiyey 0, taasoo ujeeddadeedu ahayd tijaabinta adkaysiga isbeddelka dabarada hoose inta lagu jiro Isku dheelitirka tusayaasha. Natiijooyinku waxay muujiyeen in kala duwanaanshuhu uu yahay mid aad u yar oo gobollada u dhaxeeya. Si lamid ah, isbedelo yar ayaa la arkay markii la isticmaalay celceliska xisaabeed si la isu-raaciyey dhinacyada loona dhiso tasmada ugu dambeysa.

Habka xaqiijinta tayada TIHDS wuxuu caddeynayaa adkaysiga iyo saxnaanta tasmada ee lagu cabbirayo ajandaha Horumarka Dadweynaha. Arrimahan waxaa taageeraya dhowr qodob:

- Ku darista tusayaasha muhiimka ah ee la xiriira ajandaha;
- Ku tiirsanaanta xog tayo sare leh oo rasmi ah;
- Ka madax-bannaanida isku-ekaanshaha dhinacyada;
- Heer la aqbali karo oo isku-tashi ah ee u dhaxeeya tusayaasha lagu cabbiro dhinacyada isku midka ah
- Adkaysiga marka loo beddelo hababka miisaamid, is-raacin, iyo dabarada isu dheelitirka.

Cutubka 3AAD

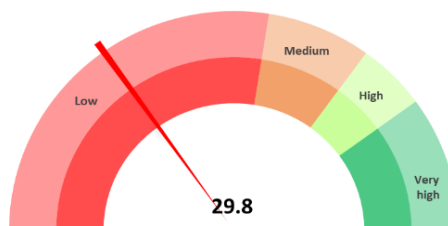


Natiijooyinka Waaweyn/ Muhiimka ah

3.1 Waxqabadka Guud

Waxqabadka waxaa loo kala saarayaa afar heer oo kala duwan iyadoo lagu salaynayo dhibcaha TIHD: A) Waxqabad hoose: waa marka dhibcaha ay ka hooseeyaan 55; B) Waxqabadka dhexdhexaadka ah: waa celceliska u dhexeeya 55 ilaa 70; C) Waxqabadka sare: waa wareegga ka bilowda 70 ilaa 80; D) Waxqabadka aadka u sareeya: Waxay u dhigantaa dhibcaha 80 iyo wixii ka sarreeya.

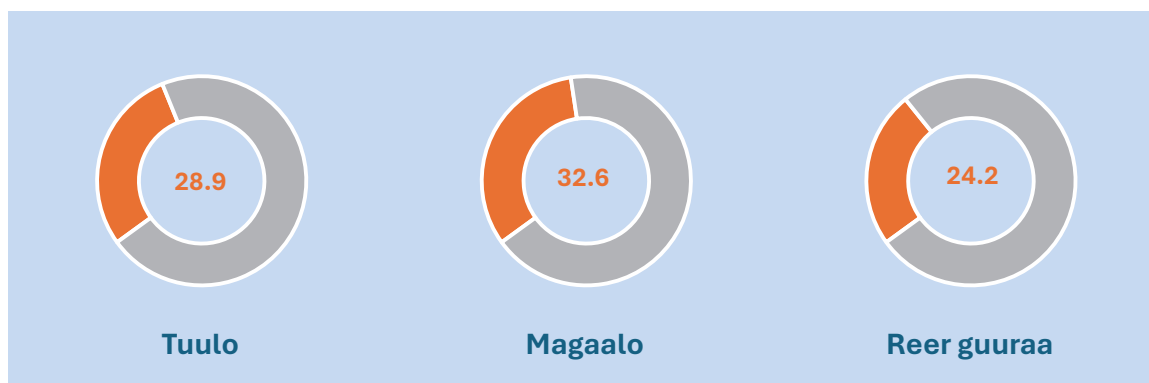
Jaantuska 3.1: Dhibcaha Guud ee TIHD Soomaaliya



Sida ku cad Jaantuska 3.1, natiijooyinku waxay muujinayaan in waxqabadka Soomaaliya ee ajandaha horumarka dadweynaha, qeyb ka mid ah qaab-dhismeedka horumarka waara uu hooseeyo, iyadoo qiyaasta dhibcaha TIHD ay tahay 29.8. Hoos u dhaca waxqabadka ee dhammaan dhinacyada ayaa muujinaya baahida loo qabo dadaal dheeraad ah si loo xoojiyo xaaladda guud ee bulshada.

Inta lagu guda jiro 29-ka tuse ee TIHDS, 22 tuse oo kamid ah kuwaas u dhigma in ka badan 75 boqolkiiba wadarta guud, ayaa muujinaya waxqabad hoose. Kaliya tusaha saamiga isticmaalka tamarta la cusboonaysiin karo oo lagu cabirayo boqolkiiba guud ahaan isticmaalka tamarta ayaa muujinaya waxqabad sare oo ah 94.3 boqolkiiba¹. Iyadoo ay jiraan xaddidaadaha ku saabsan helitaanka xog dheeraad ah ma suurtagalayso in la saadaaliyo suurtagalnimada gaarista barnaamijka SHCHD marka la gaaro 2030. Si kastaba ha ahaatee, horumarka la arkay ayaa muujinaya caqabado waaweyn oo hortaagan gaarista yoolalkan.

Jaantus 3.2: Dhibcaha TIHD Soomaaliya iyadoo loo eegayo Deegaanka



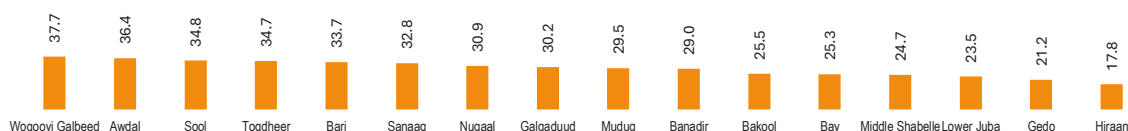
Xigasho: Xisaabinta Qoraha

¹ Sida ku cad xogta YHW 7.2.1, isticmaalka tamarta la cusboonaysiin karo waxaa ka mid ah tamarta laga helo: biyaha (hydro), dabaysha, qorraxda, biofuels adag, biofuels dareere ah, biogas, geothermal, tamarta badda, iyo qashinka dib loo cusboonaysiin karo. Istimalka guud ee tamarta ee ugu dambaysa waxaa laga xisaabiya isu-dheellitirka iyadoo laga jarayo isticmaalka aan tamarta ahayn.



Falanqayntu waxay muujinaysaa kala duwanaansho weyn oo u dhexeeya bulshada magaalooyinka, tuulooyinka iyo reer guuraaga Soomaaliya, sidoo kale kala duwanaantu waxay ka jirtaa gobollada dalka. In kasta oo dhammaan deegaanadu ay muujiyeen waxqabad hoose, bulshada reer guuraaga ayaa wajahaysa nuglaanta ugu badan, iyadoo qiyaasta TIHD ay tahay 24.2, taasoo si weyn uga hooseysa tan tuulada oo ah 28.9 iyo magaalooyinka oo ah 32.6. Intaa waxaa dheer, kala duwanaanshaha gobollada ayaa la arki karaa, iyadoo Woqooyi Galbeed uu leeyahay waxqabad ka wanaagsan gobollada kale oo gaaraya 37.7, halka Awdal uu yahay 36.4, Sool 34.8, iyo Togdheer 34.7. Dhinaca kale, Hiraan ayaa leh waxqabadka ugu hooseeya oo ah 17.8, sida ku cad Jaantuska 3.3.

Jaantus 3.3: Dhibcaha TIHD Soomaaliya iyadoo loo eegayo Gobollada



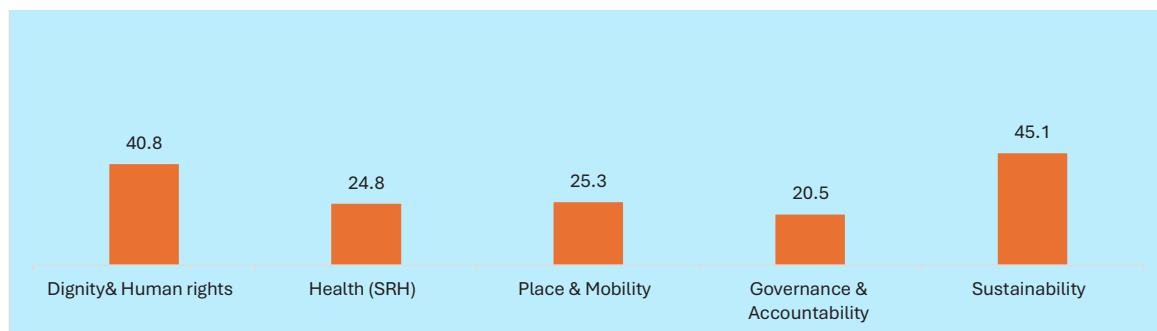
Xigasho: Xisaabinta Qoraha

3.2 Waxqabadka Iyadoo loo eegayo Dhinacyada

Qeybtan waxay soo bandhigaysaa waxqabadka iyadoo loo eegayo dhinac kasta si loo ogaado kala duwanaanshaha iyo gal-daloolooyinka, maadaama aqoonsiga farqiyaada waxqabadku uu muhiim u yahay horumarinta ajandaha bulshada si wax ku ool u ah Soomaaliya. Marka la tilmaamo meelaha horumarku gaabiska ka yahay, siyaasad dajiyaashu dadaalkoodu wuxuu diiradda saari karaa arrimaha ugu muhiimsan, iyadoo hubinaya in kheyraadka iyo waxqabadka si istiraatiiji ah loo qeybiyey. Fahamka gal-daloolooyinkan ayaa suurto gal ka dhigaya in la sameeyo xeelado bartilmaameedsan si loo xalliyo caqabadaha gaarka ah ee dhinacyada ajandaha horumarinta bulshada.

Jaantuska 3.4 wuxuu iftiiminayaa heerarka kala duwan ee horumarka ama caqabadaha ka jira qaybaha kala duwan ee horumarka dadweynaha Soomaaliya. Dhammaan dhinacyadu waxay muujiyeen waxqabad hoose; si kastaba ha ahaatee, dhinaca joogteynta ayaa leh dhibcaha ugu sarreeya oo ah 45.1, taasoo muujinaysa waxqabad ka wanaagsan dhinacyada kale, waxaana soo raaca Sharafka & Xaquuqda Aadanaha oo leh dhibco dhan 40.8. Dhinaca kale, & Isla-xisaabtanka ayaa leh dhibcaha ugu hooseeya.

Jaantus 3.4: Dhibcaha TIHD Soomaaliya iyadoo loo eegayo Dhinacyada



Xigasho: Xisaabinta Qoraha

3.3 Sharafka iyo Xuquuqda Aadanaha

Dhinaca Sharafka iyo xuquuqda aadanaha wuxuu ka kooban yahay afar arrimood oo asaasi ah: sinnaanta Ragga iyo Dumarka, baahiyaha iyo duruufaha dhallinyarada iyo kurayda soo koraya, Da'da iyo saboolnimada. Qodobkan waxaa lagu qiimeeyay iyadoo la adeegsanayo 13 tuse (Jadwalka 2-1). Soomaaliya waxa ay heysataa dhinacaan dhibco dhan 40.8, taas oo muujinaysa guud ahaan heer waxqabad hoose, iyada oo kala duwanaanshuhu aad u yar yahay marka la is barbardhigo bulshada magaalooyinka, tuulooyinka iyo reer guuraaga. Si gaar ah, magaalooyinka waxay heleen 41.0, tuulooyinka 38.8, halka bulshada reer guuraaga ay gaareen 37.9



(Jaantuska 3-5). Dhanka kale, marka la eego heerarka gobollada, farqi muuqda ayaa soo baxaya. Bari iyo Woqooyi Galbeed ayaa muujinaya heerar waxqabad oo ka sarreeya gobollada kale, halka Bay, Hiiraan, iyo Gedo ay lee yihiin dhibcaha ugu hooseeya. Arrintani waxay muujinaysaa in ay jiraan kala duwanaansho goboleed oo muuqda oo ku saabsan dhinaca Sharafka iyo xuquuqda aadanaha.

Daraaseynta qeybaha ay ka kooban tahay dhinaca Sharafka waxay muujinaysaa in saboolnimadu weli tahay caqabad weyn oo ka jirta Soomaaliya, iyada oo in ka badan kala bar bulshada (54.4 boqolkiiba) ay ku nool yihiin wax ka hooseeya xariiqa saboolnimada qaranka, sida uu tilmaamay SHIBS 2022.

Waxaa sii adkaynaya xaaladdan liidata daboolid la'aanta nidaamyada ilaalinta bulshada ee loogu talagalay dadka ugu nugul. Farqiga muuqda ee arrimahan ka dhexeeya waxa uu si cad u muujinayaa baahida degdegga ah ee loo qabo in la xoojiyo shabakadaha badbaadada bulshada, isla markaana la hirgeliyo barnaamijyo si gaar ah u beegsada bulshada u nugul, si kor loogu qaado nolosha kuwa u baahan taageerada.

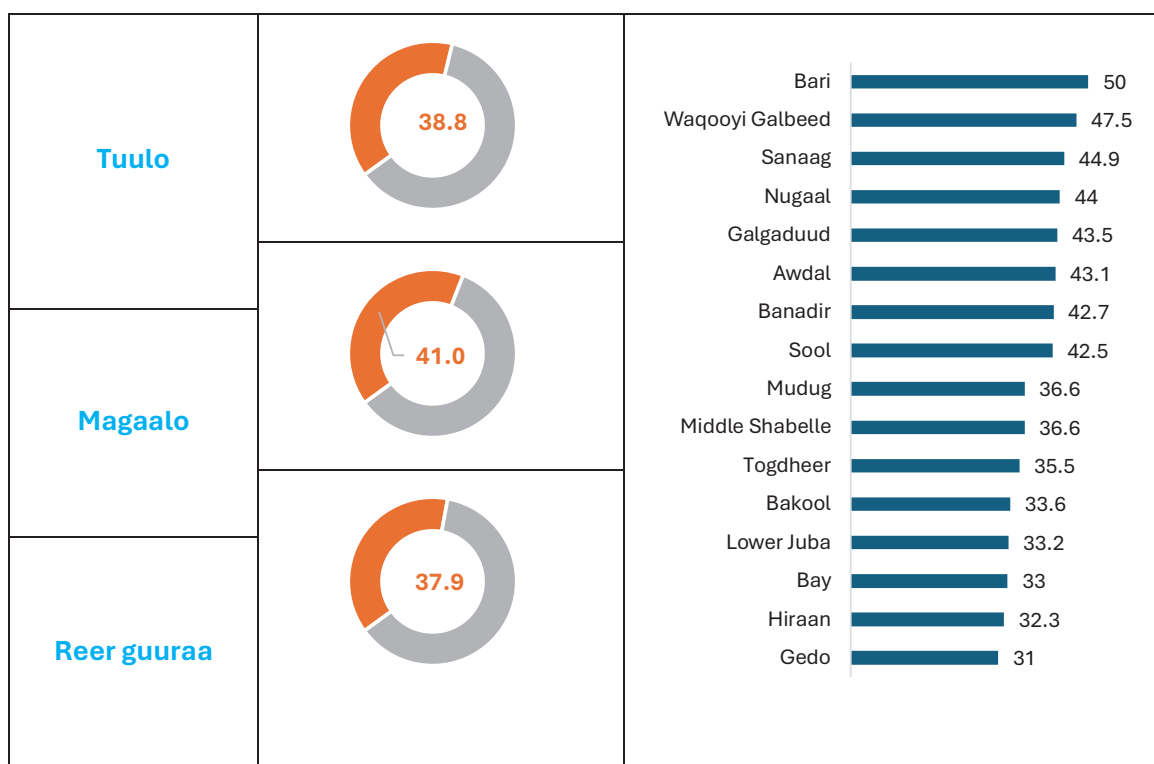
Tusmadani waxa kale oo ay iftiiminaysaa xaaladda haweenka iyo gabdhaha Soomaaliya iyo caqabadaha waaweyn ee ay la tacaalayaan. Hoos-u-eegista xogtu waxay muujinaysaa in gudniinka fircooniga ah (FGM) uu weli yahay heer aad u sarreeya, iyadoo 98.8 boqolkiiba gabdhaha da'doodu u dhaxayso 15 ilaa 19 ay soo mareen, taas oo caddeyn u ah in dhaqankan si qoto dheer ugu dhexjiro bulshada, inkasta oo ay jiraan dadaallo baahsan oo lagu ciribtirayo. Sidoo kale, 39.5 boqolkiiba gabdhaha ayaa lagu guursadaa ka hor da'da 18-jirka, taas oo muujinaysa jiritaanka guurka deg dega ah. Arrimahan ayaa xoogga saaraya baahida degdegga ah ee loo qabo in la xoojiyo dammaanadaha sharci, wacyigelinta bulshada iyo barnaamijyada awoodsiinta si loo ilaaliyo xuquuqda gabdhaha loona dib dhigo guurka ilaa ay gaaraan qaan-gaarnimo buuxda. Intaa waxaa dheer, ka-qaybgalka haweenka ee suuqa shaqada ayaa aad uga hooseeya kan ragga, halka haweenku ay ka yihiin oo keliya 22.8 boqolkiiba jagooyinka maareynta, taas oo mar kale muujinaysa kala duwanaanshaha Ragga iyo Dumarka ee weli ka jira goobaha shaqada.



Tusmadani waxay dareenka ku soo jeedinaysa caqabadaha ay la kulmaan dhallinyarada Soomaaliya, gaar ahaan dhinacyada waxbarashada iyo shaqo-helidda. Heerka akhris-qoraalka dhallinyarada (15 ilaa 24 sano) weli waxaa ka jirta caqabad, iyadoo 70.4 boqolkiiba dhallinyarada ay awood u leeyihiin akhriska iyo qorista. Waxa jira farqi muuqda oo u dhaxeeya ragga iyo dumarka, 76.1 boqolkiiba ragga ayaa wax akhrin kara marka loo barbardhigo dumarka wax akhrin kara oo ah 65.6 boqolkiiba.

Sidoo kale, heerka shaqo la'aanta dhallinyarada ayaa aad u sarreeya waxaana la diiwaangeliyey 29.1 boqolkiiba, marka loo barbardhigo celceliska caalamiga oo ah 13.3 boqolkiiba. Tani waxay muujinaysaa in dhallinyarada Soomaaliya ay la kulmaan caqabado culus oo xaddidaya helitaanka shaqooyin macno leh.

Jaantuska 3.5: Dhibcaha Sharafka & Xaquuqda Aadanaha iyadoo loo eegayo deegaanada iyo Gobollada



Xigasho: Xisaabinta Qoraha

3.4 Caafimaadka (CTG)

Dhinaca caafimaadka waxaa lagu qiimeeyaa iyada oo lagu saleynayo caafimaadka taranka, oo ay ku jiraan caafimaadka hooyada uurka leh, kala dheereynta dhalmada iyo cudurrada galmada lagu kala qaado. Falanqeyntu waxay muujinaysaa heer waxqabad oo hooseeya guud ahaan dalka, iyadoo tusmada caafimaadku lagu qiyaasay 24.8 oo keliya. Natijadan liidata waxay hoosta ka xarriiqaysaa baahida degdegga ah ee loo qabo in la horumariyo adeegyada caafimaadka taranka, isla markaana la xoojiyo guud ahaan nidaamka caafimaadka ee Soomaaliya.

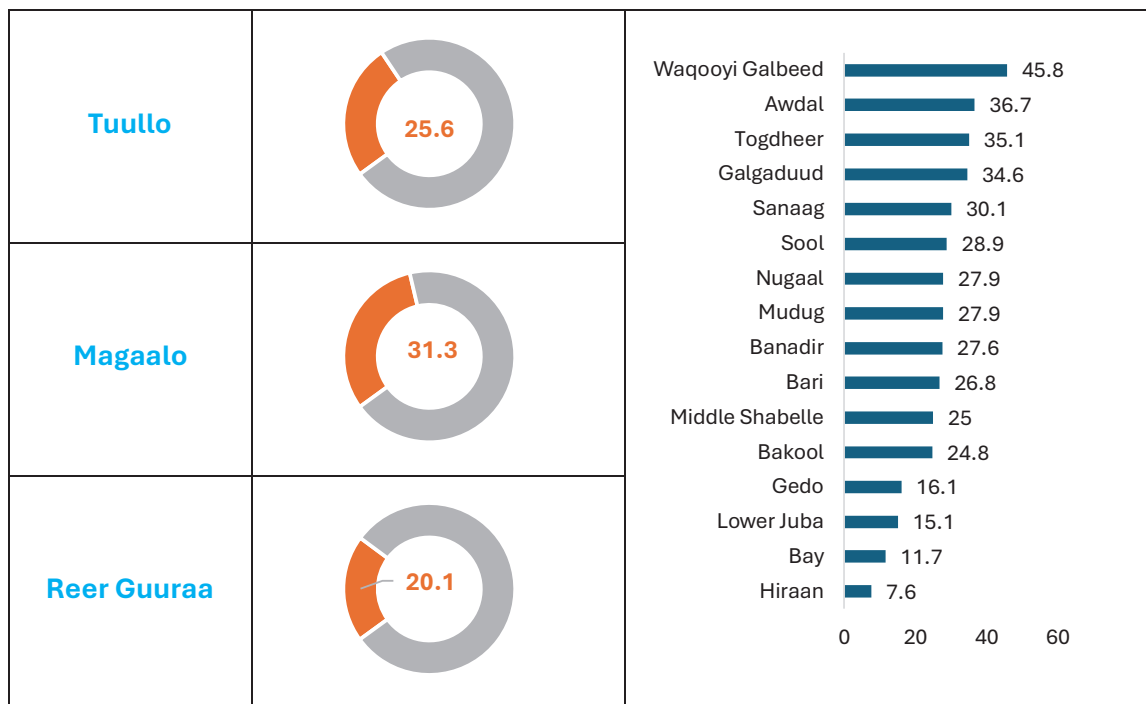
Kala duwanaanta ayaa si cad uga muuqata qeybaha kala duwan ee bulshada, sida ku xusan Jaantuska 3-6: magaalooyinka waxay heleen 31.3, tuulooyinka 25.6, halka reer guuraagu ay aad uga hooseeyaan oo ay heleen 20.1.

Sidoo kale, farqi weyn ayaa ka jira heerarka gobollada. Waqooyi Galbeed ayaa hoggaamineysa iyadoo leh dhibcaha ugu sarreeya (45.8), waxaana ku xiga Awdal oo leh 36.7. Dhanka kale, Hiiraan ayaa ah gobolka ugu liita dhinacaan, waxa uu helay keliya 7.6.

Daraasadda qeybaha caafimaadka ee muhiimka ah waxay muujinaysaa in aanay xitaa saddex meelood meel dhalmada Soomaaliya aysan joogin ama caawin shaqaale caafimaad oo xirfad leh, iyadoo heerku yahay 31.9 boqolkiiba oo keliya. Sidoo kale, daboolida daryeelka hooyada uurka leh ee ugu yaraan afar jeer booqasho ayaa aad u hooseeya, iyadoo lagu qiyaasay 8.8 boqolkiiba oo keliya. Waxa kale oo si gaar ah u sarreeya heerka dhalmada gabdhaha dhallinyarada, iyadoo la diiwaangeliyey 118 dhalmo 1,000 kii gabdhood oo da'doodu tahay 15 ilaa 19 sano, taas oo ka mid ah heerarka ugu sarreeya caalamka.

Si wax looga qabto caqabadaha caafimaad ee halista ah ee ka jira Soomaaliya, waxa lama huraan ah in mudnaanta la siiyo lana xoojiyo adeegyada caafimaadka hooyada uurka leh iyo gabdhaha dhallinyarada. Sidoo kale, waxaa loo baahan yahay wax ka qabasho toos ah si loo yareeyo heerka sare ee dhalmada gabdhaha dhallinyarada, kuwaas oo ay ku jiraan barnaamijyada waxbarashada iyo awoodsiinta gabdhaha iyo sidoo kale hagaajinta helitaanka adeegyada caafimaadka taranka. Waxaa lagama maarmaan ah in la helo isku-duwid awood leh oo ka timaadda dowladda iyo bah-wadaagta caalamiga ah, si loo gaaro horumar macno leh dhinacyadan muhiimka ah.

Jaantuska 3.6: Dhibcaha Caafimaadka Taranka & Taranka Iyadoo loo eegayo Deegaanka Iyo Gobollada



Xigasho: Xisaabinta Qoraha



3.5 Deegaanka iyo Guur-guurka

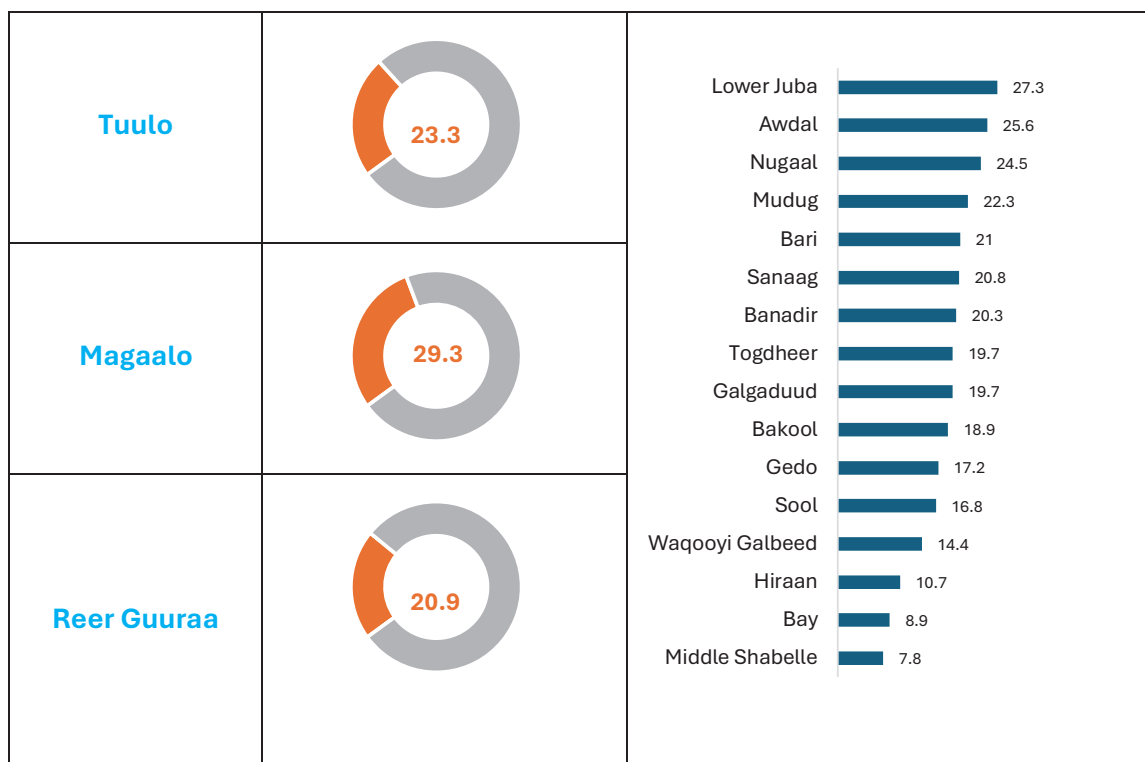
Falanqeyntu waxay muujinaysaa inay Soomaaliya ku liidato dhinacan, iyadoo dhibcaha guud lagu qiyaasay 25.3. Sida ku cad Jaantuska 3-7, waxaa jira kala duwanaansho muuqda oo ku salaysan goob-degganaanshaha iyo gobollada. Magaalooyinka waxay gaareen 29.3, Tuulooyinka 23.3, halka bulshada reer guuraagu ay helaan oo keliya 20.9. Dhanka gobollada, Jubbada Hoose ayaa muujinaysa waxqabad heerkiisu ka fiican yahay kuwa kale, waxaana ku xiga Awdal iyo Nugaal. Taas beddelkeeda, Shabeellaha Dhexe iyo Bay ayaa soo bandhigay heerarka ugu hooseeya, iyagoo helay dhibco kala ah 7.8 iyo 8.9, sida ay u kala horreeyaan.

Waxaa lagu qiyaasaa in 79.9 boqolkiiba bulshada Soomaaliya ay ku nool yihiin Isku-raran, degaanno aan rasmi ahayn ama guryo aan ku habooneyn. Sidaa darteed, waxaa lama huraan ah in mudnaanta la siiyo qorsheynta magaalooyinka ee dhamayska tiran iyo istaraatiijiyadaha horumarinta waara.

Xoojinta siyaasadaha hagaajinaya xaaladda guryaha, maalgelinta mashaariicda guryaha la awoodi karo, horumarinta kaabayaasha aasaasiga ah iyo adeegyada bulshada ee degaannadan waa talaabooyin muhiim ah oo aan laga maarmi karin.

Intaa waxaa dheer, kaliya 43.3 boqolkiiba bulshada Soomaaliya ee da'doodu tahay 18 sano iyo ka weyn ayaa sheegay inay dareemaan ammaan marka ay joogaan goobaha dadweynaha ama ay ku socdaan waddooyinka. Arrintani waxay si xoog leh u muujinaysaa in ay jirto dhibaato culus oo la xiriirta ammaanka iyo badbaadada bulshada, taas oo u baahan wax ka qabasho iyo tallaabooyin degdeg ah.

Jaantuska 3.7: Dhibcaha Deegaanka iyo Guur-guurka iyadoo loo eegayo Deegaanka iyo Gobolada



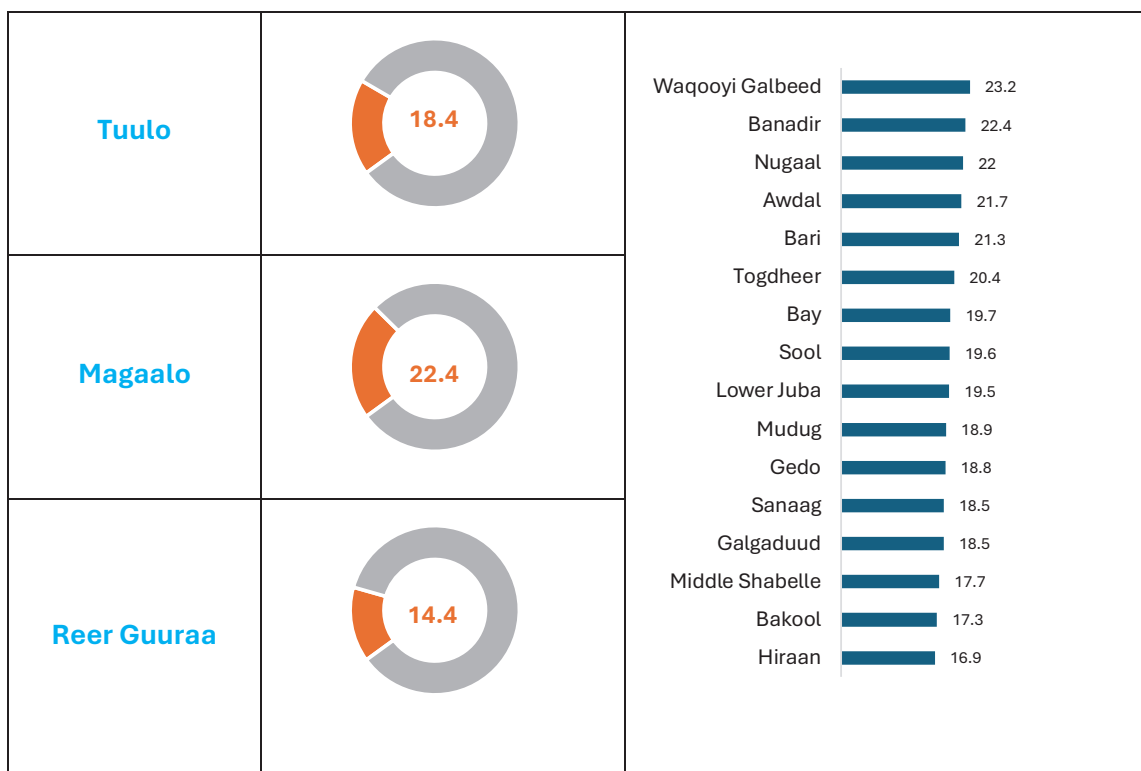
Xigasho: Xisaabinta Qoraha

3.6 Maamul-Wanaaga iyo Isla-Xisaabtanka

Waxqabadka Soomaaliya ee Dhinaca iyo isla-xisaabtanka ayaa si aad ah u hooseeya, iyadoo dhibcaha guud lagu qiyaasay 20.5. Sida ku cad Jaantuska 3-8, magaalooyinka ayaa leh waxqabadka ugu sarreeya oo dhan 22.4, marka la barbardhigo tuulooyinka oo 18.4 iyo bulshada reer guuraaga oo ah 14.4. Sidoo kale, kala duwanaansho goboleed ayaa si cad u muuqda. Waqooyi Galbeed ayaa ku jira kaalinta koowaad oo leh 23.2, waxaana ku xiga Banaadir, Nugaal, iyo Awdal oo kala helay 22.4, 22, iyo 21.7, sida ay u kala horeeyaan. Dhanka kale, Hiiraan iyo Bakool ayaa ka mid ah gobollada ugu liita, iyagoo helay 17.3 iyo 16.9, sida ay u kala horreeyaan.

Diiwaangelinta madaniga ah weli waa caqabad weyn oo ka jirta Soomaaliya, iyadoo diiwaangelinta dhalashada carruurta ka yar shanta sano lagu qiyaasay kaliya 5.9 boqolkiiba (SHDS, 2020). Heerkan hooseeya ee diiwaangelinta wuxuu xaddidaa helitaanka adeegyada iyo xuquuqaha aasaasiga ah, sida caafimaadka, waxbarashada, iyo ilaalinta sharciga. Arrintani waxay sidoo kale muujinaysaa baahida loo qabo in la xoojiyo dadaallada lagu horumarinayo nidaamyada diiwaangelinta madaniga ee dalka oo dhan.

Jaantuska 3.8: Dhibcaha iyadoo loo eegayo Deegaanka iyo Gobolada



Xigasho: Xisaabinta Qoraha



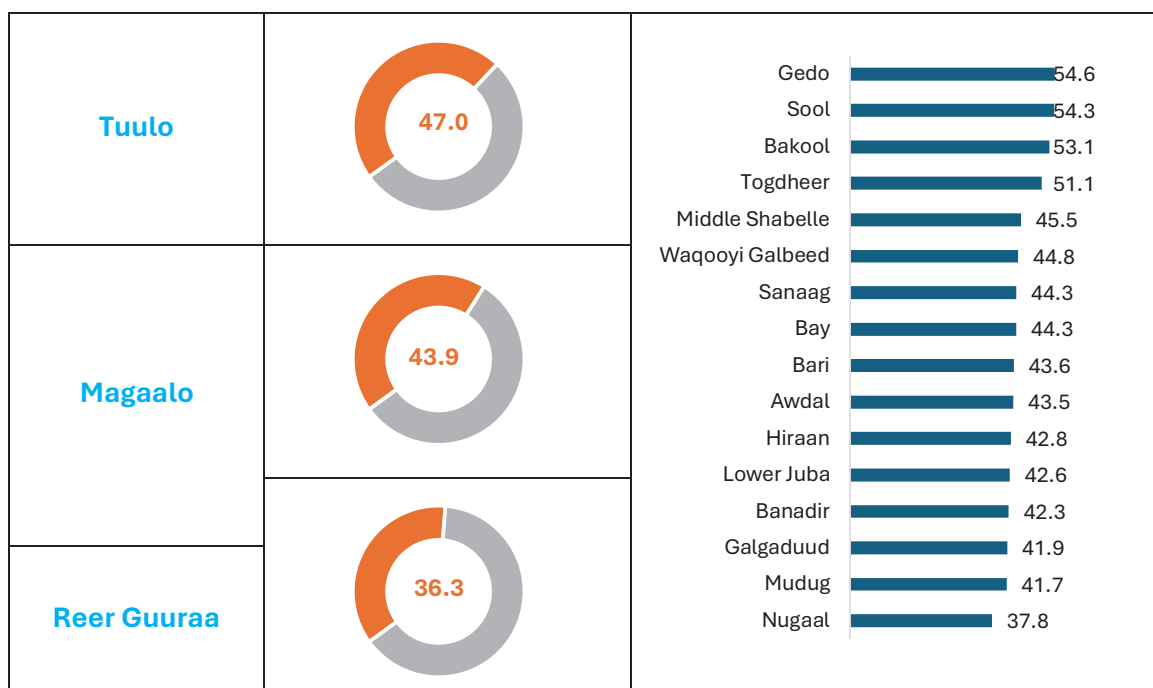
3.7 Joogtaynta

Dhinaca joogtaynta oo ay ku jiraan joogtaynta deegaanka iyo isbeddelka cimilada, waxaa lagu qiimeeyaa afar tuse oo muhiim ah: isticmaalka tamarta dib loo cusboonaysiin karo, tirada bulshada ay saameeyeen masiibooyinka dabiiciga ah, helitaanka nadaafadda aasaasiga ah, iyo kharashka lagu bixiyo cilmi-baarista iyo horumarinta. In kasta oo waxqabadka Soomaaliya ee dhinacaan uu yahay mid ka xooggan dhinacyada kale, haddana wuu hooseeyaa isagoo lagu qiyaasay 45.1. Natijadan waxaa si weyn u horseeday waxqabadka sare Soomaaliya ee isticmaalka tamarta dib loo cusboonaysiin karo marka loo eego boqolkiiba guud ahaan ee tamarta la isticmaalo. Si kastaba ha ahaatee, waxaa jira kala duwanaansho weyn oo u dhexeeya gobollada iyo noocyada deegaanada. Bulshada reer guuraaga ah ayaa leh dhibcaha ugu hooseeya marka loo barbardhigo magaalooyinka iyo tuulooyinka (firi jaantuska 3-9).

Intaa waxaa dheer, gobollada Gedo, Sool, Bakool, iyo Togdheer waxay muujiyeen waxqabadka ugu wanaagsan, iyadoo dhibcahoodu ka sarreeyaan 50, halka Nugaal ay leedahay waxqabadka ugu hooseeya, oo lagu qiyaasay 37.8.

Heerka tusayaasha, waxaa muuqata in wax ka badan kala bar bulshada Soomaaliya aysan heli karin nadaafadda aasaasiga ah (52.4 boqolkiiba). Intaa waxaa dheer, 54.9 boqolkiiba bulshada ayaa la sheegay in ay saameeyeen masiibooyinka dabiiciga ah, sida lagu sheegay (SIHBS 2022). Si loo xalliyo farqiyada muhiimka ah ee nadaafadda aasaasiga ah iyo adkeysiga ka hortagga masiibooyinka ee Soomaaliya, waxaa lagama maarmaan ah in si degdeg ah loogu sameeyo maalgashi kaabayaasha iyo maaraynta masiibooyinka oo ku saleysan bulshada. Horumarinta helitaanka nadaafadda waa in mudnaan la siiyo si loo hagaajiyo natiijooyinka caafimaadka bulshada. Intaa waxaa dheer, inkasta oo isticmaalka tamarta dib loo cusboonaysiin karo uu yahay mid aad u sarreeya (94.3 boqolkiiba), haddana kharashka Soomaaliya ku bixiso cilmi-baarista iyo horumarinta boqolkiiba kororka wax-soosaarka gudaha (GDP) ee dalka ayaa ah mid aan jirin.

jaantus 3.9: Dhibcaha joogteynta iyadoo loo eegayo Deegaanka iyo Gobolada



Xigasho: Xisaabinta Qoraha

Cutubka 4AAD



Gunaanad iyo Talasoojeedin

4.1 Gunaanad

Tusayaasha Iskudhafan ee Horumarka Dadweynaha (TIHD) waa hab cilmiyeed casri ah oo loo qaabeeyey in lagu kormeero horu-socodka la xiriira Yoolalka Horumarka Waara (YHW), gaar ahaan ajandaha dadweynaha ku saleysan iyadoo lagu eegayo shanta tiir ee Barnaamijka SHCHD. Horumarinta TIHDS waxay bixisaa aragtiyo qiimo leh oo ku saabsan halka uu dalku ka maraayo gaarsiinta yoolalka la xiriira dadweynaha, isla markaana waxay ka caawisaa in la aqoonsado farqiyada iyo kala duwanaanshaha ka jira heer hoosaadyada goboleed.

TIHDS waxa ay ka kooban tahay 29 tuse oo ku kala baahsan shanta dhinac ee kala duwan. Xisaabintiisu waxay ku salaysan tahay ilo xogeed qaran, iyadoo tusayaasha si adag loogu tijaabiyey tayada, khuseynta, iswaafajinta iyo isku-xirnaanta. TIHDS waxay raacdaa isla habraaca loo adeegsaday tusmada dalalka Carabta, iyadoo la adeegsanayo celceliska xisaabeed si la isu raaciyo tusayaasha gudaha dhinac kasta, taasoo u oggolaanaysa Isku-bedelka buuxa ee u dhexeeya tusayaasha. Celceliska joomatariyeed ayaa markaa loo adeegsadaa in lagu xisaabiyo tusmada Iskudhafan ee guud, maadaama uu yareeyo isku-beddelka isla markaana uu si hoose u saameeyo qiimayaasha xad-dhaafka ah. Intaa waxaa dheer, miisaan siman ayaa lagu dabaqaa gudaha iyo guud ahaan dhinacyada. Falanqayntu waxay muujinaysaa in qiimaha TIHDS uu yahay mid adkaysi leh, isagoo muujinaya dareen yar oo ku saabsan kala duwanaanshaha hababka miisaamidada, dabarada, iyo hababka Israacinta. Tani waxay hoosta ka xariiqaysa isku haleynta TIHD siday u tahay hab lagu cabbiro ajandaha dadweynaha iyo horumarka Soomaaliya iyo gobolladeeda.

Natiijooyinka soo baxay waxay muujinayaan in Soomaaliya ka gaartay qiimeyn liidata dhanka ajandaha YHW ee dadweynaha, iyadoo guud ahaan la helay dhibco dhan 29.8 oo ka mid ah 100-kii, taasoo muujinaysa farqi weyn oo ka jira gobollada kala duwan iyo noocyada deegaanka. In kasta oo dhammaan dhinacyada ay muujiyeen qiimeyn hooseysa, dhinaca joogtaynta ayaa u muuqda midka ugu fiican marka loo eego kuwa kale. Falanqayntan waxay hoosta ka xariiqaysaa baahida degdegga ah ee loo qabo in la xoojiyo dadaallada lagu horumarinayo ajandaha horumarka dadweynaha, iyadoo la adkeynayo muhiimadda wax ka qabashada mudnaanta iyo caqabadaha si cad loogu qeexay TIHD heer qaran iyo heer gobol ba.



4.2 Talasoojeedin

Iyadoo lagu salaynayo falanqeynta, talooyinka soo socda ayaa la soojeediyey si loo xoojiyo qiimeynta waxqabadka ajendaha horumarka dadweynaha:

1. In HIQS ay buuxiso gal-dalooyooyinka xogeed ee jira, iyada oo hormarin ku samaynaysa ururinta xogta lana xoojinayo sahannada qaran, tirakoobka dadka iyo xogaha maamul ee hay'adaha dawladda.
2. In la xoojiyo siyaasadaha dadweynaha ee hadda jira, lana dhiirrigeliyo dejinta siyaasado cusub, kuwaas oo lagu dari karo Qorshaha Isbeddalka Qaranka(QIQ) si ay uga mid noqdaan jihataynta guud ee horumarinta dalka.
3. In dadaallada lagu cirib-tirayo gudniinka fircooniga si weyn loo kordhiyo, iyadoo la hawlgeelinayo bulshada rayidka ah, culimada, odayaasha dhaqanka iyo qurbe-joogta.
4. In lagu yareeyo kala-duwanaanshaha gobollada iyada oo xoogga la saarayo kor u qaadista waxqabadka gobollada nugul, si loo xaqiijiyo horumar isku dheelli tiran.
5. In la xoojiyo qaab-dhismeedyada sharciyeed ee la xiriira sinnaanta ragga & dumarka, lana ilaaliyo xuquuqda haweenka, carruurta, dhallinyarada iyo kooxaha nugul, gaar ahaan arrimaha la xiriira guurka da'da hore, tacaddiyada ku salaysan jinsiga iyo takoorka.
6. In la ballaariyo nidaamka badqabka bulshada si uu u daboolo dadka ugu nugul oo ay ku jiraan dadka waayeelka ah, naafada iyo kuwa ku nool saboolnimada aadka u daran.
7. In la horumariyo caafimaadka guud, gaar ahaan caafimaadka taranka iyada oo loo marayo waxqabad lagu wanaajinayo helitaanka adeegyada caafimaadka, taya-dooda iyo waxbarashada.
8. In la xoojiyo kaabayaasha caafimaadka, la ballaariyo tirada shaqaalaha caafimaad ee xirfadda leh, lana hormariyo waxbarashada caafimaadka taranka. Waxaa sidoo kale muhiim ah in la kordhiyo helitaanka adeegyada CTG oo ay ku jiraan kala korrinta ilmaha, daryeelka uurka iyo adeegyada dhalmada badbaadada leh.
9. In la dhiirrigeliyo horumar goboleed oo loo wada dhan yahay, lana hubiyo in dadaallada horumarineed ay ahaadaan kuwo caddaalad ah oo gaara dhammaan gobollada. Waxaa la doonayaa in la yareeyo kala duwanaanshaha gobollada iyadoo kheyraadka iyo barnaamijyada horumarinta loo jihataynayo meelaha ugu adeegga liita.
10. In la hormariyo qorsheynta magaalooyinka iyo kaabayaasha iyada oo la diyaarinayo lana hirgelinayo qorsheyaal istiraatiiji ah oo ku wajahan horumar waara, kaabayaasha casriga ah iyo hagaajinta xaaladaha nololeed ee magaalooyinka.
11. In la xoojiyo dadaallada lagu hormarinayo amniga bulshada, gaar ahaan gobollada ay ka jirto heerka amni xumo ee sare.
12. In la xoojiyo awoodda hay'adaha lana hirgeliyo tallaabooyin lagu kordhinayo daahfurnaanta howlaha dowladda iyo habraacyada go'aan-qaadashada.

13. In la horumariyo nidaamka diiwaangelinta dhalashada, iyadoo la xoojinayo qaab-dhismeedyada sharciyeed, la ballaariyo helitaanka adeegyada diiwaangelinta, lana bilaabo olole wacyigelin bulsho, lana isku xiro diiwaangelinta iyo adeegyada kale ee bulshada.
14. In la xoojiyo diyaar-garowga iyo ka jawaabidda masiibooyinka iyadoo la horumarinayo nidaamyada digniinta hore, lana dhisayo kaabeyaasha adkaysiga u leh masiibooyinka, lana abuuro barnaamijyo ku saleysan bulshada oo lagu yareynayo halista masiibooyinka, si loo yareeyo saameynta masiibooyinka mustaqbalka.
15. In la wanaajiyo helitaanka adeegyada aasaasiga ah iyadoo la hirgelinayo mashaa-riic ballaaran oo bulshada siiya biyo nadiif ah oo la cabbi karo, nidaamyada bu-laacadaha casriga ah iyo wacyigelin ku saabsan nadaafadda iyo fayadhowrka si loo hagaajiyo caafimaadka guud ee bulshada.
16. In la horumariyo siyaasado ku dhisan xog sax ah iyada oo la maalgelinayo hagaajinta ururinta xogta iyo falanqaynteeda, si loo hubiyo in siyaasadaha lagu saleeyo xog dhammaystiran oo la isku halayn karo. Xogta oo kor loo qaado waxay gacan ka geysan kartaa in si sax ah loo aqoonsado baahiyaha gaarka ah loona qaabeeyo waxqabadyada si waxtar badan.



Tixraacyo

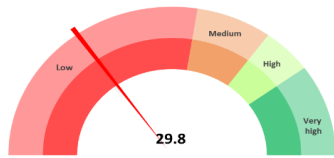
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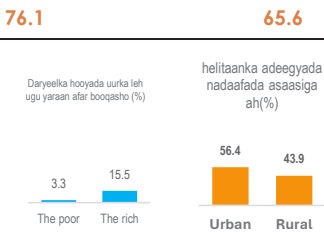


Astaamaha Gobaleed

SOOMAALIYA



Akhris-qoraalka Dhalinyarada



Soomaaliya waxa ay la kulantaa caqabado waaweyn oo u baahan in la xoojiyo dadaallada lagu horumarinayo ajandaha dadweynaha iyo horumarka, sida uu muujinayo dhibcaha hoose ee Tusaha Isku-dhafka Horumarka Dadweynaha (TIHD) oo ah 29.8 boqolkiiba. In kasta oo dhammaan dhinacyada ay muujiyeen qiimeyn liidata, dhinaca joogtaynta ayaa gaaray horumarka ugu wanaagsan, oo inta badan ka dhashay isticmaalka sare ee tamarta dib loo cusboonaysiin karo. Si kastaba ha ahaatee, caqabadaha waaweyn weli waa kuwo taagan, gaar ahaan dhinacyada caafimaadka, deegaanka iyo guur-guurka, iyo Maamulka.

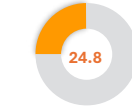
In kasta oo horumar laga gaaray meelo gaar ah, natiijooyinku waxay muujinayaan waxqabad liita oo ka jira in ka badan 70 boqolkiiba tilmaamaha TIHD. Intaa waxaa dheer, waxaa sii kordhaya baahida loo qabo in la yareeyo kala duwanaanshaha ka dhex jira bulshada, iyadoo si gaar ah diiradda loo saarayo kooxaha nugul sida haweenka, dhalinyarada, dadka saboolka ah, iyo dadka da'da weyn.

Wax ka qabashada farqiga xogta iyo hagaajinta soo saarista xog tayo leh oo kala soocan ayaa ah arrin muhiim u ah qiimeyn sax ah oo horumarsan.

Sharafka & Xaquuqda Aadanaha



Caafimaadka(SRH)



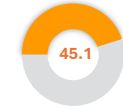
Deegaanka & Guur-guurka



Maamulka & Isla-xisaabtanka



Joogteynta



Sharafka & Xaquuq Aadanaha

	Qiime	Heer	Sanad
Baahsanaanta Gudniinka fircooniga (boqolleyda gabdhaha da'doodu u dhaxeysa 15-19 sano)	98.8	Low	2020
Guurka ka horeeya da'da 18 sano(boqolleyda haweenka da'doodu u dhaxeysa 20-24 sano ee guur soo maray)	39.5	Low	2020
Dumarka soo guursaday ee kala kulmay ragooda tacadi jireed, galmo ama mid maskaxeed.	15.3	High	2020
Tusmada Sinaanta Ragga & Dumarka ee waxbarashada Dugsiga sare	84.6	Medium	2022
Heerka ka qeybgalka haweenka ee shaqada marka la barbar dhigo Ragga	66.4	Medium	2022
Saamiga haweenka ee jagooyinka maamulka sare	22.8	Low	2022
Saamiga Kuraasta baarlamanka (boqolleyda xubnaha jira da'da ka yar 40ka sano)	25.1	Low	2023
Heerka shaqo la'aanta dhalinyarada(Da'da u dhaxeysa 15 ilaa 24 sano)	29.1	Low	2022
Heerka Akhris-qoraalka dhalinyarada(boqolleyda da'da u dhaxeysa 15 ilaa 24 sano)	70.4	Low	2022
Shaqooyinka nugul (boqolleyda ay ka yihiin guud ahaan shaqada)	44.7	Low	2022
Boqolleyda dadweynaha ku nool wax ka hooseeya xariqa saboolnimada	54.4	Low	2022
Boqolleyda dadka waaweyn ee hela xaquuq hawlgabka	0.3	Low	2022
boqolleyda haweenka da'doodu u dhaxayso 15 ilaa 49 sano ee go'aan ka gaara isticmaalka kala dheereynta dhalimada iyo daryeelka caafimaad taranka	41.9	Low	2020

Caafimaadka (Taranka)

Boqolleyda dhalimada ay caawiyeen xirfad layaal caafimaad	31.9	Low	2020
Boqolleyda daryeelka hooyada uurka leh ee booqatay xarun caafimaad ugu yaraan Afar jeer	8.8	Low	2020
Heerka dhalimada gabdhaha dhalinyarada(da'da u dhaxeysa 15 ilaa 19 sano)	118.0	Low	2020
Baahida kala dheereynta ilmaha ee lagu daboolay hababka casriga ah	37.7	Low	2020
boqolleyda haweenka sheegay in ay qabaan cudurada la isugu gudbiyo galmada 12-kii bilood ee la soo dhaafay	7.9	Medium	2020

Deegaanka & Guur-guurka

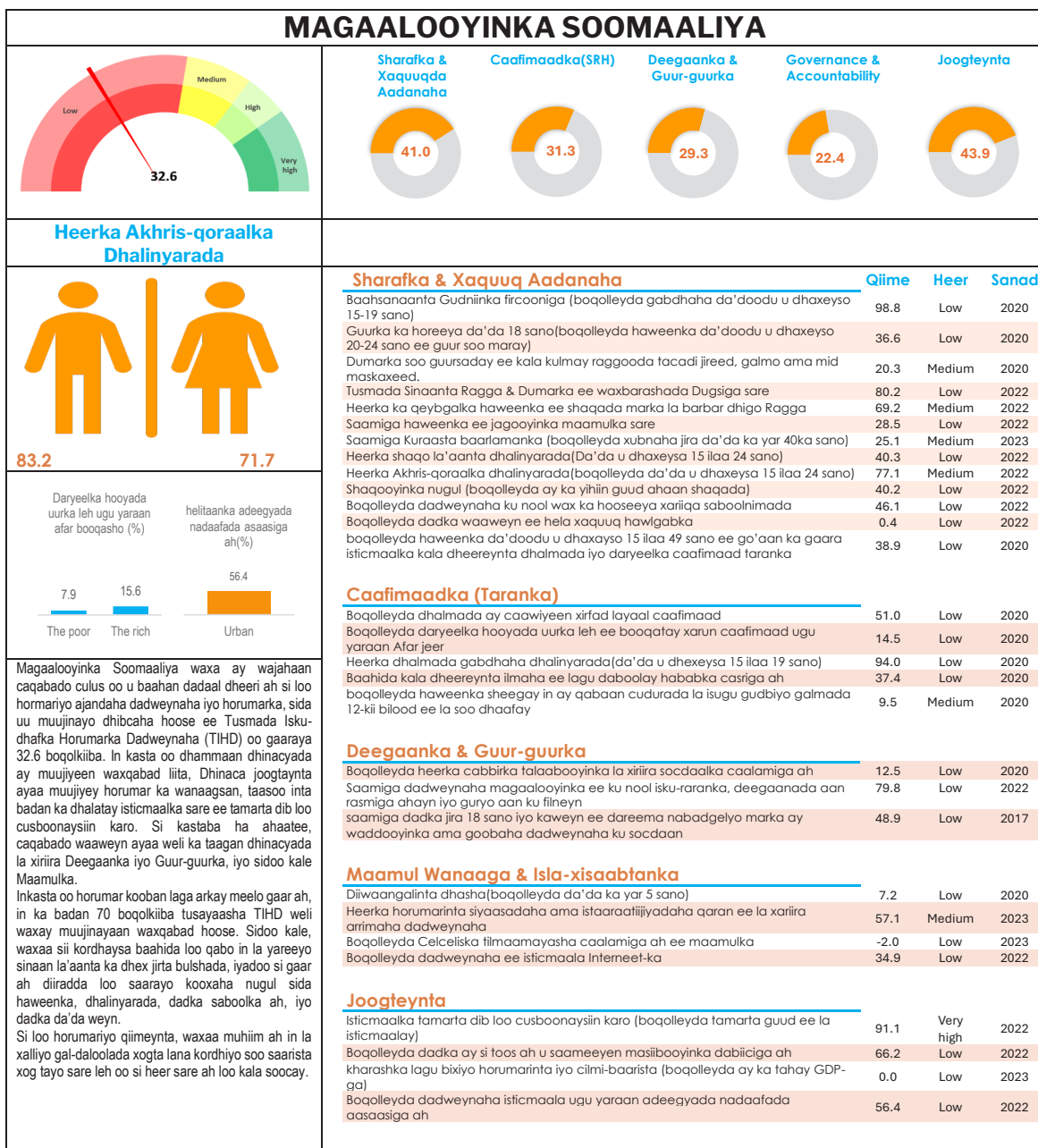
Boqolleyda heerka cabbirka talaabooyinka la xiriira socdaalka caalamiga ah	12.5	Low	2020
Saamiga dadweynaha magaalooyinka ee ku nool isku-raranka, deegaanada aan rasmiga ahayn iyo guryo aan ku filneyn	79.8	Low	2022
saamiga dadka jira 18 sano iyo kaweyn ee dareema nabadgelyo marka ay waddooyinka ama goobaha dadweynaha ku socdaan	43.3	Low	2017

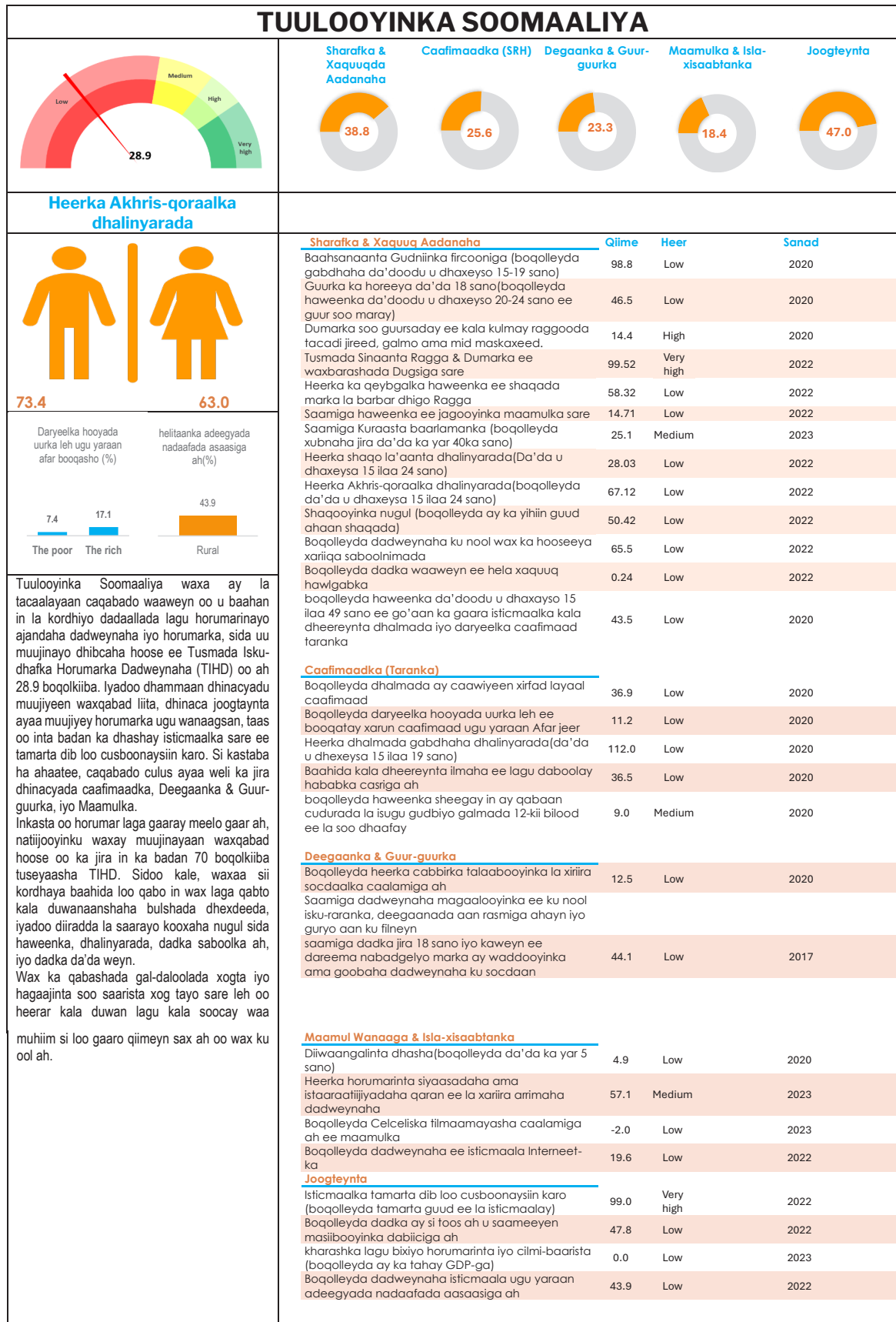
Maamulka & Isla-xisaabtanka

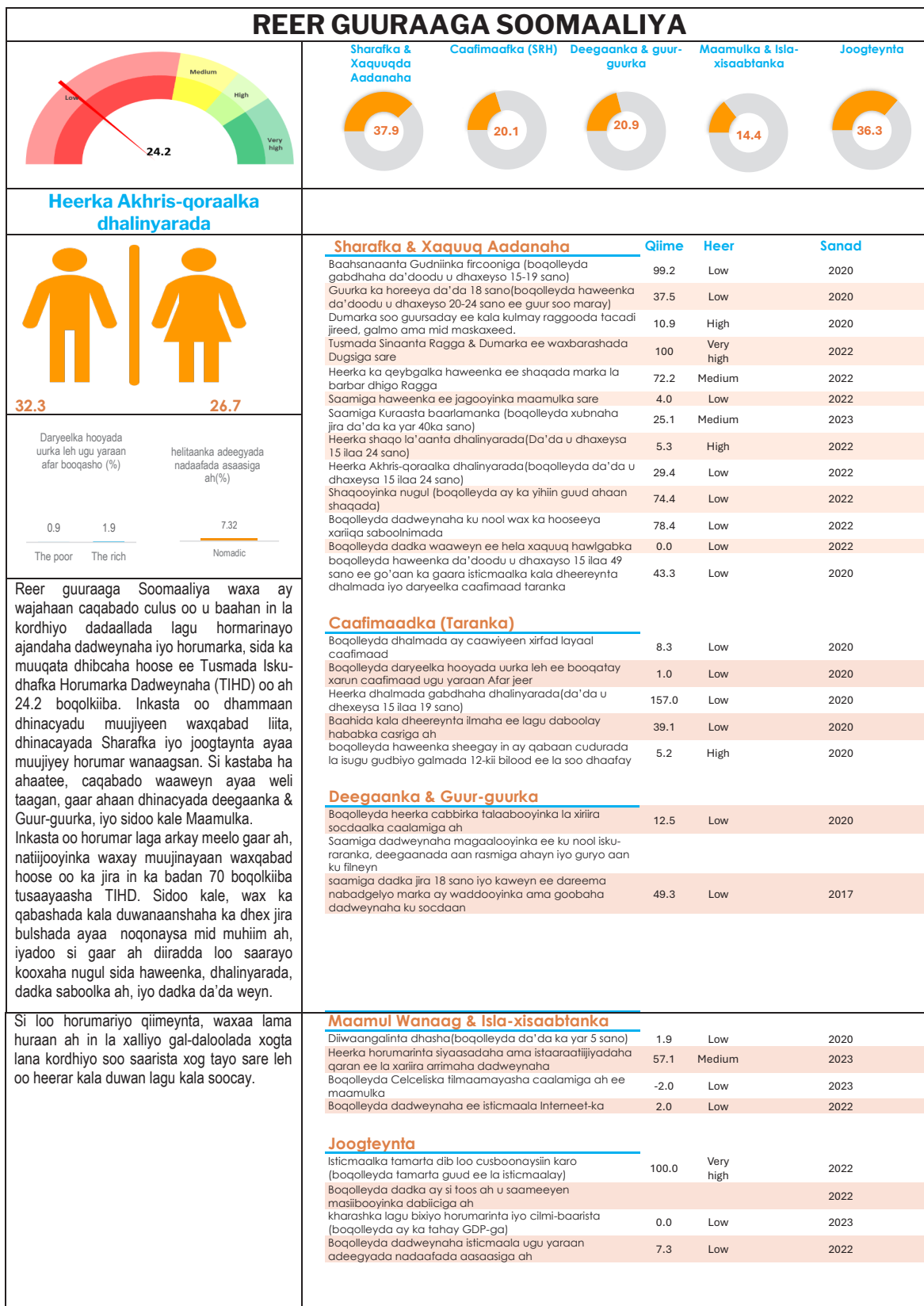
Diwaangalinta dhasha(boqolleyda da'da ka yar 5 sano)	5.9	Low	2020
Heerka horumarinta siyaasadaha ama istaaraatiijiyadaha qaran ee la xariira arrimaha dadweynaha	57.1	Medium	2023
Boqolleyda Celceliska tilmaamayasha caalamiga ah ee maamulka	-2.0	Low	2023
Boqolleyda dadweynaha ee isticmaala Internet-ka	27.6	Low	2022

Joogteynta

Isticmaalka tamarta dib loo cusboonaysiin karo (boqolleyda tamarta guud ee la isticmaalay)	94.3	Very high	2022
Boqolleyda dadka ay si toos ah u saameeyen masiibooyinka dabiiciga ah	54.9	Low	2022
kharashka lagu bixiyo horumarinta iyo cilmi-baarista (boqolleyda ay ka tahay GDP-ga)	0.0	Low	2023
Boqolleyda dadweynaha isticmaala ugu yaraan adeegyada nadaafada aasaasiga ah	47.6	Low	2022

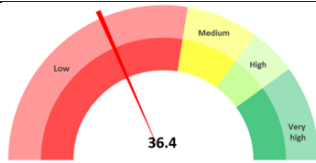








AWDAL



Sharafka & Xaquuqda Aadanaha



Caafimaadka (SRH)



Deegaanka & Guur-guurka



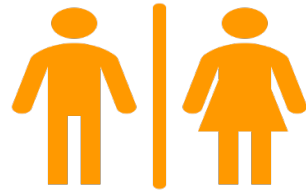
Maamulka & Isla-xisaabtanka



Joogteynta



Heerka Akhris-qoraalka Dhalinyarada



Daryeelka hooyada uurka leh ugu yaraan afar boqasho (%)



The poor The rich

helitaanka adeegyada nafaafada asaasiga ah(%)



Urban Rural

Gobolka Awdal waxa uu wajaha qaqabado waaweyn oo u baahan in la kordhiyo dadaallada lagu hormarinayo ajandaha dadweynaha iyo horumarka, sida uu muujinayo dhacdooyin hoose ee Tasmada Iskudhafka Horumarka Dadweynaha (TIHD) oo ah 36.4 boqolkiiba. Si kastaba ha ahaatee, Awdal wuxuu kaalinta labaad ka galay 16 gobol ee Soomaaliya. Inkasta oo dhammaan dhinacyadu muujiyeen waxqabad liita, dhinacyada Sharafka iyo joogtaynta ayaa muujiyey horumar ka wanaagsan. Dhanka kale, caqabado aad u culus ayaa weli ka jira dhinacyada deegaanka & Guur-guurka iyo sidoo kale Maamulka. In kasta oo horumar laga arkay meelo gaar ah, natiijooyinku waxay muujinayaan waxqabad hoose oo ka jira in ka badan 70 boqolkiiba tusayaasha TIHD. Sidoo kale, wax ka qabashada kala duwanaanshaha bulshada dhexdeeda ayaa sii noqonaysa mid aad muhiim u ah, iyadoo si gaar ah loo baahan yahay in diiradda loo saaro kooxaha nugul sida haweenka, dhalinyarada, dadka saboolka ah, dadka da'da weyn, iyo kuwa ku nool tuulooyinka.

Si loo horumariyo saxnaanta qiimeynta, waxaa muhiim ah in la xalliyo gal-daloolada xogta oo la kordhiyo soo saarista xog tayo sare leh oo heerar kala duwan lagu kala soocay.

Sharafka & Xaquuq Aadanaha

Baahsanaanta Gudniinka fircooniga (boqolleyda gabdhaha da'doodu u dhaxeysa 15-19 sano)	97.4	Low	2020
Guurka ka horeeya da'da 18 sano (boqolleyda haweenka da'doodu u dhaxeysa 20-24 sano ee guur soo maray)	44.8	Low	2020
Dumarka soo guursaday ee kala kulmay raggooda tacadi jireed, galmo ama mid maskaxeed	15.6	High	2020
Tasmada Sinaanta Ragga & Dumarka ee waxbarashada Dugsiga sare	76.83	Low	2022
Heerka ka qeybgalka haweenka ee shaqada marka la barbar dhigo Ragga	58.82	Low	2022
Saamiga haweenka ee jagooyinka maamulka sare	23.81	Low	2022
Saamiga Kuraasta baarlamanka (boqolleyda xubnaha jira da'da ka yar 40ka sano)	25.1	Medium	2023
Heerka shaqa la'aanta dhalinyarada (Da'da u dhaxeysa 15 ilaa 24 sano)	14.5	Medium	2022
Heerka Akhris-qoraalka dhalinyarada (boqolleyda da'da u dhaxeysa 15 ilaa 24 sano)	74.6	Medium	2022
Shaqooyinka nugul (boqolleyda ay ka yihiin guud ahaan shaqada)	45.26	Low	2022
Boqolleyda dadweynaha ku nool wax ka hooseeya xariiqa saboolnimada	39.4	Low	2022
Boqolleyda dadka waaweyn ee hela xaquuq hawlgabka	0.53	Low	2022
Boqolleyda haweenka da'doodu u dhaxeysa 15 ilaa 49 sano ee go'aan ka gaara isticmaalka kala dheereynta dhalimada iyo daryeelka caafimaad taranka	44.4	Low	2020
Caafimaadka (Taranka)			

Caafimaadka (Taranka)

Boqolleyda dhalimada ay caawiyeen xirfad layaal caafimaad	56.2	Low	2020
Boqolleyda daryeelka hooyada uurka leh ee boqatay xarun caafimaad ugu yaraan Afar jeer	17.0	Low	2020
Heerka dhalimada gabdhaha dhalinyarada (da'da u dhaxeysa 15 ilaa 19 sano)	69.0	Low	2020
Baahida kala dheereynta ilmaha ee lagu daboolay hababka casriga ah	22.7	Low	2020
Boqolleyda haweenka sheegay in ay qabaan cudurada la isugu gudbiyo galmada 12-kii bilood ee la soo dhaafay	4.1	High	2020

Deegaanka & Guur-guurka

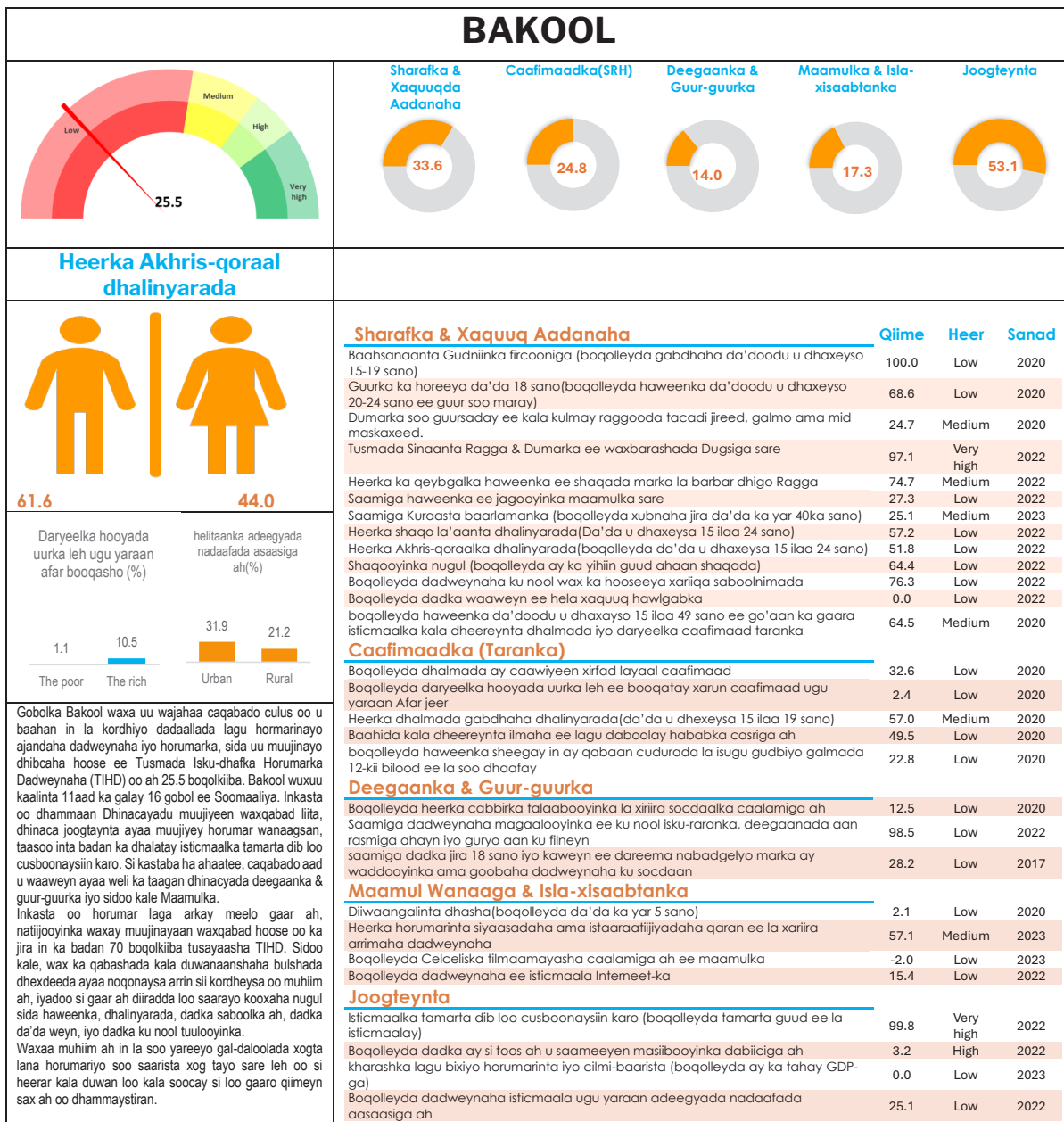
Boqolleyda heerka cabbirka talaabooyinka la xiriira socdaalka caalamiga ah	12.5	Low	2020
Saamiga dadweynaha magaaloyinka ee ku nool isku-raranka, deegaanada aan rasmiga ahayn iyo guryo aan ku filneyn	57.0	Low	2022
saamiga dadka jira 18 sano iyo kaweyn ee dareema nabadgelyo marka ay waddooyinka ama goobaha dadweynaha ku socdaan	72.6	Medium	2017

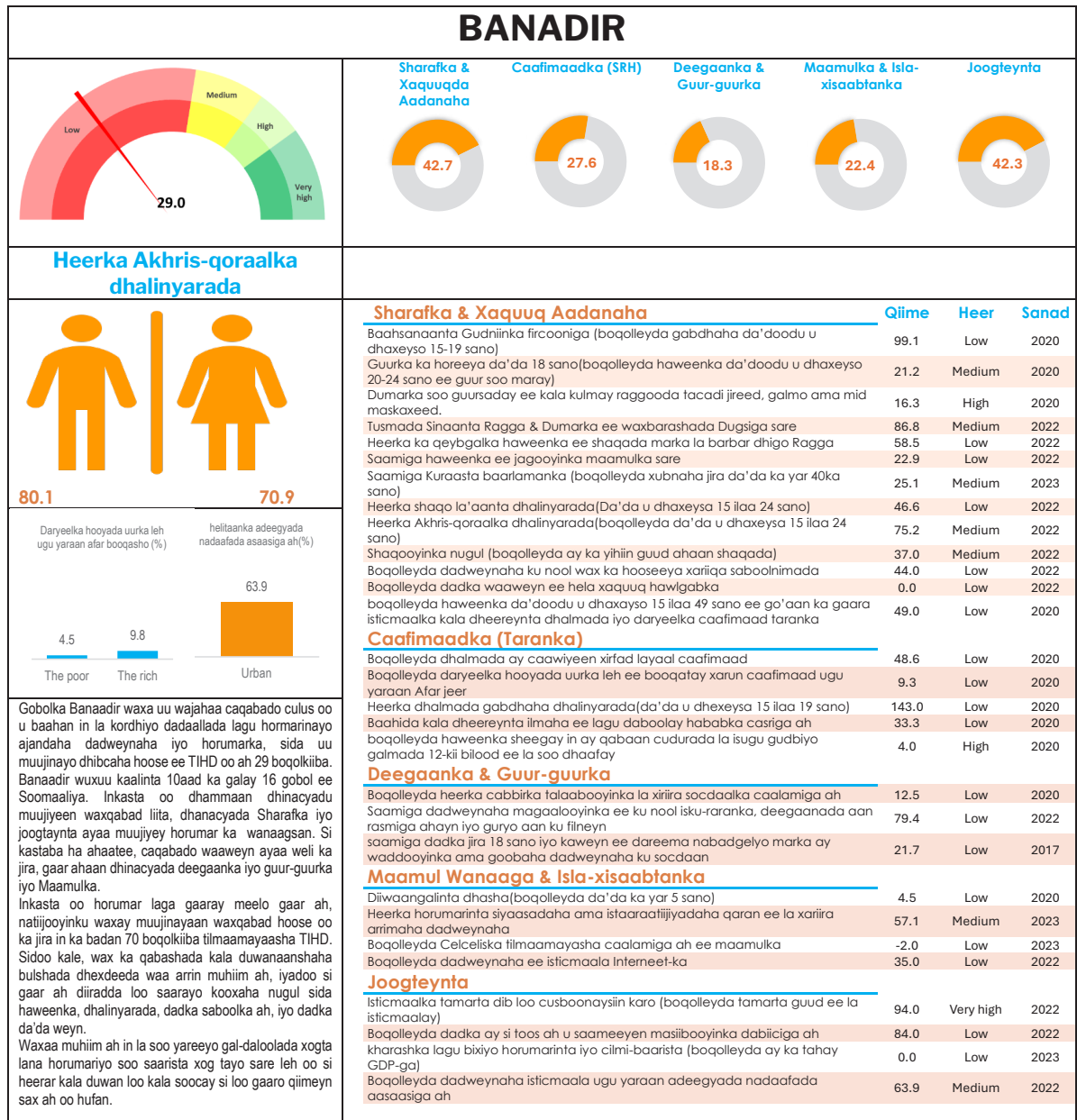
Maamul Wanaaga & Isla-xisaabtanka

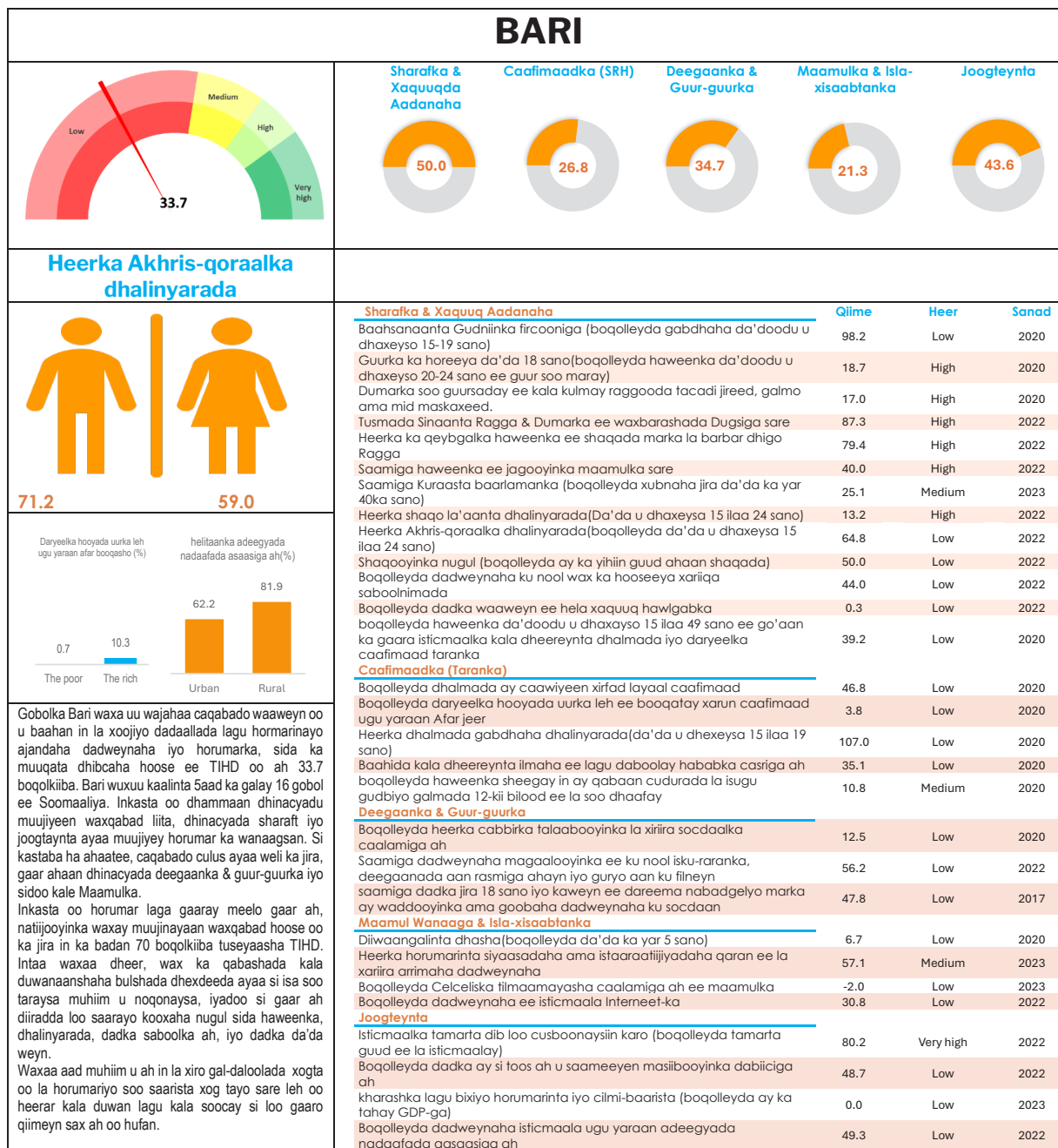
Diwaangalinta dhasha (boqolleyda da'da ka yar 5 sano)	7.2	Low	2020
Heerka horumarinta siyaasadaha ama istaaraatiijiyadaha qaran ee la xiriira arimaha dadweynaha	57.1	Medium	2023
Boqolleyda Celceliska tilmaamayasha caalamiga ah ee maamulka	-2.0	Low	2023
Boqolleyda dadweynaha ee isticmaala Internet-ka	32.2	Low	2022

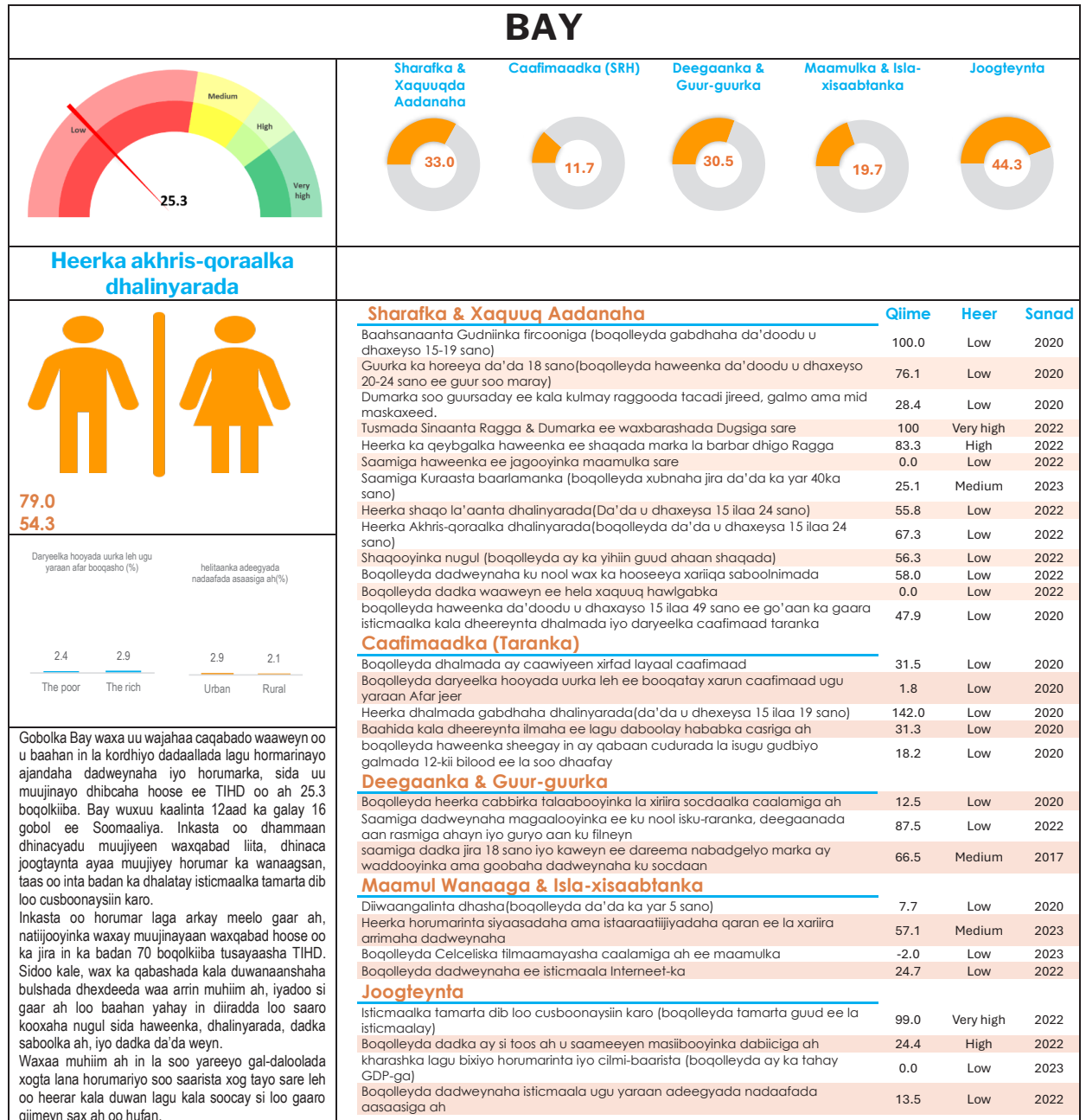
Joogteynta

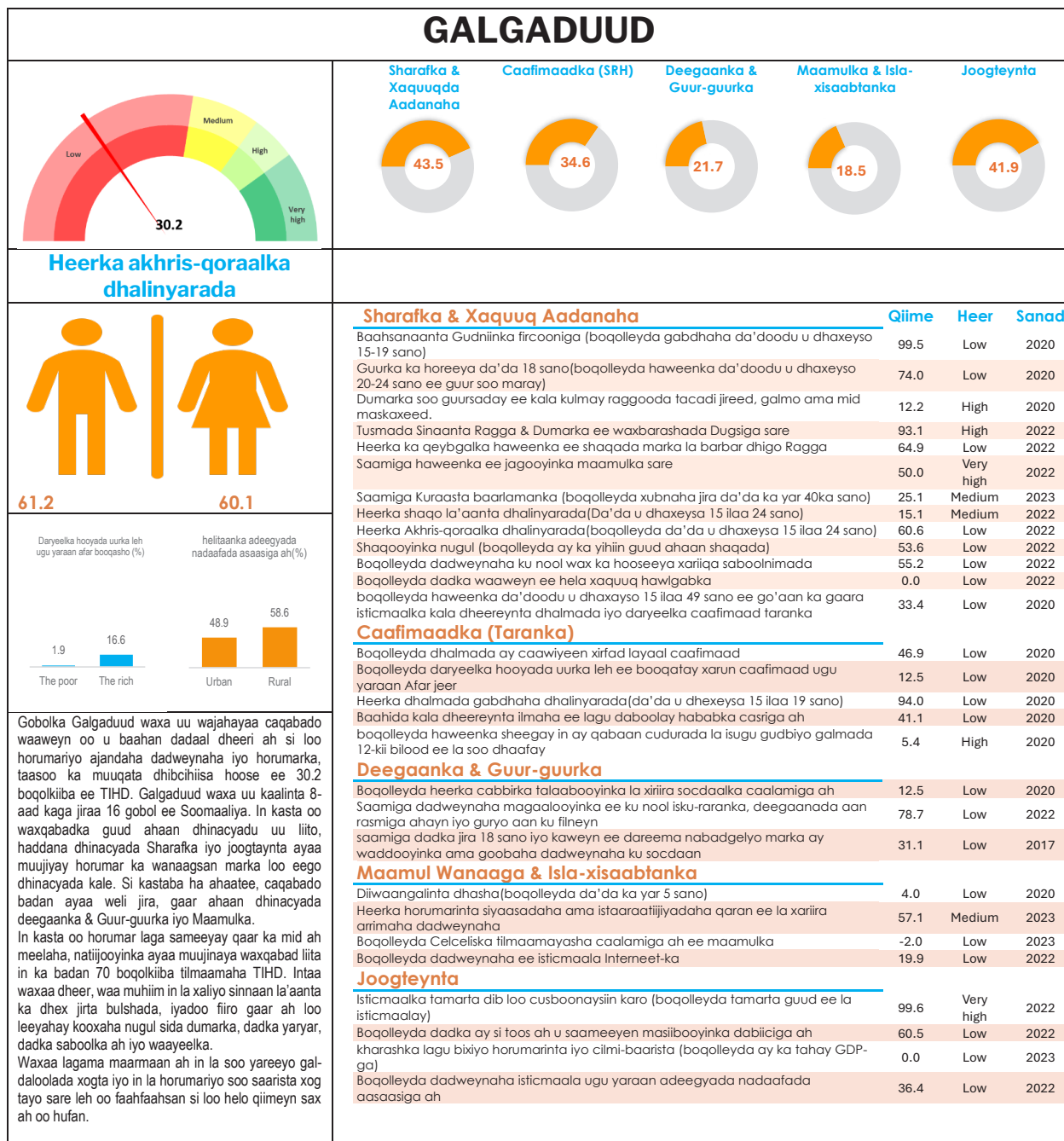
Isticmaalka tamarta dib loo cusboonaysiin karo (boqolleyda tamarta guud ee la isticmaalay)	85.4	Very high	2022
Boqolleyda dadka ay si toos ah u saameeyen masiibooyinka dabiiciga ah	57.5	Low	2022
kharashka lagu bixiyo horumarinta iyo cilmi-baarista (boqolleyda ay ka tahay GDP-ga)	0.0	Low	2023
Boqolleyda dadweynaha isticmaala ugu yaraan adeegyada nafaafada asaasiga ah	52.2	Low	2022

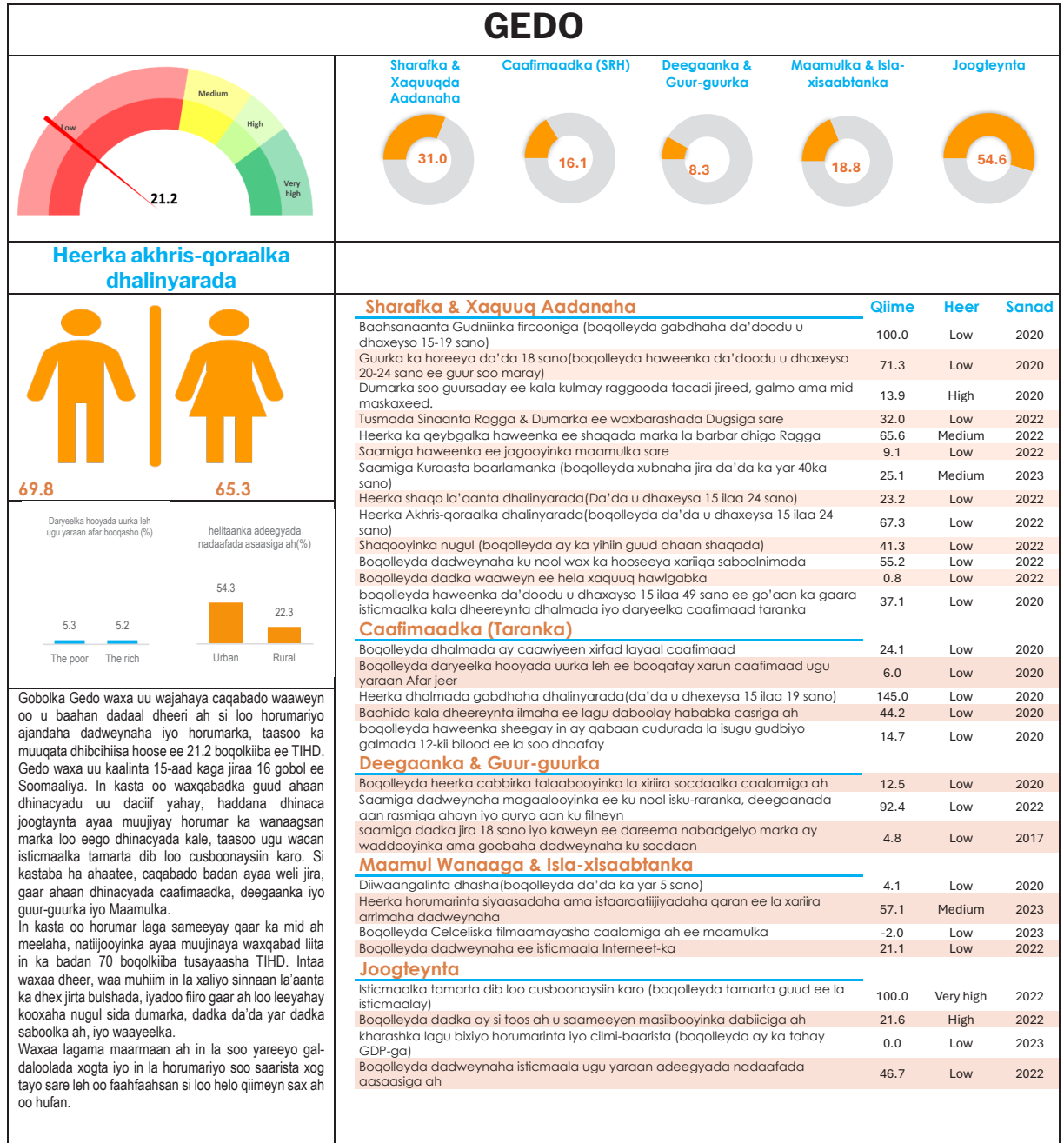




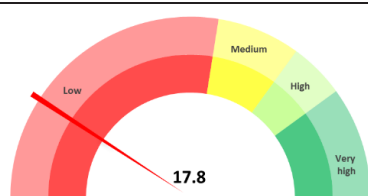








HIIRAAN



Sharafka & Xaquuqda Aadanaha



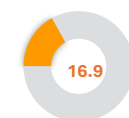
Caafimaadka (SRH)



Deegaanka & Guur-guurka



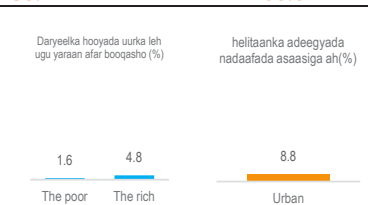
Maamulka & Isla-xisaabtanka



Joogteynta



Heerka akhris-qoraalka dhalinyarada



Gobolka Hiiraan waxa uu wajahayaa caqabado waaweyn oo u baahan dadaal dheeri ah si loo horumariyo ajandaha dadweynaha iyo horumarka, taasoo ka muuqata dhibcihiisa hoose ee 17.8 boqolkiiba ee TIHD. Hiiraan waxa uu kaalinta ugu hooseysa kaga jiraa 16 gobol ee Soomaaliya. In kasta oo waxqabadka guud ahaan dhinacyadu uu daciif yahay, haddana dhinaca joogtaynta ayaa muujiyay horumar ka wanaagsan marka loo eego dhinacyada kale, taasoo ugu wacan isticmaalka tamarta dib loo cusboonaysiin karo.

In kasta oo horumar laga sameeyay qaar ka mid ah meelaha, natiijooyinka ayaa muujinaya waxqabad liita in ka badan 70 boqolkiiba tusayaasha TIHD. Intaa waxaa dheer, waa muhiim in la xaliyo sinnaan la'aanta ka dhex jirta bulshada, iyadoo fiiri gaar ah loo leeyahay kooxaha nugal sida dumarka, dadka da'da yar, dadka saboolka ah, iyo waayeelka.

Waxaa lagama maarmaan ah in la soo yareeyo gal-daloolada xogta iyo in la horumariyo soo saarista xog tayo sare leh oo faahfaahsan si loo helo qiimeyn sax ah oo hufan.

Sharafka & Xaquuq Aadanaha

	Qiime	Heer	Sanad
Baahsanaanta Gudniinka fircooniga (boqolleyda gabdhaha da'doodu u dhaxeysa 15-19 sano)	99.4	Low	2020
Guurka ka horeeya da'da 18 sano(boqolleyda haweenka da'doodu u dhaxeysa 20-24 sano ee guur soo maray)	73.3	Low	2020
Dumarka soo guursaday ee kala kulmay raggooda tacadi jireed, galmo ama mid maskaxeed.	32.1	Low	2020
Tusmada Sinaanta Ragga & Dumarka ee waxbarashada Dugsiga sare	65.7	Low	2022
Heerka ka qeybgalka haweenka ee shaqada marka la barbar dhigo Ragga	63.3	Low	2022
Saamiga haweenka ee jagooyinka maamulka sare	23.1	Low	2022
Saamiga Kuraasta baarlamanka (boqolleyda xubnaha jira da'da ka yar 40ka sano)	25.1	Medium	2023
Heerka shaqa la'aanta dhalinyarada(Da'da u dhaxeysa 15 ilaa 24 sano)	20.2	Medium	2022
Heerka Akhris-qoraalka dhalinyarada(boqolleyda da'da u dhaxeysa 15 ilaa 24 sano)	70.9	Low	2022
Shaqooyinka nugal (boqolleyda ay ka yihiin guud ahaan shaqada)	51.5	Low	2022
Boqolleyda dadweynaha ku nool wax ka hooseeya xariqa saboolnimada	82.4	Low	2022
Boqolleyda dadka waaweyn ee hela xaquuq hawlgabka	0.0	Low	2022
boqolleyda haweenka da'doodu u dhaxeysa 15 ilaa 49 sano ee go'aan ka gaara isticmaalka kala dheereynta dhalimada iyo daryeelka caafimaad taranka	55.6	Low	2020

Caafimaadka (Taranka)

Boqolleyda dhalimada ay caawiyeen xirfad layaal caafimaad	17.6	Low	2020
Boqolleyda daryeelka hooyada uurka leh ee booqatay xarun caafimaad ugu yaraan Afar jeer	1.4	Low	2020
Heerka dhalimada gabdhaha dhalinyarada(da'da u dhaxeysa 15 ilaa 19 sano)	235.0	Low	2020
Baahida kala dheereynta ilmaha ee lagu daboolay hababka casriga ah	36.7	Low	2020
boqolleyda haweenka sheegay in ay qabaan cudurada la isugu gudbiyo galmada 12-kii bilood ee la soo dhaafay	21.0	Low	2020

Deegaanka & Guur-guurka

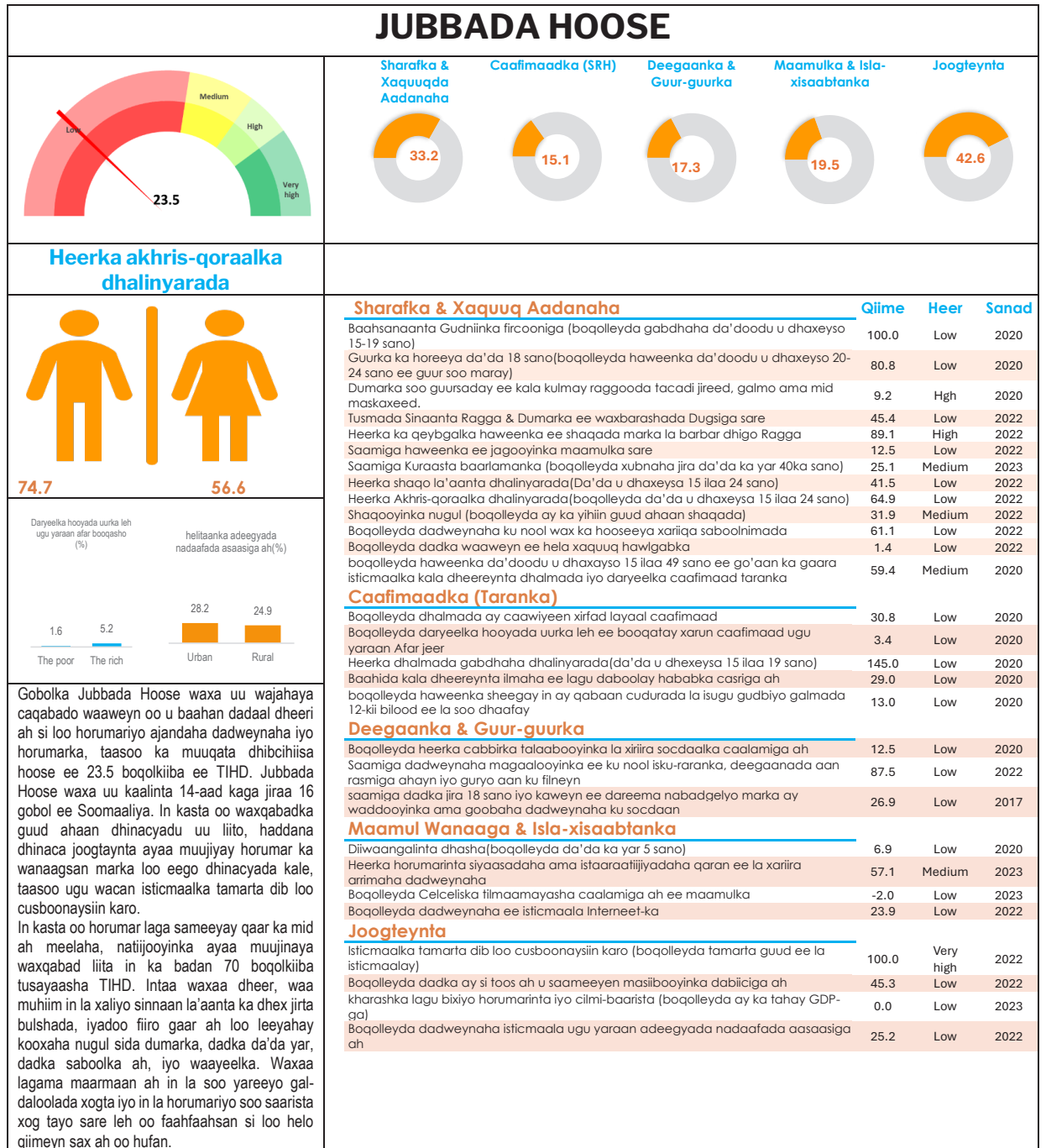
Boqolleyda heerka cabbirka talaabooyinka la xiriira socdaalka caalamiga ah	12.5	Low	2020
Saamiga dadweynaha magaalooyinka ee ku nool isku-raranka, deegaanada aan rasmiga ahayn iyo guroo aan ku filneyn	99.7	Low	2022
saamiga dadka jira 18 sano iyo kaweyn ee dareema nabadgelyo marka ay waddooyinka ama goobaha dadweynaha ku socdaan	17.5	Low	2017

Maamul Wanaaga & Isla-xisaabtanka

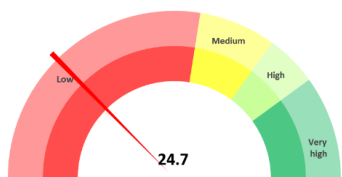
Diwaangalinta dhasha(boqolleyda da'da ka yar 5 sano)	2.5	Low	2020
Heerka horumarinta siyaasadaha ama istaaraatiijiyadaha qaran ee la xariira arrimaha dadweynaha	57.1	Medium	2023
Boqolleyda Celceliska filmaamayasha caalamiga ah ee maamulka	-2.0	Low	2023
Boqolleyda dadweynaha ee isticmaala Internet-ka	14.1	Low	2022

Joogteynta

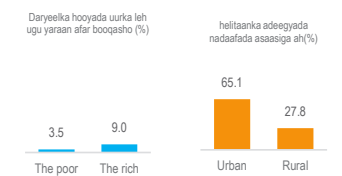
Isticmaalka tamarta dib loo cusboonaysiin karo (boqolleyda tamarta guud ee la isticmaalay)	99.7	Very high	2022
Boqolleyda dadka ay si toos ah u saameeyen masiibooyinka dabiiciga ah	28.3	High	2022
kharashka lagu bixiyo horumarinta iyo cilmi-baarista (boqolleyda ay ka tahay GDP-ga)	0.0	Low	2023
Boqolleyda dadweynaha isticmaala ugu yaraan adeegyada nadaafada aasaasiga ah	4.5	Low	2022



SHABEELAHA DHEXE



Heerka akhris-goraalka dhalinyarada

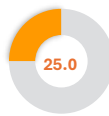


Gobolka Shabeellaha Dhexe waxa uu wajahaya caqabadka waaweyn oo u baahan dadaal dheeri ah si loo horumariyo ajandaha dadweynaha iyo horumarka, taasoo ka muuqata dhibcihiisa hoose ee 24.7 boqolkiiba ee TIHD. Shabeellaha Dhexe waxa uu kaalinta 13-aad kaga jiraa 16 gobol ee Soomaalida. In kasta oo waxqabadka guud ahaan dhinacyadu uu liito, haddana dhinaca joogtaynta ayaa muujiyay horumar ka wanaagsan marka loo eego dhinacyada kale, taasoo ugu wacan isticmaalka tamarta dib loo cusboonaysiin karo. In kasta oo horumar laga sameeyay qaar ka mid ah meelaha, natiijoyinka ayaa muujinaya waxqabad liita in ka badan 70 boqolkiiba tusayaasha TIHD. Intaa waxaa dheer, waa muhiim in la xaliyo sinnaan la'aanta ka dhex jirta bulshada, iyadoo fiiri gaar ah loo leeyahay kooxaha nugal sida dumarka, dadka da'da yar, dadka saboolka ah, iyo waayeelka. Waxaa lagama maarmaan ah in la soo yareeyo gal-daloolada xogta iyo in la horumariyo soo saarista xog tayo sare leh oo faahfaahsan si loo helo qiimeyn sax ah oo hufan.

Sharafka &
Xaquuqda
Aadanaha



Caafimaadka (SRH)



Deegaanka & Guur-guurka



**Maamulka & Isla-
xisaabtanka**



Joogteynta

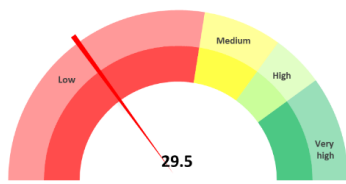


Sharafka & Xaquuq Aadanaha

Sharafka & Xaquuq Aadanaha	Qiime	Heer	Sanad
Baahsanaanta Gudniinka fircooniga (baqolleyda gabdhaha da'doodu u dhaxeysa 15-19 sano)	98.7	Low	2020
Guurka ka horeeya da'da 18 sano(baqolleyda haweenka da'doodu u dhaxeysa 20-24 sano ee guur soo maray)	70.2	Low	2020
Dumarka soo guursaday ee kala kulmay raggooda tacadi jireed, galmo ama mid maskaxeed.	22.7	Medium	2020
Tusmada Sinaanta Ragga & Dumarka ee waxbarashada Dugsiga sare	100	Very high	2022
Heerka ka qeybgalka haweenka ee shaqada marka la barbar dhigo Ragga	59.1	Low	2022
Saamiga haweenka ee jagooiyinka maamulka sare	16.7	Low	2022
Saamiga Kurasta baarlamanka (baqolleyda xubnaha jira da'da ka yar 40ka sano)	25.1	Medium	2023
Heerka shaqo la'aanta dhalinyarada(Da'da u dhaxeysa 15 ilaa 24 sano)	13.2	High	2022
Heerka Akhris-aqoalka dhalinyarada(baqolleyda da'da u dhaxeysa 15 ilaa 24 sano)	36.0	Low	2022
Shaqooyinka nugul (baqolleyda ay ka yihiin guud ahaan shaqada)	32.8	Medium	2022
Baqolleyda dadweynaha ku nool wax ka hooseeya xariiga saboolnimada	87.4	Low	2022
Baqolleyda dadka waaweyn ee hela xaquuq hawlgabka	0.0	Low	2022
Baqolleyda haweenka da'doodu u dhaxaysa 15 ilaa 49 sano ee go'aan ka gaara isticmaalka kala dheereynta dhalimada iyo daryeelka caafimaad taranka	50.5	Low	2020
Caafimaadka (Taranka)			
Baqolleyda dhalimada ay caawiyeen xirfad layaal caafimaad	34.3	Low	2020
Baqolleyda daryeelka hooyada uurka leh ee booqatay xarun caafimaad ugu yaraan Afar jeer	6.8	Low	2020
Heerka dhalimada gabdhaha dhalinyarada(da'da u dhaxeysa 15 ilaa 19 sano)	235.0	Low	2020
Baahida kala dheereynta ilmaha ee lagu daboolay hababka casriga ah	54.7	Low	2020
baqolleyda haweenka sheegay in ay qabaan cudurada la isugu gudbiyo galmada 12-kii bilood ee la soo dhaafay	10.0	Medium	2020
Deegaanka & Guur-guurka			
Baqolleyda heerka cabbirka talaabooyinka la xiriira socdaalka caalamiga ah	12.5	Low	2020
Saamiga dadweynaha magaalooyinka ee ku nool isku-raranka, deegaanada aan rasmiga ahayn iyo guryo aan ku filneyn	96.5	Low	2022
saamiga dadka jira 18 sano iyo kaweyn ee dareema nabadgelyo marka ay waddooyinka ama goobaha dadweynaha ku socdaan	21.3	Low	2017
Maamul Wanaaga & Isla-xisaabtanka			
Diilaagalinta dhasha(baqolleyda da'da ka yar 5 sano)	2.7	Low	2020
Heerka horumarinta siyaasadaha ama istaaratijiyadaha qaran ee la xariira arimaha dadweynaha	57.1	Medium	2023
Baqolleyda Celceliska tilmaamayasha caalamiga ah ee maamulka	-2.0	Low	2023
Baqolleyda dadweynaha ee isticmaala Internet-ka	17.1	Low	2022
Joogteynta			
Isticmaalka tamarta dib loo cusboonaysiin karo (baqolleyda tamarta guud ee la isticmaalay)	99.7	Very high	2022
Baqolleyda dadka ay si toos ah u saameeyen masiibooyinka dabiiciga ah kharashka lagu bixiyo horumarinta iyo cilmi-baarista (baqolleyda ay ka tahay GDP-ga)	56.8	Low	2022
Baqolleyda dadweynaha isticmaala ugu yaraan adeegyada nadaafada aqanshiya ah	0.0	Low	2023
	46.0	Low	2022



MUDUG



Sharafka & Xaquuqda Aadanaha



Caafimaadka (SRH)



Deegaanka & Guur-guurka



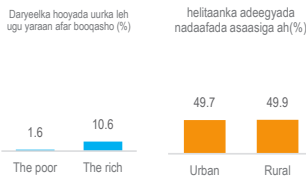
Maamulka & Isla-xisaabtanka



Joogteynta



Heerka akhris-qoraalka dhalinyarada



Gobolka Mudug waxa uu wajahaya caqabado waaweyn oo u baahan dadaal dheeri ah si loo horumariyo ajandaha dadweynaha iyo horumarka, taasoo ka muuqata dhibcihiisa hoose ee 29.5 boqolkiiba ee TIHD. Shabeellaha Dhexe waxa uu kaalinta 9-aad kaga jiraa 16 gobol ee Soomaaliya. In kasta oo waxqabadka guud ahaan dhinacyadu uu liito, haddana dhinaca joogtaynta ayaa muujiyay horumar ka wanaagsan marka loo eego dhinacyada kale, taasoo ugu wacan isticmaalka tamarta dib loo cusboonaysiin karo. In kasta oo horumar laga sameeyay qaar ka mid ah meelaha, natiijooyinka ayaa muujinaya waxqabad liita in ka badan 70 boqolkiiba tusayaasha TIHD. Intaa waxaa dheer, waa muhiim in la xaliyo sinnaan la'aanta ka dhex jirta bulshada, iyadoo fiiro gaar ah loo leeyahay kooxaha nugal sida dumarka, dadka da'da yar, dadka saboolka ah, iyo waayeelka. Waxaa lagama maarmaan ah in la soo yareeyo galdaloolada xogta iyo in la horumariyo soo saarista xog tayo sare leh oo faahfaahsan si loo helo qiimeyn sax ah oo hufan.

Sharafka & Xaquuqda Aadanaha

Baahsanaanta Gudniinka fircooniga (boqolleyda gabdhaha da'doodu u dhaxeysa 15-19 sano)	98.6	Low	2020
Guurka ka horeeya da'da 18 sano (boqolleyda haweenka da'doodu u dhaxeysa 20-24 sano ee guur soo maray)	39.5	Low	2020
Dumarka soo guursaday ee kala kulmay raggooda tacadi jireed, galmo ama mid maskaxeed.	14.0	High	2020
Tusmada Sinaanta Ragga & Dumarka ee waxbarashada Dugsiga sare	80.1	Low	2022
Heerka ka qeybgalka haweenka ee shaqada marka la barbar dhigo Ragga	68.9	Medium	2022
Saamiga haweenka ee jagooyinka maamulka sare	0.0	Low	2022
Saamiga Kuraasta baarlamanka (boqolleyda xubnaha jira da'da ka yar 40ka sano)	25.1	Medium	2023
Heerka shaqo la'aanta dhalinyarada (Da'da u dhaxeysa 15 ilaa 24 sano)	20.4	Medium	2022
Heerka Akhris-qoraalka dhalinyarada (boqolleyda da'da u dhaxeysa 15 ilaa 24 sano)	62.9	Low	2022
Shaqooyinka nugal (boqolleyda ay ka yihiin guud ahaan shaqada)	42.7	Low	2022
Boqolleyda dadweynaha ku nool wax ka hooseeya xariiga saboolnimada	73.7	Low	2022
Boqolleyda dadka waaweyn ee hela xaquuq hawlgabka	0.0	Low	2022
boqolleyda haweenka da'doodu u dhaxeysa 15 ilaa 49 sano ee go'aan ka gaara isticmaalka kala dheereynta dhalnada iyo daryeelka caafimaad taranka	45.6	Low	2020

Caafimaadka (Taranka)

Boqolleyda dhalnada ay caawiyeen xirfad layaalka caafimaad	36.5	Low	2020
Boqolleyda daryeelka hooyada uurka leh ee boqotay xarun caafimaad ugu yaraan Afar jeer	6.2	Low	2020
Heerka dhalnada gabdhaha dhalinyarada (da'da u dhaxeysa 15 ilaa 19 sano)	107.0	Low	2020
Baahida kala dheereynta ilmaha ee lagu daboolay hababka casriga ah	38.7	Low	2020
boqolleyda haweenka sheegay in ay qabaan cudurada la isugu gudbiyo galmada 12-kii bilood ee la soo dhafay	7.6	Medium	2020

Deegaanka & Guur-guurka

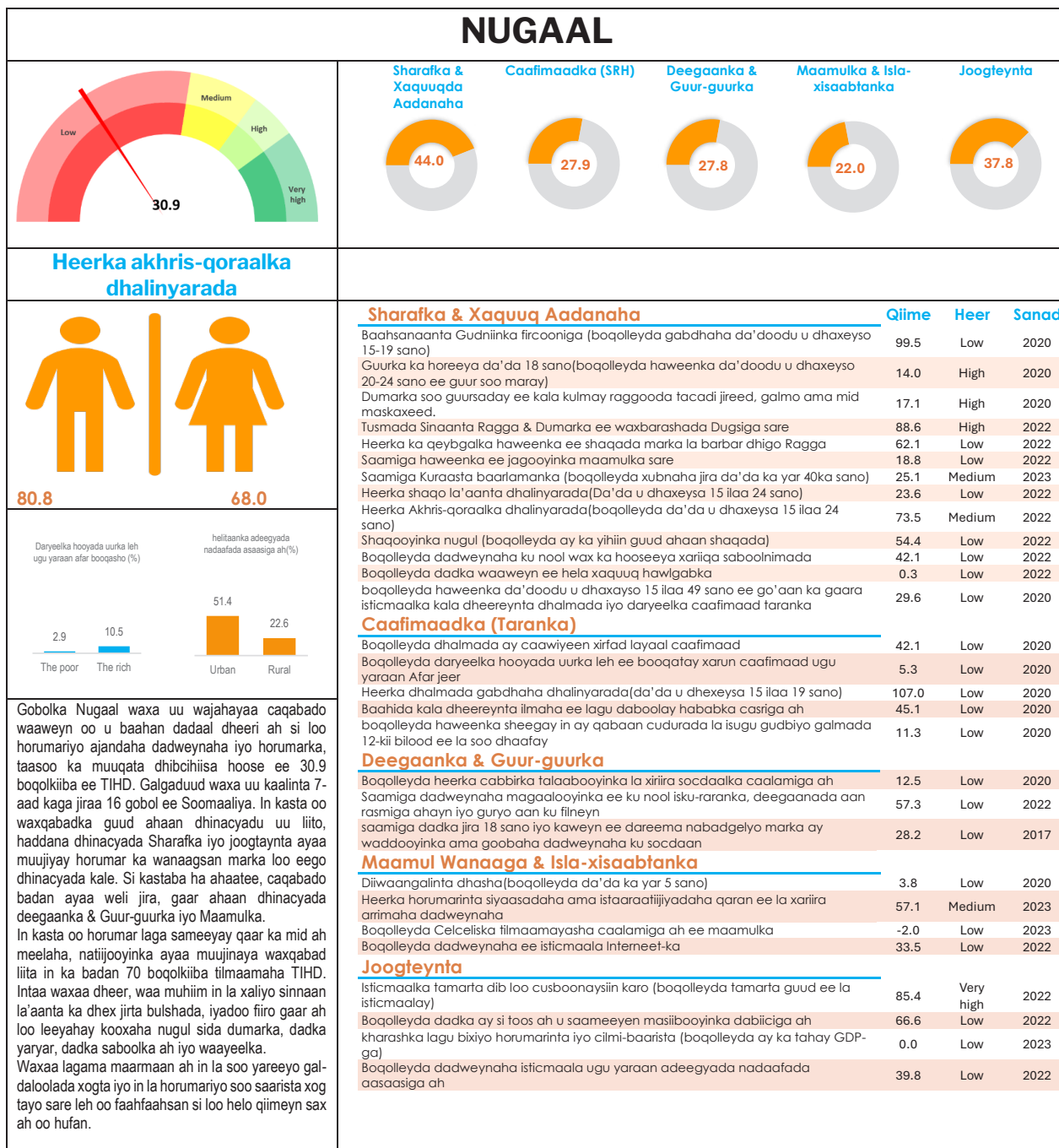
Boqolleyda heerka cabbirka talaabooyinka la xiriira socdaalka caalamiga ah	12.5	Low	2020
Saamiga dadweynaha magaalooyinka ee ku nool isku-raranka, deegaanada aan rasmiya ahayn iyo guryo aan ku filneyn	62.8	Low	2022
saamiga dadka jira 18 sano iyo koweyn ee dareema nabadgelyo marka ay waddooyinka ama goobaha dadweynaha ku socdaan	32.7	Low	2017

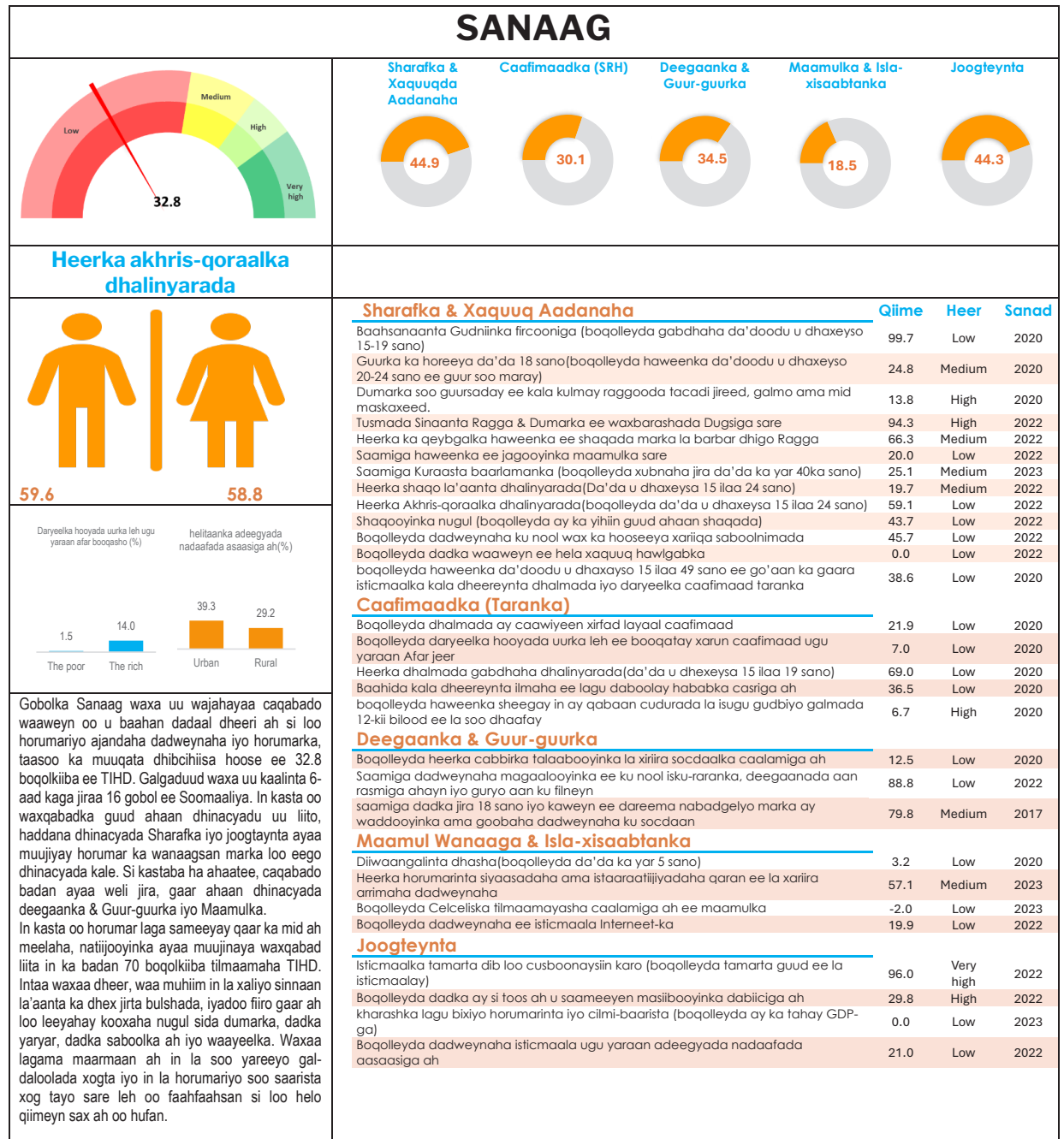
Maamul Wanaaga & Isla-xisaabtanka

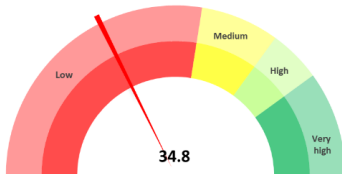
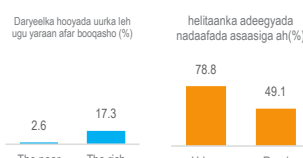
Diwaangalinta dhasha (boqolleyda da'da ka yar 5 sano)	3.0	Low	2020
Heerka horumarinta siyaasada ama istaaraatiijiyadaha qaran ee la xariira arrimaha dadweynaha	57.1	Medium	2023
Boqolleyda Celceliska tilmaamayasha caalamiga ah ee maamulka	-2.0	Low	2023
Boqolleyda dadweynaha ee isticmaala Internet-ka	21.7	Low	2022

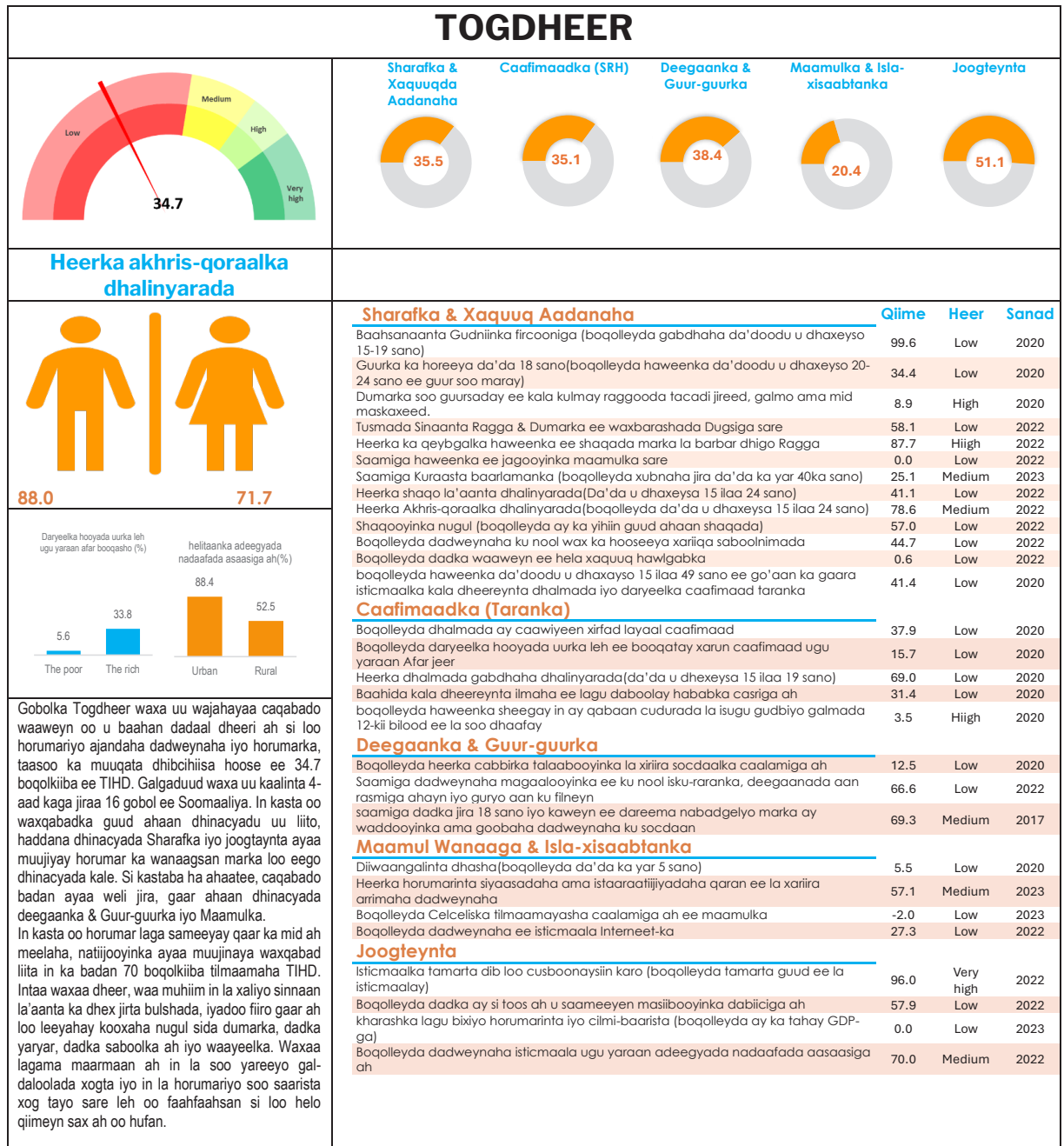
Joogteynta

Isticmaalka tamarta dib loo cusboonaysiin karo (boqolleyda tamarta guud ee la isticmaalay)	95.6	Very high	2022
Boqolleyda dadka ay si toos ah u saameeyeen masiibooyinka dabiiciga ah	58.2	Low	2022
kharashka lagu bixiyo horumarinta iyo cilmi-baarista (boqolleyda ay ka tahay GDP-ga)	0.0	Low	2023
Boqolleyda dadweynaha isticmaala ugu yaraan adeegyada nadaafada asaasiga ah	37.4	Low	2022





SOOL																																																													
	Sharafka & Xaquuqda Aadanaha 42.5	Caafimaadka (SRH) 28.9	Deegaanka & Guur-guurka 39.3	Maamulka & Isla-xisaabtanka 19.6	Joogteynta 54.3																																																								
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<table><tr><th>Joogteynta</th><th>Qiime</th><th>Heer</th><th>Sanad</th></tr><tr><td>Isticmaalka tamarta dib loo cusboonaysiin karo (boqolleyda tamarta guud ee la isticmaalay)</td><td>96.5</td><td>Very high</td><td>2022</td></tr><tr><td>Boqolleyda dadka ay si toos ah u saameeyen masiibooyinka dabiiciga ah</td><td>19.4</td><td>Medium</td><td>2022</td></tr><tr><td>kharashka lagu bixiyo horumarinta iyo cilmi-baarista (boqolleyda ay ka tahay GDP-ga)</td><td>0.0</td><td>Low</td><td>2023</td></tr><tr><td>Boqolleyda dadweynaha isticmaala ugu yaraan adeegyada nadaafada aasaasiga ah</td><td>46.8</td><td>Low</td><td>2022</td></tr></table>						Joogteynta	Qiime	Heer	Sanad	Isticmaalka tamarta dib loo cusboonaysiin karo (boqolleyda tamarta guud ee la isticmaalay)	96.5	Very high	2022	Boqolleyda dadka ay si toos ah u saameeyen masiibooyinka dabiiciga ah	19.4	Medium	2022	kharashka lagu bixiyo horumarinta iyo cilmi-baarista (boqolleyda ay ka tahay GDP-ga)	0.0	Low	2023	Boqolleyda dadweynaha isticmaala ugu yaraan adeegyada nadaafada aasaasiga ah	46.8	Low	2022																																				
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Liiska Turjumayaasha Tasmada Iskudhafan ee Horumarka Dadweynaha Soomaaliya (TIHDS)

Waxaa halkan ku xusan shakhsiyaad si hagar la'aan ah gacan uga geystay soosaarista Warbixinta Tasmada Iskudhafan ee Horumarka Dadweynaha Soomaaliya (TIHDS) taas oo loo turjumay af-Soomaali. Ka qaybqaadashadoodu waxay ahayd mid mug iyo miisaan leh muddadii ay socotay shaqada turjumaada warbixintan.

Tirsi	Magaca	Jagada
1	Abdikadir Hussein hassan Maqsud	Immigration & CRVS Statistics Officer
2	Ahmed Mahdi Abdi	Gender Statistics Officer
3	Ali Qaasim Mohamed	Labour Statistics Officer
4	Mukhtaar Hassan Mohamed	Social Statistics Officer
5	Ilyas Mohamed Abdullaahi	Social Statistics Officer
6	Abdullaahi Aadan Osman	Gender Statistics Officer
7	Mohamed Farah Hassan	Immigration Statistics Officer
8	Aisha Mahad Hussein	Population Statistics Officer
9	Tufah Mohamed Abdulkadir	Labour Statistics Officer
10	Fiazo Daud Muse	Social Statistics Officer
11	Hamdi Isse Gurre	Admin Officer
12	Zahra Abdirahman Mohamed	Immigration Statistics Officer
13	Abdifitah Ali Yusuf	Social Statistics Officer
14	Abdullahi Ali Elmi	Social Statistics Officer
15	Fahad Abdiaziz Elmi	Population Statistics Officer
16	Sacdio Abdullahi Ali	Social Statistics Officer
17	Abdifitah Abdulkadir Jama	Social Statistics Officer
18	Fadumo Abdirashid Yusuf	Social Statistics Officer



HAY'ADDA ISTAATISKADA QARANKA SOOMAALIYA
SOOMAALIYA

Tusmada Iskudhafan ee
Horumarka Dadweynaha
Soomaaliya TIHDS

2025
