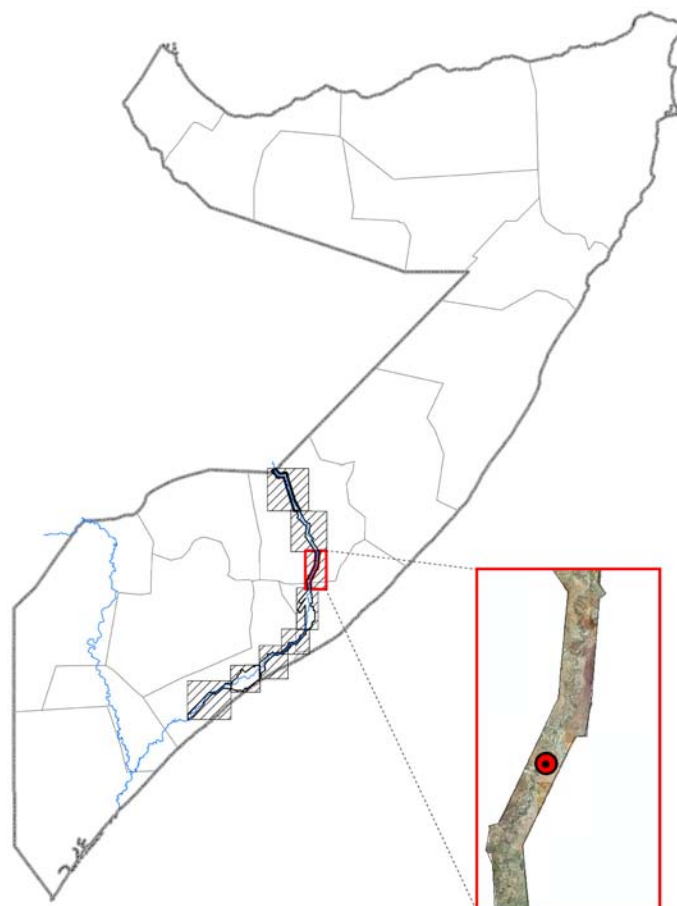


Jalalaqsi

Jalalaqsi is the southernmost district of Hiiraan Region. It is located downstream of Buulo Barde. The inhabitants of this district are mainly agro-pastoralists who commonly grow cereals and sesame through pumped irrigation. In this area, sand dunes are common and encroach on the flood plain to the east.

Jalalaqsi waa degmada koonfur u soo xiga Gobolka Hiiraan. Waxay taal biyoshubka hoos ka jira Buulo Barde. Dadka dagan degmadaan inta badan beero iyo xoolo ayey ku nool yihiin waxayna badanaa beertaan badar iyo sisin, waraabkana waxay u isticmaalaan matooro biyaha soo jiida. Degaankan, waxaa sida qaalibka ah faro ba'an ku haya dhulbeereedka carrada daadkeenta ah xagga bariga bacaado soo galay.

Page	Description	Enlargement
49	Sand dunes and river meanders	A
50	Jalalaqsi town	B
51	Elevation, land use and land cover	C, D
52	Morphology	n/a
54	Roads and settlements	n/a
55	Climate and water resources	n/a



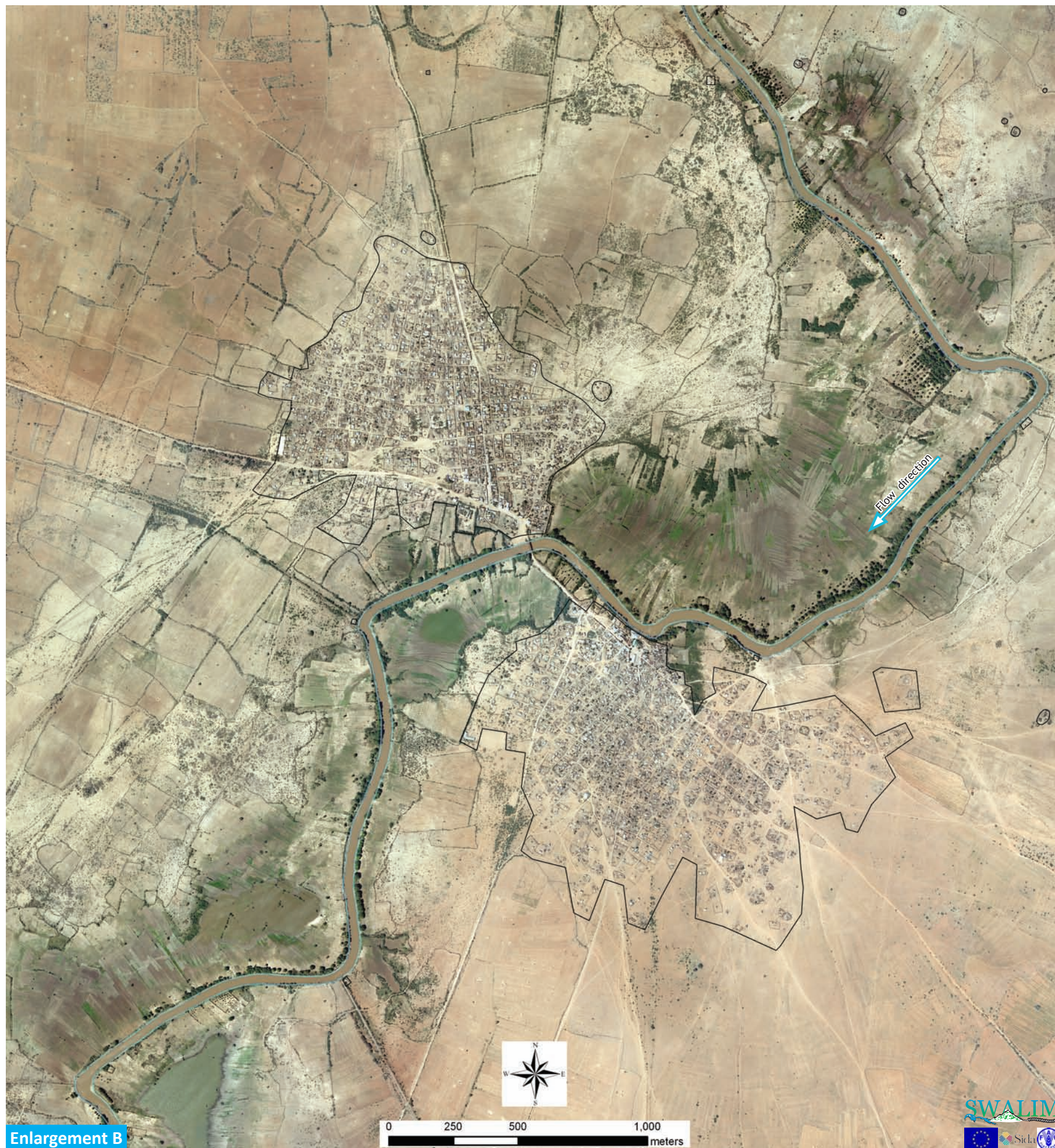
Sand dunes and river meanders Bacaadada iyo leexleexyada wabiga



Sand dunes limit expansion of the flood plain and the mobile sections of the dunes pose risks to the flood plain cultivated areas of Qabadano and Libiloooy villages. Farming activities on both sides of the river are limited and seem to be pushed down by the sand dunes.

Bacaadadu waxay xannibeen fiditaanka banka carrada daadkeenta dhulka la beerto ee tuulooyinka Qabadano iyo libilow. Eeg sida beeraha labada dhinac loogu moodo inay bacaadadu xannibeen.

Jalalaqsi town Magaalda Jalalaqsi



50

Enlargement B

Jalalaqsi town started as a tiny village occupied by agro pastoralists. In the late 1970s many Ethiopian refugees were resettled in the town. In 1985, a bridge was constructed on the main road linking the northern and southern parts of the town. After the Ethiopian refugees returned home, the population and economic activities of the town reduced significantly.

Jalalaqsi waxay ku bilaabatay tuulo yar oo ay deganaayeen dad beero-xoolo tabcato ah. Waqtiyadii dambe ee 1970-aadkii, waxaa magaalada la soo dejiyey qaxoonti badan oo Itoobiyaan ah. Qiyaastii 1985-tii waxaa kaabad laga dhisay waddada muhiimka ah oo isku xirta qaybaha waqooyiga iyo koonfurta magaalada. Markii ay qaxoontigii Itoobiyaanku dib ugu noqdeen dalkoodii, waxaa xoog hoos isu dhimay dadweynihii iyo hawlihii daqaale iyo ganacsi ee magaalada.

Elevation, land use and land cover Joogga, isticmaalka dhulka iyo hu'ga dhulka

Elevation

This area rarely floods because the surrounding area has higher elevation than the river valley.

Joogga

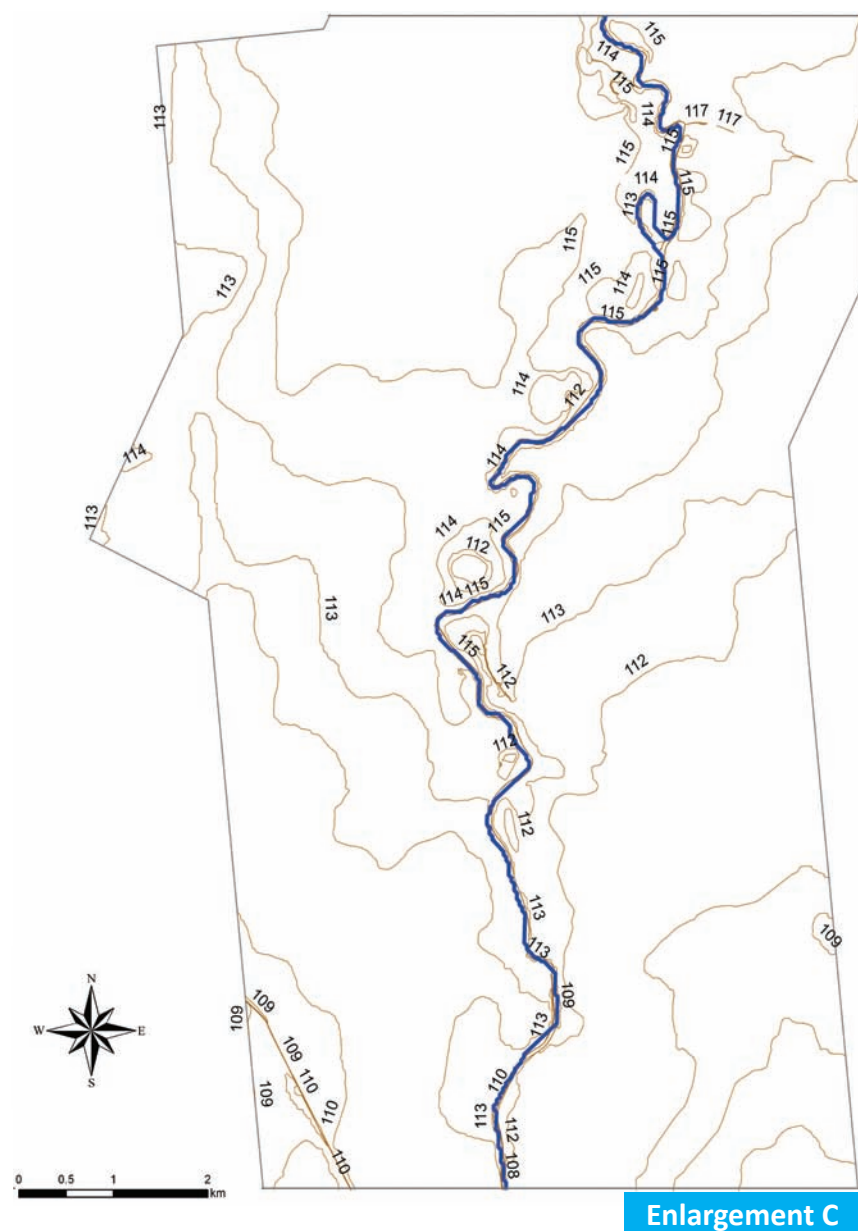
Dagaankaan si naadir ah ayuu fatahaad uga dhacdaa waayo meelaha ku wareegsan waxay leeyihiin joog ka sarreeya dooxa wabiga.

Land use and land cover

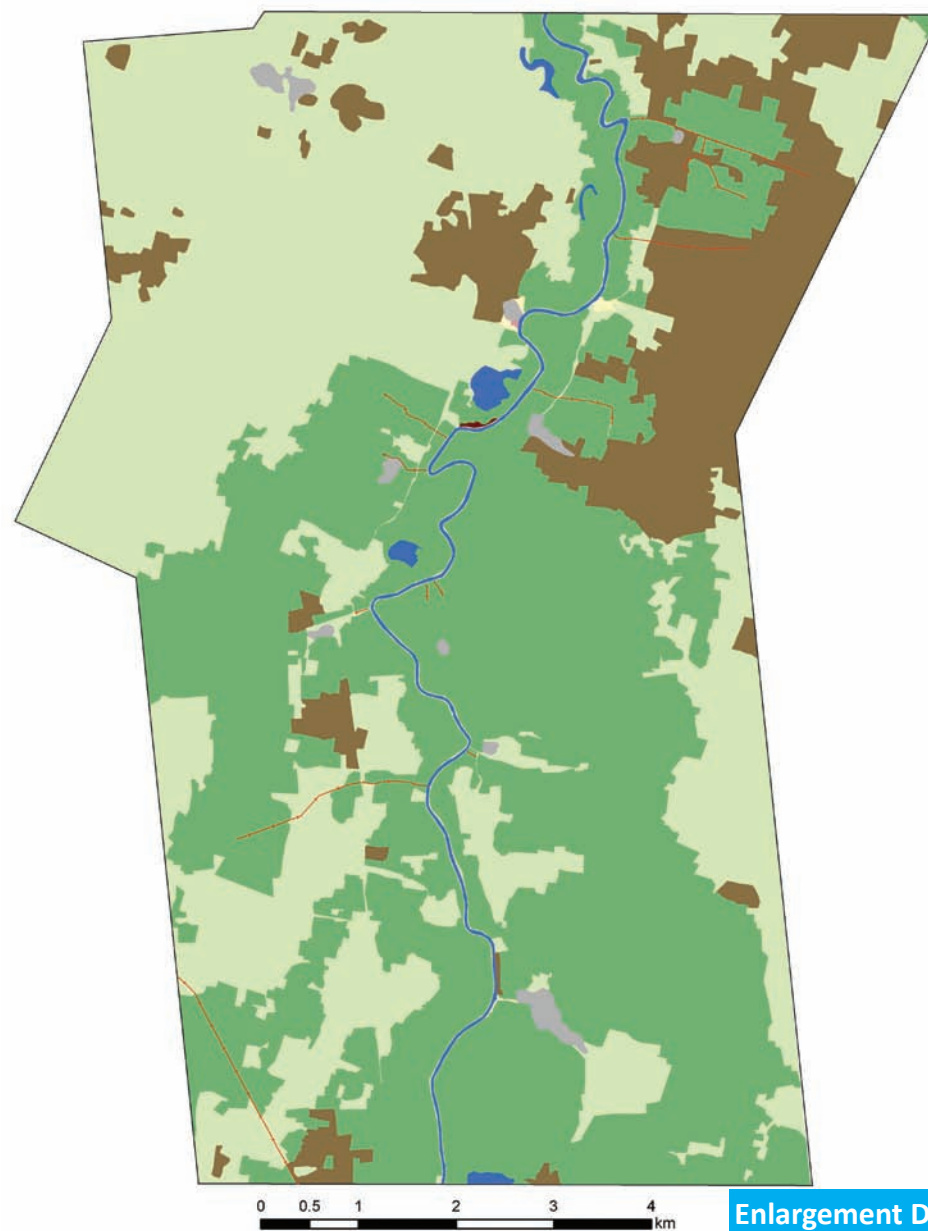
The crops in this section are vast and comprise mainly of expansive cereal fields

Isticmaalka dhulka iyo hu'ga dhulka

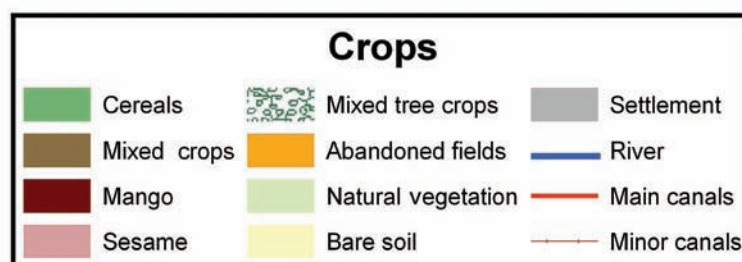
Dalagyada waaxdaan waa ballaaran yihiin waxayna ka koobmaan qaalib ahaan badar.



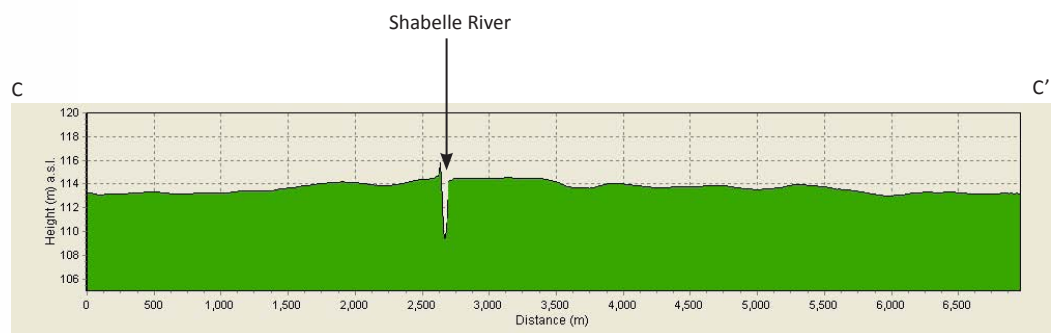
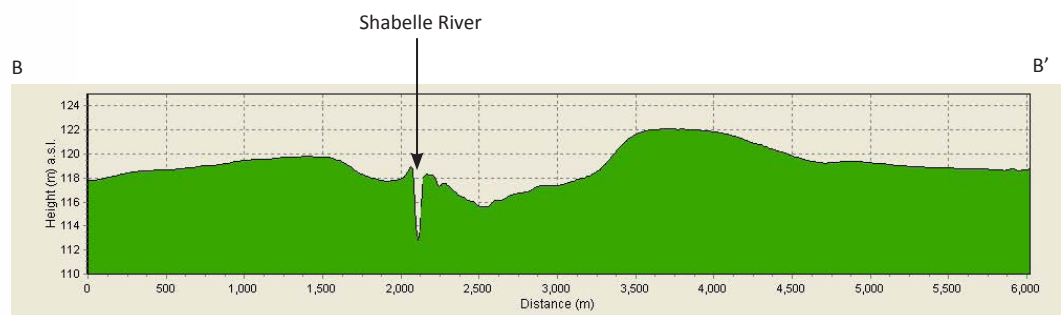
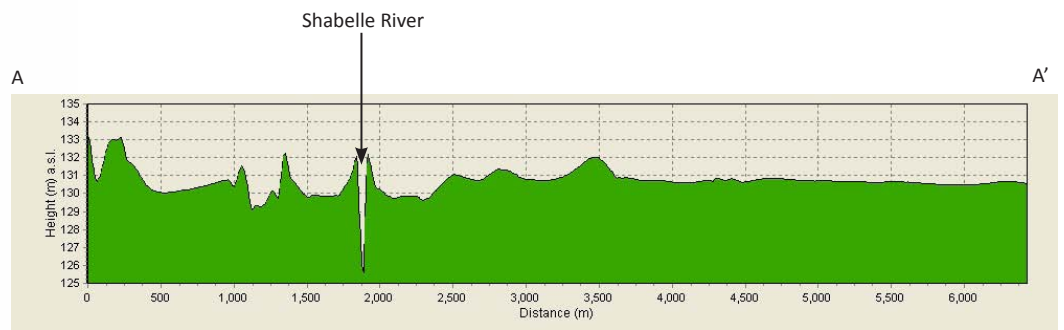
Enlargement C



Enlargement D



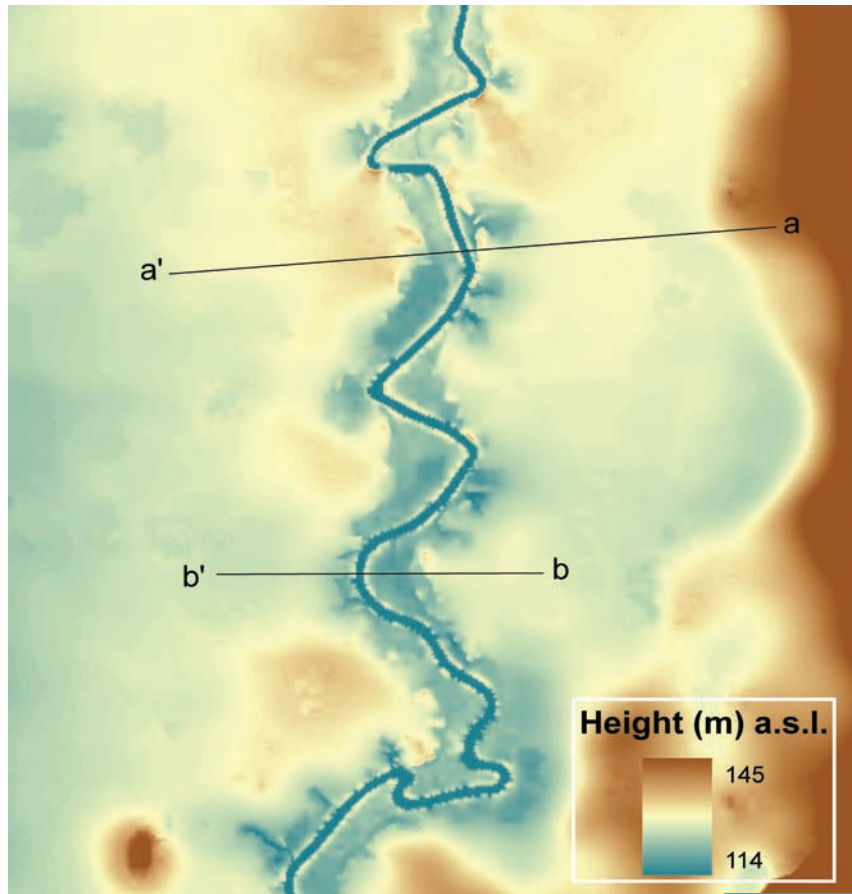
Morphology Qaab-dhismaha



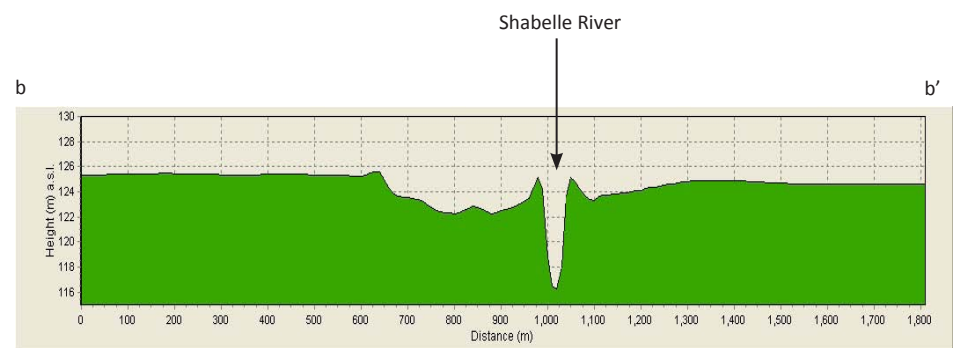
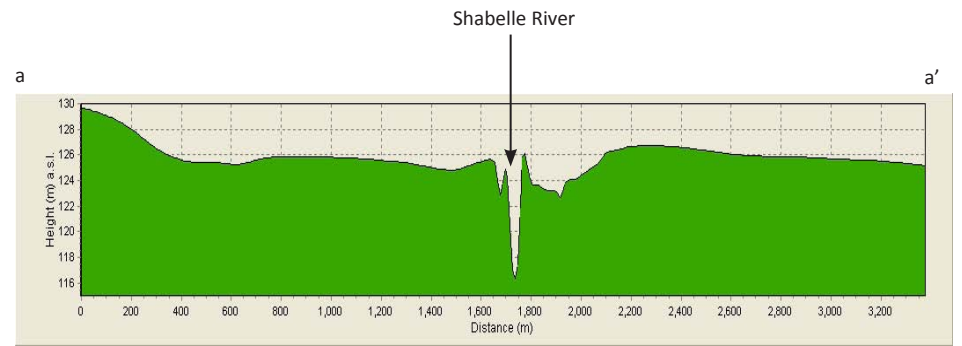
The flood plain of the Shabelle River around Jalalaqsi town is narrow. The area extending beyond the flood plain rises above the river valley. Irrigated agriculture in the area is only possible through use of pumps. Small hills exist in the area, as can be seen marked by the dense contours upstream of section B-B' but the slopes are gentle in many parts of Jalalaqsi.

Bannaanka carrada biyokeentayda Wabi Shabeelle oo ku wareegsan Magaalada Jalalaqsi waa ciriiri. Dhulka bannaanka carrada biyokeentayda ka shisheeya kor ayuu uga kacsan yahay dooxa wabiga. Beerashada waraabka ee degaankan waxay suurogal tahay haddii la isticmaalayo matoorada biyaha soo jiida. Buuro yaryar ayaa degaanka ku yaal, sida lagu arki karayo waaxda B-B' ee biyoshubka kore oo xariijimaha joogga isle'eg oo cumur ah (isku tashiilan) leh, hase ahaate janjeerku waa dabacsan yahay qaybo badan oo Jalalaqsi ka tirsan.

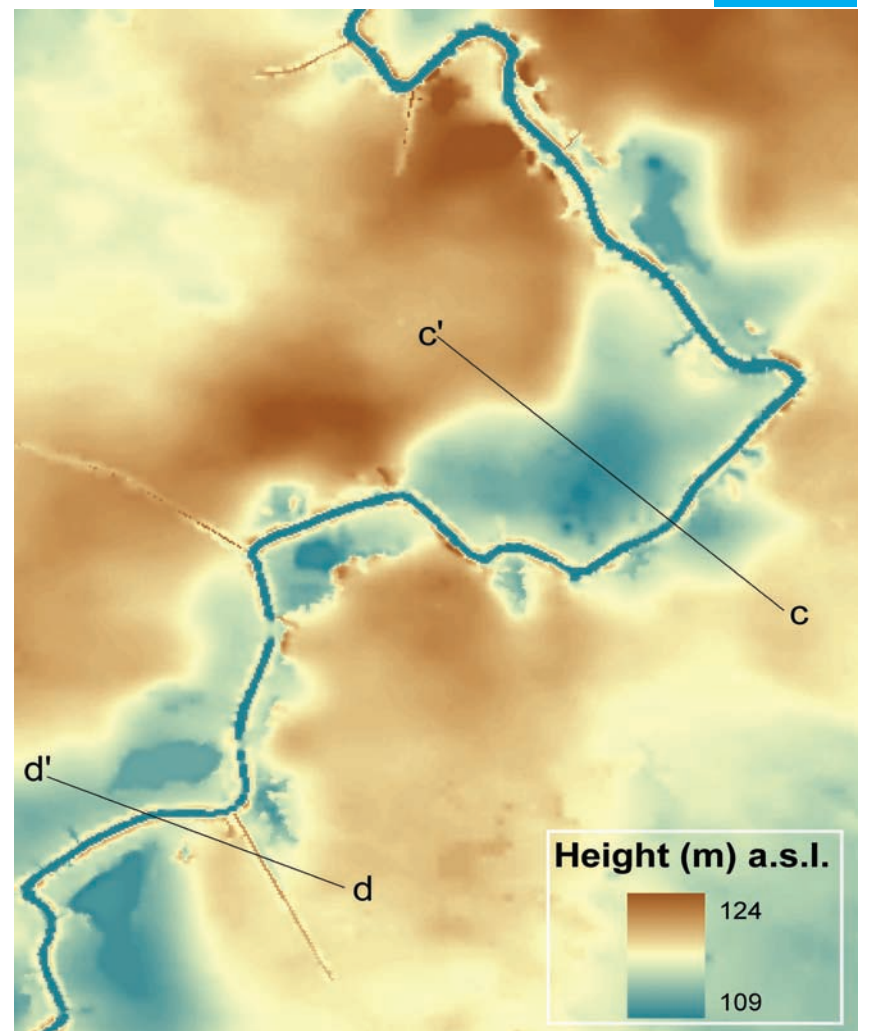
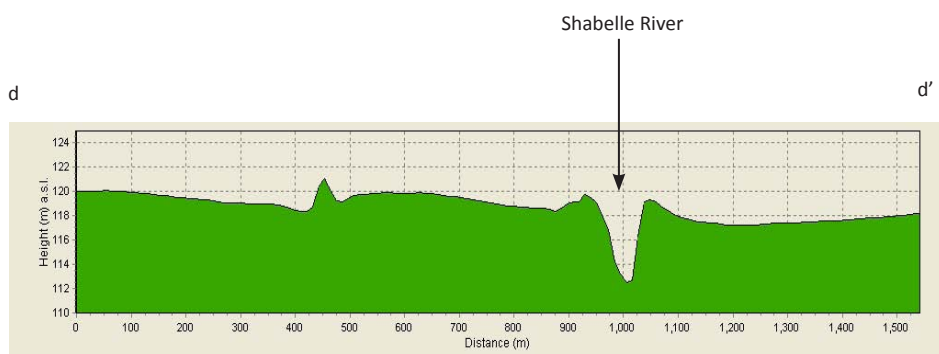
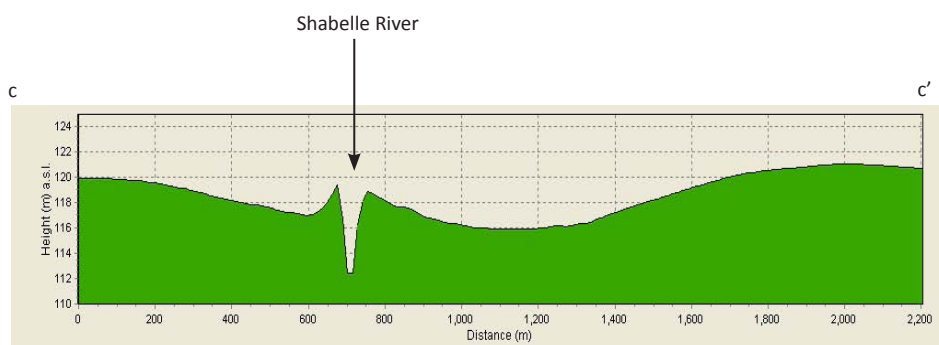
Morphology Qaab-dhismaha



Zoom 1



Zoom 2



Roads and settlements Waddooyinka iyo degmooyinka



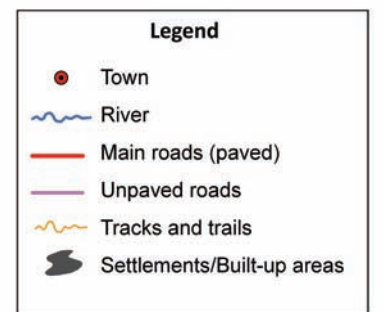
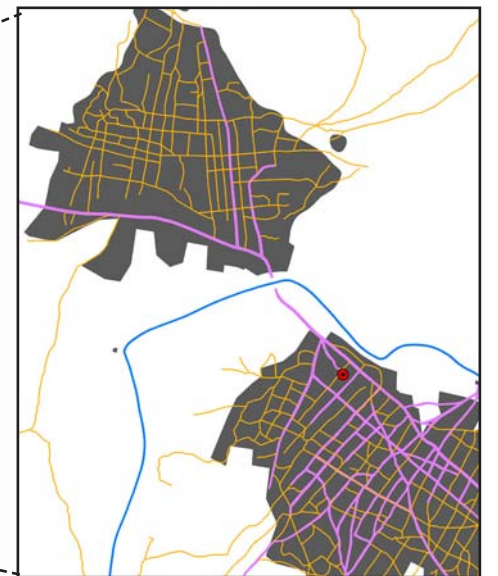
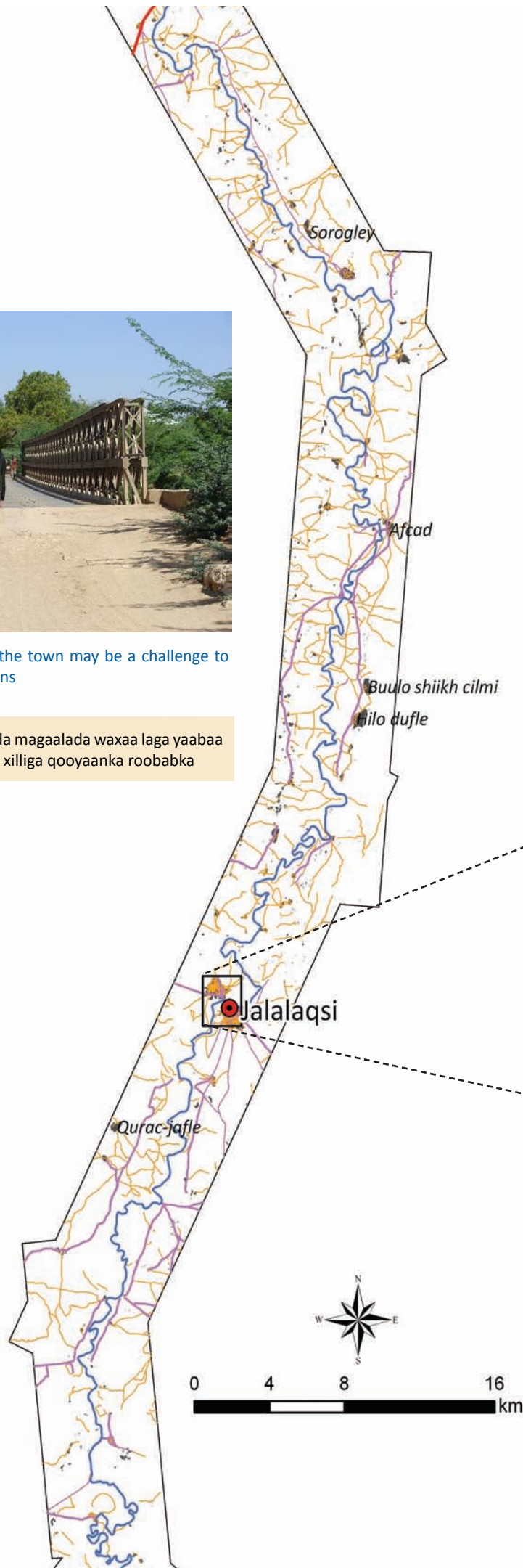
The earth road leading to the town may be a challenge to motorists during wet seasons

Wadada carrada ah ee aada magaalada waxaa laga yaabaa inay adag tahay gaadiidka xilliga qooyaanka roobabka



This bridge connects the two parts of Jalalaqsi and to the north-eastern part of the country

Kaabaddaan waxay isku xirtaa labada qaybood ee Jalalaqsi iyo qaybta waqooyi ee dalka.



Climate and water resources Cimilad iyo khayraadka biyaha

Long term average monthly climatic values at Jalalaqsi												
Climatic variable	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Rainfall (mm)	1.5	1.5	10.0	71.0	75.0	10.0	1.5	2.0	10.5	88.0	51.0	7.0
Mean temperature (°C)	28.4	29.1	30.3	30.4	28.6	28.0	27.2	27.3	28.6	28.7	28.7	28.5
Minimum temperature (°C)	21.9	21.9	23.2	23.7	23.3	22.5	22.2	21.6	22.5	22.5	22.3	22.1
Maximum temperature (°C)	35.0	36.3	33.5	37.2	34.9	33.4	32.4	33.1	34.7	34.6	35.1	34.8
Potential evapotranspiration (mm)	189	189	184	168	165	165	162	176	186	162	156	170
Wind speed (km/hr)	9.2	9.0	7.9	6.3	7.2	10.3	11.3	11.2	9.9	6.8	6.8	7.7

Jalalaqsi experiences eight dry months with mean monthly rainfall of 10 mm or less. The only wet months are April and May with mean monthly rainfall amounting to 71 mm and 75 mm respectively, then October and November where the average monthly rainfall measures 88 mm and 51 mm respectively. Mean daily temperatures are high, above 21 °C through out the year.

Jalalaqsi waxayla kulantaa siddeed bilood oo qalalan oo celceliska billaha roobku uu yahay 10 mm ama ka yar. Biliha keliya ee qoyaan jiro waxay yihiin Abriille iyo Maajo oo roobka da'ayana uu midba yahay 71 mm iyo 75 mm, hadana Oktoobar ilaa Nofeembar oo cabirka celceliska billaha ah ee roobka uu midba yahay 88 mm and 51 mm. kulbeegyadu waa heer sare oo ka korreya 21 °C sanadka oo dhan.



An old oil tank used as water storage tank from a shallow well

Taangi shidaal oo hore oo loo isticmaalayey taangi lagu kaysado biyaha ceel gaaban ka yimaada



A section of the Shabelle River at Jalalaqsi

Wax Wabiga Shabeelle ee Jalalaqsi



Farming along the river bank at Jalalaqsi

Beeraha ku yaal jiidda jiinka wabiga ee Jalalaqsi

Shallow wells dominate the strategic point water sources found in Jalalaqsi. Most of the shallow wells are located some distance away from the river, implying that majority of the population living along the river rely on water directly from the river. Boreholes are not very common in this area.

Ceelasha gaagaaban waa meelaha ugu badan ee biyaha laga helo degaanka Jalalaqsi. Ceelasha gaagaaban intooda badan waxay yaaliin meelo xoogaa ka durugsan wabiga, taas waxaa laga fahmayaa in dadka badankiisa ku nool yahay jiidda wabiga oo ay si toos ah ugu tiirsan yahay biyaha wabiga. Ceelasha riiggu aad uguma badna degaankaan.

