

## SWALIM in a nutshell

SWALIM's primary objective is to contribute to better decisions on the use of water and land resources in Somalia by providing reliable and up-to-date information. Our main stakeholders are Somali administrations, UN organizations, development agencies and NGOs. The information collected and processed includes, but is not limited to:

- rainfall and other climatic parameters
- river levels and stream flow data
- geological, topographic and soil characteristics
- land cover, land use and land suitability features, and
- previous studies, maps and data series on water and land resources

To support data collection and processing efforts, relevant observation networks have been and are being established.

Responsible decisions, however, require processed and properly analyzed information, not just raw data. All data are checked for quality, stored in structured data bases, technically analysed, and presented to our clients in the form of tables, maps, GIS databases and reports. So far SWALIM has prepared over 28 reports with corresponding maps and datasets.

The most important characteristics of the SWALIM information management philosophy are that 1) information systems should be question oriented, 2) they should respond to clients' needs at the appropriate scales and resolutions (national, regional and sub-regional level) and 3) users should be empowered with the knowledge, capacity and relevant tools required to fully utilize the information generated. The above principles imply that:

- a.) The SWALIM system is designed to feed into solutions for demand driven challenges and questions, related, among others, to climate, state of irrigation schemes; suitability of land for crop production or animal husbandry; the amount of water in the rivers that can be utilized for irrigation; flood forecasting and management; and domestic water supply. The system gives full support to recognized decision makers without encroaching upon their authority.
- b.) Small-scale decisions (e.g. what crops can be grown at a given farm) always need a site survey. While maps and databases created in SWALIM provide sound orientation at the district, regional or national levels, actual site specific decisions require customized studies.
- c.) Capacity building in SWALIM includes training, facilitating and working together. The information management system is based on the team work of many individuals, institutions, NGOs and other partner organisations.

The information management process covers data collection, processing and dissemination; there is not much use of databases and maps that are not accessible by potential users. This Atlas is just one of the many ways through which Somali water and land related information can be accessed. Data and information are available to anyone working in related fields through different outlets, including the SWALIM website ([www.faoswalim.org](http://www.faoswalim.org)) with two online catalogues (FAO AGRIS & Geonetwork), email requests, information CDs, a reference library and other stand-alone databases and applications, as well as three dedicated liaison offices in Somalia.

Information management is an ongoing and evolving process. Uninterrupted continuity is required in many fields of data collection and data processing to avoid compromising time series integrity. Several donors and stakeholders have realised the value of this continuity and have suggested that SWALIM develop from a project to a programme with a final aim of turning it into a fully operable institution. This evolution could facilitate long term service for all interested partners in land and water resource management.

## Xog kooban oo SWALIM

SWALIM ulajeedadeeda asaasiga ah waa in ay ka qayb qaadato go'aamo fican oo loo isticmaalo khayraadka biyaha iyo dhulka Soomaaliya ayadoo keenaysa xog la isku halayn karo oo waqtiga la socota. Cidda ugu muhiimsan oo aan wax wadaagno waa maamulladda Soomaaliyeed, hayadaha Qaruumada Midoobay, hayadaha horumarinta iyo uruurada samafalka (NGOs). Macluumaadka la soo uruuriyey oo laga shaqeyay wuxuu koobayaa, hase ahaatee kuma uu xadaysna kuwaan:

- roobabka da'a iyo arrimaha cimilada
- heerarka Wabiyada iyo xogta socodka biyaha
- sifaalaha jooloojyadeed, toboogarafiyaddeed iyo ciideed
- hu'ga dhulka, isticmaalka dhulka, muqaallada wax ku habboonaashaha dhulka, iyo
- daraasadihii hore, khariidado iyo xog xiriir ah oo khayraadka biyaha iyo dhulka ku saabsan

Si loo taageero soo uruurinta xogta iyo dadaalada ka shaqaynta, waxaa la hirgeliyey ama hadaba la hirgelinayaa baarisyo waxtar ah oo isku jiran.

Hase ahaate go'aano xilkasnimo leh waxay u baahan yihiin macluumaad laga shaqeyay oo si haboon looga baaraandagay, ma ah oo keliya xog qayriin. Dhamman xogta waxaa laga hubinayaa tayada, waxaa lagu kaydinayaa hab loo dhisay xogta asaasiga ah, si farsamo lehna waa looga baaraandagayaa, markaas ayaa loo soo bandhigayaa macaamisheenna ayadoo ah qaab shaxo, khariidado, xog uruursanoo GIS ah iyo warbixino. Tan iyo hadda SWALIM waxay diyaarisay wax ka badan 28 warbixinoood oo ay weheliyaan khariidado iyo xog jumlo ah.

Sifaalaha ugu ahmiyad badan ee falsafadda maaraynta macluumaadka ee SWALIM waxay yihiin in 1) hababka macluumaadku ay ahaadan kuwo su'aal ku wajahan, 2) inay ka jawaabayaan baahida macaamiisha xag habboonaanta baaxadaha iyo tafaasiisha (heer qaran, heer gobol iyo heer qayb-gobol) iyo 3) in la xoojiyo aqoonta, awoodda iyo qalabka waxku oolka ah ee adeegsadeyaasha, si ay si buuxda u dhaqan geliyaan macluumaadkan aan soo saarray. Mabaadii'daan kore waxay daaran tahay:

- a.) Habka SWALIM waxaa loo sameeyey inuu xalal u keeno waxyaabaha ay hogaaminayso baahida, caqabadaha iyo su'aalaha, ku taxaluqa, waxyaabo badan oo kale, cimilda, xaaladda beeraha waraabka; ku habboonaanshaha dhulka xagga waxsoosaarka dalagyada ama xoolo dhaqashada; inta dhan yihiin biyaha wabiyada ku jira oo loo isticmaali karowaraabka; saadaasha fatahaadda iyo maaraynta; iyo biyo siinta dadka dagaanka. Habku wuxuu siinayaa taageero buuxda go'aan qaatayaasha la aqoonsan yahay asagoo aan ku xadgudbayn maamulkooda.
- b.) Go'aanada heer-yaryar (tusaale: dalagyadee lagu beri kara beer cayiman) mar walba waxay u baahanayaan in goobta la sahmiyo. Halka khariidadaha iyo xogta saldhigga ah oo ay abuurtay SWALIM ay jahayn fiican siinayaa go'aannada heerar degmo, gobol, ama qaran, go'aannada goob dhab ah oo cayiman waxay u baahanayaan daraasad ku talagal ah.
- c.) Awood dhisidda gudaha SWALIM waxay isugu jirtaa tababar, hawlfudayn iyo wadashayn. Habka maaraynta macluumaadka wuxuu ku salaysan yahay wada shaqaynta koox isugu jirta shakhsiyaad, hayado, uruuro samafal (NGOs) iyo ururo kale oo wadashaqayn leh.

Hawqabadka maaraynta macluumaadka wuxuu isugu jiraa xog uruurin, ka shaqayn iyo fidin; waxtar ma laha saldhigyo-xogeed iyo khariidado aysan si sahlah ku heli karin dadkii isticmaali kari lahaa. Buugaan xog-khariidadeedka waa mid ka mid siyaalaha badan oo looga faaidaysan karo in la helo macluumaad ku taxaluqa biyaha iyo dhulka Soomaaliya. Xogta iyo macluumaadka waa wax ay cidkasta oo ka shaqaynaysa mawaadiic xiriir la leh ay ku helikarayo siyaala kala duwan oo ku soo baxan, waxaa ka mid ah website-ka SWALIM ([www.faoswalim.org](http://www.faoswalim.org)) oo weheliyaan labo online catalogue ah (FAO AGRIS & Geonetwork), weydiinaha email, macluumaad CD-yo ah, maktabad la daalacdo iyo saldhig-xogeed oo goon u taagan iyo cdsiyo, sidoo kale waliilo SWALIM oo adeeg ka hura gudaha Soomaliya.

Maaraynta macluumaadka waa waxqabad soconaya oo horumar samaynaya. Socosho aan kala dhantaalmin ayaa mawaadiic badan oo xog uruurin ahlooga baahan yahay iyo xog ka shaqayn si looga dhawro waxyaabo la saanqaadaya ku kalsoonaata waqtiga isdaba yaal. Dhawr deeq bixiyeyaal iyo ciiddii wax ku lahayd waxay ogaadeen qiimaha ay leedahay hor u wadidda waxayna soo jeediyeen in SWALIM halkay mashruuc ka ahayd in laga dhigo barnaamij oo ujeedada ugu dambaynta ay tahay in marka dambe loo rogo hayad si buuxda u shaqayn karta. Horumarintaan waxay sahli kartaa adeeg waqti dheer ay u samayso dhammaan inta danaynaysa oo ka wada shaqaynta maaraynta khayraadka dhulka iyo biyaha.