

Atlas of Somali Water and Land Resources

Principal Editors

Zoltan Balint & Paolo Paron

Authors and Contributors

Musse Alim, Michele Downie, Hussein Gadain, Alex Koton, Anwar Mahfoudh, Charles Mbara, Laura Monaci, Peris Muchiri, Simon Mumuli Oduori, Emily Mutai, Flavian Muthusi, Anthony Ndubi, Lewis Njeru, Amos Nyaoro, Gabriel Oduori, Paul Omanga, Christian T. Omuto, Ambrose S. Oroda, Chris Pappas, Paolo Paron, Ronald Vargas Rojas, Vincent Sanya, Jan H. Venema, Craig von Hagen, Stephen Waswa

Concept and Design

Paolo Paron

Layout

Jinita Shah

Printing

Printing: UNON, Publishing Services Section, Nairobi, ISO 14001:2004-certified

Pictures

All pictures used in this Atlas were taken in the field by SWALIM staff or partner and collaborating agencies. We acknowledge the photographers for their kind permission to use their pictures.

The designations employed and the presentation of material in this information product do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

© Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations – FAO

Copyright

The information contained in this document may be reproduced, used and shared without prior permission for non-commercial purposes only, but with acknowledgment of this publication source: FAO – SWALIM, 2009. Atlas of Somali Water and Land Resources. First edition, Nairobi, Kenya.

Legal Notice

Neither the Food and Agriculture Organization nor any person acting on behalf of FAO is responsible for the use that might be made of the following information.

Cover: the central map depicts the elevation of the Horn of Africa with different hues as specified in the legend. The pictures surrounding the map are representative of some of the most common water and land resources of the Somali territory.

Important notes for the Atlas users

Credits, citations and references within the Atlas - To avoid infilling the maps with footnotes and logos, the complete list of the data sources has been placed at the end of the Atlas. However, in each map, the main data source and the date of data are cited. A list of Acronyms is included at the beginning of the Atlas.

Colour coding scheme

Each section of the Atlas has a different colour band on both the long edges of each page to help users quickly find the section of their interest. The, the Table of Contents and Preface are coloured yellow; Chapter 1 – Administrative, light grey; Chapter 2 – Physical Environment, green; Chapter 3 – Climate, turquoise; Chapter 4 – Water light blue; Chapter 5 – Land, light orange.

Buug Naqshado Khayraad Biyo Iyo Dhul Ee Soomaaliya

Daabace Muhiim ah

Zoltan Balint & Paolo Paron

Qoreyaal iyo Gacansiyeyaal

Musse Alim, Michele Downie, Hussein Gadain, Alex Koton, Anwar Mahfoudh, Charles Mbara, Laura Monaci, Peris Muchiri, Simon Mumuli Oduori, Emily Mutai, Flavian Muthusi, Anthony Ndubi, Lewis Njeru, Amos Nyaoro, Gabriel Oduori, Paul Omanga, Christian T. Omuto, Ambrose S. Oroda, Chris Pappas, Paolo Paron, Ronald Vargas Rojas, Vincent Sanya, Jan H. Venema, Craig von Hagen, Stephen Waswa

Qorshaynta Sikradda guud

Paolo Paron

Khariidad

Jinita Shah

Daabacid

Printing: UNON, Publishing Services Section, Nairobi, ISO 14001:2004-certified

Sawirro

Dhammaan sawirrada loo isticmaalay Naqshadaha dhexdooda waxaa ka soo qaaday dhulka shaqaalaha SWALIM, la shaqeeyeyaal iyo hayaddo ay hawlo wadaagaan.

Magacyada la adeegsaday iyo waxyaabayaha macluumaadkaan la soo saaray lagu soo bandhigay micnahoodu kama tarjumayo sinaba aragtida Hayadda Cuntada iyo Beeraha Qaarumada Midoobay oo qusaynaya xaalad sharciyeed ee dal, dhul, bad Magaalo ama haykal maamul, ama xariiqid xuduudaheed.

© Hayadda Cuntada iyo Beeraha ee Qaarumada Midoobay - FAO

Xuuquuda Daabaca

Macluumaadka qoraalkaan ku jira waxa dib loosamayn karaa, isticmaalikaraa, lana qaybinkara ayadoon horaantii ruqsad loo qaadan haddii aan laga lahayn ujeedooyin ganacsi oo keliya, waxaase looga baahanyahay inay xusaan daabaacdaan laga soo xigtay: FAO-SWALIM, 2009. Naqshado Khayraad Biyo Iyo Dhul Ee Soomaaliya. Daacaad Koobaad, Nairobi, Kenya

Ogaysiis Shaciyeed

Hayadda Cuntada iyo Beeraha ama qof matalaya FAO kama masuulaha isticmaalka loo adeegsan karayo macluumaadka soo socda.

Dabool: Naqshadda dhexe waxay muujinaysaa kala saraynta joogga Geeska Africa oo leh midabyo kala duwan sida ku cad Warka kooban. Sawirrada ku wareegsan naqshadda waxay tusaalaynayaan qaar ka mid ah waxyaabaha Khayraadka biyaha iyo dhulka ee geyiga Soomaaliya.

Qaabka midabbada loo jaantusay

Qayb kasta oo naqshadaha waxay leedahay midab gaar ah oo labada dhinac bog kasta kaga dherersan si loo sahlo isticmaalayaasha in ay degdeg ah u helaan qaybta ay danaynayaan. Taxda nuxurka cinwaannada iyo warka hordhaca waxay leeyihiin midab jaallo; Cutubka 1- Maamul, wuxuu leeyahay midab griijo khafiif; Cutubka 2 – Oogada Degaanka, waxay leeyahay midab cagaar; Cutubka 3 – Cimilo, waxay leeyahay midab bunni-cad; Cutubka 4 – Biyo, wuxuu leeyahay midab bluum khafiif ah; Cutubka 5 – Dhul, wuxuu leeyahay midab huruud-culus.

Errors and Omissions

The production team has made every possible effort to avoid errors and to verify the consistency of the maps throughout the entire Atlas. Nevertheless it is inevitable that some errors have slipped through. Apologies are given in advance for any errors, omissions, or misspellings.

Users are kindly asked to report any inaccuracy and error to the production team (enquires@faoswalim.org) so that corrections can be made in the next edition.

A note on spellings

The spelling of place-names (toponyms), rivers, water courses, and seasons in Somalia is very variable. Attempts have been made to use the same spelling throughout the Atlas, but there may be discrepancies. The phonetics are usually similar even if the spelling differs, although it can sometimes take some thought. For instance, H and X may be used interchangeably, as in Haggai/Xaggai, and Huddur/Xuddur. H and J are also interchanged, for example Jilaal/Hilaal and Ganale/Janale. Baidoa is often spelt Baydhabo. Luuq is variously referred to as Luuq Ganane, Lug Ganana, or some such combination. Balcad may be spelt without the "c". Jowhar may be spelt Jawhar or Johar or Giowar. Kismayo can be spelt Chismayu or Chisimaio. Hopefully most of the discrepancies have been removed.

The citation for this document is:

FAO – SWALIM, 2009. Atlas of Somali Water and Land Resources. First edition, Nairobi, Kenya.



Somali Ministries

Somaliland Ministry of Pastoral Development and Environment; Puntland Ministry of Local Government & Rural Development; TFG Ministry of Environment and Catastrophe Management; Somaliland Ministry of Agriculture; Puntland Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture & Environment; TFG Ministry of Agriculture; TFG Ministry of Livestock, Forestry and Range; Somaliland Ministry of Water and Mineral Resources; Puntland State Ministry of Public Works, Transport and Civil Aviation (Water Division); TFG Ministry of Water and Mineral Resources; Somaliland Ministry of Education; Puntland Ministry of Planning and Internal Cooperation; TFG Ministry Of Planning

Qaabka midabbada loo jaantusay

Qayb kasta oo naqshadaha waxay leedahay midab gaar ah oo labada dhinac bog kasta kaga dherersan si loo sahlo isticmaalayaasha in ay degdeg ah u helaan qaybta ay danaynayaan. Taxda nuxurka cinwaannada iyo warka hordhaca waxay leeyihiin midab buluug ah; Cutubka koowaad 1- Maamul, wuxuu leeyahay midab bey khafiif; Cutubka 2 – Oogada Degaanka, waxay leeyahay midab dahabi ah; Cutubka 3 – Cimilo, waxay leeyahay midab Ciiro ah; Cutubka 4 – Dhul, wuxuu leeyahay midab huruud khafiif ah; Cutubka 5 – Biyo, wuxuu leeyahay midab bluug khafiif ah.

Khaladyo iyo wax laga booday

Kooxda soo saaridda (enquires@faoswalim.org) waxay dadaalkasta oo suurogal ah u samaysay inay khalad ka dhowrto iyo inay xaqiijiso hufnaanta khariidadaha ku jira buuga Naqshadaha. Si kastaba ha ahaatee waxaan laga fursan Karin inay ku dhexfakadaan wax xoogaa khaladaad ah. Waxaa horraanba raaligelin laga bixinayaa wixii khaladaad ah, waxii laga booday, ama hingaad khalad ah.

Xusuusin xagga hingaadda

Hingaadda magacyada meelaha (Toponyms), webiyada, biyo mareennada, iyo xilliyada Soomaaliya aad buu u kala duanyahay. Waxaa lagu dadaaley in la isticmaalo hingaad isku mid ah Buugaa Naqshadaha dhexdiisa, waxaase dhici karta waxyaabo is dhaaf-dhaaf ah. Dhawaqyadu qaaliban waa isu egyihiin xataa haddii hingaadu kala duwanaato, inkasta oo ay qaadanayso waqti lagu fakaro. Tusaale H iyo X baa is weydaar loo isticmaalay, sida Haggai/Xaggai, iyo Huddur/Xuddur. H iyo J ayaa iyagana isweydaariyey, tusaale Jilaal/Hilaal and Ganale/Janale. Baidoa waxaa sida badan loo hingaadiyey Baydhabo. Luuq waxa si yaal kala duwan loogu xigtay sida Luuq Ganane, Lug Ganana, ama sidaas oo isku dhafan. Balcad waxay u hingaadsanaan kartaa ayadoo ay ka maqan tahay "c". Jowhar waxay u hingaadsanaan kartaa Jawhar ama Johar ama Giowar. Kismayo waxay u hingaadsanaan kartaa Chismayu ama Chisimaio. Waxaan rajeynayna in wixii isweydaarsanaan dhammaan meesha laga saaray.

FAO-SWALIM, 2009. Buug Naqsho Khayraad Biyo iyo Dhul ee Soomaaliya. Daacaad Koowaad, Nairobi, Kenya.

