

When people are asked of their image of Somalia, the response is often one of urban street fighting in Mogadishu, perhaps more recently tinged with stories of pirate activities in the Indian Ocean. While those two elements undoubtedly exist, and with significant local, regional and global impacts, there is much more to Somalia.

Away from the conflict areas, the Somali economy is predominantly based on natural resources, be they for growing of crops in the south to pastoral and agro-pastoral activities throughout the country. Somalia has been embroiled in civil conflict over the last eighteen years. However, while central government structures have been absent for most of that time, the natural resource environment has remained present, subject in many cases to both natural and anthropogenic stress. These would include, for example, siltation of the rivers, and adjoining canals systems, and widespread deforestation for export charcoal production.

Article 1 of the Constitution of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) notes that FAO will “recommend national and international action with respect to, inter alia, the conservation of natural resources” as well as “to furnish such technical assistance as governments may request”. It was therefore out of a combination of FAO’s expertise as a UN Specialised Agency, the prevailing situation with regard to Somali authorities, and the foresight of the Donor community that the SWALIM Programme has grown. Starting in 2001 with a Pilot Phase supported by the Government of Italy and progressing, through an interim FAO-supported bridging period, to the current structure supported by the European Commission and UNICEF, SWALIM has recently progressed from Phase II to Phase III. At this time it was relevant to capture many of the SWALIM data in this Atlas. If the reader looks at the symbols of the collaborating partners on the title page, as well as the adjoining, extensive list of partners, it is clear that SWALIM is seen as having relevance and breadth.

The Atlas opens with Administrative and Infrastructural elements, setting the scene for a presentation in subsequent sections of the physical environment, by which so many economic activities are determined. The Atlas contains both cartographic representations, such as the hard rock geology, and images from space, for example in the satellite imagery based town plans. However, it is important to remember that it is impossible to get away from the need for efforts by people on the ground, often in difficult security settings, in ground-truthing interpretations of imagery and in cataloguing new data sets. One example of the latter is a recent survey of water points in Somaliland and Puntland, capturing over 1,600 locations in an effort conducted by nationally-led field teams. The training associated with such data gathering exercises, as well as in the overall use of the SWALIM database is a key element in future sustainability and transfer of ownership to local authorities.

In conclusion, many thanks are in order. First of all to the donors, currently 85% from the European Commission and 15% from UNICEF, without whom it would be impossible to fulfil FAO’s constitutional mandate through SWALIM activities. A second round of thanks goes to partners, for their expressed interest in SWALIM data, information and the process itself. Third in this list, but equal in importance, are the governmental authorities as true implementing partners of the SWALIM Programme. Not only are thanks due for their active engagement, but also encouragement to those parties

Marka dadka la weydiiyo muuqaalka ay ka qabaan Soomaaliya, badanaa jawaabtu waxay noqotaa mid ku saabsan dagaalada ka dhaca waddooyinka Muqdisho, lagaba yaabo dhawaaan la soo raaciyo sheekooyinka hawlaha burcad badeedda ka jirta Badweynta Hindiya. Iyadoo la ogsoonyahay in shakila’aan labadaas arrimoodba ay jiraan, oo ay saamayn ballaaran ku yeesheen degaanka, gobolka iyo caalamka, hadana wax badan oo kale ayaa ka jira Soomaaliya.

Marka laga gudbo meelaha dagaalada, dhaqaalaha Soomaaliya inta badan wuxuu ku dhisan yahay khayraadka dabiiciga ah, ha ahaadaan delegyo la beerto xagga koofurta ama wax isgu jira hawlo waxsoosaar beero, daaq iyo xoolo la daaqsado oo dalka oo idil ka jira. Soomaaliya waxaa hareeyey arrimaheeda daagaalo ahli ah muddii sideed iyo tobankii sano ee la soo dhaafay, ayadoo inta badan ay maqan yihiin dhammaan dhismeyaashii maamulka dawladnimo, hadana markasta waxaa jira khayraadka dabiiciga ee degaanka, kaasoo sida badan ay haystaan cadaadis badan oo dabiici ah ama mid aadmiga uga yimaada. Cadaadiyadaas waxay isugu jiraan, tusaale, webiyada iyo xiriirka kanaallada ku qoofalan oo ciid fariisato, waxaa soo raaca geedo jarid baahsan oo laga sameeyo dhuxul la dhoofiyo.

Qodobka 1aad ee xeerka Hayadda Cuntada iyo Beeraha Qaruumada Midoobay (FAO) wuxuu cadaynayaa in FAO “ay ku boorinayso in la taabageliyo dhawrista khayraad dabiiciga heer qaran iyo mid caalamka leh” sidoo kale “in la siiyo kaalmo farsamo hadba sida ay codsadaan dawladuhu”. Hadaba sidaas daraadeed ayaa xeeldheereyaasha FAO oo ah hayad Qaruumada Midoobay oo takhasus gaarahaaneed leh, ayaa waxay noqotay in ay kala hawgasho maamullada Soomaaliya xaaladaha hadda la gudboon, iyo kuwa ay haaminayaan bushada deeq-bixiyeyaasha oo ka dhalatay barnaamijka ay wado SWALIM. Barnaamijku wuxuu ku bilowmay sannadkii 2001 heer tijaabo ah oo ay kaalmo siisay Dawladda Talyaaniga iyo waqti kalaguur ah oo ay kaalmaysay FAO ila la soo gaarsiiyo qaabkan horumarka weyn ee ay hadda gargaaraan Ururka Midooga Urub iyo UNICEF, SWALIM waxay dhawaan ka gudubtay marxaladii II oo ay gaartay marxaladdii III. Waqtigaan hadda ah waxaa daw noqotay in lagu koobo ATLAS wax yaabo badan oo macluumaadka SWALIM ay soo saartay. Haddii qofka aqrisanaya uu eego ATLAS-ka, wuxuu ku arkayaa bogga sare ee cinwaanka Astaamaha hayadaha wadashaqaynta la leh oo gacanta u geystay, sidoo kalana waxaa uu taxayaa magacyada hayadaha iyaguna xiriir la leh, sidaas waxaa laga dheehan kara in SWALIM ay leedahay qaayo weyn iyo baaxad.

ATLAS-ku wuxuu ku bilaabanayaa waxyaabo ah maamulka iyo kaabayaalka, oo loogu talagalay in lagu muujiyo qaybaha isdabayaal ee degaanka oogadiisa oo wax badan oo hawlaha dhaqale sadhig u ah. ATLAS-ka waxaa ku jira waxyaabo lagu muujinayo naqshado, sida dhagaxyada adag, iyo muqaalo laga qaaday xagga sare, tusaale muqaal uu qaaday dayax gacmeed oo ku sal leh qorshayaallada magaalo. Si kastaba ha ahaatee, waxaa muhiimmah in la xasuusto inaysan suurogal ahayn in la iska daayo baahida ah in hawl dadku ka fuliyaan goobta ama dhulka, qaalibka waxaa adag in loo fuliyo si qiima leh, dhulka la sahmiyo oo la xaqiijiyo wayaabaha sawirrada dayax gacmeedka laga tarjumay iyo in la kaydiyo wixii macluumaad cusub. Hal tusaale dhaw waxaa weeye sahan lagu sameeyey inta ilaha biyood laga helo Somaliland iyo Puntland, oo la soo tirokoobay oo ah in ka badan 1,600 meelood, oo ay fuliyeen kooxo hawladeeno wadani ah. Tabaarro la xiriiray hawgalka sida loo soo uruurinayo macluumaadka iyo guud ahaan sida loo adeegsanayo xogta ay SWALIM kaydisay ayaa iyana arrin muhim ah oo mustaqbalka loo

to continue their active role and increase their levels of ownership. Finally, special thanks are due to the SWALIM team, in its broadest sense covering activities in Somalia, Nairobi and Rome, working together to facilitate the technical support and processing of the secondary source data and field-based primary data, all of which are essential to the success of the SWALIM Programme. It has been an honour to work with the SWALIM Programme, of which this Atlas is just one product, and I wish them every future success.

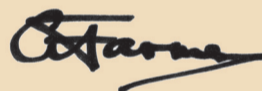


Graham Farmer
Officer In Charge FAO Somalia, January 2009

baahan yahay in socodsiiyo iyo in lahaashaheeda loo wareejiyo maamullada degaanka.

Gunaanadka, waxaa mahadcelin loo jeedinayaa marka hore dhammaan deeq-bixiyeyaasha, hadda ahaan laga helay kaalmada 85% Midowga Yurub iyo 15% xagga UNICEF, taasoo la'aanteed ayan suurogal noqoteen in FAO ay fuliso waxyaabaha xeerkeedu uu farayo oo ah hawsha ay SWALIM fulisay. Mar labaad mahadcelinta waxaa loo jeedinayaa inta hawlqabadka aan leenahay, oo qeexay sida ay danaynayaan xogta SWALIM, macluumaadka iyo waxqabadka. Mar sadexaadka in tixda ku jirta, oo iyagu tixgelintooda leh, waxaa mid ah hayadaha dawliga ah oo dhabtii hawsha hirgelinteeda gacan weyn ka siiyay mashruuca SWALIM.

Mahadcelinta kuma aysan mutaysan oo keliya ku hawshanaanta firfircoon, balse waxay tahay in lagu geesinimogeliyo kooxahaas inay sii wadaan doorkooda firfircoon iyo inay kordhiyaan heerkooda wax ku lahaanshaha. Ugu dambayntii, si gaarahaaneed waxaa loo mahadcelinayaa kooxda SWALIM, oo si ballaaran u gaarsiisan hawlaha ay ka wadaan Soomaaliya, Nairobi iyo Rome, ayagoo si wadajir ah u shaqaynaya siina fududeeyaan tageerada farsamo iyo taabagelinta macluumaadka iyo qaybo kale la soo xiganayo iyo xogta asaasiga ah ee goobta degaanka laga soo uruurinayo, kuwaasoo dhammaan muhiim u ah inuu guulasto barnaamijka SWALIM. Waxaa haybad iyo sharaf in lala shaqeeyo barnaamijka SWALIM, oo uu ATLAS-kaani uu ka mid yahay waxsoosaarka, hadana waxaan u rajeynayaa marwalba mustaqbalka guul.



Graham Farmer
Officer In Charge FAO Somalia, Janwari 2009