

Land and water resources are fundamental components of the natural system supporting human life. Managing these resources requires first of all reliable information on their type, extent, status and quality, the knowledge of “What, Where, How much and What kind”. Decisions on development, emergency actions or sustainability need to be based on sound information on available resources. Otherwise the objectives might not be reached, or the natural resources might be overexploited, leaving the next generation in a critically difficult situation.

SWALIM’s main aim is to contribute to better decisions on the use of water and land in Somalia by providing reliable information on water and land resources. Our main stakeholders are Somali administrations, UN Organizations, Development Agencies and NGOs. The information collected and processed includes, among others:

- 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

In order to support all of the above activities, relevant observation networks have been and are being established, supported by analysis of conventional and digital libraries.

Good decisions, however, require processed information, not just raw data. Therefore all the above 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 25 reports with corresponding maps and datasets.

The most important characteristics of the SWALIM information management philosophy are that the system should be question oriented and it should respond to clients’ needs at macro and meso scale (national and regional level). The primary beneficiaries and clients are those institutions and communities that are going to use the information in the long run. Therefore it is not enough to produce all the above products, the users should be empowered with the knowledge and tools required for the proper use of the information. Thus, capacity building is the third pillar of the philosophy.

The above principles imply that:

- a.) The SWALIM information management system is to serve the solution of real questions related, among others, to climate characteristics in the various regions; location and state of pre-war 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 flood management; domestic water supply, etc. The system is therefore a decision support system giving full support to decision makers without aiming at taking the decisions.
- b.) Small scale decisions (e.g. what can be grown at a certain farm) always need a site survey. Maps and databases created in SWALIM give good orientation at district, regional or national level, but actual spot decisions require special studies.
- c.) Capacity building in SWALIM implies training, facilitating and working together. The information management system is based on the team work of many individuals, institutions, NGOs and other

Khayraadka dhulka iyo biyaha waa waxyaabo lagama maarmaan u ah habka dabiiciga ah ee nolosha aadanaha lagu daryeelo. Si loo maareeyo khayraadkan waxaa ugu horrayntii loo baahan yahay in helo dhammaan noocyadooda macluumaad lagu kalsoonaan karo, baaxaddooda, xaaladdooda aqoonna loo lahaado tayadooda “Waxa, Halka, Inta ay le’eg yihiin iyo Waxa noocooda”. Go’aanka horumarinta, degdeginta howlaha ama waaritaankooda waxay u baahantahay in lagu saleeyo macluumaad dhaxalgal ah oo la xiriira khayraadka jira. Haddii kale ujeedooyinka la gaari maayo, ama khayraadka dabiiciga waxaa loola bixi karaa si xad dhaaf ah, arrintaas oo dhaxalsiin karta jiilalka soo socda xaalad dhibaato badan.

Ujeedada ugu muhiimsan SWALIM waxay tahay inay taageero ka gaysato si loo gaaro talooyin waxkuool ah sida loo isticmaalayo khayraadka biyaha iyo dhulka ee Soomaaliya iyadoo keenaysa macluumaad dhab oo ku saabsan khayraadka biyaha iyo dhulka. Dadka hawlwaagteena ugu muhiimsan waxaa weeye maamullada Soomaaliyeed, Hayadaha Qarumada Midoobay, Hayadaha Houmarinta iyo Hayadaha aan Dawliga ahayn. Macluumaadka la uruuriyey lana taabageliyey wuxuu isugu jiraa, iyo in kalaba:

- Roobka da’ay iyo waxyaabo kale oo cimiladeed
- Heerka joogga biyaha wabiyeed iyo qiyaasta socodka durdur ahaanta
- Jooloojiyadda, tobografiyaddaiyo iyo abuurta ciidda
- Daraasadihii hore, naqshado iyo xog taxane ah oo ku saabsan khayraad biyaha iyo dhulka

Go’aanadda wanaagsan waxay u baahan yihiin warbixin habaysan, uma baahna xog aan habeysey.

Sidaas awgeed, xogta kor ku xusan waxaa lagu hubiyaa xaga tayadda, waxaana loo keydiyaa qaab habaysan, loona kuurgalay xagga farsamadda, waxaana loogu soo bandhiggaa macaamiisheena qaab la fududeeyay oo u habaysan sida shaxda miisaska, qariidado, xogta GIS-ta iyo warbixinno.

Ilaa iyo hadda Swalim waxay diyaarisay in ka badan 25 warbixinno oo leh qariidado kala duwan iyo saldhigyo xogeed ee baahsan.

Sifooyinka muhimka ah ee Falsafada maamulka xogta ee Swalim ayaa ah in hab dhiskooda computer-ka uu ku saleysan yahay qaab wax weydiin, waxayna u jawaabeysaa baahida macaamiisha iyadoo adeegsanaysa barnaamijka Macro iyo Meso Scale(lehna heer dawladeed iyo heer goboleed).

Barnaamijkaas ugu horeynta waxaa ka faa’ideysanaya macaamiisha, maamullada dawladda iyo kuwa bulshada iyagoo markaas isticmaalayo xogtaas waqti dheer.

Sidaas daraadeed kuma filna in la soo saaro dhamaan wax soo saarka kor ku xusan, macaamiisha waxaa awood loo siinayaa iyagoo kaashanayo qalabka loo baahan yahay iyo aqoontooda isticmaalka saxda ah ee warbaahinta. Hadaba tayadda dhismaha ayaa waxay tahay tiirka sadexaad oo ay ku saleysan tahay falsafadan.

Qawaaniinta kor ku xusan waxay qeexaysaa:

- a) Habka Xogta maamulka ee Swalim ayaa waxuu yahay inuu u adeego xal u helidda su’aalaha dhabta ah ee la xiriira, iyo kuwa kale oo ay ka mid yihiin sifaalaha cimiladda ee gobollada kala duwan; goobaha iyo xalaada hab-waraabinta intii ka horeysay dagaalada; dhul sanku ku habboon wax soo saarka dalagga, iyo dhul sanku ku habboon nolosha xoolaha; caddada biyaha webiyadda ee loo isticmaali karo waraabinta; saadaasha fatahada iyo maamulka fatahaada; qeybinta biyaha meelaha

organisations. A small group of 20-25 experts within SWALIM is unable to collect data from and utilize information for a large country like Somalia. Therefore we would like to give credit to all who contributed in various ways to the information content of this first Atlas of Somali Water and Land Resources.

The information management process covers data collection, processing and dissemination; there is not much use of databases and maps that are not accessible by the potential users. This atlas is just one of the many ways along 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, email (send requests to enquiries@faoswalim.org), the SWALIM Information Resource Center and three dedicated liaison offices in Somalia. Dissemination media include web site, two online catalogues (FAO AGRIS & Geonetwork), information CDs, a reference library and other stand-alone databases and applications.

Information management is a never ending process. Uninterrupted continuity is required in many fields of data collection and data processing in order not to lose the information content developed on the basis of the observations in the previous time periods. Several donors and stakeholders have realised the same when they decided that SWALIM should develop from a project to a programme with a final aim of turning it into an institution, which could facilitate long term service for all interested partners in land and water resources management.



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- lagu nool yahay iwm. Hadaba hab dhiskaan waa go'aan taageere isaggo bixinayo gacan weyna siinayo dadka go'aamada ka soo fulayaan ayaddoon ujeedadu aheyn in hab dhiskaan u go'aanka qaadanayo.
- b) Go'aanada cabirkooda uu yar yahay (tusaale ahaan maxaa lagu abuuri karaa beer) ayaa waxay mar kasto u baahan tahay in la sameeyo sahan. Qariidadaha iyo xogta lagu abuuray/sameeyay Hab dhiska Swalim ayaa waxuu bixinayaa ra'yi fiican oo markaas leh heer degmo, heer gobol iyo heer qaran, laakin go'aan qaadasha waxay u baahan tahay daraasad gaar ahaaneed.
 - c) Tayada dhismaha ee Swalim waxa weeyaan tababar, fududeynta howlgalka iyo iskashiga. Habka maamulka xogta waxuu ku saleysan yahay koox wada shaqeyneysa oo ka kooban shaqsiyaad badan, maamullo dawladeed, Urruro aan dawli aheyn iyo ururo kale. Koox yar oo quburo ah oo ka kooban 20 ilaa iyo 25 oo ka mid ah Swalim awood uma laha inay soo aruuriyaan xogta loo bahan iyo warbaahinta ee laga soo helayo wadan weyn sida Somaliya oo kale, sidaa awgeed, waxaan mahad u celineynaa dhamaan in alaale intii gacan ka geesatay ugana qeyb qaadatay siyaabaha kala duwan ee aruurinta xogta qariiradan ugu horeysa ee Qeyraadka dhulka iyo biyaha ee Somaliya.
 - d) Habka maamulka warbaahinta ayaa waxay dabooleysaa xog ururinta, faafinta xogta; lama isticmaalin xog iyo qariiradado ku adag soo furashada dadka macaamiisha ee loogu tala galay. Qariiradan waxay ka mid tahay qaababka badan ee warbixinta la xiriirta biyaha iyo dhulka Somaliya ee fududeneysa isticmaalka. Xogta iyo warbixinta waxaa heli karo qof kasto oo ka shaqeeyo xarumaha Swalim ee ku kala yaal meelo kala duwan, oo ay ka mid tahay Website ka Swalim www.faoswalim.org, imaylkooda (codsiyadaada ku dirso imaylka enquires@faoswalim.org), Xarunta warbaahinta Swalim iyo sadex xafiis ee la shaqeeyo Swalim ee sida fiican u shaqeeyo oo ku yaalo Somaliya. War faafinta saxaafada waxaa ka mid ah website, iyo laba xarumood oo online ah (FAO AGRIS & GEONETWORK), warbixinno CD-yo ku duuban, marjicoodu yahay maktabada iyo kuwa kale oo madax banan iyo codsiyo.

Maamulka warbixinta waa mid aan ebedkiis dhamaad laheyn. Sii socoshada waxyaalaha aan la turjumin waxaa looga baahan yahay xarumo badan oo xog uruurin ah iyo howlgalka xogta si aan loo dhumin nuxurka hormarinta warbaahineed oo markaas lagu hormarinayo aasaaska sahaminta ee xiliyadii hore. Dhowr deeq bixiyayaal iyo saamilayaal ayaa waxay xaqiijiyeen arinkaas waxayna go'aansadeen in Swalim ay hormariso mashaariic ilaa laga gaarsiinayo heer barnaamij iyaddo markaas la leeyahay ujeedo dhameystiran oo markaas loo bedalayo maamullo heer sare ah, kaas oo markaas fududeenayo adeegyada qaadanayo waqti dheer oo markaas la sinayo dhamaan saaxibada dhinaca ka ah oo markaas xiisanayo maamulka kheyraadka dhulka iyo biyaha ee Somaliya.



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