



WASAARADDA BEERAHA IYO WARAABKA

SIYAASADDA QARAN EE BACRIMIYAYAASHA

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Gogol Dhig

Beeraha waligood waxay ahaayeen, ahaanna doonaan lafdhabarta dhaqaalaha Soomaaliyeed. Xoolaha iyo dalaga beeraha waxay yihiin ilaha dhaqaale, shaqo iyo waxdhoofinta Soomaaliya wallow ay jiraan caqabado badan oo haysta. Abaaro soo laalaabtay iyo cawaaqib xumada ka dhalatay labaaatan sano oo burbur ah waxay hakiyeen awoodii wax-soo-saarka beeraha. Dawlada waxaa ka go'an inay si buuxda dib ugu soo celiso awooddii wax-soo-saarka beeraha si ay doorkeeda uga cayaarto si loo gaaro sugnaan cunto, sugidda nabadda iyo deganaansho siyaasadeed iyadoo la adeegsanayo qorsheyaal kale sida shaqo abuurid si loo gaaro ugu dambeyta koboc dhaqaale ee dalka oo dhan ah.

Si loo xoojiyo koboca dhaqaalaha, Dawlada waxaa u qorsheysan inay ciribtirto caqabadaha waaweyn oo yareynaya wax-soo-saarka beeraha iyadoo isticmaaleysa hawlgalo guud ee siyaasadeed oo kala duwan. Hawgalada waxaa ka mid ah nabadeynta wadanka oo dhan, dib udejinta beeraleyda iyo reer miyigii ka soo hayaamay dhulkoodii, dib usoo celinta adeegyada cilmibaarista iyo fidinta beeraha, dayactirka kaabayaasha waraabka ee aaga wabiyada, tijaabinta, baarista iyo isticmaalka farsamooyinka casiriga ah ee beeraha iyo in la abuurto jawi hufan oo ganacsi ayadoo la adeegsanayo curinta siyaasado, sharciyo iyo xeerar haga beer-gashiga. Wasaaradda Beeraha iyo Waraabka ee Dawladda Federaalka Soomaaliya oo kaashanaysa Wasaaradaha Dawlad Goboleedyada, waxay curisay siyaasadda bacrimiyayaasha iyadoo ujeedadu tahay in la sharciyeeyo si loo dhiiri geliyo isticmaalka bacrimiyayaasha faa'iidada u leh deegaanka oo qaab joogtaysan ah. Waqtigan xaadirka ah, ma jirto siyaasadda bacrimiyayaasha iyo sidoo kale sharciga iyo xeeraka bacrimiyayaasha ee dalka Soomaaliya. Tani waxay keenaysaa khatar dhaqaale, caafimaad, iyo halis deegaan.

Anigoo ka faa'ideysanaya fursadaan waxaan uga mahadcelinayaa Midawga Yurub ee taageeridda horumarinta siyaasadan inta uu socday mashruuca OUTREACH I. Waxaan kalsoon u mahadcelinayaa hay'adaha Adam Smith International (ASI) iyo Somali Agriculture Technical Group (SATG) oo fuliyey mashruucan OUTREACH I, iyadoo la kaashanaya Wasaaradaha Beeraha iyo Waraabka heer Qaran iyo heer Dawlad Goboleed.



Xildh. Saciid Xuseen Ciid

Wasiirka Wasaaradda Beeraha iyo Waraabka

Dawladda Federaalka Soomaaliya



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1. Hordhac

Beeraha waligood waxay ahaayeen isla markaasna ahaandoonaan lafdhabarta dhaqaalaha Soomaaliyeed. Xoolaha iyo dalaga beeraha waxay yihiin ilaha dhaqaale, shaqo iyo waxdhoofinta Soomaaliya. Beeraha waxay kaalin mug leh ku leeyihiin dardar gelinta sidii soomaaliya nabad iyo siyaasad degan ay ku gaari lahayd ayadoo loola marayo: isku filnaansho cunto, shaqo abuur, iyo koboc dhaqaale. Qiyaastii 70% bulshada ama in ka badan 8.5 malyuun qof oo soomaali ah waa reer guuraa ka hela, kuna nool wax-soo-saarka beeraha iyo xoolahah iyo meharada la hilmaala. Sidaas darteed, horumarinta beeraha waa muqaddas marka laga fekerayo hawlgalo siyaasadeed oo ku wajahan la dagaalanka nafaqo-darada iyo cuno yarida heer qaran iyo la dagaalanka faqrinamo baahsan kuwaas oo ah waxyaalaha sababa isqabqabsi ka dhasha qeyraad yari, kaasoo keena degganaan la'aan wadanka ku baahda.

Haseyeeshee wax-soo-saarka beeraha waqti xaadirkan waa hooseeyaa sababatuna waa arrimo badan oo isku shaqlan misana isbiirsaday oo ay ka mid tahay: nabad la'aanta ka jirta goboladii dhulbeereedyada ugu mihiimsanaa, abaaro kuwaasoo sababay reer miyiga oo kusoo barakacay magaalooyinkii, waraabka iyo kaabayaasha wax-soo-saarka miyiga [dhul beereedka] oo liita, iyo la qabsashada hab casriyeedka wax beerashada, sida isticmaalka qalabka beeraha, abuur tayo leh iyo noocyo abuur cusub oo sareeya, bacrimiyaal iyo cayayaandileyaal. Natiijadaha caqabadahaan waxaa sii kordhiyey kaabayaasha waraabka iyo awoodda hay'adaha dawlada oo maqan mudadii ka dambaysay dagaaladii sokeeye.

2. Xaalaada Lagu Jiro

Burburkii ka dhashay dagaaladii sokeeye ee 1990-kii inay hawlgab noqdaan hay'adihii dawliga ahaa ay shaqadii gabaan. Shaqooyin badan oo xasaasi ahaa ayaa joogsaday sida kontoroolka waxyaabaha beeraha la galiyo oo wax-soo-saarka kordhiya sida abuurka, bacrimiyayaasha iyo dullin-dilayaasha ayaa markiiba joogsaday burburkii dawlada ka dib. Intaa waxaa dheer in awoodii farsamo iyo mida maamul ee horumarinta siyaasadaha, sharciyaynta iyo dhaqan gelinta, ayaa luntay, iyadoo misana kaabayaasha beeraha iyo adeegyadii xirfadeed sida talo sharciyeed iyo mid farsamo, shaybaaro, machadyo cilmibaaris iyo adeegyadii fidinta cilmiga beeraha iyo keydkii dukumeentiyada ayaa idilkoodba la waayey burburka dartiis. Natiijadii waxay noqotay in beeraleyadii ay badankood waayeen hab quman oo ay u helaan bacrimiyayaasha beeraha si loo kordhiyo wax-soo-saarka beeraha, taaso keentay in dadweyha iyo degaanka ay u nuglaadaan khatarta ka imaan karta oo la xiriiirta maareyn iyo xakamayn la'aanta ka-

ganacsiga bacrimiyayaasha beeraha. Khatarahan oo ka dhalan kara in si xun oo degaanka dhaawici kara loo isticmaalo bacrimiyayaasha beeraha.

Sannadihii la soo dhaafay dawladda Soomaliyeed iyadoo kaashaneysa bulshada caalamka waxay ka hawl gashay sidii nabad iyo deganaan wadanka loogu soo dabbaali lahaa iyadoo isla markaasna dib u dhisaysa hayadihii dawliga ahaa si bulshada loogu adeego koboca dhaqaalahana loona dhiiri geliyo. Iyadoo arrimahan kor ku xusan laga duulayo ayey dawladu dooneynaysainay curiso sharciga bacrimiyayaasha beeraha, shrcigan oo laga soo xiganayo inta wanaagsan ee sharuucda qaarada iyo khibrada beeraleyda waqtixaadirkan iyo waqtiyadii hore si loo kordhiyo wax-soo-saarka si khatar la'aan ah oo neganaansho leh. Wasaarada Beeraha iyo Waraabka Soomaaliyeed ayadoo kaashaneysa wasaaradaha beeraha ee heer maamul goboleed waxay mas'uul ka tahay sameynta, dhaqan galinta iyo kormeerida/dabagalka u kuurgalka siyaasadaha beeraha, shariciyada iyo xeerka lagu maamulayo bacrimiyayaasha beeraha. Curinta iyo meelmarinta sharci hufan waa aasaaska in la dhiso jawi sayaasadeed oo dhiiri galiya, fududeeyana maalgashiga ee qeybaha kal duwan ee wax-soo-saarka beeraha. Nafaqada oo ku yar carada ayaa ah caqabad weyn oo Soomaaliya iyo Afrikaba badankeeda haysata. Cilmi baaris la sameeyey dagaalkii sokeeye ka hor iyo ka dib waxaa lagu ogaaday inay jirto in maadada foosfoorka ay aad iyo aad ugu yar tahay carada intaas waxaa dheer in nafaqooyinka laga maarmaanka u ah dalaga ee Naytarojiinka iyo botaasiyumka ay iyaguna ku yar yihiin carada. Sareynta pH (halbeeg lgu cabiro inay caradu asiid ama alkaleyn ku badan tahay) iyo cusbada oo ku badan carada waxay sameenayaan nafaqooyinka laga helo meelaha qaybtood, sidoo kale yaraanta nafaqooyinka lagama maarmaanka ah waxay hoos u dhigaan wax-soo-saarka iyo tayada dhur-beereedka.

Wasiiradda Beeraha ee Ururka Midowga Afrika ayaa shir ay Bacrimiyayaasha Beeraha lagu gorfeeynayo ku yeeshay magaalada Abuja [Magaalo Madaxda Nayjeeriya] sannadkii 2006-dii; shirkaasoo ay ka soo baxeen go'aamo muhiin ah oo ku beegan sidii Africa u taabagelin lahayd "Kacaanka Cagaaran ee Afrika" [tan macnaheeda ay tahay in la dardar geliyo lana kordhiyo wax soo saarka beeraha]. Si loo gaaro hadafka go'aanmada shirka, waxaa lagama maarmaan ah in la heli karo laguna iibsano karo bacrimiyayaasha qiime macquul ah lana isticmaalo. Ayadoo laga duulayo muhiimada bacrimiyayaasha beeraha si loo taabogeliyo "Kaccanka Cagaaran ee Afrika" uu hadafkiisu yahay in gaajada la dabargooyo, xubnaha Ururka Midowga Afrika waxay ku heshiiyeen in la kordhiyo isticmaalka bacrimiyayaasha beeraha oo hadda ah qiyaastii 8 kilogaram halkii hektarba lana gaarsiiyo 50 kilogaram ilaa sannadka 2015-ka.

Waxay kaloo ay ku heshiyeen in la qaado talaabooyinka ku haboon si loo dhimo qiimaha lagu iibsado bacrimiyayaasha beeraha heer qaran (ama wadan) iyo heer gobol (sida gobolka Bariga Afrika) iyadoo la adeegsanayo siyaasado iyo xeerar isku jaango'an si canshuur la'aan ah ay shixnadaha ugu kala gooshaan gobalada [Afirka] iyo in la sameeyo aqoon kordhin ku saabsan dhinaca tayo koontoroolka. Aqbaarta shirkii Abuja oo faafsan waxaad ka heleysaa Annex 1.

Soomaaliya oo ka duuleysa heshiisyada kor ku xusan waxay aad u daneynaysaa inay sameeyso siyaasad hagta ka ganacsiga iyo isticmaalka bacrimiyayaasha beeraha. Run ahaantii in la abuur xeerar suurta galiya jawi dhiiri galiya isticmaal ka hufan qatar waa lama dhaafaan si loo gaaro hadafyada guud (a) in 20% la kordhiyo wax-soo-saarka firilayda (cereals) sannadka 2019-ka (b) in la kor loo qaado sugnaanta cuntada lana yareeyo si loo dabargooyo faqriga baahsan ee reer miyiga haysta. Dalaga beeraha Soomaliyeed ka soo go'a oo aad u yar ayaa gaaraya 22% oo daboola keliya baahida guud ee firileyda (cereal) wadanka. Xitaa xiliyada aadka u wanaagsan wax-soo-saarka dalaga beeraha ma dhaafo 40-50% baahida guud ee xabuubka ama firileyda (cereal). Natiijada wax-soo-saar yarida beeraha waxay sababtay in beeraleyda ay si ba'an ula il daran yihiin nafaqo daro marka loo eego wax-soo-saarka beeraha oo sidiisaba ku xiran xiliyada [is bedelbedela oo aan lagu tashin karin] iyo soo noqnoqoshada masiibooyinka dabiiciga ah sida fatahaada iyo abaaraha.

3. Caqabadaha Sharciyadeed

Waqti xaadirka Soomaaliya kama jiro sharci qaran rasmi ah oo maareeya ama kontoroola ka gancsiga iyo isticmaalka bacrimiyayaasha beeraha. Maareyn la'aanta ganacsiga bacrimiyayaasha beeraha ay keeni karto in waddanka la keeno walxo been abuur ah (bug ah) oo aan tayo lahayn (sida Di Ammonium Phosphate DAP.). Taas waxaa dheer in bacrimiyayaasha beeraha qaarkood sida ammonium nitrate si qaldan loogu isticmaali karo in walxaha qarxa laga sameeyo oo loo adeegsan karo falal argagixiso marka waddanka la keeno. Dhanka kale xeer la'aanta soo dejinta walxaha aan tayada lahayn waxay keentaa in la dhaco beeraleyda iyadoo loo bandhigayo bacrimiyayaal beereed oo been abuur ah oo wax yar ama waxba aan ku kordhinaynin wax-soo-saarka. Walow ay walxahan laysku daray ay ku jiraan maadooyin waxyeelo leh kuwaas oo waxyeeleyn kara dadka isticmaala dalaga beeraha ka soo go'a ama deegaanka dhibaato u geysan kara haddii aan si taxadir leh loo isticmaalin. Intaa waxaa dheer in bacrimiyayaasha beeraha loo isticmaali karo si ka duwan sidii loogu talagay.

4. Sababaha loo Sameynayo Siyaasad Qaran ee Bacrimiyayaasha Beeraha

Bacrimiyayaasha beeraha (dabiiciga ah sida digada xoolaha ama macmal sida Urea-da) iyo isticmaalka farsamada wanaagsan ee beeraha (good agriculture practices {GAP}) waa aasaaska kordhinta dalaga iyo kobaca dhaqaalaha. Suuqa bacrimiyayaasha waa suuq aad u kala qoqoban oo aan wax horumar ah lahayn; ma jiraan sharci iyo xeerar mideeya ee ka saara tafaraaruqa iyo dibudhaca oo ka dhiga mid kordhiya tayada turxaanna bixiya gebi ahaan hawlaha shaqo ee suuqa qeybtiisa bacrimiyayaasha beeraha.

Ciida (Carada) Soomaliyeed waqti aad u badan oo xiriir ah baa la beeranayey iyadoo la isticmaayo habka abuurka-hal-dalag sida firilayda (Haruur/Masaggo ama Galeey) iyo geed mireedyo sida cambaha oo si joogta ah oo aan kala go' lahayn uga baxayey iyadoon wax nafaqo ah ciida lagu darin si loo kabo wax-soo-saarka beeraha. Habkan [abuurka-hal-dalag] wuxuu keenaa in ciida nafaqadu ku yaraato taas sababta cunto yari, nafaqo xumo iyo hoos u dhac ku yimaada kobaca dhaqaale ee dalaga laga ganacsado. Celceliska wax-soo-saarka halkii hiktar oo galey iyo haruur/masaggo ah oo mudo dheer la diiwaangalinayey waa 1 tan oo galey ah iyo 0.4 tan oo haruur/masaggo ah (FSNAU 2018). Wax-soo-saarkan aad buu u yar yahay marka loo eego wax-soo-saarka la heli karo oo ah 15 tan oo galey ah iyo 10 tan oo haruur ah. SATG waxay sameysay cilmi baaris carada iyo isticmaalka bacrimiyayaasha gobolka Shabelada Hoose sannadihii 2014 iyo 2015, ayagoo isticmaalay beerta dhexdeeda lagu sameynayo cilmi barista oo ay beeraleyduna ka qeybqaadanayaan. Cilmi baaristan waxaa ka soo baxay in carada Soomaliyeed ay aad ugu yar yihiin maadooyinka foosfarka iyo naytarojiinta iyo in wax-soo-saarka galeyda la kordhin karo 70% marka la si habsami ah loo isticmaalo bacrimiyayaasha beeraha (DAP, NPK and Urea).

Wax-soo-saar yarida waxaa dheer iyadoon jirin kontorool rasmi ah taas beeraleyda iyo bulshada u nugleynaysa khatar dhaqaale iyo mid nabadgalyo. Ganacsato qawlaysato ah ayaa ka faa'ideysaneysa xakaymany la'aanta gancasiga bacrimiyayaasha beeraha iyagoo oginaaney beeraleyda iibsaneysa bacrimiyeeshan beeraha aanay si sahlan u habsan karin tayada iyo badqabkooda. Walxaha Kimikada ah ee ku jira bacrimiyayaashan beeraha ayaa u gacangelin kara dad u isticmaala inay ka sameeyaan walxaha macmalka ee qarxa. Sidoo kale beeraleyda ayaa si aan ula kac aheyn u istimaali kara si khatar ah bacrimiyayaasha taasoo sababeysa in degaanka wasaqaysmo. Sidaas darteed haddii aan la sharciyayn oo maareyn la'aanta

bacrimiyayaasha beeraha ay sii jirto waxay keeneysa khatar weyn oo ku dhaca badqabka, caafimaadka iyo deegaanka. Burburka ku dhici kara suuqan [suuqa bacrimiyayaasha] ee kor lagu soo xusay wuxuu si cad u boorinayaa una dhiirigilinayaa in dawladu sharciyeyso gancasiga iyo isticmaalka bacrimiyayaasha beeraha. Caddeymo uu mashruuca OUTREACH I soo saaray waxay diirada saareen in baahi aad ah loo qabo sharci oo laga soo saaro gancasiga iyo isticmaalka bacrimiyayaasha beeraha ka dib markay baareen qeybaha kala duwan ee wax-soo-saarka beeraha.

Caddeymaha waxay kaloo iftiinsheen baahida loo qabo diyaarinta siyaasadda bacrimiyayaasha. Ka dib wadatashiyo badan oo baahsan oo ay Wasaarada Beeraha iyo Waraabka heer Qaran iyo heer Dawlad Goboleed waxaa la isla gartay in dawlada dhexe soo saarto xeerar maamula xakamaynta rasmiga ah ee bacrimiyayaasha beeraha. Intaas waxaa caddeymo ka soo baxay wadatashi uu mashruuca OUTREACH sameeyey ayaa lagu caddeeyey baahida loo qabao xeerar maamula labadaan dhicac [Bacrimiyayaasha iyo dullin dilayaasha Beeraha] siiba in la sameeyo jawi dhiirigalinaya ganacsiga si loo hubiyo tayada iyo badqabka bacrimiyayaasha iyo dullin dilayaasha beeraha.

4.1. Caddeymo Taageeraya

Natijada ka soo baxday wadatashiyadan waxay noo hoggaaminaysaa gunaanadka ah :

- a) Waxaa jira baahi baahsan oo loo qabo xeerar lagu hubiyo tayada bacrimiyayaasha beeraha, laguna diiwaangeliyo diwaangelin lagu sameeyo ganacsatada soo dejisa waxayaabaha beeraha kobciya, iyo in la wanaajiyo lana tayeeyo hab isticmaalka si loo badbaadiyo caafimaadka dadweynaha. Runtii wararka iska soo horjeeda ee laga weriyo tayada bacrimiyayaasha beeraha waxay sababtay kalsooni daro ka dhex abuuranta ganacsatada soo dejisa waxayaabaha beeraha kobciya ee dhamaan waaxyaha kala duwan ee wax-soo-saarka, arrinkani wuxuu na tusayaa in xeer u sameynta bacrimiyayaasha beeraha ay caawineyso in Soomaaliya laga aburo jawi aad u fududeeya ganacsiga.
- b) Waxaa muhiim ah in aan garowsanno in xaalada taagan iminka ee ah koobnaanta awooda teknoolojiyadeed iyo tan hay'adeed ee Wasaaradaha heer qaran iyo maamul goboleed ee hakinaysa in la dhaqan geliyo xeerarka waxay abuureysaa caqabad ah in la dajiyo lana fuliyo sharci dhameystiran oo saameyn leh. Inta ay Dawladu sharci u dejinayeso kaasoo qasbaya diiwaangelinta soo dejinta, sameynta tusmooyin haga habka wanaagsan ee loo isticmaalo loona maareeyo waxyaalaha kobciya beeraha, iyo in si sharci ah baaris loogu sameeyo meelaha alaabta ka soo dekho sida dekadaha; bilowga

hore aad bay u adkaan doontaa in gabi ahaanba la fuliyo sharciga siiba waqtiga dhow. In la dhiso xarumo baaris, lana sameeyo adeegga fidinta beeraha, lana qaato shaqaale iyo in la kobciyo awoodda farsamo midda maamul, waxay u baahantahay waqti iyo lacag.

- c) Sidaas darteed waxaa iminka loo baahan yahay sharci, si talaabo talaabo ah loo fulin karo lana sii dhameystiri karo mustaqbalka marka awoodda dawliga ah ay sii kororto, tasoo xaqiiqdii dawlada u saamaxeyso inay isticmaasho awoodaha jira ee leeyihiin hay'ado goboleedka wadamada aan wax kasoo iibsano sida bariga afrika iyo waddama gacanka carbeed. Arrinkan waxaa lagu gaari karaa iyadoo heshiisyo labo geesood ah lala galo hay'adahaas [hay'adaha ka dhisan wadamada aan wax kasoo iibsano] si loo maareyo loona hubiyo tayada iyo badqabka [qatar la'aanta] beecshirada ayadoo la raacayo habka xaqiijinta (Certification) inta la dhisayo awood fulineed.
- d) Sharcigan waa inuu abuuraa xaalad ay ku shirkoobaan ama kuwada shaqeeyaan Dawlada iyo Gancasig-gaarka-looleeyahay ee qeybta beeraha si ay dawladu uga faaideysato xirfadda, khibradda iyo kheyraadka ganasiga gaarka loo leeyahay.

5. Ujeedada Siyaasadan

Hadfka siyaasadan waa in la dhameystiro lana dhaqan geliyo xeerar haga siddii loo kontorooli lahaa ganacsiga iyo isticmaal ka bacrimiyayaasha macmalka ah (aan dabiiciga aheyn) ee Beeraha. Sidaas darteed, bacrimiyayaasha dabiiciga ah (sida digada xoolaha) kuma jirto ujeedada siyaasadan.

Waqti xaadirakan, wadanka gudhiisa ma jiraan xakamayn loogu sameeyo baraha laga soo dejiyo sida dekadaha marka la soo gelinayo wadanka bacrimiyayaasha beeraha. Intaas waxaa dheer inaan la kontoroolin bacrimiyayaasha beeraha wadanka gudhiisa sida loo sii habeeyo (isku darka, tafaariiq ku iibinta iyo caffimaadka dadka ka shaqeynaya) ama sida loogu qoro tusmada isticmaalka iyo isticmaalkiisaba.

Walxaha qaarkood sida amooniyam naytareyd oo noqon karta khatar, mar marka qaarna loo isticmaali karo siyaabo ka duwan sidii loogu talo galay. Tani waxay khatar gelin kartaa nabadqabka dadka iyo agabkaba.

Xakameyn la'aanta soodejinta bacrimiyayaasha beeraha waxay sababtay in ay jiraan khatar bedqab, dhaqaale, caafimaad dadweyne iyo mid degaan oo aan la dhayalsan karin. Dulucda hindise siyaasadeedka waa inuu haggaa xeerka soo dejinta, soo saarka, isticmaalka bacrimiyayaasha beeraha.

Siyaasadan waa:

- a. In si wanaagsan loo qeexo tasmada isticmaalka iyo sida loo galiyey loona baakadeyey alaabta iyo masuuliyada la saaro cidda sameysay inay caddeeyso nafaqada ku jirta alaabta.
- b. In la dejiyo hab raacayo hay'adda fulinta ka shaqeyso markay qaadeeyso, habeyneyso ayniga (qeyb yar oo la baro), baareyso in laga runsheegay nafaqada ku jirta bacrimiyayaasha beeraha ee tasmada lagu caddeeyey.
- c. In la caddeeyo xirfadaha laga doonayo cidda qaadeysa ayniga iyo habka shahaadada siinta baarista loo sameeyey.
- d. In la diiwaan geliyo ganacsata keenta ama/iyo kuwa qeybiya bacrimiyayaasha beeraha iyo in la siiyo tababarro ku saabsan khatarta la soo gudboonaan karta marka la isticmaalayo bacrimiyayaasha beeraha.
- e. In la dejiyo xeerar haga hagaajinta iyo isticmaalka bacrimiyayaasha ee beeraha dhexdooda.
- f. In la dhigo habraacyo fulineed oo loo maro marka xeererka la jebiyo iyo ciqaabta ay muteysaneyso cidda xeerarka jebisa.

6. Mabaadi'da Hageysa Siyaasadan

Siyaasaddan iyo sharuucda la dejin doono waxaa hoggaaminaya oo horseed u ah Wasaaradda Beeraha iyo Waraabka; Wasaaradda oo la kaashanaysa Wasaaradaha kale ay quseyso iyada oo lagu saleynayo ajendaha guud ee Dawlada sida uu Qorshaha Horumarinta Qaranka uu qabo oo ah in la kordhiyo 20% wax-soo-saarka cunto, iyo in laga difaaco waxyeellada caafimaadka dadweynaha iyo degaanka. Iyadoo degaanshaha iyo nabada ay sii kordheyso, Dawlada Soomaaliyeed waxay dhiseysaa hay'adihii dawliga ahaa iyadoo ay marba marka ka dambeysa ay sii kobceyso awooddeeda fulineed ee ku wajahan sharciyada iskudhafan oo dhinacyo badan taabanaya, oo ay ka mid tahay in la sugo tayada iyo isticmaal aan qatarta lahayn ee bacrimiyayaasha dhammaan dhulka Soomaliyeed iyadoo habka federaalka la raacayo. Waqti xaadirkan oo waddankii ka gudbayo xaaladdii cakirneyd ee adkeyd una gudbayo xaalad horumarin waxaa haboon in la raaco hab xeer-dejin ah oo la toostoosin karo lana sii turxaan bixin karo mustaqbalka ayadoo aasaas laga dhiganayo xeerar goboleeyada iminka jira sida (Gobolka Bariga Afrika). Mabaadida hagaysa oo lagu xushay siyaasad dejintan waa kuwa hoos ku xusan;

Lahaanshaha: Hirgelin waxqabad wanaagsan leh oo ku saabsan siyaasad qarameedka bacrimiyayaasha waxay u baahan tahay dadaalka inta ku shaqada leh oo dhan. Lahaanshahu waa qaabeynta iyo fulinta tallaabooyinka iyo doorka siyaasadeed ee ay wadaagayaan. Dhammaan daneeyayaashan bacrimiyayaasha beeraha waa in ay ku lug lahaadaan marxaladaha fulinta, kormeeridda, iyo qiimeynta ee siyaasadda u degsan.

Kalsooni: Tani waxay fareysaa in siyaasadda ku aaddan bacrimiyayaasha beeraha noqoto mid lagu kalsoonaan karo marka laga eego dhanka dejinta, qiimeynta iyo fulinta iyo weliba sida loogu dabbaqayo nidaamka dawladeed ee federaalka ah.

Iskusi u saameyneysa: Tani waxay ku saabsan tahay beeraleyda iyo inta kale ee isticmaasha, soo dejiyayaasha iyo kuwa ka ganacsada oo ay siyaasadani saameyneyso in ay ku kala duwan yihiin nooca ganacsi, qataraha ku imaan kara hawlahooda iyo awoodda ay u leeyihiin inay fuliyaan shuruudaha lagu soo rogay ee sharcigan. Sidaas darted, siyaasaddu waa in ay qaadato habab kala duwan si looga taxaddaro in shuruudaha lagu xirayo ay noqdaan kuwa aan isku si u saameyneynin.

Suuqa ku Wanaagsan: Siyaasaddani waa in ay la socotaa dhiirragelinta tartanka bacrimiyayaasha ee suuqa.

Sharciyadda: Siyaasadeed waxay u baahan tahay sharci iyo habraac ku habboon oo taageera.

La jaanqaadda Gobolka: Siyaasadda qaran ee bacrimiyayaasha beeraha waa in ay la jaanqaadi kartaa midda gobolka.

Wadaagga iyo wada xaajoodka: Dhammaan daneeyayaashan bacrimiyayaasha beeraha waa in ay si joogta ah uga hawlgalaan heerarka fulinta, kormeerka iyo qiimeynta wixii ku saabsan siyaasaddan.

Ku dhawaashaha Siyaasad-dejinta: Markii loo baahdaba, dib u habeynta siyaasadda ku aaddan bacrimiyayaasha beeraha iyo isbedellada lagu sameynayo waa in ay isku raacaan waqti cayiman inta hawshan wadaagta.

Mas'uuliyadda Maaliyadeed: Mas'uuliyada maaliyadeed waxay u baahan tahay in dhammaan hantida iyo shaqada lama huraanka u ah in la sameeyo siyaasadda bacrimiyayaasha beeraha in loo huro iyadoo mar walba laysku eegayo tayada iyo qarashka galaya.

Summad Muuqata: Bacrimiyayaasha beeraha la keeno Soomaaliya oo idil waxay leeyihiin caddeymo ku dheggen oo laga arki karo waxa ay ka sameysan yihiin, waxay ka kooban yihiin

iyo qaabka loo isticmaalo. Waxaa intaa sii dheer in la socodka tayada ee alaabtan ay ku saleysan tahay ka run sheegidda qoraalka ku dheggen.

Dheelitirka Bacrimiyayaasha Beeraha: Tani waxay u baahan tahay in inta laga isticmaalayo iyo sida loo isticmaalayo nafaqooyinka lagama maarmaanka ah iyo kuwa inta yar ay ku filana tahay in laga qaato (Macro & Micro Nutrients) oo saami isku dheeli tiran laga dhigo iyadoo lagu saleynayo baarista carada iyo nooca dalaga ee deegaanada kala duwan.

DeegaanDhawrid: Tani waxay fareysaa isticmaal wanaagsan oo ku saleysan baahida loo qabo dhawrida iyo ilaalinta deegaanka.

Maareynta Khatarta: Tani waxay tusmeynaysaa in la gaaro go'aamo aad looga fikiray oo ku saleysan in si cad khatarta looga gaashaanto.

7. Yoolka Siyaasadeed

Waa in la taageero sidii loo sameyn laha suuq bacrimiyayaasha beeraha oo tayleh oo kaafin kara baahida beeraleyda isla markaana degaanka.

8. Hawlgalka Siyaasadeed

Waa in la taageera sidii loo sameyn lahaa hab xiriirsan oo suuqgeyn oo lagu tartamayo faa'idana leh oo lagu gaarsiiyo beeraleyda bacrimiyayaasha beeraha, ayadoo la dhiiri galinayo isticmaal bacrimiyayaal beereed oo dheeraad ah si ay beeraleydu u kordhiyaan wax-soo-saar beereed joogto ah; kordhiyana dhaqaalaha beeraha.

9. Ujeedada Guud ee Siyaasada

Ujeedada siyaasada waa inay ka qeybqaadataa in kor loo qaado wax-soo-saarka beeraha, dhaqaale kororka, iyo daqliga iyadoo la joogteynayo helida iyo isticmaalka bacrimiyayaasha beeraha.

9.1 Ujeedooyinka Gaarka ee Siyaasadan

- I. In la abuurto jawi ganacsi oo horumariya hab xiriirsan oo suuqgeyn ah oo lagu soo dejiyo laguna qeybiyo bacrimiyayaasha beeraha kaasoo dhiirigelinaya in la tartamo hal-abuurna la curiyo.
- II. In la kobciyo awooda ganacsatada si ay u keenaan cadad sax ah oo bacrimiyayaal beereed ah si loo dhiiri galiyo ka ganacsiga bacrimiyayaasha beeraha ayadoo la dhiirigelinayo lana garab istaago ganacsatada gaarka ah inay maalgashtaan si loo kordhiyo helitaanka bacrimiye beereed la iibsano oo aan qaali aheyn.
- III. In la dhiso hab dabacsan oo kormeera, kasoo aasaas looga dhigayo farsamada iyo awooda ganacsiga gaarka loo leeyhay ee hadda jirta si loo sugo helida bacrimiyayaal beereed tayo badan leh ee dhamaan qeybaha kal duwan ee habka xiriirsan ee suuqgeyn (laga bilaabo ganacsadaha soo dejiyey ilaa beeralayda isticmaalaya), habkan oo beeraleyda muraadkooda u fulinaya, caafimaadka bulshada iyo degaankana aan waxyeelo u geysaneynin
- IV. In la kobciyo awooda beeraleyda si khatar la'aan ah, faaido u leh oo joogta u isticmaala bacrimiyayaasha beeraha ayadoo la waciyigelinayo si loo kordhiyo aqoonta faa'idada isticmaalka bacrimiyayaasha beeraha.
- V. In la dhiirigeliyo bacrimiyayaasha beeraha ee kala duduwan, tiknoolojiyad ama farsamooyin la joogteyn karo sida (Abuur wanaagsan, Waraab, Ilaalinta Ciida) iyo isticmaalka farsamooyinka wanaagsan ee badiya isticmaalka bacrimiyayaasha beeraha.
- VI. In la taageero cilmibaarista beeraha si loo tijaabiyo nafaqo-yarida carada iyo in lagu caawiyo si loo ogaan lahaa cadada iyo habka loo isticmaali lahaa bacrimiyayaasha beeraha dalagyada iyo deegaanada kala duwan. Waxaa kaloo muhiim ah in la sameeyo adeegyo fidinta beeraha si loo sii faafiyey natiijadii cilmi baarista (iyadoo la isticmaalayo bandhig beereed iyo tebin la isticmaalayo aaladaha isgaarsiinta) waddanka oo dhana la gaarsiinayo.
- VII. In la dhiso awood la jaanqaada xeerarka goboleedyada (sida gobolka Geeska Afirca) iyo kuwa caalamiga ah kuwaas oo leh awoodii lagu fulin lahaa si loo hubiyo tayada bacrimiyayaasha beeraha la soo dejiyey (wadanka la soo geliyey) iyo hab wanaaga isticmaalkooda iyo ka shaqeyntooda.

10. Maamulka Iskuxirnaanta Hayadaha

In la sameeyo siyaasadda bacriyeyaasha beeraha oo hufan taabagalna ah waxay u baahantahay iskuxir dhanka naqshadeynta iyo fulinta siyaasadan. Soomaaliya ayaa waxay hadda leedahay nadaam cusub oo federaal ah, kaasoo la filayo in dawladda dhexe ay kala shaqeyso dawlad goboleedyada dhanka horumarinta, kormeeridda iyo qiimeynta xeerarka wax looga qabanayo dhinacyada dhaqaalaha. Si kastaba ha ahaatee, dastuurkii hagi lahaa arrimaha oo dhan ayaa weli dhisiddisu socotaa. Iyadoo aysan caddeyn doorka iyo masuuliyadda ay cid waliba yeelaneyso ayaa waxay noqoneysaa mid adag. Sidaas darteed marka la eego xaaladaha hadda jira, waxaa talo wanaagsan ah in siyaasada bacrimiyeyaasha beeraha lagu maamulo xeer isfaham ah oo laga maarmaan oo u dhaxeeya dawladda dhexe iyo dawlad goboleedyada si loo caddeeyo mas'uuliyadaha iyo xililka dhanka adeegyada fulinta (sharciyada) iyo caawinta (beerlaeyda). Isku duwiddaas la'aanteed hawshu waxay noqoneysaa mid is dul saaran isla markaana aan lahayn awood dhaqaale iyo mid farsamo, waxayna horseedi kartaa hawl fulineed aan hagaagsaneyn; sidoo kale maalgashi dadweyne oo aqoona mid liita marka la dhisayo xeerarka xakameynta iyo kontoroolka rasmiga ah ee bacrimiyeyaasha beeraha iyo walxaha kale ee kiimikada oo beeraha loo isticmaalo.

11. Natiijada La Filayo

1. Soo dejinta bacrimiyeyaal beereed tayadoodu sarraysa oo la socon kara heer gobol iyo caalamiba waqtiyada dhaw.
2. In gebi ahaanba la joojiyo soo dejinta bacrimiyeyaasha qaarkood sida amooniyam naitareyt oo ay ururada argagixisada u isticmaali karaan qaraxyada.
3. In ganacsata soo dejisa, ka ganacsata bacrimiyeyaasha ay diiwaan gashan yihiin, tababaran yihiin shatana leeyihiin si dhamaan dadka ku halwlan ka ganacsiga bacrimiyeyaasha ay masuuliyad saran tahay;
4. In la hagaajiyo lana horumariyo isticmaal bacrimiyeyaasha si loo gaaro celcelis xad isticmaalka 100kg/ha oo urea-ya ah iyo 100kg/ha oo Di-Amooniyam fosfate ah sannadka 2030-ka taaso Sommaliya gaarsiineysa inay wax ka qabato nafaqo darada caradda (Ciida) (Natroojinka iyo Fosfeytka siiba) iyo wax soosaarka yar ee beeraha.
5. In Hayadaha dawlaga ah iyo ganacsiga gaarka loo leyayahay ay u bahoobaan (wadashaqeyaan) si loo daboolo baahida xagga bacriyeyaasha beeraha iyo in la sugu

helitaan bacrimiyeyaasha hagaagsan ee beeraha oo joogta loo heli karo oo ay beeraleyda iibsan karaan.

6. In la sameeyo adeegyada cilmi baarista, horumarinta iyo fidinta kuwaa oo ay aas u yihiin talobixin ku wajahan goobta (halka dalaga lga beerayo) iyo nooca dalaga (la beerayo).
7. In la helo bacrimiyeyaal beereed oo dheelitiran iyo in la dhiirgaliyo farsamooyinka casriga ah si loo hagaajiyo tayada iyo waxqabadka isticmaalka bacrimiyeyaasha beeraha oo joogto u isticmaalkooda degaanka waxyeelo u geysaneynin.

12. Jihada Siyaasadeed

Iyadoo la waafajinayo aragtida, hadafka, ujeedooyinka, iyo mabaadi'da hagaysa ee kor ku xusan, qaybtan soo socota ayaa noqoneysa jahada siyaasadeed ee bacrimiyeyaasha beeraha ee Soomaaliya.

12.1. Wax Soo Saarka

Dawlada Soomaaliyeed waa iney dhiiri galisaa in la horumariyo awooda wadanka gudahiisa lagu sameeyn karo bacrimiyeyaasha beeraha, iyadoo la boorinayo u-kuurgalka ka faa'ideysiga qeyraadka dabiiciga si loo sameeyo bacrimiyeyaasha beeraha waqtiga fog (10-20 sano). Tani waa iney taageertaa oo ay ka soo baxaan baaritaano hordhac ah si loo dhiirgaliyo maalgashiga soo saarka bacrimiyeyaasha beeraha iyadoo la isticmaalyo qeyraadka dabiiciga ah.

Dawlada Soomaaliyeed waa iney dhiiri galisaa in soosaarka/sanceynta bacrimiyeyaasha ee wadanka gudahiisa ayadoo bixineysa dhiirgelinta diyaarsan oo loogu talagay maalgashiyada caalimiga ee wadanka. Maalgashadayaasha ajnabiga ah ee soosaaraya bacrimiyeyaasha beeraha (wadanka gudahiisa) waa inay u hogaansamaan awaamiirta ku cad siyaasadaha, sharuucda, xeerarka iyo awaamiirta lagu hago ee quseeya uu wadanku leeyahay. Soo saarida bacrimiyeyaasha beeraha curintooda oo laga sameynayo qeyraadka dabiiciga ama iyadoo wax kale lagu qooshay waa inay sal looga dhigaa nafaqada dalagu u baahan yahay oo ciidaha kal duwan ka baxa, nafaqada ciida horey ugu jirtay, iyo degaan beereedyada.

12.2. Soo Dejinta

Soo dejinta bacrimiyeyaasha beeraha waa masuuliyad ay leeyihiin sharikadaha gaarka loo leeyahay, waxayna masuuliyaddaas la wadaagayaan dawladda oo dusha kala socon doonta ganacsigaas. Sharikadaha gaarka loo leeyahay oo idil xor ayey u yihiin see dejinta

bacrimiyeyaasha beeraha, waxaase la doonayaa in ay dhawraan sharciga iyo xeerarka loo dejiyey ee diiwaangelinta ganacsigooda, sharciyeynta, iyo xirfadooda.

Dawladdu waa in ay siisaa sharikadaha in ay dalka keenaan noocyada bacrimiyeyaasha beeraha iyo inta ay la ekaanayso iyadoo loo eegayo xilliyada ay miruhu soo go'aan; waa in ay la jaanqaadaan siyaasadda horumarinta qaran.

Dawladda Soomaaliya waa in ay ku dhiirragelisaa sharikadaha gaarka loo leeyahay in ay ku dadaalaan kusoo iibinta bacrimiyeyaasha jumlo ahaan si looga faa'ideysto dhimista kharashka. Dawladdu waa in ay ku dadaashaa sidii ay uga mid noqon lahayd hay'adaha gobolka (sida EAC iyo COMESA), hal kaas oo ay ka heleyso nidaamka jumlada ah.

Soo dejiyeyaashu waa inay waafaqsan yihiin shuruudaha dhammaan sharciyada jira, waana in ay helaan oggolaasho ay dalka ku keenaan bacrimiyeyaasha beeraha. Nooc walba oo bacrimiye beeraad ah oo dalka la keeno waa in ay la socotaa xaashidii ciddi soo sameysay, qoraal ku saabsan rarka iyo xamuulka, shahaaddada baaritaanka soo raridda ka horeysay iyo wax walba oo ay Wasaarada Beeraha iyo Waraabka u baahan tahay oo dheeri ah.

13. Ganacsiga iyo Suuqgeynta Bacrimiyeyaasha Beeraha

Shirkadaha gaarka loo leeyahay ayaa ah kuwa ugu horreeya ee ka masuulka ah ka ganacsiga iyo suuqgeynta bacrimiyeyaasha beeraha. Dawladdu waa in ay u fududeysaa una sameysaa xeer la raaco.

13.1. Horumarinta Qeybinta

Soo dejiyayaasha oo idil, qaybiyayaasha iyo kuwa tafaariiqda u iibiya waxay u madax bannaanyihiin ka ganacsiga iyo suuqgeynta bacrimiyeyaasha beerah dalka gudahiisa. Hase yeeshee waa in ay raacaan shuruucda iyo xeerarka loo dejiyey.

Si kor loogu qaado wax soo saarka dawladdu waa in ay taageertaa hab lagu dhiirgalinayo inay beeraleyda kordhiyaan isticmaalka bacrimiyeyaasha beeraha iyadoo la meelmarinayo hindiseyaal ay ka mid tahay canshuur dhaaf in loo sameeyo. Balse dhiirgalintan aanay dhaawicin suuqa. Shirkadaha gaarka loo leeyahay waa inay qeyb ka noqdaan ka ganacsiga bacrimiyeyaasha ay dawladu dhiirgalin-dhaqaale siisay hab aanu mugdi ku jirin oo tartan ku dhisan oo salka ku haya siyaasadda beeraha.

Marka laga tago ganacsata bacrimiyeyaasha, ururada horumarinta sida FAO waxay wadanka soo geliyaan bacrimiyeyaasha beeraha oo fara badan oo ay qaybiyaan beeraleyda si taageero ah. Mararka qaarkood waxaa dhacda inay bacrimiyeyaashii beeraha suuqa soo galaan iyagoo qiime

jaban looga iibinayo beeraleyda. Walow ay beeraleyda tani u wanaagsan tahay haddana waxay dhaawaceysaa sicirkii suuqa bacrimiyeyaasha beeraha. Dawladu waa iney koontoroosho dhamaan bacrimiyeyaasha beeraha ee wadanka soo galaya si sicirka suuqa u jaangooyso.

Caadiyan waa iney falalka suuqa (Demand & Supply) ay maamulaan sicirka bacriyiyeyaasha. Marka ay dawladu bixineyso kaalmo iyadoo adeegsanyesa canshuur dhaaf si loo taageero beeraleyda, waa in la raaca habka qafiifinta sicirka tusaale ahaan in laga fogaado in meel uun lagu jaro canshuurta la qaado, in la keeno hab ah ciddii mug badan soo dejinaysa laga dhimo canshuurta iyadoo la caddeynayo mugga intuu dhan yahay, in la joojiyo koontoorka sicirka.

Dawladdu waxay soo saareysaa nidaam ay ku taageereyso sharikadaha gaarka loo leeyahay si ay u sameeyaan ka ganacsi iyo suuqgeyn masuuliyadi ku jirto, lana wadaageysaa hay'adaha maaliyadeed iyo kuwa ay shaqada ka dhaxayso si loogu helo amaah iyo in la yareeyo khatarta ka iman karta maalgelin xad dhaaf ah. Dawladdu waa in ay siisaa mar walba xog la hubo oo ku saabsan sicirka ee gobolka iyo mid caalamiyaba.

Qaybinta bacrimiyeyaasha beeraha waa in lagu wargeliyaa iyadoo la eegayo xeerarka u dhigan degmada oo ku aadan dalaga wuxuu u baahan yahay iyo caddada iyadoo dawlad goboleedyadu ay kormeeriyaan. Hababka ka jira dalka ee qaybinta bacrimiyeyaasha beeraha (soo dejiyayaasha-qaybiyaasha ee la macaamila beeraleyda) waa in lala socdaa iyo in bacriyeyaasha la baaraa laga bilaabo kuwa soo dejiya ilaa halka lagu isticmaalayo si loo hubiyo in tayadu aaney is badelin waqtigii loogu talagalayna la geeyey.

Hab lagu helo xog sugan oo xaqiiqa ah oo isku xirta; soo dejiyayaasha, qaybiyaasha, ganacsatada ka ganacsata walaxaha beeraha la geliyo; iyo Wasaarada Beeraha iyo Waraabka iyo wasaaradaha dawlad goboleedyada ay ku wada shaqeynayaan waa in la abuuraa si loo hagaajiyo ka ganacsiga iyo suqgeynta bacriyeyaasha beeraha.

Hab lagu kordhiyo isticmaalka bacriyeyaasha beeraha sida bacrimiyeyaal beereed oo la taageeray (sida in canshuur dhaaf loo sameeyey) oo qaas u ah qolo gaar ah (sida beeraleyda yaryar ee saboolka ah) kasoo qiimo-goyntiisa dawlada ay qeyb ka aheyd waa iney la socdaan oo kormeeraan dawlad goboleedyadu iyo saraakiisha gobolka/fidinta-beeraha si loo hubiyo in kaalmadu ay gaadhay ciiddii loogu talagalay oo aanay dhexda laga bixin.

13.2. Dhiirigelinta Isticmaalka Bacrimiyeyaasha Beeraha

13.2.1. Adeegyada Fidinta Beeraha

Dawladdu waa in ay dhistaa Hay'adda Bacrimiyeyaasha Beereha Soomaliyeed (Somalia Fertilizer Board) taasoo ay dawladu u ku gudbin doonto talo farsamo marka la fulinayo

barnaamijyo fidin beereed kuwasoo looga gol leeyahay dhiirigelinta isticmaalka bacrimiyeyaasha.

Dawlada hoose, ganacsiga gaarka loo leeyahay, iyo dhamaan danwadaagta arrinkan quseeyo waa inay la bahoobaan Hayadda Bacrimiyeyaasha Beereha Soomaliyeed si udubada loogu taago loona taabo galiyo Dugsi Beereed (Farmer Field School), tusmmoyin-cad-cad, maalmo casharo lagu qaadaneyo beerta dhexdeeda, iyo tabarbar lagu waxbarayo dhamaan danwadaagta oo ku saabsan waxtarka bacriyeyaasha beeraha tasoo dhiirigelineysa isticmaalkooda.

Wasaarada Beeraha iyo Waraabka iyo bahwadaagteeda waa iney siiyaan tababar hawl-wadeenada fidinta beeraha (Beeraleyda sii baahisa farsamooyinka cusub iyo macalimiinta Dugsi Beereedka) iyo in la siiyo talabxin beeraleyda si loo kordhiyo aqoontooda ku aadan isticmaalka hagaagsan ee bacriyeyaasha beeraha.

13.2.2. Cimli Baarista iyo Horumrinta

Cimli baaris iyo horumrin sameynta/diyaarinta iyo qooshida bacriyeyaasha beeraha iyo talo ka bixinta hab isticmaalkooda waa inay noqota masuuliyad kowaad ee dawlada iyadoo u mareysa Hayadda Bacrimiyeyaasha Beereha Soomaliyeed iyo hayadaha cilimibaaris ee la xiiriirsan, ganacsiga gaarka loo leeyahay, iyo jaamacadaha.

Dawlada waa iney maalgaliso xili-xili cilmi baaris ciida lagu sameynayo ciidaas meelo kala duwan lag soo qaaday wadanka oo idil si loogu biirsho wixii cusub nafaqada ay carada gobolada kala duwan ee wadanka uu baahan yihiin.

Iyadoo lagu saleynayo xogta laga hayo nafaqada carroyinka kal duwan ee wadanka, waa in Hayadda Bacrimiyeyaasha Beereha Soomaliyeed iyo bahwadaagteeda xilixili ay sameeyaan talo bixin ku wajahan hab isticmaalka haboon iyadoo la eegayo dalaga waxyaabaha uu u baahan yahay iyo heerka bacrimiye beereedka goboladaas.

Talooyinkii ugu dambeeyey ee bacrimiyeyaasha beeraha waa in la siiya dadka qoosha/isku dardara/sameeya bacrimiyeyaasha beeraha si ay usoo saaraan bacrimiyaal beereed walxaha ku jiraa ay ku u qalma la isticmaalo.

Maadaama beerta caradeedu ay kala gedisan tahay oo ay ku xiran tahay habsameysanka dhulka (Tooboogaraafiyada), dalagii lag beeri jiray, beeraleyda waa in lagu waaniyaa inay sameeyaan baaritaanka ciida si ay u helaan talobixin qaas u ah, quseysana beertooda kaliya oo ku saabsan nooca bacrimiyeyaasha ay isticmaali lahaayeen.

14. Dhowrida Degaanka iyo Isbedelka Cimilada

Waxaa la ogaaday in bacrimiyeyaasha beeraha oo si aan haboonayn loo isticmaalo in ay u daran tahay deegaanka, iyadoo dhulka hoos u gala una dusa webiyada iyo dooxooyinka iyo inay ka mid noqda “Greenhouse Gases” sida kaarboon dhay oksaayska CO₂ iyo kaloorofalooro karboon-nada kuwanoo ka qeyb qaadannaya heerkulka addunka ee kordhaya iyo isbedelka cilimilada adduunka. Marka laga hadalayo isbedelka cimilada in six un u isticmaalka urea -yada loo aqoonsaday mid si mug leh u kordhiya “Greenhouse Gas”-ka soo saarkiisa. Nidaamkan waa inuu gacan ka geystaa in laga hortago isbedelka cimilada, iyo arrimaha faya-qabka deegaanka iyo dhowristiisaba sidan soo socota:

- i) Beeralayda waa in loo tababaraa adeegsiga habboon, ugu macquulsan kuna hagaagsan isticmaalka bacrimiyeyaasha beeraha. Ganacsatada bacrimiyeyaasha beeraha waa in lagu tababaraa sida ugu wanaagsan uguna nabadgelyada badan ee loo kaydiyo, maamulo, loona raro bacrimiyeyaasha beeraha. Waa in wacyigelin loo sameeyaa dadka ku shaqada leh si looga hortago biyaha oo wasaqooba, ciida oo fasaqanta, iyo wax soo saarka cunno oo wasaqooba taasoo ka dhalata iyadoo aan si habboon loo isticmaalin bacrimiyeyaasha beeraha.
- ii) Xogta ciidaha kala duwan laga hayo (Soil Maps) waa in xili walba lagu daro wixii soo kordha si loo hubiyo isbedelka ku yimid nafaqa-yarida carrada, waxyaabaha dalagyada kala duwan u baahan yihiin iyo degaan beereedyada kala duwan. Marka la xaqiijiyo isbadeladaas waa in lagu daro talobixinta bacrimiyeyaasha beeraha wixii soo korhday.
- iii) Icticmaalka bacrimiyeyaasha beeraha dabiiciga ah iyo bacrimiyeyaasha beeraha ee nool (ay ku jiraan nooleyaal yar yar oo marka ay la falgalaan dalag u sahla inay si fudud nafaqada dhulka uga soo helaan) iyo kuwa macmilka waa in la baahiya oo la baraa dadka; intaas waxaa dheer oo ay tahay in lagu daro hab loo maamulo nafaqyenta geedkakaasoo ka hor tagaya nafaqo dari ku timaada ciida kasoo nafaqada ku haya carada.
- iv) Abuuridda hab la raaco oo loogu tala galay ganacsata sameysa/qooshta bacrimiyeyaasha beeraha si hab badqab ah loo daadiyo walxaha qashinka ah (sida walxaha adag, dareeha ama qiiqa) oo ka soo burqanaya/ka soo faxaya warshadahooda.

15. Heerarka sharciyada iyo dhowrida tayada

Dawladda Federaalka ayaa ka masuul ah xeerarka ku saabsan bacrimiyayaasha si loo hubiyo in nidaamka iyo ka ganacsigaba ay yihiin kuwa diiwaangashan iyo weliba tayada bacrimiyayaasha beeraha loo iib keeno dalka. Si loo sharciyeeyo ka ganacsiga iyo isticmaalkaba, waa in ay dawladdu ka soo saartaa sharciyo hagaya bacrimiyayaasha iyo in ay diyaariso xeerar wasaaradeed loo raacayo fulinta la socodka bacrimiyayaasha, ganacsatada dagal-beereedka iyo goobahoodaba. Tani waxay fududeyneysaa sharciga iyo xeerarka la raacayo si loo nidaamiyo qaybaha bacrimiyayaasha loona sugo tayada ka ganacsigeeda.

16. Maamulka iyo isku xirnaanta hay'adaha

Si taa loo dhaqan geliyo, waxaa jiraya xiriirka ka dhaxaynaya hay'adaha dawladda iyo kuwa gaarka loo leeyahay, kuwa ay ka wada shaqeeyaan horumarinta, ururrada wax u qabta bulshada, ururrada beeraleyda. FMOAI ayaa hoggaamineysa fulinta, xiriirrada sidooda ayey ahaanayaan sida kuwa:

- a. Wasaaradaha kale, sida Wasaaradda Xanaanada Xoolaha iyo Daaqa iyo Wasaaradda Tamarta iyo Biyaha, hay'adaha deegaanka qaabilsan, jaamacadaha, waaxyaha wax soo saar ee degmada, iyo shirkadaha gaarka loo leeyahay sida bangiyada.
- b. Ururrada ka shaqeeya horumarinta sida Wakaaladda Cuntada iyo Beeraha (FAO), ururrada aan dawliga ahayn ee caalamiga NGO's, iyo kuwa gaarka loo leeyahay si loo hubiyo is-waafajinta iyo u hoggaansamida qaab-nidaameedyada ku-saleysan soo iibsiga, qaybinta iyo isticmaalka bacrimiyayaasha,
- c. Shirkadaha soo saara miraha iyo hay'adaha cilmibaarista, waxay hubinayaan wax soo saar taya sarreeya oo awooda wax soo saar wanaagsan marka la isticmaalo bacriminta iyo horumarinta wax soo saar beereed oo wada jira

DHAMMAAD

Annex 1: 2006 Abuja Fertilizer Summit for the African Union Ministers of Agriculture

- Recognizing that Africa needs a Green Revolution, which is long overdue, and yet constitutes the way of getting African farmers out of the poverty trap by achieving food security and other relevant the Millennium Development Goals.
- Recognizing that fertilizer is crucial for achieving an African Green Revolution in the face of rapidly rising populations and declining soil fertility.
- Realizing that most farmers in Africa are poor, have virtually no access to fertilizer, and that the poorest of them urgently need special attention.
- Recognizing the urgent need for a strategic investment program to increase the availability and use of fertilizer alongside with other inputs to usher in a Green Revolution on the African continent.
- Declare fertilizer, from both inorganic and organic sources, a strategic commodity without borders.
- Resolve that the African Union Member States will accelerate the timely access of farmers to fertilizers.
- Given the strategic importance of fertilizer in achieving an African Green Revolution to end hunger, the African Union Member States resolve to increase the level of fertilizer use from the current average of 8 kilograms per hectare to an average of at least 50 kilograms per hectare by 2015.
- By mid-2007, the African Union Member States and the Regional Economic Communities should take appropriate measures to reduce the cost of fertilizer procurement at national and regional levels, especially through the harmonization of policies and regulations to ensure a duty- and tax-free movement across regions, and the development of capacity for quality control. As an immediate measure, we recommend the elimination of taxes and tariffs on fertilizer and on fertilizer raw materials.
- By mid-2007, the African Governments must take concrete measures to improve farmers' access to fertilizers by developing and scaling up input dealers' and

community-based networks across rural areas. The private sector and development partners are hereby requested to support such actions.

- By 2007, the African Union Member States must take concrete measures to specially address the fertilizer needs of farmers, especially women, and to develop and strengthen the capacity of youth, farmers' associations, civil society organizations, and the private sector.
- With immediate effect, the African Union Member States must improve farmers' access to fertilizer, by granting, with the support of Africa's Development Partners, targeted subsidies in favor of the fertilizer sector, with special attention to poor farmers.
- The African Union Member States should take immediate steps to accelerate investment in infrastructure, particularly transport, fiscal incentives, strengthening farmers' organizations, and other measures to improve output market incentives.
- The African Union Member States should establish national financing facilities for input suppliers to accelerate access to credit at the local and national level, with specific attention to women.
- The African Union Member States hereby request the establishment of regional fertilizer procurement and distribution facilities with the support of the African Development Bank, the Economic Commission for Africa, the regional economic communities, and the regional development banks, through strategic public-private partnerships by the end of 2007.
- Given the extensive fertilizer raw material resources in Africa and the fact that they are underutilized in many parts of the continent, the African Union Member States undertake to promote national/regional fertilizer production and intra-regional fertilizer trade to capture a bigger market and take advantage of economies of scale through appropriate measures such as tax incentives and infrastructure development. This should be supported by the African Development Bank, the Economic Commission for Africa, the regional development banks, the regional economic communities, other development partners, and the private sector.
- The African Union Member States should take specific action to improve farmer access to quality seeds, irrigation facilities, extension services, market information, and soil

nutrient testing and mapping to facilitate effective and efficient use of inorganic and organic fertilizers, while paying attention to the environment.

- By 2007, the African Development Bank, with the support of the Economic Commission for Africa and the African Union Commission, is called to establish an Africa Fertilizer Development Financing Mechanism that will meet the financing requirements of the various actions agreed upon by the Summit. We, the African Union Member States, undertake to support the establishment of this facility and will pledge resources for its immediate operation.
- The African Union Member States request the African Union Commission and the New Partnership for Africa's Development to set up a mechanism to monitor and evaluate the implementation of this resolution. This should be done in collaboration with the Economic Commission for Africa and the African Development Bank. The African Union Commission should give progress report to the African Heads of State at every sixth-monthly African Union Summit, starting in January 2007.