

Hada iyo Mustaqbalka

Sinaanta jinsiga, Nabadda
iyo Amaanka Xilliga Lagu
Jiro COVID-19¹

Soomaaliya

SAFERWORLD
PREVENTING VIOLENT CONFLICT. BUILDING SAFER LIVES



gaps []
uk
gender action for peace and security

¹ Warbixintan waxaa la dhamaystiray December 2020. Waxaa qoray Mohamed Ali Gure oo ahaa lataliye cilmi-baadhe la shaqaynayay SWDC, iyo Julia Poch Figueras oo ka tirsan Saferworld, waxana ay taageero ka heleen Amina Arale oo ka tirsan SWDC oo samaysay soo ururinta xogta iyo Diana Trimiño Mora oo ka tirsan Saferworld. Shukria Dini oo ka tirsan Somali Women Study Centre (SWSC), Hannah Bond iyo Eva Tabbasam oo ka tirsan GAPS ayaa dib u eegis ku sameeyay warbixinta. Turjumaada waxaa ku daray Gulied Ahmed Jama waxana tifaftiray Abdijalil Tahir oo ka tirsan Saferworld.

1. Hordhac

Taariikh kooban

Raadka uu leeyahay COVID-19 waa mid si qoto dheer u ah jinsi (gender). Waxa muhiim ah in la sameeyo lafo-gurka khilaafka lagu sameeyo oo xisaabta ku darsata jinsiga (gender-sensitive) si loo fahmo sida COVID-19 uu ula fal-galo khilaafka iyo in la qiimeeyo raadaynta aan loo sinayn ee fayrasku ku leeyahay dadka iyo bulshooyinka nugul iyo deegaanada khilaafku saameeyey, iyo si ku dhisan aqoonsiyada is-dhexgala, (sida jinsiga, sinjiga (race), qoomiyadda, naafanimada, dabaqadda, da'da iyo meeqaamka bulsho-dhaqaale). Waxa sidoo kale loogu baahan yahay in la fahmo sida baahiyaha iyo xuquuqda haweenka iyo hablaha ay u noqon karaan xudunta fal-cellinta iyo soo kabashada caalamka ee mudada dhow iyo mudada dheer iyo in la kobciyo ajendaha haweenka, nabadda iyo amaanka.

Bishii April 2020, Ururka Hawlgalka Jinsiga ee Nabadda iyo Amaanka (Gender Action for Peace and Security) ee loo soo gaabiyo GAPS waxa ay daah-furtay Baaqa in Ficil la Qaado Hada iyo Mustaqablka: COVID-19, Sinaanta Jinsiga, Nabadda iyo Amaanka, kaas oo qiimayn ku sameeyey raadka mudada dhow iyo mudada dheer ee COVID-19 uu ku yeeshay xuquuqda haweenka iyo hablaha, nabadda iyo amaanka. Marshuucan oo dalal badan laga fuliyay, GAPS iyo cidaha ay iskaashiga la leedahay waxa ay u gol leeyihiin inay xaqiijiyaan u diyaar ahaanshaha COVID-19 iyo siyaasadda iyo dhaqamada ka fal-cellinta oo u gaar ah duruuf, xisaabta ku darsata jinsiga iyo khilaafka,² islamarkaana sahamisa is-barbar dhigga goobaha kala duwan iyo waxyaalaha ay ku kala duwan yihiin.

Iyada oo la isticmaalayo Agabka Wada tashiga (*Beyond Consultations tool*), marshuucu waxa uu la tashaday ururada xuquuqda haweenka iyo bulshada rayidka ah si loo soo saaro lafo-gurka jinsiga oo ku gaar ah duruuf oo lagu sameeyo COVID-19. Somalia waxa ka wada shaqeeyey Xarunta Horumarinta Haweenka Soomaaliyeed (SWDC) iyo Saferworld, oo la tashaday 20 urur (11 ururada xuquuqda haweenka ah iyo 9 ururada bulshada rayidka ah) oo ka jira maamul goboleedyo kala duwan: afar ka tirsan Koonfur-Galbeed, shan Banaadir ah, laba Hirshabeelle ah, laba Galmudug ah, sadex Puntland ah iyo afar Jubaland ah. Inkasta oo ururada maxalliga ah badankoodu ay ka shaqeeyaan wax ka badan hal maamul

² Saferworld (2020) 'COVID-19 in Somalia: A conflict-sensitive response to overlapping crises', April (<https://www.saferworld.org.uk/resources/news-and-analysis/post/866-covid-19-in-somalia-a-conflict-sensitive-response-to-overlapping-crises>)

goboleed, 19 ka mid ah 20ka ayaa u diiwaangashan urur ahaan, halka mid keliya uu u diiwaangashan yahay dallad ahaan. Iyadoo la ilaalinayo amniga ururada ka qayb qaatay xogtan laguma magacaabin warbixinta, hasayeeshee wuxuu mashruucu u mahadnaqayaa wakhtigoodii qaaliga ahaa, aqoontoodii iyo waayo aragnimadii ay ku dareen warbixinta.

COVID-19 iyo Xaaladda Somalia

Somalia waxa ay ku dhawaaqday kiiskii u horeeyey ee COVID-19 ah 16 March 2020. Dawladdu waxa ay qaaday talaabooyin lagaga hortageyo oo ay ka mid yihiin aasaasidda gudida ka fal-cellinta COVID-19 iyo habka maaraynta dhacdooyinka, xuduudaha oo ay xidhay, duulimaadyada maxalliga ah iyo kuwa caalamiga ah oo ay hakisay, isku socodka oo ay xadiday iyo inay hakisay adeegyo ay ku jiraan waxbarashada iyo sidoo kale inay xadiday isku imaatinka dadka badan iyo inay ku talisay inay dadku kala durkaan iyo inay markii hore soo rogtay bandow, la fudaydiyay bisha barakaysan ee Rabadaan.

*Qorshaha Qaran ee u diyaargarowga COVID-19, March-August 2020,*³ ee Wasaaradda Caafimaadka iyo Adeegyada Dadwaynaha waxa uu codsaday taageero caalami ah islamarkaana waxa uu lahaa 10 tiir, oo midkoodna aanu awoodda saarin oo aanay kuba jirin wax ka qabashada khatarta ee raadaynta jinsiga uu ku leeyahay fayraska saf mareenka ah, ama in la xaqiijiyo xuquuqda haweenka iyo hablaha. Laba tiir keliya ayaa tilmaamay baahiyaha jinsiga la xidhiidha ama xuquuqda haweenka iyo hablaha, taas oo ahayd badbaadinta hooyada iyo adeegyada dhalaanka oo ka mid ah tiirka Caafimaadka iyo hababka loo gudbiyo (referral) xadgudbyada ku sallaysan jinsiga oo ka mid ah tiirka Daryeelka Naf-bulsho (Psychosocial Care).

Qorshahan iyaga oo daba socda, Qaramada Midoobay iyo cidaha iskaashiga la leh [Wasaaradda] waxa ay daah-fureen Qorshaha U diyaar garawga iyo ka Fal-cellinta COVID-19 bishii April 2020, si ay uga fal-celiyaaan cawaaqibka bani'adantinimo iyo bulsho-dhaqan ee fayraska saf mareenka ahi uu keenay.⁴ Si ka duwan qorshayaashii hore oo dhinac iskaga riixi jiray jinsiga, sida fal-cellintii laga sameeyey Ebola oo dhinac u riixday jinsiga,⁵ qorshahanni wuxuu si balaadhan u qaatay oo qayb ka mid ah ka dhigtay jinsiga. Waxa uu aqoonsaday kor u kaca uu COVID-19 ku keenay xadgudubiyada ku sallaysan jinsiga islamarkaana waxa uu wax ka qabanayaa baahida loo qabo in la yareeyo tirada badan [ee xadgudubiyada ku sallayan jinsiga] iyo in la siiyo taageero dhamaystiran dadka ka badbaaday. Waxa uu si sax ah qorshuhu u tilmaamay in haweenka iyo hablaha iyo kooxaha kale ee la riixo inay ugu jiraan khatar badan u nuglaanshaha COVID-19. Qorshuhu waxa

³ Ministry of Health and Human Services, Federal Government of Somalia (2020) 'National Preparedness and Response Plan for Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)', August (<https://documentcloud.adobe.com/link/review?uri=urn%3Aaaid%3Aascds%3AUS%3Adb05da55-9c12-4a92-a98d-43cd78c9fe2e>) and Federal Government of Somalia and OCHA (n/d) 'COVID-19 in Somalia: A conflict-sensitive response to overlapping crises' (<https://covid19som-ochasom.hub.arcgis.com/>)

⁴ UN (2020) 'Somalia Country Preparedness and Response Plan (CPRP)', August (<https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/CPRP%20Final%20Subow%2C%2026%20April%20%281%29.pdf>) and Federal Government of Somalia and OCHA (n/d) 'COVID-19 in Somalia: A conflict-sensitive response to overlapping crises' (<https://covid19som-ochasom.hub.arcgis.com/>)

⁵ International Rescue Committee (2015) 'Are we there yet?', September (<https://www.rescue.org/sites/default/files/document/664/ircarewethereyetwebfinalukspell.pdf>)

uu sidoo kale si kooban u aqoonsaday in la filayo in haweenka iyo habluhu inay qaadaan masuuliyado dheeraad ah oo ah inay daryeelaan qoysaskooda, xitaa haweenka shaqeeya. Qorshuhu waxa uu ku baaqay lacag wadarteedu tahay \$527 milyan: \$256 milyan oo loo qoondeeyey arimaha banii'adantinimo iyo \$271 milyan oo loo diyaariyay arimaha bulsho-dhaqaale. Taariikhdu marka ay ahayd 11 Septembar 2020, lacag dhan \$56.6 milyan (25 boqolkiiba) ayaa laga helay lacagtii dhamayd \$256 milyan ee lagu baaqay si taageero looga gaysto arimaha banii'adantinimo ee la xidhiidha saf mareenka.

Waxa intaas dheer in Qorshaha Fal-cellinta Banii'adantinimo ee Somalia ee ay soo saartay OCHA bishii January, oo lagu raadinayay in la soo xareeyo lacag dhan \$1.01 bilyan si loo siiyo 'deeq' iyo ilaalin sadex milyan oo qof oo ka mid ah 5.2 milyan qof oo baahi qaba. Bishii September 2020 waxaa la helay lacag dhan 56% (\$568 milyan), taas oo ah lacagtii ugu yarayd ee la soo xareeyo tan iyo sanadkii 2016. Guddi hawleedyada ay ka midka yihiin ilaalinta, caafimaadka, iyo hogya oo u ah muhiim haweenka, hablaha iyo kooxaha la riixo, ayaa lacag aad u yar helay oo ah 16 boqolkiiba, 23 boqolkiiba iyo 24 boqolkiiba sida ay iskugu xigaan.⁶

Way xadidan tahay awoodda ay Somalia u leedahay maaraynta kiisaska iyo aasaasidda tashiilaad wax lagu daweyo. Caqabaduhu waxa ay ugu daran yihiin maamul goboleedyada cusub sida Hirshabelle iyo Galmudug oo ay ku adag tahay inay dhaqangeliyaan talaabooyinka ka-hortag iyo kobcinta caafimaadka iyo xidhiidh la samaynta bulshada sababta oo ah waxa daciif ah hababka caafimaad iyo bulsho.⁷

Waxa intaas dheer, in dalku wajahayo xiisad cunto yari iyo banii'adantinimo ah oo loo aanaynayo daadad waawayn, ayax, colaad dabo dheeraatay, khatar xasilooni darro oo ay keeni karto doorashada soo socota, raadaynta bulsho-dhaqaale ee uu keenay COVID-19 iyo raadad biiray oo ka hadhay arimo hore u dhacay.⁸ Wasaaradda Beeruhu waxa ay ku dhawaaqday bishii February 2020⁹ xaalad degdeg ah oo qaran islamarkaana saadaashu waxa ay muujisay in ilaa December dad tiradoodu tahay 2.1 milyan inay wajahi doonaan cunto yari ama hantida oo ka yaraata taas oo ifafaale u ah xiisad hadii aan la hellin caawimo banii'adantinimo oo dheeraad ah.¹⁰ Inkasta oo ay adag tahay in la helo macluumaadka la xidhiidha COVID-19 ee Soomaaliya, ilaa hada tirada dadka cusbitaal loo dhigay way yar tahay.¹¹ Waxaa laga cabsi qabaa in xanuunku uu faafo iyadoon la ogayn saamayntiisuna ay noqoto mid daran. Caqabadaha waxa sii xumeeyey inay adag tahay in la hello adeegyada aasaasiga ah sida caafimaadka, caddaaladda iyo barnaamijyada hab nololeed, maadaama oo dhibaataada COVID-19 ay ku qasabtay ururada banii'adantinimo inay mudnaanta siiyaan

⁶ OCHA (2020) 'Somalia: Humanitarian Dashboard - September 2020', October (<https://reliefweb.int/report/somalia/somalia-humanitarian-dashboard-september-2020-28-october-2020>)

⁷ MoPIED (2020) 'Socio-Economic Impact Analysis of COVID-19 in Galmudug State, Somalia', unpublished document

⁸ FSNAU-FEWS NET (2020) 'Post Gu Technical Release - Up to 2.1 million people in Somalia face acute food insecurity Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or worse outcomes in late 2020', September

⁹ Arab News (2020) 'Somalia declares locusts a 'national emergency,' says ministry', February (<https://www.arabnews.com/node/1622011/world>)

¹⁰ OCHA (2020) 'Somalia: Humanitarian Dashboard - September 2020', October (<https://reliefweb.int/report/somalia/somalia-humanitarian-dashboard-september-2020-28-october-2020>)

¹¹ UNICEF Somalia (2020) 'COVID-19 situation reports', October-November (<https://www.unicef.org/somalia/reports/covid-19-situation-reports>)

oo ay awoodda u leexiyaan ka fal-cellinta iyo u diyaar garowga fayraska saf mareenka ah si wax looga qabto raadka uu ku kaga tegayo dadwaynaha la riixo oo ku nool deegaan marka hore ba fal-cellinta banii'adantinimo aanay haysan lacago ku filan.

Dal kalabadh shacabkiisa oo keliya ay dhaqaale ahaan firfircoon yihiin, raadka bulsho-dhaqaale ee COVID-19 waxa uu leeyahay door muhiim ah: waxa hoos u dhacay lacagtii debedda laga soo xawili jiray iyo dhoofinta xoolaha, waxa kor u kacay qiimaha cuntada islamarkaana waxa hoos u dhacay shaqo abuurista iyo fursadaha kale ee ay dakhli ku heli karaan dadka degan magalooyinka ee faqiirka ah iyo dadka dalka gudahiisa ku barokacay.¹² Inkasta oo ay ka yihiin 36.6 boqolkiiba shacabka dhaqaale ahaan firfircoon, haweenku waxa ay ka yihiin 70 boqolkiiba waaxda aan rasmiga ahayn (informal sector) oo si gaar ah ayay u saamaysay xaaladdu.¹³ Intooda badan haweenku waxa ay iibiyaan shaaha iyo qaadka, oo waxa ay ka ganacsadaan sarrifka lacagaha iyo iibinta shidaalka oo ah hawlo ay si xun u saameeyeen xanibaadaha iyo isku socodka la hakiyay.

Xaaladan waxa ka dhalatay khatarta ah in dhibaatooyinka bulsho-dhaqaale ay sii adkaadaan, dal marka hore ba aan deganayn oo ay waxyeello u gaysteen masiibooyin dabiici ah sida ayax iyo daad iyo xiisado siiyasadeed oo ka dhex taagan dawladda federaalka ah iyo maamul goboleedyada, iyo sidoo kale joogitaanka Al-Shabaab ee koonfurta Soomaaliya. Arimaha jira ee COVID-19 uu sii xumeeyey waxa ka mid ah xadgudubyada ku sallaysan jinsiga, dhaca iyo dembiyada, dareenada ka dhexjira muwaadiniinta iyo ciidamada amaanka iyo dareenada la xidhiidha doorashooyinka baarlamaan iyo madaxtooyo ee soo socda.¹⁴ Hawlo lagu maaraynayay khilaafyo ayuu dib u dhigay oo caqabad ku noqday fayraska saf mareenka ah.¹⁵ Waxa intaas dheer, hadii aan la bixin deeq (iyada oo la raacayo lafogur u gaar ah duruufka oo lagu sameeyo jinsiga iyo khilaafka oo aan lala tashan ururada xuquuqda haweenka iyo ururada bulshada rayidka ah), way sii adkayn kartaa xaaladda "iyada oo loo leexanayo kuwa lugta ku leh gacan ka hadalka, in loo arko in dhinac loo badanayo oo dhinac kale lagu yaraanayo, ama in loo qaybiyo hanaan sii xoojisa riixitaanka lagu hayo bulsho ama koox gaar ah oo ay ka mid yihiin haweenka iyo hablaha.¹⁶

¹² FSNAU-FEWS NET (2020) 'Post Gu Technical Release - Up to 2.1 million people in Somalia face acute food insecurity Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or worse outcomes in late 2020', September FSNAU-FEWS NET (2020) 'Post Gu Technical Release', September 30th, 2020 and Mogadishu/Washington and Africa Renewal (2020) 'Using innovation to deliver in Somalia despite COVID-19', June (<https://www.un.org/africarenewal/news/coronavirus/using-innovation-deliver-somalia-despite-covid-19>)

¹³ International Labour Organization (2020) 'Sectoral Assessment of Women's Entrepreneurship Development in the Agriculture and Renewable Energy Sectors in Somalia', June (https://www.ilo.org/empent/areas/womens-entrepreneurship-development-wed/facet/WCMS_757371/lang--en/index.htm)

¹⁴ International Crisis Group (2020) 'Staving off Violence around Somalia's Elections', November (<https://www.crisisgroup.org/africa/horn-africa/somalia/b163-staving-violence-around-somalias-elections>)

¹⁵ International Crisis Group (2020) 'Ending the Dangerous Standoff in Southern Somalia', July (<https://www.crisisgroup.org/africa/horn-africa/somalia/b158-ending-dangerous-standoff-southern-somalia>)

¹⁶ Saferworld (2020) 'COVID-19 in Somalia: A conflict-sensitive response to overlapping crises', April (<https://www.saferworld.org.uk/resources/news-and-analysis/post/866-covid-19-in-somalia-a-conflict-sensitive-response-to-overlapping-crises>)

Natiijada ka soo baxday wada tashiga (Consultation findings)

Hab fekerka bulsho ee ragga xoojiya ayaa qaabeeya dhamaan meelaha iyo heerarka kala duwan ee bulshada Soomaaliyeed: ragga ayaa awoodda sare ku leh go'aan gaadhista islamarkaana haweenka iyo hablaha waxa lagu hayaa takoor (iyo xaqa ay raggu u leeyihiin inay awood sheegashada ku sii haysto sifo gacan ka hadal ah) guriga dhexdiisa; ragga oo awoodda leh guud ahaan qaab-dhismeedyada iyo hay'adaha go'aan qaadasho ee dawladeed iyo kuwa aan dawladda ahayn (oo ay ka mid yihiin nidaamyadda amni iyo caddaaladeed); iyo raadka uu leeyahay khilaafka iyo nuglaanshaha oo kala duwan (oo ay ka mid yihiin sinaan la'aan dakhliga ah iyo hay'adaha oo liita islamarkaana ay raggu maamulaan). Hab-dhaqanadani waxa ay sharciyeeyaan oo ay kobciyaan sinaan la'aanta, inaan loo dhamaan iyo xadgudbyada ka dhanka ah haweenka iyo hablaha, balse sidoo kale waxa ay saamaysaa dadka dhalinyarada ah, bulshooyinka la riixo iyo dadka dalka gudihisa ku barokacay.

Haweenka iyo hablaha waxa laga fishaa inay noqdaan kuwa u horeeya ee fal-celiya (responders), marka waxa ay qaadeen culayska u wayn ee uu leeyahay saf mareenku iyaga oo ka shaqeeya badbaadada bulsho, u qaybinta cuntada dadka ku jira meelaha aan cid la joogin, daryeelka bukaanka iyo qaybinta qalabka la isku ilaaliyo, iyo sidoo kale masuuliyado kale oo dheerad ah oo daryeel marka xubin qoyska ka tirsani ay xanuunsato (daryeelka qaraabada durugsan). Cadaymaha aduunka laga soo ururiyay waxa ay muujinayaan in dhibaatooyinka dhaqaale iyo xiisaduhu ay si wayn oo balaadhan u saameeyaan haweenka iyo inay ku adkaato inay ciyaaraan doorka laga filanayo ee ah inay qayb ka noqdaan keenista cuntada iyo nafaqada qoyska.¹⁷ Soomaaliya, ugu yaraan 20 boqolkiiba guryaha ay hogaamiyaan haween iyagu keena celcelis ahaan 70 boqolkiiba dakhliga qoyska,¹⁸ oo badankiisu ka yimaaddo hawlaha qaybta aan rasmiga ahay (informal sector),¹⁹ COVID-19 wuxuu ku yeeshay samayn wayn nolol maalmeedka haweenka sababta oo ah xayiraadaha iyo isku socodka la hakiyay. Tusaale ahaan, talaabooyinka lagu xakamaynayo COVID-19 waxa ay ku soo rogeen xanibaado duulimaadyada caalamiga ah taas oo saamaysay soo dajinta mac-macaanka, iyo dharka, kuwaas oo badankooda Soomaaliya ay ku iibiyaan haweenku.²⁰ Bandowgu waxa uu sidoo kale si xun u saameeyey haweenka wax ibiyya sida kuwa shaaha iibiya oo aan habeenkii loo ogolayn in wax iibiyaan, xilligaas oo ahayd marka uu ugu iibka fiican yahay shaahu. Waxa ay dhashay in haween badan dakhligoodu uu si wayn hoos ugu dhacay, taas oo raadayn kaga tagtay iyaga, qoysaskooda iyo bulshooyinka. Waxa intaas dheer in hoos u dhaca ku yimi xawilaadaha iyo barnaamijyada deeqaha lagu xoojin jiray dadaalada dhaqaale ee haweenka, waxa ay kaga tagtay haweenka iyo qoysaskooda xaalad daran iyaga oo aan haysan kayd dhaqaale oo ay caadiyan ku tiirsan yihiin.²¹

¹⁷ IDLO (2020) 'COVID-19: pre-existing gender discrimination provides fertile ground for increased inequality, to the detriment of food security and nutrition', June (<https://www.idlo.int/news/commentary/covid-19-pre-existing-gender-discrimination-provides-fertile-ground-increased>)

¹⁸ Ibid.

¹⁹ DNS (n/d) 'Population composition and Demographic Characteristics of the Somali People. Volume 2' (http://www.dns.org.so/docs/Analytical_Report_Volume_2.pdf)

²⁰ Rift Valley Institute (2020) 'Khat and COVID-19: Somalia's cross-border economy in the time of coronavirus', May (<https://riftvalley.net/publication/khat-and-covid-19-somalias-cross-border-economy-time-coronavirus>)

²¹ OCHA (2020) 'Somalia Humanitarian Bulletin, 1 May - 2 June 2020', June (<https://reliefweb.int/report/somalia/somalia-humanitarian-bulletin-1-may-2-june-2020>)

Qayb ahaan iyado ay ugu wacan tahay xaalada dhaqaale ee adag iyo xayiraada la saaray dhaqdhaqaaqu, warbixinada Qaramada Midoobay iyo kuwa ururada Soomaaliyeed waxa ay xuseen kor u kac ku yimi xadgudubyada ka dhaca guriga dhexdiisa iyo noocyada kale ee xadgudubyada ku sallayan jinsiga sida dhiigmiirashada iyo tacadiga galmo.²² Hablaha yaryar (teenage girls) waxa ku kordhay guurka ciyaalnimo, guurka xilliga hore caruurta la guuriyo iyo guurka qasabka ah, islamarkaana dhacdooyinka gudniinka hablaha loo gaysto (FGM) way sii kordheen maadaama oo habluhu aanay dugisyada hada tegin, oo dadka gudniinka sameeya qaarkood ayaa u arkay fursad ay kor ugu qaadi karaan dhaqamada ay sameeyaan si ay faa'iido dhaqaale uga helaan. Inkasta oo xadgudubyada ku sallaysan ee gudniinka habluhu ka mid yahay ay kordheen, hadana dadka dhibtu soo gaadhay waxa ku adag inay helaan adeegyada ka fal-celiya xadgudubyada ku sallaysan jinsiga sababta oo ah dadwaynihii oo socodkoodii la xadiday iyo adeegyada oo aan jirin lacag la'aan darteed. Adeegyada caafimaadka taranka ayay saamaysay sababta oo ah dawooyinka bakteeriyada lagula dagaalamo iyo dawooyinka kale ayaa yaraaday iyada oo cisbitaalo badan – inta badan kuwa gaarka loo leeyahay – ay joojiyeen in la dhigo bukaano ama inay xitaa shaqeeyaan iyaga oo ka baqaya inaanay wax ka qaban karayn fayraska saf mareenka ah.

Inkasta oo raadka uu ku leeyahay COVID-19 haweenka iyo hablaha uu yahay mid xun oo aad u daran, hadana haweenka dhaq-dhaqaaqa iyo ururada haweenku waxa ay sii wadaan inay safka hore kaga jiraan la dagaalanka COVID-19 iyo xaaladaha kale ee degdegga ah, iyaga oo sii wada dooda iyo shaqada ay ku raadinayaan sinaanta jinsiga iyo in la tirtiro takoorka jinsiga, tacadiga iyo xadgudubka jinsiga. Waxa ay xoojiyeen taageerada ay siiyaan haweenka iyo qoysaskooda si ay u heli karaan wax ay ku noolaadaan iyo khayraad, waxa ay sii wadeen inay bixiyaan adeeg sharci oo aan lacag ahayn, iyo adeegyo kale oo ay siiyaan dad ay ku dhaceen xadgudubyada ku sallaysan jinsiga, waxa ay sidoo kale sii wadeen dooda ay ku doonayaan inay kor u qaadaan ka qaybgalka haweenka ee hanaanka siyaasadeed, gaar ahaan doorashada soo socota 2021 iyaga oo u halgama in qoondada haweenka ee boqolkiiba 30-ka ah in la ixtiraamo oo lagu daro dastuurka. Waxa ay sidoo kale ka shaqeeyaan inay xaqiijiyaan in dhamaan dadka oo dhan, gaar ahaan reer miyiga iyo dadka la riixo inay helaan xog sax ah, iyo inay ka-hortagaan xogaha beenta iyo qaladka ah ee ku saabsan COVID-19 iyo siyaalaha loola tacaalo. Iyaga oo leh doorka aadka u muhiimka ah, hadana ururada haweenku waxa ay sheegeen inaan lagala tashan fal-cellinta ay Soomaaliya ka samaysay COVID-19.

Maadaama ururada bulshada rayidka ah/ururada xuquuqda haweenku ay u leeyihiin aqoon xeel dheer duruufka iyo hab fekerka bulsho iyo jinsi ee keena sinaan la'aanta wayn iyo awoodda aan dheelitirnayn, iyagaa ugu haboon inay hormuud u noqdaan isbedelada bulshadu doonayso. Dabcan iyaga ayaa ah cidda u horaysa ee ka fal-celisa xiisadaha iyo baahiyaha bulshada, islamarkaana waxa ay khabiiro ku yihiin la shaqaynta bulsooyinka si loo raadiyo is bedel khilaaf iyo jinsi. Si ay hawshan u sii wadaan (oo ah nolol badbaadin iyo horumarinta ajandaha Haweenka, Amniga iyo Nabadda), waxa ay u baahan yihiin xasilooni

²² Saferworld (2020) 'Gender and COVID-19: responding to violence against women and children in Somalia', June (<https://www.saferworld.org.uk/resources/news-and-analysis/post/884-gender-and-covid-19-responding-to-violence-against-women-and-children-in-somalia>)

maaliyadeed, shaqaale ku filan, maamul xooggan iyo hab maamuleed wanaagsan. Deeq bixiyayaasha iyo cidaha iskaashiga lala leeyahay waa inay fahmaan in doorkoodu yahay inay xaqiijiyaan inay taageero siiyaan shaqada ururada bulshada rayidka ah/ururada xuquuqda haweenka si joogtaysan oo mudo dheer ah. Sidaas darteed, waxa ay u baahan yihiin inay ula tashadaan si minco leh marka la diyaarinayo siyaasadaha iyo barnaamijyada ku saabsan COVID-19, ka-hortagga khilaafka iyo kuwa kale; in kor loo qaado ka qaybgalka haweenka iyo ururada u dooda xuquuqda haweenka ee hanaanka siyaasada; in lagu taageero oo loo sameeyo u qareemis iyo taageero diblomaasiyadeed; in la siiyo lacago aasaasi ah, mudo dheer ah isla markaana aan xadidnayn; in lagu taageero awood dhisid ku xidhan baahidooda iyo iskaashi siman.

3. Talo soo jeedimo iyo cadaymo

3.1. Talo soo jeedinta 1 - Kobci ka qaybgalka iyo go'aan gaadhista micnaha leh ee haweenka iyo hablaha:

Dawlada iyo ha'yaddaha Qaramada Midoobay waa inay kala tashadaan haweenka iyo habaha, ururada iyo daladaha haweenka arimaha COVID-19 iyo u diyaargarowga iyo ka fal-cellinta xaaladaha degdeg ah, islamarkaana kobci inay si micno leh oo waarta uga qaybqaataan arimahaas iyo arimaha kale ee go'aanada laga qaato, oo ay ka mid yihiin arimaha gaarka ah, guud iyo siyaasadeed ee dhamaan heerarka oo dhan (guriga, bulshada, dawladdaha xubnaha ka ah federaalka iyo heer qaran).

Deeq bixiyayaasha iyo ururada aan dawliga ahayn ee caalamiga ahi waa inay maalgaliyaan sidii loo xoojin lahaa barnaamijyada u doodista iyo awoodda ururada iyo daladaha xuquuqda haweenka. Iyadoo ay adeegsanayaan dibomaasiyad dawladda federaalka ah ee Soomaaliya iyo maamulada xubnaha ka ahi waa inay kordhiyaan ka qaybgalka haweenka ee ka falcelinta iyo u diyaar garowga fayraska saf mareenka ah, iyada oo tusaale ahaan la xaqiijinayo inay jinsi ahaan isku dheelitiran yihiin dhamaan kooxaha leh go'aanada ku saabsan ka fal-cellinta COVID-19 ee heerarka kala duwan. Ururada bulshada rayidka ah/ururada xuquuqda haweenka waa in lagu daro qorshaynta iyo kormeerka dib u soo kabashada, maadaama oo ay yihiin kuwa ugu haboon ee ogaan karaan baahiyaha degdegga ah ee hada taagan.

Deeq bixiyayaasha iyo ururada aan dawliga ahayn ee caalamiga ahi waa inay taageeraan guud ahaan dadaalada u doodista ee ururada haweenku xiligan muhiimka ah ee arimaha ku saabsan kootada haweenka ee doorashada soo socota iyo ansixinta in kootada. Waa inay taageeraan dadaalada u doodista ee ay hada wadaan ururada xuquuqda haweenka iyo haweenka doonaya inay is sharaxaan, (iyagoo oo ka bixinaya khidmadda diiwangelinta si ay doorashada qayb uga noqon karaan islamarkaana inay siinaya tabobarro lagu xoojinayo xirfadooda hogaamineed).

Deeq bixiyayaasha iyo ururada aan dawliga ahayn ee caalamiga ah waa inay taageero siiyaan Dawladda Federaalka ah ee Soomaaliya si ay u diyaariso Qorshe Hawleedka Qaran ee ku saabsan Haweenka, Nabadda iyo Amaanka, inay cadayso ka qaybgalka haweenka iyo ururada xuquuqda haweenka ee hababka go'aan qaadashada ee dhamaan heerarka dawladda iyo dhamaan mawduucyada oo dhan, ee aan lagu koobin kuwa saamaynta ku leh haweenka iyo hablaha.

Taladan waxa loo soo jeediyay: Deeq bixiyayaasha, Dawladda, Qaramada Midoobay iyo Ururada aan Dawliga ahayn ee Caalamiga ah.

Deeq bixiyayaasha, Dawladda iyo ururada aan dawliga ahayn ee caalamiga ah wa inay aqoonsadaan xuquuqda hablaha iyo haweenku u leeyihiin inay ka qayb noqdaan go'aamada saamaynta ku leh noloshooda, islamarkaana waa inay qiraan aqoonta iyo khibrada xeesha dheer ee ururada iyo daladaha haweenku u leeyihin duruufka bulshooyinka ay la shaqeeyaan. Waa inay la tashadaan, iskaashi la yeeshaan, oo ay taageeraan islamarkaana ay ku baaqan inay si micno leh oo joogtaysan uga qayb qaataan arimaha gaarka ah, guud iyo siyaasadeed ee dhamaan heerarka kala duwan (guriga, bulshada iyo wixii ka baxsan), oo ay ka mid tahay arimaha ku khuseeya diyaar garawga iyo ka fal-cellinta xaaladaha degdegga ah.

Waa inay kor u qaadaan lacagaha la geliyo barnaamijyada ku saabsan ka qaybgalka micnaha leh ee haweenka iyo hablaha iyo inay joogteeyaan xiliga saf mareenku jiro kuwii hore u socday, iyo inay siiyaan ururada haweenka lacago toos ah, la bedbedeli karo oo la gelin karo shaqooyinka muhiimka si loo fuliyo hawlaha ay u arkaan daruuri. Ka qaybgalka arimaha la xidhiidha fayraska saf mareenka ah waa in lagu daro wada tashi micno leh oo lagala yeesho ururada xuquuqaha haweenka ka fal-cellinta COVID-19 ka, iyo in la xaqiijiyo inay isku dheelitiran yihiin jinsiga dhamaan kooxaha leh awoodda go'aan qaadasho oo ay ku jiraan heerarka hogaamineed.

Waa inay taageeraan xoojinta awoodda u doodista, gaar ahaan ururada iyo daladaha xuquuqda haweenka. Waa inay sido kale la shaqeeyaan iyagoo u maraya hanaan u qareemis iyo diblomaasiyad in ururada u dhaqdhaqaaqa xuquuqda haweenka lagu daro ka fal-celinta iyo u diyaar garowga fayraska saf mareenka ah, iyo inay kobciyaan ka qaybgalka haweenka ee guud ahaan, iyaga oo ixtiraamaya qoondada haweenka ee ka qaybgalka siyaasadda ee doorashooyinka soo socda iyo in lagu daro qoondada dastuurka.

Cadayn

Haweenka iyo hablaha dhalinyarada ah ee Soomaaliyeed mudo aad u dheer ayaa dhinac looga riixayay ka qaybgalka siyaasadeed sababo la xidhiidha hab fekero dhaqan, diimeed iyo caado qabiileed oo arimaha guud u gaar yeesha ragga. Waxaana sii xoojiyay arrintaas colaadaha daba dheeraaday. Inkasta oo ay dadaal wayn la yimaadeen haweenka dhaqdhaqaaqa iyo ururadu, welli haweenku aad ayay ugu yar yihiin meelaha go'aanada lagu gaadho ee dhamaan heerarka kala duwan, gaar ahaan hay'adaha dawladeed, iyo sidoo kale heer bulsho iyo qoys. Habluhu weli waxay ku leeyihiin cod yar ama codba kuma laha go'aanada ku saabsan caadooyinka iyo dhaqamada sida tooska ah u saameeya, sida gudniinka hablaha (FGM) iyo guurka ciyaalnimo, guurka xilliga hore caruurta la guuriyo iyo guurka qasabka ah.

Xiligga uu jiro saf mareenku sida COVID-19, haweenka iyo ururada haweenku waa kuwa u horeeya ee ka fal-celya – oo safka hore kaga jira inay daboolaan baahiyaha aasasiga ah oo ay siiyaan qoysaskooda adeegyo aasaasi ah, iyaga oo daryeela xubnaha qoyska ee buka islamarkaana taageero siiya bulshooyinka; hawlahaas oo ay habluhu sidoo kale ka qayb qaataan. Ururada xuquuqda haweenka ee Soomaaliya waxa ay qayb ka qaateen in bulshooyinka la badbaadiyo, la siiyo taageero dadka dhib ka soo gaadhay xadgudubyada ku sallaysan jinsiga, in la ogaysiiyo bulshada arimaha ku saasan COVID-19 islamarkaana

laga hor-taggo xogaha beenta ah, in loo qaybiyo cunto dadka aan cidid la joogin, iyo in la qaybiyo alaabta la isku ilaaliyo. Masuuliyaddaas dheeraadka ah ayay qaateen inkasta oo ay iyaga si gaar ah u saameeyey COVID-19 maadaama oo ay sare u kaceen xadgudubyada ku sallaysan jinsiga, (oo ay ka mid yihiin guurka ciyaalnimo, guurka xilliga hore caruurta la guuriyo iyo guurka qasabka ah, gudniinka hablaha (FGM) iyo xadgudubyada raggu xaasaskooda u gaystaan) iyo daryeelka qoyska u sii dheer iyadoo dhaqaale xumaantuna si balaadhan u saamaysay.

Iyaga oo hawlahaas muhiimka ah gaystay, haweenka iyo habuluhu waxay waayeen meelo furan iyo fagaareyaal haweenka u gaarka ah. Waxaana ugu wacan iyadoo ay jiraan hab fekerro jinsi oo awood sheegashada ragga iyo dhaqanku ay u gaystaan, iyo isku socodka oo la xanibay sababo la xidhiidha talaabooyinka laga qaaday COVID-19, Inkasta oo Wasiirka Caafimaadku ay tahay haweenay, hadana haweenka, u dhaqdhaqaaqayaasha, ururada xuquuqda haweenka iyo ururada bulshada rayidka ah ee Soomaaliyeed si fiican loogama qaybgellin oo lalama tashan marka go'aanada la qaadanayo, sida fal-cellinta laga sameeyey COVID-19.

Hoos u dhaca ku yimi fagaaraha iyo fursadaha haweenka iyo ururada haweenku ma ahayn inay timaaddo xiligii ay ugu xumayd – maadaama oo ururada haweenku ay si xoog leh uga shaqeeyaan inay xaqiijiyaan in haweenku si micno leh uga qaybqaatan doorashooyinka Somalia ee soo socda 2021. Inkasta oo lagu heshiiyay kotoo boqolkiiba 30 ah, hadana boqolkiiba 24 keliya xubnaha baarlamaanka iyo boqolkiiba 6.7 golaha wasiirada ayaa ah haween, islamarkaana kootada laguma astayn dastuurka inkasta oo ururada iyo daladaha xuquuqda haweenku ay dadaal wayn u galleen. Ololaha ku saabsan doorashada iyo metelaadda si wayn ayay hoos ugu dhacday sababo la xidhiidha saf mareenka darteed: saraakiisha dawladda in la hello way adkaatay, islamarkaana deeq bixiyayaal badan ayaa joojiyay ama yareeyey inay lacag siiyaan marshuucyadaas, gaar ahaan hadii aanay si toos ah xidhiidh ula lahayn xaaladda caafimaad ee degdegga ah.

Ka qaybgalayaasha ka socday maamul goboleedka **Koonfur-Galbeed** waxa ay xuseen in haweenka iyo hablaha aan si firfircoon looga qaybgellin oo aanay ka mid ahayn go'aanada la qaatay ee ku saabsan COVID-19, islamarkaana in xaaladooda ay sii xumeeyeen talaabooyinka la qaaday ee ay ka midka yihiin xanibaadaha isku socodka oo xadiday inay ka qayb ka noqdaan hawlaha lagu kobcinayo xuquuqda haweenka iyo hablaha oo ay caadiyaan fuliyaan u dhaqdhaqaaqayaal, kooxo aan si rasmi ah u samaysnayn ama ururada bulshada rayidka ah. Tusaale ahaan, haweenku waxa ay u doodi jireen in la sii daayo nimanka dhalinyarada ah sida baahsan loo xidho iyaga oo lagu tuhunsan yahay inay gef galeen, taas oo aanay hada samayn karin. Tani waxa ay saamayn ku yeelan kartaa khilaafka iyo doorka ay dhalinyaradu ku leeyihiin khilaafka.

Ururada xuquuqda haweenka/bulshada rayidka ah ee **Banaadir** waxa ay xuseen inay jirto ka qayb gal la'aan. Waxana ugu wacan hab fekerro jinsi, caqabado dhaqan, hoos u dhac awoodsiin dhaqaale iyo maqnaanshaha sharci u taagan in haweenka iyo hablaha laga qayb geliyo arimaha iyo go'aan qaadashada, darteed inaanay jirin nidaam ka mid ahaansho. Tusaale ahaan, Fagaaraha Hogaamiyaaysha Qaran (National Leaders Forum (NLF), ee u danbeeyey oo ay ka soo qaybgaleen hay'adaha qaran ee 'sare' iyo daneeyayaasha,

dumarku door iyo metelaad kuma lahayn. Haseyeeshee, intii lagu guda jiray ka fal-cellinta COVID-19, haweenka iyo habluhu waxa ay ka ciyaareen door muhiim ah oo tabaruc ahiyada oo haweenku si dhaqso ah uga fal-celiyaan baahiyaha bulshada oo ay ku jiraan xerooyinka barokacayaashu.

Maamul goboleedka **Puntland**, ururada bulshada rayidka ah/ururada xuquuqda haweenka badankoodu waxa ay xuseen in ka qaybgalka haweenka ee go'aan qaadashada oo liidata ay sababtay arimo badan oo ay ka mid tahay sinaan la'aan qaabaysan oo nidaamka ku jirta, dhaqaale liita, hab fekereed bulsho iyo caqabado dhaqan. Dhamaan arimahaas waxa sii xoojiyay COVID-19. Taasi waxa ay dhashay inay sii adkaato in haweenku marin u helo ka qaybgalka siyaasadeed.

Haweenka jooga **Jubaland** iyana laguma darin hababka looga go'aan qaadanayay arimaha ku saabsan COVID-19, inkasta oo hawlaha ganacsiga haweenka uu saamayn ku yeeshay xanibaadaha lagu soo rogay iyo khayraadka yaraaday. Wax sidoo kale xusid mudan in xiisadd ka dhex jirta dawladda federaalka ah iyo dawladda Jubaland ay xanibtay in haweenka iyo ururada xuquuqda haweenku ay ka fuliyaan u doodis gobolada kale, maadaama oo duulimaadyada la hakiyay, dawladda federaalka ah iyo Jubaland ay ciidamo soo dhoobeen gobolka Gedo (gaar ahaan Beled Xaawo iyo Doolow). Mid ka mid ah ururada bulshada rayidka ah ayaa xusay in xaalada dhaqaale xumada ka jirta Beled Xaawo ay aabayaasha ku khasabtay in ay u guuriyaan hablaha ay dhaleen rag si ay u helaan lacag iyaga oo aan ogolaansho ka hellin hooyada ama inanta, sababta oo ah xiisadda dhaqaale, taas oo sidoo kale ka jirta gobolada kale. Waxa iyana la xusay in ka hor COVID-19, in haweenku isku iman jireen oo ay caadiyan ka wada hadli jireen arimaha khuseeya xuquuqdooda, haseyeeshee cabsi laga qabo fayraska darteed, hada hawlahaas lama galo.

3.2. Talo soo jeedinta 2 - Xadgudubyada ku sallaysan jinsiga:

Deeq bixiyayaasha, Qaramada Midoobay iyo ururada aan dawliga ahayn ee caalamiga ahi waa inay qaataan oo maalgeliyaan oo waa in hanaan isku dhafan lagu wajaho xadgudubyada ku sallaysan jinsiga ee qaybaha banii'adantinimo, horumar iyo nabad dhisid, iyada oo awoodda la saarayo ka hor-tagga xadgudubyada ku sallayan jinsiga, ilaalinta iyo fal-cellinta. Adeegyada ku saabsan xadgudubyada ku sallayan jinsiga waa in loo aqoonsado adeegyo naf badbaadin ah iyo fal-celin daruuri ah inta lagu jiro xiisadan iyo xiisadaha kale. Ururada xuquuqda haweenka waa in lacag toos ah la siiyo oo ay ku jirto lacagaha shaqooyinka aasaasiga ah oo aan xadidinayn wa in la siiyo ururada xuquuqda haweenka si loo xaqiijiyo inay sii wadaan adeegyada ku saabsan xadgudubyada ku sallayan jinsiga, gaar ahaan xiisadaha degdegga ah iyo in wax laga qabto oo laga hor-tago xadgudubyada ku sallayan jinsiga iyada oo la raacayo habab isku dhafan oo dhamaystiran.

Deeq bixiyayaasha iyo hay'adaha Qaramada Midoobay iyo hay'adaha u qaabilsan isku duwidu waa inay kor u qaadaan taageerada qaybta ilaalinta, oo ay ka mid tahay xadgudubyada ku sallayan jinsiga iyo ilaalinta caruurta. Waa inay taageeraan dawladda si loo xaqiijiyo in adeegyada iyo fal-cellinta ku saabsan xadgudubyada ku sallayan

jinsiga la helli karo inta lagu jiro xanibaadda isku socodka iyo talaaboyinka kale ee isku socodka hakiya, iyo in haweenka ka tirsan bulshadu ay og yihiin oo ay soo gaadhi karaan. Waa in sidoo kale la maalgeliyo wax ka qabashada ceebaynta loo gaysto dadka ka badbaada xadgudubyada iyo in mudnaanta la siiyo fal-cellinta isku dhafan ee wax ka qabanaysa dhamaan sababaha keena xadgudubyada ku sallayan jinsiga, iyo sidoo kale hab fekerka jinsi ee waxyeelada leh, iyo in la taageero hab nololeedka iyo ka qaybgalka go'aan qaadashada.

Deeq bixiyayaasha iyo hay'adaha Qaramada Midoobay waa inay kor u qaadaan taageerada ay siiyaan ururada iyo daladaha xuquuqda haweenka si ay u sameeyaan u doodis ku saabsan Qabyo Qoraalka Xeerka Dembiyada Galmo oo ay u taageeraan dadaaladaas hanaan diblomaasiyadeed.

Taladan waxa loo soo jeediyay: Deeq bixiyayaasha, dawladda, Qaramada Midoobay iyo ururada aan dawliga ahayn ee caalamiga ah.

Deeq bixiyayaashu waa inay joogteeyaan oo ay kordhiyaan lacagaha ay ku bixiyaan arimaha ku saabsan xadgudubyada ku sallayan jinsiga inta lagu jiro xalaadan degdegga ah iyo xaaladaha kale oo ay ku jiraan xiliyada colaaduhu jiraan. Sidaas oo ay tahay arinka iyo arimaha kale ee ilaalinta u baahan lacag ku fillan ma helaan. Waxa intaas dheer, si loo kobciyo fal-cellin iyo ka-hortagga xadgudubyada ku sallayan jinsiga oo sal balaadhan, waxtar leh oo joogtaysan oo ka baxsan adeegyo degdeg ah oo naf badbaadin, deeq bixiyayaashu waa inay dhiirigeliyaan oo ay maalgeliyaan barnaajiyada sida qotoda dheer wax looga qabanayo arimaha jinsiga, iyo hababka isku dhafan ee xoojiya ka fal-cellinta iyo ka-hortagga xadgudubyada ku sallayan jinsiga. Waa in wax laga qabto arimaha sababta u ah gacan kahadalka iyo in kor loo qaado kagaybgalka haweenka ee heerarka kala duwan iyada oo loo marayo hababka nabad dhisidda.²³ Iyadoo la maalgalinayo taageerada caafimaad iyo wacyigalinta, iyo sidoo kale barnaamijyada lagu taageerayo haweenka iyo hablaha inay helaan fursado dhaqaale oo mudo dheer ah. In la dhalan rogo hab fekerada iyo hab dhaqanka jinsi ee waxyeelada leh ee joogteeya sinaan la'aanta jinsi waxa ay daruuri u tahay in hoos loo dhigo xadgudubyada ku sallayan jinsiga mudada dheer, balse sidoo kale waa in la xaqiijiyo in haweenka iyo hablaha ay helaan adeegyada aasaasiga ah, tan waa in la sameeyo iyada oo la dhinac wado fal-cellinta banii'adantinimo. Sida uu xusay mid ka mid ah ka qaybgalayaashu, adeegyada fal-celin ee xadgudubyada ku sallayan jinsiga waxa ay u baahan yihiin in la xoojiyo iyada oo la maalgelinayo wacyigalinta ku saabsan hab fekerka bulsho iyo xadgudubyada ku sallayan jinsiga, caawimada caafimaad iyo naf-bulsho (psychosocial), iyo barnaamijyada hab nololeed oo ay tahay inay bixiyaan lacago aan shuruudo ku xidhanayn (unconditional cash transfers) mudada lagu jiro xiisadan aadka u daran. Waxa intaas dheer, waa inay jirtaa lacag degdeg ah oo loo qoondeeyo xaqiijinta in dadaaladaas hore loo qaadi karo, xitaa xiliga lagu jiro xiisadda (crisis) markaas oo dhacdooyinka xadgudubyada ku sallayan jinsiga ay kor u kacaan caadiyan.

²³ What works to prevent violent (2018) 'Intersections of violence against women and girls with state-building and peace-building: Lessons from Nepal, Sierra Leone and South Sudan', September (<https://www.whatworks.co.za/resources/reports/item/465-intersections-of-violence-against-women-and-girls-with-state-building-and-peace-building-lessons-from-nepal-sierra-leone-and-south-sudan>)

Cadaymo

Sida ay sheegayso sahanka xadgudubyada ku sallaysan jinsiga/gudniinka hablaha (GBV/FGM) (AoR),²⁴ 38 boqolkiiba dadkii la waraystay waxa ay tilmaameen in ay kor u kaceen dhacdooyinka xadgudubyada ku sallaysan jinsiga marka la barbar dhigo xilliga ka horeeyey saf mareenka COVID-19. Dhacdooyinka la soo weriyay badankoodu waa waxyeelo jidheed oo ka dhacda guryaha dhexdiisa iyo debediisa (boqolkiiba 34), tacaddi iyo kadeed galmo (sexual abuse and harassment) oo ay sheegeen (boqolkiiba 20), xadgudubyada ay raggu u gaystaan xaasaskooda (boqolkiiba 18), iyo guurka ciyaalnimo, guurka xilliga hore caruurta la guuriyo iyo guurka qasabka ah (boqolkiiba 9). Boqolkiiba 31 xubnihii bulshada ee la waraystay waxa ay sheegeen uu kor u kacay gudniinka habluhu (FGM) inta lagu jiro COVID-19. Ilo kale ayaa sidoo kale ku waramay in uu kor u kacay gudniinka habluhu, iyada oo kuwa wax guda ay albaabada ku garaacayaan dadka oo ay u soo bandhigayaan in loo gudo hablaha aan guriga ka bixin xilligan lagu jiro saf mareenka, taas oo majo xaabin ku ah dadaalka loogu jiro in laga cidhib tiro Soomaaliya dhaqankaas.²⁵ Kor u kaca gudniinka waxa la sheegay inay ku lug leedahay dugsiyada oo xidhan iyo hablaha oo markaa guryaha jooga, iyadoo dadka ku shaqaysta xirfada gudniinka ay u arkeen fursad ay ku kordhin karaan gudniinka iyo inay istaageen barnaamijyada wacyigelineed ee ku aadan in bulshooyinka khatarta ugu jira gudniinka. Tani waxa ay ku tahay caqabad aad u wayn ka tirtirista gudniinka hablaha dalka Soomaaliya, taas oo ka dhigaysa mid adag in la gaadho bartilmaameedyada iyo tusayaasha Yoolka 5aad ee Yoolasha Horumar Waara (SDG 5).²⁶

Ururada xuquuqda haweenku safka hore ayay kaga jiraan inay bixiyaan adeegyada ka fal-celinta xadgudubyada ku sallaysan jinsiga,²⁷ islamarkaana inkasta oo ay kor u kaceen xadgudubyada ku sallaysan jinsiga inta lagu guda jiray saf mareenka, boqolkiiba 36 kuwa bixiya adeegyada la xidhiidha xadgudubyada ku sallaysan jinsiga waxa ay sheegeen in COVID-19 uu ku yeeshay saamayn wayn bixinta adeegyada ku saabsan xadgudubyada ku sallaysan jinsiga, taas oo ka dhigaysa wax adag ah in dadka dhibaataadu soo gaadhay ay heleen taageero ay ka mid tahay caawimo caafimaad iyo mid nafsi-bulsho iyo adeeg sharci oo aan lacag ahayn. Tani waxa ay imanaysaa xilli u doodista ansixinta Xeerka Dembiyada Galmo ay kala kulantay diidmo Baarlamaanka (iyada oo nuqul wax laga bedelay oo iska indho tiraya dalabyada ururada bulshada rayidka ah iyo ururada xuquuqda haweenku ay canbaareeyeen ururada qaran iyo kuwa caalamiga ah).²⁸

Ka qaybgalayasha ka socday maamul goboleedka **Koonfur-Galbeed** waxa ay xuseen inay kor u kacday xadgudubyada ay raggu u gaystaan xaasaskooda, sida waxyeeladda jidheed iyo tacaddiga galmo.

²⁴ GBV AoR Somalia (2020) 'GBV/FGM Rapid Assessment Report: In the Context of COVID-19 Pandemic', July

²⁵ *The Guardian* (2020) 'Huge FGM rise recorded in Somalia during coronavirus lockdown', May (<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2020/may/18/fgm-risk-in-somalia-heightened-by-coronavirus-crisis>)

²⁶ Sustainable Development Goal 5 seeks to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.

²⁷ Saferworld (2020) 'Gender and COVID-19: responding to violence against women and children in Somalia', June (<https://www.saferworld.org.uk/resources/news-and-analysis/post/884-gender-and-covid-19-responding-to-violence-against-women-and-children-in-somalia>)

²⁸ Reuters (2020) 'Outrage as Somali parliament drafts law permitting child, forced marriages', August (<https://uk.reuters.com/article/us-somalia-women-rights/outrage-as-somali-parliament-drafts-law-permitting-child-forced-marriages-idUSKCN257200>)

Ururada bulshada rayidka ah iyo ururada xuquuqda haweenka ee **Banaadir** waxa ay xuseen inay kor u kaceen dhacdooyinka xadgudubyada ay raggu u gaystaan xaasaskooda, dhiigmiirashada iyo tacadiga galmo (sexual exploitation), kufsiga, gudniinka hablaha (FGM) iyo guurka ciyaalnimo, guurka xilliga hore caruurta la guuriyo iyo guurka qasabka ah. Haweenka qaarkood ayaa sidoo kale lagu qasbay inay jidhkooda ka ganacsadaan iyo guur qasab ah xeerooyinka ay ku nool yihiin dadka dalka gudihia ku barokacay.

Ururada bulshada rayidka ah/ururada xuquuqda haweenka ee maamul goboleedka **Hirshabeelle**, waxa ay xuseen inay kor u kaceen xadgudubyada ay raggu u gaystaan xaasaskooda, oo ay keentay is muujin ninnimo oo gacan ka hadal leh (violent masculinities), iyo hoos u dhac ku yimi ama inaan la helin ba dakhli. Kufsigu kor ayuu u kacay maadaama oo haween iyo hablo badan ay khatar u geliyaan naftooda si ay u shaqeeyaan, iyo inay ka shaqeeyaan shaqo xoogsi ah oo aan joogtaysnayn oo ku yaal meelo fog fog si ay u helaan dakhli.

Ururada bulshada rayidka ah/ururada xuquuqda haweenka ee **Puntland** waxa ay sheegeen inuu jiray kor u kac ku yimi xadgudubyada ay raggu u gaystaan xaasaskooda sababta oo ah shaqo la'aan iyo culays ku yimi inay guriga keenaan dakhli, kuwaas oo ay ka mid yihiin (dadka dalka gudihisa ku baro kaca). tacadiyada ay gaystaan ragga sida xun u isticmaala daroogooyinka ayaa kordhay.

Jubaland, xanibaaduhu waxa ay kor u qaadeen xadgudubyada ku sallaysan jinsiga, qayb ahaan sababta oo ah kor u kac ku yimi shaqo la'aanta iyo dakhliga soo gala qoyska oo yaraaday, iyo sidoo kale sababta oo ah hab fekeru bulsho iyo is muujin raganimo, ayaa ah sababaha keenay xadgudubyada ay raggu u gaystaan xaasaskooda, furriinka, iyo kala dudidda qoyska. Ka qaybgalayaashu waxa ay sheegeen in lacago la geliyo marshuucyada hab nololeed (livelihood projects) oo ay la socdaan marshuucyada xadgudubyada ku sallaysan jinsiga, oo ay ka mid yihiin taageero nafsi-bulsho iyo lacago la bixiyo oo aan shuruudo ku xidhnayn, waxa ay noqon lahaayeen nidaam waxtar leh oo lagu taageero haweenka iyo hablaha. Waxa intaas dheer, xerooyinka barokacayaasha intooda badan waxa laga soo warbixiyay inay kor u kaceen xadgudubyada ay raggu u gaystaan xaasaskooda, iyo gudniinka hablaha (FGM) xilliga ay xidhan yihiin dugsiyadu, oo ah xili ay hablaha badankoodu ay guryaha joogaan xanibaadaha darteed.

3.3. Talo soo jeedinta 3- Xuquuqda iyo caafimaadka galmo iyo taran:

Qaramada Midoobay iyo dawladdu waa inay mudnaanta siyaan helitaanka adeegyada caafimaad ee la xidhiidha xuquuqda galmada iyo taranka Fal-cellinta, qorshayasha diyaar garow iyo qoondaynta khayraadka ee ay sameeyaan Qaramada Midoobay, Dawlada iyo xaaladaha kale ee degdegg ah waa inay mudnaanta siiyaan xuquuqda iyo caafimaadka galmo iyo taran. Waa inay taas ku jirtaa in la xoojiyo qaybta caafimaadka awood ahaan iyo hab ahaan labadaba si loo xaqiijiyo in haweenka iyo hablaha meelaha iyo kooxaha kala duwan ka soo kale jeeda ay si buuxda u helli karaan oo dhaqso ah adeegyo tayo leh, iyo sidoo kale awood ay kaga fal-celin karaan waxyaabaha socda sida gudniinka hablaha. Tan waa inay ku jiraan lacago deeqo ah iyo Xidhmada Adeegyada Ugu yar ee Hordhaca ah Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP). Khayraadka maaliyadeed ee u yaal barnaamijyadda xuquuqda iyo caafimaadka galmo iyo taran waa inaan loo duwin ka fal-cellinta COVID-19.

Taladan waxa loo soo jeediyay: Dawladda, deeq bixiyayaasha, Qaramada Midoobay iyo ururada aan dawliga ahayn ee caalamiga ah.

Dawladda, Qaramada Midoobay iyo deeq bixiyayaashu waa inay xaqiijiyaan in adeegyada ku saabsan caafimaadka iyo xuquuqda galmo iyo taran in la sii wado oo la xoojiyo xilliga lagu jiro xaaladaha degdegga ah iyo in haweenka iyo hablaha u baahan ay heli karaan, kuwaas oo ay ku jiraan haweenka miyiga degan iyo gobolada khilaafyadu saameeyeen. Talaabooyinka lagu xakamaynayo fayraska (sida xayiraadda isku socodku) waa inaanay saamayn ku yeelan in haweenku helaan adeegyada caafimaadka iyo xuquuqda galmo iyo taran, markaa talaabooyinka ay ka midka yihiin xadidaadda isku socodku waa inay xisaabta ku darsadaan arinkan. Dawladda, Qaramada Midoobay iyo deeq bixiyayaasha kale waa in lala shaqeeyo kooxaha iyo hogaamiyayaasha bulsho si loo xaqiijiyo in xogtu ku saabsan sida iyo halka laga helayo caafimaadka iyo xuquuqda galmo iyo taran ay si fiican u fido islamarkaana in loo baahiyo xogtan iyada oo la isticmaalayo habab is-gaadhsineed oo kala duwan.

Qaramada midoobay iyo deeq bixiyayaashu waa inay maalgeliyaan ka-hortagga inay yaraadaan dawooyinka bakteeriyada lagula tacaalo iyo alaabta kale ee caafimaad ee daruuriga u ah dawaynta arimaha caafimaad ee la xidhiidha caafimaadk galmada iyo taranka iyada oo la isku duwayo jilayaasha kala duwan (gaar ahaan koox hawleedka (cluster) ilaalinta oo kooxda xadgudubyada jinisga iyo galmadu uu qayb ka yahay iyo koox hawleedka caafimaadka). Tani waxa ay gacan ka gaysanaysaa si looga hortaggo oo wax looga qabto dhibaatooyinka soo wajaha soo dejinta iyo qaybtinta alaabta. Waa inay xaqiijiyaan in kuwa bixiya caawimada la xidhiidha caafimaadka iyo xuquuqda galmo iyo taran iyo dhakhaatiirtu inay helaan qalabka la isku ilaaliyo (PPE) oo ku filan si ay awood ugu yeeshaan inay shaqada u sii wadaan hanaan amaan ah. In la taageero tabobarro lagu siiyo dhakhtarro badan caafimaadka iyo xuquuqda galmo waxa ay xaqiijinaysa in caawimada, gar ahaan dhacdooyinka aadka u daran, la gaadhsiiyo xitaa meelaha aadka u fog fog.

Xidhmada Adeegyada Ugu yar ee Hordhaca ah Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP). Deeq bixiyayaashu waa inay xaqiijiyaan inay jirto lacagaha u gaarka ah caafimaadka iyo xuquuqda galmo iyo taran la sii joogteeyo inay ka mid ahaadaan fal-cellinta banii'adantinimo ee marka lagu gudo jiro xaaladaha degdegga ah iyo in la taagero fullinta Xidhmada Adeegyada Ugu yar ee Hordhacaha ah Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP²⁹) ee ka fal-cellinta COVID19, gaar ahaan goobaha miyiga ah iyo goobaha khilaafku saameeyey.

Cadaymo

Ka qaybgalayaashu waxa ay sheegeen in mudada lagu jiray saf mareenka COVID-19, adeegyada caafimaadka iyo xuquuqda galmo iyo taran waxa ay ku dhowaadeen in la hakiyo oo awoodda waxa loo leexiyay fayraska saf mareenka ah. Nidaamka caafimaad ee Soomaaliya ugu wayn cisbitaalada iyo rugaha caafimaad ee gaarka loo leeyahay oo bixiya adeegyo aan joogtaysnayn (irregular), gaar ahaan goobaha miyiga ah. Inta lagu jiray COVID-19, adeegyada badankooda si aad u yar ayaa loo bixin jiray ama lama helli jirin guud ahaan ba, maadaama oo cusbitaaladda gaarka loo leeyahay qaar badan oo ka mid ahi ay go'aansadeen inay joojiyaan inay aqbalaan bukaano inta lagu jiray saf mareenka. Tan waxa ay ku adkaysay haweenka uurka leh iyo kuwa naas nuujiya inay helaan adeegyo caafimaad, iyo sidoo kale dadka u baahan in laga daweeyo cudurada lagu faafiyo galmada, dadka ay dhib ka soo gaadhay xadgudubyada ku sallaysan jinsiga (oo uu ka mid yahay gudniinka hablaha), iyo haweenka raadinaya adeegyada kala korinta caruurta. COVID-19 wuxuu saamayn ku yeeshay xarumaha adeeg bixinta Caafimaadka Hooyada iyo Dhalaanka (MCH) oo ay ku yaraadeen alaabta iyo adeegyada caafimaadka galmada iyo taranka taranka islamarkaana waxa ku yaraaday alaabta ay ka midka yihiin dawooyinka lagula tacaalo bakteeriyada, taas oo ay keentay joojinta duulimaadyada caalamiga ah, oo waxa ay yaraysay adeegyada caafimaad ee dhalmada iyo taranka. Sida ka dhacday xaaladaha degdegga ah ee hore u dhacay sida markii Ebola ka qarxay Liberia iyo Sierra Leone, tani waxa ay khatar gelisay nolosha haweenka iyo hablo badan oo ka raadiyay adeegyo caafimaad oo muhiim ah goobo badan. Waxa intaas dheer, in kor u kaca gudniinka hablaha (FGM), uu keenayo in cusbitaalo badan ay baahi u qaban inay wax ka qabtan dhibaatooyinka uu keeno gudniinka hablaha.

Ka qaybgalayaasha ka socday **Koonfur-Galbeed** waxa ay xuseen in saf marka COVID-19 uu yareeyey dawooyinka goobo kala duwan, gaar ahaan Caafimaadka Hooyada iyo Dhalaanka (MCH) iyo inay dhici karto qalabka nadaafadda la wadago taas oo khatar gelin karta nolosha haweenka iyo hablaha. Waxa intaas dheer, adeegyada la xidhiidha kala korinta caruurta waxa xanibay COVID-19 oo waxa yaraaday qaybinta dawooyinka halka tirada haweenka ka soo doonta adeegyo caafimaad xarumaha Caafimaadka Hooyada iyo Dhalaanka (MCH) ay kor ugu kaceen, markaa waxa ay awood u waayeen inay daboolaan baahida korodhay. Waxa intaas dheer, goobaha Caafimaadka Hooyada iyo Dhalaanka (MCH) waxa ay yareeyeen saacadaha shaqo si loo dhaqangeliyo kala durkidda dadka iyo in haweenka uurka leh laga joojiyay inay yimaadan xarumaha Caafimaadka Hooyada iyo Dhalaanka (MCH). Waxa aan ku filayn agabka lagu daweeyo haweenka iyo hablaha marka kufsi loo gaysto (Post-Exposure Prophylaxis) si looga badbaadiyo xanuunada galmada ku faafa. Dhamaan arimahaasi waxa ay sii cusleeyeen dhibaatooyin uu sababay saf mareenka COVID-19.

²⁹ UNFPA (2020) 'Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP) for SRH in Crisis Situations', November (<https://www.unfpa.org/resources/minimum-initial-service-package-misp-srh-crisis-situations>)

Ka qaybgalayaasha **Banaadir** waxa ay sheegeen in wadooyinka xidhan ay caqabad ku yihiin in haweenka uurka leh ee xanuunsada meelo lagu daweeyo iyo kuwa u baahan adeegga degdeg ah dhalmo. Mid ka mid ah shaqaalaha urur ayaa ka marag kacay dhacdo ay haweenay ku umushay isbaaro taal wado la xidhay, halkaas oo ay ilaalinayeen shaqaalaha amaanka oo hubinayay inaan la isku socon fayraska darteed, islamarkaana waxa ay u diideen inay hesho daawaynta degdegga ah ee ay u baahnayd. Waxa intaas dheer, daryeelka caafimaad ee xarumaha Caafimaadka Hooyada iyo Dhalaanku ay siiyaan haweenku marka ay uurka leeyihiin iyo marka ay umulaan kadib, ay yaraatay sababta oo ah cabsi laga qabo in haweenka uurka leh iyo kuwa nuujinaya ee adeegga raadinaya uu ku dhaco fayrasku.

Maamul goboleedka **Galmudug** ururada xuquudqa haweenku waxa ay ku warbixiyeen in xadgudubyada galmo iyo gudniinka habluhu (FGM) ay kor u kaceen intii lagu jiro xanibaadda islamarkaana agabka lagu daweeyo haweenka iyo hablaha marka kufsi loo gaysto ay yaraadeen, taas oo u nuglaynaysa inay ku dhacaan cudurada galmada lagu kala qaado. Waxa intaas dheer in xarumaha Caafimaadka Hooyada iyo Dhalaanka ay ku yar yihiin alaabta caafimaad islamarkaana haween tiro yar ayaa yimaadda dhaqdhaqaaqa la xadiday darteed.

Maamul goboleedka **Puntland**, adeegyada caafimaad sida waxbarashada caafimaadka waxa loo wareejiyay ka fal-celinta COVID-19, dawooyinka kala korinta caruurta hoos ayay u dhacday halka xarumaha Caafimaadka Hooyada iyo Dhalaanku ay yareeyeen hawlahii, fayraska darteed. Waxa aan ku filayn agabka caafimaad ee yaal xarumaha Caafimaadka Hooyada iyo Dhalaanka, islamarkaana tirada haweenka ka soo doonta Caafimaadka Hooyada iyo Dhalaanka adeegyo caafimaad ayaa yaraaday cabsi laga qabo fayraska darteed.

Maamul goboleedka **Jubaland**, waxa yaraaday daryeelka caafimaad ee xarumaha Caafimaadka Hooyada iyo Dhalaanku ay siiyaan haweenku marka ay uurka leeyihiin iyo marka ay umulaan kadib sababta oo ah waxa meel kale loo wareejiyay awooddii, qalabka dawo oo yar sababta oo ah duulimaadyada maxaliga ah iyo kuwa caalamiga ah oo la hakiyay iyo cabsi laga qabo in fayrasku ku dhaco hooyooyinka adeegyada soo doonta. Duulimaadyada Qaramada Midoobay way shaqaynayeen oo wax saamayn ah kumay yeelan hakintu.

3.4. Talo soo jeedinta 4 - Ilaalinta, Badqabka, Shabakadaha Taageero iyo ka Qaybgalka:

Dawladdu waa inay qorshayso oo ay xoojiso siyaasadaha iyo hababka ilaalinta bulshada ee dabooli kara baahiyaha gaarka ah ee haweenka iyo hablaha. Sidan waa inay samayso iyada oo taagero ka helaysa deeq bixiyayaasha iyo Qaramada Midoobay islamarkaana la tashanaysa ururada bulshada rayidka ah iyo ururada xuquuqda haweenka.

Deeq bixiyayaasha iyo ururada caalamiga ah ee aan dawliga ahayn waa in ay kordhiyaan taageerada ay siiyaan ururada xuquuqda haweenka iyo u doodista siyaasadaha iyo barnaamijyada ilaalinta bulsho, islamarkaana waa in la siiyo lacago deeq ah oo aasaasi ah, ama ugu yaraan lacag xaaladda degdegga ah, ururada bulshada rayidka ah iyo ururada xuquuqda haweenka si ay u sii wadi karaan hawlihii iyo dadaaladii ay hore u wadeen, iyaga oo sidoo kale taageeraya fal-celin gaar ah oo laga bixiyio COVID-19.

Taladan waxa loo soo jeediyay: Deeq bixiyayaasha, Dawladda, hay'adaha dawladdaha badan xubnaha ka yihiin, ururada aan dawliga ahayn ee caalamiga ah iyo bulshada rayidka ah.

Siyaasadaha ilaalinta bulshada waa inay mudnaan u yeeshaan diyaar garowga falcelinta COVID-19 laga samaynayo. Waa na in lagala tashado ururada bulshada rayidka ah iyo ururada xuquuqda haweenka oo waa inay dabooli karaan baahiyaha gaarka ah haweenka iyo hablaha. Ururo badan ayaa soo jeediyay in lacagaha loo gooyo barnaamijyada haweenka iyo hablaha, iyo sidoo kale sinaanta jinsiga, waa ugu yaraan qayb ka mid ah la helo, islamarkaana waa in la qorsheeyo lacag u diyaarsan badbaadda jinsiga oo daboosha baahiyaha haweenka iyo hablaha. Tan waxa la samayn karaa iyada oo la xaqiijinayo lacago aasaasi ah oo la siiyo ururada bulshada rayidka ah iyo ururada xuquuqda haweenka, in looga qoondeeyo lacag gaar ah ilaalinta iyo arimaha ku saabsan xadgudubyada ku sallaysan jinsiga lacagaha guud ee banii'adantinimo iyo in la kordhiyo lacago la bedbedeli karo oo degdeg ah oo la siiyo ururada bulshada rayidka ah iyo ururada xuquuqda haweenka si looga hortaggo xaaladda.

Cadaymo

Saf mareenka COVID-19 waxa uu ku qasbay ururada bulshada rayidka ah, ururada xuquuqda haweenka iyo adeegyada bulsho inay mudnaanta siiyaan u diyaargarowga iyo ka fal-celinta xiisadan taagan oo ay ka door bidaan hawlihii ay hore u wadeen. Tan waxa sababay arimo dhawr ah: baahiyaha bulshada waxa curyaamiyay hay'ado dawladeed oo liita oo aan awood u lahayn inay buuxiyaan baahiyaha ama inay bixiyaan lacago badbaado, (sidaas darteed, waxa ay noqotay in ururada bulshada rayidka ah iyo ururada xuquuqda haweenka ay buuxiyaan halkoodii); ururada xuquuqda haweenka iyo ururada bulshada rayidka ah oo aan haysan lacago aasaasi ah oo la bedbedelli karo, (oo waxa ay ku tiirsan yihiin mudnaanaha deeq bixiyayaasha oo ma haystaan lacago iyo shaqaale aasaasi ah si ay u kala duwaan shaqada inta lagu jiro xaaladda degdegga ah).

Xuquuqda dhaqaale ee haweenka iyo marshuucyada xuquuqda bulsho iyo ka qaybgalka siyaasadeed ee haweenku waxa ay u wareegeen ka fal-cellinta saf mareenka. Haweenka hore looga siin jiray taageero barnaamijyada socday oo ay ka mid yihiin fagaraayasha amaanka ah ee lagu wadaago baahiyaha iyo walaacyada ama qayb ka ahaa barnaamijyo kobciya ka qaybgalkooda siyaasadeed, hada ma heli karaan arimahaas. Ka qaybgalayaashu waxa ay ku baaqeen baahida loo qabo fagaare amaan ah (safe space) oo ay helaan haweenka iyo habluhu iyo in la xaqiijiyo talaabooyinka kala durugga dadka ay fursado siiyaan.

Dad badan ayaa waayay ishi ay dakhliga ka heli jireen oo aay ka mid tahay lacagaha debedda laga soo xawilo oo door muhiim ah ka ciyaara dhaqaalaha Soomaalida islamarkaana u ah il nololeed dadka ay saamaynta ku yeelatay masibooyinka iyo dhibaatooyinka dhaca, iyada oo qoysas badan oo magaalooyinka, tuulooyinka iyo miyiga degan ay ku tiirsan yihiin lacagaha loo soo xawilo si ay u daboolaan baahiyaha aasaasiga ah.³⁰

Ururada xuquuqda haweenka ee **Koonfur-Galbeed** waxa ay xuseen in saf mareenku uu saamayn ku yeeshay ilaalinta bulsho, lacagaha kaydka ah, shabakadaha is garabsi iyo ka qaybgalka dadka. Tan waxa sabab u ah xanibaadaha ayaa ka dhigay marshuucyada ku saabsan xuquuqda dhaqaale ee haweenka kuwo aan la fullin krin, gaar ahaan dumarka dakhligoodu liito ee ka faa'iidaysta marshuuca Baxnaano³¹ oo siin jiray deeq yar (small grant) haweenka dakhligoodu yar yahay iyo raggooda. Fayraska saf mareenka ah waxa uu sidoo kale dib u dhigay fullinta hawlaha kale ee mashruucyada ka baxsan kuwa fal-cellinta ah. Waxa uu saamayn ku yeeshay taagerada ay bixin jireen isku tagyada haweenka oo qaybin jiray alaabta nadaafadda (sanitary kits) balse hawlohoodii ay hada hakiyeen xanibaadaha ay keentay kala durkidda dadka.

Qaar ka mid ah ka qaybgalayaasha **Banaadir** jooga ayaa sheegay in xanibaddu ay keentay in khayraadka iyo dareenku ay u wareegaan ka fal-cellinta COVID-19. Taas oo keentay in ka qaybgalka haweenku ay yaraato iyo in ilaalinta bulshadu ay hoos u dhacdo. Waxa ay sidoo kale saamaysay marin u helidda caddaaladda iyo hawlo badan oo awood dhisid.

Ururada bulshada rayidka ah/ururada xuquuqda haweenka ee **Jubaland** waxa ay sheegeen in xanibadda isku socodka sida hakinta duulimaadyada caalamiga ah iyo isku socodka dadwaynaha, oo ay ka mid tahay isku socodka dalka dhexdiisa, ay ku sababtay haweenku inay joojiyaan hawlihii ay dakhliga ka heli jireen, gar ahaan iibinta qaadka, cuntada aan mudada dheer kaydsamin, kuwaas oo badankooda laga soo dhoofin jiray dalalka deriska ah sida Kenya. Waxa sidoo kale dib u dhac ku yimi bixinta lacagaha deeqda ah ee dadka qaar la siin jiray maadaama oo ururadii ay mudnaanta siiyeen ka fal-cellinta COVID-19. Hawlaha is garabsi ee shabakadaha haweenka iyo hablaha ayaa hoos u dhacay maadaama oo xayiraadaha la soo rogay ay keeneen inaanay helin lacag ay ku sii wadi karaan hawlaha.

³⁰ Socio-economic Impact of COVID-19 in Galmudug State of Somalia, June 2020 MoPIED Galmudug

³¹ Shock Responsive Safety Net for Human Capital Project, a national cash transfer project aimed at supporting poor and vulnerable households through income support. See: The Federal Government of Somalia, Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (2019) 'Somalia: Shock Responsive Safety Net for Human Capital Project (SNHCP)', October (<http://molgov.so/wp-content/uploads/2019/11/Shock-Responsive-safety-Net-for-Human-Capital-BAXNAANO-Project-Operations-Manual..pdf>)

3.5. Talo soo jeedinta 5 - Hab nololeedka, shaqooyin aan sugnayn iyo xuquuqda dhaqaale ee haweenka:

Deeq bixiyayaasha, Qaramada Midoobay iyo ururada aan dawliga ahayn ee caalamiga ah waa inay kor u qaadaan taageerada ay siiyan shaqada haweenka iyo ururada haweenka ee ku saabsan xuquuqda dhaqaale iyo madax banaanida, gaar ahaan haweenka ay hoosayso dhaqaalahoodu, iyo dadka dalka gudihisa ku barokacay iyo inay la shaqeeyaan dawlada si loo xaqiijiyo in haweenku marin u helaan ka qaybgalka barnamijyada lagu kaalmeeyo hab nololeedka. Waa inay fudaydiyaan ka qaybgalka haweenka ee barnamijyada horumar ee mudada dheer, wax ka qabashada waxyaalaha keena faqriga iyo in dadka qaar dhinac loo riixo, kuwaas oo ay ka mid yihiin in la wajaho hab fekerka jinsi. Tani waxa ay u baahan tahay is bedel mudo dheer ah si loo xaqiijiyo in 'shaqada haweenku' aanay noqon mid badankeedu ah qaybaha aan rasmiga ahayn, islamarkaana in fal-cellinta mudada dhow ay bixiyaan barnamijyo kaalmo badbaado oo dhaqso ah si loo xaqiijiyo in qoyskasku ay helaan dakhli joogto ah.

Taladan waxa loo soo jeediyay: Dawlada, deeq bixiyayaasha, hay'adaha dawlada badan xubnaha ka yihiin iyo ururada aan dawliga ahayn ee caalamiga ah.

Waxa loo baahan yahay taageero badan oo la siiyo haweenka iyo ururada haweenka si kor loogu qaado xuquuqda dhaqaale ee haweenka iyo madax banaanidooda, gaar ahaan haweenka dakhligoodu hooseeyo iyo dadka dalka gudihisa ku barokacay. Ka qaybgalka haweenka waa in la xaqiijiyo in lagu daro barnamijyada horumarineed ee mudada dheer, ee wax ka qabanaya waxyaalaha keena faqriga iyo in dadka qaar la riixo, iyo sidoo kale in la wajaho hab fekerka bulsho ee mudnaanta siiya raggu inay noqdaan kuwa qoyska biiliya, taas oo ku keenta haweenka culays laba jibaaran oo ah inay guriga meel baxsan inay ka shaqayso, maadama oo ay sidoo kale qabtaan shaqada guriga dhexdiisa iyo daryeelka xubnaha qoyska. Tani waxa ay u baahan tahay is bedel mudo dheer ah si loo xaqiijiyo in 'shaqada haweenku' aanay noqon mid badankeedu ah qaybta aan rasmiga ahayn, islamarkaana in fal-cellinta mudada dhow ay bixiyaan barnamijyo (eeg talo soo jeedinaa 4aad) kaalmo badbaado oo dhaqso ah si loo xaqiijiyo in qoyskasku ay helaan dakhli joogto ah. Waxa la filayaa in wax ka qabashada waxyaalaha keena faqriga ee jinsiga ku lug leh, khatarta iyo riixista, inay raadayn ku yeelanayso wax ka qabashada khatarta ee heer qof iyo qoys islamarkaana inay qayb ka noqonayso hoos u dhigista faqriga, wada jirka bulsho iyo in qayb laga wada noqdo oo loo dhamaado.

Cadaymo

COVID-19 waxa uu saamayn ku yeeshay ganacsiyo badan oo u ahaa dakhli dad badan oo Soomali ah. Talaabooyinkii la qaaday sida hakinta duulimadyada maxalliga ah iyo kuwa caalamiga ah, bandowga, isku socodka oo qayb ahaan la hakiyay waxa ay qayb ka noqotay inuu si wayn u buruburo ganacsiga yaryar sida kuwa bixiya tikidhada diyaaradaha ama Qaadka, iyo kuwo kale oo ay ku badan yihiin haweenku.

Haweenka oo caadiyan haya shaqooyin nugul oo aan ramsi ahayn ayay si gaar ah u saamaysay, oo waxa qasab ku noqotay shaqooyin iyo duruufo dhiigmiirasho ah, iyada oo urur kormeeray kor u kac ku yimk guurka caruurta iyo dumarka jidhkooda ka ganacsada. Haweenka ka midka ah qoysaska faqiirka ah iyo barokacayaasha ayay inta badan saamaysay, sababta oo ah iyaga ayaa ah cidda guriga biilka keenta, waxa ay markaas waayeen shaqooyinka aan joogtada ahayn sida nadiifinta, dhar maydhista iyo qabashada shaqo guriga. Haweenka iyo hablaha dadka dalka gudihisa ku barokacay waxa ay kala kulmeen tacaddi iyo dhiigmiirasho qoysaska ay uga shaqeeyeen dhar maydhista ama ay guriga u nadiifiyeen, maadama oo COVID-19 darteed aan la siin mushahar bille ah.

Xaaladda waxa sii xumeeyey hoos u dhaca ama inaan laba helin lacagihii laga soo xawili jiray dalka debediisa sababta oo ah saf mareenku waa caalami oo sidoo kale waxa uu saameeyey qurbo joogga oo aan ka soo bixi karin guryahooda oo ay qasab ku noqotay in wax yar ee ay haystaan ay ku daboolaan baahiyahooda. Sahaminta ugu balaadhan ee lagu sameeyey soo dirista lacagaha debedda laga soo xawilo ka hor intaan saf mareenku dhicin (oo laga sameeyey Somaliland iyo Puntland qudha) waxa ay tilmaantay dadka sahamintu gaadhay boqolkiiba 41 qoysaska lacag loo soo xawilay (boqolkiiba 51 dadka magaalooyinka iyo boqolkiiba 29 dadka miyiga, iyada dadka magaalooyinka degan ay helaan lacagaha xawilaadda ee u badan).³²

Waxa intaas dheer, haweenka iyo hablaha waxa ay qabtaan shaqooyinka u badan ee daryeelka guryaha ee aan mushaharka lahayn, islamarkaana ay u badan tahay inay daryeelaan xubnaha qoyska ee buka, shaqada guriga dhexdiisa laga qabto iyo masuuliyadaha daryeelka caruurta, taas oo kor u qaadda khatarta ay ugu jiraan in cudurku ku dhaco.³³

Ka qaybgalayaasha **Banaadir** jooga waxa ay tilmaameen in saf mareenka COVID-19 uu saamayn ku yeeshay ganacsiga haweenka iibiya Qaadka, caanaha iyo dhar dhaqidda, taas oo kor u qaaday shaqo la'aanta shaqooyinka aan rasmiga ahayn iyo shaqooyinka guriga. Waxa iyana hoos u dhacay hawlaha soo dejinta iyo dhoofinta oo waxa la xidhay garoonada diyaaradaha iyo dekedaha, waxa burburay ganacsiyada yaryar gaar ahaan kuwa ay leeyihiin qoysaska dakhligoodu hooseeyo, oo u isticmaalay lacigihii kaydka u ahaa inay ku taageeraan qoyskooda mudada lagu jiro xilliga adag. Waxa intaas dheer, haweenka dakhligoodu hooseeyo ee qaybta ka ah mashruucyada maalgelinta yaryar (micro-finance projects) waxa ku adkaatay inay ka soo baxaan waajibkooda oo badankoodu way ku guuldaraysteen inay iska bixiyaan daymihii la siiyay ee ay u bixin jireen sida bilaha ah sababta oo ah waxa hakiyay ganacsigoodii bandowga.

Ka qaybgalayaasha maamul goboleedka **Hirshabelle** waxa ay tilmaameen in COVID-19 uu saamayn ku yeeshay marshuucyada maalgelinta yaryar ee ay bixiyaan bangiyada iyo ururada aan dawliga ahayn ee maxalliga ah oo la hakiyay sababta oo ah xayiraadaha ayaa sababay dakhli yar, taas oo kor u sii qaaday heerka shaqo la'aanta ee haweenka. Waxa ay sidoo kale tilmaameen in COVID-19 uu keenay in haweenka iyo hablaha ay qabsatay shaqo dheeraad ah oo ah inay daryeelaan caruurta maadama oo la hakiyay noocyada kala duwan ee goobaha waxbarasho.

³² FSNAU (2013) Remittances and Livelihoods Support in Somaliland and Puntland

³³ Saferworld (2020) 'COVID-19 in Somalia: A conflict-sensitive response to overlapping crises', April (<https://www.saferworld.org.uk/resources/news-and-analysis/post/866-covid-19-in-somalia-a-conflict-sensitive-response-to-overlapping-crises>)

Ka qaybgalayaasha ka socday maamul goboleedka **Galmudug** waxa ay sheegeen in inta badan dadka uu saameeyey COVID-19 ay yihiin haweenka dakhligoodu hooseeyo ee ka shaqeeya dhar maydhka, iibinta shaaha iyo Qaadka oo lumiyay dakhligoodii ay ku maarayn jireen noloshooda iyo ta qoysaskooda. Mashruucyda socda ee taageera haweenka iyo hablaha waa la hakiyay islamarkaana haweenkii shaqayn jiray waxa ay joogaan guryaha iyaga oo inta badan qabta shaqo aan mushahar ka soo gelin. Sinaan la'aan dakhli, iyo shaqooyin aan sugnayn ayaa keentay in haweenka qaarkood (gaar ahaan kuwa dalka gudahiisa ku barokacay) ay dantu ku kalifto y inay qabtaan shaqooyin kale oo waxyeelo ku leh.

Ka qaybgalayaasha ka socday maamul goboleedka **Puntland** waxa ay xuseen in shaqo la'aanta, dhakliga oo yar, iyo ganacsiyada adeegga ah ee ay xanibtay xayiraadda garoonada diyaaradaha iyo dekedaha ay ku yeesheen raadayn nolosha. Isla markii uu saf mareenku bilaabmay ba, dadka iibiya dharka ayay markii u horaysay ba saamaysay waayo waxa la joojiyay wixii ay la soo degayeen cabsi laga qabo in cudurku faafo, taas oo saamayn xun ku yeelatay dakhliga haweenka ka shaqayn jiray. Waxa burburay ganacsiga yaryar oo ay badankooda lahaayeen haweenku sababo la xidhiidha talaabooyinka xayiraadaha ah ee la qaaday darteed, islamarkaana wixii lacag kayd u ahayd waxa ay u isticmaaleen inay ku quudiyaan qoysaskooda.

Ka qaybgalayaasha maamul goboleedka **Jubaland** waxa ay tilmaamen in COVID-19 uu saamayn ku yeeshay nolosha iyo xuquuqda dhaqaale ee haweenka. Waxa sababay xanibaadi kaga dhacday inay ganacsadaan, gaar ahaan kuwa shaqadoodu aanay sugnay oo ay ka dhalatay shaqo la'aan, iyo dakhli yari, gaar ahaan dadka dalka gudahiisa ku barokacay iyo qoyskaska la riixo (marginalised households). Iyadoo ay dhinac socoto shaqada qoyska oo aanay dhaqaale ku helayn, haweenka qaar ayaa bilaabay inay tuulooyinka ka raadiyaan shaqo dheeraad ah (sida dhar maydhista) si ay u daboolaan baahida qoyskooda. Tani waxay sii adkaysay xaaladda haweenka oo ay noqotay inay isku dheeliltiraan shaqooyinka cusub ee ay lacagta ka helayaan iyo hawlhooda caadiga ah ee shaqada guriga.

3.6. Talo soo jeedinta 6 – Taagerista ururada iyo daladaha xuquuqda haweenka:

Deeq bixiyayaasha iyo ururada aan dawliga ahayn ee caalamiga ahí waa inay xaqiijiyaan in ururada iyo daladaha xuquuqda haweenku ay ka badbaadaan xiisadda dhaqaale ee hada jirta iyo habka ay u socoto lacagaha deeqda ah, iyo inay hagan isbedelka ay bulshooyinka ay la shaqeeyaan rabaan. Tani waxay u ogolaanaysa inay la sii shaqeeyaan bulshooyinkooda iyo inay horumariyaan xuquuqda haweenka iyo hablaha, gaar ahaan xiliyada xaaladaha degegga ahi jiraan, sida xiisadda COVID-19. Deeq bixiyayaashu wa inay siiyaan taageero lacageed oo toos ah oo ah ururada xuquuqda haweenka iyo daladaha mashruucyo mudo dheer socda iyo sidoo kale lacago loo qoondeeyo shaqooyinka aasaasiga ah, kuwaas oo xaqiijinaya in horumarka urur ahaaneed iyo awoodiisa la xoojiyo ee shaqooyinka muhiimka ah sida Kormeerka, Qorshaynta iyo Waxbarashada (MEL), lacag ururinta, maamulka, maaraynta iyo hawlgalada.

Marka lala shaqaynayo ururada xuquuqda haweenka, ururada aan dawliga ahayn ee caalamiga ah waa inay abuuraan iskaashi la siman yahay oo mudo dheer ah oo ka baxsan marshuuc gaar ah, waana inay wada qorsheeyaan dhamaan barnaamijyada iyo miisaaniyadaha, islamarkaana inay u wadaagaan si siman qarashyada dheeraadka iyo kuwa maamul, islamarkaana inay siiyaan taageero dhaqaale oo lagu horumarinayo ururada heer qaran ee aan dawliga ahayn, inay ku guulaystaan lacago ay si toos ah u helaan iyo in la xaqiijiyo in barnaamijyadu ay ka turjumayaan is-bedelka ay iyagu tilmaameen inay u baahan yihiin.

Taladan waxa loo soo jeediyay: Deeq bixiyayaasha, Dawladda, hay'adaha dawladdaha badan xubnaha ka yihiin, ururada aan dawliga ahayn ee caalamiga ah iyo bulshada rayidka ah.

Ururada haweenka iyo ururada bulshada rayidka ah ee ay ka qaybgalay waxa ay xuseen baahida loo qabo xoojinta meelaha ururada muhiimka u ah sida Kormeerka, Qiimaynta iyo Waxbarashada, maamulka, lacag ururinta, qorista codsiyada mashruucyada, warbixinada maaliyadeed iyo kuwa farsamo, shuruudaha deeq bixiyayaasha, nidaamyada taxadar ee la ilaaliyo iyo hababka loo iibsado wax. Si tan loo gaadho, deeq bixiyayaashu waa inay bixiyaan lacago la bedbedeli karo si ay awood ugu yeeshaan ururada xuquuqda haweenku inay ka gudbaan marshuuc fulinta oo ay u gudbaan xoojinta awoodda ururka iyo waaritaankiisa. Waa inay mudnaanta siiyaan lacagaha mudada dheer socda, maadaama oo lacagaha mudada yar ay caqabad ku yihiin awoodda ururka, waaritaanka, tayada barnaamijka iyo raadaynta. Deeq bixiyayaashu waa inay u fudaydiyaan ururada bulshada rayidka ah/ururada xuquuqda haweenku inay helaan lacago, in loo fudaydiyo nidaamyada taxadar ee la raaco, in la maalgeliyo meelaha muhiimka u ah awoodooda, iyo in la waafajiyo nidaamka codsiyada iyo miisaaniyada awoodda ururada bulshada rayidka ah iyo baahiyaha bulshada.

Ururada aan dawliga ahayn ee caalamiga ah waxa ay iyana leeyihiin door wayn oo ay ciyaari karaan. Waa inay mudnaanta siiyaan iskaashi mudo dheer ah oo la siman yahay marka ay la shaqaynayaan ururada bulshada rayidka ah, qorshaynayaan barnaamijyada iyo miisaaniyadaha, iyo inay xaqiijiyaan in ururada bulshada rayidka ah iyo ururada xuquuqda

haweenku inay si siman u wada heli karaan qarashaadka dheeradka ah iyo ka maamul si ay u gaadhaan jiritaan waara. Waa inay sidoo kale taageeraan dadaalada ururada bulshada rayidka ah oo ay isla markaana dhisaan xidhiidh u dhexeeya iyaga iyo dawlada. Agabka, hawlaha iyo hababka ay soo bandhigaan ururada bulshada rayidka ah/ururada xuquuqda haweenku waa inay mudnaanta ka yeeshaan kuwa ururada aan dawliga ahayn ee caalamiga ah. Ururada aan dawliga ahayn ee caalamiga ah waa inay xaqiijiyaan in lacagaha ku aadan xoojinta fal-cellinta ururada xuquuqda haweenka iyo baahiyaha halkii ay awooda ka saari lahaayeen tabobaro ku saabsan sida loo buuxiyo mudnaan, qaab ama hab uu leeyahay ururka aan dawliga ahayn ee caalamiga ah. Ugu danbaynta ururada bulshada rayidka ah iyo ururada xuquuqda haweenku waa inay noqdaan kuwa go'aamiya inay doonayaan inay dejiyaan oo ay fuliyaan dhamaan barnaamijyada iyaga oo iskaashi aan cidna la yeelan ama hadii ay doorbidayaan inay iskaashi caalami ah yeeshaan sababta oo ah waxa ay xoojinaysaa isbedelka ay doonayaan.

Ka qaybgalayaashu waxa ay sidoo kale tilmaameen in maalgalinta ururada bulshada rayidka ah iyo daladaha ururada xuquuqda haweenka ama daladaha ka shaqaynaya qaybaha kala duwan Haweenka, Amniga iyo Nabada ay u ogolaanayso inay iska kaashadaan u qareemista si loo kobciyo siyaasadda Haweenka, Nabadda iyo Amaanka ee heer deegaan iyo heer qaran. Marka arimo degdeg ah, xiisado iyo xaalado degdeg ahi ay yimaadaan, sida COVID-19 oo kale, ururada bulshada rayidka ah iyo ururada xuquuqda haweenku waxa ay u baahan yihiin debecsanaan iyo awood ay ku fal-celin karaan.

Cadaymo

Ururada bulshada rayidka ah, ururada xuquuqda haweenka iyo daladuhu waxa ay fahamsan yihiin baahiyaha bulshooyinka ay la shaqeeyaan, iyo hab fekerka jinsi iyo sinaan la'aanta caqabadaha ku ah badqabka iyo ka qaybgalka haweenka iyo hablaha. Waxa ay sidoo kale leeyihin debecsanaan ay wax u bedeli karaan si ay ula qabsadaan oo ay u bixiyaan adeegyo hanaan aan dawladdu inta badan awood u lahayn, taas oo u ogolaanaysa inay buuxiyaan meel muhiim ah oo banaan marka lagu gudo jiro xiisado iyo ka soo kabasho. Waxa ay ku fuliyaan fal-celinta degdeg ah barnaamijyo iyo u doodis sal balaadhan si loo helo is-bedel gun iyo baar ah heer deegaan iyo heer qaran. Si loo xaqiijiyo xuquuqda iyo ka qaybgalka haweenka iyo hablaha, waxa ay u baahan yihiin inay bixiyaan shaqo mudo dheer socota oo joogtaysan oo la siiyo oo ku salaysan baahiyaha bulshada.

Intii lagu jiray xiisadda COVID-19, ururada bulshada rayidka ah iyo ururada u dooda xuquuqda haweenku waxa ay ciyaareen door firfircoon si ay uga fal-celiyaan baahida bulshooyinka ay la shaqeeyaan, balse sidoo kale waa inay ka dabaashaan dhibaatooyinka soo if baxay markii la soo rogay xayiraado iyo xanibaado isku socodka ah, iyo sidoo kale alaabta iyo lacagaha oo yaraaday. Ururada bulshada rayidka ah/ururada xuquuqda haweenka waxa ay u bedeleen hawlihii ay hore si ay wacyigelin ku saabsan fayraska saf mareenka ah iyo inay buuxiyaan meelaha banaan marka aan la hayn xog, gaar ahaan goobaha miyiga, iyo sidoo kale in la yareeyo fiditaanka xogta khaldan. Tusaale ahaan, waxa ay la shaqeeyeen dhakhaatiirta, culimada diinta, iyo dhalinyarada oo samaysay muuqaalo kooban si ay u gaadhaan dadka u badan ee suurtagalka ay tahay in la gaadho. Ururada xuquuqda haweenku

waxa ay sidoo kale sii xoojiyeen shaqada ay u hayaan si ay u xoojiyaan fursadaha dhaqaale ee haweenka oo ay u taageeraan ganacsiga haweenka oo qarka u saaran inuu buruburo xiisadda darteed. Nasiib darro, marshuucyada lagu taageero ka qaybgalka haweenka ee doorashooyinka iyo geedi socodka siyaasadeed waxa ku yimi hoos u dhac lacageed iyo mid hawlaha ahba, sababta oo ah lama heli karo masuuliyiinta si loola kulmo, islamarkaana tabobarada ku saabsan xirfadda hogaamineed ee haweenka murashaxiinta ah way adag tahay in meel durugsan ah looga qabto (remotely).

Ka qaybgalayaasha ka socday **Banaadir** waxa ay tilmaamen in goobaha gaarka ah ee la geliyo lacag ay ku xidhan tahay danaha deeq bixiyaha iyo fursadaha ee aanay ku xidhnayn baahiyaha dhabta ah ee dadku qabo. Waxa ay sidoo kale tilmaameen in deeq bixiyayaashu ay awoodda saaraan inay maalgaliyaan barnaamijyo gaar gaar ah oo aan isku dhafnayn, taas oo aan ka turjumayn noloshu iyo baahiyaha dadka, islamarkaana taas oo xadidaad ku keenta in la bixiyo adeegyo isku xidhan oo dhamaystiran ama barnaamijyo balaadhan oo dhinacyo badan laga eegay.

Ururada xuquuqda haweenka ee **Galmudug** waxa ay xuseen in lacagaha ay helaan inay caadiyan yihiin kuwo marshuuc ku sallaysan oo aanay markaas awood u lahayn inay ku maalgaliyaan horumarka ururka iyo hawlihiisa muhiimka ah sida Kormeerka, Qiimaynta iyo Waxbarashada (MEL), lacag ururinta (fundraising) ama qorista codsiyada marshucua si loo xoojiyo oo loo baahiyo shaqadooda. Waxa ay tilmaameen inay fahamsan yihiin oo aqoon wanaagsan u leeyihiin xaaladda bulshooyinka ay la shaqeeyaan, balse aqbalaada mudnaanaha deeq bixiyaha iyo inay iskaashi la yeeshaan ururada aan dawliga ahayn ee caalamiga ah inta badan waxay ku dhamaadaan inay iyagu qaataan doorka hogaamineed.

Ka qaybgalayaasha maamul goboleedka **Koonfur-Galbeed** waxa ay tilmaameen qorista codsiyada mashruucyada, maaraynta maaliyadda, qorista warbixinada, Kormeerka, Qiimaynta iyo Waxbarashada, nidaamyada maaliyadeed, shuruudaha taxadar, u doodista, lacag ururinta iyo wax iibsigu inay yihiin meelaha ay u baahan yihiin in laga taageero. Mid ka mid ah ka qaybgalayaashu waxa uu tilmaamay in gaabis ku jiro isku duwidda ka dhaxaysa ururada bulshada rayidka ah oo waxa uu ku taliyay in la sameeyo dalad isku duwidda u qaabilsan. Taageerada caynkaas ah waxa ay u awoodsiinaysaa inay ka fal-celiyaan xiisadaha iyo xaaladaha degdegga ah ee mustaqbalka.

4. Cidaha iskaashiga lala leeyahay

Somali Women Development Center (SWDC) Xarunta Horumarinta Haweenka Soomaaliyeed oo loo soo gaabiyo SWDC – waa urur aan dawli ahayn oo aan wax faa'iido ah doonayn, oo la aasaasay badhtamihii 2000. Tan iyo markaas, SWDC waxa uu la shaqeeyey ururo uu iskaashi la leeyahay oo badan, deeq bixiyayaal iyo dawlado oo ay ka mid yihiin hay'adaha Qaramada Midoobay, iyo ururo caalami ah, waxa uu u taagan yahay inuu fuliyo barnaamijyo iyo hawlo kobciya in haweenka iyo habluhu ay helaan xuquuq si loo xaqiijiyo inay ku yeeshaan door firfircoon bulshada Soomaaliyeed iyada oo la kobcinayo ka qaybgalkooda bulsho, siyaasadeed, dhaqaale iyo dhaqan.

SWDC waxa ay ka shaqaysaa sidii ay u horumarin lahayd xaaladda haweenka Soomaaliya. Aragtida hagta waa fekerka ah in hadii la taageero, haweenku waxa ay noqon karaan kuwo awood u leh inay is-bedel wanaagsan ku sameeyaan noloshooda. Waxay u halgantaa sidii loo yarayn lahaa tirada haweenka loo gaysto xadgudubyada, iyadoo awood u siinaysa inay helaan aqoon iyo madaxbanaanida dhaqaale. Waxay sidoo kale shaqaysaa sidii looga hortagi lahaa oo looga fal-celin lahaa xadgudubyada ku sallayan jinsiga iyada oo bixisa la talin bulsho iyo nafsi, caawimo sharci, iyo maaraynta dacwadaha islamarkaana u dooda in kor loo qaado ilaalinta sharci ee haweenka.

SWDC waxa ay u qabatay tabobarro iyo aqoon is waydaarsiyo kala duwan wasaarado iyo bulshooyin, waxay sidoo kale la shaqaysay culamaa'udiin, garsoorayaal iyo saraakiil boolis, iyada oo dadaal ugu jirta inay xog bixiso oo xaqiijiso taageerada xubnaha bulshada si loo kobciyo xuquuqda iyo ilaalinta haweenka.

Saferworld waa urur caalami ah oo madax-banaan oo ka shaqeeya ka-hortagga khilaafka iyo dhisidda nolol badqabta. Waxa aannu la shaqaynaa bulshooyinka uu saameeyey khilaafku si aannu u kobcino badqabkooda iyo dareenkooda amni, islamarkaana waxa aannu samaynaa cilmi baadhis iyo lafo-guris baladhaan. Waxa aannu u isticmaalnaa cadaynta iyo waxbarashada in lagu horumariyo siyaasadaha iyo dhaqamada deegaan, qaran iyo caalami ee gacanta ka gaysta dhisidda nabad waarta. Mudnaanta waxa aannu siinaa dadka – waxa aannu aaminsanahay aduun qof waliba uu hogaamin karo nolol nabad ah oo guul leh, oo xor ka ah cabsi iyo amaan darro. Waxa aannu nahay urur aan faa'iido doon ahayn oo ka shaqeeya 12 dal iyo geyi oo ku yaal Afrika, Eeshiya, iyo Bariga Dhexe.

Saferworld waxa ay ka shaqaynaysay kobcinta nabadda, dimoqraadiyaynta iyo maamul wanaagga Soomaliya iyo Somaliland tan iyo 2004-tii. Waxa aannu taageerna in bulshada rayidka ah ay qayb ka noqdaan, gar ahaan haweenka iyo kooxaha dhalinyarada ah, geedi socodyada go'aan qaadasho ee nabadda, amaanka iyo horumarka. Annaga oo kaashanayna cidaha aannu iskaashiga la leenahay, waxa aannu ka gacan siinaa kooxaha bulshada inay aqoonsadaan oo wax ka qabtaan walaacyada amni, oo waxa aannu ka

shaqaynaa horumarinta adeegyada booliis iyo talo soo jeedimo ku saabsan siyaasadda amaan. Waxa aannu sidoo kale la shaqaynaa hay'adaha dimoqraadiyadeed sida gudiyada doorashooyinka, iyo xisbiyada siyaasadeed si aanu gacan uga siino horumarinta tayada doorashooyinka iyo aqoonta madani iyo codayn.

Gender Action for Peace Security (GAPS) Ururka Hawlgalka Jinsiga ee Nabadda iyo Amaanka (GAPS) waa daladda bulshada rayidka ah ee Ingiriiska ee ka shaqeeya arimaha Haweenka, Nabadda iyo Amaanka. Waxa xubno ka ah ururo aan dawli ahayn oo ka shaqeeya horumarka, xuquuqal insaanka, caawimada banii'adantinimo iyo nabad dhisidda. Waxa loo aasaasay si uu u kobciyo Haweenka, Nabadda iyo Amaanka, oo ay ka mid tahay Qaraarka Golaha Amaanka ee Qaramada Midoobay ee tirsigiisu yahay 1325. GAPS waxa ay kobcisaa oo ay ku xisaabisaa Dawladda Ingiriiska ballan qaadyada caalamiga ah ee ay u qaaday haweenka iyo hablaha ku nool meelaha khilaafyadu ka jiraan ee dunida oo dhan.

Warbixintani waa mid madax banaan oo uu maalgaliyay Xafiiska Arimaha Dibada, Horumarinta iyo Barwaaqo Sooranku. Xogtan oo laga maalgaliyay caawimada ingiriiska ee dawlada UK ay bixiso, macluumaadka warbixintu xambaarsan tahay kama turjumayso dawlada ingiriiska iyo siyaasadeeda.

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