



UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME



NATIJOOYINKA HORUMARKA WAARA EE HAWLAHA MIINOYINKA EE SOOMAALIYA

Sawirka Bogga Hore: Hawlgal si feeynta miinada oo ka socda Galdogob, 2021. Xigasho: UNMAS.

Natijoooyinka Horumarka Waara ee Hawlaha Miinooyinka ee Soomaaliya,
GICHD iyo UNDP, Juun 2023
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Nuxurka daabacaadan, soo bandhigiddeeda iyo magacaabisyada lagu xusay ma tilmaamayaan muujinta ra'yi kasta oo dhinaca GICHD iyo UNDP ah oo khuseeya xaaladda sharci ahaaneed ee dal, dhul ama koox hubaysan, ama ku saabsan xadaynta xuduudaheeda. Dhammaan waxa ku jira waxaa keliya masuuliyaddeeda iska leh GICHD iyo UNDP.

**NATIJOOYINKA
HORUMARKA WAARA EE
HAWLAHA MIINOYINKA EE
SOOMAALIYA**

DADKA WAX KU DARSADAY

XARUNTA CAALAMIGA AH EE GENEVA EE GARGAARKA MIINO SAARISTA (GICHD)

Xarunta caalamiga ah ee Geneva ee Gargaarka Miino Saarista waxay ka shaqeysaa sidii loo dhimi lahaa khatarta bulshooyinka ee ay sababaan walxaha qarxa, iyadoo diiradda la saarayo miinooyinka dhulka lagu aaso, walxaha qarxaha ee hawada sare laga soo rido iyo kaydanka rasaasta. Xaruntu waxay gacan ka geysataa horumarinta iyo xirfaddaynta qeybta si ay uga faa'iideysataan la-hawlgalayaasheeda: maamulada heer qaran iyo kuwa maxalliga ah, deeq-bixiyayaasha, Qaramada Midoobay, hay'adaha kale ee caalamiga ah iyo kuwa gobolka, urrurada aan dawlaga ahayn, shirkadaha ganacsiga, iyo goobaha waxbarashada. Waxa ay sidaan ku samaysaa iyada oo isku geynaysa afar jiho oo adeeg ah: taageerada goobta iyada oo diiradda la saaraya talo-siinta iyo tababarrida, shaqada dhinacyada badan leh oo diiradda saaraya caadooyinka iyo halbeegyada, cilmi-baarista iyo horumarinta iyada oo diiradda la saarayo xalalka casriga ah, iyo fududaynta wadhadalka iyo iskaashiga.

HAY'ADDA MAAREYNTA MIINOYINKA IYO WALXAHA QARAXAHA EE SOOMAALIYA (SEMA)

Hay'adda Maareynta Miinooyinka iyo Walxaha Qarxaha ee Soomaaliyeed (SEMA) waa hay'adda qaran ee ka hortagga miinooyinka ee Soomaaliya. Hay'adda waxaa la aas aasay sanadkii 2013-kii, waxayna beddeshay Hay'adda Qaranka ee Miino baarista Soomaaliyeed (SNMAA), waxayna hadda mas'uul ka tahay dhammaan qeybaha kala duwan ee howlaha la xiidhadha miino baarista iyo saarista ee shanta dowladood ee xubnaha ka ah Federaalka iyo sidoo kale Maamulka Gobolka Banaadir, iyadoo fulinaysa qorsheynta, isku dubaridka, iyo maareynta xogta dhammaan howlaha la xiriira walxaha qarxa iyada oo ay ku jirto ka si feeynta miinooyinka dhulka, wacyigelinta khatarta walxaha qarxa, iyo caawinta dhibbanayaasha.

SEMA waxay kor joogtaysaa fulinta dhammaan shuruucyada la xiriira hawlaha miino baarista, waxayna hubisaa in halbeegyada qaranka, xeerarka, habraacyada iyo hannaanada la raaco. Waxaa ka go'an in ay si dhow ula shaqeyso saaxiibada caalamiga ah, hay'adaha qaranka, iyo ururada maxaliga ah si loo yareeyo khatarta ka imanaysa walxaha qarxa ee dadka Soomaaliyeed.

BARNAAMIJKA HORUMARINTA EE QARAMADA MIDOOBAY (UNDP)

Barnaamijka Horumarinta ee Qaramada Midoobay waa ururka Qaramada Midoobay ee hormuudka u ah la dagaalanka cidhib tirka faqriga iyo sinnaan la'aanta, iyo isbeddelka cimilada. UNDP waxay iskaashi la samaysaa dadka dhammaan heerarkooda bulshada ee kala duwan si ay uga caawiyaan dhisidda waddamo u adkeysan kara dhibaatooyinka, horana u wadi kara oo joogteyn kara nooca kobaca wanaajinaya tayada nolosha qof kasta. Waxay ka shaqaysaa ku dhawaad 170 waddan iyo xad, UNDP waxay bixisaa aragti caalami ah iyo aragti maxalli ah si ay uga caawiso xoojinta nolosha iyo dhisidda waddamo adkaysi leh.

HAY'ADDA MIINO BAARISTA EE QARAMADA MIDOOBAY (UNMAS)

Soomaaliya gudaheeda, Hay'adda Qaramada Midoobay u qaabilsan Miino baarista (UNMAS) waxay ka shaqeysaa xaqiijinta in dadku ay ammaan helaan iyagoo ka taageeraya hay'adaha qaranka Soomaaliyeed iyo laamaha amniga si loo yareeyn lahaa khatarta ka dhalan karta walxaha qarxa (EO), oo ay ku jiraan walxaha qarxa ee la isku rakibay (IED).

Tan iyo 2009, UNMAS waxay taagereysay Hawlgalka Midowga Afrika ee Soomaaliya (AMISOM), oo hadda loogu yeero Hawlgalka Ku-meel-gaarka ah ee Midowga Afrika ee Soomaaliya (ATMIS), iyada oo bixinaysay tababarro ku habboon oo loogu talagalay ka-hortagga khatarta walxaha qarxa, fulinta warbixinno ka-hor- iyo ka dib hawlgallada, iyo fududaynta dhaqdhaqaaqa kolonyada, gaar ahaan waddooyinka muhiimka ah ee saadku u soo maro. Intaa waxa dheer, UNMAS waxa ay hawlgelisaa kooxaha eeyaha baadhista qaraxyada si ay kor ugu qaadaan badbaadada iyo ammaanka xarumaha

Qaramada Midoobay iyo kuwa dawladda ee istaraatiijiga ah. Si loo taageero dadaallada xasilinta, UNMAS waxa ay fulisaa qiimayno lagu aqoonsanayo khatarta ay EO-yadu uga tagaan wadooyinka muhiimka ah ee saadka ee taageera hawlgallada ATMIS, waxayna siisaa wacyigelinta khatarta bulshooyinka fogfog.

MAHADNAQ

Hay'adaha GICHD iyo UNDP waxay si kal iyo laab ah ugu mahad celinayaan Hay'adda Maareynta Miinooyinka iyo Walxaha Qarxa ee Soomaaliya, Xafiisyadeeda Gobollada, iyo Dalladaha Hay'adaha Gobollada ee Hawlaha Miinooyinka: Dallada Hawlaha Miinooyinka ee Jubbaland (JUMAN), Dallada Hawlaha Miinooyinka ee Benaadir (BENAMAC), Dallada Hawlaha Miinooyinka ee Gobollada Dhexe ee Soomaaliya (CESMAC), Dallada Hawlaha Miinooyinka ee Koonfur Galbeed (SOWMAC), iyo Dallada Hawlaha Miinooyinka ee Shabeelle iyo Hiiraan (SHAHMAC), kuwaas oo taageeradooda ay laga maarmaan u ahayd fulinta cilmi-baaristan.

Kooxda cilmi-baaristu waxay sidoo kale jeclaan lahayd inay u muujiyaan mahadnaqooda Hay'ada Miino Baarista ee Qaramada Midoobay (UNMAS) taageeradooda muhiimka ah ee ay ka geystaan wadaaggida fikradda, bixinta xogta, iyo wax ku biirintooda intii lagu guda jiray geeddi-socodka cilmi-baarista, oo la'aantoodna aynan cilmi-baaristan aysan suurto galay noqon lahayn.

Waxa kale oo aanu mahadnaqaynaa Hay'adda Qaramada Midoobay u qaabilsan Horumarinta Barnaamijyada (UNDP) ee Soomaaliya, sidoo kale Gargaarka Dadka Norway (Norwegian People's Aid - NPA), Kooxda Latalinta Miinooyinka (MAG), HALO Trust, Ukroboronservice SC, Daladda Hawlaha Kala duwanaanshaha ee Somaliland (DAN), iyo Shirkadda Wadaagsan kuwaas oo si deeqsinimo leh uga qayb qaatay intii lagu guda jirey waraysiga, bixiyeyna xog, sidoo kalena wadaagay fikradahooda.

GICHD iyo UNDP waxay jeclaan lahaayeen inay sidoo kale u mahadceliyaan Xafiiska Arrimaha Dibedda ee Federaalka Jarmalka (GFFO) taageeradooda dhaqaale ee mashruucan.

Qorayaasha daraasaddan ama cilmi-baaristan waa Ángela Hoyos Iborra iyo Svenja Liu oo ka tirsan GICHD.

Maqaalkan ama daabacaadani waxa ay ku qorayd luuqadda Ingiriisida waxa u turjuntay luuqadda (Soomaaliga) GICHD. GICHD masuul kama noqon karto wixii khaladaad ah ee ku jira turjumaadda. Hadii uu jiro kala duwanaanshiiyo xaga turjumaada ah, waxa la raacayaa dikumentiga asalka ah ee ku qoran Ingiriisida

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LIISKA SOO GAABISYADA

AMISOM	Howlgalka Midowga Afrika ee Soomaaliya	EOD	Tuurista Walxaha Qarxa
APM	Miinooyinka lidka dadka	EORE	Wacyigelinta khatarta walxaha qarxa
APMBC	Axdiga Mamnuucidda Isticmaalka, Kaydinta, Soo saarista iyo Gudbinta Miinooyinka Lidka Dadka iyo Burburintooda	ERW	Haraadiga Walxaha Qarxa ee Dagaalka
AVM	Miinooyinka Lidka Gaadiidka	FGS	Dowladda Federaalka Soomaaliya
BAC	Nadiifinta Aagga Dagaalka	FMS	Dawladaha xubnaha ka ah Federaalka
BENAMAC	Dallada Hawlaha Miinooyinka ee Benaadir	GICHD	Xarunta Caalamiga Ah ee Geneva ee Gargaarka Miino Saarista
CESMAC	Dalladda Hawlaha Miinooyinka ee Gobollada Dhexe ee Soomaaliya	IDP	Dadka Barakacayaasha
CCM	Axdiga Walxaha Qarxa ee Hawada Sare laga soo rido	IED	Walxaha Qarxa ee la isku rakibay
CRPD	Axdiga Xuquuqda Dadka Naafada ah	IMSMA	Nidaamka Maareynta Macluumaadka Hawlaha Miinooyinka
DAN	Dalladda Hawlaha Kala duwanaanshaha ee Soomaaliland	JUMAN	Dallada Hawlaha Miinooyinka ee Jubbaland
EO	Walxaha Qarxa	MAG	Kooxda La-talinta Miinooyinka
		MoWHRD	Wasaaradda Haweenka iyo Horumarinta Xuquuqda Aadanaha

NPA	Gargaarka Dadka Norway
NTS	Sahan aan farsamo ahayn
PMAC	Xarunta Hawlaha Miinooyinka Puntland
PWD	Dadka Naafada ah
RETD	Qalabka Hadalka ee Wacyigelinta Khatarta
SAEH	Hubka yaryar iyo khataraha walxaha qarxa
SALW	Hubka Yaryar iyo Kuwa Fudud
SEMA	Hay'adda Maareynta Miinooyinka iyo Walxaha Qaraxaha ee Soomaaliya
SHAHMAC	Dallada Hawlaha Miinooyinka ee Shabeelle iyo Hiiraan
SOWMAC	Dallada Hawlaha Miinooyinka ee Koonfur Galbeed
UNMAS	Hay'adda Miino Baarista ee Qaramada Midoobay
UNOPS	Xafiiska Qaramada Midoobay ee Adeegyada Mashaariicda
UOS	Ukroboronservice SC

LIISKA JAANTUSYADA

- JAANTUSKA 1** Ka qeybqaadashada Hawlaha Miinooyinka si loo Gaaro SDG-yada Soomaaliya
- JAANTUSKA 2** Ka qeybqaadashada Hawlaha Miinooyinka si loo Gaaro SDG-yada Soomaaliya iyada oo loo eegayo Hawlaha
- JAANTUSKA 3** Waxyeelooyinka shacabka kasoo gaadha IED-yada iyada oo loo eegayo sannad sannad ee Dawladaha xubnaha ka ah Dawladda Federaalka ee Soomaaliya, 2007–2022
- JAANTUSKA 4** EO-da laga saaray Somaliland, 1999-2022 / EO-da laga saaray Soomaaliya, 2008-2022
- JAANTUSKA 5** Ka qeybqaadashada ka si feeynta miinooyinka dhulka si loo gaaro bartilmaameedyada SDG-yada Soomaaliya
- JAANTUSKA 6** Ka qeybqaadasha caawinta dhibbanayaasha gaarista bartilmaameedyada SDGs-ka ee Soomaaliya
- JAANTUSKA 7** Miinooyinka dhulka lagu aaso iyo Dhibbanayaasha ERW-da Soomaaliya, 2005–2022
- JAANTUSKA 8** Ka qeybqaadashada EORE-ka gaarista bartilmaameedyada SDGs-ka ee Soomaaliya
- JAANTUSKA 9** Boqolleyda ka- faa'iideystayaasha EORE-ka ee loo kala saaray lab iyo dhedig iyo da'da ee Soomaaliya
- JAANTUSKA 10** Ka qeybqaadasha jinsiga iyo kala duwanaanshaha gaarista bartilmaameedyada SDGs-ka ee Soomaaliya
- JAANTUSKA 11** Ka qeybqaadashada iskaashiga iyo wadashaqeynta gaarista bartilmaameedyada SDG-yada ee Soomaaliya

**NATIJOOYINKA
MUHIIMKA AH**

Daraasadani waxay si buuxda u khariidadanaysaa natiijooyinka horumarka waara ee ka soo baxay hawlaha miinooyinka ee Soomaaliya.

Daraasadu waxay falanqaynaysaa saamaynta ay leedahay ka si feynta miinooyinka dhulka, caawinta dhibbanayaasha, wacyigelinta khatarta walxaha qarxa (EORE), iyo dadaallada horey u jiray ee la xidhiidha isu-duwidda iyo ka qeybgelinta jinsiga, iyo iskaashiga iyo wadashaqeynta muddada dhexe iyo ta fog.

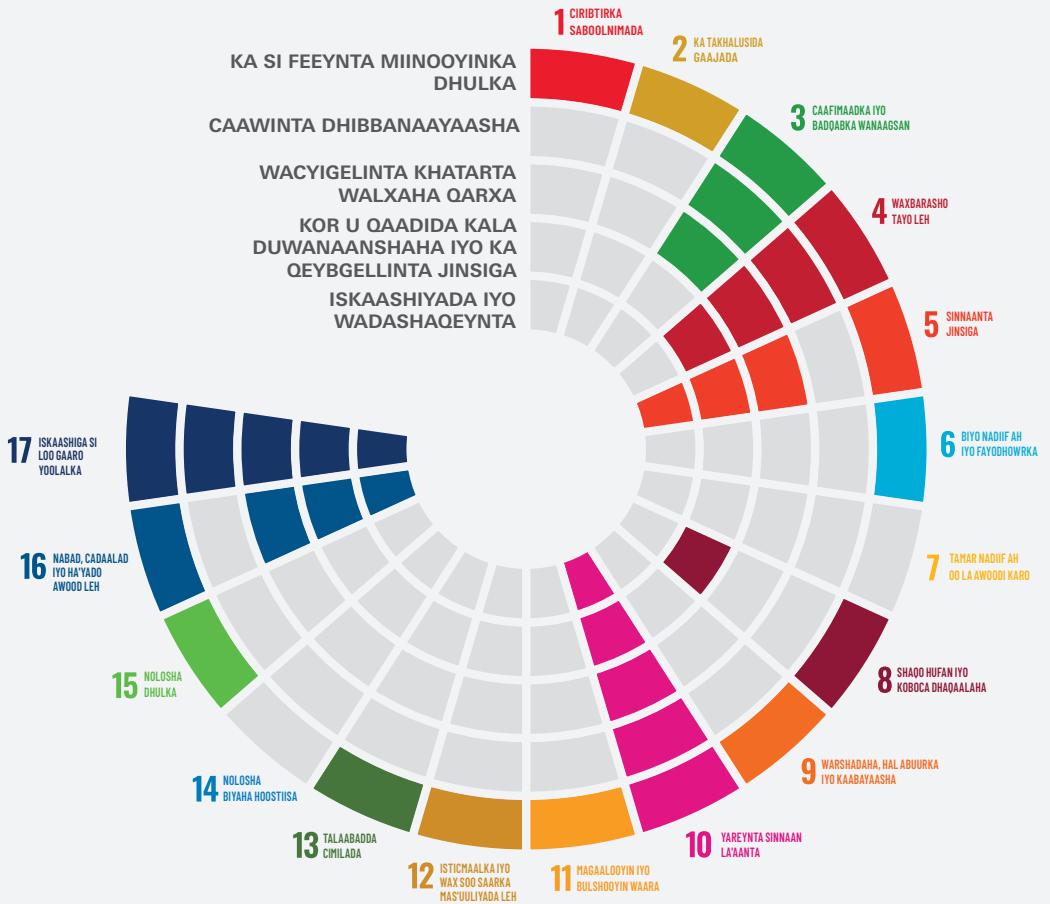
Daraasaddu waxa ay soo bandhigaysaa caddaymaha iyo xaqiiqooyinka ay doorarka jihooyinka kala duwan lahi ay ku leeyihiin hawlaha miinooyinka ee Soomaaliya, iyada oo aqoonsanaysa ka qayb qaadashadeeda tooska ah ee **15-ka Yoolal ee Horumarka Waara (SDG)** iyo ugu yaraan **bartilmaameedyadeeda 47-ka ah**. Sidaa darteed, waaxda hawlaha miinooyinku waxay si cad uga qayb qaadatay shanta waji ee Ajendaha 2030 ee Horumarka Waara: iskaashiga, nabadda, dadka, meeraha, iyo barwaaqada.

JAANTUSKA 1

KA QEYBQAADASHADA HAWLAHA MIINOYINKA SI LOO GAARO SDG-YADA SOOMAALIYA



KA QEYBQAADASHADA HAWLAHA MIINOoyINKA SI LOO GAARO SDG-YADA SOOMAALIYA IYADA OO LOO EEGAYO HAWLAHA



KA SI FEEYNTA MIINOYINKA DHULKA



Inkastoo fahamka aaggaga miineysan /khatarta ah ee aasaasiga ahi aanan weli lahaynin, dadaallada ka si feeynta dhulka miinooyinka ayaa diiradda lagu saaray meelaha khatarta ah ee la og yahay ee ku yaal xadka u dhexeeya Soomaaliya iyo Itoobiya. Daraasadu waxay diraaaysanaysaa saamaynta ka si feeynta miinooyinka dhulka iyo sidoo kale dadaallada lagu doonayo in lagu khariideeyo meelaha khatarta ah ay ku leedahay gobolladan. Saamaynta ballaaran ee hawlahaan ay ku leedahay gobolka guud ahaan ayaa la baadhay iyo sidoo kale saamaynta si feeynta goobaha ay ku leedahay meelaha kale ee dalka ee ay colaaduhu saameeyeen.

Ka sokow ka qeybqaadashada degdegga ah ee SDG-ga 16-aad iyo bartilmaameedkeeda 16.1 ee ah dhimista dhammaan noocyada rabshadaha, daraasaddu waxay aqoonsanaysaa ka qeybqaadashada tooska ah ee ka si feeynta dhulka miinooyinka ay ku leedahay gaarista 15-ka SDG iyo bartilmaameedyada 30-ka ah ee la xidhiidha.

FUDUDEYNTA ISUSOCOD AAMIN AH

Ka si feeynta miinooyinka dhulka waxa ay sahashay isusocod aamin ah oo loogu talagalay dadka barakacayaasha, xoolo-dhaqatada reer guuraaga ah, iyo bulshada deegaanka ee ku nool agagaarka meelaha khatarta ah/miineysan leh, taas oo ka qayb qaadanaysa **SDG-ga 10-aad** ee ah Dhimista Sinnaan La'aanta iyo **bartilmaameedkeeda 10.7** ee fududaynta guuritaanka si habsami leh, aamin ah, joogto ah, iyo masuuliyadda ay ku dheehan tahay, iyo fududeynta isusocodka dadka. Ka si feeynta miinooyinka dhulka waxay sidoo kale kor u qaadaysaa badbaadada dhaqdhaqaaqa joogtada ah iyo kuwa aan caadiga ahayn labadaba, waxay taageeraysaa **SDG-ga 16-aad** ee ah Nabadda, Caddaaladda iyo Hay'ado Awood leh iyada oo loo sii marayo **bartilmaameedka 16.1** ee dhimista dhammaan noocyada rabshadaha.

Fududeynta isusocod aamin ah, ka si feeynta dhulka miinooyinka waxay ka qayb qaadatay **SDG-ga 1-aad** ee ah Ciribtirka Saboolnimada iyada oo loo marayo **bartilmaameedka 1.4** ee xuquuqda siman ee ilaha dhaqaale iyo helitaanka adeegyada aasaasiga ah. Iyadoo loo marayo sahan aan farsamo ahayn, hawlaha miinooyinku waxay sidoo kale ka qeybqaadan doonaan **SDG-ga 9-aad** ee ah Warshadaha, Hal-abuurka iyo Kaabayaasha, gaar ahaan **bartilmaameedka 9.1** maadaama hawlaha ka si feeynta miinooyinka dhulku ay fududeeyaan qorsheynta gobolka si ay u taageeraan horumarinta mustaqbalka ee kaabayaasha adkeysiga ee horumarinta dhaqaalaha iyo wanaagga.

Iskaashiyadu waxa ay xaqiijiyeen hawlgalo aamin ah waxayna tilmaan u yihiin ka qeybqaadashada hawlaha miinooyinka **SDG-ga 17-aad** ee ah Iskaashiga si loo gaaro Yoolalka, gaar ahaan **bartilmaameedka 17.17** ee ah iskaashiga wax ku oolka ah ee dadweynaha, ka hay'adaha dawladda-iyo shirkaadka gaarka loo leeyahay iyo ka bulshada rayidka ah.

BEERASHADA IYO ISTICMAALKA WAX KU OOLKA AH EE DHULKA

Iyada oo ay ugu wacantahay xidhiidhka xooggan ee ka dhexeeya dhulka iyo hab-nololeedyada Soomaaliya, ka si feeynta miinooyinka dhulku waxay ka qayb qaadatay **SDG-ga 1-aad** ee Ciribtirka Saboolnimada, iyo **bartilmaameedkeeda 1.1 iyo 1.4** kuwaas oo ka hadla saboolnimada xad-dhaafka ah iyo isticmaalka kheyraadka oo uu dhulku ka mid yahay. Waxa ay sidoo kale gacan ka geysatay **bartilmaameedka 1.5** ee ah dhisidda adkeysiga dadka saboolka ah, yaraynta soo-gaadhista iyo u nuglaanshaha dhacdooyinka ba'an ee la xidhiidha cimilada.

Iyada oo la sahlayo in si aamin ah loo isticmaalo dhulka si cuntada looga soo saarto, hawlaha miinooyinku waxay ka qaybqaadatay **SDG-ga 2-aad** ee ah Ka takhalusida Gaajada, iyo **bartilmaameedkeeda 2.1** ee ah hubinta helitaanka cunto aamin ah, nafaqo leh, iyo kuna filan, iyo sidoo kale **bartilmaameedka 2.3** ee aha wax soo saarka beeraha iyo dakhliga soo-saarayaasha cuntada ee yaryar oo ay ku jiraan qoysaska beeralayda iyo xoolo-dhaqatada. Waxay sidoo kale ay kor u qaaday **SDG-ga 8-aad** ee ah Shaqo Hufan iyo Kobaca Dhaqaale, iyo **bartilmaameedkeeda 8.3** ee taageeridda hawlaha wax soo saarka leh iyo shaqo abuurka hufan iyo **bartilmaameedka 8.5** ee ah shaqo wax soo saar leh.

JOOGTAYNTA DEEGAANKA

Iyadoo la isku xirayo ka si feeynta miinooyinka dhulka iyo hawlaha ilaalinta deegaanka, hawlaha miinooyinku waxay gacan ka geysateen **SDG-ga 13-aad** ee Hawlaha Cimilada iyo **bartilmaameedkeeda 13.1** ee xoojinta adkeysiga iyo awoodda la qabsiga khataraha la xiriira cimilada iyo masiibooyinka dabiiciga ah iyo sidoo kale **bartilmaameedka 13.3** ee horumarinta waxbarashada iyo wacyigelinta iyo horumarinta awooda dadka iyo hay'adaha ee dhimista isbeddellada cimilada, la qabsiga, iyo dhimista saameynta.

Iyadoo loo marayo dib-u-habaynta kaabayaasha biyaha, hawlaha miinooyinku waxa ay gacan ka geysteen **SDG-ga 6-aad** ee ah Biyo Nadiif ah iyo Fayadhowrka iyo **bartilmaameedkeeda 6.4** ee dhimista tirada dadka la

ildaran biyo-la'aanta. Tani, iyaduna, waxay la xidhiidhaa **SDG-ga 12-aad** ee Isticmaalka Mas'uulka ah iyo Wax soo saarka iyo **bartilmaameedkeeda 12.2** ee maaraynta waarta iyo isticmaalka wax ku oolka ah ee kheyraadka dabiiciga ah.

Iyada oo la fududeynayo dib u habaynta dhulka xaalufka ah, mashruucani waxa uu sidoo kale taageeray **SDG-ga 15-aad** ee ah Nololaha Dhulka iyo **bartilmaameedkeeda 15.3** ee la dagaalanka noqoshada dhulka saxare iyo soo celinta dhulka iyo carrada/ciidda xaaluftay, oo ay ku jiraan dhulka ay saameeyeen saxaraha, abaaraha, iyo fatahaadaha.

Iskaashiyada wax ku oolka ah ee u dhexeeya masharaaciida hawlaha miinooyinka iyo joogteynta deegaanka ayaa fududeeyay iskaashiyada wax ku oolka ah ee u dhaxeeya hay'adaha dawlada, shirkadaha gaarka ah, iyo bulshada rayidka ah, taas oo gacan ka geysanaya ama ka qeybqaadanaysa **SDG-ga 17-aad** ee Iskaashiga si loo gaaro Yoolalka iyo **bartilmaameedkeeda 17.17**. Soo gudbinta xirfadaha iyo aqoonta qiimaha leh ee la xidhiidha waxqabadyada/hawlaha waara, waxay sidoo kale gacan ka geysatey **SDG-ga 4-aad** ee Waxbarashada Tayada leh iyo **bartilmaameedkeeda 4.4** ee kordhinta tirada dhalinyarada iyo dadka waaweyn ee leh xirfadaha la xiriira, oo ay ku jiraan xirfadaha farsamo, ee loogu talagalay shaqooyinka, shaqada hufan, iyo ganacsiga.

KOBOCA DHAQAAL IYO KAABAYAASHA EE WAARA

Iyadoo loo marayo bannaynta waddooyinka iyo kuwa soo gala, ka si feeynta miinooyinka dhulku waxay ka qayb qaadatay **SDG-ga 1-aad** ee Ciribtirka Saboolnimada iyo **bartilmaameedkeeda 1.4** ee helitaanka adeegyada aasaasiga ah, iyo khayraadka dabiiciga ah oo ay ku jirto dhulku. Ka si feeynta miinooyinka dhulka ayaa sidoo kale fududaysay helitaanka aaaminka ah ee waxbarashada, iyada oo ay ka qeybqaadatay **SDG-ga 4-aad** ee Waxbarasho Tayo leh iyo **bartilmaameedkeeda 4.1** ee hubinta in dhammaan gabdhaha iyo wiilasha ay dhammaystirtaan waxbarashada dugsiiga hoose ah iyo tan sare.

Ka si feeynta miinooyinka dhalka waxa ay sahashay in si aamin leh loo isticmaalo khayraadka dabiiciga ah waxaana ay kordhisay suurtagalnimada ganacsiga iyo horumarinta dhaqaalaha, iyada oo taageeraysa **SDG-ga 8-aad** ee ah Shaqada Macquulka ah iyo Kobaca Dhaqaalaha, gaar ahaan **bartilmaameedka 8.1** ee joogteynta kobaca dhaqaalaha, **bartilmaameedka 8.2** ee wax soo saarka dhaqaalaha, **bartilmaameedka 8.3** ee taageeridda hawlaha wax soo saarka leh iyo shaqo abuurka hufan, iyo **bartilmaameedka 8.5** ee ah shaqo wax soo saar leh iyo shaqo hufan. Iyadoo la siinayo ganacsatada yar yar iyo beeralayda yar yar inay isticmaalaan suuqyada maxalliga ah, ka si feeynta miinooyinka dhulka ayaa sidoo kale fududaysay **SDG-ga 9-aad** ee ah Warshadaha, Hal-abuurka iyo Kaabayaasha iyo **bartilmaameedkeeda 9.3**, kordhinta helitaanka warshadaha yaryar iyo shirkadaha kale, iyo ku dhafitaankooda silsiladaha qiimaha iyo suuqyada.

Iyada oo la awoodsiinayo mashaariicda waaweyn ee kaabayaasha, hawlaha miinooyinku waxay gacan ka geysataa **bartilmaameedka 9.1** ee horumarinta kaabayaasha la isku halayn karo, waara, ee adkaysiga leh, oo ay ku jiraan kaabayaasha gobolka iyo kuwa xuduudaha ka gudba si ay u taageeraan horumarinta dhaqaalaha iyo badqabka/wanaagga. Waxa kale oo ay fududaysaa qorshaynta iyo dhisidda kaabayaasha waara ee adkaysiga leh iyada oo loo marayo xoojinta taageerada maaliyadeed, ta tignoolajiyadeed iyo ta farsamo, taas oo suurtagelinaysa **bartilmaameedka 9.a**. Si lamid ah, hagaajinta socota ee waddooyinka ayaa taageeraysa **SDG-ga 11-aad** ee ah Magaalooyinka iyo Bulshooyinka Waara iyo **bartilmaameedkeeda 11.2** iyadoo la siinayo marin ay ku heli karaan nidaam gaadiid oo aamin ah oo waara iyo hagaajinta amniga waddooyinka. Waxa kale oo ay saamayn ku leedahay **SDG-ga 3-aad** iyo **bartilmaameedka 3.6** ee dhimista dhimashada iyo dhaawacyada shilalka waddooyinka.

Mashruucyada kaabayaasha dadweynaha ee uu awoodda siiyey ka si feeynta miinooyinka dhulka waxay sidoo kale ka qeybqaataan **bartilmaameedka 11.7** ee ah goobo dadweyne oo aamin ah, loo wada dhan yahay, oo la heli karo iyo sidoo kale **SDG-ga 3-aad** ee Caafimaadka iyo Badqabka Wanaagsan iyo **bartilmaameedkeeda 3.4** ee dhimista dhimashada degdega ah ee ay sababayaan cudurrada aan faafayn iyada oo loo marayo ka-hortagga iyo daaweynta, iyo **bartilmaameedka 3.8** ee helitaanka adeegyada daryeelka caafimaadka ee aasaasiga ah.

Saamaynta waxtarka leh ee madax-bannaanida haweenka iyo awood-siinta dhaqaale ee weyn ayaa u oggolaanaysa gacan ka geysashada **SDG-ga 10-aad** ee Yareynta Sinnaan La'aanta iyo **bartilmaameedkeeda 10.2** ee xoojinta iyo kor u qaadida ka qeybgalka loo dhan yahay ee bulshada, dhaqaalaha, iyo siyaasadda dhammaan.

BIYAHA, NADAAFADDA, IYO FAYODHOWRKA (WASH)

Iyada oo la fududeynayo helitaanka biyo nadiif ah oo la cabbi karo, ka si feeynta miinooyinka dhulku waxay taageertay **SDG-ga 6-aad** ee Biyo Nadiif ah iyo Fayodhowrka, gaar ahaan **bartilmaameedka 6.1** ee helitaanka biyo la cabbi karo oo aamin ah, lana awoodi karo. Saamaynta togan/wanaagsan ee haweenka iyo gabdhaha ayaa sidoo kale fududaysay **SDG-ga 5-aad** ee Sinnaanta Jinsiga iyo **bartilmaameedkeeda 5.2** ee ciribtirka xad-gudubyada ka dhanka ah haweenka iyo gabdhaha oo dhan.

Ka si feeynta miinooyinka dhulka ayaa awood u siisay dhismaha ilo biyoodyo waa weyn, iyada oo gacan ka geysanaysa **SDG-ga 6-aad** ee Biyo Nadiif ah iyo Fayodhowrka iyo **bartilmaameedka 6.1** ee helitaanka biyo aamin ah oo la awoodi karo. Waxa ay sidoo kale ay gacan ka geysatay **SDG-ga 9-aad** ee Warshadaha, hal-abuurka iyo kaabayaasha dhaqaalaha iyo **bartilmaameedkeeda 9.1** ee horumarinta kaabayaal la isku halayn karo, waara, oo adkaysi leh.

CAAWINTA DHIBBANAYAASHA



Daraasadu waxay aqoonsanaysaa ka qeybqaadashada tooska ah ee caawinta dhibbanayaasha ay ka qeybqaadanayso 4-ta SDG-yo iyo 9-keeda bartilmaameed ee la xidhiidha.

Shaqada socota ee lagu dhisayo caawinta dhibbanayaasha waxay ka qeybqaadanaysaa **SDG-ga 10-aad** ee Yareynta Sinnaan La'aanta iyo **bartilmaameedkeeda 10.2** ee xoojinta iyo kor u qaadida ka qeybqaadashada loo dhanyahay ee bulsho, dhaqaale iyo siyaasad iyo sidoo kale **bartilmaameedka 10.3** ee hubinta fursadaha siman iyo yareynta sinnaan la'aanta.

Ku dhafidda siyaasadaha dadka naafada ah waxay fududeyn doontaa **SDG-ga 3-aad** ee Caafimaadka iyo Badqabka Wanaagsan iyo **bartilmaameedka 3.8** ee caymiska caafimaadka iyo helitaanka adeegyo caafimaad oo tayo leh iyo sidoo kale **SDG-ga 17-aad** ee Iskaashiga si loo gaaro Yoolalka iyo **bartilmaameedka 17.14** ee kor u qaadista horumarinta siyaasadda ee horumarka waara.

Waxaa jiray iskaashi dhinacyo badan leh oo arrintan ku saabsan, fududaynta **bartilmaameedka 17.9** ee taageerada caalamiga ah ee hirgelinta awood-dhiska wax ku oolka ah ee lagu beegsanayo waddamada soo koraya, **bartilmaameedka 17.16** ee iskaashiga dhinacyada badan leh ee lagu abaabulayo wadaagga aqoonta, khibradaha, tignoolajiyada, iyo ilaha dhaqaalaha si loo taageero gaaritaanka Yoolalka Horumarka Waara, iyo **bartilmaameedka 17.17** ee iskaashiga wax ku oolka ah ee dadweynaha, hay'adaha dowlada iyo shirkadaha gaarka loo leeyahay iyo bulshada rayidka ah.

Iyadoo aanan weli la hirgelin, dadaallada lagu horumarinayo taageerada caafimaad ee dhibbanayaasha walxaha qarxa ee ay bixiyaan NGO-yada ayaa gacan ka geystey **SDG-ga 3-aad** iyo **bartilmaameedka 3.4** ee dhimista dhimashada degdega ah iyada oo loo marayo ka-hortag iyo daaweyn iyo sidoo kale **bartilmaameedka 3.8** ee helitaanka adeegyo daryeel caafimaad oo tayo leh.

Ka qeybgelinta firfircoon ee dadka naafada ah iyo tixgalinta naafada ee dadaallada hawlaha miinooyinka sida EORE-ka waxay gacan ka geysataa **SDG-ga 4-aad** ee Waxbarashada Tayada leh iyo **bartilmaameedka 4.5** si loo hubiyo in si siman ay u helaan dadka nugul dhammaan heerarka waxbarashada iyo tababarrada farsamada gacanta, oo ay ku jiraan dadka naafada ah.

WACYIGELINTA KHATARTA WALXAHA QARXA (EORE)



Daraasadu waxay aqoonsanaysaa ka qeybqaadashada tooska ah ee EORE-ka ay ka qeybqaadanayso 6 SDG-yo iyo 11-keeda bartilmaameed ee la xidhiidha.

EORE-ka waxa uu dhiirrigeliyaa oo uu kor u qaadaa hab-dhaqanka aaminka ah ee bulshooyinka khatarta ku jira, waxayna ka qeybqaadataa **SDG-ga 16-aad** ee Nabada, Cadaalada iyo Hay'adaha Awoodda leh iyo **bartilmaameedka 16.1** ee yareynta dhammaan noocyada rabshadaha ah. Iyadoo la hubinayo in dhacdooyinka la soo sheego/gudbiyo lana ogeysiiyo maamullada, EORE-ka Soomaaliya dhexdeeda waxay sidoo kale gacan ka geysatay **bartilmaameedka 16.3** ee kor u qaadida sarreynta sharciga.

Iyadoo la hubinayo in casharrada EORE-ka lagu jaangooyo baahiyaha qof kastaa, iyada oo lagu xisaabtamayo sifooyinka sida jinsiga, da'da, iyo baahiyaha luuqadeed, hawlaha miinooyinka ayaa sidoo kale gacan ka geystay **SDG-ga 10-aad** ee Yareynta Sinnaan La'aanta iyo **bartilmaameedkeeda 10.3** ee hubinta fursadaha siman iyo yaraynta sinnaan la'aanta ka dhalan karan taa, iyo sidoo kale **SDG-ga 4-aad** ee Waxbarashada Tayada leh iyo **bartilmaameedka 4.a** ee ku saabsan bixinta jawi waxbarasho oo wax ku ool ah, aamin ah, aanan rabshad lahayn, loona wada dhan yahay.

Si lamid ah, waxay gacan ka geysatay **SDG-ga 5-aad** ee Sinnaanta Jinsiga iyo **bartilmaameedkeeda 5.1** ee cidhibtirka dhammaan noocyada takoorka ah ee ka dhanka ah haweenka iyo gabdhaha. Hawlaha miinooyinka ayaa sidoo kale u sahashay fursadaha hogaamineed kooxaha haweenka ee

bulshada, taas oo gacan ka geysanaysa **bartilmaameedka 5.5** ee ah in haweenka si buuxda oo wax ku ool leh uga qaybqaataan iyo fursadaha loo siman yahay ee hogaaminta.

EORE-ka Soomaaliya dhexdeeda waxaa lagu xoojiyey iskaashi wax ku ool ah kaas oo taageeraya **SDG-ga 17-aad** ee Iskaashiga si loo gaaro Yoolalka oo ay ku jiraan **bartilmaameedka 17.16** ee iskaashiga dhinacyada badan leh ee abaabullida iyo wadaagga aqoonta, khibradaha, tignoolajiyada iyo ilaha dhaqaalaha, si loo taageero gaaritaanka Yoolalka Horumarka Waara, **bartilmaameedka 17.17** ee ku saabsan iskaashiga wax ku oolka ah ee dadka, hay'adaha dowlada iyo shirkadaha gaarka loo leeyahay, iyo kuwa bulshada rayidka ah, iyo **bartilmaameedka 17.9** ee taageerada caalamiga ah si loo hirgeliyo awood-dhiska beegsiga leh ee wax ku ool kana ah.

Adeegsiga tababbarka EORE-ka ee lagu caawinayo faafinta fariimaha wacyigelinta Covid-19 ka waxay taageertay dadaallada qaran ee dhimista khatarta iyo maaraynta khataraha caafimaadka ee heer qaran iyo mid caalam ba, taasoo gacan ka geysanaysa **SDG-ga 3-aad** ee Caafimaadka iyo Badqabka wanaagsan iyo **bartilmaameedkeeda 3.d**.

Isticmaalka wax ku oolka leh ee aaladaha waxbarasho ee khatarta ee casriga ah, gaar ahaan dadka reer guuraaga ah, ayaa fududeeyay ka qeybqaadashada **SDG-ga 10-aad** ee Yareynta Sinnaan La'aanta iyo **bartilmaameedkeeda 10.7** ee guuritaanka iyo isusocodka aaminka ah. U isticmaalkeeda bulshooyinka fog fog si loogu gaadhsiiyo fariimaha wacyigelinta Covid-ka ayaa sidoo kale fududeeyay ka qeybqaadashada **SDG-ga 3-aad** iyo **bartilmaameedkeeda 3.d**.

KOR U QAADIDA KALA DUWANAANSHAHA IYO KA QEYBGELLINTA JINSIGA



Daraasadu waxay aqoonsanaysaa ka qayb qaadashada tooska ah ee ka qeybgelinta jinsiga iyo kala duwanaanshaha 6 SDG-yo iyo 15 bartilmaameedyada oo la xidhiidha.

Iyadoo la xaqiijinayo matalaadda haweenka iyo hoggaamintooda iyadoo loo marayo shaqaaleysiinta haweenka Soomaaliyeed, hawlaha miinooyinku waxay gacan ka geystay **SDG-ga 5-aad** ee Sinaanta Jinsiga iyo **bartilmaameedkeeda 5.1** ee cidhib-tirka dhammaan noocyada takoorka ee ka dhanka ah dhammaan haweenka iyo gabdhaha meel kasta oo ay joogaan, iyo **bartilmaameedka 5.5** ee hubinta in haweenka si buuxda oo waxtar leh uga qayb qaataan iyo fursadaha hoggaamineed ee loo siman yahay. Waxa kale oo ay fududaysay **SDG-ga 8-aad** ee Shaqada Hufan iyo kobaca dhaqaalaha iyo **bartilmaameedkeeda 8.5** ee shaqaaleysiinta buuxda ee wax soo saarka leh iyo sidoo kalena hufan.

Tababarka gaarka ah ee shaqaalaha haweenka ah si loo dhiso tayada, loona horumariyo rajada shaqaaleysiinta ayaa sidoo kale gacan ka geystay **SDG-ga 4-aad** ee Waxbarashada Tayada leh iyo **bartilmaameedkeeda 4.3** ee ah in si siman oo qiimo jaban ah oo tayo leh loo helo waxbarashada farsamada, ta farsamada gacanta, iyo waxbarashada heerka sare, iyo sidoo kale **bartilaameedka 4.4** ee kordhinta tirada dhalinyarada iyo dadka waaweyn ee leh xirfado khuseeya, oo ay ka mid yihiin xirfadaha farsamo iyo tan gacanta ee loogu talagalay shaqada.

Dadaallada lagu hubinayo xiriirka bulshada iyo wacyigelinta khatarta walxaha qarxa ayaa lagu saleeyay baahida haweenka iyo gabdhaha waxayna gacan ka geysatay **bartilmaameedka 4.5** ee cidhib-tirka kala duwanaanshaha jinsiga iyo hubinta in si siman loo helo waxbarasho, iyo sidoo kale **bartilmaameedka 4.a** ee ah dhisida jawi waxbarasho oo aamin ah oo loo wada dhan yahay. Hadafkani waxa sidoo kale lagu qeexay qorshaynta istiraatiijiyadeed ee hawlaha miinooyinka kaas oo fududeynaya **SDG-ga 5-aad** iyo **bartilmaameedkeeda 5.c** ee dhaqangelinta siyaasadaha maangalka ah ee kor u qaadida sinnaanta jinsiga iyo awoodsiinta haweenka iyo gabdhaha. Shaqadan, oo ay weheliso dadaallada ballaaran ee lagu xaqiijinayo xuquuqda haweenka ee dhammaan dhinacyada nolasha bulshada, dhaqaalaha, iyo siyaasadda, waxay gacan ka geysanaysaa **SDG-ga 16-aad** ee Nabadda, Caddaaladda iyo Hay'ado Awood leh iyo **bartilmaameedkeeda 16.b** ee horumarinta iyo hirgelinta sharciyada iyo siyaasadaha aanan takoorka lahayn ee loogu talagalay horumarka waara.

Shaqada socota ee ay hayaan hawl-wadeennada caalamiga ah si ay u taageeraan dadaallada maxalliga ah ee ku saabsan isu-duwidda iyo ka qeybgelinta jinsiga ayaa sidoo kale gacan ka geysatay **SDG-ga 17-aad** ee Iskaashiga lagu gaarayo Yoolalka iyo **bartilmaameedka 17.9** ee xoojinta taageerada caalamiga ah ee awood-dhiska iyo sidoo kale **bartilmaameedka 17.17** ee dhiirigelinta iyo kor u qaadida wax ku ool ah ee iskaashiyada hay'adaha dowlada iyo shirkadaha gaarka loo leeyahay, iyo bulshada rayidka ah.

Iyadoo la xoojinayo lana siinayo madal hoggaanka haweenka ee bulshooyinka ka faa'iideystayaasha ah, hawlaha miinooyinku waxay gacan ka geysatay **SDG-ga 10-aad** ee Yareynta Sinnaan La'aanta iyo **bartilmaameedkeeda 10.2** ee xoojinta iyo kor u qaadida ka mid noqoshada loo dhanyahay ee bulshada, dhaqaalaha, iyo siyaasadda dhammaan, iyo **bartilmaameedka 10.3** ee hubinta fursadaha siman iyo yaraynta fursadaha sinnaan la'aanta ee ka dhasha.

Kororka helitaanka haweenka ee hawlaha faa'iidada leh iyo korodhka amniga ee ka dhashay ka si feeynta miinooyinka dhulka, waxay sidoo kale gacan ka geysatay **SDG-ga 8-aad** ee Shaqada Hufan iyo kobaca dhaqaalaha iyo **bartilmaameedkeeda 8.5** ee shaqaaleysiinta buuxda ee waxtarka leh iyo shaqo hufan iyo sidoo kale **SDG-ga 16-aad** ee Nabadda, Cadaaladda

iyo Hay'ado Awood leh iyo **bartilmaameedkeeda 16.1** ee dhimista rabshadaha iyo heerka dhimashada ee la xidhiidha.

Iyadoo la xaqiijinayo in hawlaha miinooyinku ay taageeraan fursadaha nabadda ee maxalliga ah, hawlaha miinooyinku waxay gacan ka geysatay **SDG-ga 16-aad** iyo **bartilmaameedkeeda 16.1** ee dhimista dhammaan noocyada rabshadaha iyo heerarka dhimashada ee la xidhiidha meel kasta. Waxa kale oo ay taageertay dadaallada nabadda ee togan iyada oo gacan ka geysatay **SDG-ga 8-aad** ee Shaqada Hufan iyo Kobaca Dhaqaalaha iyo **bartilmaameedkeeda 8.6** iyada oo la dhimayo saamiga dhalinyarada ee aanan ku jirin shaqada, waxbarashada, ama tababarka

ISKAASHIGA IYO WADASHAQEYNTA



Daraasadu waxay aqoonsanaysaa ka qayb qaadashada tooska ah ee iskaashiga iyo wadashaqeynta ay ku leedahay 4 SDG-yo iyo 9-ka bartilmaameedyo ee la xidhiidha.

Waxaa jiray ka qeybqaadasho cad oo hawlaha miinooyinku ay gacan uga geysteen **SDG-ga 17-aad** ee Iskaashiga si loo Gaaro Yoolalka iyo **bartilmaameedkeeda 17.9** ee kor u qaadida taageerada caalamiga ah ee awood-dhiska, iyo **bartilmaameedka 17.17** ee dhiirigelinta iyo kor u qaadista iskaashiga hay'adaha dowlada iyo shirkadaha gaarka loo leeyahay, iyo bulshada rayidka ah. Taageerada hay'adaha ee ku aaddan horumarinta xog-ururinta iyo maamulka ee Hay'adda Maareynta Miinooyinka iyo Walxaha Qaraxaha ee Soomaaliya ayaa sidoo kale gacan ka geysatay **bartilmaameedka 17.18** ee taageerada awood-dhiska si kor loogu qaado helitaanka iyo tayada xogta.

Iskaashiyada hawlaha miinooyinka ayaa saamaxday awood-dhiska wax-ku-ool ah ee heerarka kala duwan ee Soomaaliya, iyadoo gacan ka geystay **SDG-ga 16-aad** ee Nabadda, Caddaaladda iyo Hay'adaha Awoodda leh iyo **bartilmaameedkeeda 16.6** ee horumarinta hay'ado wax ku ool ah, lala xisaabtami karo, oo hufnaan leh, iyo **bartilmaameedka 16.a** ee xoojinta hay'adaha qaranka, oo ay kamid yihiin iyada oo loo marayo iskaashiga caalamiga ah, si loo dhiso awoodda heer kasta, si looga hortago rabshadaha, loonana dagaallamo argagixisada iyo dembiyada.

La shaqeynta kooxaha haweenka ee maxalliga ah ayaa sidoo kale saameyn ku yeelatay **SDG-ga 5-aad** ee Sinnaanta Jinsiga iyo **bartilmaameedkeeda 5.5** ee ka qeybqaadashada buuxda ee wax ku oolka ah ee haweenka uga qaybqaadanayaan dhammaan heerarka go'aan qaadashada, iyo **bartilmaameedka 5.1** ee ciribtirka dhammaan noocyada takoorka ka dhanka ah haweenka iyo gabdhaha. Iskaashiyadani waxay gacan ka geysteen **SDG-ga 10-aad** ee Yareynta Sinnaan La'aanta iyo **bartilmaameedkeeda 10.2** ee ku saabsan ka qeybgalka loo dhan yahay ee bulshada, dhaqaalaha, iyo siyaasadda dhammaan, iyo **bartilmaameedka 10.3** ee fursada siman iyo dhimista sinnaan la'aanta ka dhalan karta.

UJEEEDADDA IYO HABKA

Daraasaddan waxa ay ujeedadeedu tahay in la khariidadeeyo oo la lafo-guro natiijooyinka horumarka waara ee ka soo baxay hawlaha miinooyinka ee Soomaaliya, iyada oo la adeegsanayo Yoolalka Horumarka Waara (SDG-yada) sidii qaab gorfayn ahaan ah.

Faa'iidooyinka la taaban karo ee hawlaha miinooyinka ayaa si cad loo tirin karaa, laguna muujin karaa cabbirka mitirka laba jibaaran ee dhulka ee laga si feeyay miinooyinka iyo tirada walxaha qarxa (EO) ee laga saaray. Si kastaba ha ahaatee, cabbirrida ka qeybqaadashada muddada dheer ee hawlaha miinooyinku ay ku leeyihiin horumarka waara ee balaadhan ayaa aad u dhib badan. Isla mar ahaantaana, waxay si dhab ah u muujin kartaa xaqiiqada sida hawlaha miinooyinku ay u saamaysay noloshu shakhsiyaadka iyo bulshooyinka ay saamaysay khataraha EO-ga.

Daraasadani waxay ujeedadeedu tahay in ay aqoonsato siyaabaha kala duwan ee ay hawlaha miinooyinku u horseedday inay saameyn togan ku yeelato Soomaaliya iyadoo la baarayo natiijooyinka ka soo baxday hawlaha miinooyinka (ka si feeynta miinooyinka dhulka, caawinta dhibbanayaasha, wacyigelinta khatarta walxaha qarxa (EORE), iyo hababka (kala duwanaanshaha iyo ka qeybgellinta jinsiga, iskaashiga iyo wadashaqeynta). Waxay tixgalinaysaa saamaynta balaadhan ee bani'aadantinimo, bulsho, dhaqaale, iyo deegaan ee shaqada hawlaha miinooyinku ay leedahay, iyada oo la adeegsanayo SDG-yada iyo Ajendaha 2030 ee Horumarka Waara ka hage ahaan.

Ajendaha 2030 ee Horumarka Waara

Iyada oo laga duulayo guulihii iyo casharradii laga bartay Himilooyinka Horumarka ee Kun-sannadlaha, 2015-kii Dawladaha xubnaha ka ah Qaramada Midoobay waxay u aqbaleen Ajendaha 2030 ee Horumarka Waara sidii qorshe hawleed cusub¹. Ajendaha 2030 waa mid caalami ah, isbedel leh, xuquuqna ku salaysan, isaga oo ku dhisan ballanta in 'qofna laga taggin'. Waxa ay ka kooban tahay 17 yoolal Horumarineed oo Waara oo isku dhafan iyo 169 bartilmaameed oo la xidhiidha, kuwaas oo ku salaysan saddexda shay ee udub-dhexaadka u ah horumarka waara - kobaca dhaqaalaha, ka qeybgelinta bulshada, iyo ilaalinta deegaanka - iyo baaqyada nabadda iyo iskaashiga.

Waxaa jira shan tiir oo udub dhexaad u ah Ajendaha 2030, oo loo yaqaan '5 P': dadka, barwaaqada, meeraha, iskaashiga, iyo nabadda.

SDG-yadu waxay u adeegaan si ay u cabbiraan saamaynta mustaqbalka fog ee hawlaha miinooyinku ay leeyihiin, maadaama ay oggolaanayaan ku dhafidda iyo qiimeynta inta badan tiirarka dibadda ee saameeya natiijooyinka hawlaha miinooyinka, oo ay ka mid yihiin arrimaha siyaasadda, dhaqaalaha, bulshada, iyo dhaqanka, iyo sida ay u socdaan mashaariicda kale ee bani'aadamnimo ama horumarineed ee la xidhiidha.

Natiijooyinka ka soo baxa daraasaddan loolama jeedo in lagu qiimeeyo hawlaha miinooyinka ee laga fuliyo Soomaaliya, balse waa in loo adeegsadaa tixraac ahaan si loo muujiyo qiimaha ay leedahay isku xidhka horumarka waara, nabad-dhiska iyo hawlaha bani'aadamnimada sidii dadaallo wadajir ah oo is xoojinaya guud ahaan wajiyada barnaamijka hawlaha miinooyinka: laga bilaabo qorshaynta ilaa la socodka iyo qiimaynta.

Daraasadda xaaladda Soomaaliya waxay bixinaysaa falanqaynta natiijooyinka hawlaha miinooyinka ee muddada dhexe iyo mustaqbalka fog, iyada oo loo marayo qiimaynta ka qayb qaadashada ka si feeynta miinooyinka dhulka, caawinta dhibbanayaasha, iyo EORE-ka ay ka qeybqaadanayaan horumarka waara. Cilmi-baadhistani waxay sidoo kale tixgalinaysaa muhiimadda ay leedahay isku-dubaridka dadaallada jinsiga iyo kala-duwanaanshaha iyo dhisidda iskaashiyada - gudaha iyo dibedda waaxda hawlaha miinooyinka - ee ku saabsan mabda'a guud ee in aanan 'qofna laga tagin'.

Daraasaddu waa mid ka mid ah daraasado taxane ah oo heer qaran ah, oo la sameeyay iyada oo qayb ka ah mashruuca Waxa ka danbeeya Dhulka Laba-jibbaaran ee La Baneeyay. Waxay ku dhisan tahay daraasadihii hore ee soo socda ee ay samaysay GICHD, iyada oo si dhow ula shaqaynaysay la-hawlgalayaasha muhiimka ah:

- *Ka tagista cidna: Hawlaha Miinooyinka iyo Yoolalka Horumarka Waara (2017).*
- *Saamaynta Dhaqaale-dhaqaale ee Miinooyinka Lidka Gaadiidka ee Angola (2019).*
- *Natiijooyinka Horumarka Waara ee Hawlaha Miinooyinka ee Urdun (2021).*
- *Natiijooyinka Horumarka Waara ee Hawlaha Miinooyinka ee Cambodia (2021).*
- *Contribuciones de la acción integral contra minas al desarrollo sostenible en Colombia (2022).*
- *Natiijooyinka Horumarka Waara ee Hawlaha Miinooyinka ee Bosnia and Herzegovina (2022).*

Natiijooyinka Horumarka Waara ee Hawlaha Miinooyinka ee Urdun

waxay qeyb ka ahayd daraasad nooceeda aanan horey loo sameeyn oo si buuxda u khariidadaysay natiijooyinka horumarka waara ee hawlaha miinooyinka iyo hababka la isticmaalo ee Urdun. Natiijooyinka iyo casharrada laga bartay daabacaadan tijaabada ah ayaa u adeegtay sidii isha hab-raaceed dhiirgelin ah ee daraasado cusub oo taxane ah, oo ay ku jirto tan.

Si kastaba ha ahaatee, waxaa muhiim ah in la hoosta laga xariiqo in habka daraasaddan ay isticmaalayso si gaar ah loogu qaabeeyey iyadoo lagu salaynayo sifooyinka gaarka ah ee ku saabsan xaaladda Soomaaliya, iyadoo la tixgelinayo jawaab-celinta ku habboon ee lagu helay hannaanka wada-tashi ee lala yeeshay daneeyayaasha hawlaha miinooyinka ee muhiimka ah.

Qorshihii cilmi-baarista ee bilowga ahaa waxa ku jirey in la sameeyo booqashooyin goobeed ayaa wax laga beddelay iyadoo ay ugu wacan tahay tani walaacyada amniga iyo gelitaanka. Daraasaddu, sidaas darteed, waxay ku tiirsanayd cilmi-baarisyoada iyo warbixinnada la faafiyey ee internetka ku jira iyo 18 wareysiyo oo loo sameeyay qaab fogaan-arag ah (wareysi wax yar qaabaysan) oo lala yeeshay wakiillo ka socday Hay'adda Maareynta Miinooyinka Iyo Waxaha Qaraxaha Ee Soomaaliya (SEMA), Hay'adda Miino Baarista Ee Qaramada Midoobay (UNMAS), Ukroboronservice SC (UOS), Kooxda La-talinta Miinooyinka (MAG),Gargaarka dadka Norway (NPA), HALO Trust, Daladda Hawlaha Kala duwanaanshaha ee Somaliland (DAN), Xarunta Hawlaha Miinooyinka Puntland (PMAC),² iyo dallada gobolka ee hawlaha miinooyinka oo ay ku jiraan Dallada Hawlaha Miinooyinka ee Benaadir (BENAMAC), Dallada Hawlaha Miinooyinka ee Gobollada Dhexe ee Soomaaliya (CESMAC), Dallada Hawlaha Miinooyinka ee Koonfur Galbeed (SOWMAC), Dallada Hawlaha Miinooyinka ee Shabeelle iyo Hiiraan (SHAHMAC), iyo Dallada Hawlaha Miinooyinka ee Jubbaland (JUMAN). Xog qoraal ah ayaa sidoo kale ay bixisay shirkadda Wadaagsan iyo sidoo kale qaar badan oo ka mid ah la-hawlgalayaasha aan horey u soo sheegnay.

Xogta aasaasiga ah ee lagu ururiyay waraysiyada fogaan-arag ah ayaa lala barbar dhigey xogta labaad iyo ilaha warbixinnada iyo qoraallada ay faafiso dowlada. Falanqayntan waxa lagu kabay sawiro dayax-gacmeed ah si loo muujiyo isbeddellada horumarka ka dib marka laga si feeyo miinooyinka dhulka, halka ay suurtagalka tahay. Daraasadu waxay inta badan ku salaysan tahay falanqaynta fogaanta ah iyo isdhaafsiga fikradaha ee daneeyayaasha muhiimka ah, taas oo ka duwan daraasadihii hore oo la sameyn jirey indho-indhayn goob ah, waraysiyo shaqsi ah iyo doodaha kooxaha. Helitaanka caddaymaha tooska ah ee xaddidan waxay soo bandhigaysaa nusqaan waxayna daraasaddu qirsan tahay in cilmi-baadhistu ay ka faa'iidaystaan lahayd la falgalka tooska ah ee daneeyayaasha muhiimka ah iyo booqashooyinka goobaha.

Iyadoo aanay weli aysan jirin faham buuxa oo ku saabsan khataraha aasaasiga ah ee dalka, inta badan daraasadda ayaa diiradda saareysa goobaha laga fuliyey hawlaha miinooyinka, kuwaas oo inta badan u badan gobollada xuduudaha ku teedsan ee u dhexeeya Soomaaliya iyo Itoobiya, inkastoo sidoo kale hawlaha miinooyinka ay ka dhaceen meelo kale halkaasoo khataraha EO-ga laga soo wariyey kadib iskahorimaadyo ka dhacay. Inkasta oo ay jiraan heerar kala duwan oo maamulo kala madaxbannaan ah guud ahaan dawlad-goboleedyada Soomaaliya, daraasaddu waxay hiigsanaysaa in ay bixiso sawir mideysan oo ku saabsan hawlaha miinooyinka ee dalka oo dhan iyada oo ay ujeedadeedu tahay in la muujiyo sida hawlaha miinooyinku ay u taageereen dadaallada horumarineed ee waara. Sidaa darteed, daraasaddan ayaa soo bandhigaysa natiijooyin khuseeya oo dalka oo dhan ah, laakiin waa in la ogaadaa in xogta gobollada qaar aanan lagu darin arrimo siyaasadeed iyo maamul dartood.

Daraasadu waxay hiigsanaysaa in ay xoojiso caddaymaha saamaynta baaxadda leh ee hawlaha miinooyinku ku leeyihiin Soomaaliya, taas oo iyana, taageeri karta wacyi-gelinta iyo abaabulka agabka kuwaas oo ah tixgalimaha muhiimka ah ee waaxda. Dadaallo joogto ah ayaa loo baahan yahay si loo taageero isku-dubbaridka heer qaran, ku jaan-goynta deegaanka, iyo bixinta agabka joogtada ah ee waara ee hawlaha miinooyinka, gaar ahaan xaaladaha saameynta isbeddelka cimilada ba'an leh ee beddelay waddooyinkii socdaalka, kordhiyeyna baahida gaaritaanka dhulka. Sidaa darteed waa lama huraan in la hubiyo in si weyn loo arki karo iyo fahamka saameynta muhiimka ah ee hawlaha miinooyinku ku leeyihiin Soomaaliya.

HORUDHAC

XAALADDA

Tobaneeyo sano oo iskahorimaadyo hubeysan ay ka socdeen Soomaaliya ayaa ka tagay khatar badan oo ka yimid walxaha qarxa (EO), oo ay ku jiraan miinooyinka dhulka lagu aaso iyo haraadiga walxaha qarxa (ERW), taas oo saameyn joogto ah ku leh hab-nololeedyada iyo badbaadada bulshada deegaanka. Khatarahan qayb weyn oo ka mid ah waxay ka timid dagaalladii xuduudda ee 1964-kii, iyo Dagaalkii Ogaadeenya ee 1977-78,³ kuwaas oo ka tagay miinooyin qadiimi dhinac kasta oo ka mid ah xuduudka u dhexeeya Soomaaliya iyo Itoobiya.⁴ Miinooyinka dhulka lagu aaso ayay labada dhinacba adeegsadeen si ay u difaacaan fariisimaha ciidamada, isla markaana ay u xaddidaan dhaqdhaqaaqa xoogagga kasoo horjeeda.⁵ Dhul aad u fara badan ayaa looga tagay miinooyinka dhulka lagu aaso kuwaas oo sanado badan aanan la diiwaan gelinin. Dagaalku wuxuu khasaare ba'an u gaystay dadka deegaanka, horraantii 1980-aadkiina, in ka badan 1,500,000 oo qaxoonti ah ayaa ka qaxay gobolka Ogaadeenya.⁶

Si kastaba ha ahaatee, iskahorimaadyada ka socday aaggan iyo guud ahaan Soomaaliya tobannaankii sano ee la soo dhaafay ayaa ka dhignayd in arrintu aysan ku ekayn oo keliya haraadiga EO-ga ee looga tagay goobihii hore ee dagaalka. Dagaalladii sokeeye ee Soomaaliya, oo ka billaabnaya jabhadihii ka soo horjeeday dowladdii Siyaad Barre kaddib dhammaadkii dagaalkii Ogaadeeniya iyo ka dib burburkii 1991-kii, ayaa ka tagay firaac awoodeed kaasoo sababay dagaallo rabshado wata oo dhacay dhowr iyo tobanneeyadii sano ee u dambeeyay. Inkastoo Qaramada Midoobay ay faragelin ku sameysay iyo caleemo saarkii dowladdii Federaalka Soomaaliya sanadkii 2012, colaadaha ayaa weli saameyn ku yeelanaya dadka deegaanka ee ku nool gobollada kala duwan ee dalka, iyagoo ka tagaya ERW-yo. Miinooyinka cusub ee lidka dadka (APMs) iyo kuwa lidka gaadiidka ayaa la ogaaday in la aasay dhowaan 2012⁷ iyo walxaha qarxa (IED-yo) ayaa ay weli adeegsanayaan jilayaasha aan dowliga ahayn una isticmaalayaan iskahorimaadyada socda.⁸ Tani ayaa si aad ah looga ogaaday gudaha magaalooyinka iyo hareeraha waddooyinka halkaas oo tiro badan oo rayid ah ay u nugul yihiin weerarrada inkastoo diiradda ay tahay bartilmaameedyada militariga.⁹ IED-yada ayaa ahaa sababaha ugu weyn ee khasaaraha la xiriira EO-yada sanado badan.¹⁰

ISKAHORIMAADYADA HUBEYSAN EE SOOMAALIYA

1964	Iskahorimaadkii xuduudka ee u dhexeeyay Itoobiya iyo Soomaaliya
1977-78	Dagaalkii Ogaaden
1988-91	Dagaalkii sokeeye ee ka dhanka ahaa taliskii Siyaad Barre
1992-95	Faragelintii Qaramada Midoobey
2004	Caleemo Saarkii Dowladdii Federaalka ee Ku-meel-gaarka ahayd (TFG)
2006-07	Dagaaladdii u dhexeeyay Midowgii Maxkamadihii Islaamiga ahaa iyo ciidamada Itoobiya iyo kuwii TFG-da
2012	Caleemo Saarkii Dowladda Federaalka Soomaaliya
2023	Iskahorimaadyada socda ee u dhexeeya ciidamada DFS (Ciidanka Nabad Sugidda, Ciidanka Xoogga Dalka Soomaaliyeed, Taageerada Howlgalka Ku-meel-gaarka ah ee Midowga Afrika ee Soomaaliya) iyo Al-Shabaab

Arrinka hadda socda ee EO-ga ayaa ka dhashay tobanaan sano oo colaado ah iyo xasillooni darro siyaasadeed, waxayna ku sii kordhinaysaa arrimo kale oo muhiim ah oo dhinacyo badan leh oo horumarineed iyo kuwo bini'aadantinimo ah oo saameynaya dalka, oo ay ku jiraan cunto yarida ba'an oo ay sababtay khataraha dabiiciga ah ee ka dhashay isbeddelka cimilada, tiro badan oo barakacayaal ah (IDPs), iyo caqabadaha la xiriira saboolnimada iyo sinnaan la'aanta jinsiga.

Isbeddelka cimiladu waa horseedka colaadaha iyo barakaca waxa uuna si toos ah ugu xiran yahay cunto yarida dalka. Sannadkii 2022, 5.6 milyan oo qof ayaa loo tixgaliyay inay haysato cunto yari, halka 2.8 milyan ay awoodi waayeen inay helaan baahidooda cuntada maalinlaha ah ee Soomaaliya.¹¹ Dhibaatooyinka deegaanka ee u dambeeyay, gaar ahaan abaaraha soo noqnoqday, oo ay weheliyaan colaadaha xiliyeedka ah, ayaa horseeday barakac aan horay loo arag, iyadoo Soomaaliya ay horay uga jirtay mid ka mid ah tirada ugu badan ee barakacayaasha adduunka.¹²

Caqabadaha dhaqan-dhaqaale ayaa sidoo kale uga sii daray arrimaha amniga, kororka xiisadaha ka taagan iibsiga badeecadaha, u horseedida dadka inay askar ahaan iskaga diiwaangeliyaan kooxaha aan dawliga ahayn sida Al-Shabaab, ayaa sii kordhinaysa xasillooni darrada oo saameyn xun ku leh horumarka mustaqbalka fog iyo nabadda waarta.¹³

Caqabadahan kala duwani waxay abuuraan muuqaal adag oo ku saabsan hawlaha miinooyinka ee dal, halkaas oo joogitaanka EO-yada ay u abuurtay caqabado dheeraad ah si loo gaaro horumar waara sanado badan. Sannadkii 2022, qiyaastii 7.7 milyan oo qof,¹⁴ oo ku dhow 46 boqolkiiba dadweynaha,¹⁵ ayaa loo aqoonsaday inay u baahan yihiin gargaar bani'aadamnimo dalka gudahiisa, oo ay ku jiraan qaxootiga iyo magangelyo-doonka.¹⁶ Barakacayaasha, gaar ahaan haweenka, iyo gabdhaha, ayaa weli ay si weyn u saameysay dhibaatooyinka joogtada ah ee Soomaaliya ay waajahayso.¹⁷ Mudnaanaha tartamaya ee ka dhashay khilaafka socda iyo dhaqaale la'aanta dowladda si ay u maamulaan hay'adaha dowliga ah ayaa u horseeday in Hay'adda Maareynta Miinooyinka iyo Walxaha Qaraxaha ee Soomaaliya (SEMA) ay gebi ahaanba ku tiirsanaato taageerada iyo maalgelinta caalamiga ah.

Soomaaliya waxay ka kooban tahay lix dowlad-goboleedyo oo leh heerar kala duwan oo maamulo madax-bannaan ah leh sida Galmudug, Hirshabeelle, Jubaland, Puntland, Somaliland iyo Koonfur Galbeed, iyo sidoo kale hal maamul oo ah Banaadir.¹⁸ Somaliland ayaa sanadkii 1991-kii iskeed ugu dhawaaqday gooni-isu-taagga, inkastoo aysan weli aqoonsi ka helin beesha caalamka. Si kastaba ha ahaatee, dhaqan ahaan Somaliland hawlaheeda iyo maamulkeedaba waxay ka madax bannaan yihiin Soomaaliya inteeda kale. Maamul-goboleedka Puntland oo sannadkii 1998-kii ku dhawaaqay maamul ka madax bannaan dowladda Soomaaliya, ayaa weli siyaasad ahaan la safan dawladda Federaalka ee Soomaaliya.¹⁹ Saamaynta xaaladda arrimahan siyaasadeed iyo kuwa maamulba ayaa ah in isku-dubbaridka hawlaha miinooyinka Soomaaliya ay ku kala qeybsan yihiin Soomaliland iyo inta kale ee Soomaaliya.

HAWLAHA MIINOYINKA SOOMAALIYA

Hawl-wadeennada hawlaha miinooyinka ayaa Soomaaliya joogay tan iyo 1991-kii, iyaga oo ka shaqaynayay arrimo kala duwan oo ku saabsan ka si feeynta miinooyinka dhulka, awood-dhiska, iyo hawlaha wacyigelinta khatarta walxaha qarxaha (EORE) ee Somaliland iyo Puntland.²⁰ Hawlaha miino ka si feeynta dhulka ee gobollada kale waxay bilaabeen 2008-kii ama kadib. Muddadaas, hawlaha miinooyinku waa ay socdeen in kasta oo ay jireen caqabado waaweyn oo isku-xiran oo la xidhiidha amniga, gaaritaanka, iyo saadaalin la'aanta joogtada ah ee ilaha maalgelinta.

Hay'adda Qaran ee Hawlaha Miinooyinka ee hadda ka jirta Soomaaliya waa SEMA taas oo beddeshay Hay'adda Miino Baarista Qaranka Soomaaliya sanadkii 2013-kii.²¹ Si kastaba ha ahaatee, iyadoo SEMA lagu dhisay digreeto Madaxweyne oo hoos timaada Wasaaradda Amniga Gudaha, ayaa haddana aanan weli aysan si rasmi ah u aqoonsan Dowladda Federaalka ah ee Soomaaliya (DFS), taas oo saameyn ku yeelatay hawlaheeda. Xarunta dhexe ee SEMA ee magaalada Muqdisho ayaa qabata dadaalo isku dubarid ah oo ay barbar socdaan xafiisyada dowlad-goboleedyada iyo dalladda gobolka ee hawlaha miino baarista ka shaqeeya ee shanta dowlad goboleed, iyo sidoo kale gobolka Banaadir, iyadoo xarunta Dhexe ee Hawlaha Miino saarka ay u xilsaaran tahay isku-dubaridka hawlaha miinooyinka ee hoos yimaada Wasaaradda Gaashaandhigga Somaliland. Dallada hawlaha miinooyinka ee gobolka ayaa la filayaa inay qabato shirar isuduwid oo saddex-biloodla ah oo ay soo qabanqaabisay SEMA oo ay wehelinayaan hawl-wadeennada caalamiga ah oo ay ka mid yihiin Hay'adda Miino Baarista ee Qaramada Midoobay (UNMAS), Gargaarka Dadka Norway (NPA), Kooxda La-talinta Miinooyinka, Ukroboronservice SC, iyo HALO Trust.

SEMA waxay qabataa dhammaan dhinacyada ku saabsan qorsheynta, isku-dubaridka, iyo maaraynta xogta hawlaha miinooyinka ee shanta Dawlad Goboleed ee Xubinta ka ah Dawladda Federaalka Soomaaliya iyo Gobolka Banaadir,²² iyada oo la wareegtay lahaanshaha keydka xogta Nidaamka Maareynta Macluumaadka Hawlaha Miinooyinka (IMSMA) ee UNMAS sanadkii 2017-kii. Dadaalada qaran ee hawlaha miinooyinka ee socda waxaa

taageeray NPA iyo UNMAS, kuwaas oo maalgelin iyo taageero awood-dhis ahba siiyey SEMA sannadihii la soo dhaafay, iyada oo ay socdaan dadaalo loogu dhex darayo miisaaniyadda dawladda iyo shuruucda qaranka.

Soomaaliya waxay xubin ka tahay Axdiga Mamnuucidda Isticmaalka, Kaydinta, Soo saarista iyo Gudbinta Miinooyinka Lidka Dadka iyo Burburintooda (APMBC), Axdiga Walxaha Qarxa ee Hawada Sare laga soo rido (CCM), Axdiga Xuquuqda Dadka Naafada (CRPD), iyo Axdiga Xuquuqda Carruurta.

Muhiimadda ay u leedahay hawlaha miinooyinka horumarinta qaranka Soomaaliya waxa ay ka muuqataa Qorshaha Istiraatiijiyadeed ee Hawlaha Miinooyinka Soomaaliya kaas oo hoosta ka xariiqaya doorka hawlaha miinooyinka ee bixinta “taageerada tooska ah iyo ta dadban labadaba” ay ku leedahay qorsheynta qaran ee horumarinta Soomaaliya.²³ Qorshaha istiraatiijiyadeed wuxuu tilmaamayaa doorka hawlaha miinooyinka ee taageerada nabadda iyo amniga, fududeynta samaynta iyo horumarinta hay’adaha maxalliga ah iyo kuwa qaran, fududeynta soo celinta kaabayaasha, iyo kordhinta u adkeysiga dhacdooyinka dabiiciga ah, kuwa siyaasadeed, iyo dhaqaale.²⁴

Hawlgallada hawlaha miinooyinka ayaa sii socday sannadihii u dambeeyay, in kasta oo ay jirtay xadidaado la xidhiidho gaaritaanka badbaadada leh ee hawl-wadeennada miinooyinka goobaha khatarta ah ee la xaqiijiyey iyo meelaha looga shakisan yahay inay khatar yihiin. Isku-dubbarid dhow oo lala yeeshay hoggaamiyeyaasha maxalliga ah iyo hay’adaha dawladda ayaa u oggolaatay hawl-wadeennada caalamiga ah inay ka hormaraan ama ka horeeyaan xaaladaha isbedbedelaya oo ay sii wadaan hawlgallada aaminka ah. Meelo gaar ah oo ka tirsan gobollada koonfurta iyo bartamaha,²⁵ txaaladdu si degdeg ah ayay isu beddeli kartaa, gelitaankeeduna waxa laga yaabaa inay ku koobnaato oo keliya magaalooyinka waaweyn ee leh aagagga amnigoodu sugan yahay.²⁶ Deegaannada kale ee gobolladan ayaa ah kuwo aan la geli karin gebi ahaanba iyadoo ay ugu wacan tahay joogitaanka kooxaha hubaysan, taasoo la macno ah in aanan la xaqiijin karin jiritaanka khataraha.

KHATARAHA GOBAHA MIINEYSAN

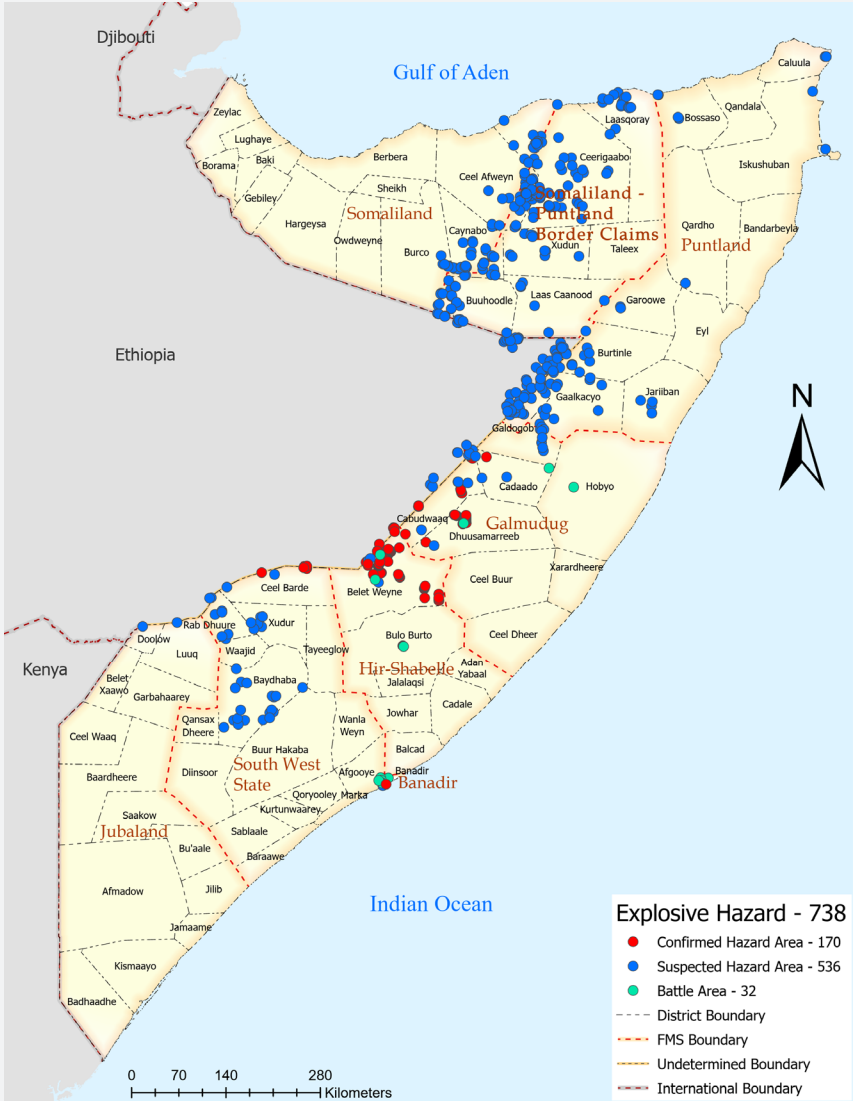
Iyada oo ay ugu wacan tahay jiritaan la'aanta qiimeynta aasaasiga ah ee dhamayskatiran ee goobaha miineysan ee Soomaaliya, fahamka heerka buuxa ah iyo dabeecadda goobaha miineysan lama heli karo hadda.²⁷ Sannadkii 2022-kii, waxaa lagu qiyaasay 169 km² oo dhul miineysan ah oo ku yaala shanta Dowlad Goboleed (DG) ee xubnaha ka ah Dawladda Federaalka Soomaaliya, oo ay ku jiraan 109 km² oo ah goobo la tuhunsan yahay inay khatar yihiin iyo 60 km² oo ah goobo khatar ah oo la xaqiijiyey.²⁸ ²⁹ Somaliland, 5.46 km² ayaa u hadhsan in la sifeeyo, oo ay ku jiraan 18 goobood oo miinooyin leh oo wadartoodu dhan tahay 3.9 km² iyo 65 shaqooyin waddo ah oo wadartoodu tahay 1.4 km².³⁰ Shaqada si loo fahmo khatarta ka jira Puntland ayaa socota, iyadoo 7.1 km² oo goobo miineysan ah dhawaan la aqoonsaday oo ka jira koonfurta Puntland dhamaadkii 2022-kii.³¹

Tan iyo bilowgii hawlaha ka si feeynta miinooyinka dhulka sannadkii 2008-kii, 25.5 km² oo dhul ah ayaa laga sifeeyay³² shanta DG, iyo 110.4 km² oo wadar ah oo ama la si feeyey, la buriyey/kansalay ama la dhimay.³³ Laga bilaabo Oktoobar 2022-kii, waxaa la soo wariyey in 215 bulsho oo ku sugan maamul-goboleedyadan inay weli saamayso EO-da.³⁴ Miino ka si feeynta dhulka gobolada waqooyi ee Somaliland ayaa bilawday wakhti hore, waxaana la si feeyay 27.4 km², la qoday 2.9 km², 29.1 km² ayaa la sahamiyay, 6.8 km² na waxaa buriyey/kansalay hay'adda HALO Trust tan iyo 1999-kii.³⁵ Khataraha EO-ga ee dalka, gaar ahaan gobolada koonfurta iyo bartamaha, ayaa ah mid kakan iyadoo ay tani ugu wacan tahay suurtagalnimada inay dib u miineysmaan goobaha horey loo si feeyay, iyo jiritaanka kaydada hub ah oo si liidata loo maareeyo ama la dayacayba, kuwaas oo kordhin kara khataraha la xidhiidha IED-yada.³⁶ Inkastoo aysan jirin kayd si rasmi ah loo hayo oo APM-yada ah, haddana DFS waxay xustay in kaydada si gaar ah loo leeyahay ay jiraan, iyo sidoo kalena ay haystaan kooxaha hubaysan ee dawladda ka soo horjeeda.³⁷

Guud ahaan, waxaa la xaqiijiyay ama looga shakisan yahay in ay miineysan yihiin guud ahaan gobolada waaweyn ee dalka Soomaaliya iyada oo inta badan ay ku jiraan miinooyin qadiimi ah oo ku jira xuduudka ay wadaagaan Soomaaliya iyo Itoobiya, inkasta oo ay jirto faham fiican oo khataraha ah guud ahaan gobolada Waqooyi ee Soomaaliya oo ay xasiloonida ka jirtaa

sannadihii ugu dambeeyay ay fududeysay in xog sahan ah laga ururiyo, waxaana jirta khatar hoose oo dib u miineysmid ah. Dowlad goboleedyada Galmudug iyo Hirshabeelle ayaa sanadkii 2022-kii laga diiwaangeliyay inay ka dhaceen dhacdooyinkii ugu badnaa ee shilalka EO-da ah, gaar ahaan dhulka miyiga ah ee ku teedsan xuduudka, iyadoo EO-ga ay qeyb ka ahayd 35 boqolkiiba shilalka la diiwaan geliyey.³⁸ Gaar ahaan, tirada ugu badan ee warbixinnada dhacdooyinka EO-ga ee 2021-2022 ayaa laga diiwaan geliyay degmada Dhabad ee Galmudug.³⁹

Caqabadaha la xiriira dhaqaale la'aanta iyo amniga ayaa ilaa hadda hor istaagan samaynta sahmin aan farsamo ahayn (NTS) ama shaqo sahan farsamo ah oo laga sameeyo Galmudug, Hirshabeelle, Koonfur Galbeed iyo Jubaland. Si kastaba ha ahaatee, waxaa si cad loo aqoonsan yahay baahida loo qabo shaqo dheeraad ah, sida ay caddaynayso ka jawaab celinta mudnaanta leh ee la cusbooneysiisay ee ay samaysay Aagga Masuuliyadda ee khataraha walxaha qarxa si loo abaabulo lacagaha loogu talagalay hawlaha NTS-ka. Hawlaha noocan oo kale ah ayaa ka caawin doona in si fiican loo fahmo baahida dadaalada si feeynta iyo EORE-ka ah.⁴⁰



Federal Republic Of Somalia
 Known Explosive Hazards
 As of November 2022

Disclaimer - The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement by the United Nations.

Vector data Source: UNMAS, UNSOS GIS, HALO TRUST, NPA

Khariidadda khataraha walxaha qarxa ee Soomaaliya, 2022. Xigasho: UNMAS

ERW-yadu waxa ay ku baahsan yihiin dhammaan gobollada Soomaaliya, in kasta oo warbixinnada ku saabsan haraadiga walxaha qarxaha ee hawada sare laga soo rido ay ahaayeen kuwo teel teel ah. Qiyaasaha ayaa soo jeedinaya in khatarta walxaha qarxa ee hawada sare laga soo rido ay daboolayaan dhul cabbir ahaan ka yar 5 km² dhul ah, in kasta oo sahanno qoto dheer loo baahan yahay si loo xaqiijiyo tan.⁴¹

Joogitaanka walxaha qarxa ayaa sidoo kale ah caqabad weyn oo ka jira Soomaaliya, gaar ahaan deegaanada maamulka Koonfur Galbeed, iyadoo ay tani ugu wacan tahay dagaalka u dhaxeeya kooxda hubaysan ee Al-Shabaab iyo kuwa DFS.⁴² IED-yada ayaa ah sababta ugu weyn ee dhimashada Soomaaliya, iyadoo qaar badan lagu aasay gudaha iyo hareeraha kaabayaasha rayidka sida waddooyinka iyo goobaha biyaha laga helo.^{43 44} Saboolnimada iyo shaqo la'aanta ayaa sidoo kale kor u sii qaadaya arrinta, iyadoo lasoo wariyey in dadka rayidka ah ay ururistaan EO-yada ay la kulmaan, si ay u farsameeyaan oo ay u iibiyaan walxaha qarxa oo loo adeegsado siyaabo kala duwan oo ay ka mid yihiin sameynta IED-yada. Waxaa intaa dheer, jiritaanka kaydka hubka iyo rasaasta sida gaarka ah loo leeyahay iyo kuwa la dayacay ayaa weli ah mid soo bandhigaysa khatar laba geesood ah oo ku wajahan badbaadada iyo amniga, iyada oo loo marayo leexinta ama qaraxyo aanan qorshaysnayn ee ka dhaca goobaha rasaasta lagu keydiyo.

GUULIHII UGU MUHIIMSANAA EE LAGA GAARAY HAWLAHA MIINOYINKA SOOMAALIYA

- **1991** Hawlgalkii ugu horeeyay ee miinooyinka ee Somaliland waxaa qandaraas ku qaatay Hay'adda Qaramada Midoobay u qaabilsan Qaxootiga iyo Dhakhaatiirta Aan Xuduudda Lahayn, waxaana hawshan fulisay hay'adda ganacsiga ee Rimfire
 - **2007–8** Dowladda Federaalka Ku Meel Gaarka ah ee Soomaaliya ayaa dhistay Hay'addii ugu horeysay ee ka shaqeysa Hawlaha Miinooyinka
 - **2011** Waxaa la aas aasay Hay'adda Miino baarista Qaranka Soomaaliya (SNMAA)
 - **2012** Soomaaliya waxay noqotay dowlad xubin ka ah axdiga APMBC-ga
 - **2013** SNMAA waxaa lagu bedelay Hay'adda Maareynta Miinooyinka iyo Walxaha Qaraxaha ee Soomaaliya (SEMA)
 - **2015** SEMA waxaa loo xilsaaray masuuliyadda isku-duwidda hawlaha miinooyinka Soomaaliya iyada oo laga qaaday UNMAS
- Oorshaha Badbaado ee Maareynta Khatarta Walxaha Qarxa ee Sannadaha badan ayaa lasoo saaray
- Soomaaliya waxay ay ansixisay Axdiga Walxaha Qarxa ee Hawada Sare laga soo rido (CCM). Waxa ay si xoog ah ku gashay sanadkii kaa xigay.
- Golaha wasiirada ayaa ansixiyey sharciga iyo miisaaniyada Hawlaha Miinooyinka
- **2017** Lahaanshaha keydka xogta IMSMA ee qaranka oo laga soo wareejiyay UNMAS laguna wareejiyo SEMA

- **2019** Soomaaliya waxay ansixisay Axdiga Xuquuqda Dadka Naafada ah (CRPD)

Qorshe Hawleedka Caawinta Dhibbanayaasha iyo dadka Naafada ah ee Qaranka Soomaaliya oo la soo saaray⁴⁵

Qorshaha 9-aad ee Horumarinta Qaranka ee Soomaaliya (2020-2024) oo la soo saaray

- **2020** Qorshaha Istiraatiijiyadeed ee Hawlaha Miinooyinka Qaranka ee 2020 oo la ansixiyay

Khariidadda Dadka Naafada ah ee 2020-2023 oo la faafiyey

- **2021** Soomaaliya ayaa codsatay muddo kordhinteedii ugu horreysay ee ku saabsan dhammaystirka burburinta miinooyinka lidka dadka ee meelaha ay ku aasan yihiin illaa 2027, si waafaqsan Qodobka 5-aad ee APMBC

**KA QEYBQAADASHADA
HAWLAHA MIINOYINKA
GAARISTA YOOLALKA
HORUMARKA WAARA
EE SOOMAALIYA**

Qaybtani waxay si gaar ah u eegaysaa ka qayb qaadashada jihooyinka badan ee hawlaha miinooyinka ee horumarka waara. Falanqaynta waxaa ka mid ah walxaha muhiimka ah ee dadaallada hawlaha miinooyinka oo ay ka mid yihiin ka si feeynta miinooyinka dhulka, caawinta dhibbanayaasha, wacyigelinta khatarta walxaha qarxa (EORE), ka qeybgelinta jinsiga iyo kala duwanaanshaha, iyo iskaashiga iyo wadashaqeynta.

Ka hor inta aanan guda gelin saamaynta gaarka ah ee hawlaha miinooyinka leeyihiin, iyada oo lana eegayo xidhiidhka ka dhexeeya walxaha qarxa (EO) iyo iskahorimaadyada ka socda Soomaaliya, qaybtani waxay ku bilaabmaysaa sahminta saamaynta ballaadhan ee ay hawlaha miinooyinku ku yeelan karto yaraynta iskahorimaadyada. In kasta oo khatarta EO-ga ay tahay natiijada iskahorimaadyada, baabi'inta EO-ga ayaa sidoo kale noqon kartaa arrin lagu dhimayo iskahorimaadyada mustaqbalka iyadoo laga hortagayo weecinta khataraha walxaha qarxa taasoo sii wadi karta oo uga sii dari karta rabshadaha hubaysan. Xidhiidhadani waa kuwo khuseeya xaaladda Soomaaliya, iyaga oo u baahan in loo tixgeliyo inay yihiin saamaynta muhiimka ah ee hawlaha miinooyinka ee dalka.

HAWLAHA MIINOYINKA IYO DHIMISTA ISKAHORIMAADYADA

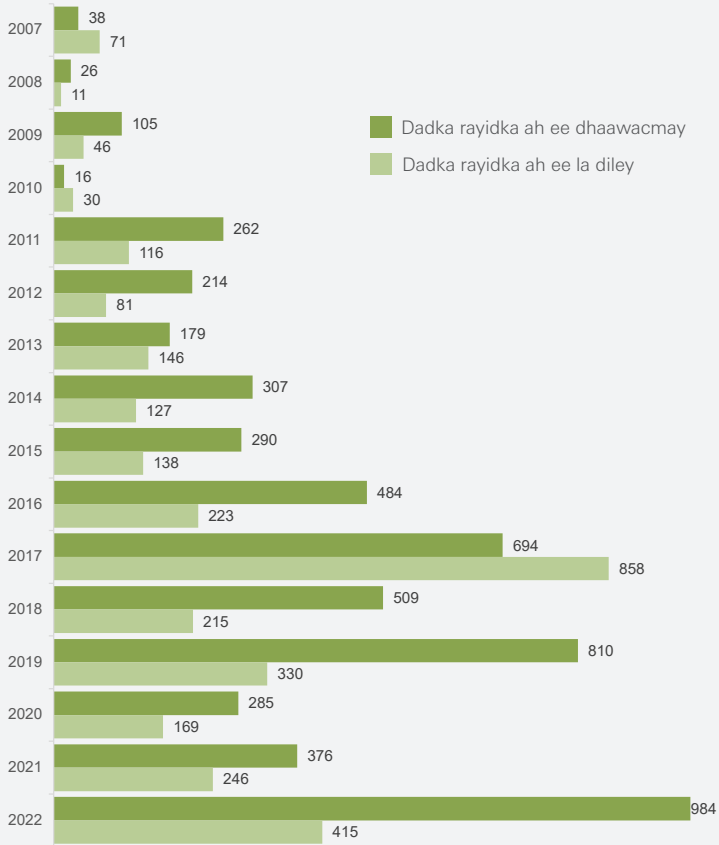
Hawlaha miinooyinka ayaa kaalin muhiim ah ka qaatay sidii loo sii wadi lahaa nabadda Soomaaliya, iyadoo loo marayo istaraatiijiyado lagu beegsanayo xaaladda deegaanka ee iskahorimaadyada.

Marka laga yimaado arrinta faafitaanka khatarta EO-ga ee Soomaaliya, walxaha qarxa ee la isku rakibay (IED-yada) ayaa mas'uul ka ah tiro aad u badan oo waxyeelooyinka ah marka lala barbardhigo walxaha qarxo ee kale. IED-yada ayaa ahaa hubka ugu weyn ee ay doortaan kooxaha hubaysan ee aanan Dawliga ahayn. Tan waxaa ka mid ah Al-Shabaab oo iskahorimaadyo joogto ah kula jira ciidamada Hawlgalka ku meel gaarka ah ee Midowga Afrika ee Soomaaliya (ATMIS) iyo Ciidamada Xoogga Soomaaliya. Weerarada ay fuliyaan Al-Shabaab ayaa ah kuwa beegsi ah, oo aanan loo meel dayin, waxaana ka mid ah adeegsiga IED-yada, qaraxyada

ismiidaaminta ah iyo duqeymaha, kuwaas oo saameyn weyn ku yeeshay nolosha dadka rayidka ah. Illaa 2007-kii, ku dhawaad 4,000 oo dhacdo IED ah ayaa la soo wariyey, taas oo keentay 14,805 dhibanayaal ah.⁴⁶ Marka laga yimaado soo noqnoqoshada weerarrada bartilmaameedka ah, dadka rayidka ah ayaa si aan qiyaas lahayn ay u saameeysaa, taasoo ka dhigaysa 42 boqolkiiba dhammaan waxyeelooyinka la xidhiidha IED ee 2021-ka.⁴⁷

Khatarta joogtada ah ee IED-yada ayaanan is dhimin sannadihii la soo dhaafay, iyada oo in ka badan 1,800 oo dhacdo IED-yo ah la diiwaan geliyay intii u dhaxaysay 2019-2021, kuwaas oo sababay in ka badan 3,800 waxyeelooyin.⁴⁸ Sida ku cad Jaantuska 3, waxaa aad u kordhay khasaaraha rayidka ah ee IED-yada tobankii sano ee la soo dhaafay.

WAXYEELOYINKA SHACABKA KASOO GAADHA IED-YADA IYADA OO LOO EEGAYO SANNAD SANNAD EE DAWLADHA XUBNAHA KA AH DAWLADDA FEDERAALKA EE SOOMAALIYA, 2007–2022



Xogta kuma jirto Somaliland
Xigasho: UNMAS,sharraxaad gooni ah

Hay'adda Miino Baarista ee Qaramada Midoobay ayaa taageertay dadaallada looga hortagayo khatarta IED-yada ee Soomaaliya iyadoo la adeegsanayo tababaro, hagitaan iyo taageero qalab oo la siinayo ATMIS, Ciidanka Xoogga Dalka, iyo Booliska Soomaaliyeed.⁴⁹ Si kastaba ha ahaatee, hawl-wadeenada caalamiga ah ee ka hawlgala hawlaha miinooyinka ayaa inta badan dadaaladooda xooga ku saareen sidii ay u si feeyn lahaayeen goobaha leh miinooyinka qadiimiga ah iyo sidoo kale in ay si feeyaan aagagga dagaalka ee goobihii ay colaaduhu ka joogsadeen.

Waxaa jira xiriiro muhiim ah oo ka dhexeeya si feeynta iyo ku fiditaanka IED-yada gobollada Soomaaliya qaarkood. Qiyaasta ayaa soo jeedinaysa in 91 boqolkiiba IED-yada Soomaaliya lagu dhex farsameeyo ay ka kooban yihiin walxaha qarxa ee laga soo ururiyay haraadiga walxaha qarxa (ERW) iyo EO-yada kale ee looga tagay xarumaha kaydka rasaasta ee laga guuray.⁵⁰ Joogitaanka EO-yada, sidaas darteed, waxay saameyn joogto ah ku yeelatay nabadgelyo-xumada waxayna si weyn u carqaladaynaysaa nabadda mustaqbalka fog. Ururinta gaarka ah ee ERW-yada ee dadka rayidka ah kuwaas oo ka farsameeya agab halis ah ayaa sidoo kale ah walaac taagan oo joogto ah. EO-yada waxaa loo keydiyaa sababo kala duwan oo ay ka mid yihiin iibka, isticmaalka, ama marka aanan loo aqoonsan EO-ga, sababo kale dartood sida in loo isticmaalo calaamado taariikhi ah, qurxin, ama agab guri ama waxyaabaha madadaalada ah sida birta goolka kubada cagta.⁵¹

Taariikhda dheer ee khatarta EO-ga waxay la macno tahay in shakhsiyaadka qaarkood ay barteen sida loo helo loona farsameeyo EO-yada, oo ay ku jiraan miinooyinka dhulka lagu aaso, kuwaas oo ka dibna la iibiyo oo aakhirkana loo isticmaalo in laga sameeyo IED-yada ay jilayaasha aanan dowliga ahayn ay isticmaalaan.⁵² Arrimaha horumarka waara ee soo jireenka ah, oo ay ku jiraan faqriga iyo fursadaha shaqo la'aanta ah ayaa dhiirrigeliya hawlahaan. Dhaqannada noocaan oo kale ah keliya gacan kama geystaan iskahorimaadyada, laakiin waxay sidoo kale u keenaan khataro la taaban karo shakhsiyaadka laftooda. Tani waa arrin, gaar ahaan ka jirta bulshooyinka fogfog ee aanan u badnayn inay helaan EORE, kuwaas oo ay u badan tahay inay saameyn ku yeeshen faqriga iyo xasillooni-darrada.⁵³

Iyadoo loo marayo EORE iyo ka si feeynta miinooyinka dhulka, hawl-wadeenada hawlaha miinooyinka waxay yareeyaan khatarta iskahorimaadyada iyagoo ka hortagaya dhaqannada khatarta sare leh,

oo ay ku jiraan farsameeynta iyo iibinta EO-yada, iyo sidoo kale yaraynta xadiga walxaha qarxa ee la heli karo. Shaqadani waxay gacan ka gaysatay **SDG-ga 16-aad** ee Nabadda, Cadaalada iyo Hay'adaha Awoodda leh iyo **bartilmaameedkeeda 16.1** ee dhimista dhammaan noocyada rabshadaha iyo heerka dhimashada ee la xidhiidha meel kasta.

Ka si feynta miinooyinka dhulka ka sokoow, ilaalinta amniga goobeed ee wanaagsan iyo hab-dhaqannada maaraynta kaydada rasaasta ayaa sidoo kale ah hab muhiim ah oo looga hortagayo khatarta iyo dhimisteeda, marka la eego jiritaanka xarumo kaydada rasaas ah oo la dayacay oo dalka ka jira oo ka hadhay colaadihii hore.^{54 55} TXarumahani waxay khatar ku yihiin bulshada iyadoo ay ugu wacan tahay xaaladaha kaydinta ee liidata, kormeer la'aanta dawladda, iyo khatarta ah in loo weeciyi gacmaha jilayaasha aanan dowliga ahayn. Isticmaalka kaydada si loo huriyo iskahorimaadyada rabshadaha wata ee socda ayaa labadaba ka dhigaya khatar degdeg ah iyo caqabada nabadda waarta iyo horumarka waara.

Hawl-wadeennada caalamiga ah ayaa taageeray dadaallada lagu dhimayo khatarahan iyadoo la adeegsanayo tababarro ku saabsan burburinta walxaha qarxa iyo hannaanka maaraynta hubka iyo rasaasta ee hay'adaha qaranka, iyo sidoo kale taageerada dhisidda kaydada hubka iyo bakhaarrada aaminka ah ee rasaasta iyo walxaha qarxa.^{56 57 58} Dadaalladani waxay gacan ka geysteen **SDG-ga 16-aad** ee Nabadda, Caddaaladda, iyo Hay'adaha Awoodda leh iyo **bartilmaameedkeeda 16.4** ee dhimista qulqulka hubka ee sharci-darrada ah, iyo sidoo kale **bartilmaameedka 16.a** ee xoojinta hay'adaha qaranka, oo ay ku jiraan iskaashiga caalamiga ah, si loo dhiso awoodda heer kasta si looga hortago rabshadaha, loona dagaalamo argagixisada iyo dembiyada.



Hawlgal si feyn ah oo ka socda Galdogob, 2021. Xigasho: UNMAS

1. KA SI FEEYNTA MIINOYINKA DHULKA



- 1.1** Ciribtirka saboolnimada xad-dhaafka ah
- 1.4** Xuquuqaha loo siman yahay ee ilaha dhaqaale iyo helitaanka adeegyada aasaasiga ah
- 1.5** Kororka u dakaysiga, dhimista nuglaanta



- 2.1** Helitaanka cuntada
- 2.3** Labanlaabka wax soo saarka beeraha



- 3.4** Yaraynta dhimashada degdega ah iyada oo loo marayo ka hortag iyo daaweyn
- 3.6** Yareynta dhimashada iyo dhaawacyada ka dhasha shilalka gaadiidka ee jidadka
- 3.8** Helitaanka adeegyada daryeelka caafimaad ee aasaasiga ah



- 4.1** Hubinta dhamaystirka waxbarashada hoose/dhexe
- 4.4** Kororka tirada dhaliinyarada iyo dadka waaweyn ee xirfadda leh



- 5.2** Ciribtirka tacadiyada ka dhanka ah haweenka iyo gabdhaha



- 6.1** Helitaanka biyo la cabbi karo oo aamin ah oo la awoodi karo
- 6.4** Kororka isticmaalka hufan ee biyaha



- 8.1** Kobaca dhaqaale ee joogtada ah
- 8.2** Kororka wax soo saarka dhaqaalaha iyada oo loo marayo kala duwid
- 8.3** Taageerada hawlaha wax soo saarka leh iyo shaqo abuurka hufan
- 8.5** Shaqaaleysiin buuxda oo wax soo saar leh iyo shaqo hufan



- 9.1** Helitaanka kaabayaasha dhaqaale ee loo siman yahay
- 9.3** Kororka helitaanka adeegyada maaliyadeed
- 9.a** Horumarinta kaabayaasha dhaqaalaha iyada oo loo marayo taageero maaliyadeed, mid tignoolajiyad iyo mid farsamo



- 10.2 Ka qeybgelinta bulshada, dhaqaalaha iyo siyaasadda dhammaan
- 10.7 Guuritaanka iyo isusocodka aaminka ah



- 11.2 Helitaanka nidaamyada gaadiid ee aaminka ah ee waara
- 11.7 Isticmaalka guud ee goobaha dadweynaha



- 12.2 Maareynta waarta iyo isticmaalka hufan ee kheyraadka dabiiciga ah



- 13.1 Xoojinta adkeysiga iyo awoodda la qabsiga khataraha cimilada la xiriira iyo masiibooyinka dabiiciga ah
- 13.3 Horumarinta waxbarashada iyo awoodda dhimista isbeddelka cimilada, la qabsiga, iyo yareynta saamaynta



- 15.3 Soo celinta dhulka iyo ciidda xaalufka noqday



- 16.1 Dhimista dhammaan noocyada rabshadaha



- 17.17 Iskaashiyada wax ku oolka ah ee hay'adaha dowladda iyo shirkadaha gaarka loo leeyahay iyo bulshada rayidka

Eray bixinta yoolalka SDG-ga ee kor ku taxan waa kuwo la fududeeyay; liiska buuxa ee yoolasha iyo magacyadooda rasmiga ah waxaa laga heli karaa bogga Qaramada Midoobay: <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/>

Ka si feeynta miinooyinka dhulka waxa loola jeedaa habka loo adeegsado 'dhammaan dadaallada macquulka ah' si loo aqoonsado, loo qeexo, loona saaro dhammaan joogitaanka iyo shakiga walxaha qarxa iyadoo loo marayo sahan aan farsamo ahayn, sahan farsamo iyo/ama si feeyn. ^{59 60 61}

Soo celinta helista iyo isticmaalka dhul aamin ah ayaa muhiim u ah Soomaaliya, halkaas oo xaalufka dhulka iyo masiibooyinka dabiiciga ah, taasoo ay uga sii dartay isbeddelka cimiladu, ay ahayd arrin aad u weyn muddo tobanaan sano ah, taasoo horseeday cunto yari, faqri, waayitaanka hab-nololeedyada, iyo barakac sare. Ka si feeynta miinooyinka dhulka waxay u ogolaan kartaa dadka inay ku noqdaan guryahoodii meelaha aan markii hore aaminka ahayn, taasoo ka dhigaysa dhulka mid loo isticmaali karo kaabayaasha, beerashada, iyo hawlaha kale ee dhaqaalaha. Waxa kale oo ay gacan ka geysan kartaa in laga hortago kororka rabshadaha iyo iskahorimaadyada socda, maaddaama ka si feeynta miinooyinka dhulka ay yarayso urursiga walxaha qarxa (EO) si looga farsameeyo walxaha qarxa ee la isku rakibay).

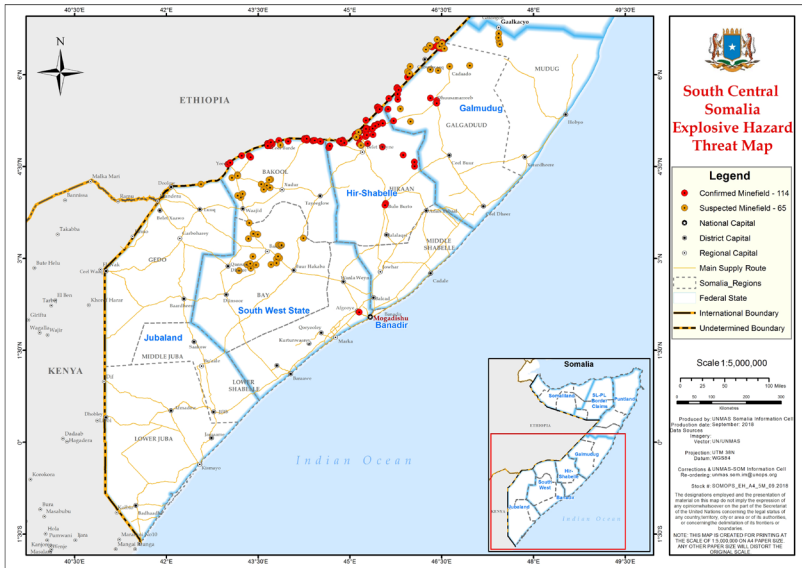
Soomaaliya dhexdeeda, ka si feeynta miinooyinka dhulka waa waxqabad muhiim ah oo fududeynaya isusocodka aaminka ah ee boqolkiiba tiro badan oo ah bulshooyinka xoolo-dhaqatada iyo reer-guuraaga ah, iyo sidoo kale dadka barakacayaasha ah (IDP-yada). Iyada oo laga hortaggayo dhimashada iyo dhaawacyada EO-da la xiriira, ka si feeynta miinooyinka dhulku waxay si toos ah uga qayb qaadanaysaa **SDG-ga 16-aad** ee Nabadda, Caddaaladda iyo Hay'adaha Awoodda leh iyo **bartilmaameedkeeda 16.1** ee dhimista dhammaan noocyada rabshadaha iyo heerarka dhimashada ee la xiriira.

In kasta oo khatarta EO-ga ay tahay mid ka mid ah caqabadaha badan ee hortaagan horumarka waara ee Soomaaliya ee muddada fog, haddana waxay sii ahaanaysaa caqabad weyn oo ku wajahan badbaadada bulshada iyo shuruud muhiim u ah ujeedooyinka iyo yoolalka bulsho, siyaasadeed, iyo dhaqaale. Saamaynta dhaqan-dhaqaale ee ka si feeynta miinooyinka dhulka ayaa weli ah mid muhiim u ah bulshooyinka fogfog kuwaas oo la

kulma heerar sare oo faqri ah, ayna u badan tahay inaysan ka warqabin hab-dhaqamada aaminka ah ee agagaarka goobaha EO-yada, taasoo ka dhigaysa inay si gaar ah ugu nugul yihiin cawaaqib xumada miineysmida.⁶²

Sababo la xiriira miinooyinka qadiimiga ah ee ku teedsan xadka Soomaaliya iyo Itoobiya u dhaxeeya, dhul badan ayaa miino ka si feeyn laga sameeyay gobollada Hiiraan, Bakool, Galgaduud, Galdogob, Maroodi Jeex, iyo Togdheer.⁶³ Si kastaba ha ahaatee, meelo badan oo ka mid ah goobaha dagaalka (BAC) ayaa sidoo kale nadiifin laga sameeyay oo ah gobollada Banaadir, Galgaduud, iyo Galdogob.⁶⁴ Colaadihii u dambeeyay ayaa sidoo kale ay khuseysaa. Tusaale ahaan, hawl-wadeennada hawlaha miinooyinka ayaa sahan ku sameeyay oo si feeyay dhul ku yaalla Boosaaso, Puntland, ka dib iskahorimaad rabshado wata kaas oo haraadiga walxaha qarxaha ee dagaallada (ERW) ku reebay magaalooyinka bishii Disembar 2021.⁶⁵ Ilaa 2008, ka si feeynta miinooyinka dhulka waxay suurtagelisay si feeynta 143 xarumood oo kala duwan oo kaabayaasha dhaqaalaha ah Soomaaliya gudaheed, oo inta badan ka kooban waddooyin iyo waddooyin soo gala.^{66 67}

Laga bilaabo Diisambar 2022, shaqadii ka si feeynta miinooyinka dhulka ee socotay ee ay waday qandaraaslaha UNMAS ee Ukroboronservice SC (UOS) waxaa ku jiray aagag lagu qiyaasay tirada dadka deggen inay yihiin 62,950 qof.⁶⁸ Miino ka si feeynta dhulka ee ay fulisay Hay'adda HALO Trust ee maamul goboleedyada Galmudug, Hirshabeelle, Puntland, iyo Koonfur Galbeed ayaa caawisay 36 bulsho oo ka faa'iideystayaal ah oo ku kala nool afartaa maamul goboleed.^{69 70} Somaliland, miino ka si feeynta dhulka ee ay sameysay HALO Trust intii u dhaxaysay 1999 ilaa 2022 waxay soo saartay helitaanka 3,360 oo miinooyinka lidka dadka ah, 1,019 miinooyinka lidka gaadiidka ah (AVM), 60,125 rasaas khaldantay oo ku dhacday meeshii loo waday ma ahee meel kale, 100,327 rasaasta hubka yaryar, iyo 27,116 walxaha qarxo ah oo aanan weli qarxin.⁷¹



Khariidadda khataraha walxaha qarxa ee Dawlad Goboleedyada, 2018. Xigasho: SEMA⁷²

Hawlaha miino ka si feeynta dhulka waxay meesha ka saari kartaa xannibaadaha ah helitaanka bulshada adeegyada aasaasiga ah iyo fursadaha dhaqaale, waxayna awood u siin kartaa xasilloonida iyo amniga loogu baahan yahay soo kabashada iyo horumarka. Qaybtani waxa ay muujinaysaa siyaabaha kala duwan ee ay miinoo ka si feeynta dhulka ay uga qayb qaadatay natiijooyinka horumarka waara iyada oo fududeysay isu socodka aaminka ah, awood u siisay helitaanka kheyraadka dabiiciga ah sida dhul daaqsimeedyada iyo biyaha, soo celinta badbaadada waddooyinka ganacsiga, iyo u oggolaanshaha horumarinta kaabayaasha dhaqaalaha.

EO-DA LAGA SAARAY SOMALILAND, 1999-2022 / EO-DA LAGA SAARAY SOOMAALIYA, 2008-2022

	SOOMALILAND	SOOMAALIYA
MIINOYINKA LIDKA DADKA	3,360	211
MIINOYINKA LIDKA GAADIIDKA	1,019	203
HARAADIGA WALXAHA QARXAHA EE DAGAALADA		84,584
WALXAHA QARXA EE LA ISKU RAKIBAY		1,141
RASAASTA KHALDANTAY	60,125	
RASAASTA HUBKA YARYAR	100,327	33,154
WALXAHA QARXAHA EE AANAN WELI QARXIN	27,116	

Xigasho: The HALO Trust/UNMAS, sharraxaad gooni ah

FUDUDEYNTA ISUSOCOD AAMIN AH

Miino ka sifeynta dhulku waxay door weyn ka ciyaartaa isu socodka nabdoon ee dadka Soomaaliya. Qiyaastii boqolkiiba 60 dadku waa xoolo-dhaqato reer guuraa ah oo ay tahay inay guurguuraan si ay u maareeyaan noloshooda, taasoo ka dhigaysa inay aad ugu nugul yihiin EOyada, baahida ay u qabaan inay u safraan dhul ballaaran.^{73 74} Taas waxaa uga sii daray abaaraha ba'an ee dhowrkii sano ee la soo dhaafay, taasoo dhalisay guuritaanka badan ee xoolo-dhaqatada, kuna qasabtay bulshadaas inay ka guuraan guryahoodii oo ay galaan dhul aysan aqoon u lahayn si ay u raadiyaan cunto, biyo iyo dhul ku habboon xoolahooda.⁷⁵

Marka laga soo tago bulshooyinka xoola-dhaqatada ah, meelaha miineeysan ayaa si gaar ah khatar ugu ah dadka ka soo barakacay isbeddelka cimilada ama colaadaha.⁷⁶ Qoysaska waxaa laga yaabaa inay u safraan masafo badan si ay u gaaraan xeryaha barakaceyasha ama magaaloyinka waaweyn. Sanadkii 2022, Hay'adda Qaramada Midoobay u qaabilsan Qaxootiga (UNHCR) ayaa sheegtay in lagu qiyaasay 2.97 milyan barakaceyasha gudaha Soomaaliya, taas oo ka mid ah tirooyinka ugu sarreeya adduunka.⁷⁷ Intooda badan waxay ku nool yihiin 2,000 oo xero oo ku yaalla gudaha dalka, kuwaas oo intooda badan ah degsiimo ka sameysan cooshado oo khatarta in laga saaraana ay joogto tahay.⁷⁸ Barakaca gudaha waa mid ka mid ah arrimaha ugu waaweyn ee Soomaalida wajahaya – waxaa la filayaa in iskahorimaadyadu ay horseedi doonaan in ku dhawaad 277,000 oo qof ay ku barakacaan gudaha 2022,⁷⁹ iyadoo xaaladaha abaareed ee sii xoogaysanaya ay barakicin doonaan hal milyan oo qof isla sannadkaas.^{80 81}

Isbeddelka cimiladu waxa uu sidoo kale carqaladeeyey habnololeedkii soo jireenka ahaa ee Soomaalida, taas oo keentay in si degdeg ah loo magaaleeyo, qasabna lagu barakiciyo – taasoo ah "sabab iyo mid kordhisa" dhibaataada barakaca gudaha.⁸² Ku loolanka kheyraadka yari waxa uu abuuraa oo uga sii daraa iskahorimaadyada maxalliga ah kuwaas oo laftoodu ah sababta ugu weyn ee dadka barokiciya. Tani waxay sii kordhineysaa xasillooni darrada heer qaran ah, iyadoo ay sii dheer tahay hawlgallada militari ee ka dhanka ah al-Shabaab 2021, kuwaas oo ku qasbay 540,000 oo qof inay ka cararaan guryahooda.⁸³



Gaadhi lidka taangiyada oo burburay oo laga helay bulshada ku dhaqan degmada Galdogob, 2022. Xigasho: NPA

Xiisadaha rabshadaha wata ee ka jira dalalka deriska ah ayaa sidoo kale saameeya socdaalka, iyadoo qaxootiga iyo magangalyo-doonka ay qeyb ka yihiin dadka ku barakacay dalka. Colaadda ka socota Yemen iyo Itoobiya ee deriska la ah waxay saameyn ku yeelan kartaa barakaca iyo xasilloonida gobolka labadaba. UNHCR ayaa diiwaangelisay in ka badan 30,000 oo qaxooti iyo magangalyo doon ah gudaha Soomaaliya 2022, badidood waxay ka yimaadeen Itoobiya, Yemen, iyo Suuriya.⁸⁴ Sida laga soo xigtay Hay'adda Socdaalka Adduunka (IOM), hababka socdaalka ee ugu waaweyn ee Soomaaliya waxaa ka mid ah socdaalka qasabka ah (isku dhacyo iyo masiibooyinka dabiiciga ah), socdaalka aan joogtada ahayn (faqri iyo xulashooyinka hab-nololeed xaddidan), socdaalka isku dhafan (magangalyo-doon, muhaajiriin dhaqaale, muhaajiriin la tahriibiyo, dhibanayaal ka ganacsiga dadka ah), iwm, socdaalka joogtada ah (dhaqdhaqaaqa xuddudaha isaga gudba ee reer guuraaga), iyo socdaalka shaqada (dhaqdhaqaaqa gobollada ee ujeedooyinka shaqada).⁸⁵

Isbeddelladan socdaalka ayaa ah mid muhiim ah sababtoo ah dhaqdhaqaaqa gudaha iyo inta u dhaxaysa xuddudaha gobolka wuxuu kordhin karaa suurtagalnimada shilalka EOga, gaar ahaan shakhsiyaadka ama kooxaha

ku safraya dhul aayne aqoon. Hal dhacdo sanadkii 2022, laba qof ayaa ku dhintay afarna weey ku dhaawacmeen gaari ay kula qaraxday miino wadada dhinaceeda la dhigay xilli ay barakacayeen gudaha Galmudug.⁸⁶

Iyada oo loo marayo miino ka sifeeynta dhulka, barnaamijka miino sifeeyntu waxay fududaysay isu socodka barakacayaasha, xoolo-dhaqatada, iyo bulshada maxalliga ah ee ku nool iyo agagaarkeeda meelaha miineysan, taas oo gacan ka geysata **SDG-ga 10-aad** ee yareynta sinnaan la'aanta iyo gaar ahaan **bartilmaameedka 10.7** ee fududaynta nidaam, badbaado, joogto ah, iyo isucodka dadka oo masuul ah. Miino ka sifeeynta dhulka waxay sidoo kale kor u qaadaysaa badbaadada dhaqdhaqaaqa joogtada ah iyo kuwa aan caadiga ahayn labadaba, taageeridda **SDG-ga 16-aad** ee Nabadda, Caddaaladda iyo Hay'adaha Awoodda leh iyo **bartilmaameedkeeda 16.1** ee dhimista dhammaan noocyada rabshadaha.

Tuulooyinka ku yaal xuddudaha, ee miinaysan waxay saameyn ku yeelataa helitaanka adeegyada dawladda, iyo sidoo kale safarada loo baahan karo si looga faa'iideysto fursadaha dhaqaale. Fududeynta helitaanka dadaallada miino ka sifeeynta dhulka ayaa saameeyay **SDG-ga 1-aad** Ciribtirka Saboolnimada iyo **bartilmaameedkeeda 1.4** ee xuquuqda u sinnaanta ilaha dhaqaalaha iyo helitaanka adeegyada aasaasiga ah.

MASHRUUCA SAHMINTA NPA-GA EE PUNTLAND LAGA WADO

Sahanka habaysan ayaa keenaya faham cad oo ku saabsan goobaha miineysan iyo sidoo kale xaqiijinta meelaha nabdoon ee EO aanay ka jirin. Bishii Disembar 2021, Gargaarka dadka Norway (NPA) waxay Puntland ka bilowday mashruuc sahamin nidaamsan oo gobolka oo dhan ah (NTS), ujeedadiisu tahay in la sawiro oo la diiwaangeliyo miinooyinka guud ahaan gobolka, taas oo u oggolaanaysa dhaqdhaqaaq badbaado leh iyada oo loo marayo xaqiijinta iyo sixtaanka khariidadaha hore ee gobolka.⁸⁷

Sida degaannada kale ee Soomaaliya, Puntland waxaa si weyn u saameeyay colaadaha iyo khataraha deegaanka kuwaas oo xaddiday helidda dhulka. Tiro badan oo barokacayaal ah oo ku nool gobolka waxay ka dhigan

tahay in dhul ammaan la heli karo uu muhiim u yahay socdaalka qasabka ah iyo guuritaanka bulshooyinka reer guuraaga ah.⁸⁸ Walaaca laga qabo miinooyinka EO ayaa sidoo kale xannibay helitaanka dhulka kaabayaasha dhaqaale, horumarinta, biyaha, iyo daaqa. Si kastaba ha ahaatee, iskahorimaadyada oo sii yaraanaya sannadihii la soo dhaafay waxay oggolaatay dhaqdhaqaaq xor ah, taas oo kordhisay suurto galnimada ineey bulshadu la kulanto EO, taas oo caddaynaysa baaqyada sii kordhaya ee ka hortagga walxaha qarxa iyo waxbarashada khatarta walxaha qarxa (EORE) ee bulshooyinka gobolka.⁸⁹

Laga soo bilaabo Disembar 2022, NPA waxay soo gebagebeysay sahan kii koonfurta Puntland, oo ay ku jiraan dhammaan degmooyinka lagu yaqaan inay ku jiraan miinooyinka qadiimiga ah.⁹⁰ Tan waxaa ka mid ahaa booqashooyin 613 tuulo oo ka tirsan degmooyinka Burtinle, Galdogob, Galkacyo, Garoowe, Eyl, iyo Jariiban, kuwaas oo 52 ka mid ah la ogaaday in ay saamaysay EO. Ilaa wakhtigan, hawlahaan sahan ka ee socda waxay ogaadeen 188 khatarood oo ku dhex jira dhul dhan 7,149,618 m². Mashruuca ayaa la filayaa in la soo gabagabeeyo Febraayo 2023.⁹¹

Iyada oo la horumarinayo aqoonta ilaa heerka iyo nooca miinooyinka EO-ga, mashruucani waxa uu gacan ka gaystay **SDG-ga 10-aad** ee dhimista sinnaan la'aanta iyo gaar ahaan **batilmaameedka 10.7** ee fududaynta socdaalka joogtada ah, aaminka ah, iyo mas'uuliyada leh ee dadka.



Calaamadeynta khatarta ah ee ka dhalatay hawlaha NTS ee Puntland, 2022. Xigasho: NPA

Mashruuca NPA-ga ayaa sidoo kale ahaa mid muhiim ah oo muujinaya wada shaqayn dhow oo ay la leeyihiin dhammaan heerarka kala duwan ee maamulada dalka iyo kuwa qaranka, iyadoo qorshaynta lagu saleeyay talada amniga ee ay bixisay Wasaaradda Amniga Puntland. Iskaashiyadani waxay xaqiijiyeen hawlgalo badbaado leh waxayna tilmaan u yihiin wax ku biirinta waxqabadka miinada ee **SDG-ga 17**. Yoolalka Iskaashiga, gaar ahaan **bartilmaameedka 17.17** ee iskaashiga dowlada- iyo ganacsiyada gaarka ah iyo bulshada rayidka ah ee waxtarka leh.

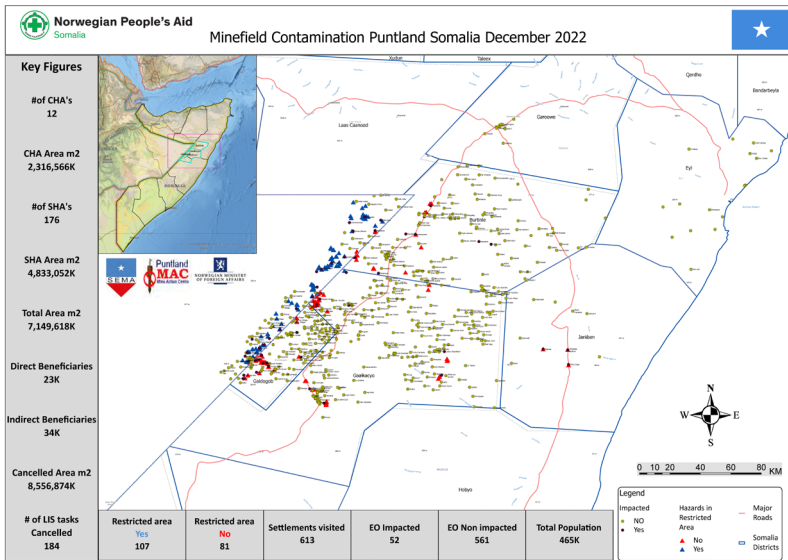


Miinooyinka lidka dadka iyo gaadiidka oo ay ururiyeen bulshada ku dhaqan degmada Burtinle, 2022. Xigasho: NPA

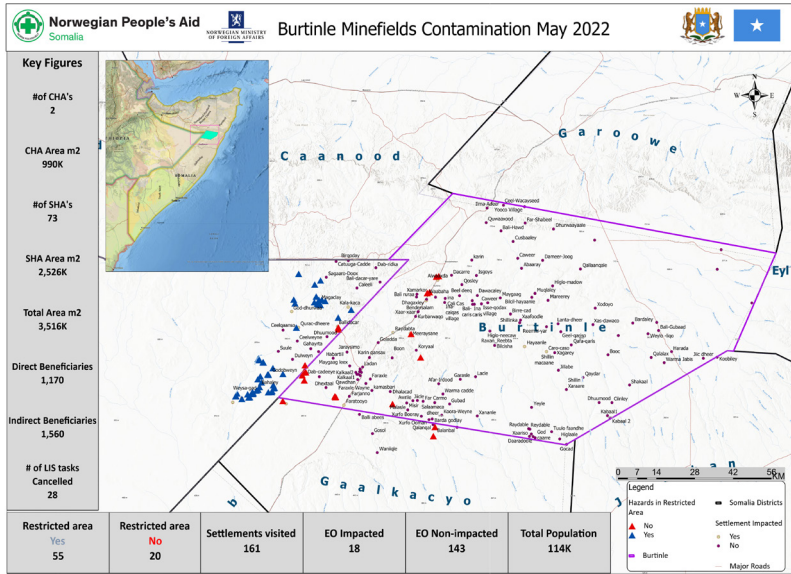
Isla mar ahaantaana, codsiyada maamulada deegaanka ayaa gacan ka geystay hagida kala hormarinta goobaha iyo taageerada horumarinta deegaanka. Tusaale ahaan, shaqada NTS ee degmada Burtinle waxa si gaar ah uga codsaday duqa magaalada in ay taageerto qorshaynta dawladda ee horumarinta kaabayaasha mustaqbalka, iyo sidoo kale taageeridda dhaqdhaqaaqa nabdoon ee barakacayaasha deegaanka.⁹² IGuud ahaan, 75 khatar ah ayaa laga aqoonsaday degmadan, meelaha halista ah ayay masaaxadeedu tahay 3,515,963 m² ayaa la aqoonsaday.⁹³ Mudnaanta goobtan ayaa u oggolaan doonta wax ku biirinta **SDG-ga 9** Warshadaha, Hal-abuurka iyo Kaabayaasha, gaar ahaan **bartilmaameedka 9.1** maadaama sahanka NTS uu u oggolaanayo qorsheynta gobolka si loo taageero horumarinta kaabayaasha waara si ay u taageeraan horumarinta dhaqaalaha iyo fayto-dhawrka.



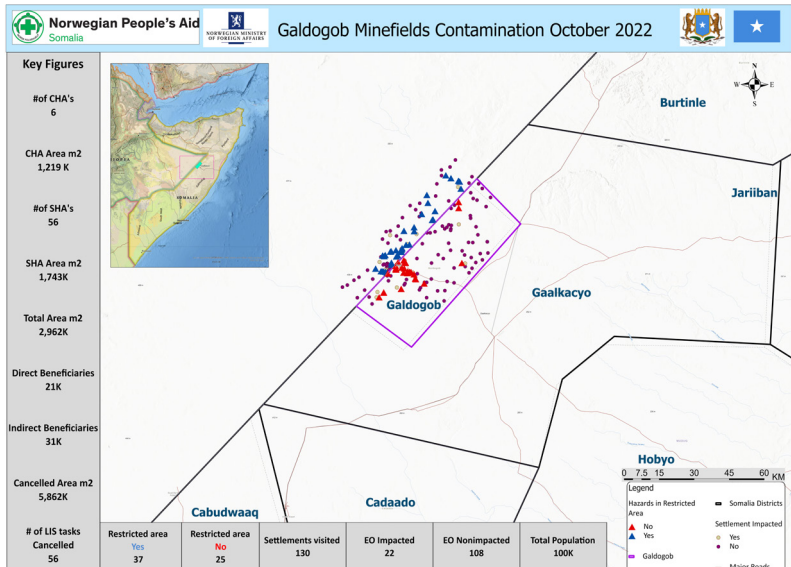
Wareysiga NTS ee bulshada degmada Galdogob, 2022. Xigasho: NPA



Degmooyinka miinaysan ee Puntland, Diseembar 2022. Xigasho: NPA



Goobaha miinaysans ee Burtinle, Meey 2022. Xigashi: PMAC/NPA



Goobaha miineysan ee Galdogob, Oktoobar 2022. Isha: PMAC/NPA

BEERASHADA IYO ISTICMAALKA WAX KU OOLKA AH EE DHULKA

Miino ka sifeeynta dhulka ee Soomaaliya ayaa furtay beero iyo dhul daaqsimeed nabdoon maadaama dadka ugu badan ee wadanku ku nool yihiin miyiga ama reer guuraa yihiin.⁹⁴ Gobollada xuduudda, gaar ahaan, waxay ka kooban yihiin dhul daaqsimeed muhiim u ah bulshada, halka beeruhu ay yihiin isha ugu weyn ee dhaqaalaha Soomaaliya, iyadoo qiyaastii 70.3 boqolkiiba dhulka loo isticmaalo arrimo beero.⁹⁵ Xogtii u dambaysay ee Bangiga Adduunka waxa ay soo jeedinaysaa in beeralaydu ay ka yihiin ku dhawaad 75 boqolkiiba GDP-ga sannadlaha ah, iyo 93 boqolkiiba wadarta guud ee dhoofinta.⁹⁶ Xoolaha nool ayaa ah qiyaastii 75 boqolkiiba wadarta guud ee dhoofinta Soomaaliya marka loo eego qiimaha.⁹⁷

Beeraha ayaa sidoo kale ah isha ugu weyn ee shaqada ee haweenka iyo ragga labadaba iyagoo kala matalaya 83.9 boqolkiiba iyo 79.2 boqolkiiba shaqaalaha.⁹⁸ Inta badan dadku waxay ka shaqeeyaan xoolo dhaqashada halkii ay ka shaqayn lahaayeen beerashada, maadaama dhulka beerashada ku habooni aad u kooban yahay, xooluhuna ay weli yihiin waxa ugu badan ee dalka laga dhoofiyo.⁹⁹ Miino ka sifeeynta dhulku waxay muhiim u tahay ilaalinta noloshu xoolo-dhaqatada reer guuraaga ah iyo xoolahooda, oo ka kooban geel, lo', adhi, iyo ido, xilliga ay guurayaan. Marka laga cabsi qabo miinooyinka, xoolo-dhaqatada waxaa laga ilaaliyaa ku safraan dhul beereedka sababo la xiriira ammaankooda iyo tan xoolahooda.¹⁰⁰ Kuwa u gubaya dhul cusub ama aysan aqoon, waxeey ubadan tahay ineey la kulmaan miinooyinka.



Hadhaadiga geel ku dhintay shil miino oo ka dhacay Afbarwaaqo. Xigasho: UOS/UNMAS

Maadaama inta badan nolasha bulshada Soomaaliyeed ay ku dhisan tahay beeraha iyo xoolaha, dadka deegaanka ayaa si gaar ah ugu nugul in dhulka miinooyinka dartood loo waayo, waxeeyna keentaa shaqo la'aan, taasoo dhibaato ku ah dhalinyarada Soomaaliyeed.¹⁰¹ Soomaali badan ayaa ku tiirsan xoolaha nool, ma ahan oo kaliya il dhaqaale balse sidoo kale waxay ku tiirsan yihiin cunto iyo nafaqo iney ka helaan.¹⁰² Inta badan, miineysnaanta dhulka waxaa lagu ogaadaa shilal la xidhiidha xayawaanka.



Xooluhu waxay lama huraan u yihiin hab-nololeedyada bulsho badan, Burco, 2022. Xigasho: MAG/Sean Sutton

Luminta xoolaha waxay dhibaato u keeni kartaa qoysaska ku tiirsan. Mid ka mid ah kiis noocaan oo kale ah oo ka dhacay tuulada Afbarwaaqo, UNMAS waxaa lagu wargeliyay miineysnaanta aagan kadib markii neef geel ah ku dhintay isagoo daaqaya.¹⁰³ Degmada ayaa horay waxaa uga dhacay colaad u dhaxeysay beelo walaalo ah oo deegaankaas wada dega, taasoo sababtay miineysnaanta aagga EO. Shilkani waxa uu saamayn wayn ku yeeshay qoyskii uu geelu u ahaa il dhaqaale oo muhiim ah. UNMAS waxay koox UOS ah u dirtay aagga si ay u nadiifiyaan miinooyinka haray una sugaan amniga xubnaha bulshada ee ku nool degmada. Nabadaynta deegaanku waxay u

suuro gelisay qoyska inay ku fekeraan inay iibsadaan geel kale iyaga oo aan ka baqayn shilal miino mustaqbalka. Tababaro EORE ah ayaa sidoo kale la gaarsiiyay xoolo-dhaqatada, kuwaas oo la siiyay waraaqo macluumaad ah iyo sidoo kale aaladaha farriimaha ee qoraxda ku shaqeyya.

Tirada xoolaha, oo ay weheliso abaaro daran iyo daadadka, ayaa xaddiday meelaha ku habboon daaqsiinta, yaraynta daaqa iyo nabaad guurka ciidda sare. Marka la eego tirada dadka oo sii kordheysa, caafimaadka iyo xasiloonida xoolaha waxay si xun u saameeya kaabayaal la'aanta iyo biyo la'aanta, taas oo iyaduna saamaysa noloshu beeralayda.

Khatarta miinooyinku waxay sii xumeyneysaa dhibaata hadda ka jirta isticmaalka dhulka taasoo ay keentay nabaad guurku, taas oo wiiqaysa waxtarka dhulka oona yaraysa u adkeysiga deegaanka dabiiciga ah xaaladaha isbeddelka cimilada ee socda. Iyadoo dadkeedu aad ugu tiirsanyihiin dhulka, Soomaaliya waa dalka ugu badan ee ay abaaruhu saameeyeen Geeska Afrika.¹⁰⁴ 2022-kii, xaalufka joogtada ah iyo abaarta ayaa kordhisay cabsida laga qabo macaluusha, gaar ahaan gobollada Baydhabo iyo Buurhakaba.¹⁰⁵

Iyadoo qadarka dhul beereedka hoos u dhacay, miinooyinku waxay sii xaddidaya dhulka la beeran karo/ammaanka ah ay heli karaan bulshadu. Degaannada qaarkood, dhul-daaqsimeedka oo sii yaraanaya ayaa xoolo-dhaqatadii ku qasbay ineey u soo dhawaadaan gobollada xuduudka la leh Itoobiya, halkaas oo khatarta sare ee miinooyinku ay ka hor istaagayso xoolaha dhul-daaqsimeedka cagaaran.¹⁰⁶

Sababtaas awgeed hawl-wadeennada miino-baadhistu waxa ay dedaalkooda diiradda ku saareen goobahaas miinooyinka ku caan baxay, tan iyo badhtamihii sannadkii 2015-tii, iyada oo UNMAS ay bilowday in ay kooxo sahamin iyo nadiifin ah geyso degmooyinka Doollo, Yeed, Ceel-Barde, Baledweyne, Matabaan, Dhabad, iyo Galdogob.¹⁰⁷ Hawlgalladan ayaa gacan ka geystay wanaajinta amaanka dhaq-dhaqaaqa xoolo-dhaqatada ee deegaannadaas waxayna kordhisay in la xoojiyo beerashada yar yar.



Dhaqdhaqaaqa beeraha ee degmada Doollo sanadka 2022, ka dib howlgalo miino sifeyn laga sameeyay. Xigasho: UNMAS

Hirshabeelle, shaqada miino ka sifeynta dhulka oo ay waday Hay'adda HALO Trust tan iyo 2019 ayaa saameyn weyn ku yeelatay wax soo saarka beeraha iyo tayada nololsha dadka deegaanka. Wabiga Shabeelle oo ka soo qulqula dalka Itoobiya ayaa soo mara gobollada Hiiraan iyo Shabeellaha Dhexe, wuxuuna hoos ugu soo dhaadhacaa gobollada koonfureed ee dalka Soomaaliya, waana il biyood muhiim ah oo joogteysa wax soo saarka beeraha gobolka. Waa mid ka mid ah labada webi ee Soomaaliya mara.¹⁰⁸ Goobaha uu maro webiga Shabeelle ayaa ah dhul beereed barwaaqo ah, taas oo sahlaya in dalagyada laga beerto la geeyo suuqyada gudaha iyo dibaddaba.¹⁰⁹

Si kastaba ha ahaatee, aagagga ku xeeran wabigan Hiiraan waxaa saameeyay miinooyin. Nin beeraley deegaanka ah ayaa waxaa soo gaaray dhaawac ka dib markii uu kiciyay miinada isagoo kaxeynayay cagaf. Kooxaha HALO waxa u suurtagashay in ay gurmada caafimaad u fidiyaan oo ay baadhitaan ku sameeyaan shilkan kaas oo keenay in la ogaado goobtuna noqoto mudnaanta koowaad ee hawlaha sahaminta iyo nadiifinta.¹¹⁰ 110 Markii dhulka la sifeeyay, beeralayda ayaa mar kale u suurtagashay ineey si nabad ah u isticmaalaan dhul beereedkooda. Miino ka sifeeynta dhulka ayaa sidoo kale laga helay faa'iidooyin intaas ka badan, iyadoo dad badan ay

u guureen gobolada cusub ee amnigooda la sugay si ay u bilaabaa wax soo saarka beeraha, iyo carruurtii beeralayda oo awood u yeeshay in ay dhistaan guryahooda oo ay beertaan dhulkooda.

Iyadoo la tixgelinayo hab-nololeedka bulshada Soomaaliyeed ee in inta badan ku saleysan beeraha iyo xoolaha, miino ka sifeeynta dhulku waxay ka qayb qaadatay **SDG-ga 1-aad** ee ciribtirka saboolnimada noocyadeeda kala duwan, iyo **bartilmaameedka 1.1 iyo 1.4** ee wax looga qabanayo saboolnimada ba'an iyo helista kheyraadka uu ka mid yahay dhulka.

Iyada oo la sahlayo isticmaalka badbaadada leh ee dhulka wax soo saarka cuntada iyo kordhinta wax soo saarka beeraha, hawlaha miinooyinku waxay ka qayb qaadatay **SDG-ga 2-aad** ee ka takhalusida gaajada, iyo **bartilmaameedka 2.1** ee hubinta helitaanka cunto nafaqo leh oo ku filan, iyo sidoo kale **bartilmaameedka 2.3** ee kordhinta wax soo saarka beeraha iyo soo-saareyaasha dakhliga cuntada yaryar oo ay ku jiraan beeralayda qoyska iyo xoolo-dhaqatada.

Fududeynta isticmaalka dhulka wax soo saarka leh iyada oo loo adeegsanayo ujeedooyin dhaqaale, hawlaha miinooyinku waxay kor u qaaday **SDG-ga 8-aad** ee shaqo hufan iyo kobaca dhaqaalaha, iyo **bartilmaameedka 8.3** ee taageeridda hawlaha wax soo saarka hufan iyo shaqo abuurka iyo **bartilmaameedka 8.5** shaqo wax soo saar leh.

JOOGTAYNTA DEEGAANKA

Maaddaama uu yahay dalka ugu badan ee ay abaaruhu saameeyeen ee Geeska Afrika, dadka Soomaaliyeed ee ku tiirsan waxsoo saarka dhulka iyo xoolaha kaliya kuma aysan dhibtoon miineysaanta dhulka beeraha ah ee sidoo kale waxaa sii yaraanaya tirada dhulalka la beeran karo.¹¹¹ Isbeddelka cimilada, xaalufka, daaqsinta, hab-dhaqanka beeraha oo liita, iyo abaaruhu waxay horseedeen nabaad-guur iyo xaaluf dhul oo saamayn weyn ku yeeshay bulshada deegaanka, oo ay ka mid yihiin biyo la'aan daran iyo helitaanka cuntada iyo daaqa oo yaraaday.^{112 113 113} Cilmi-baaristu waxay soo jeedinaysaa in xaalufka dhulka ay ka mid yihiin nabaad guurka dhirta iyo carrada sare, iyo hoos u dhaca qoyaanka ciidda¹¹⁴ Nabaad-guurka caynkaas ahi waxa uu saamayn toos ah ku yeeshay wax-soo-saarka beeraha, hoos u dhigidda dalaggii iyo wax-soo-saarka calafka iyo abuurista noocyo badan oo ka mid ah cayayaank beeraha waxyeleeya, hoos u dhaca saadka iyo tayada biyaha, wasakhowga hawada, xitaa waxeey saamaynaysa cimriga waddooyinka iyo buundooyinka.¹¹⁵

Cadaadiska sii kordhaya ee kheyraadka xaddidan ayaa sii xumeeyay arrimo kale oo deegaanka ah, kadib markii bulshada deegaanka ay u jeesteen dhaqammo xunxun sida jarista geedaha xaabada iyo dhuxusha, taasoo sii xumeysay arrimaha xaalufka, iyo yareynta adkeysiga dhulka si looga soo kabsado dhibaatooyinka deegaanka sida abaarta.¹¹⁶

Somaliland, miino sifeeyntu ma kordhin oo keliya in la helo dhul la isticmaalo, laakiin sidoo kale waxeey banneeyey dhul si loogu qabto hawlo dib u dayactir ah. Intii u dhaxaysay 2021 iyo 2022, HALO Trust waxa ay fulisay barnaamij cusub oo dhaqancelinta deegaanka ah iyada oo kaashanaysa hay'ada Candlelight si loo sameeyo dhul cagaaran oo hore looga nadiifiyey miinooyinka.¹¹⁷ Marka laga soo tago xaaladaha deegaanka eex xun, dhulka la nadiifiyey waxaa waxyeelo u geysan kara howlaha miinada saarista taasoo keeni karta in dhirta iyo lcarrada sareba lawaayo. Dhammaadkii 2022, barnaamijka waxaa ka qayb qaatay lix bulsho oo ku dhow xuduudka, Bisiqa, Duruqsi, Gudubi, Jeenyo Laaye, Sayla Bari, Nasiye.¹¹⁸



Carro taag dhawaan la dhisay, Nasiye, 2022. Xigasho: The HALO Trust Somaliland

Bulshooyinka ay hore u saamaysay miineysaanta dhulka ayaa la siiyay taageero iyo agab si ay u dhistaan carro taagyo iyo abuurka geedaha iyada oo ujeedadu ahayd in la wanaajiyo qabashada biyaha, kordhinta nafaqada ciidda, iyo fududaynta dib-u-soo-celinta iyo nafaqada dhulka.¹¹⁹ Xubnaha bulshada ayaa la siiyay tababaro ku saabsan wacyigelinta deegaanka si ay u fahmaan xiriirka ka dhexeeya xoolaha, dadka iyo deegaanka, iyo sidoo kale aqoonta xiriirka ka dhexeeya abaaraha soo noqnoqda iyo xaalufka.¹²⁰ Kulamadan ayaa diiradda lagu saaray doorka muhiimka ah ee bulshooyinku ku leeyihiin ilaalinta iyo dib-u-habaynta dhulka iyada oo ujeedadu tahay kobcinta lahaanshaha deegaanka ee mashruuca. Guud ahaan gobollada kala duwan, 266 hektar oo carro tag ah ayaa la filayaa in laga dhiso, 10,180 geedo kala duwan ah ayaa la siiyay, ugu yaraan 1,670 qoys ayaa ka qayb qaadanaya.¹²¹

Magaalooyinka Sayla Bari iyo Nasiye, hawlaha waxa kale oo ka mid ahaa dayactirka Berkadaha, ama kayd biyoodka, kaas oo sahlaya qabashada iyo kaydinta biyaha roobka.¹²² Berkaduhu waa kaabayaasha muhiimka ah ee bulshada reer miyiga ah kuwaas oo ay si weyn u saameeyeen xaaladaha abaareed ee joogtada ah. Waxqabadyada Sayla Bari waxa kale oo ka mid ah dhaqashada shinida, iyo tababbarka wax soo saarka malabka, si ay u taageeraan kala duwanaanshaha dhaqaalaha deegaanka. Waxaa sidoo kale la dhisayaa goob lagu xanaaneeyo geedaha, iyadoo la qorsheeyay 2,000 oo

geed. Dadaalkan, shaqaalaha maxalliga ah ayaa loo tababaray inay dhisaan oo dayactiraan goobaha shinida lagu xanaaneeyo iyo xannaanada geedaha, si loo horumariyo lahaanshaha deegaanka iyo joogtaynta hawlahaan.

Saamayntan ayaa hore loo soo bandhigay, iyadoo beeralayda deegaanka Sayla Bari ay bilaabeen inay wax ka beeraan dhul aan hore loo beeran jirin. Waqti ka dib, natiijooyinka noocan oo kale ah waxay u oggolaanayaan in la xoojiyo wax soo saarka cuntada maxalliga ah iyo sidoo kale dareenka muddada dheer ee ku wajahan sii jirista arrimaha muhiimka ah.



Dhirta oo loo diyaarinayo in lagu beero goobihii hore u miineeysnaa, Sayla Bari, 2022. Xigasho: The HALO Trust

Barnaamijkan hal-abuurka leh wuxuu xaqiijinayaa in dhulkii hore u miineeysnaa dib loo soo celin karo si loo taageero dadaallada maxalliga ah si loo yareeyo saameynta isbeddelka cimilada iyo jahawareerka deegaanka. Isku xirka mina saarida iyo hawlaha ilaalinta deegaanka, hindisahan waxa uu gacan ka geystaa **SDG-ga 13-aad** Hawlaha Cimilada iyo **bartilmaameedka 13.1** ee xoojinta adkeysiga iyo awoodda la qabsiga khataraha cimilada iyo masiibooyinka dabiiciga ah iyo sidoo kale **bartilmaameedka 13.3** ee horumarinta waxbarashada, wacyigelinta aadanaha iyo hay'adaha. awoodda dhimista isbeddelka cimilada, la qabsiga, iyo dhimista saamaynta.

Si lamid ah, waxay sidoo kale gacan ka geysatay **SDG-ga 1-aad** Ciribtirka Saboolnimada iyo **bartilmaameedka 1.5** ee dhisidda nolosha dadka saboolka ah iyo kuwa ku jira xaaladaha nugul iyo yareynta saamaynta iyo u nuglaanshaha dhacdooyinka ba'an ee cimilada iyo dhibaatooyinka kale ee dhaqaale, bulsho, deegaan ama masiibo.

Iyada oo loo marayo dayactirka kaabayaasha biyaha, barnaamijkani waxa uu gacan ka gaystay **SDG-ga 6-aad** Helida Biyo Nadiif ah iyo Fayadhowr iyo **bartilmaameedka 6.4** ee helitaanka joogtada ah ee biyo macaan si wax looga qabto biyo-la'aanta loona yareeyo tirada dadka la ildaran biyo-la'aanta. Tani, waxay iyaduna la xidhiidhaa **SDG-ga 12-aad** Isticmaalka Mas'uulka ee biyaha iyo Wax soo saarka iyo **bartilmaameedka 12.2** ee maaraynta iyo isticmaalka hufan ee kheyraadka dabiiciga ah.

Iyada oo la fududeynayo dayactirka xaalufka dhulka, mashruucani waxa uu sidoo kale taageeray **SDG-ga 15-aad** Nolosha Dhulka iyo **bartilmaameedka 15.3** ee la dagaalanka nabaad-guurka iyo soo celinta dhulka iyo carrada, oo ay ku jiraan dhulka ay saameeyeen saxaraha, abaaraha, iyo fatahaadaha.

Iskaashigan wax ku oolka ah ee ka dhexeeya HALO Trust iyo Candlelight ayaa sidoo kale fududeeyay iskaashiga dadweynaha, dawladda iyo bulshada rayidka, wax ku biirinta **SDG-ga 17-aad** iskaashiga iyo **bartilmaameedka 17.17**. Gudbinta xirfadaha iyo aqoonta qiimaha leh ee waxqabadyada waara, waxay sidoo kale gacan ka geysatay **SDG -ga 4-aad** Tayada Waxbarashada iyo **bartilmaameedka 4.4** ee kordhinta tirada dhalinyarada iyo dadka waaweyn ee xirfadaha leh, oo ay ku jiraan xirfadaha farsamada iyo xirfadaha, shaqo, iyo hal-abuur ganacsi.

KOBACA DHAQAALE IYO KAABAYAASHA DHAQAALE EE WAARA

Miino ka sifeeynta dhulka Soomaaliya ayaa suuro galisay shaqada socota ee furitaanka waddooyinka ganacsiga iyo bixinta goobo ammaan ah oo laga dhisayo xarumaha danta guud. Tan iyo bilawgii hawlaha Miino ka sifeeynta dhulka, 143 goobood ayaa la nadiifiyay.^{123 124} Inta badan kuwan waxay ahaayeen wadooyin, suuro galiyay gelitaanka iyo isticmaalka kaabayaasha dhaqaale kuwaas oo hore aan loo gaadhi jirin.¹²⁵

Caqabadaha hortaagan kaabayaasha dhaqaaluhu waxay caqabad weyn ku yihiin Soomaaliya maadaama burburka kaabayaasha dhaqaalaha ee ay sababeen iskahorimaadyada daba dheeraaday oo ka hortagaya bixinta adeegyada aasaasiga ah.¹²⁶ Guud ahaan, wadooyinka iyo buundooyinka ayaa ah kuwo aad u liidata, iyadoo 87% wadooyinku waa kuwo aanan laami aheyn, halka in ka badan 90% wadooyinka loo arko inay yihiin kuwo bur bursan, taasi oo abuurtay dhibaato soo wajahda dad badan oo Soomaaliyeed gaar ahaan beeraleyda.^{127 128} Magaalooyinka xudduudaha ayaa si gaar ah uga faa'iidayaan doona hagaajinta marinnada gaadiidka iyagoo furaya suuqgeynta iyo fursadaha ganacsiga.¹²⁹

Miino ka sifeynta dhulka ee Soomaaliya ayaa keentay in la fududeeyo dhismaha waddooyinka soo gala kuwaas oo sahlaya isu socodka. Kooxaha sahanka iyo nadiifinta ee UNMAS ay heshiiska kula gashay xuduudka Itoobiya sannadihii u dambeeyay ayaa oggolaaday in si ammaan ah loo maro ilaa 60 km oo waddooyin ah oo aaggan ah. Waddooyinkan laga soo galo waxay ahaayeen kuwo lama huraan ah in la isku xiro xarumaha dadka sida Shiek-Nor ee Matabaan, Cayeyo oo Ceel Barde ah; Bali-cade oo ka tirsan Cabudaq; Biriq, Beledweyne; Shaad-Cood oo Cabudaq ah; Dhabad oo Cabudaq ah iyo Galdogob.¹³⁰



Bannaynta Wadooyinka Dhabad iyo Galdogob, 2020 iyo 2021. Xigasho: UNMAS

Marka laga soo tago isku xirka xarumaha dadweynaha, nadiifinta wadooyinka xuduudaha laga soo galo waxay keentay horumar waara oo dhinacyo kala duwan ah. Tusaale ahaan, miino ka sifeeynta dhulka ee ku yaal Dhisaaqda (waqooyiga Hiiraan) ayaa suuro gelisay jid in loo helo iskuulada, iyo adeegyada maxalliga ah, iyo goobaha biyaha laga helo sanadka 2020. Wadooyinkan la nadiifiyey ayaa sidoo kale fududeeyey qaybinta gargaarka bini'aadantinimo ee meelaha markii hore adkaa. in la gaaro.¹³¹ Sidoo kale, bannaynta Waddada Biriq sannadkii ka hor waxay sahashay in tuulada Dhisaaqda lagu xidho tuulada Maxamuud Gaaci, sidoo kalena la isku xidho dadka ku dhaqan magaalada Beledweyne ee xarunta gobolka Hiiraan iyo Fefeer ee Itoobiya.¹³² Isusocodka ballaaran ee gobolkan ayaa suurtageliyay ganacsiga gobolka iyo sidoo kale sahlanaanta isu socodka iyo helitaanka kheyraadka dabiiciga ah oo ay ku jiraan biyaha xoolaha.

Gobolka Woqooyi Galbeed, miineysnaanta ayaa dadka ku dhaqan magaalada Ceel Bardaale ka xannibay inay u gudbaan suuqyada xarunta gobolka Gabiley.¹³³ Baahida loo qabo in laga gudbo aaggan halista ah waxay keentay in qoysaska, beeralayda iyo ganacsatada Ceel Bardaale ay u baahdaan inay laba jibaaraan masaafada si ay Gabiley u gaadhaan, taasina waxay keentay in shidaalku sare u kaco, wakhtiga safarkana uu dheeraado. Nadiifinta aaggan ee Hay'adda HALO Trust waxay keentay in si amni leh oo degdeg ah loo gaadho taas oo fududaysay ganacsiga iyo isu socodka aagga.

Dhanka koonfureed, gobolka Bakool, in ka badan kala bar dadka deggan Ceelbarde oo sahan lagu sameeyay ayaa tilmaamay in dhulkii ay sifeesay HALO ay saamaxday in si wanaagsan loo helo dhul daaqsimeed iyo dhaq-

dhaqaaqyo beero, isbitaallo, iyo suuqyo ku teedsan xuduudka Itoobiya.¹³⁴ Dad badan ayaa ka cabsi qabin inay caruurtooda u diraan iskuul ama inay u isticmaalaan dhulkooda arrimo dhaqaale, iyadoo 90 boqolkiiba dadka la waraystay ay xuseen in dakhligoodu kordhay ka dib markii dhulka la sifeeyay. Khayraadka muhiimka ah ee degaanka, dhirta Beeyada, ayaa laga yaabaa in mar kale la goosto ka dib marka miinooyinka laga sifeeyo dhulka, taas oo u oggolaanaysa bulshada inay ka baxdo ku tiirsanaanta xoolaha.¹³⁵



Xubin ka tirsan Booliska EOD-ga oo u dhiibaya warqad ay ku qoran yihiin EORE qoys jooga Baligubadle, 2022. Xigasho: MAG/Sean Sutton.

Dumarku waxay sidoo kale ahaayeen ka-faa'iideysteyaal muhiim ah hawlaha miino ka sifeeynta dhulka. Maadaama ay yihiin daryeelayaasha aasaasiga ah haweenka Soomaaliyeed waxay inta badan haystaan fursado yar oo ay kaga qayb qaataan hawlaha faa'iidada leh. Si kastaba ha ahaatee, iyada oo loo marayo sahannada miino nadiifinta ka hor iyo ka dib, HALO waxay ogaatay in haweenku ay heli karaan madaxbannaani badan ka dib marka miinada laga sifeeyo dhulka sababtoo ah waxeey helaan suuqyada iyo hawlaha kale ee dakhli abuurka.¹³⁶ Haweenku waxa kale oo ay sheegeen in ay dareemayaan ammaan iyo faa'iidooyin laga helayo helitaanka kheyraadka dabiiciga ah oo soo hagaagay, gaar ahaan ilaha biyaha sida ceelasha.¹³⁷

Iyadoo loo marayo bannaynta waddooyinka, miino ka sifeeynta dhulku waxay ka qayb qaadatay **SDG-ga 1-aad** Ciribtirka saboolnimada iyo **bartilmaameedkeeda 1.4** ee helitaanka adeegyada aasaasiga ah iyo khayraadka dabiiciga ah, oo uu ku jiro dhulku. Miino ka sifeeynta dhulka ayaa sidoo kale awood u siisay helitaanka dhul daaqsimeed nabdoon, kheyraad dabiici ah, iyo suuqyo saameyn ku leh shaqada xoola-dhaqatada iyo hab-nololeedyada, taageeridda **SDG-ga 8-aad** shaqo hufan iyo kobac dhaqaale, gaar ahaan **bartilmaameedka 8.5** shaqo wax soo saar leh oo hufan. Iyadoo la siinayo ganacsatada yar yar iyo beeralayda fursad eey ku galaan suuqyada maxalliga ah, miino ka sifeeynta dhulka ayaa sidoo kale fududaysay **SDG-ga 9-aad** Warshadaha, Hal-abuurka iyo Kaabayaasha dhaqaalaha iyo **bartilmaameedkeeda 9.3**, kordhinta warshadaha yaryar iyo kuwa kale, gaar ahaan wadamada soo koraya, iyo isdhexgalka suuqyada.

Miino ka sifeeynta dhulka ayaa sidoo kale fududaysay helitaan waxbarasho iyo daryeel caafimaad, iyada oo wax ku biirinaysa **SDG-ga 4-aad** Waxbarasho Tayo leh iyo **bartilmaameedkeeda 4.1** ee hubinta in dhammaan gabdhaha iyo wiilasha ay dhammaystiraan waxbarashada aasaasiga ah iyo dugsiga sare, iyo sidoo kale **SDG-ga 3-aad** Caafimaadka iyo Fayo-dhawrka wanaagsan iyo **bartilmaameedka 3.8** Helitaanka adeegyada daryeelka caafimaadka ee muhiimka ah.

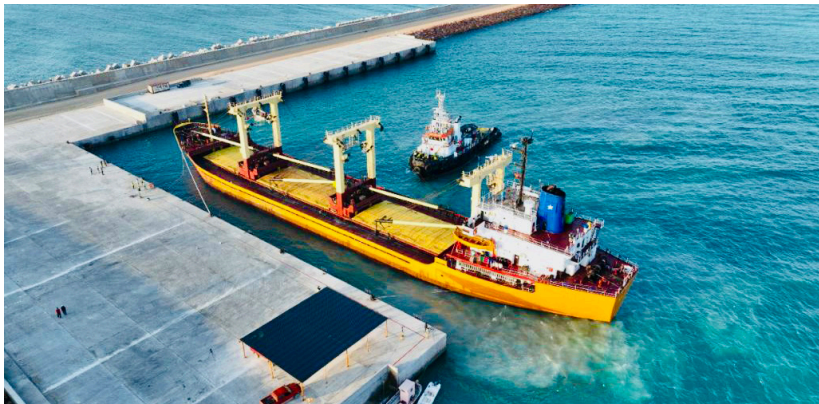
Saameyn wanaagsan oo ah madax-bannaanida haweenka iyo awood-siinta dhaqaale ee weyn ayaa u oggolaanaysa in wax lagu biiriyo **SDG-ga 10-aad** Yareynta sinnaan la'aanta iyo **bartilmaameedkeeda 10.2** ee xoojinta iyo horumarinta ka qeygelinta dhamaan arimaha bulshada, dhaqaalaha, iyo siyaasadda.

Ugu dambayntii, miino ka sifeeynta dhulku waxa ay sahashay isusocod amaan ah, iyada oo saamaynaysa **SDG-ga 11-aad** Abuurista Magaalooyin iyo Bulshooyin waara iyo **bartilmaameedka 11.2** ee suuro gelinta isusocod amaan ah iyo hagaajinta bed qabka waddooyinka. Waxa kale oo ay saamayn ku leedahay **SDG-ga 3-aad** Ilaalinta caafimaadka iyo fayo dhawrka iyo **bartilmaameedka 3.6** ee dhimista dhimashada iyo dhaawaca shilalka waddooyinka.

MASHRUUCA DEKADA GARACAD

Marka laga soo tago fududeynta dhismaha iyo dayactirka waddooyinka yar yar ee ku teedsan xuduudka, miino ka sifeeynta dhulka ayaa saameyn weyn ku yeelatay dhismaha waddooyinka waaweyn ee isku xira gobollada waaweyn ee Soomaaliya iyo sidoo kale dalalka deriska la ah.

Hal kiis oo gaar ah, hawlaha miino ka sifeeynta dhulka ee Hay'adda HALO Trust iyo NPA ee gobolka Galdogob ayaa fududeeyay shaqada mashruuca dekedda Garacad, oo ah mashruuc kaabe dhaqaale oo muhiim ah oo ka kooban dhismaha deked cusub iyo sidoo kale hagaajinta, dayactirka, ama dhismaha 303 km oo waddooyin ah oo isku xira magaaloyinka Garacad, Gaalkacyo, iyo Galdogob.¹³⁸ Mashruucan weyn ayaa ah mid ay si gaar ah uga shaqeeyneyso shirkadda Wadaagsan, taas oo ujeedkeedu yahay in la abuuro waddo ganacsi oo isku xidha badhtamaha Soomaaliya iyo Itoobiya iyo dhaqaalaha shisheeye, gaar ahaan dalalka Khaliijka oo ay Soomaaliya xidhiidh ganacsi oo xooggan la leedahay. Dhismaha mashruucan ayaa durba la bilaabay, iyadoo laga bilaabay Dekadda oo labo KM dhanka Koonfureed kaga beegan magaalada Garacad.¹³⁹



Dhismaha Dekadda Garacad, 2022. Xigasho: Shirkadda Wadaagsan

Sannadkii 2021-kii, laba goobood oo miineeyan oo Galdogob ku yaalla oo baaxadoodu dhan tahay 458,816 m², iyo aagagga dagaalka oo dhan 2,508,282 m² ayaa miinooyin laga sifeeyay. Shaqadan ayaa durba saameyn

weyn ku yeelatay bulshada deegaanka, iyadoo meelaha qaar lagu xiray fiilooyinka Fibre Optic-ga, sidoo kale waxaa sare u kacay ganacsiga xoolaha.¹⁴⁰ In si guul leh loo hirgeliyo Mashruuca Dekadda Garacad, waxa uu ku tiirsan yahay miino ka ssifeeynta dhulka gaar ahaan agagaarka isgoyska Galdogob-Turdibi, halkaas oo ay isaga gudbaan waddooyinka isku xira Itoobiya iyo Soomaaliya. Shilalka EO ayaa ah kuwo walaac joogto laga qabo intuu socdo mashruuca dhismaha, iyadoo shilalka la xiriira EO ay wali ka socdaan deegaanka Galdogob.¹⁴¹ Helitaanka waddooyin nabdoon waxa dheer, miino ka sifeeynta dhulka aaggan ayaa u oggolaanaysa in la dhiso goobo ganacsi oo ay ku jiraan goob kastam, deked qallalan, iyo aagga cashuuraha ka caagan.

Falanqaynta horudhaca ah waxay soo jeedinaysaa in tirada macaamiisha ku habboon ee ku sugan agagaarka dekeddu ay tahay ku dhawaad 890,000 oo qof, taas oo loo arko inay la mid tahay ta dekedaha waaweyn ee Berbera iyo Muqdisho.¹⁴² Mashruucan ayaa sidoo kale la filayaa inuu hoos u dhigo wakhtiga eey qaadato dhoofintu, gaar ahaan kan xoolaha, maadaama Garacad ay aad uga dhowdahay xoolaha nool ee Soomaaliya iyo Itoobiya marka loo eego dekedda Boosaaso oo hadda xoolaha laga dhoofiyo.¹⁴³ Dhaqdhaqaaqa hadda ka socda jidka isku xira Dekedda Garacad iyo xuduudka Soomaaliya iyo Itoobiya ee Galdogob-Turdibi ayaa ah mid hooseeya balse waxaa la filayaa in koror ballaaran uu ku yimaado mashruucan dhismihiisa kuma koobna fududeynta isku socodka oo kaliya balse wuxuu aburi doonaa fursado ganacsi oo ballaaran.

Mashruuca Dekadda Garacad waxa uu xidhiidh la leeyahay barnaamijyada kaabayaasha dhaqaalaha ee gudaha ee Puntland¹⁴⁴ iyo sidoo kale mashaariicda kaabayaasha dhaqaalaha ee gobolka ee la qorsheeyay kuwaas oo lagu sahamiyay Hindisaha Geeska Afrika, oo ah madal kulmisa Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, iyo Sudan si loo horumariyo. habab lagu wajaho caqabadaha gobolka ee la wadaago.¹⁴⁵ Mashaariicdan ayaa ujeedadoodu tahay in la abuurto waddooyin dhaqaale oo xoojiya iskaashiga gobolka iyo xiriirka dhaqaale.¹⁴⁶ Bishii Sebtembar 2022, Bangiga Adduunka ayaa ansixiyay \$58 milyan oo deeq ah oo lagu horumarinayo kaabayaasha gaadiidka gobolka ee Soomaaliya iyada oo ujeedadu tahay kor u qaadista isku xirka Geeska Afrika, fududeynta ganacsiga iyada oo loo marayo dhisida dekedda iyo hagaajinta ammaanka waddooyinka.¹⁴⁷



Khariidadda qorshaha dhismaha waddooyinka ee Mashruuca Dekedda Garacad. Xigasho: Wadaagsan Company

In kasta oo mashruucan dhismuhu aanu weli dhammaan, haddana dhammaystirkiisu waxa uu saamayn weyn ku yeelan karaa horumarka waara oo mustaqbalka fog. Sida lagu qeexay, mashruucu wuxuu awood u siin doonaa **SDG-ga 9-aad** Warshadaha, Hal-abuurka iyo Kaabayaasha iyo **bartilmaameedka 9.1** ee horumarinta kaabayaasha la isku halayn karo, oo ay ku jiraan kaabayaasha gobolka iyo xuduudaha si ay u taageeraan horumarinta dhaqaalaha iyo wanaagga. Waxa kale oo ay fududayn doontaa **SDG-ga 11-aad** Dhista magaalooyinka iyo Bulshooyinka Joogtada ah iyo **bartilmaameedka 11.2** iyada oo loo marayo sahlida hababka loo safro iyo hagaajinta nabadgelyada waddooyinka.

Awoodda horumarinta ganacsiga iyo dhaqaalaha ayaa sahlaya **SDG-ga 8-aad** ee shaqo hufan iyo kobac dhaqaale iyada oo loo marayo **bartilmaameedka 8.1** ee joogtaynta kobaca dhaqaalaha, **bartilmaameedka 8.2** ee wax soo saarka dhaqaalaha, **bartilmaameedka 8.3** ee taageerada waxqabadyada wax soo saarka iyo abuurista shaqo wanaaga, iyo **bartilmaameedka 8.5** shaqo abuuris buuxda oo wax soo saar leh iyo shaqo hufan.

Iyadoo la wanaajinayo marin u helka xarumaha gobolka, mashruucani wuxuu sidoo kale gacan ka geysan karaa **SDG-ga 9-aad** iyo **bartilmaameedka 9.3** ee kordhinta abuurista warshadaha yaryar iyo ganacsiyada kale, gaar ahaan wadamada soo koraya, iyo ku biirintooda silsiladaha qiimaha iyo suuqyada.

ISKU XIDHKA GANACSIGA IYADOO LA ADEEGSANAYO MARINKA MAGAALADA BERBERA

Somaliland, hawlaha miino ka sifeeynta dhulka ee ka socda xuduudka Itoobiya iyo nawaaxigeeda ayaa suurtageliyay in si guul leh looga faa'ideysto Waddada Berbera Corridor, oo ah marin muhiim ah oo Itoobiya ku xira dekedda waqooyiga ee Berbera ee soo mara Hargeysa.¹⁴⁸ Dekadda Berbera waa mid ka mid ah labada dekedood ee waaweyn ee Soomaaliya, taasoo awood weyn u leh ganacsiga iyo kobaca dhaqaalaha gobolka. Dhaqdhaqaaqyada miino ka sifeeynta dhulka ee Somaliland ayaa ahaa mid wax ku ool ah, iyadoo la filayo in gobolkaas lagu dhawaaqo inuu ka xoroobay miinada dhowr sano gudahood.¹⁴⁹ Hawsha nadiifinta aagagga xudduudaha waxay taageertaa dhismaha socda iyo kuwa la qorsheeyay labadaba si loo cusboonaysiiyo loona dayactiro jidka isku-xidha ee 250 km ah ee u dhaxeeya xadka Togwajaale,¹⁵⁰ iyo Kalabaydh ilaa Hargeysa iyo Dekedda Berbera.^{151 152 153}

Qorshahan lagu weyneynayo Dekedda Berbera iyo Waddada Berbera Corridor ayaa bilaabmay sannadkii 2017-kii, waana heshiis dhex maray Shirkadda Dubai Ports World oo mashruucan ku maal-gelisay 422 Milyan oo Doollar iyo Maamullada Itoobiya iyo Somaliland.¹⁵⁴ Heshiiskani wuxuu

horseeday furitaanka terminal cusub oo dhererkiisu yahay 400 oo mitir oo laga furayo dekedda Berbera bishii Juun 2021, taas oo u oggolaanaysa koror la taaban karo ee awoodda konteenarada ah. Waaxda Horumarinta Caalamiga ah ee Boqortooyada Ingiriiska iyo Sanduuqa Horumarinta Abu Dhabi labaduba waxay ka qaybqaateen cusboonaysiinta jidka Berbera Corridor si loo fududeeyo ganacsiga Itoobiya dhex mara, iyo sidoo kale kor u qaadista amniga iyo fududaynta isu socodka miyi iyo magaalo ee Somaliland.^{155 156}

Dekadda Berbera waxa ay abuurtaa waddo kale oo ganacsi oo ay Itoobiya yeelato, taas oo ku tiirsan dekedda Jabuuti in ay dhoofiso boqolkiiba 95 ganacsigeeda.¹⁵⁷ Sidaa darteed horumarinta kaabayaasha dhaqaalaha waxay saameyn ku yeelan doontaa Soomaalida deegaanka iyo guud ahaan gobolka labadaba, taasoo keenaysa kordhinta isku xirnaanta iyo horumarinta dhaqaalaha.

Sidan oo kale, iyo marka lagu daro horumarinta amniga bulshooyinka, hawlaha miino ka sifeeynta dhulka ee xuddudaha ayaa ah tallaabada ugu horreysa ee muhiimka ah si loo hubiyo in waddadan ganacsi ee muhiimka ah ay si guul leh u keento horumar dhaqaale oo heer gobol ah.



Khariidada Waddada Berbera Corridor. Xigasho: The HALO Trust

Miino ka sifeeynta dhulka ee ka socota xuduudka Somaliland ayaa saamaxday isku xidhka iyo isu socodka taas oo saamayn weyn ku yeelan doonta horumarka dhaqaale ee deegaanka. Marka laga soo tago taageeridda badbaadada iyo amniga bulshooyinka deegaanka, tallaabada miino sifeeyntu waxay suurtagelisay **SDG-ga 8-aad** Shaqo hufan iyo Kobac dhaqaale iyada oo loo marayo **bartilmaameedkeeda 8.2** ee wax soo saarka dhaqaalaha, **bartilmaameedka 8.3** ee taageeridda waxqabadyada wax soo saarka iyo shaqo abuurka hufan, iyo **bartilmaameedka 8.5** ee shaqo abuuris buuxda oo wax soo saar leh. iyo shaqo hufan.

Hawsha socota ee lagu tayeynayo wadooyinka ku teedsan wadada Berbera Corridor waxa suurta galiyay in dhulka miinooyinka laga sifeeyo, iyada oo wax ku biirineysa **SDG-ga 9-aad** Warshadaha, Hal-abuurka iyo Kaabayaasha dhaqaalaha iyo **bartilmaameedkeeda 9.1** ee horumarinta kaabayaasha la isku halayn karo, oo ay ku jiraan kaabayaal gobol iyo xuddudaha si ay u taageeraan horumarinta dhaqaalaha. Waxa kale oo ay fududaynaysaa kaabayaal waara oo adkaysi leh kuwaasoo lagu xoojiyey taageero dhaqaale, teknolojiyad iyo farsamo, taaso ka qayb qaadanaysa **bartilmaameedka 9.a**. Sidoo kale, hagaajinta waddooyinka waxay taageeri doontaa **SDG-ga 11-aad** Abuurista magaalooyinka iyo Bulshooyinka Joogtada ah iyo **bartilmaameedkeeda 11.2** iyadoo loo marayo u sahlida hababka loo safto iyo hagaajinta nabadgelyada waddooyinka.

NADIIFINTA IYO DIB U DAYACTIRKA GAROONKA MUQDISHO

Garoonka Kubadda Cagta ee Muqdisho Stadium waa dhisme muhiim ah oo ku yaalla caasimadda Soomaaliya. Waxaa la dhisay xilligii dowladdii Siyaad Barre, iyadoo qaadi karta 60,000 oo qof. In kasta oo ay hore loogu qabatay tartamo isboorti oo heer qaran iyo heer caalami ah, sannadihii la soo dhaafay colaadaha iyo dagaalladu waxa ay sababeen in la dayaco oo loo isticmaalo sababo aan ka ahayn ciyaaraha iyo madadaalada. Waxa ay Al-Shabaab taliye ka ahayd sannadihii 2006 ilaa 2011, sannadihii ay Muqdisho ka talinayeen. Muddadaas, garoonka ayaa ahaa goob lagu tababaro ciidamada iyo xabsi.¹⁵⁸ Kadib markii ciidamada dowladda Soomaaliya iyo

kuwa Midowga Afrika ee AMISOM ay dib ula wareegeen magaalada Muqdisho, waxaa garoonkaasi isticmaali jiray AMISOM, ilaa sanadkii 2018-kii, markaasoo lagu wareejiyay dowladda Federaalka Soomaaliya.



Sawirka ciidamada AMISOM ee Muqdisho Stadium 2011. Xigasho: UNMAS/AMISOM

2018, UNMAS waxay dirtay koox hawlo badan (MTT) si ay u bilaabaan sahan iyo nadiifin sababtoo ah haraadiga qaraxyada ee la tuhunsan yahay (ERW) oo looga tagay gudaha iyo hareeraha garoonka.¹⁵⁹ Kooxaha isku xirka bulshada ayaa sidoo kale la geeyay si ay EORE u gaarsiiyaan xoogsatada, shaqaalaha garoonka, iyo mutadawiciinta kuwaas oo ka shaqeyn lahaa dayactirka garoonka.¹⁶⁰ Wadar ahaan, MTT wuxuu helay oo ka saaray 1,551 ERW goobta.¹⁶¹ UNMAS waxa ay sidoo kale koox nadiifin ah geysay xarumaha kale ee dadweynaha¹⁶² kuwaas oo ay hore u isticmaali jireen ciidamada ammaanku, iyaga oo fulinaya BAC.

Garoonka Kubadda Cagta Muqdisho Stadium ayaa si rasmi ah dib loo furay 30-kii June 2020, iyadoo garoonkaasi uu ka qeyb galay Madaxweyne Maxamed Cabdullaahi Farmaajo iyo mas’uuliyiin kale oo ka tirsan dowladda.¹⁶³

Iyada oo ay awood u siisay dib-u-soo-celinta Stadium Muqdisho, hawlaha miinooyinku waxa ay gacan ka geystay **SDG-ga 9-aad** Warshadaha, Hal-abuurka iyo Kaabayaasha dhaqaalaha iyo **bartilmaameedka 9.1** ee horumarinta kaabayaasha waara si ay u taageeraan horumarinta dhaqaalaha iyo samaqabka aadanaha. Waxa kale oo ay gacan ka gaysatay **SDG-ga 11-aad** Abuurista magaalooyinka iyo Bulshooyinka Waara ah iyo **bartilmaameedkeeda 11.7** ee goobaha dadweynaha ee aaminka ah, loo wada dhan yahay ee la heli karo.

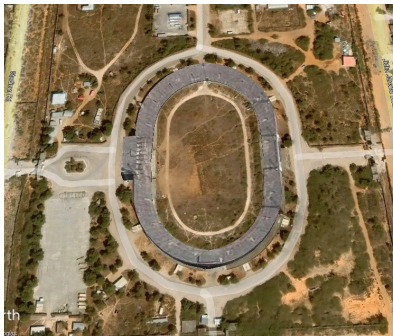


National Stadium, 2018



National Stadium, 2019

Stadium Muqdisho ka hor iyo ka dib BAC. Xigasho: UNMAS



Muqdisho Stadium, 2017 iyo 2022. Xigasho: Google Earth

DHISMAHA BANGIGA DHIIGGA QARANKA MUQDISHO

Bangiga dhiiga qaranka ee Muqdisho ayaa qorshuhu yahay in uu noqdo bangiga ugu horreeya ee qaranka, waxaana mudnaanta koowaad siinayey dowladda Federaalka Soomaaliya iyo hay'adaha caalamiga ah in muddo ah. Bishii Oktoobar 2017, weerar IED ayaa sababay dhimashada in ka badan 500 oo qof oo ku nool caasimadda qaranka, iyadoo daaweyntoodu ay si xun u saamaysay dhiig yaraanta jirta awgeed.¹⁶⁴ Arrintan ayaa inta badan sabab u ahayd la'aanta kaabayaal ku filan kaydinta saxda ah ee dhiiga deeqda ah.

Taasi waxay keentay in DFS ay bilawdo qorshaynta samaynta bangiga dhiiga qaranka oo qayb ka ah cisbitaalka Banaadir. UNMAS waxay geysay koox miino nadiifin ah 2020 si ay u nadiifiso 1,597 m² oo dhul ah kuwaas oo laga helay 33 haraadiga qaraxyada.¹⁶⁵ Shaqadan nadiifinta ayaa u ogolaatay dhismaha bangiga dhiiga inuu sii socdo iyada oo aan welwel laga qabin EO. Bishii Agoosto 2022, Xafiiska Qaramada Midoobay ee Adeegyada Mashaariicda (UNOPS) ayaa ku dhawaaqday in maalgelinta la xaqiijiyay oo ay socoto shaqada qorsheynta, naqshadeynta, iyo dhismaha bangiga dhiigga.¹⁶⁶



Kooxda miinooyinka UOS oo hawlo miino sifeeyn ah ka fulinaya dhismaha Isbitaalka Banaadir, 2020. Xigasho: UNMAS

Marka mashruuca la dhammeeyo, waxay saameyn weyn ku yeelan doontaa awoodda adeegyada caafimaadka si ay u siiyaan daryeel degdeg ah bukaannada u baahan dhiig-shubid degdeg ah. Sidaa darteed tallaabada miino nadiifintu waxay si toos ah uga qayb qaadan doontaa **SDG-ga 9-aad** Warshadaha, Hal-abuurka iyo Kaabayaasha iyo **bartilmaameedkeeda 9.1** ee horumarinta kaabayaasha waara si ay u taageeraan samaqabka aadanaha. Horumarinta bangiga dhiigga ayaa sidoo kale taageeri doonta **SDG-ga 3-aad** Caafimaadka Wanaagsan iyo Fayo-qabka iyo **bartilmaameedkeeda 3.4** ee dhimista dhimashada cudurrada aan la kala qaadin iyada oo loo marayo ka-hortagga iyo daaweynta, iyo **bartilmaameedka 3.8** ee helitaanka adeegyada daryeelka caafimaadka ee muhiimka ah.

BIYAHA, FAYADHOWRKA IYO NADAAFADDA (WASH)

Miino ka sifeeynta dhulka ayaa saameyn ku yeelatay helista biyaha Soomaaliya iyadoo la abuuray wadooyin ammaan ah oo laga soo galo ilaha biyaha iyo yareynta waqtiga lagu qaadanayo biyaha. Helitaanka biyaha ayaa ah arrin aad u weyn, maadaama abaarihii isdaba jooga ahaa ay keentay hoos u dhac taariikhi ah oo ku yimi webiyada iyo ilaha biyaha, gaar ahaan koonfurta. Sannadkii 2022, Sanduuqa Carruurta ee Qaramada Midoobay (UNICEF) ayaa sheegay in ilaa 80 boqolkiiba ilihii biyuhu ay qalaleen dalka, iyadoo lagu qiyaasay 4.2 milyan oo qof ay soo food saartay biyo la'aan ba'an.¹⁶⁷ Sidaa darteed helitaanka ilo biyood amaan ah ayaa aad muhiim u ah, gaar ahaan bulshooyinka ku nool miyiga ama meelaha fog fog. Sanadkii 2022, ku dhawaad hal milyan oo Soomaali ah ayaa u barokacay abaar ba'an darteed, iyadoo qaar badan ay wajaheen gaajo.¹⁶⁸ Arrimaha deegaanka ee Soomaaliya waxay xiriir xooggan la leeyihiin arrimaha gaajada, faqriga, barakaca, iyo helitaanka biyaha.

Guud ahaan, helista biyaha iyo fayadhowrka waxay si aad ah ugu xidhan yihiin goobta ay kuyaalaan, farqi weyn ayaana u dhexeeya helitaanka biyaha qoysaska magaaloooyinka iyo reer miyiga ama reer guuraaga.¹⁶⁹ Tusaale ahaan, dadka reer Muqdisho waxay haystaan biyo iyo nadaafad labadaba halka dadka barokacayaasha ah ay inta badan ku qasban yihiin inay u safaan masafo dheer biyaha, sababtoo ah adeegyo ku filan kama helaan xeryaha barakaca.¹⁷⁰ Maamulka Koonfur Galbeed ayaa bulshada ku nool waxa ay ku tiirsan yihiin biyo dhaamis iyadoo ceelashii ay gureen, qiimaha biyahana uu weli sareeyo deegaano badan.¹⁷¹ Sicir bararka noocan oo kale ah ayaa inta badan sabab u ah nidaamka xaddidan ee shirkadaha gaarka loo leeyahay waxaana inta badan lagu khasbaa in ay masafo dheer u safaan si ay biyaha uga helaan ceelal aan ammaan ahayn, iyadoo boqolkiiba 25 dadka Soomaaliya ku nool ay u lugeeyaan in ka badan 15 daqiiqo si ay biyaha uga soo qaataan. isha ugu dhow.^{172 173}

La'aanta kaabayaasha biyaha ayaa ah sababta ugu weyn ee arrintan. UNICEF ayaa ka warbixisay in ka badan 159 ceelal wadareed oo u baahan dayactir degdeg ah dalka.¹⁷⁴ Xaalada kaamamka barakaceyasha ayaa aad uga sii daran, iyadoo ay ka jiraan ilo biyeedyo aan la isku halayn karin iyo xaalado

halis ah oo biyo uruurin ah oo ay ugu wacan tahay ciriiri. Bulshooyinka qaar, dadku waxay ku tiirsan yihiin ceelal ay gacantooda ku dhisteen oo laga yaabo inaysan ku filneyn daboolista baahiyaha xilliyada abaarta.¹⁷⁵



Ceel biyood madhan oo ku yaal tuulada Baligubadle, March 2022. Xigasho: MAG/Sean Sutton

Shaqada biyo-dhaaminta waxa inta badan qabta haweenka iyo gabdhaha kuwaas oo laga yaabo inay halis ugu jiraan jirdil ama faraxumeyn goobaha biyaha ee aan sharciyaysneyn iyo seegida waxbarashada ama fursadaha shaqo si ay hawshan u qabtaan.¹⁷⁶ Carruurto waxay si gaar ah halis ugu jiraan marka ay la kulmaan EO marka ay fulinayaan hawlaha u baahan safarka, sida dhaaminta biyaha.¹⁷⁷ Muhiimadda ay leeyihiin awgeed, ilaha biyaha ayaa sidoo kale ka mid ah xarumaha ay al-Shabaab u beegsadaan beerista walxaha qarxa taasoo kordhinaysa khatarta la xiriirta qodobadan.¹⁷⁸

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Marka la nadiifiyo dhulka miineysan ee EO-ga, hawl-wadeennada caalamiga ahi waxay kordhiyeen ammaanka la xidhiidha dhaaminta biyaha, iyada oo haweenku si gaar ah uga warbixiyeen dareenka amniga ah iyo helitaanka biyaha.¹⁸⁰ Ceelbarde, oo ka tirsan gobolka Bakool ee maamulka Koonfur Galbeed, 100 boqolkiiba bulshooyinka sahanka lagu sameeyay kadib dhulka miinooyinka laga sifeeyay ayaa tilmaamay in helitaanka biyaha ay soo hagaagtay. Miino sifeeynta ka dib, xubnaha qoysku waxay u safreen

kaliya 3 km iyagoo raadinaya biyo, taas oo ka duwan 10 ki kiiloomitir eey ku qasbanaayeen inay socdaalaan ka hor inta aan miinooyinka laga sifeyn dhulka.¹⁸¹

Xaalado badan, miineeysnaanta waxay ku qasbeysaa bulshooyinka inay maraan wadooyin kale oo ay ku helaan kheyraadka dabiiciga ah, iyadoo maamulka maxalliga ah lagu qasbay inay xiraan waddooyinka loo arko inaysan ammaan ahayn ilaa meelaha looga shakisan yahay khatarta ah si ammaan ah loogu celin karo bulshada. Sannadka 2019, tusaale ahaan, qaraxaAVM meel u dhow tuulada Dhisaqda ee Hiiraan ayaa keentay in maamulka deegaanka uu xidho Waddada Biriq.¹⁸² Xiritaanka marinkan muhiimka ah ee loo maro waxa ay ka dhigan tahay in bulshada deegaanka ay ka go'een sahaydii cunnada, beeralayda iyo daaqii xooluhuba ay yaraadeen, waxayna saameeysay biyo ururintii iyo waraabkii. Xoolo-dhaqatada deegaanka ayaa xusay in muddo laba saacadood oo dheeri ah ay ku qaadatay in ay helaan il biyo si ay xoolahooda u waraabiyaan go'doomintan awgeed, iyadoo ehelladu ay doorteen in ay u guuraan tuulooyin kale, sababo la xiriira saameyn ay ku yeelatay wadadii xirneyd ee noloshooda.

Hawl-wadeennada caalamiga ah ayaa sidoo kale sameeyay isku dayo ay ku taageerayaan bulshooyinka ay saameeyeen abaaraha socda. Kooxda La-talinta Miinooyinka (MAG), oo ujeeddadeedu tahay in la gaadhsiiyo bulshooyinka barakacayaasha ee abaaruhu saameeyeen, taas waxa lagu xaqiijin karaa biyo dhaamin la gaadhsiiyo ka-faa'iidaystayaasha.¹⁸³



Bulshooyinka waxay si weyn ugu tiirsan yihiin xoolaha, Burco, 2022. Xigasho: MAG/Sean Sutton

lyada oo la fududeynayo helitaanka biyo nadiif ah oo la cabbo, miino ka sifeynta dhulku waxay taageertay **SDG-ga 6-aad** Biyo Nadiif ah iyo Fayadhowr, gaar ahaan **bartilmaameedka 6.1** ee helitaanka biyo nadiif ah oo la awoodi karo. miino ka sifeynta dhulka ayaa sidoo kale wanaajisay heerka amniga ee la xidhiidha dhaaminta biyaha. Sababtoo ah saameynta gaarka ah ee haweenka iyo gabdhaha, oo inta badan qabta waajibaadkan oo si gaar ah ugu nugul xadgudubyada jinsiga ku salaysan, tallaabada miinadu waxay sidoo kale fududaysay **SDG-ga 5-aad** sinnaanta jinsiga iyo **bartilmaameedka 5.2** ee ciribtirka xadgudubyada ka dhanka ah haweenka iyo gabdhaha oo dhan.

DHISMAHA DAAMKA XUMBAWEYNE

Dhismaha Biyo-xidheenkaha Xumbaweyne ee sanadkan 2017 ka laga hirgeliyay deegaanka Woqooyi Galbeed ee Somaliland ayaa ah tusaale muhiim ah oo muujinaya sida hawsha miino sifeyntu u fududayn karto helitaanka khayraadka dabiiciga ah iyo sidoo kale horumarinta kaabayaasha dhaqaalaha.

Biyo Xireenka Xumbaweyne waxa uu ahaa mashruuc kaabe dhaqaale oo muhiim ah oo qayb ka ahaa ololaha 'Dartaa, Ololaha Soomaaliya ee Mu'asasada Khalifa bin Zayed Al Nahyan'¹⁸⁴ kaas oo diiradda lagu saaray yaraynta saamaynta abaarta ee Soomaaliya.¹⁸⁵ Dhaamkan oo balaciisu dhan yahay 150 mitir, dhirirkiisuna yahay 11 mitir, waa biyo xidheenka shubka ah ee ugu weyn gobolka, waxaana ujeeddadiisu tahay in magaalada Hargeysa iyo nawaaxigeeda laga sameeyo waraabka iyo sidoo kale goob biyo kayd ah oo lagu taakuleeyo bulshada deegaanka xilliyada jiilaalka. Biyo-xireenku waxa uu kayd in karaa 350,000 oo mitir kuyuubik ah waxana uu ilaalin karaa ilaa 650,000 oo gallon oo biyo ah maalintii inta lagu jiro xilliga jiilaalka.¹⁸⁶

Dhismaha biyo-xidheenkan waxa suurtageliyay hawlo dhul-miino ka sifeyn ah oo ay fulisay Hay'adda HALO Trust. Inkasta oo goobta dhismaha lafteedu aanay miineesynayn, haddana waxaa jiray caddayn EO meelaha ku xeeran. Sannadkii 2015, HALO waxa ay samaysay hawlo miino ka sifeyn dhul ah oo ku saabsan waddooyinka soo gala Hargeysa taas oo fududaysay isu socodka nabdoon ee bulshada deegaanka si ay u adeegsadaan suuqyo una helaan adeegyo caafimaad.¹⁸⁷ Kahor intaan dhismuhu bilaaban, shirkadda dhismaha ee CONSER waxay la xiriirtay HALO si ay u hubiso badqabka waddooyinka laga galo goobta Dhaamka Xumbaweyne. Maadaama ay HALO mar hore miino ka sifeysay aagaggaas, waxay awooday inay siiso CONSER caddaynta waddooyinka si ammaan ah loo isticmaali karo. Mid ka mid ah waddooyinka ay banneeysey ee HALO ayaa noqday marinnada aasaasiga ah ee loo adeegsado dhismaha biyo-xidheenka.

Iyada oo la suurtoogelinayo dhismaha ilo biyood weyn, hawlaha miinooyinku waxay fududaysay **SDG-ga 6-aad** ee Biyo Nadiif ah iyo Fayo-dhowrka iyo **bartilmaameedkeeda 6.1** ee helitaanka biyo ammaan ah oo la awoodi karo. Waxa kale oo ay gacan ka geysatay **SDG-ga 9-aad** Warshadaha, Hal-abuurka iyo Kaabayaasha iyo **bartilmaameedkeeda 9.1** ee horumarinta kaabayaasha la isku halayn karo ama waara.



Dhaamka Xumbaweyne, 2015. Xigasho: Google Earth.



Dhaamka Xumbaweyne, 2020. Xigasho: Google Earth



Kooxda Ilaalinta ee DAN Somaliland. Xigasho: DAN Somaliland

2. CAAWINTA DHIBBANAYAASHA



- 3.4** Yaraynta dhimashada deg dega ah iyada oo loo marayo ka hortagga iyo daaweynta
- 3.8** Helitaanka adeegyada daryeelka-caafimaadka ee aasaasiga ah



- 4.5** Helitaanka siman ee dhammaan heerarka waxbarashada



- 10.2** Ka qeyb gelinta dhamaan arrimaha bulshada, dhaqaale, iyo siyaasadeed
- 10.3** U sinnaanta fursadaha, dhimista sinnaan la'anta



- 17.9** Kordhinta taageerada caalamiga ah ee dhisidda heerka aqoonta
- 17.14** Xoojinta Wadajirka siyaasadda si loo helo horumar waara
- 17.16** Wanaajinta iskaashiga caalamiga ah si loo gaadho horumarka waara
- 17.17** Dhiirrigelinta iyo horumarinta iskaashiga wax ku oolka ah ee dadweynaha, dowladda iyo bulshada rayidka

Eray bixinta yoolalka SDG ee kor ku taxan waa kuwo la fududeeyay; liiska buuxa ee yoolasha iyo magacyadooda rasmiga ah waxaa laga heli karaa bogga Qaramada Midoobay; <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/>

Caawinta Dhibbanaha (VA) waxa loola jeedaa hawlo kala duwan oo ka hadlaya baahiyaha iyo xuquuqda dhibbanayaasha walxaha qarxa (EO), waxayna ka kooban tahay daryeel caafimaad oo degdega misana joogta ah, baxnaaninta, taageerada nafsi iyo mid bulsho, ka mid noqoshada bulshada dhaqan-dhaqaale ba, iyo sidoo kale xog ururin iyo sharciyada iyo siyaasadaha.¹⁸⁸

Dhibbanayaasha waxaa ka mid ah dadka ay si gaar ah ama si wadajir ah u soo gaadhay dhaawac jireed, maskaxeed, nafsiyeed, dhaqaale xumo ama dulmi la taaban karo oo xuquuqdooda aasaasiga ah taasoo ka dhalatay ficilo laxidhiidha miinooyinka (walxaha qarxa) EO. Dhibanayaasha waxaa ka mid ah shakhsiyaadka sida tooska ah saameyntu usoo gaadhay (dhibanayaasha tooska ah) iyo sidoo kale qoysaskooda, iyo bulshooyinka ay saameeyeen EO (dhibanayaasha aan tooska ahayn).¹⁸⁹

Badbaadayaasha waxa loola jeedaa ragga, haweenka ama carruurta ku dhaawacmay oo ay suurtoagal tahay inay ku naafoobeen shilalka walxaha qarxa EO.¹⁹⁰

Dadka naafada ah waxaa ka mid ah kuwa qaba dhaawacyo jireed, maskaxeed, ama dareen nafsiyeed oo waqti dheer qaata kuwaas oo laga yaabo inay caqabad ku noqdaan ka-qaybgalkooda waxtarka leh ee bulshada ama ineey si siman wax ula wadaagaan dadka kale.¹⁹¹

Laga soo bilaabo 2005-tii, in ka badan 1,100 dhacdo oo walxaha qarxa ah ayaa laga diiwaan geliyay Soomaaliya, iyadoo in ka badan 1,450 dhibanayaal EO ah la diiwaan geliyay.¹⁹² Kuwaan, in ka badan 400 ka mid ah ayaa ku dhinta iyadoo ugu yaraan 1,000 ka badbaaday ay la nool yihiin dhaawacyo iyo naafo ay sababeen shilalkan. In ka badan 80 boqolkiiba dhaawacyadan ayaa ahaa dad rayid ah inta badan shilalka waxaa ku lug lahaa hadhaadiga hubka aan qarxin ee xiliga dagaalka (ERW) halkii ay ka ahaan lahaayeen miinooyinka dhulka la dhigo, iyadoo kaliya 140 dhibanayaal ay ku dhaawacmeen ama ay ku dhinteen miinooyinka dhulka la dhigo.¹⁹³ Tirada dhacdooyinka la xidhiidha EO ee la soo sheego ayaa ahaa kuwo joogto ah tobankii sano ee la soo dhaafay, iyada oo xoogaa hoos u dhac ah la arkay

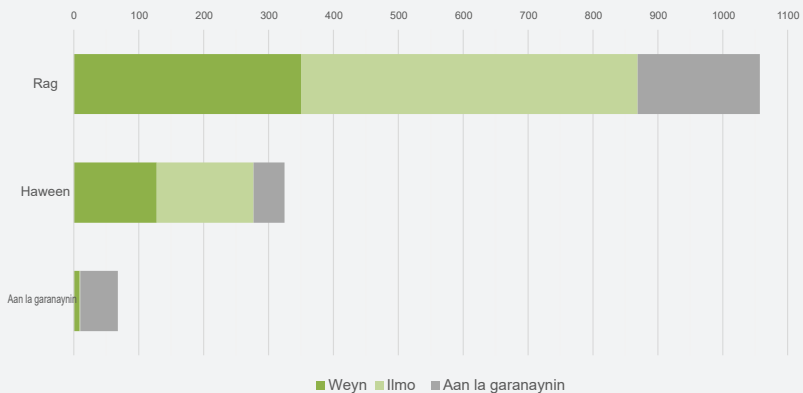
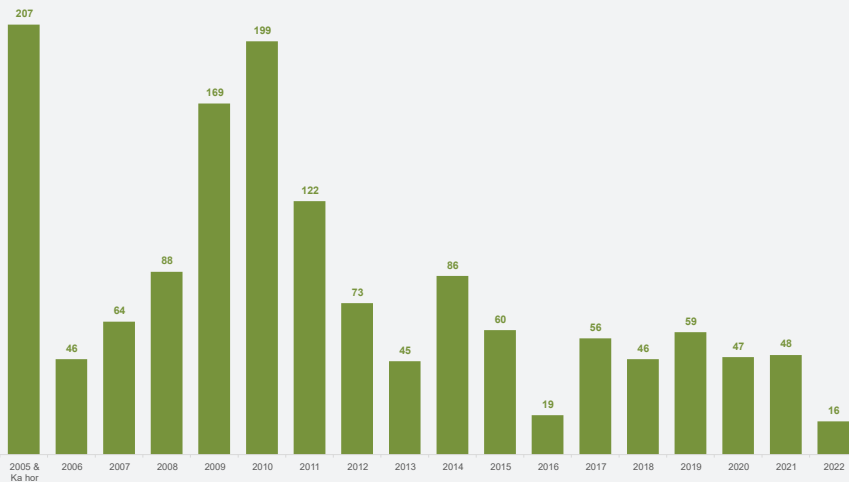
saddexdii sano ee la soo dhaafay, taas oo soo jeedinaysa in tallaabada miino sifeeyntu ay saameyn ku yeelatay dhimista tirada dhibbanayaasha EO.¹⁹⁴ Waxaa xusid mudan tirada ugu badan ee dhibbanayaashu ka timaado walxaha qarxa ee gacan kusameeyska ah (IED), iyadoo 14,805 la diiwaan geliyay tan iyo 2007dii in ka badan 4,000 oo shil oo IED ah.

Inta badan badbaadayaasha iyo dhaawacyada sannadihii u dambeeyay waxay ahaayeen carruur da'dii dugsiga gaadhay oo si lama filaan ah ula kulmay EO iyaga oo ciyaaraya, fasallada tegaya, ama gudanaya waajibaadyo ay ka mid yihiin xoolo-dhaqashada ama biyo-dhaaminta.¹⁹⁵ Wiilasha, gaar ahaan, waxay noqdeen tirada ugu badan ee dhibanayaasha ERW tan iyo 2005-tii.¹⁹⁶ Sanadkii 2021, Hay'adda Maareynta Walxaha Qarxa ee Soomaaliya (SEMA) ayaa sheegtay in 84 boqolkiiba dhaawacyada tan iyo 2020 ay ahaayeen carruur.¹⁹⁷ Marka loo eego dulmarka baahiyaha bini'aadantinimo ee Soomaaliya 2022, tani waxay korodhay 91 boqolkiiba 2022, iyada oo in ka badan boqolkiiba 50 kiisaska la diiwaan geliyay ay dhaceen markii carruurto la kulmaan EO oo ay ku ciyaaraan.¹⁹⁸

Guud ahaan, ragga iyo wiilasha waxay khatar sare ugu jiraan inay la kulmaan EO sababtoo waxeey qabanayaan hawlo u baahan inay ka gudbaan dhul ballaaran, sida xoolo dhaqashada ama u safridda shaqada.¹⁹⁹ Xogta dhibbanaha ee la heli karo waxay soo jeedinaysaa in ay raggu ahaayeen saddex jeer kuwo badan dhibanayaasha dumarka ah intii u dhaxaysay 2005 iyo 2022, in kasta oo dhibbanayaasha ragga ah ay aad hoos ugu dhaceen tobankii sano ee la soo dhaafay.²⁰⁰

Waxaa cad in wax ka qabadka miinadu uu saameyn weyn ku yeeshay heerka naafada dalka. Somaliland, tobannaan sano oo dhul miino ka sifeeyn ah iyo xasillooni ayaa keentay in adeegyada naafada iyo caafimaadka ay soo sheegeen hoos u dhac weyn oo ku yimid tirada dhibanayaasha EO iyo colaadaha u baahan adeegyadooda.²⁰¹

MIINOYINKA DHULKA LAGU AASO IYO DHIBBANAYAASHA ERW-DA SOOMALIYA, 2005–2022²⁰²



Xogtu kuma jirto Somaliland
Xigasho: UNMAS, sharraxaad gaar ah

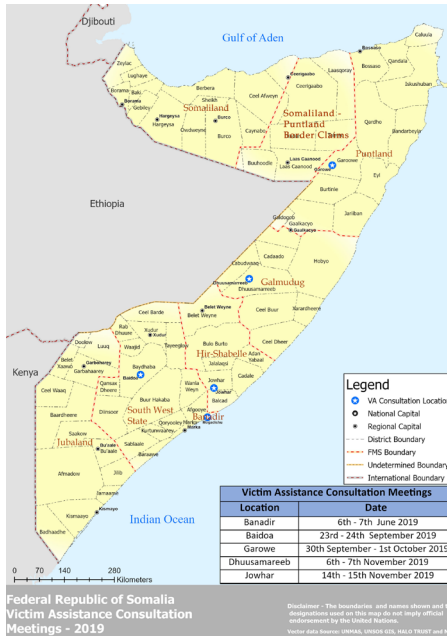
Caawinta dhibbanayaasha iyo taageerada naafada ee Soomaaliya waxay maraysaa heerarkeedii hore. Dalka waxa ka jira tiro aad u badan oo naafada ah: qiyaastii 10-15 boqolkiiba dadweynaha.²⁰³ Waxaa lagu qiyaasaa in adeegyada baxnaanintu ay ka mid yihiin daaweynta, jimicsiga jirka, kala talinta dhanka shaqada, iyo aaladaha caawinta ay ku filan yihiin kaliya 20 boqolkiiba dadka u baahan.²⁰⁴ Hawl-wadeennada miinooyinka ayaa soo sheegay xaalado ay dhibbanayaasha shilalka EO aysan helin daryeel waqti ku habboon in kasta oo ay dhaawacyadooda darnaayeen.²⁰⁵ Si kastaba ha ahaatee, isku daygii ugu dambeeyay ayaa la sameeyay si loo wanaajiyo xaaladda badbaadayaasha EO iyo sidoo kale tirada ballaaran ee dadka Naafada ah. Soomaaliya waxay dhistay Hay'adda Naafada Qaranka (NDA) sanadkii 2018 waxayna horumarisay ka mid noqoshada dadka naafada ah iyo xuquuqda naafada ee Jamhuuriyadda Federaalka Soomaaliya Khariidadda Tubta 2020-2023 ee 2020.²⁰⁶

2021, iyadoo taageero ka heleysa Adeegga Waxqabadka Miinada ee Qaramada Midoobay (UNMAS), Soomaaliya waxay daabacday Qorshaha Qaranka ee Waxqabad ee Caawinta Dhibanayaasha Miinada iyo Naafada 2020-2025, oo ay iska kaashadeen SEMA, Wasaaradda Haweenka iyo Horumarinta Xuquuqul Insaanka, iyo Wasaaradda Amniga Gudaha.²⁰⁷ Qorshaha Waxqabadku waxa la diyaariyey ka dib kulan hawleed wada tashi ah oo ay ku lug lahaayeen wakiilada PWD iyo kooxaha bulshada.²⁰⁸ Waxaa markii hore lagu daah furay Shirweynihii afaraad ee dib u eegista heshiiska mamnuucista Miinada sanadka 2019, isla sanadkaas markii ay Soomaaliya noqotay xubin ka tirsan Axdiga Xuquuqda Dadka Naafada ah (CRPD).²⁰⁹

Qorshaha Waxqabadku waxa uu caddayn u yahay dedaallada sii kordhaya ee dawladaha ka dhexeeya ee lagu horumarinayo taageerada dhibanayaasha EO iyo guud ahaan kuwa Naafada ah. Waxa ku jira ujeedooyinka hagaajinta xog ururinta iyo maaraynta; dhisidda adeegyada baxnaaninta iyo xarumaha daryeelka caafimaadka ee gobollada ay dhibaataadu saameysey; bilaabista taageerada bulsho, waxbarasho, iyo dhaqaale ee dhibanayaasha; samaynta adeegyada taageerada nafsiiyeed iyo mid bulsho; iyo abuurista habab sharci oo loogu talagalay dhibanayaasha. Waxa kale oo jira ujeedo ah in qorshahan qaran lagu daro qaab-dhismeedyada naafada qaranka oo ballaadhan kaas oo ka caawin doona isu-duwidda hawlaha miinada ee ajandayaasha ballaadhan iyo in la hubiyo in xuquuqda dhibanayaasha EO la ilaaliyo mustaqbalka fog.²¹⁰



Daah-furka Qorshaha Qaranka Soomaaliyeed ee Gargaarka Dhibbanayaasha iyo Naafada Miinada, 2019. Xigasho: Waaxda Taageerada Hirgelinta Heshiiskii Mamnuucidda Miinada



Khariidadda la-talinta kaalmada dhibbanaha gobolka ee Qorshaha Qaranka ee Hawlaha Gargaarka Dhibbanaha iyo Naafada Miinada 2020-2025, 2019. Xigasho: SEMA

SEMA waxa ay sidoo kale bilawday soo saarista dukumeentiyada muhiimka ah ee la xidhiidha isuduwidaha iyo horumarinta istaraatiijiyadda guud ee gargaarka dhibbanaha, oo ay ku jiraan halbeegyada qaranka, dukumentiyada siyaasadda, iyo waraaqaha fikradda abaabulka kheyraadka. Shaqadan socota waxaa taageeray wafdiga Midowga Yurub ee Soomaaliya.²¹¹

Dhaqangelintu wali lama bilaabin, shaqaduna way sii socotaa si loo fahmo xaaladda hadda jirta iyada oo loo marayo qiimaynta baahida Naafada qaranka ee socota, oo ay NDA la samaysay Maamulada xubinta ka ah Dawladda Federaalka.²¹² Si kastaba ha ahaatee, dhaqdhaqaaqyadan cusub ee lagu bilaabay horumarinta istaraatiijiyadeed iyo abaabulka ayaa ah bilow rajo leh oo ku wajahan taageerada naafada iyo gargaarka dhibbanaha ee dalka. Qorshaha Horumarinta Qaranka ee Soomaaliya 2020-2024 wuxuu xusayaa baahida loo qabo in lagu daro xogta la kala saaray ee ku saabsan Naafada, isaga oo ku nuuxnuuxsaday in heerka u nuglaanshaha ay hadda muujinayaan xogta dhabta ah.²¹³ Haddana, ku darista dhibanayaasha EO ee Qorshaha sidii koox nugul ayaa ah daliil cad in buuxinta baahiyahooda ay muhiim u tahay xaqiijinta natiijooyinka horumarka waara ee Soomaaliya.

Siyaasadda Qaran ee Naafanimada ee 2012 ee Somaliland waxay aqoonsan tahay in miinooyinku EO sabab u yihiin naafada laakiin sidoo kale waxay xustay inay jiraan siyaasado ka hortag ah oo aan ku filnayn.²¹⁴ Qorshaha Dhaqangelinta Siyaasadda 2018-2021 ee Siyaasadda Qaranka ee Naafada ayaa sidoo kale xuseysa baahida loo qabo in si weyn loogu daro dadka naafada ah iyo sidoo kale kala saarida xogta oo ay ku jirto naafada.^{215 216}



Dhallinyarada ka faa'iidaystay mashruuca taakulaynta dhibbanaha ee DAN Somaliland. Xigasho: DAN Somaliland

Soomaaliya waxay u hogaansantaa sharciyo kala duwan oo caalami ah iyo qaab-dhismeedyo la xiriira kaalmada dhibbanaha, naafanimada, iyo maareynta kala duwanaanshaha:

- **Axdiga Xuquuqda Dadka Naafada ah (CRPD)**, kaas oo u baahan dawladaha xubnaha ka ah inay xaqiijiyaan in dhammaan dadka Naafada ah ay helaan sinnaan buuxda marka loo eego sharciga oo ay helaan xuquuq la mid ah iyo helitaanka adeegyada bulshada, caafimaadka iyo dhaqancelinta ee dadka intiisa kale.
- **Axdiga Xuquuqda Carruurta (CRC)**, kaas oo ka kooban qodobdo ku saabsan ilaalinta xuquuqda Naafada ee la xiriirta si caddaalad ah u helida, daryeel habboon, iyo ka qaybgalka buuxa ee bulshada.
- **Axdiga Mamnuucidda Miinada Lidka Dadka (APMBC), Heshiiska Hubka Caadiga ah qaarkood (CCW) Habmaamuuska V, iyo Axdiga Miinooyinka Hawada Sare laga soo rido (CCM)**, kuwaas oo dhamaantood ka kooban qodobdo ku saabsan kaalmada dhibbanaha.

Shaqadan lagu wanaajinayo taageerada dadka Naafada ah, oo ay ku jiraan dhibanayaasha EO, waxay gacan ka geysataa gaaritaanka yareyntaa sinnaan la'aanta ee **SDG-ga 10-aad** iyo **bartilmaameedkeeda 10.2** ee xoojinta iyo horumarinta ka mid noqoshada bulshada, dhaqaalaha iyo siyaasadda ee dhammaan, iyo sidoo kale **bartilmaameedka 10.3** si loo xaqiijiyo fursad siman. iyo yaraynta sinnaan la'aanta.

Shaqada sii socota ee siyaasadaha naafada ah waxay gacan ka geysan doontaa **SDG-ga 3-aad** Caafimaadka Wanaagsan iyo Fayo-qabka iyo **bartilmaameedkeeda 3.8** ee caymiska caafimaadka iyo helitaanka adeegyo caafimaad oo tayo leh iyo sidoo kale **SDG-ga 17-aad** ee iskaashiga si loo gaaro yoolalka iyo **bartilmaameedkeeda 17.14** ee ku saabsan horumarinta siyaasadda horumarka waara.

Si kastaba ha ahaatee, waxaa loo baahan yahay qaab-dhismeedka sharciyeynta qaranka iyo hab-siyaasadeed si loo hubiyo in Naafada ay helaan taageero ka baxsan hindisayaasha shaqsiyeed. Waxqabadyada habaysan ee u oggolaanaya taageerada bulsho, dhaqaale, iyo caafimaad ee la xidhiidha PWD-yada waxay dhalin karaan tabarucyo dhowr SDG-yada ah iyo hubinta saamaynta mustaqbalka fog ee nabadda iyo horumarka.

Si loo buuxiyo daldaloolada hadda ka jira bixinta adeegyada caafimaadka, hawl-wadeennada caalamiga ahi waxay Soomaaliya u dejiyeen nidaamyo taageero tobankii sano ee la soo dhaafay. Tusaale ahaan, Bisha Cas ee Soomaaliyeed waxa ay wadday xarumo baxnaanin si ay u bixiso adeegyada baxnaaninta iyo daawaynta dadka naafada ah ee ku nool Gaalkacyo, Hargeysa iyo Muqdisho tan iyo dabayaaqadii 1990-meeyadii.^{217 218} Ururada maxaliga ah iyo shabakadaha ayaa sidoo kale is abaabulay si loo horumariyo noloshada Dadka Naafada Soomaaliya. Shabakadda Awoodsiinta Naafada Soomaaliyeed (SODEN), tusaale ahaan, waxay haysaa barnaamijyo lagu horumarinayo tayada noloshada dadka Naafada ah oo ay ku jiraan barnaamijyada u doodista, gargaarka, dhisidda awoodda, iyo kaalmada sharciga ah.²¹⁹

Daladda Hawlaha Kala duwanaanshaha ee Somaliland (DAN) waxay bixisay adeegyo baxnaanin iyo adeegyo caafimaad in ka badan labaatano sano, taasoo qayb ka ah hawlaha bani'aadanimo iyo horumarinta ee ay la leeyihiin bulshooyinka nugul. Hay'addan oo adeegsanaysa xarumaha ay ku leeyihiin Hargeysa, Burco, Ceerigaabo iyo Boorama, waxa ay taageero u fidiyeen Naafada, Barakacayaasha, Qaxoontiga, Carruurta iyo Waayeelka.²²⁰ Marka laga soo tago bulshooyinka deegaanka, DAN waxay u adeegtay bukaanno ka kala yimid gobollada kale ee Soomaalida, iyo sidoo kale qaxooti ka yimid Itoobiya, Jabuuti, Yemen, iyo Suuriya. Muddadii 2020-2022, DAN waxay gaadhay 2,732 bukaan oo cusub oo qaba baahi baxnaanin, waxayna bixisay 1,986 qalabka lafaha ah.²²¹

Intii u dhaxaysay 2020 iyo 2022, DAN waxa kale oo ay wadday mashruuc caawimo dhibanayaal ah oo ay iskaashanayaan Hay'adda HALO Trust oo diiradda saara sidii loo gaadhsiin lahaa shan goobood oo barokacayaal ah oo Hargeysa iyo Burco ku yaala, si loo gaadho ka-faa'iidaystayaasha la haybooco ee ay ku adagtahay helitaanka adeegyada.²²² Mashruucu wuxuu diiradda saaray taageeridda baxnaaninta dhibanayaasha dagaalka iyo iskahorimaadyada, oo ay ku jiraan dhibanayaasha EO, iyo bixinta gargaarka

iyada oo loo marayo adeegyada dhaqancelinta, taageerada nafsaaniga ah, iyo soo gudbinta.²²³ Waxay gaadhay 350 qof, iyadoo bixinaysa qiimayno caafimaad, daawaynta aasaasiga ah ee goobta, iyo u gudbinta xarumaha baxnaaninta kiisaska aadka u adag. Intaa waxaa dheer, DAN waxay soo qabanqaabisay tababarka 60 daryeel bixiyeyaal si ay uga caawiyaan taageerada wakhtiga dheer ee xubnaha goyskooda, iyo inay faafiyaan macluumaadka ku saabsan xuquuqda naafada. Iyada oo la kaashanaysa HALO Trust, DAN waxa ay caawimo ka heshay hab casriyaynta iyo saadka, tababarka xirfadaha shaqaalaha, iyo bixinta saadka.

Wadashaqeyntan dhinacyada badan waxay si cad gacan uga geysaneysaa iskaashiga **SDG-ga 17-aad** ee iskaashiga si loo gaaro yoolalka iyo **bartilmaameedka 17.16** ee iskaashiga dhinacyada badan leh ee abaabula wadaaga aqoonta, khibradaha, tignoolajiyada, iyo ilaha dhaqaalaha si loo taageero gaaritaanka Yoolalka Horumarin ee Waara, **bartilmaameedka 17.17** ku saabsan iskaashiga dadweynaha, dadweynaha, ganacsatada iyo bulshada rayidka ah oo wax ku ool ah, iyo **bartilmaameedka 17.9** ee taageerada caalamiga ah ee hirgelinta karti-dhis wax ku ool ah oo lala beegsanayo dalalka soo koraya.

Iyadoo aan weli la bilaabin, dadaalladan lagu horumarinayo taageerada caafimaadka ee dhibanayaasha EO waxay gacan ka geysteen **SDG-ga 3-aad** Caafimaadka Wanaagsan iyo Fayo-qabka iyo **bartilmaameedka 3.4** ee dhimista dhimashada iyada oo loo marayo ka-hortagga iyo daaweynta iyo sidoo kale **bartilmaameedka 3.8** ee helitaanka adeegyada daryeelka caafimaadka ee muhiimka ah oo tayo leh.



Kooxda miino baarista ee gacanta ayaa dhoolatus daadgureynta dadka ku dhintay ka fuliyay Doolow, May 2013. Xigasho: H. de Jager/UNMAS

Hawl-wadeennada caalamiga ah ayaa sidoo kale sameeyay dadaallo lagu taageerayo dhibbanayaasha in kasta oo ay jiraan dhibaatooyin la xiriira helitaanka daryeel caafimaad. Tusaale ahaan, UNMAS waxay qaaday taalbo ay ku hubineeyso in Naafada ay helaan waxbarashada khatarta qaraxyada (EORE) iyada oo kor u qaadaysa wacyiga ku saabsan dayacanka gaarka ah ee Naafada ee EO, iyo sidoo kale habka looga faa'iidayasan karo xiliyada lagu jiro jawi colaadeed.²²⁴ Marka laga soo tago hagaajinta ka qeybgelinta tababarada EORE, ku lug lahaanshaha Naafada waxay ka taageeri kartaa inay ka gudbaan xaaladaha nafsiyeed iyo walaaca, waxayna ka caawisaa inay dib ugu soo biiraan bulshada. Waxa kale oo ay taageeri kartaa ka mid noqoshada naafada iyo guud ahaan dadaallada kaalmada, iyada oo loo marayo ururinta xogta Naafada si loo sii fahmo baahiyaha kooxdan nugal.

Ka qaybgelinta firfircoon ee Naafada iyo tixgalinta naafonimada ee dadaallada hawlaha miinooyinka waxay gacan ka geysataa **SDG-ga 4-aad** ee Waxbarasho tayo leh iyo **bartilmaameedkeeda 4.5** ee hubinta in si siman loo helo dhammaan heerarka waxbarashada iyo tababarrada xirfadaha ee dadka nugul, oo ay ku jiraan dadka naafada ah.



Sarkaal ka tirsan Ha'ayadda MAG oo bixinaysa Wacyigelinta Khatarta Walxaha Qarxa, Kaamka State House ka oo ku yaal Hargaysa, Maarso 2022. Xigasho: MAG/Sean Sutton.

3. WACYIGELINTA KHATARTA WALXAHA QARXA



3.d Xoojinta awoodda yareynta khatarta



10.3 Fursado loo siman yahay, yareynta sinaan la'aanta

10.7 Isu socodka dadka oo u dhaca si nabadgelliyo ah



4.a Sameynta deegaan ku haboon waxbarasho loo wada dhanyahay



16.1 Yareynta dhamaan noocyadda kala duwan ee tacadiyadda

16.3 Kor u qaadidda Sareynta Sharciga



5.1 Cidhibtirka dhamaan noocyadda kala duwan ee takoorka ee ka dhanka ah haweenka iyo habalaha

5.5 Haweenka oo si buuxda uga qeybqaata dhamaan heerarka kala duwan ee go'aan qaadashadda



17.9 Taageeradda heerka caalami ee awood-dhiska oo sare loo qaaday

17.16 Waxa sare loo qaaday iskaashiga caalamiga ah si loo gaadho horumar waara

17.17 Dhiirrigellinta iyo sare u qaadida wadashaqeynta u dhaxaysa dadweynaha, dowlada iyo xarumaha gaarka loo leeyahay, iyo urarrada rayidka ah

Eray bixinta yoolalka SDG-ga ee kor ku taxan waa kuwo la fududeeyay; liiska buuxa ee yoolasha iyo magacyadooda rasmiga ah waxaa laga heli karaa bogga Qaramada Midoobay: <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/>

Wacyigelinta khatarta Walxaha Qarxa (EORE) "waxa loola jeedaa hawlaha loogu talo galay in lagu yareeyo khatarta ka imanaysa Walxaha Qarxa (EO) iyada oo sare loo qaadayo wacyigelinta haweenka, hablaha, wiilasha iyo ragga iyada oo loo eegayo kala duwanaanshahooda xaga u nuglaanshaha khatarta, masuuliyaddaha ay hayaan ee kala duwan, iyo baahiyaha ay leeyihiin ee kala duwan, si sare loogu qaado isbadel lagu sameynayo habdhaqankooda. Waxqabadyadda aasaasiga ah wax ka mid ah faafinta macluumaadka ee dadweynaha, wacyigelinta iyo tababaradda".²²⁵

Heerka Miino Saarista ee Caalamiga ah (IMAS) 12.10 Wacyigelinta Khatarta Walxaha Qarxa (EORE),²²⁶ Daabacadda Labaad, Wax ka baddelka 3aad (2020), ayaa u taagan cusboonaysiintii ugu dambaysay ee lagu sameeyay heerkana laga soo bilaabo ilaa 2009. Mid ka mid ah isbadeladda ugu muhiimsan ee la sameeyay waa badelidda ereybixinta iyadda oo la badelay wacyigelinta khatarta miinadda laguna badelay Wacyigelinta Khatarta Walxaha Qarxa (EORE) taas oo si weyn loogu isticmaalay qeybtan.

Qeybtan, Heerka Miino Saarista ee Caalamiga ah 12.10 ee la cusboonaysiiyay ee ku saabsan Wacyigelinta Khatarta Walxaha Qarxa (EORE) waxa uu sameynayaa ma'baadi sida oo kale waxa uu bixinayaa hagitaano si loo sameeyo qiimeyn buuxda, iyo qorsheyn, hirgelin, maamul, korjoogteyn iyo qiimeyn buuxda oo lagu sameynayo waxqabadyadda Wacyigelinta Khatarta Walxaha Qarxa (EORE).

Wacyigelinta Khatarta Walxaha Qarxa (EORE) waxa ay qeyb muhiim ah ka tahay nidaamka miino saarista Soomaaliya, si looga caawiyo bulshooyinka in ay ku noolaadaan habdhaqan nabadgelyo ah iyo in ay ka fogaadaan shilalka ay keenaan Walxaha Qarxaha taa oo keenaysa fa'aydooyin mudo dheer ah oo la xiriira xaga bulshadda iyo dhaqaalaha.

Inta badan Wacyigelinta Khatarta Walxaha Qarxa (EORE) ee Soomaaliya waxa la sameeyay iyadda oo xiriir lala samaynayo bulshadda iyada oo la qabanayo kulamo ay bulshadu ka soo wada qeybgasho (fool-ka-fool ah), iyada oo ay tababarayaashu ay isticmaalayaan habab kala duwan si ay uga caawiyaan ka fa’aydaystayaasha mashruuca in ay bartaan oo ay la qabsadaan habdhaqanka nabadgeliyadda ah ee ay tahay in ay ku noolaadaan. Hawlgalo caalami ah sida ha’ayadda mucaawimadda ee Norwegian People’s Aid (NPA), ayaa waxa ay dhexgalisay Wacyigelinta Khatarta Walxaha Qarxa (EORE) mashaariicda sahaminta ee aan ahayn farsamadda taas oo u ogolaatay in ay siiyaan macluumaad badan ka fa’aydastaystayaasha mashruuca.²²⁷ Tababar ayaa sidoo kale lagu qabtay iskuuladda iyo malcaamaddaha,²²⁸ iyo sidoo kale kaamamka ay ku noolyihiin barakacayaashu, halkaas oo kulamaddu ay khuseeyeen kooxo gaar ah oo ka mid ah ka fa’aydaystayaasha kuwaas oo ku hadla luuqado kala duwan, da’adoodu kala duwan tahay, jinsigoodu kala duwan yahay oo sidoo kale leh baahiyo kala duwan. Marka laga yimaado fariimaha loo gudbinaayay fool-ka-fool, waxa la isticmaalay faafinta macluumaadka ee dadweynaha si wacyigelinta loo gaarsiyo dadweynaha si ay ugu noolaadaan habdhaqan nabadgelyo ah, si fariimaha loogu gudbiyo dadweynaha waxa la isticmaalay boorar, waraaqo ay ku qoran yihiin fariimaha Wacyigelinta Khatarta Walxaha Qarxa (EORE), fariimo maqal ah, iyo fariimo loo mariyo raadiyaha.



Boorarka sare u qaadidda wacyigelinta Walxa Qarxa (EO). UNMAS iyo PMAC

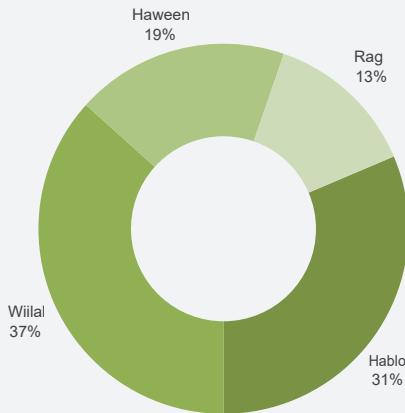
Dhamaan hawlgaladda caalamiga ah ee ka jira Soomaaliya waxa ay sameeyeen qeybo ka mid ah Wacyigelinta Khatarta Walxaha Qarxa (EORE) oo ah qeyb ka mid ah hawlgaladda miino saarista, wax ka mid ah hawlgaladda caalamiga ah sida HALO Trust, NPA, Mines Advisory Group (MAG), Ukroboronservice SC, iyo sidoo kale local mine action consortia (daladda miino saarista ee maxaliga ah). Dhamaan ha'ayadduhu waxa ay bixiyeen warbixin ah in ay qaateen kooxo isku dheeli tiran jinsi ahaan kuwaas oo la xiriirayay bulshadda si ay u gudbiyaan fariimaha Wacyigelinta Khatarta Walxaha Qarxa (EORE), iyada oo la raacayo habka ugu fiican ee loola xiriiri karo ka fa'aydaystayaasha si nabadgelyo oo ay ka soo wada qeybgalayaan dhamaan qeybaha kala duwan ee bulshadda. Waddar ahaan, waxa jiray 1,808,154 qof oo ka fa'aydaystay Wacyigelinta Khatarta Walxaha Qarxa (EORE) ee Soomaaliya, waxa la qabtay 102,261 kulan oo ku saabsan Wacyigelinta Khatarta Walxaha Qarxa (EORE), waxaana loo qabtay bulshooyin ka badan 1,300.^{229 230} Warbixintu waxa ay sheegtay in 11,855 ka mid dadka ka fa'aydaystay Wacyigelinta Khatarta Walxaha Qarxa (EORE) in ay ahaayeen dadka naafadda ah, in kasta oo meelo badan oo warbixinta ka mid ah aan dadka loo kala saarin iyada oo la eegayo jinsigoodda iyo da'adoodda. Xogta kala saarista ee jinsigga iyo da'adda waxa ay sheegtay waddar ah 567,559 hablo, 662,927 wiilal, 336,887 haween, and 240,781 rag, taas oo ka falcelinaysa siinta ahmiyadda koobaad caruurta nidaamka lagu badelayo habdhaqanka si loogu noolaado nabadgeliyo.

Haraaga walxaha qarxa ee ay sababeen dagaaladda Soomaaliya oo ka jira dhamaan goboladda Soomaaliya, baridda bulshooyinka sida lagu ogaado Walxaha Qarxa (EO) iyo sida la isaga ilaalliyo Walxaha Qarxa (EO) si loogu noolaado nabadgelyo ayaa ah arin muhiim ah. Marar badan, dadku waxa ay ku waxyeeloobaan iyaga oo taabanaya Walxaha Qarxa (EO) maadama oo aanay garanahayn khatartooda. Macluumaadku waxa uu soo jeedinaya in Walxaha Qarxa (EO) in loo isticmaalay in laga dhigto biraha goolasha caruurta ku ciyaarto, calaamaddaha, caruusaddaha caruurta ku ciyaarto, deyr iyo walxaha guryaha lagu dhisto.²³¹ Shillal badan ayaa waxa sababay caruur ku ciyaaraysa Walxaha Qarxa (EO), tani waxa ay tilmaamaysa u nuglaanshiyaha Walxaha Qarxa (EO) ee caruurta. Wacyigelinta Khatarta Walxaha Qarxa (EORE) ma baraan bulshooyinka kaliya sida loo aqoonsado Walxaha Qarxa (EO) laakiin waxa la baraa sida la isaga ilaalliyo khatarta walxaha qarxa. Meelaha ay suuro galka tahay, bulshooyinka waxa la baraa sida loola xiriiri kooxaha saarista Walxaha Qarxa (EO) si wax looga qabto

khatarta ay keenaan Walxaha Qarxa (EO) si bulshadda meesha ku nooli ay ugu noolaato nabadgelyo. Ka hor inta aan la saarin Walxaha Qarxa (EO), bulshadda waxa la baraa sida loo calaamadiyo goobaha khatarta ah si looga hortago in bulshadda inteeda kale in ay taabtaan Walxaha Qarxa (EO).

JAANTUSKA 9

BOQOLLEYDA KA-FAA'IIDEYSTAYAASHA EORE-KA EE LOO KALA SAARAY LAB IYO DHEDIG IYO DA'DA EE SOOMAALIYA



WIILAL	HABLO	HAWEEN	RAG
662,927	567,559	336,887	240,781

Xogta kuma jirto Soomaalilaan Xigasho: UNMAS, Sharraxaad gaar ah



Caruur akhriyaysa warqad ay ku qoran yihiin Wacyigelinta Khatarta Walxaha Qarxa (EORE), sanadkii 2022. Xigasho: MAG/Sean Sutton

Waxa jirtay wadashaqeyn xoogan oo ah Wacyigelinta Khatarta Walxaha Qarxa (EORE) ee Soomaaliya taas oo u dhaxaysa daladda hawlaha miinooyinka ee maxalliga ah, hawl-wadeennada caalamiga ah iyo Ha'yadda Maareynta Miinooyinka iyo Walxaha Qarxa ee heer maamul goboleed.²³² Wadashaqaynta u dhaxaysa ha'ayaddaha caalamiga ah iyo kuwa maxalliga ah waxa laga fa'ayday in ha'ayaddaha maxalliga ah ay bixiyaan aqoonta maxalliga ah ee ay u leeyihiin deegaanadda laga shaqaynayo, sida oo kale waxa ay bixiyeen ha'ayaddaha caalamiga ahi aqoon, khibrad iyo tababaro heer caalami ah taas oo sare u qaaday hirgellinta mashaariicda Wacyigelinta Khatarta Walxaha Qarxa (EORE). Daladda saarista miinadda ee maxalliga ah waxa la siiyay tababaro si ay u bixiyaan tababaradda Wacyigelinta Khatarta Walxaha Qarxa (EORE) ee la siinayo ka fa'aydaystayaasha mashruuca.²³³ Marka laga yimaado in la siiyo tababaradda Wacyigelinta Khatarta Walxaha Qarxa (EORE) ka fa'aydaystayaasha mashruuca, ha'ayaddaha ay ka midka yihiin MAG iyo NPA waxa ay bixiyeen tababar ku saabsan tababaradda – tababaraayaasha, tababaradda ha'ayaddaha dawladda iyo

ka qeybqaatayaasha mashruuca sida macalimiinta iyo saraakiisha booliska si loo bixiyo tababaradda Wacyigelinta Khatarta Walxaha Qarxa (EORE). Tani waxa ay noqotay talaabo aad u fiican oo la isku hallayn karo si ay u bulshaddu u hesho macluumaadka ay u baahan yihiin marka lagu jiro xaaladdaha adag.

Wadashaqeyntu waxa ay aad muhiim ugu noqotay in lagu guulaysto mashaariicda Wacyigelinta Khatarta Walxaha Qarxa (EORE) ee dhamaan Soomaaliya. Mashaariic badan oo ah Wacyigelinta Khatarta Walxaha Qarxa (EORE) ayaa waxa ka qeybqaatay saraakiisha xiriirka bulshadda, madax-dhaqameedka, odayaal dhaqameedka ku nool kaamamka barakacayaasha, iyo sida oo kale ka qeybqaatayaasha kale ee ay ka midka yihiin dhallinyaradda, ama kooxaha haweenka oo ka qeybqaadanaayay abaabulidda bulshadda si ay bulshaddu uga qeybqaadato mashruuca iyo in ay taageeraan faafinta macluumaadka ee bulshadda dhexdeedda.^{234 235} Iyaga oo kaashanaya kooxaha firfircoon ee ka qeybqaadanaya mashruuca, Dallada Hawlaha Miinooyinka ee Jubbaland waxa ay sameeyeen in ay macluumaadka iyo wacyigellinta Walxaha Qarxa (EO) ay ku faafiyaan bulshooyinka dhexdooda xitaa marka la dhamaystiro tababarka Wacyigelinta khatarta walxaha qarxa (EORE).

Ka qeybqaatayasha kooxaha firfircoon iyo odayaal-dhaqameedka ayaa qeyb muhiim ah ka qaata abaabulka bulshadda ee Soomaaliya. Tusaale ahaan, mashruuca Wacyigelinta Khatarta Walxaha Qarxa (EORE) oo laga fuliyay degmadda Dayniile ee Banaadir ayaa waxa uu taageeray 2,020 qof oo ka tirsan dhamaan lixda kaam ee ay ku nool yihiin barakacayaashu oo ay ka midka yihiin Aadan Yabaal, Jubo, Camaara, Midnimodoon, Duco iyo Caashaqow.²³⁶ Waxa la siiyay dadka ku nool kaamamka tababaro ah kulamadda fool-ka-fool ka ah, waxa la sameeyay wacyigelin ku saabsan khatarta Walxaha Qarxa (EO) iyada oo loo marayo nidaamka ay ka midka yihiin soo bandhigid, isticmaalka boorar ay ku qoran yihiin Walxaha Qarxa (EO), heeso iyo ciyaaro. Hawlgaladda Daladda Miino Saarista Banaadir waxa ay ogaadeen in ka fa'aydaystayaasha mashruuca la taageeray iyada oo wada shaqayn buuxda lala sameeyay odayaal-dhaqameedka bulshadda kuwaas oo qeyb muhiim ah ka qaatay abaabulidda bulshadda si ay uga qeybqaadaan kulamadda Wacyigelinta Khatarta Walxaha Qarxa (EORE), hadaba mashruucu waxa uu awooday in uu dhaafo tiradii ka qeybqaatayaasha ee lagu talagalay in la taageero.



*Kulan EORE-ka oo lagu qabtay degmada Dayniile, sanadkii 2020.
Xigasho: BENAMAC MRE Tababare, Jamila D. Barre*

Mashaariicda Wacyigelinta Khatarta Walxaha Qarxa (EORE) waxa ay muhiim u yihiin baahiya kala duwan ee bulshadda. Tusaale ahaan, intii lagu gudo jiray xanuunki Koofidh-19, hawlgaladda ka shaqaynayay wacyigelinta la xiriiirta xanuunka Koofidhka iyo sida looga hortago ayaa loo gudbinayay dadka ka qeybgalaya tababaradda Wacyigelinta Khatarta Walxaha Qarxa (EORE), iyo in sidoo kale la isticmaalayay habraaca ka hortaga xanuunka Koofidhka inta lagu jiray tababaradda Wacyigelinta Khatarta Walxaha Qarxa (EORE) si looga hortago faafitaanka xanuunka koofidhka. Sanadkii 2022, ha'ayadduhu waxa ay siiyeen biyo dhaamis ka fa'aydaystayaasha mashruuca, si waafaqsan codsigii dawladdu ay u gudbisay Ha'ayaddaha si loo taageero caawinta dadka ay saameeyeen abaaruhu.²³⁷

Tababaradda Wacyigelinta Khatarta Walxaha Qarxa (EORE) waxa ay caawiyeen fidinta fariimaha wacyigellinta taas oo si weyn u taageertay dadaaladda lagu yaraynayo maareynta khataraha ku yimaada caafimaadka, taas oo ka qeybqaadanaysa **SDG-ga 3-aad** oo ka hadlaya daryeelka caafimaadka, iyo **bartilmaameedkiisa 3.d** oo ku saabsan sare u qaadidda awoodda digniinta ugu horeysa, yaraynta khatarta iyo maareynta khatarta caafimaadka ee heer qaran iyo heer caalamiba.

Bulshadda inteedda badani waxa ay barten intii ay ku jireen tababaradda Wacyigelinta Khatarta Walxaha Qarxa (EORE) in ay aqoonsadaan Walxaha Qarxa (EO) iyo in ay la xiriiraan maamulka ka shaqaynaya saarista walxaha qarxa. Iyada oo lagu dhiirigelinayo bulshadda in ay ku noolaadaan hab-dhaqan nabadgelyo ah bulshooyinka khatarta ugu jira in ay waxyeelleeyaan Walxaha Qarxa (EO) iyo in la hubiyo in shillalka dhacay ee ay sababeen Walxaha Qarxa (EO) in warbixintooda la soo gudbiyo, Wacyigelinta Khatarta Walxaha Qarxa (EORE) ee Soomaaliya waxa ay ka qeybqaadatay **SDG 16-aad** oo ka hadlaya Nabadgeliyadda, Cadaaladda iyo Ha'ayaddo Xoogan, oo **bartilmaameedka 16.1** taas oo ku saabsan yaraynta dhammaan noocyadda kala duwan ee rabshaddaha, iyo sida oo kale **bartilmaameedka 16.3** oo ku saabsan sare u qaadidda sarreynta sharciga iyo kala dembaynta ee heer qaran iyo heer caalami.

Iyadda oo diiradda la saarayo bulshooyinka ku barakacay waddanka dhexdiisa, Wacyigelinta Khatarta Walxaha Qarxa (EORE) waxa ay fududaysay **SDG-ga 10-aad** ee Yareynta Sinaan la'aanta iyo **bartilmaameedkeeda 10.7** ee ku saabsan nidaamka aaminka ah ee isu socodka dadka.

Wacyigelinta Khatarta Walxaha Qarxa (EORE) ee Soomaaliya waxa ay si weyn ugu tiirsanayd wadashaqeynta ka dhaxaysa ha'ayaddaha caalamiga ah, ha'ayaddaha maxalliga ah ee bixinayay Wacyigelinta Khatarta Walxaha Qarxa (EORE), odayaal-dhaqameedka bulshooyinka iyo dadka xudunta u ah ee la shaqaynayay mashruuca si loo siiyo tababar fiican loona taageero dadka ka fa'aydaysanayay mashruuca. Wadashaqeyntani waxa ay taageertay **SDG-ga 17-aad** Wadashaqeynta si loo gaadho Yoolalka, waxa ka mid ah **bartilmaameedka 17.9** oo ku saabsan Wadashaqeynta si loo gaaro Yoolalka iyo tababaradda sare u qaadidda kartidda iyo shaqadda, **bartilmaameedka 17.16** oo ku saabsan wadashaqeynta daneeyayaasha kala duwan kuwaas oo wadaaga aqoonta, waayo-aragnimadda, tiknoolajiyadda iyo khayraadka dhaqaallaha si loo gaaro Yoolalka Horumar Waara, oo uu **bartilmaameedka 17.17** oo ku saabsan wadashaqeynta fiican ee ka dhaxaysa dadweynaha, dowlada – xarumaha gaarka loo leeyahay iyo ururadda bulshadda.

Iyadda oo la hubinayo in tababaradda Wacyigelinta Khatarta Walxaha Qarxa (EORE) ay daboolen baahidda shaqsiga ah ee dadka ka fa'aydaysanaya mashruuca, iyada oo lagu xisaabtamayo kala duwanaanshiiyaha dadkaa

ee xaga jinsiga, da'adda iyo baahidda luuqadeed, miino saaristu waxa ay ka qeybqaadatay **SDG-ga 10-aad**, oo ku saabsan yareynta sinaan la'aanta jinsigga iyo **bartilmaameedkiisa 10.3** oo ku saabsan hubinta in la helo fursad loo siman yahay iyo in la yareeyo sinaan la'aanta iyo sida oo kale **SDG-ga 4-aad** ee ah Waxbarasho Tayo Sare leh ee uu **bartilmaameedkeeda 4.a** oo ku saabsan bixinta fursad waxbarasho oo lagu bixinayo si nabadgeliyo ah, oo aan sidoo kale lahayn wax tacaddi ah, isla markaana ay ka soo wadaqeybgalaan dhamaan ka qeybqaatayaasha mashruuca iyo in la siiyo dadka ka qeybqaadanaya mashruuca fursad waxbarasho.

Sida oo kale, waxa laga hortagayaa in laga saaro haweenka ka qeybqaadanaya waxqabadyadda mashruuca, waxa ay ka qeybqaadatay **SDG-ga 5-aad** ee ku saabsan Sinaanta Jinsigga, iyo **bartilmaameedkeeda 5.1** ee cidhibtirka dhamaan noocyadda takoorka ee ka dhanka ah haweenka iyo hablaha. Miino saaristu waxa ay haweenka u suuto galisay in ay helaan fursad hogaamineed oo ay heleen kooxaha haweenku si loo gaaro **bartilmaameedka 5.5** oo ku saabsan in ay haweenku si buuxda uga qeybqaataan mashruuca iyo in la helo fursad hogaamineed oo ay u siman yihiin haweenka iyo raggu.

WACYIGELINTA KHATARTA WALXAHA QARXA (EORE) EE KOOXAHA MUDNAANTA LEH

Caruurto waxa ay aad ugu nugul yihiin Walxaha Qarxa (EO), taas oo ka dhigaysa boqolkiiba 90 tiradda dhibanayaasha ee Soomaaliya sanadkii 2021.²³⁸ Marar badan caruurta ayaa ku waxyeeloobay shilalka ay sababaan Walxaha Qarxa (EO), maadaama caruurto aanay garanayn khatarta ay leeyihiin Walxaha Qarxa (EO). Wiilasha ayaa badanaa khatar ugu jira halista Walxaha Qarxa (EO) maadaama ay masuuliyadoodu ay tahay in ay xoolaha raacaan taas oo keenta in ay dhulal badan maraan, waxaana dhici karta in ay la kulmaan Walxaha Qarxa (EO).²³⁹ Haddaba, ha'ayaddo badan ayaa waxa ay xooga saarayeen tababaradda Wacyigelinta Khatarta Walxaha Qarxa (EORE) oo ay siinayeen ardayda dhigata iskuuladda iyo malcaamaddaha, iyaga oo isticmaalaya boorar, buugaag, garamaan, iyo koofiyaddo si loo faafiyo fariimaha wacyigellinta.²⁴⁰ Wiilasha iyo hablaha ayaa ah ka fa'aydaystayaasha koobaad ee tababarka Wacyigelinta Khatarta Walxaha Qarxa (EORE) ee Soomaaliya. Ha'ayaddaha ka shaqaynayay tababaradda Wacyigelinta khatarta Walxaha Qarxa (EORE) waxa ay bilaabeen in ay ku daraan manhajka dugsiyadda Wacyigelinta khatarta Walxaha Qarxa (EORE) iyo in xooga la saaro tababarka – tababarayaasha ee la siinayo macalimiinta iskuuladda si ay u noqoto Wacyigelinta Khatarta Walxaha Qarxa (EORE) mid mudo dheer sii jirta oo si fiican u shaqaysa.²⁴¹

Kooxo gaar ah ayaa la siiyay tababarka Wacyigelinta khatarta Walxaha Qarxa (EORE) oo ay ka mid yihiin macalimiinta, odeyaal-dhaqameedka, shaqaallaha ka shaqaynaya gargaar bini'aadanimadda, shaqaalaha dhulka xaaqa, dadka waddanka dib ugu soo laabtay, saraakiisha booliska iyo milatariga, iyo dadka waddanka dhexdiisa ku barakacay ee ku nool kaamamka, maadaama oo ay shakhsiyaadkani ay hayaan masuuliyad u ogolaanaysa in ay faafiyaan macluumaadka iyo fariimaha oo ay gaarsiiyaan bulshadda inteeda kale.²⁴²



*Ciyaalla Iskuul akhrinaya macluumaad ku saabsan Wacyigelinta Khatarta Walxaha Qarxa (EORE).
Xigasho: The HALO Trust/ Hay'adda Miino Baarista ee Qaramada Midoobay (UNMAS)*

Marka laga yimaado iskuuladda, dhamaan ha'ayaddaha ka shaqeeya Wacyigelinta Khatarta Walxaha Qarxa (EORE) waxa ay siiyeen tababar u gaar ah dadka ku nool kaamamka barakacayaasha, iyada oo la tixgelinayo khatarta ay ugu jiraan Walxaha Qarxa (EO) dadka ku barakacay waddanka dhexdiisa, maadama oo aanay aqoon u lahayn dhulka cusub ee ay dageen. Dadka ku nool kaamamka barakacayaasha waxa ay waajaahan duruufo qalafsan, maadama ay ka soo barakaceen guryahoodi iyada oo ay sababtu tahay nabadgelyo daro, saboolnimo, abaaro ama masiibooyin kale oo ay sababtay isbadelka cimiladdu. Xaaladdan waxa uga sii dartay in ay jiraan wadooyinka tagaya kaamamka ay ku noolyihiin barakacayaashu oo loo xiray si sharci daro ah, in ay jiraan haraaga Walxaha Qarxa (EO) oo laga yaabo in ay yaalaan kaamamka ay ku nool yihiin dadka ku barakacay waddanka dhexdiisa, iyo in ay jiraan waddooyin kuwaas oo aan ahayn ammaan in la maro. Inta badan, dadka ku barakacay waddanka dhexdiisu waxa ay ka yimaadaan dhulka baadiyaha ah iyaga oo imanaya dhulka magaaloooyinka ah, halkaas oo ay ka helayaan adeega gargaarka bini'aadanimo.²⁴³ Ha'ayaddaha ka shaqeeya bixinta Wacyigelinta Khatarta Walxaha Qarxa (EORE) oo ay ka

mid tahay Dallada Hawlaha Miinooyinka ee Jubbaland oo la shaqaynaysa bulshadda deegaanka si loo siiyo dadka ku nool kaamamka adeega aasaasiga ah ee ay u baahan yihiin ka hor inta aan la siin tababarka.²⁴⁴

Maadama oo ay dadka ku barakacay waddanka dhexdiisa ay ka yimaadeen gobollo kala duwan, oo ay dhamaantoodna ay Soomaali yihiin oo ay fahmayaan luuqadda Afka – Soomaaliga, habka ugu fiican ee loo siinaayay tababarka Wacyigelinta Khatarta Walxaha Qarxa (EORE) waxa uu ahaa mid fool –ka –fool ah. Waxa jiray meelaha qaar oo loga shakisanaa in ay jiraan quxuunti Itoobiyaan ah oo ka soo talaabay xuduudaha qeybo ka mid ah Soomaalilaan iyo Galmudug.²⁴⁵ ²⁴⁶ Goobahaa waxa loo qaatay tababareyaal kuwaas oo ku hadla luuqadaha lagaga hadlo Itoobiya sida Axmaariga si ay u bixiyaan tababaradda Wacyigelinta Khatarta Walxaha Qarxa (EORE).

Tababar gaar u ah dadka ku barakacay waddanka dhexdiisa ayaa waxa laga yaabaa in uu u sii socdo dadka ku nool kaamamka mudo dheer, maadama oo ay jiraan dad badan oo ka soo barakacaya dhulka baadiyaha ah oo imanaya meelaha magaalooyinka ah sida Muqdisho oo kale si ay u helaan nabadgeliyo iyo adeega gargaarka bini'aadanimo.²⁴⁷ Hadii ay marxaladdu ay is badesho waxa laga yaabaa dadkani in ay dib ugu noqdaan guryahoodii. Mararka qaar ku laabashadda meelaha uu dagaalku ka dhacay waxa laga yaabaa in ay dadku la kulmaan Walxo Qarxa oo ay marmarka qaar adag tahay in la aqoonsaddo.

Iyadda oo la siinayo tababar isku dhafan si loo daboolo baahidda kooxaha la siinayo ahmiyadda koobaad, Wacyigelinta Khatarta Walxaha Qarxa (EORE) waxa ay ka qeybqaateen **SDG-ga 10-aad** ee Yareynta Sinaan La'aanta Jinsigga, iyo **bartilmaameedkiisa 10.3** ee ku saabsan in ay helaan fursad ay u siman yihiin haweenka iyo ragga. Iyada oo bartilmaameedku yahay kooxaha ugu nugul bulshadda, tani waxa kale oo ay taageertay **SDG-ga 16-aad** oo ku saabsan Nabadgelliyadda, Cadaaladda iyo Ha'ayaddo Xooggan, iyo **bartilmaameedkiisa 16.1** ee ku saabsan yareynta dhamaan noocyadda tacaddiga ah.

Ugu dambeyntii, taageeradda la siinayay dadka ku barakacay waddanka dhexdiisa ayaa waxa lala xiriiriyay **SDG-ga 10-aad** oo ku saabsan Yareynta Sinaan La'aanta, iyo **bartilmaameedkeeda 10.7** ee ah socdaalka iyo isu socodka ku salaysan nabadgeliyo.



Cashar EORE ah oo lagu qabtay xarunta daryeelka caafimaadka ee ku taala Jowhar oo ay qabatey Dallada Hawlaha Miinooyinka ee Shabeelle iyo Hiiraan (SHAHMAC) oo ay taageertay ha'ayadda NPA, sanadkii 2019. Xigasho: SHAHMAC



Cashar EORE ah oo la siinayo beeraleyda ku nool Jowhar oo ay qabatay Dallada Hawlaha Miinooyinka ee Shabeelle iyo Hiiraan (SHAHMAC) oo ay taageertay ha'ayadda NPA, sanadkii 2019. Xigasho: SHAHMAC

QALABKA HADALKA EE WACYIGELINTA KHATARTA (RETDs)

Qalabka Hadalka ee Wacyigelinta Khatarta (RETDs), waa aaladdo ay markii ugu horaysay ay isticmaashay Adeega Miino Saarista Qaramadda Midoobey oo lagu isticmaalay Daarfuur.²⁴⁸ Aaladdahani waxa ay duubaan codka oo ah Af- Soomaali si loo gudbiyo fariimaha wacyigellinta ah. 5,000 oo xabo oo ah Qalabka Hadalka ee Wacyigelinta Khatarta (RETDs) ayaa la keenay Soomaaliya si loo isticmaalo sanadkii 2021, sidoo kale aaladaha waxa ay muhiim u noqdeen gudbinta fariimaha wacyigellinta ee caabuqa Koofidh-19, si loo faafiyo fariimaha wacyigellinta ee Koofidh-19 si nabadgelliyo ah, iyo sidoo kale faafinta macluumaadka ku saabsan Walxaha Qarxa (EO).²⁴⁹ Aaladdahan waxa ay dabka ka qaataan cadceedda waxa ay qaadi karaan in lagu duubo fariin soconaysa inta u dhaxaysa 20 – 30 daqiiqo oo ay ka mid yihiin heeso, gabayo, iwm.

Aaladan waxa la ogaaday in ay si fiican ugu shaqaynayso Soomaalida isticmaalaysa iyada oo la tixgelinayo arrimaha la xiriiira amniga kuwaas oo isku badeli kara si maalinke ah, iyo sida oo kale dadweynaha badan ee reer miiga ah kuwaas oo socda masaafo aad u badan si ay xoolahooda ugu raadsadaan calafka xoollaha iyo biyo taas oo ay adag tahay in la gaaro.²⁵⁰ Qalabka Hadalka ee Wacyigelinta Khatarta (RETDs) si fudud ayaa loogu qeybin karaa bulshooyinka, iyada oo ay ha'ayadduhu ay ogaadeen in la awoodi karo in la iibsado, mudo dheerna la isticmaali karo iyo in ay aad u fududay in ay dadku isticmaali karaan. Qalabka Hadalka ee Wacyigelinta Khatarta (RETDs) waxa ay ku dabaysmayaan qoraxda uma baahna in laga soo dabeeyo magaalooyinka ama istaanadda, warbixinta la soo gudbiyey waxa ay sheegaysaa in ku soo celcelinta dhegaysiga fariimuhu ay u fiican tahay caruurta.²⁵¹



Qalabka Hadalka ee Wacyigelinta Khatarta. Xigasho: Hay'adda Miino Baarista ee Qaramada Midoobay (UNMAS)

Ha'ayadda The Halo Trust waxa ay ku isticmaashay degmooyinka Caabudwaaq iyo Galdogob sanadkii 2021, waxa ay ogaatay in ay jirto saameyn cad oo ah in ay korodhay tiradda inta goor ee ay bulshaddu ugu yeertay Saarista Walxaha Qarxa (EO), maadaama oo ay awood u yeesheen in ay gartaan Walxaha Qarxa (EO) ee ay ku arkaan tuulooyinkoodda.²⁵² Adeegga Miino Saarista Qaramadda Midoobey oo sameeyay qiimeyn ayaa waxa uu ogaaday in aaladdaha gudbinta fariimuhu ay yihiin habka labaad ee la doorbiday si loo hirgeliyo Wacyigelinta Khatarta Walxaha Qarxa (EORE), marka laga yimaado tababaradda fool – ka- foolka ah iyo soo bandhigitaanka Wacyigelinta Khatarta Walxaha Qarxa (EORE). Intaa waxa dheer, in ay jirtay hoos u dhac tiradda shilalka ah iyo in sida oo kale uu jiray isbadel dhanka toggan oo laga sameeyay badellida hab-dhaqanka dadka si ay nabadgelliyo ugu noolaadaan. Guusha laga gaaray aaladdaha fariimaha gudbiya awgeed ayaa keentay in loo dalbo 5,000 oo alaalladood oo ah kuwa fariimaha gudbiya sanadka 2022.

Sida fiican ee loo isticmaalay aaladdaha gudbiya fariimaha, gaar ahaan dadka reer miyiga ah, ayaa waxa ay ka qeybqaadatay **SDG-ga 10-aad** ee ah Yareynta Sinaan La'aanta Jinsigga, iyo **bartilmaameedkeeda 10.7** ee ku saabsan isu socodka iyo dhaqdhaqaaq ku salaysan nabadgelliyo. Isticmaalka loo isticmaalay aaladdan gudbisa fariimaha ayaa sida oo kale

ka qeybqaatay, **SDG-ga 3-aad** ee ku saabsan Daryeelka Caafimaadka, iyo **bartilmaameedkeeda 3.d**, iyadda oo la fidinaayo fariimaha wacyigellinta ee caabuqa Koofidhka, iyo in la taageero dedaalka lagu yareynayo laguna maareynayo khatarta ku timaadda caafimaadka.

WACYIGELINTA KHATARAHA WALXAHA QARXA IYO HUBKA YARYAR (SAEH)

Tababaradda ku saabsan Wacyigelinta Khatarta Walxaha Qarxa (EORE) waxa ay aad muhiim ugu yihiin in lagu qabto goobaha keydka hubka ee la iskaga tagay iyo in la hubiyo in ay bulshooyinku ay ogyihiin khatarta ku hareeraysan goobaha keydka hubka. Ilaa 2009kii, 33,154 shay oo ka mida ah hubka fudud ee gacanta ayaa laga helay Soomaaliya.^{253 254}

Shaqadda lagu yareynayo khatarta la xiriirta keydka hubka fudud iyo rasaasta ayaa waxa ay qeyb ka aheyd mashaariicda barashadda khatarta ay leeyihiin walxaha qarxa. Mashruuca Wacyigelinta Khatarta Walxaha Qarxa (EORE) ee ha'ayadda MAG ayaa ka mid ah mashaariicda Wacyigelinta Khatarta Walxaha Qarxa (EORE) oo laga hirgeliyay Soomaalilaan. Hubka fudud iyo rasaasta ayaa waxa laga helay boqolkiiba 60 guryaha dadka ku nool Soomaalilaan sanadkii 2021-kii, inkasta oo ay jirto aqoon aad u yar oo ay dadku u leeyihiin sida amniga ah ee loo isticmaalo qoryaha.²⁵⁵ Tani waxa ay keentay in si aan haboonayn loo kaydiyo hubka iyo in ay jirto khatar ah in hubka si fudud meelaha loogu tuuro, sida oo kale waxa jirta khatar weyn oo ah hab-dhaqanka la xiriira in rasaas la riddo xilliyadda dabaaldegayadda, ama hubka lagaga tagey meelaha ay caruurtu ku ciyaarto. Sahamin ay samaysey ha'ayadda MAG oo laga sameeyay hargaysa ayaa waxa lagu ogaaday in hubka fudud ay khatar badan ku hayaan bulshadda.²⁵⁶

Manhajka Wacyigelinta Khatarta Walxaha Qarxa (EORE) ee ha'ayadda MAG oo lagu daray Wacyigelinta Khatarta Walxaha Qarxa (EORE) ee ku saabsan hubka fudud. Intaa waxa dheer, ha'ayadda MAG waxa ay siisaa bulshooyinka tababar ku saabsan Wacyigelinta Khatarta Walxaha Qarxa (EORE), ha'ayadda MAG waxa ay sida oo kale tababar u qabatay ka qeybqaatayaasha oo ay ka mid yihiin dawladdaha hoose iyo booliska si ay u qabtaan tababarka Wacyigelinta Khatarta Walxaha Qarxa (EORE) iyo hubka fudud.²⁵⁷ Waa tababar isku dhafan oo ay ka qeybqaadanayaan lix ragga ah iyo todoba haween ah oo lagu qabtay goboladda Togdheer, Saaxil, iyo Maroodi-Jeex, oo ay ka soo qeybgaleen kooxo mataleya Waaxda Walxaha Qarxa (EO) ee Booliska. Mashruuca waxa loo qorsheeyay in lala sameeyo wadatashi odeyaal-dhaqameedka si loo hubiyo in fariimaha wacyigellinta ah

ee la gaadhsiiyay bulshooyinka ku nool dhulka magaalooyinka ah, dhulka miiyigga ah, iyo meelaha xeebaha ah iyada oo mudnaanta koobaad la siinayo barakacayaasha.



Xubin ka mid ah Booliska Togdheer oo bixinaya wacyigelin ku saabsan Hubka yaryar iyo khataraha walxaha qarxa oo ay ka soo qeybgaleen haween ka socda Barakaca. Xigasho: MAG

Mashruucan ku saabsan Wacyigelinta Khatarta Walxaha Qarxa (EORE) waxa taageertay warbaahinta si loogu sameeyo isbadel hab-dhaqanka bulshadda ku nool Hargaysa – sida oo kale waxa loogu talagalay mashruucan oo ay hirgelineysay ha’ayadda MAG in lagu diwaangelliyo hubka ay haystaan dadka rayiddka ah iyada oo ay kala shaqeynayaan ha’ayaddaha dawladdu. Waxa la sameeyay 11 – riwaayaddaha ka baxa raadiyaha oo lagu magacaabo Dallaalimo, taas oo dhiirgelineysa sida dadka haysta qoryaha ay ugu isticmaali lahaayeen si nabadgelliyo ah, waxa riwaayaddaha lagu diyaariyay oo laga sii daayay idaacadda Raadiyaha Hargaysa, taas oo noqotay mid aad u caan baxaday isla markaana noqotay taabogal. Riwaayadda waxa loo nashqadeeyay nidaam ah in laga wadaqeybqaato oo ay ka qeybqaadanayeen booliska, Raadiyaw Hargaysa, ha’ayaddaha dawladda, madax-dhaqameedka, dhallinyaradda iyo uraradda haweenka.²⁵⁸

Guusha laga gaaray riwaayadda Dallaalimo ayaa waxa ay keentay in la sameeyo xalqaddo dheeraad ah, iyo in lagu soo celiyo mashruuca sanadki 2022ki, iyo in sida oo kale in riwaayadda lagu dhigo xarumaha bulshadda

taas oo la gaadhsiiyay 1,000 qof, iyadda oo fariimaha lagu gudbinayo heeso iyo sheekooyin.²⁵⁹ Riwaayaddaha ka baxa raaddiyaha ayaa waxa dhagaystay dad ku dhaw 1.5 milyan, fariimaha loo gudbinayay dadka iyada oo loo sii marinayo Raaddiyaw Hargaysa ayaa waxa ay keeneen in ay korodhay boqoliiba 300 tiradda hubka ee la diwaangeliyay.

Riwaayaddaha ka baxa raadiyaha iyo fariimaha lagu gudbiyo baraha bulshadda ayaa waxa ay keeneen isbadel ku yimi hab-dhaqankii dadka ku xirnaa barmaamujka. Tusaale ahaan, riwaayadaha ka baxa raaddiyuhu waxa ay ku dhiirigeliyeen in dadka qoryaha haystaa in aanay ridin xabaddo xilliyadda ay dabaal degayaan ka dib markii la ogaaday khatarta ay arintani sababi karto.²⁶⁰ Riwaayadda raadiyaha sida oo kale waxa lagu martiqaadey haldoorka bulshadda si ay uga doodaan khatarta uu leeyahay hubka fudud ee ay haystaan dadka rayiddka ah, dadka lagu martiqaaday riwaayadda raaddiyaha waxa ka mid ah dhakhaatiir, odeyaal-dhaqameed iyo qeybo ka socda waaxda sugidda amniga.



Odey dhaqameed Xasan Axmed Qaalib oo marti ku ah barmaamijka Dallaalimo. Xigasho: MAG

Iyadda oo bulshooyinka lagu dhahgellinayo hab-dhaqanka ah in ay nabadgelliyo ku noolaadaan iyo gudbinta fariimaha ee ku saabsan khatarta ay leeyihiin Walxaha Qarxa (EO) iyo hubka fudud ee ay haystaan dadka rayidka ah, mashaariicda Wacyigelinta Khatarta Walxaha Qarxa (EORE) si loogu noolaado nabadgelliyo waxa ay ka qeybqaateen **SDG-ga 16-aad** ee Nabadgelliyadda, Cadaaladda iyo Ha'ayaddo Xooggan, iyo **bartilmaameedkiisa 10.3** ee ku saabsan hellida fursaddo isku mid ah iyo yareynta sinnaan la'aanta.



Hawl-wadeen EOD ah oo soo bandhigaya miino-saaris gacanta ah oo loogu talagalay Maalinta Caalamiga ah ee Wacyigelinta iyo Kaalmaynta Hawlaha Miinooyinka ee Muqdisho, 2013. Xigasho: N.Quigley/UNMAS

4. KOR U QAADIDA KALA DUWANAANSHAHA IYO KA QEYBGALKA JINSIGA



- 4.3** Waxbarashadda farsamadda gacanta iyo ta sare oo loo siman yahay
- 4.4** Tiradda dhalinayaradda iyo dadka waaweyn ee xirfadda leh oo la kordhiyey
- 4.5** Heerarka waxbarashadda oo loo siman yahay
- 4.a** Dhisidda goobo ku haboon waxbarashadda oo amaan ah



- 5.1** Cidhibtirka dhamaan noocyadda takoorka ee ka dhanka ah hawenka iyo hablaha
- 5.5** Ka qeybqaadashadda haweenka ee dhamaan heerarka go'aan qaadashadda
- 5.c** Waxa la xoojiyey siyaasaddaha iyo sharciyadda sinaanta jinsiga



- 8.5** Shaqo wax soo saar leh oo u qalanta bulshadda
- 8.6** Yareynta tiradda ardayda ee aan shaqeynin, iyaga oo la siinayo waxbarasho iyo tababaro



- 10.2** Ka qeybqaadashadda siyaasadda, dhaqaalaha iyo bulshadda oo loo wada dhan yahay
- 10.3** Fursaddo loo siman yahay, yareynta sinaan la'aanta



- 16.1** Yareynta dhamaan noocyadda tacadiyada
- 16.b** Siyaasaddaha iyo shuruuca ka soo horjeedda takoorka



- 17.9** Sare u qaadida taageradda heerka caalami ah iyada oo la siinayo tababaro sare u qaadaya awoodda iyo kartidda shaqadda
- 17.17** Sare u qaadidda wadashaqeynta ka dhaxaysa dadweynaha, dowladaxarumaha gaarka loo leeyahay iyo ururadda bulshadda

Eray bixinta yoolalka SDG ee kor ku taxan waa kuwo la fududeeyay; liiska buuxa ee yoolasha iyo magacyadooda rasmiga ah waxaa laga heli karaa bogga Qaramada Midoobay: <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/>

Sida ay adkeysay Qaraarka Gollaha Amniga ee Qaramadda Midoobey 1325 ee ku saabsan haweenka, nabadda iyo amaanka, waxa jirta baahi khusaysa dhamaan dhinacyadda si loo hubiyo in mashaariicda wacyigelinta miinadda iyo miino saaristu in ay tixgeliyaan baahiyaha gaar ah ee haweenka iyo hablaha.²⁶¹ Hadaba, shaqada miino saaristu waxa ay sare u qaaday waxqabadyadda saameynta ku leh haweenka, hablaha, wiilasha iyo raga oo ka kala yimi kooxo kala duwan.

Qeybtani waxa ay xooga saaraysa ka qeyqaadashadda tooska ah ee sare u qaadidda ka qeybqaadashada jinsiga ee Yoolalka Horumarka Waara (SDGs). Si kastaba ha ahaatee, waa in la ogadaa in ay tahay in la illaaliyo mabda'a ah in aan qofna laga tagin, ka qeyb qaadashada jinsiga ayaa ah in la hirgeliyo marka la fulinayo mashaariicda iyo waxqabadyadda miino saarista.

Wasaaradda Haweenka iyo Horumarinta Xuquuqda Aadanaha (MoWHRD) waxa ay ka shaqeysaa sare u qaadidda iyo xoojinta haweenka Soomaaliya ee dhinaca bulshadda iyo dhaqaalaha, iyada oo leh yoolka ah hubinta "bulsho heysata dhamaan xuquuqaha aadanaha iyo xoriyadda aasaasiga ah".²⁶² Sanadkii 2016-kii, Dawladda Federaalka ee Soomaaliya waxa ay ansixisay Qorshaha Jinsiga ee Qaranka oo ay soo gudbisay Wasaaradda Haweenka iyo Horumarinta Xuquuqda Aadanaha (MoWHRD), taas oo dejinaysa hortebyadda waxqabadyadda mudnaanta leh ee xoojinta dhaqaalaha, caafimaadka, waxbarashadda, jinsigga iyo ka qeyb qaadashadda siyaasadda.²⁶³

Qodobka 11aad ee Distuurka Federelaaka ee Soomaaliya ayaa xaqiijinaya in "Dhamaan muwaadiniinta, iyaga oo aan loo tixgelineyn jinsigooda, diintooda, heerkooda bulsho iyo dhaqaale, ra'yigoodda siyaasadeed, qabiilkooda, naafanimadda, shaqadoodda, dhalashadda, ama lahjoodda in ay leeyihiin xuquuq iyo waajibaad isku mid ah oo sharciyu siiyay."²⁶⁴ Si kastaba ha ahaatee, Soomaaliya may aqbalin Heshiiska Cidhibtirka Dhamaan Noocyadda Takoorka ee ka Dhanka ah Haweenka, oo la saxeyay laakiin aanu ansixin Borotokoolka Xeerka Afrika ee Xuquuqda Dadka iyo Xuquuqda Haweenka ee Afrika (Hab-maamuuska Maputo).

Sinaanta Jinsiggu waa caqabad hada ka jirta Soomaaliya. Heshiiska Haweenka ee Soomaaliya, oo la daabacay sanadkii 2019kii oo ay sameysay Wasaaradda Haweenka iyo Horumarinta Xuquuqda Aadanaha (MoWHRD), waxa ay taxeen liiska ay ku dalbanayaan xuquuqda haweenka ee ku qoran Dastuurka Federaalka Soomaaliya oo xaqiijinaysa ahmiyadda ay leedahay sinaanta jinsiga, xuquuqda aadanaha iyo taageeridda haweenka.²⁶⁵

Caadadda iyo dhaqanka ka jira Soomaaliya ayaa hoos u dhigay heerka ay haweenku kaga jiraan bulshadda, iyada oo ay waddanka ka jirto tacaddi ku salaysan jinsiga oo aad u sareeya, guurka xilliga hore ah, gudniinka hablaha, iyo dhimashadda hooyadda iyo dhallaanka oo ah mid aad u saraysa.²⁶⁶ Aad bay u yartay in ay haweenku ay helaan fursad waxbarasho, in ay ka qeyb qaataan suuqa shaqadda, iyo in aan loo ogolaan in ay ka qeyb qaataan hawlaha ku saabsan arimaha bulshadda dhaqamadda qaar.²⁶⁷ Sanadkii 2021kii, 20.9 boqolkiiba oo haween ah oo ay da'adoodu tahay 15 jir iyo wixii ka weyn ayaa shaqaynayey (marka la barbar dhigo ragga oo ay shaqaynayeen 47 boqolkiiba).^{268 269}

Xaaladdani waxa ay saameyn ku leedahay hawlagaaladda miino saarista iyo habka looga qeybqaadanayo waxqabadyadda sida sahaminta iyo wacyigelinta khatarta walxaha qarxa (EORE). Tababarayaasha qabanayey tababarka wacyigelinta khatarta walxaha qarxa (EORE) waxa ay ogaadeen baahida loo qabo in lagu daro hablaha da'adoodu yar tahay kuwaas oo aan ku jirin ama aan lagu soo darin si ay uga soo qeybgalaan kulamadda bulshadda.²⁷⁰ Abuuritaanka goobo aamin ah, xaaladaha qaarkood iyada oo loo marayo tababaro gaar ah oo la siinayo ragga iyo dumarka ah, waxay ogolaataa hawlo la jaangooyay kuwaas oo kor u qaadaya ka-qaybgalka firfircoon iyo ka qaybgelinta.



*Ka soo qeybgalayaasha Tababarka Hawlaha Miinooyinka ee
Jinsiga iyo Kala duwanaanshaha. Xigasho: SEMA*

Ahmiyadda uu leeyahay jinsigga iy sare u qaadidda ka qeybqaadashadda kala duwanaanshuhu ayaa waxa si weyn loogaga falceliyay Qorshaha Istaraatiijiyadda Miino Saarista Qaran ee Soomaaliya taas oo sheegtay baahida loo qabo “in la qabto dhamaan waxqabadyadda iyada oo laga jawaabayo baahidaha kala duwan ee ay qabaan jinsiyadda kala duwan sida haweenka, hablaha, wiilasha iyo ragga – oo ay ka mid tahay maareynta macluumaadka, hortabenita hawlaha mudnaanta leh, Wacyigelinta Khatarta Miinadda (MRE), caawinta dhibanayaasha iyo la xiriirka bulshadda”.²⁷¹ Hay’adda Maareynta Miinooyinka iyo Walxaha ee Soomaaliya waxa ay ogoaay ahmiyadda ay leedahay in lagu daro jinsigga iyo kala duwanaanshuhu marka la qorshaynayo hawlaha, oo ay ka mid yihiin in la sameeyo isku dheeli tirnaan jinsigga ah dhamaan waxqabadyadda la xiriira Sahaminta aan farsamadda u baahneyn (NTS), sifeynta miinadda iyo kooxaha wacyigelinta khatarta miinadda, iyo hubinta in dhamaan kooxaha tirinta dadka loola dhaqmay si isku mid ah, iyo in sida oo kale nidaamka qaadashadda shaqaaluhu uu ku salaysnaado isku dheeli tirnaanta jinsigga.²⁷²

Ha'yaddaha caalamiga ah sida Kooxda La-talinta Miinooyinka (MAG) iyo Heerka Miino Saarista ee Caalamiga ah (IMAS) ayaa waxa ay xoojiyeen haweenka ku nool waddanka dhexdiisa, iyo in ay sida oo kale ay dhiirigaliyeen matelaada haweenka ee shaqaalaha iyaga oo shaqaalaysiinaaya isla markaana tababaraya haweenka Soomaaliyeed si ay uga garab shaqeeyaan ragga inta lagu gudo jiro hawlaha miino saarista, ee ay ka midka yihiin sahaminta iyo Wacyigelinta Khatarta Walxaha Qarxa (EORE). Kooxo isku dhafan jinsi ahaan (haween iyo rag) ayaa la shaqaynayey bulshadda si ay u baraan una sheegaan bulshadda khatarta walxaha qarxa (EO) taas oo hubinaysa in bulshadda la gaarsiiyay mashaariic ahmiyad siinaya jinsigga oo loogu talagalay ka fa'aydaystayaasha mashruuca. In meesha laga saaro arimaha hor istaagaya sinaanta jinsiga ee la xiriira saarista miinadda ayaan ahayn oo kaliya in dumarka lagu daro in ay ka qeybqaataan hawlaha miino saarista iyo wacyigelinta khatarta miinadda balse in ay sida oo kale ka qeybqaataan hogaaminta si haweenka loo xoojiyo si ay uga qeybqaataan hawlaha Wacyigelinta Khatarta Walxaha Qarxa (EORE), iyo in sida oo kale la hubiyo in haweenku ay ka qeybqaateen dhamaan heerarka go'aan qaadashadda.

Ha'ayado badan oo caalami oo ka shaqeeya miino saarista ayaa waxa ay bilaabeen in ay qaadaan talaabooyin ay ku hubinayaan matalaadda jinsiga iyo ka qeyb qaadashadda kala duwanaanshaha shaqadda ay qabanayaan. Tusaale ahaan, ha'yaddaha MAG, The HALO Trust, Norwegian People's Aid (NPA), iyo UNMAS, iyo sida oo kale daladda miino saarista maxalliga ah, ayaa dhamaantood waxa ay soo saareen warbixin ah in ay hawlgaliyeen kooxo Wacyigelinta Khatarta Walxaha Qarxa (EORE) oo jinsi ahaan isku dheeli tiran kuwaas oo soo ururinayay xogta oo sida oo kale duubayay xogta oo loo kala saaray iyada oo loo eegayo jinsiga iyo da'adda. Qaar ka mid ah ha'yaddaha caalamiga ah ee ka shaqeeya miino baarista ayaa lahaa bartilmaameed ah shaqaalaysiinta haweenka iyo ka qeyb qaadashadda haweenka ee hawlgaladda Wacyigelinta Khatarta Walxaha Qarxa (EORE).²⁷³ Siyaasaddaha Hay'adda Miino Baarista ee Qaramada Midoobay (UNMAS) waxa ay raacaysa Xafiiska Qaramada Midoobay ee Adeegyada Mashaariicda (UNOPS) ee Istaraatiijiyadda Sinaanta Jinsiga taas oo dejisay bartilmaameed 47-53 boqolkiiba metalaadda haweenka dhamaan heerarka oo dhan.²⁷⁴

Halo Trust²⁷⁵ oo ka mid ah ha'ayaddaha caalamiga ah waxa ay leedahay 23 boqolkiiba shaqaale haween ah (60% waxa ay ka shaqeeyaan hawlgaladda; 40% waxa ay ka shaqeeyaan hawlaha maamulka), ha'ayadda NPA waxa ay leedahay 26.67 boqolkiiba shaqaale haween ah (waxa ka shaqeeya hawlaha maareynta 20% shaqaale haween ah; waxa ka shaqeeya qeybta hawlgaladda 13.3% shaqaale haween ah), sida oo kale ha'ayadda MAG waxa ay leedahay 29.41 boqolkiiba shaqaale haween ah (waxa ka shaqeeya qeybta maareynta 67% shaqaale haween ah; waxa ka shaqeeya qeybta hawlgaladda 40% shaqaale haween ah).^{276 277 278} Xafiiska Qaramada Midoobay ee Adeegyada Mashaariicda (UNMAS) waxa ay sameysay horumar weyn oo ah xaga sinaanta jinsiga, iyada oo leh 44 boqolkiiba shaqaale haween ah oo ay ka mid yihiin 20 boqolkiiba oo jooga boosas hogaamineed, 58 boqolkiiba haween ka shaqeeya khatarta Tuurista Walxha Qarxa (EOD) oo jooga boosas farsamo iyo 35 boqolkiiba oo jooga boosas aan u baahnayn farsamo oo ku saabsan Tuurista Walxaha Qarxa (EOD).²⁷⁹

Dhamaan ha'ayaddaha caalamiga ah waxa ay sheegeen in ay ka hirgelinayaan siyaasaddaha jinsiga iyo kala duwanaanshaha ha'ayadahooda. Ha'ayadda The Halo Trust waxa ay ku dartay siyaasaddaha la xiriira illaalinta, umusha iyo daryeelka caruurta, iyo sida oo kale bixinta tababar sanadle ah oo ku saabsan jinsiga oo la siinayo dhamaan shaqaalaha. Waxa jira qorsheyaal la sameeyay oo lagu abuurayo kooxda xoojinta haweenka si ay u qiimeeyaan xaaladaha iyo waayo aragnimadda shaqaalaha haweenka ah. Sanadka 2023ka, waxa la sameyn doonaa bilaw cusub oo lagu siinayo fasalo waxbarasho oo luuqadda ingiriisida iyo barashadda koombiyuutarka oo la siin doono shaqaale haween ah oo la soo xulay si loo dhiso xirfadda shaqaalaha haweenka ah oo infici doonta mudo dheer inta ay joogaan ha'ayadda iyo ha'ayadda ka dib.²⁸⁰

Ha'ayadda MAG sida oo kale waxa ay qaaday talaabooyin waaweyn oo ay ku horumarinayso ka qeybqaadashadda haweenka sanadihii u dambeeyay, iyada oo sameysay hogaamin u gaar ah jinsiga, sida oo kale waxa ay sameysay siyaasad jinsiga ah oo lagu isticmaalayo MAG dhexdeeda, iyo tixraac, iyada oo sida oo kale bixinaysay tababar jinsiga ah oo la siinayay shaqaalaha ha'ayadda MAG iyo dadka ka kale ee aan ka tirsaneyn ha'ayadda MAG. H'ayadda MAG waxa ay siisay tababar qaar ka mid ah shaqaalaha dawladda ee la shaqeeya ha'ayadda MAG. Ha'ayadda MAG waxa ay sida oo kale siisey taageero daladda miino saarista ee gobolka,

Dallada Hawlaha Miinooyinka ee Jubbaland (JUMAN), si loo tababaro shaqaalaha la shaqaynaya jinsiga iyo in la aburo Qorshe Hawleed Jinsiga ah oo ay ujeedadiisu tahay: sare u qaadidda wax soosaarka ha'ayadda, soo ururinta xogta iyo abuuritaanka shaqaalaha xudunta u ah kooxaha Wacyigelinta Khatarta Walxaha Qarxa (EORE) iyo dadka barakacayaasha ah (IDP). Taageeradda waxa ka mid ahaa tababar ku saasan sare u qaadidda awoodda iyo kartida shaqaalaha ee kooxaha Dallada Hawlaha Miinooyinka ee Jubbaland (JUMAN), kooxaha haweenka iyo dhalinyaradda, maamulka dawladdaha hoose iyo shaqaalaha waaxda amaanka.²⁸¹



Hogaanka Jinsiga ee ha'ayadda MAG oo bixinaysa tababarka Wacyigelinta Khatarta Waxaha Qarxa (EORE) oo la siinayey haweenka ku nool Barakac ku yaal Burco, 2022. Xigasho: MAG/Sean Sutton

Iyada oo la hubinayo metalaada haweenka iyo hogaamintooda iyada oo loo sii marayo shaqaalaysiinta, miino saaristu waxa ay ka qeyb qaadatay **SDG-ga 5-aad** ee Sinaanta Jinsiga iyo **bartilmaameedkeeda 5.1** ee ku saabsan cidhibtirka dhamaan noocyadda takoorka ee ka dhanka ah haweenka iyo hablaha meel kasta oo ay joogaan iyo in la helo fursad isku mid ah oo hogaamineed. Sida oo kale waxa ay fududaysay **SDG-ga 8-aad** Shaqo u Qalanta iyo Kobcinta Dhaqaallaha.

Tababaradda dhisidda kartida iyo awooda shaqaalaha si loo horumariyo wanaajinta shaqadda ayaa waxa ay ka qeyb qaadatay **SDG-ga 4-aad** Waxbarasho Tayo Leh iyo **bartilmaameedkeeda 4.3** ee ku saabsan waxbarasho tayo leh oo ay ku jirto farsamadda gacantu, waxbarasho la awoodi karo oo loo wada siman yahay, iyo sidoo kale **bartilmaameedkeeda**

4.4 ee ku saabsan kordhinta tiradda dhalinyaradda iyo dadka waaweyn kuwaas oo leh xirfado ku haboon oo ay ka mid tahay farsamadda gacantu, si ay shaqo ugu helaan.

Dadaalo lagu hubinayo in la xiriirka bulshadda iyo Wacyigelinta Khatarta Walxaha Qarxa (EORE) ay daboolayaan baahida haweenka iyo hablaha ayaa fududaynaya **SDG-ga 4-aad** Waxbarasho Tayo Leh iyo **bartilmaameedkeeda 4.5** cidhibtirka sinaan la'aanta jinsiga iyo in la hubiyo in loo siman yahay waxbarashadda, iyo sida oo kale **bartilmaameedka 5.c** oo ku saabsan xoojinta iyo hirgelinta siyaasado sare u qaadaya sinaanta jinsiga iyo xoojinta dhamaan haweenka iyo hablaha. Shaqadan oo ay la socoto dadaalo lagu muujinayo xuquuqda haweenka dhamaan dhinacyadda bulshadda, dhaqaallaha, iyo siyaasadda, waxa ay ka qeyb qaadatay **SDG-ga 16-aad** ee ku saabsan Nabadgeliyo, Cadaalad iyo Ha'ayaddo Xooggan iyo **bartilmaameedka 16.b** ee ku saabsan sare u qaadidda iyo xoojinta shuruucda ka soo horjeedda takoorka iyo siyaasaddaha ku saabsan horumar waara.

Shaqadda socota ee ay wadaan ha'ayaddaha caalamiga ah ayaa lagu taageerayaa dedaaladda maxalliga ah ee ka qeyb qaadashadda jinsiga taas oo ka qeyb qaadatay **SDG-ga 17-aad** ee Wadashaqeynta si loo gaaro Yoolka, iyo **bartilmaameedka 17.9** ee ku saabsan taageeradda caalamiga ah oo sare loo qaaday si loo dhiso kartidda iyo awooda loo leeyahay shaqadda.

HAWEENKA OO AH HAWLGALAYAASHA IYO KA FA'AYDAYSTAYAASHA MASHRUUCA

Haweenka ayaa ahaa kuwo si gaar ah uga fa'aydaystay mashruuca iyo in ay ahaayeen qeybiyayaasha macluumaadka ku saabsan khatarta Walxaha Qarxa (EO) ee Soomaaliya. Tababarayaasha Wacyigelinta Khatarta Walxaha Qarxa (EORE) ee ka socday daladda Miino Saarista Benaadir ayaa waxa ay ogaadeen in ay haweenku ay kaga fiican yihiin ragga gudbinta iyo faafinta fariimaha, iyaga oo markaba u gudbinaayey fariimaha Wacyigelinta Khatarta Walxaha Qarxa (EORE) asxaabtooda iyo qoysaskoodda. Tani waxa ay fiican tahay marka aan ragga la heli karahayn si ay uga qeyb qaataan tababarka maadaama ay shaqo ku maqan yihiin, gaar ahaan marka ay caruurta aad khatar ugu jiraan in ay ku waxyeelobaan Walxaha Qarxaha (EO). Ha'ayaddaha Maxalliga ah ayaa waxa ay sida oo kale ogaadeen in kooxaha haweenku ay macliimaadka isugu gudbiyaan iyaga dhexdooda iyaga oo qabanaya shirar waaweyn. Waxa ay haweenku ka qeyb qaataan nadiifinta deegaanka iyaga oo gubaya qashinka inta ay meel isugu ururiyaan. Meelaha qaar ee laga helo Walxaha Qarxa (EO), taas oo noqon karta mid aad u khatar badan ayaa u baahan tababar ku saabsan Wacyigelinta Khatarta Walxaha Qarxa (EORE) si looga hortago shillalka ay sababaan dhacdooyinkani.²⁸²

Shaqaalaysiinta haweenka ee hawlgaladda miino saarista ayaa u ogolaanaysa in ay isdhexgel la sameeyaan bulshadda Soomaalida ah ee ka kala socda qeybaha kala duwan ee bulshadda.²⁸³ Hadaba sababtan, ha'ayaddaha sida Dallada Hawlaha Miinooyinka ee Jubbaland (JUMAN) waxa ay tixgelin siiyaan in ay shaqaalaysiiyaan haweenka iyo dhalinyaradda si ay u qabtaan shaqooyinka aasaasiga ee abaabulidda iyo la shaqaynta bulshadda. Haweenka iyo dhalinyaraddu waxa ay la shaqeeyaan ka fa'aydaystayaasha mashruuca sida barakacayaasha (IDPs), waxa ay taageeraan abaabulidda kulamadda tababarka Wacyigelinta Khatarta Walxaha Qarxa (EORE) si macluumaadka loo gaarsiyo dadkii loogu talagalay.²⁸⁴ Dallada Hawlaha Miinooyinka ee Jubbaland (JUMAN) waxa ay bixisaa tababarka – tababarayaasha ee kooxaha haweenka si loo hubiyo in macluumaadka iyo fariimaha in la gaarsiiyay bulshadda. Haweenka iyo

kooxaha dhalinyaradda ayaa waxa la siiyay agabkii ay u baahnaayeen ee ay u isticmaali lahaayeen in ay ku faafiyaan fariimaha iyo macluumaadka wacyigelinta.

Sida oo kale ha'ayadda MAG waxa ay la shaqaysay Dallada KAABA, oo ah Dallada ugu weyn haweenka ee ka jirta Soomaalilaan, waxa la baray wacyigelinta khatarta walxaha qarxa. Dallada KAABA waxa lagu tababaray wacyigelinta khatarta hubka fudud iyo qoryaha waxa aanay noqotay Dallada KAABA xudunta mashruuca ee goboladda Awdal, Togdheer iyo Maroodi Jeex. Wadashaqeyntani may xoojin kaliya dallada haweenka laakiin waxa ay kordhisay in ha'ayadda MAG ay gaarto bartilmaameedkii tababaradda ee mashaariicda oo ay ku jiraan haweenka iyo hablaha taas oo u ogolaatay ha'ayadda MAG in ay dhaafto bartilmaameedkii loogu talagalay haweenka ka fa'aydaysanaayay mashruuca.²⁸⁵

Ha'ayadda THE HALO Trust waxa ay qaadatay 10 haween ah oo ka soo jeeda qabiiladda laga tiradda badan yahay ee ku nool Soomaalilaan kuwaas oo la takooray bulsho ahaan iyo dhaqaale ahaanba.²⁸⁶ Ka dib la tashi lala sameeyay odayaal-dhaqameedka iyo masuuliyiinta dawladda, waxa la qaatay 10 haween ah oo ka soo jeeda beelaha la hayb sooco, haweenka waxa loo tababaray in ay noqdaan miinosaareyaal si ay u helaan waayo-aragnimo iyo in ay la shaqeeyaan haweenka kale. Haweenkan waxa kale oo la siiyay fasalo waxbarasho oo ku saabsan akhriska iyo qoraalka.

Ha'ayadda HALO waxa ay ogaatay haweenka loo tababaray miinosaarayaasha in ay isaga gudbi karaan qabiiladda dhexdooda iyaga oo aan ka cabsanayn aargoosi, maadaama oo aanay haweenku ahayn qaar dagaaladda u dhaxeeya qabiiladda ka qeyb gala.²⁸⁷ Tani waxa ay siisay ha'ayadda 'fursad qaali ah' in ay haystaan shaqaale haween ah, oo ay u dalacsiyaan boosaska sarsare ee hogaaminta, taasi waxa ay sare u qaaday in hawl-galadda si fiican looga hirgeliyo goobo cusub.



Kulan ku saabsan Wacyigelinta Khatarta Walxaha Qarxa (EORE) oo ay ka qeybgaleen haweenka ku nool degmadda Burtiinle, 2022. Xigasho: NPA

Iyada oo la xoojinayo oo sida oo kale la siinayo madal hogaamineed haweenka ka fa'aydaysanaya mashruuca, ayaa waxa ay ka qeyb qaadatay **SDG-ga 10-aad** ee Yareynta Sinaan La'aanta iyo **bartilmaameedkeeda 10.2** ee ku saabsan sare u qaadidda arimaha bulshadda, dhaqaalaha iyo siyaasadda oo loo wada dhan yahay, iyo **bartilmaameedka 10.3** oo ku saabsan hubinta fursado loo siman yahay iyo yareynta sinaan la'aanta. Wadasheqayntan taabogalka ah ayaa waxa ay wadadda u xaadhay hanaanka ay u saameysay SDG-ga 5-aad iyo **bartilmaameedka 5.5** ee ku saabsan hubinta ka qeyb qaadashadda haweenka iyo fursaddaha loo siman yahay ee hogaaminta, iyo sida oo kale **SDG-ga 17-aad** ee Wadasheqaynta si loo gaaro Yoolka iyo **bartilmaameedkeeda 17.17** ee ku saabsan dhiirigelinta iyo sare u qaadidda wadashaqeynta dadweynaha iyo ururadda bulshadda.

Ka qeyb qaadashadda haweenka ee ganacsiyadda wax soosaarka leh iyo amaanka oo sare loo qaaday ka dib markii dhulka laga sifeeyay miinooyinka, taasi waxa ay ka qeyb qaadatay **SDG-ga 8-aad** Shaqo Hufan iyo Kobcinta Dhaqaallaha iyo **bartilmaameedka 8.5** ee ku saabsan shaqo abuur iyo

shaqo hufan iyo sida oo kale **SDG-ga 16-aad** Nabdgeliyadda, Cadaaladda iyo Ha'ayaddo Xoogan iyo **bartilmaameedka 16.1** ee ku saabsan yareynta tacadiyadda iyo heerka dhimashadda ee la xiriira.

KHILAAFAADKA AY SABABTO SHAQAALAYSIIINTA DADKA KA SHAQEYNAYA HAWLGALADDA MIINO SAARISTA

Dadka Soomaaliya waxa ay ku hadlaan luuqad isku mid ah sida oo kale waxa ay wadagaan diin qudha, nidaamka qabaa'ilka ayaa saameyn weyn ku leh nidaamka shaqaalaysiinta iyo mashaariicda Wacyigelinta Khatarta Walaxha Qarxa (EORE). Nidaamka qabaa'ilka Soomaaliya ayaa maamula waxyaabo badan oo ay ka mid yihiin siyaasadda iyo arimaha bulshadda. Iyada oo la isticmaalayo qaab-dhismeedka ku salaysan qabaa'ilka '4.5', metelaadda federaalka ayaa waxa ay u qeybsantaa afar qabiil oo waaweyn, iyo 0.5 metala qabiiladda yaryar.²⁸⁸ Dhulalka qaar ayaa aan la geli karin oo xaniban iyadda oo sababtu ay tahay qabiiladda, waa in tixgelin dheeraad ah la siiyaa qaadashadda shaqaalaha miino baarista oo laga qaadanyo dadka deegaanka, si ay ula xiriiraan bulshadda ugana qeyb qaataan hawlgaladda Wacyigelinta Khatarta Walxaha Qarxa (EORE).²⁸⁹ Khilaafaadka u dhaxeeya qabiiladda ayaa ah dhibaato ka jirta goboladda qaar, sida darteed waxa muhiim ah in shaqaaluhu ay yaqaanaan dhibaatooyinka ka jira meelaha laga shaqaynayo ee saameynta ku leh amaankooda.

Ha'ayadduhu waxa ay samaynayaan taxadir si ay shaqaalaysiintu u noqoto mid loo wada dhan yahay meelaha laga shaqaynayo, iyadda oo shaqaalaha laga qaadanyo bulshadda lala shaqaynayo, isla markaana la hubinayo xilliga shaqaalaysiinta metelaadda dhamaan qabiiladda si waafaqsan mabaadiidda khillaafaadka.²⁹⁰ Iyadda oo xiriir fiican lala sameynayo dadka deegaanka iyo odayaal-dhaqameedka, ha'ayaddaha caalamiga ah waxa ay hubiyaan in deegaanka lagu soo dhawaynayo inta aanay wax hawlgal ah ka bilaabin dhulal cusub.^{291 292} Ha'ayadda The HALO Trust waxa ay qabatay tababaro ku saabsan Wacyigelinta Khatarta Walxaha Qarxa (EORE) oo la siinayey qabiiladda ay ka midka yihiin qabiiladda laga tiradda badan yahay. Ha'ayadda HALO waxa ay shaqaalaysiisay shaqaale ka kala yimi dhulka miyiga iyo magaalooyinka ah kuwaas oo ka qeyb qaadanyay sahaminta.²⁹³

Intaa waxa dheer in la hubiyo badqabka iyo nabadgeliyadda shaqaalaha iyo in laga hortago waxyeeladda soo gaaraysa shaqaalaha, iyadda oo la raacayo mabaadiidda cariya khillaafaadka, taas oo macnaheedu yahay sida

ay hawlgaladdu ay u caawin karaan in sare loo qaado nabadgeliyadda iyo amaanka bulshadda lala shaqaynayo. Ha'ayadda HALO waxa ay sameysay istaraatiijiyadda shaqaalaysiinta dhalinyaradda si loo taageero ka hortaga khilaafaadka ee goboladda.²⁹⁴

Waxa jira xiriir weyn oo ka dhaxeeya shaqo la'aanta dhalinyaradda iyo rabshaddaha/khillaafaadka ka jira Soomaaliya, maadaama dhallinyaradda aan shaqadda haysanin ay khatar ugu jiraan in ay sameeyaan falal sharciga baal marsan. Shaqo la'aanta dhalinyaradda ayaa ahayd dhibaato weyn oo ka jirta Soomaaliya, taas oo sii korortay boqolkiiba 30 tobankii sanadood ee la soo dhaafay.²⁹⁵ Si guud, mujtamaca Soomaaliya waxa uu u badan yahay dhalinyar, 38 boqolkiiba mujtamaca Soomaaliya waxa ay da'oodu u dhaxaysaa 15 ilaa 35 sanadood,²⁹⁶ 75 boqolkiiba mujtamaca Soomaaliya waxa ay da'doodu ka yartay 30 sano.²⁹⁷ Tobonaan sano oo xasilooni la'aan ah ayaa sababtay in dhalinyaro badan oo Soomaali ah in ay ku koraan deegaan ay ka jirto nabadgeliyo daro.²⁹⁸ Nabadgeliyo daradda ka jirta Soomaaliya ayaa sababtay in dhalinyaraddu ay ku dhacaan hab-dhaqan dembiya sida in ay ku biiraan kooxaha hubaysan ee nabad diidka ah sida Al-Shabaab.²⁹⁹

Shaqaalaysiinta dhalinyaradda ee miino saarista ayaa hoos u dhigi karta saameynta dhaqaale la'aanta dhalinyaradda oo sababi jirtay in ay dhalinyaraddu ku dhacaan hab-dhaqan aan sharci ahayn. Iyada oo la dabaqaayo mabaadiida curiya khillaafadka, ha'ayadda HALO waxa ay samaysey istaraatiijiyadda shaqaaleysiinta dhalinyaradda, iyaga oo dhalinyaradu ka shaqaynaya hawlgaladda miino-saarista.³⁰⁰ Waxa dheer in la siiyo dhalinyaradda fursado shaqo, istaraatiijiyaddu waxa ay hubinaysaa in shaqaalaha ka shaqayanaya hawlgaladda miino-saaristu ay helaan badqab amaankoodda ah.

Iyadoo mudnaanta la siinayo shaqaaleysiinta dhalinyarada Soomaaliyeed ee deegaanka, HALO waxay awooday inay gacan ka geysato dhisidda xirfado iyo tababaro bulshooyinka deegaanka iyo sidoo kale ka hortagga falalka dembiyada. Ilaa hadda, HALO waxay horay u aragtay natiijoyin ka soo baxay hawlahaan, iyadoo la qaaday 14 isbaaro oo sharci darro aheed.³⁰¹

Iyada oo la hubinayo in hawl-galadda miino saaristu ay taageereen bulshadda lala shaqeynayo ee xaga nabadgeliyadda, miino saaristu waxa ay ka qeyb qaadatay **SDG-ga 16-aad** ee Nabadgeliyadda, Cadaaladda iyo ha'ayaddo xooggan iyo **bartilmaameedkeeda 16.1** ee ku saabsan yareynta dhamaan noocyadda rabshaddaha iyo heerarka dhimashadda ee la xiriirta. Sida oo kale waxa ay taageertay dedaaladda lagu gaarayo nabadgeliyadda iyada oo ka qeyb qaadatay **SDG-ga 8-aad** ee Shaqo Hufan iyo Kobaca dhaqaalaha iyo **bartilmaameedkeeda 8.6** ee uu ujeedkiisu yahay yareynta xadiga dhalinyaradda ee aan shaqaynin, ee aan helin waxbarasho iyo tababaro. Sida oo kale, waxa ay ka qeyb qaadatay **SDG-ga 4-aad** Waxbarasho Tayo Leh, iyo **bartilmaameedkeeda 4.4** ee ku saabsan kordhinta tiradda dhalinyaradda iyo dadka waaweyn ee la siiyey tababaradda xirfaddaha farsamadda gacanta si ay ugu shaqeystaan.



Wufuudda ka socota Soomaaliya ee ku sugan Shirarkii Caalamiga ahaa ee APMBC, oo ka qabsomey Geneva, sanadkii 2022. Xigasho: APMBC

5. ISKAASHIGA IYO WADASHAQEYNTA



- 5.1** Cidhibtirka dhamaan noocyadda tacadiga ee ka dhanka ah haweenka iyo hablaha
- 5.5** Ka qeybqaadashadda haweenka ee dhamaan heerarka go'aan qaadashadda



- 16.6** Sameeynta ha'ayaddo lala xisaabtami karo
- 16.a** Xoojinta ha'ayaddaha dawladda iyada oo loo sii dhexmarayo wadashaqeynta caalamiga ah



- 10.2** Ka qeybqaadashadda siyaasadda, dhaqaalaha iyo bulshadda oo loo wada dhan yahay
- 10.3** Fursaddo loo siman yahay, yareynta sinaan la'aanta



- 17.9** Sare u qaadida taageradda heerka caalami ah iyada oo la siinayo tababaro sare u qaadaya awoodda iyo kartidda shaqadda
- 17.17** Sare u qaadidda wadashaqeynta ka dhaxaysa dadweynaha, dowladda iyo xarumaha gaarka loo leeyahay iyo ururadda bulshadda
- 17.18** Sare u qaadidda awoodda iyo kartidda shaqadda si loo helo xog tayo sare leh

Eray bixinta yoolalka SDG ee kor ku taxan waa kuwo la fududeeyay; liiska buuxa ee yoolasha iyo magacyadooda rasmiga ah waxaa laga heli karaa bogga Qaramada Midoobay: <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/>

Sida ay aqoonsadeen Gollaha Amaanka ee Qaramadda Midoobay qaraarka 2365, wadashaqeynta iyo iskaashigu waxa ay xudun u yihiin guusha miino saarista, gaar ahaan iskaashiga u dhaxeeya ha'ayaddaha dawladda, Qaramadda Midoobay, ha'ayaddaha gobolka, ururadda bulshadda iyo waaxyaha gaarka loo leeyahay.³⁰²

Wadashaqeyntu waa shaqo mutadawacnimo ah, taas oo dhinacyadda wadashaqaynayaa ay isku raacaan in ay wadashaqeyaan si ay u gaadhaan yoolka ka dhaxeeya ama ay u qabtaan shaqo ay isku raaceen in ay dhinacyaddu u qabtaan si wadajir ah.³⁰³

Wadashaqeynta Soomaaliya ay la leedahay dhamaan aduunyadda, gobolka, heer qaran iyo heer deegaan ayaa muhiim u ahaa shaqooyinka socda ee lagu fulinayo Qodobka 5 oo dhigaya waajibaadka Axdiga Mamnuucidda Isticmaalka, Kaydinta, Soo saarista iyo Gudbinta Miinooyinka Lidka Dadka iyo Burburintooda (APMBC). Fullinta Ajandaha iyo Yoolalka Horumarka Waara (SDGs) ayaa waxa ay ku tiirsan yihiin wadashaqeyn ka dhaxaysa ka dhaxaysa dhamaan ha'ayaddaha kala duwan. Iyada oo ay jirto in Yoolalka Horumarka Waara uu leeyahay mudnaano taabanaya dhinacyo badan oo kala duwan, ma jiro waddan kaligii gaadhi kara Yoolalka Horumar Waara, sidaa darteed waxa loo baahan yahay wadashaqeyn xoogan si loo gaadho Ajandaha 2030 ee ah Horumar Waara.

Ha'ayaddaha dawladda ee Soomaaliya waxa ay si fiican ula shaqeyeen ha'ayaddaha caalamiga ah si loo yareeyo khatarta la xiriirta walxaha qarxa (EO). Intii lagu gudo jiray shaqada ay qabanayeen ha'ayaddaha caalamiga ah, waxa jiray dadaal weyn oo lagu dhisayo awoodda iyo wadashaqeynta ka dhaxaysa ha'ayaddaha caalamiga ah iyo ha'ayaddaha maxaliga ah. Waxa la siiyay tababaro lagu dhisayo awoodda ha'ayaddaha maxaliga, tababaradda waxa bixiyay Hay'adda Miino Baarista ee Qaramada Midoobay (UNMAS) iyo Gargaarka Dadka Norway (NPA) ayaa waxa ay si weyn u caawiyeen dhisidda awoodda ha'ayaddaha maxalliga ah.

Mashruuca Iskaashiga Gobolka ee Carabta, oo ay maamulaysay Xarunta Caalamiga Ah Ee Geneva Ee Gargaarka Miino Saarista (GICHD) iyo Hay'adda Maareynta Miinooyinka iyo Walxaha Qaraxaha ee Soomaaliya (SEMA) ayaa sida oo kale ka qeybqaatay bixinta koorsooyin oonlaayn ah, aqoon is waydaarsiga aasaasiga ah ee Nidaamka Maareynta Macluumaadka Hawlaha Miinooyinka (IMSMA), Tababarka Maamulka iyo Maareynta oo lagu bixinayay Shahaadadda Maareynta Macluumaadka IMSMA, Tababarka Farsamadda ee Sahaminta, iyo koorsadda Maareynta Tayadda. Taageeradda tooska ah ee ka imanaysa Xarunta Caalamiga Ah Ee Geneva Ee Gargaarka Miino Saarista (GICHD) oo ku saabsan isticmaalka Nidaamka Maareynta Macluumaadka Hawlaha Miinooyinka (IMSMA) taas oo ay ujeedadeedu tahay in la horumariyo awooda maareynta iyo ururinta xogta ee Hay'adda Maareynta Miinooyinka iyo Walxaha (SEMA). Tani waxa ay caawinaysaa wadashaqeynta dhaw ee lala leeyahay ha'ayaddaha caalamiga ah si loo hubiyo iswaafiqitaanka nidaamyadda maareynta macluumaadka.

Daladda miino saarista ee gobolka ayaa sida oo kale heshay tababar ay bixinayeen ha'ayaddaha caalamiga ah, oo ay ugu muhiimsan tahay wacyigelinta khatarta walxaha qarxaha (EORE). Wadashaqeyn gaar ah ayaa sida oo kale ogolaatay in la taageero meelaha kale. Tusaale ahaan, Ha'ayadda La-talinta Miinooyinka (MAG) ayaa siisay tababar ku saabsan maareynta maaliyadda, illaalinta iyo jinsigga, maareynta amaanka, iyo sida oo kale qalab iyo agab lagu taageerayo shaqadda Dallada Hawlaha Miinooyinka ee Jubbaland (JUMAN). Ha'ayadda La-talinta Miinooyinka (MAG) waxa ay sida oo kale taageertay isbadelka lagu samaynayo hab-dhaqanka iyo bulshadda ee ku saabsan isticmaalka hubka ee Soomaalilaan, oo aan ku koobnayn oo kaliya bulshadda laakiin sida oo kale la shaqaynaysay wakiiladda ka socda dawladda iyo booliska. Mashaariicda Ha'ayadda La-talinta Miinooyinka (MAG) waxa ay bixisay tababaradda – tababarayaasha oo la siiyay shaqaalaha dawladda oo ku saabsan wacyigelinta khatarta hubka fudud, dhisidda goobaha kaydka rasaasta, xoojinta xiriirka ka dhaxeeya Kooxaha Tuurista Walxaha Qarxa (EOD) iyo bulshooyinka ku nool barakacayaasha, sameynta diwaangelinta hubka ay heystaan dadka rayidka ah oo lagala shaqeynayay Wasaaradda Arimaha Gudaha ee Soomaalilaan.

Ha'ayado badan oo caalami ah ayaa la bilaabay wadashaqeyn booliska waddanka, iyaga taageeraya dadaaladda lagu yareynayo Tuurista Walxaha Qarxa (EOD) iyo tababaradda la siinayay dadka deegaanka ee bixinayey tababarka ku saabsan maareynta khatarta walxaha qarxa ay u leeyihiin dadka deegaanka.^{304 305 306}

Hay'adda Maareynta Miinooyinka iyo Walxaha (SEMA) waxa ay ka shaqeynaysaa sare u qaadidda wadashaqeynta iyo iskaashiga ay la leedahay ha'ayaddaha miino baarista iyo dallada ha'ayaddaha maxalliga ah ee ka jira waddanka. Waxa ay abaabushaa shirar saddex-biloodle ah oo ay ka so qeybgalaan ha'ayaddaha caalamiga ah, hay'addaha Qaramadda Midoobay (UN) iyo dalladaha maxalliga ah si la isula wadaago macluumaad iyo in la sameeyo madal lagu mideysan yahay oo ay ha'ayadduhu ay ku sheegi karaan caqabaddaha jira.



Shirka saddex-biloodlaha ah oo lagu qabtay Kismaayo, Maarso 2022. Xigasho: SEMA

In kasta oo ay weli jirto shaqo u baahan in la qabto, saaridda diiradda ee dhisidda awoodda iyo kartida miino saarista Soomaaliya ayaa waxa ay ka falcelinaysaa in mudnaanta la siiyey dedaaladda maxalliga ah ee miino saarista. Soomaalilaan oo la filayey in la dhameystiro saarista miinada sanado ka hor, ha'ayadda The HALO Trust ayaa waxa ay bilawday in ay xooga saarto sare u qaadidda ha'ayaddaha dawliga ah ee deegaanka iyaga oo lagu tababarayo maareynta khatarta haraaga walxaha qarxa.³⁰⁷

Helida maaliyad joogto ah ayaa ah caqabadda ugu weyn ee hortaagan nidaamka miino saarista maxalliga ah ee Soomaaliya. Ha'ayaddaha Maxalliga ah, ee ay ka mid tahay Hay'adda Maareynta Miinooyinka iyo Walxaha (SEMA) iyo dallada miino saarista gobolka waxa ay si weyn ugu tiirsanaayeen wadashaqeynta ay la lahaayeen ha'ayaddaha caalamiga ah oo siinayey tababaro iyo maaliyad ay ku hawlgalaan. Hay'adda Maareynta Miinooyinka iyo Walxaha (SEMA) ayaan iyadu wali si rasmi ah qeyb uga noqon maaliyadda dawladda iyo sharciga Soomaaliya, taas oo ka hor istaagtay in ay maaliyad ka helaan dawladda Soomaaliya. Hadaba, waaxda miino saarista ee Soomaaliya waxa ay si weyn ugu tiirsan tahay maaliyadda ay ka helaan ha'ayaddaha caalamiga ah, iyada oo uu jiro dhaqaale yar oo ay ka helaan gudaha Soomaaliya.

Marka ay noqoto heer caalami, ha'ayadduhu waxa ay isu duwaan waxqabadyadda iyaga oo soo dhexmaraya Waaxda khataraha walxaha qarxa oo ka tirsan Waaxda Illaalinta Soomaaliya taas oo ay wada maamulaan Maareynta Miinooyinka iyo Walxaha (SEMA), Hay'adda Miino Baarista ee Qaramada Midoobay (UNMAS) iyo Xafiiska Qaramada Midoobay ee Adeegyada Mashaariicda.³⁰⁸ Ka qeybqaadashadda ha'ayaddaha caalamiga ah shirarka ah heerka caalami ayaa keentay in lagu daro waxqabadyadda wacyigelinta khatarta walxaha qarxa warbixinadda iyada oo loo sii marayo Maalgelinta Bini'aadanimadda Soomaaliya, Baahiyaha Guud ee Bini'aadanimadda iyo Qorsheynta Ka Jawaabidda Bini'aadanimadda. Wadashaqeyntan heerkeedu aadka u sareeyaa waxa ay keenaysaa in khatarta Walxaha Qarxa ay noqoto mid mudnaanteeda leh isla markaana ay qeyb ka noqoto qorsheynta ka jawaabida baahiyaha bini'aadanimo.

Ka wadashaqeynta miino saarista ee Soomaaliya ayaa waxa ay ogolaatay in si taabagal ah loo dhiso awooda qeybaha kala duwan ee Soomaaliya, taas oo fududaysay in sare loo qaado **SDG-ga 16-aad** ee Nabadgeliyadda, Cadaaladda iyo Ha'ayaddo Xoogan, iyo **bartilmaameedkeeda 16.6** ee ku saabsan horumarinta ha'ayado taabagal ah, la isla xisaabtamo oo daahfuran, iyo **bartilmaameedka 16.6a** ee ku saabsan xoojinta ha'ayaddaha dawladda, iyada oo loo sii maraayo iskaashiga caalamiga ah, si loo dhiso awoodda dhamaan heerarka kala duwan, si looga hortago rabshaddaha oo loola dagaalamo argagixisadda iyo dembiga.

Si la mid ah, tani waxa ay ka qeybqaadatay **SDG-ga 17-aad** ee Wadashaqeynta si loo gaaro Yoolalka, iyo **bartilmaameedka 17.9** ee ku saabsan sare u qaadidda taageeradda caalamiga ah si loo dhiso awoodda, iyo **bartilmaameedka 17.17** ee ku saabsan dhiirigelinta iyo sare u qaadidda wadashaqeynta fiican ee ka dhaxaysa dadweynaha, xarumaha gaarka loo leeyahay iyo ururadda bulshadda. Taageero ka timid ha'ayaddaha sida Hay'adda Miino Baarista ee Qaramada Midoobay (UNMAS) iyo Xarunta Caalamiga Ah Ee Geneva Ee Gargaarka Miino Saarista (GICHD) si loo horumariyo nidaamka maareynta iyo ururinta xogta ee Hay'adda Maareynta Miinooyinka iyo Walxaha (SEMA) ayaa waxa ay sida oo kale ka qeybqaadatay **bartilmaameedka 17.18** ee ku saabsan taageeradda dhisida awoodda si loo horumariyo helitaanka iyo tayadda xogta.



Wufuud ka socota Soomaaliya oo ka qeybgalaysa Shirkaa Todobaad ee Waddamada Ansixiyey Axdigga APMBC. Xigasho: Waaxda Taageeridda Hirgelinta Axdigga



Agasimaha Guud ee SEMA, oo ka qeybgalay Shirka Dibu-eegista Afraad ee Axdigga Mamnuucidda Miinadda oo lagu qabtay Oslo. Xigasho: Waaxda Taageeridda Hirgelinta Axdigga

Wadashaqeynta maxaligga ah waxa ay muhiim u ahayd Soomaaliya. Dallada miino baarista ee gobolka Banaadir iyo goboladda dhexe ee Soomaaliya, maamul goboleedka Koonfur Galbeed, Hirshabeelle iyo Jubalaan ayaa waxa ay markii ugu horaysay sameeyeen kooxaha bulshadda mutadawaciinta ah, Ha'ayaddaha Maxaligga ah, iyo odeyaal-dhaqameedka bulshadda, kuwaas oo isku tagay si ay u mideeyaan aqoontooda iyo dhaqaalaha ay hayaan. Abuursita dallada ay ku midaysan yihiin kooxahani ayaa waxa ay sare u qaaday awoodii ay lahaayeen kooxahani, taas oo siisay ha'ayaddaha caalamiga ah meel ay ka helaan tixraac ku saabsan aqoonta deegaanka iyo meel ay u maraan bulshooyinka ay adagtahay in la gaaro.³⁰⁹ Waxa ay sida oo kale ay xoojiyeen awoodda bulshooyinka ay la shaqeynayaan. Dallada Hawlaha Miinooyinka ee Jubbaland (JUMAN) waxa ay qaadatay shaqaale ku nool Jubalaan, iyada oo sare u qaaday awooda dadka deegaanka isla markaana la wadaagta aqoonta iyo waayo-aragnimadda kooxaha bulshadda.³¹⁰ Sida oo kale waxa ay matalayeen dadka ku nool Jubalaan marka ay ka qeybgalayaan shirarka ay qabato Waaxda Illaaladda ee Maalgelinta Bini'aadanimadda ee Soomaaliya.

Haya'addaha ka shaqeeya miino baarista ayaa waxa ay sheegeen ahmiyadda ay leedahay in sare loo qaado wacyiga bulshadda iyo aqbalaada muhiimadda ay u leeyihiin ka qeybqaadashadda hawlaha miino ka si feeynta.³¹¹ La xiriirida bulshadda iyo maamulka goboladda ee dawladda, iyo sida oo kale odeyaal-dhaqameedka bulshadda ayaa waxa ay aad muhiim ugu ahaayeen Soomaaliya si loo hubiyo taabogalnimadda hawlgaladda.



Shir u dhaxeeya Xarunta Hawlaha Miinooyinka Puntland (PMAC) iyo Gollaha Deegaanka Galdogob, Ogoosto 2022. Xigasho: PMAC

Wadashaqeyntani waxa ay caawisay in la xoojiyo hogaamiyayaasha bulshadda iyo ha'ayaddaha maxalliga ah si ay u isticmaalaan aqoontooda si ay uga qeybqaataan illaalinta nafaha bulshooyinkooda iyo in ay metalaan danahooda hadii ay tahay heer waddan iyo heer caalamiba. Hadaba, dedaaladda miino saarista ee bulshooyinka ayaa ka qeybqaatay **SDG-ga 10-aad** Yareynta Sinaan La'aanta, iyo **bartilmaameedkeeda 10.2** ee ku saabsan ka qeybqaadashadda siyaasadda, dhaqaalaha iyo bulshadda.

Soomaaliya, wadashaqeynta fiican ee lala lahaa shaqaalaha xudunta u ah mashaariicda ee la shaqaynayey bulshadda ayaa waxa ay muhiim u ahaayeen ha'ayaddaha ka shaqeynayey miino baarista, iyaga oo ahaa nidaamka lagu gaarayay goobaha iyo bulshadda lala shaqaynayo. Dadka xudunta u ahaa mashruuca waxa ka mid ah odeyaal-dhaqameedka bulshadda sida odeyaasha dhaqanka, kooxaha metala haweenka iyo odeyaasha dadka ku nool xeryaha barakacayaasha. Kuwani waxa ay muhiim u ahaayeen in ay metalaan baahidda bulshadda, iyaga oo soo xulaya dadka ugu jilicsan bulshadda, iyo in ay muujeen in ay xiiso u qabaan in ay ka qeybqaataan hawlgaladda miino saarista.³¹²



Wadateshiyadda lala yeeshay culimadda intii lagu gudo jiray hawlgaladda sahanka aan farsamadda u baahneyn ee Gaalkacayo, Sibtembar 2022. Xigasho: NPA



Ka qeybqaadashadda bulshadda ee tuuladda Taloole ee degmadda Galdogob, Ogoosto 2022. Xigasho: PMAC

Odeyaal-dhaqameedku waxa ay lagama maarmaan u yihiin illaalinta nabadgeliyadda iyo amaanka ee Soomaaliya. Gaar ahaan, goboladda aadka u fog ee ay joogitaanka dawladdu ay ku yartay. Waxqabadyadoodii wacyigelinta khatarta walxaha qarxa, ha'ayadda MAG waxa ay la xiriirtay odeyaal-dhaqameedka si ay uga qeybqaataan mashruuca xiligii la bilaabayay, iyaga oo lagu darayay shirarka iyo tababaradda si loo helo taageeradooda.³¹³ Odeyaal-dhaqameedku waxa ay ka soo muuqdeen barnaamijka ka baxa idaacadda Raadiyow Hargaysa si ay uga hadlaan muhiimadda ay leedahay diwaangelinta hubka ay haystaan dadka rayidka ah iyo si ay ugu dhiirigeliyaan bulsooyinka ay ka soo jeedaan sidii ay u diwaangelin lahaayeen.³¹⁴

Dedaaladan wadajirka ahi waxa ay xoojiyeen saameynta saarista miinadda, waxaana ay si fiican uga qeybqaateen **SDG-ga 17-aad** ee Wadashaqeynta si loo gaar o Yoolalka, iyo **bartilmaameedkiisa 17.17** ee ku saabsan dhiirigelinta iyo sare u qaadidda wadashaqeynta fiican ee u dhaxaysa dadweynaha, xarumaha gaarka loo leeyahay iyo ururadda bulshadda. La shaqeynta kooxaha haweenka ayaa sida oo kale saameysay **SDG-ga 5-aad** ee Sinaanta Jinsiga, iyo **bartilamaameedkiisa 5.5** ee ku saabsan ka qeybqaadashadda haweenka ee dhamaan heerarka go'aan qaadashadda, iyo **bartilmaameedka 5.1** ee ku saabsan cidhibtirka dhamaan noocyadda takoorka ee ka dhanka ah haweenka iyo hablaha.

LOLOHA GAROOMO AMAAN AH OO AY HIRGELISAY UNMAS

Ololaha Garoomadda Kubadda lagu Ciyaaro oo Amaan ah oo ay ka shaqaynaysay Hay'adda Miino Baarista ee Qaramada Midoobay (UNMAS) ayaa waxa bilaabay Xoghayaha Guud ee Qaramadda Midaabay António Guterres sanadkii 2019ki, si sare loogu qaado wacyigelinta heerka caalami ah iyo kaabayaasha ay heli karaan dhibanayaasha iyo badbaadayaasha Walxaha Qarxa (EO) iyo dagaaladda iyada oo la siinayo fursado ay kaga qeybqaataan ciyaaraha.^{315 316} Olaluhu waxa uu aqoonsan yahay baahidda jirta iyo caawimadda ay u baahan yihiin dadka uu dhibku ka soo gaadhay walxaha qarxa, iyada oo sare loo qaadayo SDG-yada iyo in mudnaanta la siiyo xaaqidda miinadda. Ujeeddada ollelaha ayaa ah “in loo badelo dhulka ay miinadu ku jirto garoomo kubadda lagu ciyaaro” iyada oo lala shaqaynayo ha'ayaddaha dawladda iyo ha'ayaddaha maxalliga ah si looga xaaqo miinooyinka meelaha ay ku aasan yihiin si looga dhigo garaamo lagu ciyaaro kubadda iyo in la helo meelo cusub oo miinooyinka laga saari kari si ay u noqdaan garoomo lagu ciyaaro kubadda. Istaraatiijyadani waxa ay qirsan tahay ahmiyadda ay dhalinyaradu u leedahay in ay ka qeybqaataan ollelaha miino saarista.

Dhacdadii ugu horaysay ee ciyaaraha ee Soomaaliya ayaa waxa lagu qabtay magaaladda Heeraal ee maamul goboleedka Galmudug, iyada oo ku beegnayd dhamaystirka miino ka si feeynta sanadkii 2019-kii.³¹⁷ Hay'adda Miino Baarista ee Qaramada Midoobay (UNMAS) oo kaashanaysa wakiiladda Hay'adda Maareynta Miinooyinka iyo Walxaha (SEMA) ayaa waxa ay abaabushay isla markaana waxa ay siisay agabka lagu ciyaaro kubadda cagta oo loogu talagalay dhalinyaradda deegaanka oo loo qabtay ciyaar kubadda cagta ah taas oo gudbinaysay fariimaha Wacyigelinta Khatarta Walxaha Qarxa (EORE). Ciyaarta waxa ka soo qeybgalay odeyaal-dhaqameedka bulshadda iyo maamulka deegaanka kuwaas oo abaalmarino gudoonsiiyey ciyaartoyda, tan oo lagu taageerayey dedaalka ay samaysay bulshaddu si loogu dabaaldego guusha laga gaaray miino saarista iyo in sida oo kale laga shaqeeyo sidii looga hortegi lahaa shilalka la xiriira miinooyinka ee laga yaabo in ay dhacaan mustaqbalka.



Dhalinyaradda deegaanka oo ciyaaraysa ciyaarta kubadda cagta oo ah qeyb ka mid ah ololaha Garaamo Amaan ah. Xigasho: UNMAS

Sanadkii 2021ki, Hay'adda Miino Baarista ee Qaramada Midoobay (UNMAS) ayaa qabatay tartan ciyaareed socday mudo dheer oo qeyb ka ahaa ollelaha Dhulka Kubadda lagu Ciyaaro oo Amaan ah, ujeedadiisuna tahay fidinta wacyigelinta khataraha Walxaha Qarxa (EO) iyada oo sida oo kalena loo dabaaldegayo shaqadda laga qabtay ka si feeynta walxaha qarxa Garoonka Qaranka Muqdisho.³¹⁸ Ugu yaraan 200 oo ka soo qeybgalayaal ah ayaa ka qeybqaatay tartanka Ka dhacay muqdisho, oo ay ka mid ahaayeen kubadda cagta, kubadda koleyga iyo tartanka orodka. Dhacdooyinka ciyaaraha ayaa waxa ay xooga saarayeen ka qeybqaadashada dhalinyaradda iyo dadka naafadda ah gudbinta fariimaha Wacyigelinta Khatarta Walxaha Qarxa (EORE) si loo dhiirigeliyo barashadda fariimaha wacyigelinta ee ku qoran boorarka iyo waraaqaha.

Dadaalladani waxay gacan ka geysteen in **SDG-ga 10-aad** ee Yareynta Sinnaan La'aanta iyo **bartilmaameedkeeda 10.3** ee fursadaha siman iyo yaraynta sinnaan la'aanta natiijada iyada oo la aqoonsanayo muhiimadda ay leedahay dhalinyarada iyo ka qaybgalka PWD-ga hawlaha miinooyinka.

GUNAANADKA

Daraasadda laga sameeyay Soomaaliya waxa ay soo bandhigaysaa cadeyn cad oo ah dhinacyadda badan ee ay saameynta ku leedahay hawlaha miinooyinka horumarka waara ee heerarka kala duwan, yareynta khatarta walxaha qarxa ay u leeyihiin bulshooyinka iyo helintaanka adeega aasaasiga ah iyo gargaarka bini'aadanimo iyada oo meesha laga saarayo caqabaddaha ay keenayaan walxaha qarxa (EO).

Qaab-dhismeedka Yoolka Horumar Waara (SDG) ayaa waxa uu suurtogeliyey ogaanshiyaha in hawlaha miinooyinku ay si toos ah uga qeybqaadatay 15-ka SDG-yo iyo ugu yaraan 47-ka bartilmaameedyadooda ah ee Soomaaliya, taas oo soo bandhigaysa in dedaaladda hawlaha miinooyinku ay ku haboon yihiin ajandeyaasha meelaha ay ka jiraan khilaafaadka dabadheeraaday.

Iyada oo la tixgelinayo caqabaddaha ay Soomaaliya waajahday ee dhinacyadda gargaarka bini'aadanimadda, nabadgeliyadda iyo horumarka taas oo ay uga sii dartay isbadelka cimiladda, daraasaddu waxa ay bixinaysaa cadeyn muhiim ah oo ku saabsan saameynta togan ee miino saaristu ay ku yeelatay qeybaha kala duwan. Is-dhexgelinta miino saarista iyo mashaariicda horumarinta ayaa waxa ay keeni karaan in sare loo sii qaado fa'aydooyinka laga helay miino saarista oo ah mid jiraysa wakhti dheer.

In kasta oo ay shaqadda miino ka si feeynta Walxaha Qarxa (EO) ay wali socoto, daraasadani waxa ay soo bandhigeysaa saameynta togan ee ay miino saaristu ku leedahay helitaanka adeegyadda ay ka midka yihiin gargaarka bini'aadanimadda, horumarka iyo dedaaladda nabadgeliyadda. Saameynta togan ee xaaqista miinadda ayaa keliya aan laga arkin bulshooyinka ay saameysay miinaddu, sida oo kale waxa ay fududeysay dhismeyaasha kaabayaasha waaweyn sida Dhaamka Xumbawayne iyo Mashruuca Dhismaha Degadda Garacad, kuwaas oo yeelan doona saameyn ah mudo dheer oo ay u leeyihiin dhamaan bulshooyinka ku nool gobolka. Miino saarista bartilmaameedkeedu waxa uu ahaa bulshooyinka jilicsan ee ku nool dhamaan Soomaaliya, iyada oo la hubinayey mashaariicdu in ay gaadhaan dadka barakacayaasha ah, reermiiga xoolo dhaqatadda ah iyo dadka ku nool meelaha fog.

Daraasaddani waxa ay muujinaysaa sida xaaqista miinaddu ay uga qeybqaadan karto yareynta khilaafaadka iyada oo la yareynayo suurtoagalnimadda gurashadda ama taabashadda Walxaha Qarxa (EO), iyo ka hortagidda urursiga walxaha kuwaas oo loo isticmaalo in laga sameeyo walxaha qarxa. Intaa waxa dheer, waxa ay taageeri kartaa dedaaladda nabadgeliyadda iyada oo sare u qaadaysa xasiloonidda dhaqaalaha iyo sare u qaadidda sinaanta jinsigga iyada oo la kordhinayo doorka haweenka. Saarista miinaddu waa ay soconaysaa iyada oo qeyb ka ah dedaaladda nabadgeliyadda, maadaama oo ay jirto baahidda loo qabo xaaqidda miinadda meelaha laga xoreeyay khilaafaadka ee ay gacanta ku hayaan Ha'ayaddaha aan Dawliga aheyn.

Weyneynta guulaha la gaadhay waxa ay u baahan doonaan ilo dhaqaale oo la siiyo waaxda. Ansixinta Hay'adda Maareynta Miinooyinka iyo Walxaha (SEMA) iyo maalgelinta waddanka dhexdiisa ayaa waxa ay muhiim u tahay taabogelnimadda dedaaladda ee mudadda dheer, taas oo ogolaaneysa heerka wadashaqeynta oo sare loo qaadey, xoojinta dadka iyo bulshadda deegaanka iyo dhisidda awoodda ha'ayaddaha maxalliga ah. Waxa jirta shaqo socota oo lagu xoojinayo caawinta dhibaneyaasha iyo taageeridda naafadda ayaa u noqotay cadeyn muhiimadda ay leedahay dedaaladda wadashaqeynta ee heer qaran. Hirgelinta shaqadan ayaa u baahan in ay hesho taageero maaliyadeed, nidaamka xog ururinta oo la horumariyey iyo horumarinta awoodda iyo kartidda shaqadda lagu qabanayo.

Sida oo kale, daraasadu waxa ay hoosta ka xariiqdey muhiimadda weyn ee ay laheyd wadashaqeynta ka dhaxaysay ha'ayaddaha caalamiga ah, ha'ayadda dawladda ee maxalliga ah, ha'ayaddaha maxalliga ah iyo bulshooyinka ay mashaariicdu la shaqeynayaan si loo fuliyo hawlaha miino saarista. Dedaaladda wadashaqeynta ee wacyigelinta khatarta walxaha qarxa si loo hubiyo in si taabogel ah oo amaan ah loo fuliyo hawlaha miino xaaqista, iyo mashaariicda hisidda awoodda iyo kartidda ayaa suurto geliyey hirgelinta shaqooyinka bini'aadanimo taas oo ka qeybqaadanaysa yoolalka horumarinta ee mudadda dheer. Hirgelinta ka qeybqaadashadda jinsigga iyo kala duwanaanshaha ayaa sida oo kale fududeysay saameyn weyn oo loo qaadey dhinaca sinaanta jinsigga.

Iyada oo ay baaxadeeda leeyahay, SDG-yada waxa ay u shaqeyn karaan sidii qaab-dhismeed si loo xoojiyo isku-xidhnaanshaha siyaasadda, qorsheynta ku dhisan cadeymaha, iyo ururinta xogta si ay u taageerto in la dhexgaliyo hawlgaladda miino saarista dedaaladda SDG-ga ee heer waddan iyada oo sare loo qaadayo ku haboonaanshahooda, muuqashadooda iyo fursaddaha maalgelineed.

Iyada oo ay socoto hanaanka lagu kala shaandhaynayo nidaamka lafaguridda ee waxsoosaarka miino saarista ayaa waxa uu caawin doonaa kaalinta ay waaxdani kaga jirto daryeelka talaabadda saddex-geesoodka ah si looga qeybqaato hawlaha la xiriira nabadgeliyadda, horumarka iyo gargaarka bini'aadanimadda, iyada oo la taageerayo waxsoosaarka wadajirka ah iyo Ajandaha 2030-ka ee Horumarka Waara.

**QORAALLADA
DHAMAADKA /
TIXRAACYADA**

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