



Xarunta Bulshada Rayidka ee La Socodka Doorashooyinka Dalka

**Warbixinta Bulshada Rayidka ah ee Khilaafaadka
Doorashada Soomaaliya**

**Doorashada Dadban ee Soomaaliya
2021 – 2022**



Doorashada Madaxweynaha iyo Barlamaanka

LUULYO 2022

Doorashada Madaxweynaha iyo Barlamaanka

**Doorashada Dadban ee Soomaaliya
2021 – 2022**



Mashruucan waxaa taageeray Midowga Yurub

Mahadnaq

Warbixintan waxaa si wadajir ah u diyaariyay Dallada Jilayaasha Aan dawliga ahayn ee Soomaaliya (SONSA) iyo Dallada Jilayaasha Aan dawliga ahayn ee Puntland (PUNSAA) oo taageero ka helaya Machadka Doorashooyinka ee Dimuqraadiyadda Waarta ee Afrika (EISA) waxana laga maalgaliyay mashruuca NABADDA ee Midawga Yurub oo loogu talagalay in kor loogu qaado awooda bulshada rayidka ahi inay si firfircoon uga qayb qaataan doorasho nabdoon oo loo dhan yahay. Dalladaha iyo EISA waxay aqoonsan yihiin doorka muhiimka ee qoreyaasha warbixintan, cidii tafatirtay, nashqadaysay iyo cidkasta oo gacan ka gaysatay dhamaystirka iyo daabacaadda warxibintan.

Qoreyaasha warbixintu waxay u mahadcelinayan ciddii gacan ka gaysatay warbixinta iyo tafatirkeeda. Kuwaas oo ay ka mid yihiin Marwo Ilona Tip, Agaasimaha Hawgalinta EISA, Marwo Melanie Meirotti, Maareeyaha Xaqiijinta Tayada iyo Cilmi-baarista EISA, Marwo Kerry Kotler, Sarkaalka Sare ee Barnaamijyada, Kormeerka iyo Qiimaynta EISA, Mudane Tawanda Chimhini, Madaxa EISA ee Soomaaliya, Marwo Antonetta Hamandishe, Madaxa Mashruuca NABADDA ee EISA, Mudane Ubaid Hersi, Sarkaalka Mashruuca NABADDA ee EISA, Mudane Naphtaly Sekamogeng, Xafiiska Barnaamijyada Caalamiga ah ee EISA, Mudane Osman Moallim, Guddoomiyaha SONSA; Mudane Maxamed Cadceed Cali, Agaasimaha Fulinta ee SONSA; Faysal Axmed Warsame, Guddoomiyaha PUNSAA, Mudane Siciid Xaamud Maxamed, Agaasimaha Fulinta PUNSAA; Axmed Xuseen Iimaan, Isku duwaha Mashruuca NABADDA ee SONSA iyo Faahiye Shire oo ah Xiriiriyaha Mashruuca NABADDA ee PUNSAA.

Qorayaashu waxay sidoo kale jeclaan lahaayeen inay u mahadceliyaan kooxihii kala duwanaa ee ka hawlgayay Xarunta Lasocodka Doorashada (XLD) oo ay ka mid ahaayeen ((Mudane. Xuseen Maxamed Iyaye Gobolka Banadir, Mudane Maxamed Cabdi Gure Galmudug, Mudane Cabdullahi Adan Maxamed Koonfur Gableed, Marwo Xiis Cabdullahi Maxamed Hirshabelle, Mudane Cali Cabdi Jubland Shirwac Maxamed Shirwac and Xawo Axmed Tayib Puntland) iyo kuwii soo ururiyay xogta la xiriira khilaafaadka doorashada iyo kuwii kaydinaayay oo aan la'aantood warxbintani soo baxdeen.

Lataliyeyaasha warbixinta qoray:

Abdijalil Tahir

David Ward

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Erayada la soo gaabiyay	
EISA	Machadka Doorashooyinka ee Dimuqraadiyadda Waarta ee Afrika
GHDHF	Guddiga Hirgelinta Doorashada Heer Federaal
GHDHD	Guddiga Hirgelinta Doorashada Heer DXDF
GXKHD	Guddiga Xallinta Khilaafaadka Doorashada
GWQ	Golaha Wadatashiga Qaran
GMDQ	Guddiga Madaxa-bannaan ee Doorashooyinka Qaranka
PUNSAA	Dallada Jilayaasha Aan Dawliga ahayn ee Puntland
SONSA	Dallada Jilayaasha Aan Dawliga ahayn ee Soomaaliya
XLD	Xarunta Lasocodka Doorashooyinka

Ku saabsan Warbixintan

Xarunta Lasocodka Doorashada ee Bulshada Rayidka Soomaaliyeed (XLD), waa madal ka shaqaynaysay isku-dubarididda iyo falanqaynta khilaafaadka doorashada la xiriira intii lagu gudajiray doorashooyinka dadban ee Soomaaliya 2021-22. Xarunta lasocodka doorashada waxaa la aasaasay bishii Janaayo 2021 waxana aasaasay Dallada Jilayaasha Aan dawliga ahayn ee Soomaaliya (SONSA) iyo Dallada Jilayaasha Aan dawliga ahayn ee Puntland (PUNSAA) oo taageero ka helaya Machadka Doorashooyinka ee Dimuqraadiyadda Waarta ee Afrika (EISA), si ay ula socdaan doorashada Baarlamaanka iyo Madaxwaynaha Soomaaliya. Ujeedada xaruntani waxay ahayd in kor loo qaado wada shaqaynta iyo in si firfircoon loogu doodo doorasho nabad ah, koruqaadida ka qaybgalka haweenka iyo in jawaabo degdeg ah laga bixiyo khilaafaadka. Warbixintan iyo talooyinka ku jiraaba waxay lafagur iyo falanqayn ku samaynayaan natiijooyinka kormeerkii xarunta lasocodka doorashada ee khilaafaadka doorashada intii lagu jiray xiliga doorashada. Xaruntu waxay kormeertay dhammaan afartii doorasho oo ay ku jiraan kuwa Aqalka Sare, Aqalka Hoose, iyo sidoo kale, doorashada guddoomiyaha Baarlamaanka iyo ku xigeenkiisa, iyo doorashada Madaxwaynaha si loo qiimeeyo lix arrimood oo waaweyn oo khilfaadka dhaliya/abuura.

Xarunta Lasocodka Doorashada (XLD) waxa la aasaasay 2021, waana mid ka mid ah ujeedooyinka ugu muhiimsan ee mashruuca NABAD ee loogu talagalay kor u qaadista awoodda bulshada rayidka, ah si ay si firfircoon uga qayb qaataan doorashooyin nabad ah oo loo dhan yahay. XLD oo fikrad ahaan loogu talo galay inay noqoto madal loo dhan yahay oo doorashada qiimaysa, xaruntu waxay isu geysay awoodda ururrada bulshada rayidka ah, xirfadlayaasha, hay'adaha iyo daneeyayaasha kale, iyada oo ay hoggaaminayaan SONSA iyo PUNSAA loona igmaday in lagula socdo khilaafka doorashada.

Qiimaynta doorashada dadban ee 2020/2022 ee Soomaaliya ayaa lagu saleeyay mabda'a ah in la socodka khilaafaadka doorashada ee aan xisbiyada ahayn ee ururrada muwaadiniinta ay muhiim u yihiin ka qayb qaadashada yaraynta khilaafaadka doorashada iyo sidoo kale kordhinta ka qaybgalka waxtarka leh ee haweenka ee geeddi-socodka doorashooyinka iyo nololaha bulshada.

Xarunta Lasocodka Doorashadu (XLD), waxay shaqaalaysiisay isla markaana tababartay kooxaha lasocodka khilaafaadka oo ka kooban lix (6) xubnood oo ka imanaya Maamul Goboleed kasta iyo Gobolka Banaadir. Kooxahan kormeeraya khilaafaadka waxa la hawlgeliyay intii u dhaxaysay Luulyo 2021 - Juunyo 2022, si ay u qiimeeyaan jawiga doorashada ka hor codaynta iyo wakhtiga doorashada kadib. Kooxaha ayaa la baray khariidaynta khilaafaadka, xog ururrinta iyo falanqaynta, geedi-socodka doorashada, habraaca iyo xeerarka qiimaynta, ururinta xogta iyo diyaarinta warbixinta ka hor inta aan la dirin. XLD waxay u kuur gashay dhacdooyinka la diiwaangaliyay ee isku dhaca/khilaafaadka iyo xadgudubyada la xiriira doorashada, sida takoorka ka dhanka ah haweenka musharixiinta ah, faragelinta habka xulashada musharixiinta, ka saarista iyo khilaafaadka xubnaha guddiga doorashada iyo faragelinta ergada doorashada. Waxa kale oo la diiwaangaliyay dhacdooyinka la xiriira amniga. Guud ahaan 389 warbixinood oo la xiriira khilaafaadka doorashada ayaa loo soo gudbiyay xarunta iyada oo lafagur iyo falanqayn lagu sameeyay, isla markaana la dabagalay si jawaab celin degdeg ah looga sameeyo. Warbixintani waxay ku salaysan tahay cilmi-baaris iyo xog-ururrin toos ah iyo waraysiyo lala yeeshay ilaha aasaasiga ah ee ay ururiyeen kormeerayaashu. La taliyayaasha warbixintan soo saaray ayaa kala ah Abdijalil Tahir iyo David Ward.

Nuxurka Qoraalka

Iyada oo qayb ka ah waajibaadkii loo igmaday Xafiiska Lasocodka Doorashada Bulshada Rayidka Soomaaliyeed, waxay kormeer ku samaysay doorashooyinka dadban ee Aqalka Sare, Aqalka Hoose, Gudoonka Baarlamaanka, iyo Madaxwaynaha, iyada oo loo eegayo lixda arrimood ee khilaafka dhaliya ama kahortagga khilaafaadka doorashada, kuwaas oo ay ku jiraan: 1) awoodda nidaam sharci oo keena tartan doorasho oo ku dhisan xeerar cad; 2) kalsoonida hay'adaha maamulka doorashada iyo heerarka xirfadeed, hufnaanta iyo kalsoonida ay daneeyayaashu ku qabaan maamulka doorashada; 3) u hoggaansanaanta xeerarka iyo ku dhaqanka dhaqangelintooda; 4) ka qaybgalka bulshada rayidka ah iyo warbaahinta; 5) heerarka ka qaybgalka gaar ahaan haweenka; iyo 6) xuquuq racfaan oo madax bannaan oo qof kasta oo ka cabanaya go'aan maamul uu awoodi karo.

Gabagabada ugu muhiimsan ee warbixintu waa:

- Heshiiskii siyaasadeed ee doorashadu ma awoodin in uu suurtagaliyo doorasho dadban oo lagu tartamo, daahfuran oo lagu kalsoonaan karo. Waxa meesha ka baxay ilaalin ku filan oo lagu sugo hufnaanta hannaanka doorashada. Xaaladahan ayaa kor u qaaday suurtagalnimada iyo heerarka isku dhacyada/khilaafaadka intii lagu jiray muddada doorashada. Sidaa si ka duwan, doorashooyinkii Gudoonka Baarlamaanka iyo Madaxwaynaha waxa soo agaasimay Guddiyada Baarlamaanka oo si karti iyo hufnaan sare leh u maamulay. Waxay awoodeen in ay soo celiyaan waxoogaa sharcinimo ah.
- Is-afgarad la'aanta qaybaha muhiimka ah ee dastuurka iyo xiriirka Dowladda Federaalka iyo Dowladaha Xubnaha ka ah oo xumaaday ayaa keentay jawi siyaasadeed oo aad u adag, taasoo keentay dib u dhac weyn oo ku yimid doorashada. Xiisaddan waxa u sii dheeraa dhacdooyin la soo agaasimay, si ay u keenaan qas iyo waliba muddo kordhinta madaxweynaha. Natijadii ka dhalatay waxay noqotay in go'aan qaadashadu ay noqotay mid aan ku dhisnayn wada-hadal loo dhan yahay.
- Maamulka doorashadu ma haysan kalsooni dadweyne, waxayna ku guuldareysteen inay ilaaliyaan qaybaha muhiimka ah ee habka doorashada. Dib u dhaca iyo hubaal la'aantu ma ahayn kuwa buuxiniya halbeegyada xirfadeed ee u dejisan qabashada doorasho. Waxa jiray talaabooyin hufan oo aan ku filneyn iyo xiriir la'aan. Sidoo kale, waxa meesha ka baxay hufnaan la'aan ku aadan soo xulista xubnaha hay'adahan, iyo sidoo kale tiro badan oo la dareemayay inay ahaayeen magacaabis siyaasadeed, taasoo meesha ka saartay kalsoonidii markii horeba hoosaysay. Wadashaqeynta liidata ee ka dhexeysa hay'adahan iyo mas'uuliyadaha aan kala cadayn ayaa sidoo kale caqabad ku noqday isku-duwidda.
- Waxa jiray xad-gudubyo baahsan oo dhanka sharciga ah iyo u hoggaansanaan la'aanta habraacyada. Dhammaan marxaladaha geedi socodka doorashadu waxay la kulmeen xeer-jebin, sida diiwaangelinta musharaxiinta, isu-imaatinka ergada doorashada, xannibaadaha xorriyadda isu-imaatinka iyo habka cod bixinta iyo natiijada. Sii xulashada musharixiin loo doonayey badi kuraasta lagu tartamayey ayaa ka mid ahayd waxyaabaha wiiqay tartanka doorashada.
- In kasta oo la oggolaaday in bulshada rayidka ah iyo warbaahintu ay galaan xarumaha codbixinta, xaaladdu ma ahayn mid ku habboon in ay si buuxda uga qaybgalaan doorashooyinkan. Xorriyadda hadalka ee warbaahinta ayaa lagu xaddiday weerarro

gacan ka hadal ah iyo xarig loo gaystay wariyeyaasha iyo xalad guud oo aan dulqaad u lahayn saxaafadda. Inkasta oo bulshada rayidka ah ay si firfircoon ula socdeen, una kormeerayeen doorashooyinka, isla markaana qabteen hawlo ay ka mid yihiin waxbarashada madaniga ah, haddana doorkooda ku aaddan dhanka siyaasadda iyo in ay si macno leh uga qaybgalaan kulamada siyaasiga ah aad buu u xaddidnaa.

- Qaabka lagu dammaanad qaadayo ka-qaybgalka siyaasadda ee haweenku ma gaarin matalaadda ugu yar ee haweenka ee baarlamaanka cusub. Caqabado waaweyn oo hortaagan haweenka in la soo doorto, in aan si wax ku ool ah loo kormeerin iyo rabitaan siyaasadeed oo lagu hubinayo in qoondada la ixtiraamo ayaa keentay hoos u dhac ku yimid haweenka baarlamaanka. Sidoo kale, haweenku si buuxda ugamay dhexmuuqan siyaasadda, in kasta oo lagu soo daray ergada doorashada, haddana ka qaybgalkoodu aad uma firfircoonayn.
- Ma jirin xuquuq racfaan oo madax-bannaan oo la awoodi karo isla markaana khidmadaha cabashooyinka loo dejiyay waxay ahaayeen kuwo qaali ah, guddiga cabashaduna ma ahayn kuwo madax-bannaan, cabashooyinkana looma maamulin si xirfadleh oo daahfuran.

Hordhac

Qiimaynta waxyaabaha dhaliya xasaradaha xiliga doorashada

Iyada oo qayb ka ah waajibaadkii loo igmaday Xafiiska Lasocodka Doorashada ee Bulshada Rayidka ah ee Soomaaliyeed, waxay madashu kormeer ku samaysay doorashooyinka dadban ee Aqalka Sare, Aqalka Hoose, Afhayennada iyo Ku-xigeennada, iyo Madaxtooyada, iyada oo loo eegayo lixda arrimood ee khilaafka dhaliya. Sida ay qabaan khubarada Sisk iyo Spies oo qoray Hagaha Doorashooyinka iyo Kahortaga Khilaafaadka ee UNDP 2009, waxay aaminsan yihiin in habka geedisocodka doorashada loo maamulo, loona qabto doorashadu ay xiriir adag la leedahay rabshadaha. Iyadoo arrintan laga duulayo, warbixintani waxay qiimaynaysaa arrimaha khilaafaadka dhaliya, marka loo diyaargaroobayo iyo marka la qabanayo doorashada, iyadoo maamul goboleed kasta loo asteeyay xubno xogtaas ururriya.

Qodobbada muhiimka ah ee gacan ka gaysta ama ka-hortagga rabshadaha/khilaafaadka doorashooyinka waxa ka mid ah: 1) awoodda nidaam sharci oo keena tartan doorasho oo ku dhisan xeerar cad; 2) kalsoonida hay'adaha maamulka doorashada iyo heerarka xirfadeed, hufnaanta iyo kalsoonida ay daneeyayaashu ku qabaan maamulka doorashada; 3) u hoggaansanaanta xeerarka iyo ku dhaqanka dhaqangelintooda; 4) ka qaybgalka bulshada rayidka ah iyo warbaahinta; 5) heerarka ka qaybgalka gaar ahaan haweenka, iyo; 6) xuquuq racfaan oo madax bannaan oo qof kasta oo ka cabanaya go'aan maamul uu awoodi karo.

Warbixintani waxay qiimaynaysaa doorashooyinka iyadoo loo eegayo mid kasta oo ka mid ah kuwa khilaafaadka dhaliya.

Sawirka 1: Waxyaabaha keeni kara rabshadaha inta lagu jiro geedisocodka doorashada

Cariyeyasha suurtagalka ah

- Bartilmaameedka 1** Awoodda nidaam sharci oo keena tartan doorasho oo ku dhisan xeerar cad
- Bartilmaameedka 2** Kalsoonida hay'adaha maamulka doorashada iyo heerarka xirfadeed, hufnaanta iyo kalsoonida ay daneeyayaashu ku qabaan maamulka doorashada
- Bartilmaameedka 3** U hoggaansanaanta xeerarka iyo ku dhaqanka dhaqangelintooda
- Bartilmaameedka 4** Ka qaybgalka bulshada rayidka ah iyo warbaahinta.
- Bartilmaameedka 5** Heerarka ka qaybgalka gaar ahaan haweenka
- Bartilmaameedka 6** Xuquuq racfaan oo madax bannaan oo qof kasta oo ka cabanaya go'aan maamul uu awoodi karo

Nidaam adag/u hoggaansanaan
Hoos u dhaca rabshadaha



Nidaam diciif ah / u hoggaansanaan
Kor u kaca rabshadaha

Isha: Modified Sisk, T and Spies, C. 2009. *Elections and Conflict Prevention: A Guide to Analysis, Planning and Programming.*

Taariikh kooban oo doorashada ku saabsan

Doorashada labada Aqal ee Baarlamaanka Soomaaliya, Guddoomiyeyaasha Baarlamaanka iyo Ku-xigeennadooda iyo Madaxtooyada ayaa ku dhacay jawi aan degganeyn oo aan la hubin. In dib loogu laabto hannaankii doorashada dadban ee 2016 waxa sabab u ahaa ku dhawaaqistii Guddiga Madaxa-bannaan ee Doorashooyinka Qaranka (GDQ) oo bishii June 2020 ku dhawaaqay doorasho hal qof iyo hal cod ah taas oo loo arkay in dib u dhac doorasho keenayso oo aan la qaban karin dhammaadka sannadka 2021. Soo jeedinta GDQ ee doorashooyinka 2021 waxa looga soo horjeestay iyadoo loo arkay in muddo xileedka madaxwaynaha xilka haya iyo xubnaha baarlamaanka fadhiya ay dhaafayso wakhtiga doorashada la qorsheeyay. Laba taariikhood ayaa la soo jeediyay oo ku xidhan nooca diwaangelinta codbixiyayaasha oo kala ahaa in hal maalin diiwaangelinta iyo codbixinta laga sameeyo goobaha codbixinta (Maarso 2021) ama in dib loo dhigo muddo afar bilood oo dheeraad ah, si diiwaangelinta loo dhammaystiro maalinta doorashada ka hor. Waqtigaas GDQ ma bilaabin diiwaangelinta codbixiyayaasha, waxaana la filayey in hawshan oo kale ay la kulmi doonto caqabado waaweyn, xitaa haddii lagu qabto goobo kooban oo diiwaan-gelineed sida la soo jeediyay.

Iyadoo laga jawaabay warkan Golaha Wadatashiga Qaran (GWQ) oo ka kooban hoggaanka Dowladda Federaalka iyo Dowladaha Xubnaha ka ah Federaalka ayaa shir isugu yimid, si ay uga wada xaajoodaan iyagoo soo saaray heshiiskii 17-kii Sebtembar 2020, kaas oo dhigayey qaab doorasho dadban. Dib ugu noqoshada qaabkii hore ee doorashada dadban ayaa waxay horseeday khilaafaadyo iyo muranno cusub oo isdaba joog ah, una dhexeeya hoggaamiyeyaasha siyaasadda oo ay ku jiraan magacaabista iyo goobaha cod bixinta, taasoo keentay dib u dhac kale. Waqtiyo kama dambays ah oo badan ayaa la dhaafay, waxaana codbixintu bilaabantay bishii Luulyo sanadka 2021, kaddib wadatashiyo dheeri ah oo GWQ yeeshen, heshiis kama dambays ahna ku gaareen.

Xiisadda ayaa sii xoogeysatay, kaddib markii la isku khilaafay muddo kordhintii loo sameeyay Madaxweynaha Soomaaliya oo muddo xileedkiisu ku ekaa Febraayo 2021. Khilaafka u dhaxeeya dowladda Federaalka Soomaaliya iyo Maamul Goboleedyada Xubnaha ka ah Dowladda Federaalka, iyo sidoo kale musharixiinta u taagnaa xilka madaxweynenimada oo ku saabsan arrimo badan ayaa sii xumeeyay xiriirka; intii lagu jiray geedisocoka doorashada. Guud ahaan jawiga guud ee geedisocodka doorashada ayaa ku salaysnaa heshiis siyaasadeed, halkii ay ahayd in ay shuruuc dhammaystiran ku salaysnaadaan. Taasi waxay xaaladda ka dhigtay mid aan la saadaalin karin, waxayna geedisocodka doorashada ku keentay dib u dhac iyo culaysyo laxaad leh oo qaabeeyay natiijada iyo tartan doorasho oo xaddidan oo ay ku jiraan in aan si buuxda haweenku uga qaybgalin.

Qaybta Koowaad: Awooda nidaam sharci oo keena tartan doorasho oo ku dhisan xeerar cad

1.1 Dastuurka

Dastuurka KMG ah ee Jamhuuriyadda Federaalka Soomaaliya, 2012, wuxu Soomaaliya u aqoonsanayaa Jamhuuriyad federaal ah oo ku dhisan dimuqraadiyad metelaad ah. Xuquuqaha lagu aqoonsaday dastuurka waxa ka mid ah: xaqa in la doorto iyo sidoo kale tiro badan oo ah xuquuqaha kale ee madaniga ah iyo kuwa siyaasadeed oo ay ku jiraan xorriyadda isu-imaatinka iyo xorriyatul qawlka. Dastuurka qodobkiisa 47aad waxa kale oo uu aqoonsanyahay baahida loo qabo in baarlamaanku dejiyo shuruucda lagama maarmaanka u ah qabashada doorashooyinka heer federaal oo ay tahay inay qabtaan guddiga doorashooyinka ee heer qaran. Si kastaba ha ahaatee, qaab-dhismeedka Dastuurku wali wuxu yahay mid aan dhammaystirnayn oo ku meel gaar ah iyo il muran ka iman karo, kaddibna isku dhac isku beddeli kara. Qodobada u baahan in la caddeeyo ayaa ah awood qaybsiga maaliyadda iyo awood qaybsi cad oo la isku raacsan yahay oo ka dhexeeya dawladaha xubnaha ka ah federaalka iyo dawladda federaalka. Sidoo kale, dawlad kasta oo xubin ka ah federaalka waxay leedahay dastuur u gaar ah iyo sidoo kale, hay'ado madax-bannaan, mararka qaarkoodna waajibaadyadani way iska hor iman karaan.

1.2 Shuruucda doorashooyinka

Waxa Soomaaliya ka jira hannaan sharci oo la dejiyay oo ah doorasho hal qof iyo hal cod ah oo ka dhacda Soomaaliya. Sharci doorasho ayaa la ansixiyay bishii Febraayo 2020. Si kastaba ha ahaatee, habkan looma isticmaalin doorashooyinkan, waxaana lagu beddelay heshiiskii 17 Sebtembar ee Golaha Wadatashiga Qaranka. Fadhi wadajir ah oo ay yeeshen baarlamaanku ayaa lagu meel mariyay sharci lagu laalayo sharciga la xiriira nidaamka hal qof iyo hal cod, iyadoo lagu beddelay heshiiskii 17-kii Sebtembar, doorashadiina laga dhigay mid dadban. Sidoo kale, GWQ waxay 27 Maajo 2021, 22 Ogosto 2021 iyo 9 Janaayo 2022 soo saaray dhawr nidaam, habraacyo iyo hagayaal, iyadoo caddaynaya, tafaasiil gaar ahna ka bixinaya qaabka doorashada. Qodobbadaas waxa ka mid ahaa qodobbo ku saabsan hay'adaha maamulka KMG ah ee doorashada labada aqal ee baarlamaanka, shuruudaha xubinnimada iyo waajibaadka guddiyada doorashada iyo sidoo kale, habraaca aasaasiga ah ee shahaadooyinka musharaxiinta, shuruudaha ergooyinka doorashada iyo qoondada ku meel gaarka ah ee haweenka, si loo helo metelaadda ugu yar ee haweenka ee labada aqal ee baarlamaanka oo ah boqolkiiba soddon (30%). Wax kabeddel lagu sameeyay qaabkii doorashadii 2016, waxa kordhay kow iyo toban (11) goobood oo codbixineed, iyadoo dawlad goboleed kasta loo asteeyay laba goobood (2), waxaana la kordhiyay tirada ergooyinka doorashada aqalka hoose oo markii hore ahayd kow iyo kontan (51) xubnood, iyadoo laga dhigay boqol iyo kow (101) xubnood in ay kursi kasta doortaan.

1.3 Nidaamka doorasho

Afar doorasho ayaa la qabtay oo ay ku jiraan xubnaha Aqalka Sare, Aqalka Hoose, Guddoomiyeyaasha iyo Ku-xigeennada iyo Madaxtooyada. Saami qaybsiga golaha shacabka ayaa ku salaysan nimaadka awood qaybsiga ee afar qabiil iyo badh (4.5) oo kala ah beelaha Daarood, Digil iyo Midhifile, Dir iyo Hawiye, halka nuska soo hadhayna ay qaybsadaan beelaha laga tirada badan yahay.

Doorashadan waxa lagu bilaabay 54-ta xubnood ee Aqalka Sare, waxaana doortay xildhibaanada baarlamaanka maamul goboleedyada, iyadoo musharixiintana ay madaxweyneyaasha maamul goboleedyadu kursi kasta u soo magacaabeen laba xubnood oo ku tartama. Ma jirin wax kuraas ah oo Gobolka Banaadir ku leeyahay Aqalka Sare, iyadoo Goleyaasha Baarlamaanku ay ku guuldareysteen inay meel mariyaan sharcigii loo baahnaa ee ku aaddanaa saami qaybsiga kuraasta ee degmadan. Hoos ka akhriso shaxda 1-aad sida loogu qoondeeyay kuraasta Aqalka Sare dowlad goboleedyada.

Shaxda koowaad: Shaxda kuraasta Aqalka Sare

Dawlad Goboleed/ gobol	Tirada kuraasta
Banadir	0
Galmudug	8
Hirshabelle	8
Jubbaland	8
Puntland	11
Koonfur Galbeed	8
Somaliland	11
Wadarta kuraasta	54

Doorashada labaad waxay ahayd tii lagu dooranayay xubnaha Aqalka Hoose ee 275 xubnood ee baarlamaanka. Ergo ka kooban 101 xubnood ayaa kursi kasta loo asteeyay inay doortaan. Goobaha codbixinta waxay ahaayeen 11 goob doorasho oo ku kala yaalay maamul goboleedyada. Marka la is barbar dhigo doorashadii 2016 oo ahayd 51 oday dhaqameed inay doortaan kuraasta Aqalka Hoose, waxaa laga dhigay 101 ergay oo ka kooban dhallinyaro, ururrada bulshada rayidka ah iyo odayada dhaqanka. Tani waxay noqon kartaa arrin wanaagsan in la balaariyey ergada, iskasta oo wali ay xadidnayd. Hoos ka akhriso shaxda 2-aad sida dawladda goboleedyada loogu qoondeeyay kuraasta Aqalka Hoose.

Table 2: Shaxda kuraasta Aqalka Hoose

Dawlad Goboleed/ gobol	Tirada kuraasta
Banadir	5
Galmudug	37
Hirshabelle	38
Jubbaland	43
Puntland	37
Koonfur-galbeed	69
Somaliland	46
Wadarta kuraasta	275

Markii la dhammaystiray labada aqal ee baarlamaanka, waxa la doortay guddoomiyeyaasha iyo ku xigeennada oo ay doorteen xubnaha baarlamaanku. Ugu dambeyn, waxa la qabtay doorashada madaxweynaha oo uu dastuurka KMG ah dhigayo in murashaxa looga baahan yahay in uu ku guuleysto 2/3 codadka labada aqal ee baarlamaanka oo fadhi wadajir ah yeelanaya. Saddex wareeg oo codbixineed ayaa suuragashay doorashadii madaxweynaha, maadaama musharaxna aanu helin 2/3 codadka wareegga koowaad. Haddii musharax waayo 2/3 codadka, waxa loo gudbayaa wareegga labaad oo afarta musharax ee ugu codadka badan ku tartamayaan. Haddii aanu hal musharax helin codad ku filan oo uu kaga gudbi karo heerkan, waxa loo gudbayaa wareegga saddexaad oo labada musharax ee ugu codadka badani u gudbayaan, isla markaana ah wareegga ugu dambeeya.

Qaybta labaad: Sumcadda hay'adaha maamulka doorashada iyo heerarka xirfadeed, hufnaanta iyo kalsoonida ay daneeyayaashu ku qabaan maamulka doorashada

2.2 Golaha Wadatisha Qaranka

Go'aanka ugu sarreeya ee doorashada waxa lahaa Golaha Wadashiga Qaranka (GWQ). Golahan waxa si rasmi ah u shirguddoominayey Madaxweynaha Dawladda Federaalka, waxaana ay ka koobnaayeen Ra'iisul-wasaaraha, Madaxweynayaasha Shanta Dawlad Goboleed ee xubnaha ka ah federaalka iyo Guddoomiyaha Gobolka Banaadir. Kadib heshiiskii May 27, 2021, doorkii Madaxweynaha ee guddoomiyenimada waxa lagu beddelay Ra'iisul-wasaaraha. GWQ ayaa hagayey doorashada, iyada oo saldhig ay u tahay heshiiskii 17-kii Sebtembar. Si joogto ah umay kulmi jirin GWQ-ku, keliya waxay isu-iman jireen marka ay xaaladdu murugto ee gaaro inay doorashadu dib u dhacdo, iyaga oo xallinjiray kolba xiisadaha taagan. Maareynta iyo iskudubaridka maalinlaha ah ee doorashada waxa loo xilsaaray hay'adaha ku meel gaarka ah ee maamulka doorashada. Xafiiska Ra'iisul-wasaaraha ayaa sidoo kale kaalin mug leh ka qaatay hirgelinta doorashooyinkan, isagoo jiheeyay, isla markaana kaalin mug leh ka qaatay sidii loo xallin lahaa caqabadaha hortaagan qabsoomiddooda.

2.3 Guddiyada Doorashada

Heer federaal, waxa la dhisay hay'ad ku meel gaar ah oo maaraysa doorashada oo loogu magacdaray Guddiga Hirgelinta Doorashada Heer Federaal (GHDHF) oo ay kaabayeen guddiyo doorasho oo heer maamul goboleed ah: Guddiga Hirgelinta Doorashada Heer DXDF (GHDHD). GHDHD waxa saldhig u ahaa maamul goboleedyada, waxaana sidoo kale laba guddi loo sameeyay Gobolka Banaadir iyo Somaliland. Waxa labadaba xarun u ahayd Muqdisho oo doorashadooda lagu qabtay. Heerarka maamulka doorashadu waxay lahaayeen waajibaadyo kala duwan.

GHDHF waxa loo igmaday in ay hubiso in si joogta ah loogu dhaqmo habraacyada doorashada, guud ahaan dawlad goboleedyada iyo inay hubiyaan go'amada GHDHD. Halka GHDHD ay masuul ka ahayd hirgelinta geedisocodka doorashada ee heer maamul goboleed iyo diiwaagalinta. Dhanka doorashada madaxweynaha iyo afhayeenada iyo ku xigeenada golayaasha baarlamaanka waxa la sameeyay guddiyada baarlamaanka ee aqal kasta iyo guddiga isku dhafka ah oo ka kooban lix iyo toban (16) xubnood oo labada aqal ee baarlamaanka ah. Guddiyada kale ee aynu soo xusnay ee (GHDHF iyo GHDHD) kamay qayb qaadan. Sidoo kale, waxa jiray guddiga xallinta khilaafaadka ee ku meel gaarka ah (GXKHD) oo loo aasaasay in ay xalliyaan cabashooyinka, xaruntooda guudna ay ahayd Muqdisho, xafiisyana kulahaa maamul goboleedyada.

2.3.1 Xubnaha Guddiyada

GHDHF waxay ka koobnaayeen shan iyo labaatan (25) xubnood oo ay soo magacaabeen laba iyo toban (12) ka mid ah dawlad goboleedyadu, halka saddex iyo toban (13) xubnoodna ay dawladda federaalku magacawday. GHDHD waxay ka koobnaayeen kow iyo toban (11) xubnood oo sidded (8) xubnood ay soo magacaabeen dawlad goboleedyadu, halka saddex (3) xubnoodna ay soo magacawday dawladda federaalku. GXKHD oo koobnaa kow iyo labaatan (21) xubnood waxa laba iyo toban (12) xubnood soo magacaabay dawlad goboleedyada, halka sagaal (9) xubnoodna ay dawladda federaalku magacawday.

2.3.2 Magacaabista Xubnaha Guddiyada

Shuruudaha looga baahan yahay xubnaha ka mid noqonaya hay'adaha maamulka doorashadu waxay ahaayeen kuwo macquul ah. Kuwaas oo ay ka mid ahaayeen in uu yahay muwaadin Soomaaliyeed, muslim ah, gaaray da'da shuruucdu waajibiyeen, qof aan lagu aqoon eexda, daacad ah, waxbarashada ka gaaray inta xeerku waajibiyay iyo in uu ka madax-bannaan yahay jagooyinka siyaasadeed. Si kasta ha ahaatee, habka loo magacaabay xubnaha may buuxin heerarka ugu hooseeya. Marka la eego heerka koowaad waxa jiray eedeymo sheegaya in tiro aad u badan oo magacaabis ah ay ahaayeen magacaabis siyaasadeed oo loo sameeyay guddiyada GHDHF, GHDHD iyo GXKHD, taas oo wax u dhimeysa mabda'a madax-bannaanida. Marka la eego heerka labaad, waxa jiray khilaafyo ku saabsan cidda iska leh masuuliyadda magacaabista guddiga maamulaya doorashada Somaliland.

Daah-furnaanta la'aanta soo xulista xubnaha guddiyadan iyo sidoo kale tirada badan ee la dareemayo inay tahay magacaabis siyaasadeed ayaa meesha ka saartay kalsoonidii markii horeba hooseysay. Waxa markii dambe qayb ahaan la beddelay markii guddi wasiirro ah ay ku taliyeen in meesha laga saaro 34 xubnood oo ka tirsan guddiyadan; 6-dii Juun 2021. Intaa ka dib, wadar ahaan 42 xubnood ayaa la beddelay dhammaan GHDHF, GHDHD iyo GXKHD. Ka dib eedeymo dheeri ah oo ku saabsan faragelin siyaasadeed, xilal muhiim ah oo ay ku jiraan labada guddoomiye ee GHDHF iyo GXKHD ayaa keentay in la beddelo 3-dii iyo 18-kii Diseembar 2021, isbeddelkuna wuxu u dhacay siday u kala horreeyaan. Guud ahaan, habka magacaabistu waxay ku guul daraysatay in ay gaaro heerarkii ugu yaraa ee daah-furnaanta oo aan ku salaysnayn karti, aqoon iyo hufnaan in lagu soo xulo. Tani waxay xitaa ka muuqatay xubnaha guddiyadan, sida GHDHF iyo kuwa kale ee GHDHD iyo GXKHD oo soo saarayay go'aamo iska soo horjeeda oo warbaahinta la isumarinayo.

2.3.3 Waxqabadka Guddiyada Doorashada

Qodobbo isbiirsaday ayaa xaddiday doorka GHDHF. Kormeerayaasha Xarunta Lasocodka Doorashadu (XLD) waxay soo tabiyeen in heerarka madax-bannaanida iyo kalsoonida lagu qabo shaqadoodu inaysan ku filneyn oo ay ku guuldarreysteen inay dhisaan kalsoonida daneeyayaasha doorashada. Hawlihii muhiimka ahaa ee loo baahnaa, si loo dhiso sumcada iyo kalsoonida lama gaarin. Waxa ka mid ahaa wakhtiga/jadwalka doorashada la shaaciyey oo marar badan aan lagu dhaqmin, inaan macluumaadka doorashada lagu daabicin ama lagu baahin wakhti ku habboon iyo in lagu guul darraystay in si dhammaystiran loo hubiyo musharixiinta, ergada iyo hubinta u hoggaansanaanta kootada haweenka. GHDHF may lahayn awood ku filan oo ay ku gaaro dawlad goboleedyada, waxayna ku guuldarreysatay inay dhisto xiriir wanaagsan oo ay la yeelato maamul goboleedyada. Sidaa darteed, wax saamayn ah oo wayn kumay lahayn maamul goboleedyada iyo GHDHD ama si toos ah si loogu maareeyo habka doorashada. In kasta oo ay soo saartay habraacyo, si wanaagsan looma dabagal in loo hoggaansamay, xitaa xaaladaha ay dhacday in lagu xadgudbo xeerarka, wax tallaabooyin ah oo lagu saxayo lama qaadin. Sidoo kale, marka la eego heerka GHDHD, umay hirgelin shuruucdii iyo hab-raacyadii si joogto ah, waxaana jiray kormeer la'aan sababaysay in uu kor u kacaan muranada iyo khilaafaadku.

Sidoo kale, waxa jiray kalsoonidarro weyn oo lagu qabay guddiyadan oo aan ahayn keliya awooddooda xirfadeed si ay u qabtaan doorashooyin lagu kalsoonaan karo, laakiin waxa ka sii muhiimsanaa awoodda ay u leeyihiin inay iska diidi karaan faragelinta iyo danaha siyaasadeed iyo inay si madax-bannaan u shaqeeyaan, taasoo ay diiwaangeliyeen kormeerayaasha XLD.

Inay ku guuldarraysteen in ay u dhaqmaan si daahfuran, sida in aanay xilli ku habboon daabicin ama baahin xogta doorashada, in aanay u hoggaansamin jadwalada ay dajiyaan iyo khilaafaadka u dhexeeyay xubnaha guddiyadu waxay dhammaantood sii xoojiyeen kalsoonidarradii lagu qabay. Inkasta oo xoogaa xiriir wadashaqayn uu jiray oo u dhexeeya GHDHF iyo GHDHD, haddana waxa jiray caqabado la diiwaangaliyay. Haddii aynu ka eegno dhanka shaqada, xiriiradu ma cadayn markay noqoto masuuliyadaha ay kala leeyihiin labada heer ee guddida doorashadu. Heshiiskii Sebtembar wuxu balaariyey doorka GHDHD, kaas oo isla markaas hoos u dhigay doorka GHDHF, laakiin, doorarkani inta badan may kala caddayn oo caqabad ayey ku noqdeen iskaashiga. Xiriirka u dhexeeya labadan guddi ayaa sidoo kale ahaa mid goosgoos ah oo ku saabsan arrimaha muhiimka ah, sida jadwalka doorashada, miisaaniyadda iyo gaarsiinta. Sidoo kale, xiriirka waxa mararka qaarkood sii xumaynayey go'amada iska soo horjeeda ee ay soo saarayeen guddiyadu. (eeg hoos qaybta 6).

2.4 Guddiyada Baarlamaanka

Guddiyada baarlamaanka ee aqal kasta ayaa maamulayey doorashada guddoonka baarlamaanka, guddoomiye ku xigeennada iyo guddi isku dhaf ah oo ka kooban 16 xubnood oo labada aqal ah oo iyaguna u xilsaarnaa qabsoomidda doorashada madaxweynaha. Guddiyadani waxay soo bandhigeen, shaqadoodana u qabsadeen si aad u heersarraysa oo ka duwan sidii guddiyada maamulka doorashooyinku u qabteen doorashooyinkii ka horreeyay. Dhammaan sidii ay u hawlgaleen waxay ahayd mid daahfuran, iyadoo wakhtiyadii la dajiyayna sidooda loogu dhaqmay, waxaana ka muuqatay karti. Habka loo soo xulay guddigu wuxu ahaa mid cad, isla markaana waxa ansixiyay xubnaha baarlamaanka doorasho kasta; habraacyada waxaa lagu soo bandhigay waqti ku habboon; musharixiinta iyo xubnaha codaynayayba si joogto ah ayaa loo xiriirayay. Xataa iyada oo qaybo ka mid ah baarlamaanka ay isku dayeen in ay carqaladeeyaan diyaargarowga oo ay is hortaag ku sameeyaan hay'adaha amniga oo isku dayaya in ay ka hortagaan in la galo goobaha doorashada, guddiyadani waxay u qabteen hawlahooda si xirfadaysan oo madaxbannaan oo kor u qaaday kalsoonida doorashada. Si kastaba ha ahaatee, waxa jiray xaddidaadyo ku saabsan awoodda guddiyadan, si ay u helaan garoon loo siman yahay, waxaana jiray aragtiyo baahsan oo ku saabsan in la isku dayay iibsashada codadka, gaar ahaan xilligii doorashada madaxweynaha. Iyadoo aanay jirin nidaam ku filan oo loogu talagay daahfurnaanta maalgelinta ololaha, arrintana lagama hadlin.

2.5 Maalgalinta doorashada

Dhaqaalaha ku baxay doorashooyinka ayaa laga soo ururriyey lacagaha diiwaan gelinta musharixiinta, miisaaniyadda dawladda iyo deeq bixiyayaasha. Tani ma ahayn mid aad u xasiloon, sababta oo ah dhaqaalaha ugu badan waxa la rajaynayay inay ka soo xerooto diiwaangalinta musharixiinta, waxaana guddiyada maamulka doorashadu ka qaadeen lacagahan xilli aad ugu dhaw xilligii doorashadu dhacaysay. Kharashyadan waxay ahayd in lagu shubo khasnadda dhexe ee dawladda iyadoo guddi wadajir ah oo ka kooban Xafiiska Ra'iisul-wasaaraha, GHDHF iyo GHDHD maamulayaan. Ma jiraan warbixino la daabacay oo laga soo saaray dhaqaalaha la helay iyo kharashka guddiyada maamulka doorashada ee ku meel gaarka ah ay isticmaaleen. Sidoo kale, hubanti la'aanta badan ee ka jirtay jadwalka doorashada ayaa ka dhigtay mid adag in la qorsheeyo miisaaniyada iyo in la sii saadaaliyo kharashaadka soo noqnoqda. Sidoo kale, waxa jiray daah-furnaan la'aan guud oo dhanka xisaabaadka dhaqaalaha ah iyo in aan la ogeyn inta ay la egtahay lacagaha ka soo xarooday diiwaangelinta musharixiinta iyo haddii si dhab ah loo wareejiyay iyo sida loo qoondeeyay.

Qaybta Saddexaad: U hoggaansanaanta xeerarka iyo ku dhaqankooda

Iyadoo habraacyada doorashadu ay qeexayaan shuruudaha laga rabo ergada doorashada, diiwaangelinta musharraxiinta iyo habraaca codbixinta, xeerarka kale ee muhiimka ah ee la xiriira xorriyadda isu imaatinka ayaa ah qodobbo dastuuri ah. Guddiyo doorasho oo si wax ku ool ah u maamula oo aan jirin iyo in aan si madaxbannaan loo kormeerin shaqada ay qabanayaan, si loo hubiyo in la raacay habraacyadii doorashada ayay kormeerayasha Xarunta Losocodka Doorashooyinku diiwaangaliyeen talaaboyinka muhiimka ah intii lagu jiray geedisocodka doorashada. Waxa ka mid ahaa isu imaatinka ergada, diiwaangelinta musharraxiinta, xorriyadda ololaha, maalgalinta ololaha iyo hannaanka codbixinta.

3.1 Ergada Doorashada

3.1.1 Qaabdhismeedka Ergada Doorashada

Ergada doorashadu waxay ka koobnayd boqol iyo kow (101) xubnood oo dooranaya kursi kasta oo mid ah kuraasta Aqalka Hoose oo iyaguna ka kooban laba boqol iyo shan iyo todobaatan (275) kursi. Golaha Wadatashiga Qaranka ayaa soo saaray habraaca cidda ka mid noqonaysa ergada doorashada iyo shuruudaha lagu soo xulayo, sida ku cad habraaci Ogoosto 22, 2021. Geedisocodka lagu soo xulayo ergadu wuxu bilaabmay Octoobar 2021, inyar uun ka hor bilawga doorashadii Aqalka Hoose. Marka loo eego hagaha, guddi ka kooban shan xubnood oo isugu jira saddex oday dhaqameed iyo laba xubnood oo metalaya bulshada rayidka ah ayaa loo xilsaaray inay soo xulaan ergo kasta oo kursi dooranaysa. Ergada waxa laga doonayay inay ku jiraan xubno metalaya bulshada rayidka ah, waxa kale oo ku jiray inay ugu yaraan kotoo ugu xiraan kow iyo soddon (31) haween ah iyo labaatatan (20) dhallinyaro ah iyo inta soo hadhay oo konton (50) oday ah. Liisaska ergada waxa loo gudbinayay GHDHD, si ay u hubiyaan in loo hoggaansamay habraacii.

3.1.2 Soo xulista Ergada Doorashada

Inkasta oo ay jireen nidaam cad oo loo dajiyay soo xulista ergada, haddana si isku mid ah looma hirgalin soo xulistooda, sida ay soo tabiyeen kormeerayaasha Xarunta Lasocodka Doorashadu. Waxa la bilaabay in la daabaco magacyada guddiga soo xulaya ergada bishii Janaayo 2022, markii Golaha Wadatashiga Qaranku ay muujiyeen inay rabaan inay kor u qaadaan daahfurnaanta. Kormeerayaashu waxay soo tabiyeen in kootadii haweenka ee ergada la hirgaliyay. Si kastaba ha ahaatee, guud ahaan waxa jiray hufnaan la'aan la xiriira habka xulashada iyo aqoonsiga shakhsiyaadka loo doortay inay noqdaan ergada doorashada. Sidoo kale, waxaan caddayn sida loo soo buuxiyay kootada bulshada rayidka ah ee ka mid noqday ergada doorashada. Ma jirin hab madax-bannaan oo lagu ogaan karayay xubnahan, manay caddayn hab ay GHDHD ku hubinayeen qof kasta oo ergada ka mid ah. Intaa waxa dheer, hababka codbixintu waxay si xoogan u jeedinaysa in inta badan ee goobaha codbixinta la sii qorsheeyay musharixiinta la sii xushay in loo codeeyo, taas oo wiiqaysa xaqa ay u leeyihiin inay si xor ah u codeeyaan. Marka la isku soo wada duubo, ergada doorashadu umay muuqan kuwo matalaya bulsho weynta, waxaana la moodaa in lagu soo xulay dan siyaasadeed iyo mid qabiil.

3.2 Diiwaangelinta Musharixiinta

3.2.1 Shuruudaha laga doonayo Musharixiinta

Qodobka 58aad iyo qodobka 88aad ee dastuurka kumeelgaarka ah ayaa sheegay shuruudaha dastuuriga ah ee looga baahan yahay musharaxa. Shuruudaha kale ee laga rabo madaxweynaha waa inuu yahay muwaadin Soomaaliyeed, muslim ah, da'diisuna aysan ka yarayn 40 sano, lehna aqoon ama khibrad ku habboon xilkaas. Qofka Soomaaliga ah ee loo dooranayo xildhibaan waa in da'diisu aanay ka yarayn 25 sano jir, aan shanti sano ee la soo dhaafay sharci maxakamadeed lagaga laalin jinsiyaddiisa Soomaalinimo. Waa in uu leeyahay ugu yaraan waxbarasho dugsi sare ama khibrad u dhiganta. Habraaca Oktoobar 2020 ayaa sidoo kale lagu soo bandhigay shuruudaha hubinta amniga ee diiwaangelinta musharixiinta. Habraacu wuxu sidoo kale jideeyay in ugu yaraan laba musharax ay ku tartamaan kursi kasta. Lacagaha diiwaangelinta ee musharixiinta u tartameysa xubinimada baarlamaanka oo ahayd lacag aan soo noqonayn, ragga waxay ahayd toban kun oo doolar (USD 10,000), dumarkana waxay ahayd shan kun oo doolar (USD 5,000). Halka kharashka diiwaangelinta ee musharaxa madaxwayhuhu ahaa afartan kun oo doolar (USD 40,000).

3.2.2 Diiwaangelinta Musharixiinta

Guud ahaan, kormeerayaasha Xarunta Lasocodka Doorashadu waxay soo tabiyeen in habka diiwaangelinta musharixiintu aysan ahayn mid hufan oo horseeday in laga reebo musharixiinta sharciga ah iyo hoos u dhaca tartanka doorashada. Lacagaha diiwaangelinta musharixiinta waxay ahaayeen kuwo aad u sareeya oo xaddiday xaqa musharaxnimada doorashada. Laakiin sidoo kale, habraacyada ayaa sii xaddiday inay musharixiintu isu diiwaangaliyaan si caadi ah. Doorashada Aqalka Sare ee loo gacan galiyay madaxweynayaasha dowlad goboleedyadu inay soo magacaabaan ugu yaraan labo musharax, si ay u doortaan xubnaha baarlamaanka ee dawladda goboleedka ayaa keentay in si wayn ay u yaraadaan musharixiintu. In kasta oo ay suurtoagal ahayd in madaxweynayaasha dawladda goboleedyada ay soo magacaabi karayeen in ka badan laba musharax, haddana tani waxay dhacday marar aad u kooban. Intii ay socotay doorashada Aqalka Hoose, waxa jiray eedeymo dhowr ah oo ku saabsan in musharixiintu buuxiyey shuruudihii iyo dhammaan warqadihii looga baahnaa una gudbiyay GHDHD si ay u tartamaan, laga diiday inay musharixiintu noqdaan, manay helin hab ku filan oo ay racfaan u qaataan, si loo xaqiijiyo xaqa ay u leeyihiin musharixiintu inay u tartamaan doorashada. Waxa kale oo jirtay arrin ah in musharixiinta aan muhiimka ahayn ay is-diiwaangaliyaan iyagoo u noqonayay malxiis murashaxa la sii asteeyay in uu guulaysto (eeg hoos qaybta 3.5), iyada oo aan si ku filan loo ilaalin si loo xaqiijiyo tartanka doorashada dhabta ah iyo in aan la hubin halka laga keenayo kharashka diiwaangelinta musharixiinta. Labada doorashada, musharixiinta waa la sii xushay ama madaxweynayaasha dawladda goboleedyadu ha xushaan ama qabaa'ilkuba ha xushaane, iyagoo sii go'aaminaya cidda guulaysanaysa taas oo aan ahayn tartan doorasho.

3.3 Xoriyadda Ololaha

Lama ixtiraamin xaqa xorriyadda isu imaatinka muddadii doorashada. Inkastoo aysan jirin calaamado badan oo muujinaya ololayaal, isu soo bax ama munaasabado kale, waxa jiray isku dayo tiro yar oo lagu abaabulayay shirar dadweyne si ay u mudaaharaadaan. Kuwani waxay ahaayeen kuwo aad u yar. Inkastoo ay taasi jirto, ama waa la joojiyay sababtoo ah khatarta kaga imanaysa dibad-baxayaasha ciidamada ammaanka awgeed. Hal dhacdo oo dibad-bax ay sameeyeen musharixiinta madaxweynaha ee mucaaradka ah oo ay kaga soo horjeedeen in

laga saaro doodaha doorashada ayaa keentay in la weeraro. Isku dayo kale oo lagu mudaaharaaday ayaa waxa ka qeybqaatay maleeshiyo beeleed, taasoo keentay in rasaas la is weydaarsado. Guud ahaan, jawigu ma ahayn mid ku habboon xorriyadda ololaha ama isu soo baxyada. Markii lagu dhawaaqay wakhtiga doorashada madaxtooyada ayaa waxa bilaabmay olole gaaban oo aad u xaddidan, iyadoo musharxiintu ay soo bandhigayeen qoraalo kooban oo ku aadan xubnaha baarlamaanka; waqtiyada loo qoondeeyay inay khudbadahooda u jeediyaan. Sidoo kale, waxa jiray ololeyaal yaryar oo warbaahineed iyo sidoo kale, kulamo Muqdisho ka dhacay oo ay taageerayaasha la qaateen muddo 4 maalmood ah.

3.4 Maalgalinta Ololaha

Ma jiraan xeerar iyo habraacyo loogu talagalay in lagu maareeyo maalgalinta iyo kharashaadka ololaha. Tani waxay ka dhigan tahay in isha dhaqaalaha ololaha, lacagaha lagu bixiyo deebaajiga, diiwaangelinta musharxiinta iyo sidoo kale kharashaadka ololaha aan la ogaan karin halka ay ka timi iyo sida ay u baxday, isla markaana aanu jirin isla xisaabtan iyo daahfurnaan. Inkasta oo ololuhu uu yaraa, haddana waxa jiray eedaymo dhawr ah oo ku saabsan in lacag loogu balanqaaday, si codadka loogaga bedesho, gaar ahaan doorashada madaxwaynaha. Haddii aan la helin qaab-dhismeed cad oo hufan, dhaqankani wuxu saameyn ku yeelan karaa codadka, iyada oo aanay jirin hab lagu ogaanayo dhacdooyinka, isla markaana aan dadwaynaha lala wadaagayn, si la isula xisaabtamo.

3.5 Nidaamka Codbixinta iyo Natijada

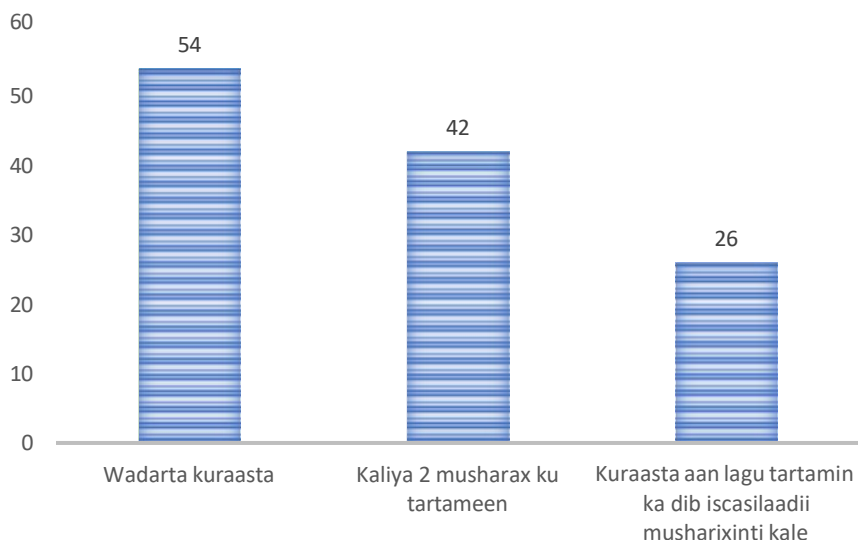
Qiimaynta guud ee kormeerayaashu waxay ahayd in marar badan natijada doorashada Aqalka Sare iyo Aqalka Hoose la sii go'aamiyay ka hor inta aan la codayn, iyadoo loo marayo hab soo xulis ah oo ay ka qayb qaadanayaan beelaha iyo madaxweynayaasha maamul goboleedyadu. Taasi waxay keentay in aan la gaarin hadafkii guud ee ahaa in xubnaha baarlamaanka lagu soo doorto tartan doorasho oo xaddidan. Tartanka waa la soo koobay si loo dammaanad qaado natijada doorashada ee tiro badan oo degmo doorasho ah. Taas beddelkeeda, doorashadii u dambaysay ee afhayeennada, ku-xigeennada iyo madaxweynaha waxay ahaayeen kuwo si heersare ah loo soo agaasimay oo loo tartamay.

3.5.1 Doorashada Aqalka Sare

Doorashada dadban ee kuraasta Aqalka Sare oo ah afar iyo konton (54) kursi waxa la bilaabay 29-kii Luulyo 2021, waxaana la dhamaystiray 13-Kii November 2021. Doorashadan waxa maamulay baarlamaanka dawlad goboleedyada. Kormeerayaasha Xarunta Lasocodka Doorashooyinku waxay soo tabiyeen in guud ahaan habraacii la raacay, inkastoo codayntu intaanay bilaabminba ay madaxweynayaasha maamul goboleedyada iyo qabaa'ilku ay sii go'aamiyeen natijada iyo cidda kuraasta ku soo baxaysaba. Sidoo kale, kuraas badan ayaan codayntu sir ahayn ee gacanta loo taagayay, kaddib marka musharaxa labaad uu tartanka kaga tanaasulo isla goobta codbixinta dhexdeeda, taasoo oo ahayd qaab la soo qorsheeyay si musharaxa la rabaa ugu soo baxo kursiga.

Guud ahaan tartan la sheegaa kama dhicin, waanu xaddidnaa, waxaana sabab u ahaa in marka horeba musharax la ogyahay inuu guulaysanayo ay magacaabayeen madaxweynayaasha maamul goboleedyadu. Afar iyo kontonkii kursi (54), afartan iyo laba (42) ka mid ah ayaa waxa ku tartamay laba (2) musharax. Taasi waa qaab tartan oo xaddidan.

Sawirka labaad 2: Heerka tartanka doorashada Aqalka Sare



Isha: Xarunta Lasocodka Doorashada

Kaliya boqolkiiba laba iyo labaatan (22%) kuraasta waxa ku tartamay in ka badan laba musharax. Intaa waxa dheer, kuraas badan oo ka mid ah kuraasti uu ka muuqday tartanku waxay ahaayeen maamulka Koonfur-Galbeed. Maamul goboleedkan waxa ka sharaxnaa afartan (40) musharax oo u tartamayay siddeed (8) kursi. Inkastoo tirada musharixiinta dawlad goboleedka Koonfur-Galbeed ay badnaayeen, marka loo eego maamul goboleedyada kale, haddana kormeerayaasha Xarunta Lasocodka Doorashoyinku waxay rumaysan yihiin inay jireen codad lakala iibsday oo saamayn ku yeelanaysa ugu yaraan qaar ka mid ah natiijooyinkan.

Warbixinada ku soo dhacayay Xarunta Lasocodka Doorashoyinku waxay tilmaameen in waxa ugu muhiimsan ee doorashadan Aqalka Sare ay ahayd in tiro badan oo ah musharixiin loo yaqaano “Malxiisyo” ay isu diiwaan galiyeen, si loo buuxiyo shuruuda ah in kursi kasta laba musharax ay ku tarmaan, iyadoo inyar ka hor intaanay codayntu bilaabmin ku dhawaaqayey inay tartankii ka hadheen, taasoo sababaysay in musharaxa kale ee uu wato madaxwaynaha maamul goboleedka ama qabaa’ilku aan lala tartamin ama aan khatar la galin. Kormeerayaashu waxay soo tabiyeen in siddeed iyo labaatan (28) kursi oo ka mid ah afar iyo kontonka (54) kursi ee Aqalka Sare ay sidan oo kale dhacday oo aan laguba tartamin, inkastoo aysan cadayn laba (2) ka mid ah kuraastaas, maadaama ay jirtay hubanti la’aan heerkii xarunta doorashada.

Shaxda 3: Kuraasta aan lagu tartamin Aqalka Sare

Dawlad goboleed/ Gobol	Kuraaska aan lagu tartamin
Galmudug	8 out of 8
Hirshabelle	1 out of 8
Jubbaland	2 out of 8
Puntland	9 out of 11
Koonfur-Galbeed	2 out of 8
Somaliland	6 out of 11
Wadarta Kuraasta	54

Isha: Xarunta Lasocodka Doorashada

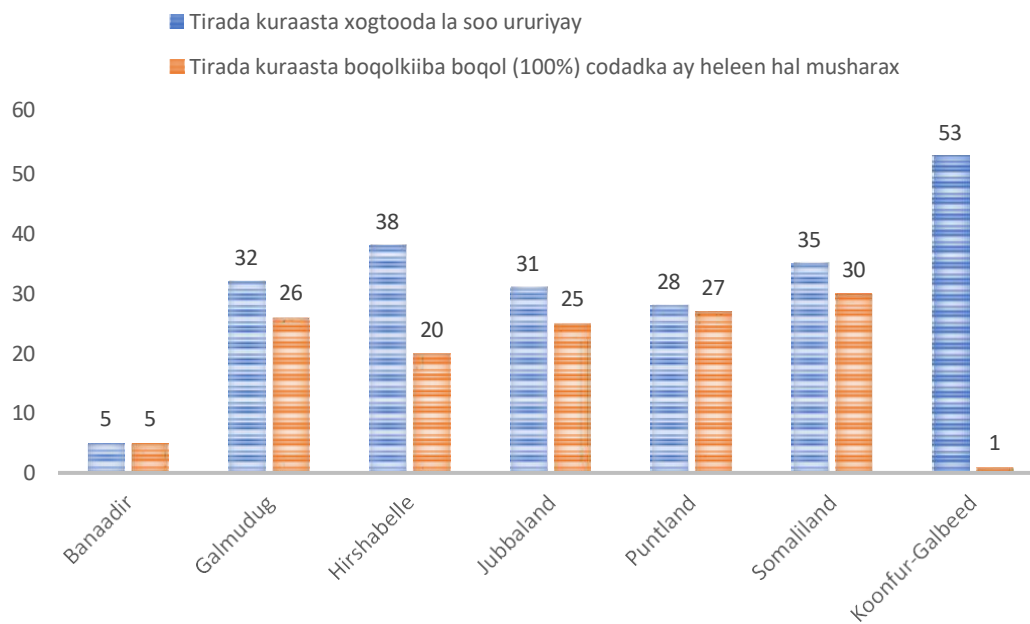
3.5.2 Doorashada Aqalka Hoose

Doorashada Aqalka Hoose oo ay doorayeen ergooyin lasoo xulay waxay bilaabantay 1-dii November 2021, waxaana la dhammaystiray 6-dii May 2022. Kormeerayaasha Xarunta Lasocodka Doorashadu waxay soo tabiyeen in guud ahaan, hannaanka codayntu ay si heersare ah ugu hoggaansantay habraacii loo dejiyay oo ay ku jirto xiligii furitaanka goobta codbixinta, codaynta iyo hannaankii loo xidhayba. Goobjoogeyaasha doorashada, warbaahinta iyo wakiilada musharixiinta ayaa ku sugnaa inta badan goobaha codbixinta natiijada, codayntana way aqbalayeen ergada doorashadu. Cilladda keliya ee ugu weyn waxay ahayd in marar badan ergada doorashadu ay gacanta taagayeen, si ay u codeeyaan halkii ay ka isticmaali lahayeen warqadaha codaynta iyo sanaaduuqda codaynta. Tani waxay dhacaysay in marka musharaxa labaad ee “Malxiiska” loo yaqaanaa uu tartanka ka haro, taasoo keenaysay in aan musharaxa kale cidi la tartamin oo marar badana dhacday.

Codayntu si kastaba ha ahaatee waxay la mid ahayd uun doorashadii Aqalka Sare, waxaana inta badan iyadoo aanay codayntuba bilaabmin la sii oga cida guulaysan doonta iyo musharaxa loo wado in uu kursiga ku guulaysto. Lix iyo toban (16) kursi oo ka mid ah laba boqol iyo shan iyo todobaatanka (275) kursi ee Aqalka Hoose ka kooban yahay ayaa lagu tartamay sida ay soo tabiyeen kormeerayaasha Xarunta Lasocodka Doorashadu, isla markaana ay xaqiijisay natiijada kuraastaasi. Lix iyo tobanka (16) kursi waxay kala ahaayeen laba (2) Somaliland ah, saddex (3) Galmudug ah oo yaalay Gaalkacyo, kow iyo toban (11) Hirshabeele ah oo kala yaalay Baladweyne (7) iyo Jawhar (4). Kuraasta kale oo dhama waxay ahaayeen kuwo doorashada ka hor lasii go'aamiyay cida ku guulaysan doonta oo ay saamayn ku lahaayeen madaxweyneyaasha maamul goboleedyada iyo qabaa'ilada kuraasta lehi.

Xogta laba boqol iyo laba iyo labaatan (222) oo ka mid ah laba boqol iyo shan iyo todobaatanka (275) kursi ee Aqalka Hoose, natiijadii ay ka soo ururiyeen kormeerayaasha Xarunta Lasocodka Doorashooyinku waxay muujisay in boqol iyo soddon iyo afar (134) ka mid ah kuraastan uu hal musharax wada helay dhammaan coddadkii ergada oo ahayd boqol iyo hal cod (101). In badan oo kiisaskan ka mid ah waxa la isticmaalay “Malxiis”, si loogu buuxiyo shuruudaha tartanka, iyadoo marka dambena intaan codayntu billabin is casilayay, dabeedna gacanta uun loo taagay musharaxa soo hadhay. In badan oo ka mid “Malxiisyadu” waxay ahaayeen haween maadaama lacagta diiwangalinta musharixinta haweenka ah ay ka yaraayeen ta ragga.

Sawirka sadexaad: Muuna laga soo qaatay kuraasta ay boqolkiiba boqol (100%) codadka heleen hal musharax



Isha: Xarunta Lasocodka Doorashada

Dhammaan shanta kursi ee laga doortay Banaadir waxay natiijadu tilmaamaysaa in boqolkiiba boqol (100%) hal musharax loo codeeyay. Galmudug, laba iyo soddon (32) kursi oo natiijadooda la soo ururiyay, lix iyo laabatan (26) ka mid ah musharaxiinta guulaystay, wuxu mid kasta helay cod gaaraya sagaashan iyo ilaa boqol (98 – 100%) inta u dhaxaysa. Jubbaland, shan iyo labatan (25) kursi oo kamid ah kow iyo soddonka (31) kursi ee natiijadooda la ururiyay, waxa boqolkiiba boqol (100%) ku guulaystay hal musharax. Puntland, toddoba iyo labatan (27) ka mid ah siddeed iyo labaatanka (28) kursi ee natiijadooda la ururiyay waxa boqolkiiba boqol (100%) ku guulaystay hal musharax. Somaliland, soddon (30) ka mid ah shan iyo soddonka (35) kursi ee natiijadooda la ururiyay waxa boqolkiiba boqol (100%) ku guulaystay hal musharax. Xitaa Hirshabeele oo kuraasta ugu badan lagu tartmay, haddana labatan (20) ka mid ah siddeed iyo soddonka (38) kursi ee natiijadooda la ururiyay waxa boqolkiiba boqol (100%) ku guulaystay hal musharax. Koonfur-Galbeed waxoogaa ayay natiijada codadku ka duwanaayeen, inkastoo ay jirtay in marka horeba sidan loogu talo galay oo musharaxiinta kale ay heleen waxoogaa codad ah oo aan ka badnayn boqolkiiba shan iyo toban (15%).

Sawirka afraad: Codaynta Koonfur-Galbeed ee natiijadu ahay inta u dhaxaysa 15%

Chart 1: Goobka codbixinta ee Baraawe

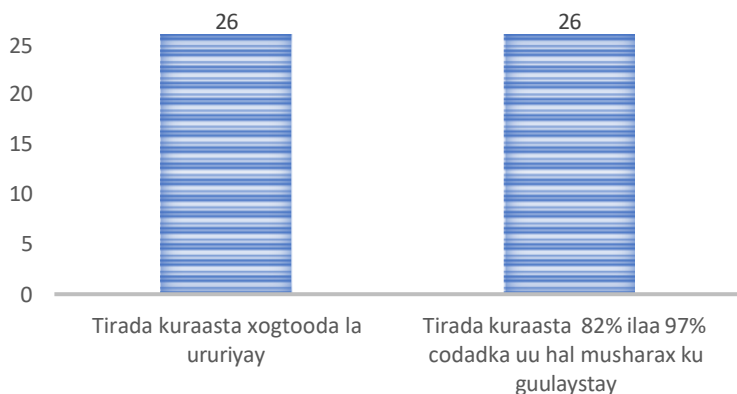
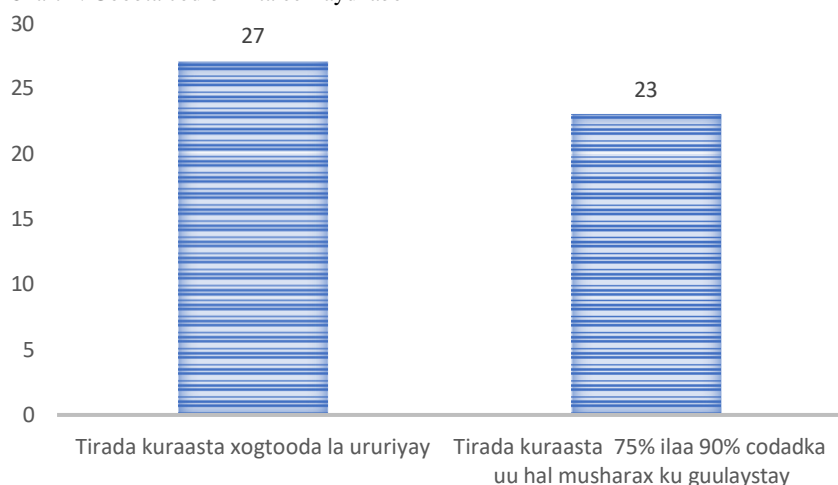


Chart 2: Goobta codbixinta ee Baydhabo



Isha: Xarunta Lasocodka Doorashada

Natiijada doorashada oo lagu daray xogta kormeerayaasha Xarunta Lasocodka Doorashadu waxay si xoogan u muujinaysaa, kuna soo gabagabaynaysaa in marka horeba ergada lagu soo xushay in ay musharax gaar ah u codeeyaan ama lagu wargaliyay cidda ay u codaynayan markii ay goobta yimaadeen ama in musharixii loogu talo galay in uu guulaysto aanay cidiba la tartamin. Waxay u muuqataa in inta badan ay kiisaskan xiriir la leeyihiin.

3.5.3 Doorashada Shirgudoonka

Doorashada gudoomiyaha iyo ku xigeenada ee Aqalka Sare iyo Aqalka Hooseba waxa loo maamulay si aad u heersaraysa, waxaana maamulayay guddiyo baarlamaanku magacaabay. Si kastaba ha ahaatee, Xildhibaanada Golaha Shacabka ayaa waxa laamaha amnigu iska hortaageen in ay gudaha u galaan Xarunta ay ka dhacayso doorashadu, iyadoo markii dambe la xaliyay oo loo ogolaaday. Marka laga yimaado isku daygaas la doonayay in lagu carqaladeeyo doorashada, tartanku wuxu ahaa mid wanaagsan oo daahfuran. Habraaca doorashada waxa la faafiyay xilli ku habboon, waxaana loo hirgaliyay si xirfad leh, islamarkaana daahfuran. Doorashooyinkan waxa la qabtay 26 - 27kii April 2022, iyadoo loo raacay jadwalkii loo dejiyay. Codaynta waxa korjoogtaynayay wakiilo metalayay musharixiinta, natiijadana si wayn ayaa loogu wada qancay. Markii ugu horreysay taariikhda baarlamaanka Soomaaliya intuu uu jiray waxa guddoomiye ku xigeen loo doortay gabadh. Natiijada wareegyadii doorashada ayaa shaxdan hoose lagu soo bandhigay.

Shaxda afraad: Natijada doorashada shirgudoonka Aqalka Sare (wareega koowaad)

Xilka	Magacaga Musharaxa	Tirada codadka ay heleen
Gudoomiye	Abdi Hashi Abdullahi	28
	Salah Jama	24
	Osman Dubbe	2
Gudoomiye kuxigeenka kowaad	Ali Shabaan Ibrahim	28
	Abidhakim Maolim Ahmed	25
	Codadka xumaaday	1
Gudoomiye kuxigeenka labaad	Abdullahi Ali Hirsi Timacadde	30
	Abdullahi Sheiki Ismail	23
	Codadka xumaaday	1

Shaxda shanaad: Natijada doorashada Gudoomiyaha Aqalka Hoose (wareegi ugu dambeeyay)

Xilka	Magacaga Musharaxa	Tirada codadka ay heleen
Gudoomiye	Aden Mohamed Adan Madobe	163
	Hassan Abdinoor	89
	Aden Black	Tanaasulay

Shaxda lixaad: Natijada doorashadii gudoomiye ku xigeenada Aqalka Hoose

Xilka	Magacaga Musharaxa	Tirada codadka ay heleen
Gudoomiye ku xigeenka koowaad Wareega koowaad	Mohamedweli Abdalla Ahmed	59
	Mohamed Ali Omar Ananug	58
	Sa'diya Yasin Haji Samatar	52
	Khadija Mohamed Diriye	21
	Abdikarim Abdow Haydar	15
	Mohamud Haji Jeejo	12
	Abdurahman Addow	8
	Said M Hayd	7
	Mohamed Nur Sharif-Mustafa	5
	Mohamed Omar Aymoy	4
Gudoomiye ku xigeenka koowaad Wareegi ugu dambeeyay	Mohamed Ali Omar anuug	107
	Sadiya Yasin Haji Samatar	137
Gudoomiye ku xigeenka labaad Wareegi koowaad	Asad Abdirisak Mohamed	18
	Mohamud Mohamed Hasan Abukar	24
	Sa'iid Mohamed Ali	38
	Abdulahi Omar Abshirow	43
	Mahad Abdala Awad	78
Gudoomiye ku xigeenka labaad Wareegi ugu dambeeyay	Abdullahi Omar Abshir	146
	Mahad Abdalla Awad	94

3.5.4 Doorashada madaxwaynaha

Habraaca iyo jadwalka doorashada madaxwaynaha waxa la daabacay wakhti ku filan, waxaana doorashada la qabtay 15-kii May 2022, sidii jadwalku ahaa. Diiwaangalinta musharixiinta u tartamaya xilka madaxweyne waxa loo asteeyay 9 – 11 May 2022, waxaana isdiiwaangaliyay sagaal iyo soddon (39) musharax, inkastoo saddex (3) murashax ay tartanka ka hadheen, iyagoo

taageeray musharixiin kale. Guud ahaan doorashada madaxweynuhu waxay ku dhacday jawi dagan oo nabdoon, iyadoo kormeerayaashu aanay diiwaangalin wax dhacdo ah. Goobaha codbixinta waxa loo habeeyay si wanaagsan, iyadoo xubnaha barlamaanka, musharixiinta iyo wakiiladoodaba aan la xaddidin dhaqdhaqaaqooda, sidoo kalena, waxay codayntu ahayd mid sir ah. Habraaca codaynta waa loo hoggaansamay, iyadoo guddiga doorashada maamulayay ay u hageen si xirfad iyo kartiba leh. Sidoo kale, tirintii codadka iyo ku dhawaaqistii natiijadaba waxa loo maamulay si habsami leh oo daahfuran. Wakiilada musharixiinta ayaa saddexda wareegba goobjoog ka ahaa, iyadoo la tusayey warqadaha codaynta marka laga soo saaro sanduuqa codbixinta, iyadoo ahayd mid daahfuran. Wareeg kastana waa lagu dhawaaqayey natiijada codadka sida ay musharixiintu u kala helayeen.

Shaxda todobaad: Natiijada wareega koowaad ee doorashada madaxwaynaha

Magacaga Musharaxa	Tirada codadka ay heleen
Said Abdullahi Dani	65
Mohamed Abdullahi Farmajo	59
Hassan Sheikh Mohammad	52
Hassan Khaire	47
Sharif Sheikh Ahmed	39
Abdirahman Abdishakur Warsame	15
Abdulkadir Osoble	12
Abdullahi Ali Ahmed (Adow Ali Ges)	8
Said Isse	1
Abdirahman Moallim Ahmed Ablal	2
Abdinur Shiikh Mohamed	2
Thabit Abdi Mohamed	1
Fowzia Yusuf Haji Aden	1

Shaxda sideedaad: Natiijada wareegi labaad ee doorashada madaxwaynaha

Magacaga Musharaxa	Tirada codadka ay heleen
Hassan Sheikh Mohammad	110
Mohamed Abdullahi Farmajo	83
Said Abdullahi Dani	68
Hassan Khaire	63
Codadka xumaaday	5
Wadarta codadka	329

Wareegi ugu dambeeyay ee codbixinta waxa ku guulaystay Xasan Sheekh Maxamuud oo helay 214 cod, halka madaxweynihii xilka fadihiyay ee Maxamed Cabdullaahi Maxamed (Farmaajo) uu helay 110 cod. Saddex cod ayaa xumaaday, waxaana wadarta guud ee codadka wareegi ugu dambeeyay noqotay 327 xildhibaan inay codkooda dhiibteen.

Shaxda sagaalaad: Natiijada wareegi ugu dambeeyay ee codbixinta doorashada madaxwaynaha

Magaca Musharaxa	Tirada codadka ay heleen
Hassan Sheikh Mohammad	214
Mohamed Abdullahi Farmajo	110
Codadka xumaaday	3
Wadarta codadka	327

Natiijada doorashada waa lagu wada qancay, madaxwaynihii laga guulaystayna wuxu gacan qaaday madaxwaynaha la doortay. Geedisocodka doorashadu wuxu ahaa mid daahfuran, iskasta oo ay jireen eedaymo baahsan oo ku saabsan kala iibsiga codadka doorashada ka hor. Kormeerayaashu waxay kale oo diiwaangaliyeen inay warbaahinta madaxa bannaani caqabad kala kulantay galitaanka goobta doorashada lagu qabanayay maalintii doorashada, inkastoo ay xaliyeen guddigii wadajirka ahaa ee doorashada maamulay in doorashadu noqoto mid daahfuran. Musharixiinta iyo wakiiladooda, xubnaha baarlamaanka iyo xubno metalayay bulshada rayidka ah ayaa ku sugnaa goobta doorashadu ka dhacaysay, wax dhibaato ahna lamay kulmin.

3.6 Kuraasta lagu tartamay

Shaxda hoose waxa lagu soo koobay lix iyo tobanka (16) kursi ee lagu tartamay doorashadii Aqalka Hoose. Sababaha keenay in lagu tartamo kuraastani way kala duwanayd, hasayeeshee, kuwa ugu waaweyn waxa ka mid ahaa culays ka yimi qabaa'ilka kuraasta iska leh, iyagoo culays saaray madaxweyneyaasha maamul goboleedyadu inay ogolaadaan in si furan loogu tartamo kuraastooda iyo iyadoo laga cabsiqabay inay isku dhacaan meelishiyooyin hubaysan oo musharixiinta kala taageerayey.

Shaxda tobnaad: 16-ka kursi ee sida wayn loogu wayn tartamay doorashada Aqalka Hoose

Tirsiga kursiga	Maamul goboleedka iyo goobta tartanka	Tirada musharaxinta	Sharaxaad kooban
257	Somaliland (Mogadishu)	2	Labada musharax waxaa kala taageerayay masuuliyiinta ugu saraysa ee dawlada waxaanay keentay in go'aan lagu gaaro inaan musharaxna loo xidhin kursiga ee ku tartamaan.
260	Somaliland (Mogadishu)	3	
38	Galmudug (Galkacyo)	4	Qabiilada kuraasida leh oo dawlad goboleedka ku khasbay inaanu maamulku cid gaar u xidhin ee kuraasta lagu tartamo.
60	Galmudug (Galkacyo)	2	
95	Galmudug (Galkacyo)	2	
4	Hirshabelle (Beledweyne)	5	Hogaamiyeyaasha qabaa'ilka oo diiday in kuraasta cid gaar ah loo xiro iyadoo ay jiraan ciidan beeleedyo hubaysan oo qabaa'ilka ka amar qaata lagana baqay in dagaal uu ka dhasho hadii cid gaar ah kuraasta loo xiro.
11	Hirshabelle (Beledweyne)	2	
19	Hirshabelle (Beledweyne)	4	
58	Hirshabelle (Beledweyne)	7	
63	Hirshabelle (Beledweyne)	2	
66	Hirshabelle (Beledweyne)	3	
9	Hirshabelle (Jowhar)	2	
24	Hirshabelle (Jowhar)	4	
106	Hirshabelle (Jowhar)	4	
59	Hirshabelle (Beledweyne)	2	
135	Hirshabelle (Jowhar)	3	Amina Mohamed Abdi oo ahayd xildhiban hore ayaa lagu dilay qarax dhacay 23-kii March 2022. (HOP-135). Maadaama ay jireen arrimo amni oo kursiga la xiriiraa waxaa markii dambe loo wareejiyay Jowhar.

Isha: Xarunta Lasocodka Doorashada

3.7 Amniga doorashada

Jawiga amaanku wuxu ahaa mid aad u kacsan, waxaana lagu tilmaamay goobaha codbixintu inay yihiin bartilmaameedyo ay argagixisadu rabto inay weerarto. Guddi amni oo heer qaran ah, kana kooban taliyaha ciidanka booliska ee heer federal iyo taliyeyaasha ciidanka booliiska ee heer maamul goboleed ayaa loo xilsaaray iskudubaridka amniga doorashada. Ciidamada AMISOM ayaa sidoo kale taageerayey goobaha codbixinta iyo meelaha laga galo maagalooyinka qaar ay doorashadu ka dhacday.

Xilligii doorashadu socotay waxa dhacay shilal amni oo ay ku jirto inay maleeshiyoyin hubaysan iyo ciidamada amniga ee heer federal isku dhaceen; Al Shabaab oo weeraro qaraxyo loo adeegsaday ka gaystay baraha koontaroolada goobaha codbixinta laga galayey ama meelo aad ugu dhaw goobaha codbixinta iyo weeraro culus oo ay ku qaadeen ciidamada meelo istaraatiijiyado ah, sida madaarada. Weerar toos ah ayaa lagu qaaday goob codbixineed oo ku taala Baraawe, iyadoo hoobiyeyaal lagu garaacay meel u dhaw goobta codbixinta. Muqdisho waxa lagu garaacay hoobiyeel lagu jiheeyey goobta codbixinta; magaalada Beledweyne waxa ka dhacay dhawr weerar oo lagu beegsaday daneeyeyaasha doorashada, iyadoo ay ka dhalatay afartan iyo sidded (48) khasaare ah oo ay ku jirto musharax. Sidoo kale, musharax ahaa afhayeenka Ra'iisal-wasaaraha ayaa si xun loogu dhawaacay qarax lagula beegsaday gaarigiisa. Meelo badan oo koonfurta Soomaaliya ka mid ah jawiga amniga ee musharixiintu wuxu ahaa mid xaddidan, gaar ahaan dhanka socdaalka ee meelaha ay Al Shabaab ka taliyaan oo aanay u socdaali karin. Mararka qaar ciidamada amniga ee sugaya goobaha codbixinta ayaaba ka qayb qaadanayey inay u diidaan galitaanka xildhibaanada baarlamaanka ama suxufiyiinta, iyadoo sabab uga dhigayey adkaynta amaanka goobta doorashada.

Qaybta Afraad: ka qaybgalka bulshada rayidka ah iyo warbaahinta

4.1 Dooraka ururrada bulshada rayidka ah

Waxa jiray meelo badan oo bulshada rayidka ahi ay doorweyn ka qaateen intii doorashadu socotay. Qaybta kowaad waxay ahayd saamaynta siyaasadda, gaar ahaan intii lagu jiray wadaxaajoodiyadii doorashada ee u dhexeeyay hoggaamiyeyaasha siyaasadda iyo diyaarinta heshiiska siyaasadeed, kaas oo soo baxay 17-kii September iyo wadatashiyadii ka dambeeyey ee u dhexeeyey saamilayda siyaasadda ee ay kaga arrinsanayeen habraacyada. Qaybta labaad waxay ahayd kor u qaadista madaxbannaanida iyo daahfurnaanta geedisocodka doorashada, iyadoo kormeerayaal madaxbannaan u diray si ay ula socdaan doorashada. Ugu dambeyn, waxay ka qayb qaateen waxbarashada madaniga ah, wacyigalinta bulshada iyo u doodista, iyadoo guud ahaan bulshada gaarsiinayey mabaadii'da iyo halbeegyada muhiimka ah oo ay ku jiraan dooraka ergada doorashada iyo sidoo kale hogaamiyeyaasha muhiimka ah, isla markaana ciyaariyey door dhexdhexaadineed, si doorasho nabdoon dalka uga dhacdo.

4.2 Saamaynta siyaasadda

Bulshada rayidka ahi waxay xilliyo muhiim ah oo kala duwan soo saareen warbixino siyaaseed oo si heersare ah lafagur loogu sameeyey, kuna saabsan xaaladda doorashada. Hay'adaha aan dawliga ahayn ayaa soo saaray warbixino falanqaynaya dhibaatooyinka iyo xanibaadaha hortaagan geedisocodka doorashada, iyadoo siyaasad heersare ah laga qaatay xarumahan siyaasadda iyo cilmibaarista. Si kastaba ha ahaatee, ka qayb galka dhabta ah ee go'aan qaadashada ee bulshada rayidka ahi aad bay u xaddidnayd. Golaha Wadatashiga Qaranka oo ahaa cidda ugu sarraysa dhanka go'aan qaadashadu may balaadhin wadatashiyada. Marka tan la eego, inkasta oo jileyaasha aan dawliga ahayn ay bixiyeen xalal siyaasadeed oo tayo sare leh iyo falanqayn ku saabsan qaar ka mid ah arrimaha khatarta ku ah inay wax u dhimaan doorashooyinka, heerka hawl-galinta ee ka baxsan warbixinada ayaa ahaa mid xaddidan. Xafiiska Ra'iisul-wasaaruhu wuxu sameeyey latashiyo furan oo ay ku jiraan xubno ka tirsan Xarunta Lasocodka Doorashadu dhowr jeer, laakiin, guud ahaan bulshada rayidka ahi si wayn ugamay dhexmuuqan kulamada siyaasadda.

4.3 Kormeerka iyo indha-indhaynta khilaafka doorashada

In kasta oo amniga iyo jawiga siyaasadeed uu ahaa mid qallafsan, haddana goobjoogayaasha doorashada iyo kormeerayaasha khilaafaadka ee Xarunta Lasocodka Doorashada ayaa la hawlgaliyey intii lagu jiray geedi socodka doorashada. Guud ahaan, xubnahan bulshada rayidka ahi waxay aqoonsi ka heleen GHDHF, waxaana la ogolaaday inay galaan goobaha codbixinta. Sidoo kale, waxa kale oo loo ogolaaday xubnaha ururrada bulshada rayidka in ay ka qaybqalaan doorashadii af-hayeenka iyo ku-xigeennada iyo madaxweynaha, in kasta oo ay ku koobnaayeen saddex xubnood; sababo la xiriira hoolka doorashada oo koobnaa. Kormeerayaasha khilaafaadka iyo goob-joogayaasha doorashada ayaa soo sheegay kaliya dhacdooyin tiro yar oo ahaa in ay jireen caqabado ay ka mid ahaayeen gelitaanka xarumaha codbixinta. Arrimaha ugu waaweyn ee arrintan keenay ayaa ahaa in la diiday isticmaalka aaladaha electoronika ah (tablets), kuwaas oo xaaladaha qaarkood aan la ogolayn in lala galo goobaha codbixinta.

Inkastoo la ogolaaday gelitaanka goobaha codbixinta, talaabooyinka kale ee lasocodka doorashada looma ogolaan kormeereyaasha khilaafaadka ee goobaha la eegay. Umay suurto galin inay galaangal ku yeeshaan xiligii la soo magacaabayey musharixiinta Aqalka Sare ee ay soo xulayeen madaxweyneyaasha maamul goboleedyadu. Sidoo kale, xiligii la soo xulayey ergada doorashada looma ogolaan inay galaangal ku yeeshaan. Markii liisaska la soo saarayna umay suurtagelin inay dib u eegis ku sameeyaan kormeerayaasha khilaafaadku. Xisaabaadka maaliyadeed lama daabicin, shirarkii gudiyada GHDHF iyo GHDHD lagama qaybgalin bulshada rayidka ahi inay goobjoog ka noqdaan. Markii lagu guuldarraystay in la daabaco hadal-qoraalka shirarka, waxay keentay kala fogaansho wayn oo dhanka isla xisaabtanka ah.

4.4 Ka-qaybgalka iyo metalaadda bulshada

Qoondada ugu yar ee matalaadda bulshada rayidka ah ee loo asteeyay ergada doorashada waxay ka dhigan tahay fursad dhab ah oo lagu kordhinayo kala duwanaanshaha codbixiyayaasha Aqalka Hoose. Si kastaba ha ahaatee, fursaddan waa lagu guuldarreystay in la hirgaliyo. Bilawgiiba ma caddayn sida loo xulayo xubnaha ku metalaya ergada doorashada bulshada rayidka ah, ugu dambeyntiina lama daabicin wax tafaasiil ah oo xubnaha ku saasban. Weli ma cadda cidda iyo sida bulshada rayidka ah loogu matalay labadaba guddiba ee kuwa ergada soo xulay iyo ergada lafteedaba. Marka loo eego isbeddellada codbixinta, ma jiraan wax isbeddel ah iyo horumar ku yimid tartanka doorashada oo ay keentay kootada bulshada rayidka ahi ama kala duwanaanshaha ergada doorashada sidii laga filayay, looguna talogalay. Ururrada bulshada rayidka ah oo ay ku jirto madasha Xarunta Lasocodka Doorashadu, sidoo kale waxay taageereen waxbarashada madaniga ah intii doorashadu socotay.

Dalladaha SONSA iyo PUNSAA waxay dalka oo dhan, gaar ahaan magaaloyinka doorashadu ka dhacaysay ka qabteen munaasabado wacyigalined oo isdabajooq ah oo ku saabsan doorashada golaha shacabka, kuwaas oo lagu wacyigalinayo bulshada iyo codbixiyayaasha, oday dhaqameedyada, ergada doorashada, haweenka iyo dhallinyarada. Kulamada waxbarashada madaniga ah iyo codbixiyayaasha ayaa waxa hoggaaminayey 18 barayaasha bulshada ah si kor loogu qaado wacyiga dadka ay khusayso. Kalfadhiyada ka hor, hagaha waxbarashada madaniga ah iyo codbixiyayaasha waxa soo diyaarisay EISA oo ay talo ka dhiibteen SONSA iyo PUNSAA, si ay u hagaan barayaasha madaniga ah. Isugeyn 820 qof oo ka mid ah ka qaybgalayaasha ayaa ka faa'iideystey 16 kulan dadweyne oo la qabtay. Nuxurka waxbarashada madaniga ahi waxay diiradda saareysay baahida loo qabo in la horumariyo doorashooyin lagu kalsoonaan karo oo nabdoon, si waafaqsan nidaamka iyo sidoo kale ilaalinta kuraasta haweenka. XLD waxay u doodday arrimo ay ka mid yihiin matalaadda haweenka, waxayna soo saartay bayaanno iyo sidoo kale talooyin lagu yareynayo xiisadaha. Waxa kale oo ay walaac ka muujisay amni darada ku soo korodhay qaar ka mid ah goobaha doorashada. Sidoo kale, kulamo joogto ah ayaa la yeeshay GHDHF, Wasaaradda Haweenka iyo Xuquuqul Insaanka iyo Xafiiska Ra'iisul-wasaaraha.

4.5 Xorriyadda Saxaafadda

Cadaadis xooggan oo dhanka xorriyatul qawlka ah oo saxaafadda lagu hayay ayaa lala socday intii doorashadu socotay. Ururrada saxaafadda ayaa si dhow ula socday xadgudubyada loo geysto shaqada suxufiyiinta. Warbixintooda 2020-ka, Ururka Saxafiyiinta Soomaaliyeed waxay diiwaan galiyeen weeraro badan oo rabshado wata oo ka dhan ah warbaahinta oo ay ku jiraan xarig iyo xabsi ku hayn bilaa sabab ah; soo-gaarista weerarrada rabshadaha wata; hay'adaha ammaanka oo weeraray xafiisyada xarumaha warbaahinta iyo qalabkii oo lagala wareegay. Qaar ka mid ah xarumaha warbaahinta ayaa sidoo kale helay hanjabaado ah in la xidhayo. Dhacdooyinkan oo dhami waxay cadaadis saareen warbaahinta in ay si baaxad leh

uga warramaan doorashooyinka, gaar ahaan eedaymaha la xiriira dhaqan-xumada iyo wax-is-daba-marinta oo aan guud ahaan lagaga hadal warbaahinta caadiga ah. Muddadaas waxa la dilay laba weriye, sida uu sheegay Ururka Suxufiyiinta Soomaaliyeed.

Dhanka wanaagsan, si guud waxa saxafiyiinta la siiyey ogolaanshaha galitaanka xarumaha codbixinta. Inkastoo ay jireen xaalado gaar ah oo ay ka mid tahay in magaalada Beledweyne saxaafada laga xayiray, sidoo kalena suxufiyiinta loo diiday inay tabiyaan khudbadaha ay jeedinayaan musharixiinta u taagan xilka madaxweynaha. Kuwani waxay ahaayeen xaalado gaar ah oo aan lagu cabiri karin guud ahaan. Si kastaba ha ahaatee, ogolaanshahan galitaan waxay keentay in inta badan aan la lafagurin hababka cod bixinta iyada oo aan la hayn macluumaad faahfaahsan oo ku saabsan codbixinta oo ay ku jiraan xadgudubyada suurtagalka ah ee habraacyada. Inkastoo si weyn looga warqabay culeysyada habka xulashada, dhinacyadan doorashada ayaan saxaafaddu si weyn uga hadlin, taas oo ay sabab u tahay saxaafadda oo aad u isu faahreebtay iyadu iyo cadaadisyo jiray xiliga doorashada, iyo sidoo kale jawiga aan wanaagsanayn ee xorriyadda hadalka ee warbaahinta. Isku soo wada duuboo, arrintani waxay ka dhalatay saamaynta cabsida iyo culaysyadaas oo keenay in xaqa xorriyadda hadalka ee saxaafadda, iyo doorka muhiimka ah ee saxaafaddu ku leedahay inay dhaliisho doorashooyinka iyagoo danta guud ka eegaya la wiiqay.

Qaybta Shanaad: Heerarka ka qaybgalka gaar ahaan haweenka

5.1 Awoodsiinta Haweenka iyo hannaanka doorashada

Soomaaliya haweenku waxay wajahayaan caqabad weyn oo ku aaddan inay galaangal u yeeshaan xafiis siyaasadeed. Nololka siyaasadeed waxa qaabeeya dhibaatooyinka bulsho iyo kuwa dhaqaale, iyo bulsho raggu ay hormuud u yihiin, kuna dhisan nidaamka qabiilka, kuwaas oo weli caqabado ku ah haweenka iyo kala duwanaanshaha siyaasadeed ee matalaadda. In kasta oo matalaadda haweenka ee baarlamaankii ugu dambeeyay uu ahaa mid aad u sarreeya taas oo ka dhalatay nidaamka qoondada ee loo adeegsaday doorashada 2016, haddana ka qaybgalka firfircoon ee haweenka ee guud ahaan siyaasaddu weli waa mid xaddidan. Baarlamaankii ugu dambeeyay wuxu ku guuldarraystay in uu soosaaro tallaabooyin sharci ah oo xoojinaya ilaalinta sharciga ee haweenka. Aad bay u koobnayd inay haweenku ka qayb qaataan markii la diyaarinayay heshiiskii 17-ka September, sidoo kalena Golaha Wadatashiga Qaranka kuma jirin wax haween ahi. Codka haweenka ayaan la maqal intii lagu jiray dhammaan geeddi-socodkii lagu dajinayay hannaanka doorashooyinka dadban, iyo markii dambe ee doorashada la qabanayay.

Caqabadaha haweenka ka hortaagan inay si siman haweenka iyo ragguba u tartamaan waxa ka mid ah, in haweenku aanay galaangal u lahayn shabakadaha oday dhaqameedyada oo salka ku haya qabaa'il, hoggaanka siyaasadda ee ragga u badan, helitaankooda dhaqaale oo xaddidan gudaha Soomaaliya iyo dibabada, iyo guud ahaan ka maqnaanshaha haweenka ee jagooyinka sare ee dawlada. Helitaankan xaddidan ee ay ku heli karaan maal-gelin dhaqaale ee salka ku haya qabiil iyo ganacsatadu waxay keentay in haweenku ay dhaqaale ka soo ururriyaan illahooda gaarka ah sida lagu sheegay daraasad uu sameeyay machadka Heritage. Rabshadaha ayaa ahaa caqabad kale oo weyn oo ay la kulmeen musharixiinta haweenka ahi iyagoo ragga musharixiinta ahi ay awood u lahaayeen in ay la xiriiri karaan qabaa'ilka, si ay u cabsi galiyaan haweenka in aanay isdiiwaangalin.

Qaar ka mid ah hindisayaasha ay ka mid yihiin Goodwill Ambassadors, koox u badan haween ku dayasho mudan oo uu magacaabay ra'iisul-wasaaruhu, si kor loogu qaado wacyiga nidaamka qoondada iyo inay u ololeeyaan u hoggaansanaanta bartilmaameedyada. Waxa kale oo jiray qaar ka mid ah kooxaha haweenka oo ay aasaaseen daneeyayaasha haweenka muhiimka ah oo taageero ka helaya hay'adda EISA, si kor loogu qaado musharixiinta haweenka. Si kastaba ha ahaatee, dadaalkaas kuma filna in la xaqiijiyo matalaadda buuxda ee haweenka ee doorashooyinkaas, ha ahaadaan inay doorashada maamulaan ama inay noqdaan xubno loo doorto baarlamaanka. Natijada doorashadan ayaa ah in hoos u dhac uu ku yimid haweenka ku jira baarlamaanka. Dhaqaale la'aanta Goodwill Ambassadors-ka, iyo taageerada siyaasadeed oo aad u liidatay waxay suurogal ka dhigtay hawlgaal xaddidan, manay suurtoobin inay saamayn ku yeelato qabiilka oo inta badan qaabeeya siyaasadda. Sidoo kale, dadaallo ka yimid bulshada rayidka ah oo ay ku jiraan tababarridda haweenka musharixiinta ah ayaan lagu guuleysan in la hubiyo in qoondada la ixtiraamo, sababtoo ah ma jirin dhiirigelin ku filan oo ka baxsan qoondada ama tallaabooyin gaar ah oo ku meel gaar ah oo taageeraya kootada si loo saameeyo isbeddelka habka xulashada kaas oo hubin lahaa in kootada la ixtiraamay.

5.2 Tallaabooyin ku meelgaar ah

Habka ugu muhiimsan ee lagu xaqiijinayo in ay haweenku metelaad ku helaan baarlamaanka ayaa ahayd qoondada boqolkiiba soddonka (30%) ee labada aqal looga qoondeeyay. Si kastaba ha ahaatee, waxa jiray shaki wayn oo la xiriira sidii loo meel marin lahaa qoondada iyo qoondaynta kuraasta oo loo qaybiyay qabaa'il iyo jifooyin. Waxa guud ahaan la isla qaatay in kuraastan ay reeraha u tahay meerto doorashada 2021/22, waxaana caqabad weyn ku noqotay maamulka doorashada ama Golaha Wadatashiga Qaranka in aan tilmaam cad loo samayn kuraasta haweenka loo qoondeeyay. Waxa jiray habraacyo aad u kooban oo doorashada Aqalka Sare ah, waxaana taasi loo daayay madaxweynayaasha maamul goboleedyada. Doorashada Aqalka Hoose, GHDHF-ku waxay soo saartay awaamiir leh siyaasad ay ku dhaqmaan dowlad goboleedyadu. Jadwalka soo socdaa wuxu qeexayaa hagidda qoondaynta heer maamul goboleed.

Shaxda kow iyo tobnaad: Saami qaybsiga kuraasta loo qoondeeyay haweenka Aqalka Hoose

Maamul goboleed / Gobol	Kuraasta guud	30%	Qoondada haweenka
Banadir	5	30%	1
Galmudug	37	30%	11
Hirshabelle	38	30%	11
Jubbaland	43	30%	13
Puntland	37	30%	11
Koonfur-Galbeed	69	30%	21
Somaliland	46	30%	14
Wadarta kuraasta	275	30%	82

Isha: FEIT, 16 November 2021

Qabiilada ama jilibiyada leh in ka badan laba kursi, GHDHF waxay ku talisay in marka hore la qabto doorashada kuraasta haweenka. Nidaamkan waxa kor u qaaday bulshada rayidka ah. Si kastaba ha ahaatee, lama dajin nidaam lagu ogaanayo kuraasta ay tahay in haweenka loo qoondeeyo. Qiyaasta kale ee gaarka ah ee ku meel gaarka ah ee musharixiinta haweenka ah inta lagu guda jiro doorashooyinkan ayaa ahayd dhimista 50% khidmadaha diiwaangelinta musharixiinta kaddib olole xooggan oo ay sameeyeen kooxaha haweenka oo ay ku jiraan Goodwill Ambassadors-ka iyo bulshada rayidka ah oo ay ku jiraan SONSA, PUNSA iyo kooxaha u dooda haweenka. Sidoo kale, qoondada xubnaha baarlamaanka ee la soo doortay, waxa ku jirtay qoondada ugu yar ee matalada haweenka ee guddiyada maamulka doorashada iyo ergada doorashada.

5.3 Qiimaynta natiijada qoondada

Nidaamka qoondadu waxay ku guuldaraysatay in la xaqiijiyo in la gaaro inta ugu yar boqolayda loo asteeyay haweenka baarlamaanka. Tallaabooyinka gaarka ah ee ku meel gaarka ah sida kootada ayaan si buuxda waxtar u yeelan sababta oo ah GHDHF iyo GHDHD waxay ku guuldarraysteen inay fuliyaan oo ay meelmariyaan xeerarka qoondada. Afar iyo konton (54) xubnood ayaa haween ah guud ahaan labada boqol iyo shan iyo toddobaatanka (275) xildhibaan ee Aqalka Hoose ama 26%. Hal gabadh ayaa u tartantay doorashada madaxwaynaha, waxayna heshay hal cod. Guusha kaliya ee la taaban karo markaynu ka hadlayno metelaada haweenka ayaa ah in gabadh loo doortay Gudoomiye kuxigeenka Aqalka Hoose. Dumarku ma helin dhaqaale, galaangalna uma lahayn oday dhaqameedyada, sidoo kalena taageero kama helin hoggaamiyeyaasha siyaasadda si ay ugu tartamaan saaxadda siyaasada intii doorashooyinku socdeen.

Shaxda laba iyo tobnaad: Haweenka loo doortay Baarlamaanka

Maamul Goboleed / Gobol	Aqalka Sare			Aqalka Hoose		
	Rag	Dumar	%	Rag	Dumar	%
Banadir	-	-	-	4	1	20%
Galmudug	6	2	25%	28	9	24.3%
Hirshabelle	6	2	25%	35	3	7.9%
Jubbaland	6	2	25%	35	8	18.6%
Puntland	8	3	37.5%	31	6	16.2%
Koonfur-Galbeed	6	2	25%	56	13	18.8~%
Somaliland bloc	8	3	27.3%	33	13	28.2%
Wadarta kuraasta	74.1%	25.9%	25.9%	79.8%	20.2%	20.2%

Kuraasta loo qoondeeyay haweenka waxa go'aamiyay madaxweynayaasha dowlad goboleedyada ama qabiilada dhexdooda, inta badana ma ahayn wax rasmi ah oo daahfuran, isla markaana si buuxda uma ilaalinayn qoondada. Kuraastan waxa loo qoondeeyay haweenka taasoo ay ugu wacan tahay awoodaha ama gorgortanka madaxweynaha dowlad goboleedyada iyo beelaha halkii ay ka ahaan lahaayeen in hagayaal cad oo qeexaya la raaco. Qabaa'ilka dhaqaalahoodu yaraa waxay lahaayeen awood gorgortan oo xaddidan oo ku saabsan qoondaynta kuraasta. Waxa kaloo jiray cabashooyin ku saabsan in kuraas loo qoondeeyay haweenka oo ah istaraatiijiyad looga saarayo musharaxiinta mucaaradka ah inay tartamaan. In kasta oo la dhimay khidmadda diiwaangelinta musharaxiinta, haddana tani waxay sidoo kale ahayd mid aad ugu sarraysa haweenka.

Caqabadahan aynu soo xusnay waxay keentay hoos dhac ku yimi haweenka loo doortay baarlamaanka marka loo eego doorashadii 2016, guud ahaan maamul goboleedyada. Waxa ka mid ah in Aqalka Hoose ay haweenku haystaan 13% oo kaliya Hirshabeelle, 16% Puntland iyo 17% Jubbaland.

Shaxda saddex iyo tobnaad: Isbarbardhi ku saabsan haweenka la doortay 2016 iyo 2022

Maamul goboleedka	Tirada kuraasta ee 2016	Tirada haweenka la doortay 2016	Tirada boqolayda ee haweenka la doortay 2016	Tirada kuraasta ee 2021-22	Tirada haweenka la doortay 2021-22	Tirada boqolayda ee haweenka la doortay 2021-22
Banadir	7	2	28%	5	1	20%
Galmudug	36	9	25%	37	9	24%
Hirshabelle	37	10	27%	38	5	13%
Jubbaland	43	10	23%	46	8	17%
Puntland	37	7	19%	37	6	16%
Koonfur-Galbeed	69	14	20%	66	13	20%
Somaliland bloc	46	15	33%	46	13	28%
Wadarta guud	275	67	24%	275	54	20%

Isha: Reproduced from the Heritage Institute, 2022

Maamulka ayaan sidoo kale buuxin qoondada ugu yar. Kaliya boqolkiiba afar iyo labaatan (24%) xubnaha GHDHF waxay ahaayeen dumar, kaliya laba (2) GHDHD ayaa gaaray boqolkiiba soddon (30%), halka boqolkiiba afar iyo labaatan 24% GXKHD ay ahaayeen haween. Labada guddi ee GHDHF iyo GXKHD waxay lahaayeen waaxyo ka shaqaynaya arrimaha haweenka, haddana saamaynta ay ku lahaayeen in la hirgaliyo qoondadu aad bay u hoosaysay. Si kastaba ha ahaatee, qoondada 30% ayaa la hirgaliyay in ergada doorashada laga dhigo, sida ay sheegeen kormeerayaashu. Dhammaan goobaha codbixinta ee kormeerka lagu sameeyay ayaa waxa ku sugnaa saamiga haweenka ee saxda ah ee loo qoondeeyay. Si kasta ha ahaatee, awood la'aanta inta badan ergada doorashadu waxay la macno tahay doorkii muhiimka ahaa ee haweenkan ay ka ciyaari lahaayeen soo xulista xildhibaanada in si weyn loo wiiqay.

Qaybta Lixaad: Xuquuq racfaan oo madaxbannaan oo la awoodi karo

6.1 Guddiga Xalinta Khilaafaadka Doorashada

Qayb ka mid heshiiskii siyaasadeed ayaa dhigayey in maamulka doorashada lagu daro guddi ku meelgaar ah oo cabashooyinka wax kaqabta. Guddigan oo ah GXKHD waxay masuuliyad ka saarantahay inay xaliyaan wixii khilaafaad ah iyo cabashooyin laga qabo doorashada. Nidaamyada xalinta cashooyinka ayaa la soo saaray bishii Oktoobar 2020. Dadka kaliya ee loo ogoladay inay cabasho soo gudbiyaan ayaa ahayd musharixiinta, ergada doorashada iyo odoyaasha. Lacag aad u badan oo saddex kun oo doolar ah (USD 3,000) ayaa loo baahnaa in la bixiyo si cabashada loo soo gudbiyo oo GXKHD ay u baharo. In la soo koobay dadka cabashada gubdin kara iyo lacagta badan ee looga baahan yahay si cabasho loo gudbiyo waxay xaddiday xaqa racfaanka. Tani waxay si gaar ah u dhacday sababtoo ah ma jirin maxkamado awood cad u leh inay qaadaan dacwadaha la xiriira doorashooyinka. Kaddib dacwad loo gudbiyay Maxkamadda Sare, waxay maxkamaddu xukuntay in aysan maxkamaddu awood u lahayn, maadaama heshiiska siyaasadeed lagu maamulay doorashada dadban. Muddo toddobo maalmood ah ayaa loo qabtay in go'aannada cabashooyinka lagu dhammeeyo.

6.2 Cabashooyinka la gudbiyay

In kasta oo ay jireen eedeymo badan oo ku saabsan wax-is-daba-marin doorashada, cabashooyin aad u yar ayay GXKHD-du maamushay. Guud ahaan, 11 cabasho oo laba ka mid ah laga noqday, sagaalna waxaa diiday GXKHD oo xaqiijay in doorashooyinku u dheceen si wafaqsan habraaca. Inkastoo qaar ka mid ah cabashooyinka ay diiday GHDHF sababtoo ah eedeymaha wax-is-daba-marinta. Ku dhawaad dhammaan cabashooyinka loo gudbiyay GXKHD-du waxay ku andacoonayaan in GHDHD ay ku guul darraysteen inay u hogaansamaan habraacyada doorashada. Xitaa haddii GXKHD ay jireen hagayaal la xiriira cabashada, jawaabaha maamul waxay ku koobnaayeen hakinta ama joojinta murashaxa ama baabi'inta natiijada doorashada. Waxaan jirin tallaabooyin ay ka mid yihiin ganaaxyo lagaga jawaabayo cidda jabisa habraacyada. GXKHD waxa kale oo soo wajahay khilaafyo dhexdooda ah u dhexeeya xubnaheeda waxayna ku guul darreysteen inay si wax ku ool ah uga jawaabaan cabashooyinka iyo nidaam racfaan oo yarayn lahaa khilaafka iyada oo loo marayo dhexdhexaadin iyo xaqa loo leeyahay in racfaan laga qaato go'aan maamul.

Shaxda afar iyo tobnaad: Liiska cabashooyinka loo gudbiyay GXKHD

No	Maamul goboleedka, goobta doorashada	Tirsiga kursiga	Cabashada	Gabagabada GXKHD
1	Somaliland	HoP239	Habraacii oo la baarmaray	GXKHD waxay ogolaatay natiifjada waxanay diiday cabashada.
2	Galmudug, Dhusamareb	HoP67	Habraacii oo la baarmaray	GXKHD waxay ogolaatay natiifjada waxanay diiday cabashada.
3	Koonfur-Galbeed, Baidoa	HoP103	Habraacii oo la baarmaray	GXKHD waxay ogolaatay natiifjada waxanay diiday cabashada.
4	Koonfur-Galbeed, Baidoa	HoP154	Habraacii oo la baarmaray	GXKHD waxay ogolaatay natiifjada waxanay diiday cabashada.
5	Somaliland	HoP201	Habraacii oo la baarmaray	GXKHD waxay ogolaatay natiifjada waxanay diiday cabashada.
6	Somaliland	HoP209	Habraacii oo la baarmaray	GXKHD waxay ogolaatay natiifjada waxanay diiday cabashada.
7	Somaliland	HoP211	Habraacii oo la baarmaray	GXKHD waxay ogolaatay natiifjada waxanay diiday cabashada.

8	Koonfur-Galbeed, Barawe	HoP45	Habraacii oo la baarmaray	GXKHD waxay ogolaatay natiifjada waxanay diiday cabashada.
9	Hirshabelle, Beledweyne	HoP86	Habraacii oo la baarmaray	GXKHD waxay ogolaatay natiifjada waxanay diiday cabashada.

Isha: Xarunta Lasocodka Doorashada

6.3 Kuraasta lagu muransan yahay

Afar kursi oo xumeeyay xiriirka u dhexeeya GHDHF iyo GHDHD kaddib markii ay soo saareen GHDHF in la laalo qabashada kuraastaas. Iyadoo ay taasi jirto, ayaa haddana guddiyadii ay khusaysay waxay gudagaleen inay qabtaan doorashada kuraasta Aqalka Hoose ee kala ah 103, 154, 86, iyo 204. Waxa kale oo jirtay dhacdo ah in GHDHD ee Somaliland ay daabacday habraac ka duwan kuwii hore oo ay diiday GHDHF oo codaysaday in lagu noqdo. Taasi waxay inta badan ka dhalatay inaanay jirin xeerar cad oo dhanka iskuduwidda ah. Saddex ka mid ah kiisaskan ayaa la xalliyey wadatashi kaddib, labana waxa aqbashay GHDHF. Hal kursi ayaa mar kale dib loogu tartamey, waxaana dib ugu guulaystay musharixii markii hore oo boqolkiiba boqol (100%) dib u helay codadkii la dhiibtay. Kursiga HoP86 ayaan weli la xalin arintiisa. Dhammaan kiisaskan GXKHD waxay diideen cabashadii loo soo gudbiyay, waxayna sheegeen in doorashadaasi u dhacday si waafaqsan habraacyadii doorashada, taas oo sii khilaafaysa go'aanada.

Sidoo kale, waxa muran ka dhashay goobta doorashada labaad ee Jubaland iyo lix iyo tobanka (16) kursi ee lagu dooranayo goobtan. Kaddib markii ciidamo ka tirsan dowladda federaalka iyo maleeshiyo beeleedyo, iyo isku dayo ay sameeyeen xafiiska Ra'iisul-wasaaraha si xal loogu raadiyo, waxa go'aan ka soo baxay GHDHF in doorashadaas loo raro magaalada Ceelwaaq. Si kasta ha ahaatee, markii la dhammeeyay waxa Garbahaarey ka dhacday doorasho barbar socotay tii Ceelwaaq, waxaana ku luglahaa qaar ka mid ah madaxda GHDHF iyo GXKHD oo ka soo horjeeda xilalka rasmiga ah. Doorashadan labaad si rasmi ah umay aqoonsan GHDHF, kaddibna hoggaanka Aqalka Hoose ayaan iyaguna aqoonsan. Si kastaba ha ahaatee, muddo gaaban waxa jiray iskudayo badan oo ay ku guulaysteen doorashooyinkii aan rasmiga ahayn si ay u galaan baarlamaanka oo ay u carqaladeeyaan kulamada. Kuraas kasta oo taagan oo ay ku jirto HoP 86 GMDQ ayaa maamuli doonta doorashooyinkaas.

Talo soo jeedimo

Iyadoo laga duulayo natiijooyinka iyo gabagabada warbixintan Xarunta Lasocodka Doorashadu waxay halkan hoose ku soo bandhigaysaa talooyin ay tahay in daneeyayaasha doorashooyinku tixgaliyaan, si loo hagaajiyo jawiga ay ku dhacayaan doorashooyinka mustaqbalku.

Qaybta Koowaad: Awoodda nidaam sharci oo keena tartan doorasho oo ku dhisan xeerar cad

Dastuurka

- Hoggaamiyeyaasha siyaasaddu waa inay dib u bilaabaan wadatashiyo lagu dhammaystirayo dastuurka kulmeelgaarka ah, isla markaana ay ka heshiiyaan arrimaha taagan ee u dhexeeya dawlad goboleedyada iyo dawlada federaalka ah ee ay ka mid yihiin awood qaybsiga iyo maaliyadda. Waxa kale oo muhiim ah in la iswaafajiyo dastuurada maamul goboleedyada iyo ka federaalka iyadoo la ixtiraamayo awoodaha maamul fidinta. Sidoo kalena, waa in laga qaybgaliyo bulshada rayidka oo ay qayb ka noqdaan kulamada wadatashiyada ah ee dib loogu eegayo dastuurka.

Nidaamka Doorashada

- Baarlamaanka cusub iyo xukuumadu waa inay la yimaadaan, khariirad cusubna u jeexaan iyo weliba qorshe cad oo leh bartilmaameedyo la hiigsanayo sidii mustaqbalka dalka looga qaban lahaa doorasho qof iyo cod ah.
- Waxa aad loogu baahan yahay in dib u eegis lagu sameeyo shuruucdii jirtay ee doorashooyinka, isla markaana dhammaan daneeyayaashu ka wadatashadaan nooca doorasho ee la qaadanayo oo ay muujiyaan go'aan dhab ah oo ku aaddan sii loo xaqiijin lahaa.
- Kala xadaynta degmo doorashooyinka ayaa aad mihiim u ah, sidoo kalena la isticmaalo habab isku dhafan, sida tirada bulshada iyo arrimaha juqraafiga, si loo hubiyo in kuraasta baarlamaanku ay ku salaysan tahay metelaad dadweyne.
- Baarlamaanku waa in ay ansixiyaan shuruuc u ogolaanaysa Gobolka Banaadir inuu ku yeesho metelaad Aqalka Sare.
- Barlamaanku waa in uu soosaaro shuruuc dhammaystiran oo ku saabsan diiwaangalinta codbixiyeyaasha iyo sharciga xisbiyada oo si cad u qeexaya shuruudaha iyo hababka.

Qaybta Labaad: Xoojinta sumcadda guddiyada doorashada iyo heerarka xirfadeed, daah-furtaanta iyo kalsoonida ay daneeyayaasha doorashadu ku qabaan maamulka doorashada

Maamulka Doorashada

- Waxa loo baahanyahay in la helo hagayaal cad oo ay ku jiraan isgaarsiinta iyo borotokoolka hawlgalka oo qeexaya xiriirka ka dhexeeya guddiyada maamulka doorashada ee dowladda federaalka iyo dawlad goboleedyada.
- Waa in dib u eegis lagu sameeyo habka magacaabista xubnaha si ay magacaabistu u noqoto mid madaxbannaan oo daahfuran, isla markaana waafaqsan habdhaqanada wanaagsan. Waa in la xoojiyo in xubnaha karti iyo aqoon lagu soo xulo, isla markaana

baarlamaanka la horgeeyo si ay u ansixiyaan, isla markaana u noqdaan kuwo madaxbannaan.

- Guddiyada doorashadu waa in ay yeeshaan siyaasad cad oo loogu talagalay in ay hagto xiriirka guddiga gudihisa, sida shaqalaaha iyo xubnaha guddiga iyo sidoo kale xiriirka guddigu lasamaynayo hay'adaha kale iyo dadwaynahaba.
- Waa in kor loo qaado heerarka adkaynta iyo ilaalinta si loo xajiyo madaxbannaanida dhammaan maamulka doorashada.
- Waa in la qaado talaaboyin lagu hagaajinayo daabacaadda iyo soo bandhigidda xogta la xiriira maamulka doorashada, sida daabacaadda jadwalka doorashada, xogta ku saabsan hawlaha ay wadaan iyo natiijooyin faahfaahsan oo ilaa heer goob codbixineed ah.
- Waa in dib u eegis furan oo dhamaystiran lagu sameeyo qaab dhismeedka maamulka doorashada oo ay ku jirto imkaaniyaadka ay u baahanyihiin si loo xaqiijiyo daahfurnaan iyo karti in ay u leeyihiin in ay hirgaliyaan habraacyada.
- Waa in loo sameeyo guddiyada doorashada miisaaniyad joogto ah oo baarlamaanku ansixiyo, isla markaana hanti dhawr la galiyo.
- Waa in shuruudka doorashadu ay kala cadayso doorarka kala duwan ee ay kala yeelanayaan guddiyada doorashooyinka heer federaal iyo heer dawlad goboleed iyo qaabka ay u wada shaqaynayaan.

Qaybta Saddexaad: Xoojinta u hoggaansanaanta shuruudka iyo ku dhaqanka hirgalingalintooda

- Waa in dib u eegis lagu sameeyo nidaamka lagu soo xulayo ergooyinka haddii mustaqbalka lagu laabanayo doorasho dadban, si loo helo la xisaabtanka dadweynaha, daah-furnaan iyo mabda'a doorashooyin tartan ah oo leh shuruudo si buuxda loo soo bandhigay.
- Waa in la xoojiyo sidii kormeer madaxbannaan loogu samayn lahaa guddiyada maamulka doorashada, si loo hubiyo u hoggaansanaanta habraacyada iyo markii loo baahdo in lagu fuliyo iyadoo sharciga loo raacayo.
- Waa in la wanaajiyaa nidaamka baarista iyo hanti dhawrka ee xisaabaadka, dakhliga iyo kharashaadka guddiyada ku meel gaarka ah ee maamulaya doorashada, si loo kordhiyo isla xisaabtanka.
- Waa in dib loo eego khidmadaha diiwaangelinta musharaxiinta, si loo hubiyo inaysan ka reebin murashaxiintu in ay ka qaybgalaan doorashada.
- Nidaam rafcaan oo madaxbannaan oo ku habboon waa in la dejiyaa, gaar ahaan diiwaangelinta musharaxiinta, si loo hubiyo in musharaxiinta aan lagu reebin sababo la'aan.
- Waa in wax laga beddelo shuruudka lagu soo magacaabay musharaxiinta Aqalka Sare ee haatan ah laba musharax oo loo ogolaado in kuraasta lagu tartamo.

Xorriyadda ololaha iyo xoriyatul qawlka

- Waa in la sameeyo tallaabooyin lagu kordhinayo oo lagu dammaanad qaadayo xorriyadda isu imaatinka, si loo dhiirrigeliyo, ixtiraam weyna loogu muujiyo xaq ay Soomaalidu u leedahay inay mudaaharaadi karaan.
- Waa in la sameeyo sharciga maalgelinta ololaha, si loo muujiyo tabarucaadka iyo kharashaadka ololaha

Qaybta Afraad: Kor u qaaddida ka qaybgalka Bulshada Rayidka ah iyo warbaahinta

Bulshada rayidka ah

- Bulshada rayidka ah iyo hoggaamiyaasha siyaasaddu waa in ay sii xoojiyaan in door wax ku ool ah oo madaxbannaan ay bulshada rayidka ahi ka qaataan goobaha siyaasadda ee lagu falanqaynayo doorashooyinka oo ay ku jiraan diyaarinta sharuucda, dejinta nidaamka doorashada iyo diiwaangelinta codbixiyayaashu, iyo sidoo kale go'aamada masiiriga ah. Bulshada rayidka ah iyo baarlamaanku waa in ay iska kaashadaan sidii loo samayn lahaa sharci ka hadlaya hawlaha ay tahay inay qabtaan ururrada bulshada rayidka ahi iyo ahmiyadda ay leedahay in ay ka qayb qaataan hannaanka doorashada.
- Guud ahaan arrimaha maamulka doorashooyinka sida shirarka, habka xulashada iyo xisaabaadka maaliyadeed waa in lagu dhiirgaliyo ka qaybgalka bulshada rayidka ah, si ay si madaxbannaan ugu kormeeraan dhammaan geedisocodka doorashada.
- Waa in kor loo qaado ilaalinta xorriyadda hadalka ee warbaahinta oo ay ku jiraan dhisidda iyo tayaynta awoodda laamaha amniga, si loo fahamsiiyo xuquuqda aasaasiga ah ee xorriyadda hadalka ee warbaahinta, kor u qaaddida iyo ilaalinta ka dhanka ah xarigga ama dhibaataaynta suxufiyiinta, iyo in la hubiyo in sharciga warbaahintu uu waafaqsan yahay heerarka caalamiga ah ayaa si degdeg ah loogu baahan yahay. Waa in maalgalin dheeraad ah lagu sameeyaa warbaahinta iyadoo heerarkooda xirfadeed kor loo qaadayo, isla markaana la barayo sida loo tabiyo doorashooyinka.

Qaybta Shanaad: Kor u qaaddida heerarka ka qaybgalka gaar ahaan haweenka

Metelaadda haweenka ee siyaasadda

- Doorashooyinka mustaqbalka, si kootada haweenka loogu hirgaliyo si buuxda waxa lagama maarmaan ah in talaabooyin cadcad iyo habraacyo u gaar ah la sameeyo. Tallaabooyinka la qaadayaa waa inay ka gudbaan kooto kaliya oo haweenka musharaxiinta ah la siiyo taageero dhanka tababarada ah, kabidd dhaqaale iyo marka la doorto in la sii taageero. Ganaaxyo waa in lagu soo rogo guddiyada maamul ee ku guuldarreysta inay buuxiyaan qoondada ugu yar.
- Waa in haweenku ay si buuxda uga dhex muuqdaan doodaha mustaqbalka ee ku saabsan doorashooyinka iyo in rasmi laga dhigo dalladda haweenka u doodaa ama Goodwill Ambassadors ka, si ay awood ugu yeeshaan inay si buuxda u shaqeeyaan ka hor doorashooyinka mustaqbalka.

Section 6: Kor u qaaddida xuquuq racfaan oo madaxbannaan oo qof kasta oo ka cabanaya go'aan maamul uu awoodi karo

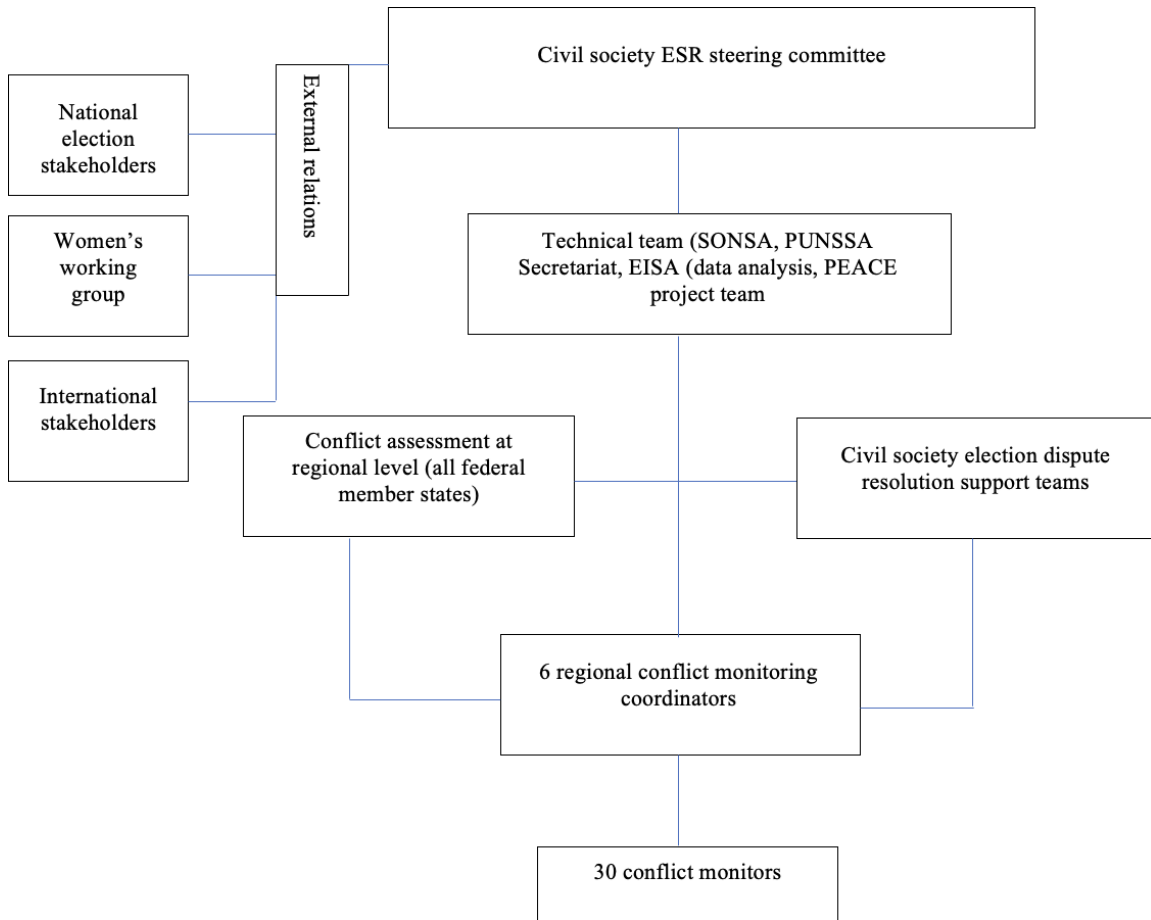
Cabashooyinka iyo racfaannada

- Waxa loo baahanyahay in la sameeyo nidaam si adag u ilaalinaya in si madaxbannaan loo gudbin karo cabashada iyo racfaannada, isla markaana la awoodi karo dhaqaale ahaan. Sidoo kale, in la helo hababka kale ee xallinta khilaafaadka iyadoo la hubinayo in ay jirto xuquuq racfaan oo ay ku jiraan in lala wadaago khibrad sharci.

- Marka ay suurtoagal tahay maxkamaduhu waa inay noqdaan hay'adaha ku habboon go'aannada ku saabsan xaqa u dambeeya ee racfaanka ee ka dhanka ah go'aanka maamul.
- Ganaaxyo kala duwan oo loogu talagalay cida jebisa habraacyada iyo hagayeesha la xiriira doorashooyinka waa in si cad loogu qeexaa sharciga, si looga jawaabo xadgudubyada.

Lifaaqyo

Annex item 1: Election Situation Room organizational chart



Annex item 2: Monitoring form for the Lower House election

These forms were devised for data collection throughout the election process. Conflict monitoring teams were trained on conflict mapping, data collection and analyses, the electoral process, and assessment procedures and codes of conduct, recording data and report writing prior to their deployment. In total there were 30 conflict monitors and 6 regional coordinators that relayed information to data teams in Mogadishu for aggregation and analyses.

Conflict triggers monitoring		
		Time of arrival :
		Time of departure :

Team Names	Federal member state	Location of polling site	Name of clan and subclan seat is assigned to	Date of election	HOP seat number	Time of election start and end
				___/___/___	HOP_____	24 hour 00:00_____

Voters		Not Known/NK		
		Yes	No	N/K
1	Were the names of the 5 members of the electoral delegate selection committee published prior to the election commencing?	1. <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	Did the electoral delegate selection committee consist of 3 elders, 2 civil society members? (if no please explain on reverse)	2. <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3	Did the electoral delegate selection committee include 1 woman (if no please explain on reverse)	3. <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4	Did the electoral delegate selection committee receive training prior to the election?	4. <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5	Did the SEIT verify that the 101 members of the electoral college were the ones selected by the electoral delegate committee?	5. <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6	Were the 101 electoral delegates present?	6. <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7	Of the 101 electoral delegates were there 51 elders?	7. <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8	Of the 101 electoral delegates were there a minimum of 30 of these women?	8. <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9	Of the 101 electoral delegates were there a minimum 20 of these youth?	9. <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10	Was there a quorum of at least 81 electoral delegates present at the time of voting?	10. <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
11	Did the 101 electoral delegates receive training prior to the election?	11. <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12	Was intimidation or disruption monitored inside the polling centre?	12. <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Candidates				
13	How many candidates contested the seat?	13. _____		
14	Please provide a breakdown of men/women candidates	14. No. of men _____ women _____		
15	Was the seat contested by all women candidate? (Reserved only for women)	15. <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
16	Were there any complaints from any candidates that they were denied access to the polling centre? (If yes please explain)	16. <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
17	Could all candidates freely meet with the electoral delegates?	17. <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Voting processes				
18	How many SEIT officials are present overseeing the voting process?	18. No. of men _____ women _____		
19	Did SEIT issue all of the 101 electoral delegates a voting card at the polling centre?	19. <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
20	Did the SEIT verify the name of the delegates against a verified list of delegates before issuing the voting card?	20. <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
21	Were candidate agents present? If yes, please specify how many in comments	21. <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
22	Were domestic election observers present? If yes, please specify name of organisation	22. <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
23	Were media representatives present? If no please specify if there were any problems with access	23. <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
24	Did the SEIT officials set up the voting area to provide for secrecy of the ballot?	24. <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

25	Was any essential material missing? <i>If yes, please specify in the comments</i> Ballots <input type="checkbox"/> Ballot Box(es) <input type="checkbox"/> Booth(s) <input type="checkbox"/> Forms <input type="checkbox"/> Seals <input type="checkbox"/>	25. <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
26	Were the names of the 101 electoral delegates clearly called out by the officials to allow them to vote?	26. <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
27	Did you monitor anyone voting without being checked against the list of registered electoral delegates? <i>If yes please specify in the comments</i>	27. <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
28	If electoral delegates were allowed to vote without being on the register or checklist were the voters asked to produce documents to prove their identity?	28. <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
29	Were there incidents of people being assisted to vote? <i>(if yes please specify in comments the number of times (xxx out of 101) and the context.</i>	29. <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
30	Were the ballot boxes locked and kept in a visible place?	30. <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
31	Did you observe any breach to the secrecy of vote? if yes please specify in comments	31. <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
32	Did you observe any minors voting?	32. <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
33	Were there any signs of undue influence on voting intentions? money/payments _____ incentives (gifts etc.) _____ intimidation _____	33. <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Counting and results triggers					
34	Were the ballots counted in clear view of electoral delegates?	34. <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
35	Were the ballots counted in clear view of election observers, monitors or media?	35. <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
36	Were the results clearly announced?	36. <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
37	Did a women candidate win the seat?	37. <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
38	The results of the ballot. Number of votes received for each candidate.	Names of candidate	No. of votes received	Man/woman	Clan and subclan
		1st			
		2nd			
		3rd			
		4th			
	Spoilt ballots		-	-	
39	Did the electoral delegates accept the result announced?	39. <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
40	Did the competing candidates accept the result announced?	40. <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
41	Were security services present in and outside of the polling centre acting in a professional manner and not interfering with the voting and counting process?	41. <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
42	Has any formal complaint been recorded by polling officials up until the time you left the polling centre? <i>If yes, please specify in comment</i>	42. <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Overall process					
43	Very Good: Procedures properly followed Good: No significant problems Fair: Problems – But not sufficient to affect the outcome Poor: Problems – May affect results	a. <input type="checkbox"/>	b. <input type="checkbox"/>	c. <input type="checkbox"/>	d. <input type="checkbox"/>

Item 3: Pre-election weekly conflict assessment report form

I. Data Collection Information

1. GPS
2. Period of Report: From: To: (dd/mm/yy):
3. Coordinator area of deployment:
4. Name of Coordinator: Gender: Male/Female
5. Coordinator Contact number:
6. Name of Assessor: Gender: Male/Female
7. Assessor Contact number:
8. Assessor's area of coverage:

2. Causes of election-related conflict in the region

- Selection for electoral delegates
 - What is the nature of this conflict?
 - Who was involved:
 - What is the impact of this conflict?
 - **Discrimination against women candidates**
 - Who was involved?
 - State authorities
 - Indicate the type of state authorities:
 - a) Police
 - b) Local government
 - c) Soldiers
 - Clan leaders
 - religious leaders
 - Other candidates
 - Public
 - Election Committees
 - delegates
 - Other (please specify)
 - Further comments:
 - **Disagreements about the composition of electoral committees**
 - Who was involved?
 - What was the impact of this conflict?
 - Further comments
 - **Exclusion and disenfranchisement**
 - Who was involved?
 - What was the impact of this?
 - Any comments:
- 1. Causes of insecurity in the region**
- Attacks by extremists
 - Attacks by militia groups
 - Desire to expand land territories by individuals or clans
 - Competition over resources
 - Division between communities
 - Clan-inspired revenge
 - Other (please specify)

4. Who have been the main perpetrators of conflict in terms of organizational/party affiliation and demographic during the reporting period?

- Youth
- Clan leaders
- Extremists
- Militia Groups
- Criminals
- Women
- State Authorities
- Media
- Social media
- Others (please specify)
- Any comments

5. Who have been the main victims of and most affected by conflict in terms of organizational/party affiliation and demographics (gender, ethnicity, religion, etc.)?

- Male
- Female
- Children
- Clan leaders
- Religious leaders
- Women Candidates
- Male Candidates
- Delegates

-Male delegates

-Female delegates

- Others please specify)

6. During the reporting period have observed any local stakeholders contributing towards mitigating conflicts?

Yes / NO

If yes, which group contributed to the mitigation of the conflict?

- Religious leaders
- Clan elders
- Ministry of Interior
- FIET
- SIET
- IEDRM
- CSOs Election Dispute Resolution Teams
- Others (please specify)

7. a. During this period have you heard of or witnessed any conflict mitigation programs or international assistance programs operating in your area of assessment?

- YES
- NO

7 b. If yes, list them

7 c. What effects did they have on conflict mitigation? Give details

8. Which Stakeholders have you consulted with during the reporting period?

- CSOs
- MOI
- Regional Electoral Committees
- Ministry of Women
- Clan elders
- Religious leaders
- Media
- Dispute Resolution Committee
- Civil Society Election Dispute Resolution Support Teams

9. Were there any electoral disputes assessed during the reporting period?

- YES
- NO

If yes, were they resolved?

YES

NO

If yes who contributed to the resolution of these disputes

- IEDRC
- SIET
- FIET
- CSOs
- Religious leaders
- Clan leaders

If No, why

- Referred to (SIET, FIET, IEDRC, clan leaders)
- Ignored
- Intimidation

9. Were there any complaints raised during the reporting period?

Yes, No

If “yes”

Who raised the complaints?

- Delegates
- Traditional elders
- Women groups
- Candidates

11. What was the complaint about? please explain _____

12. Did the EDRC address the complaints?

- Yes
- No
- I don't know

Comments?

Annex item 4: Bibliography

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