

# Ka -hortagga Khilaafaadka Doorashada, Dhex -dhexaadinta iyo Maaraynta Xallinta Khilaafaadka Bulshada ee Doorashooyinka Soomaaliya ee 2021

**Buugga Tababarka**



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# Mahadnaq

Buuggan waxaa suurto geliyey taageerada Midowga Yurub iyo hagidda Machadka Doorashada ee Dimuqraadiyadda Waarta ee Afrika - EISA. Waxaa soo diyaariyey Galayr Consultancy iyada oo ay talo ka heleen Mukenyi Badibanga, Ilona Tip iyo Antonetta Hamandishe.

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# Eray Bixin

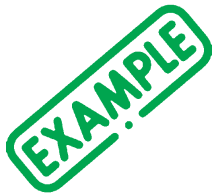
AMISOM	Hawlgalka Midowga Afrika ee Soomaaliya
AS	Al-Shabab
MGB	Maamulka Gobolka Banadir
FKh	Falanqeynta Khilaafka
UBR	Ururada Bulshada Rayidka
GXKh	Guddiga Xalinta Khilaafaatka
EISA	Machadka Doorashada ee Dimuqraadiyadda Waarta ee Afrika
GMD	Guddiga Maareynta Doorashada
QXD	Qolka Xaaladda Doorashada
GDHF	Guddiga Doorashada Heer Federal
DFS	Dowladda Federaalka Soomaaliya
DXDF	Dawladaha Xubinta ka ah Dowladda Federaalka
GSh	Golaha Shacabka
IEDRC	Guddiga Xalinta Khilaafaadka Doorashada Dadban
JL	Jubaland
MP	Xildhibaan
NISA	Hay'adda Sirdoonka iyo Nabadsugidda Qaranka
PEACE Project	Doorashooyin Nabdoon iyo Kobcinta Bulshada Rayidka
PL	Puntland
RW	Raisul Wasaare
PUNSA	Ururka Jilayaasha aan dawliga ahayn ee Puntland
SEIT	Guddiga Doorashada ee Heer Dowlad Goboleed
SONSA	Jilayaasha Aan Dawliga ahayn ee Soomaaliya
AS	Aqalka Sare

## Hagaha Muhiimka u ah Fududeeyaha

Buuggan waxaa loogu talagalay in lagu tababaro xubnaha ururada bulshada rayidka ah ee ku hawlan dadaallada loogu jiro xallinta khilaafaadka doorashada. Wuxuu siinayaa faham iyo aragtiyo kala duwan oo wax ku ool ah, sida ka hortagga khilaafaadka, xalinta iyo dhexdhexaadinta. Qoraalku wuxuu ka kooban yahay saddex qaybood oo waaweyn sida fikrado, tusaalooyin iyo waxqabad:



**Fikradaha** waxey caawinayaan ka-qaybgalayaasha inay fahmaan aqoonta aasaasiga ah ee xallinta khilaafaadka, siyaabaha iyo hababka loo adeegsado xallinta khilaafaadka. Fikradaha ayaa sidoo kale waxey siinayaan macluumaad ku saabsan qaababka khilaafka iyo aragtiyaha.



**Tusaalooyinku** waxa ay caawinayaan ka-qaybgalayaasha in ay fahmaan mowduucyada iyo casharada ku jira buuga. Tusaalooyinka buuga waa kuwo ku-meel-gaar ah oo laga yaabee in aay ka suurtoobin qaybaha kale ee dunida.



**Waxqabadku** waa layliyo loogu talagalay ka-qaybgalayaasha. Waxaa la malaynayaa in ardaydu aanay iloobin wixii ay soo baareen. Sidaa darteed, fududeeyaha waa inuu hubiyaa ka-qaybgalayaasha in ay ka-qaybqaateen kana doodeen.



Habka loo marayo dhammaan fadhiyada waa in ay ahaadaan mid ka **qaybqaadasho** oo ka-qaybgalayaashu iyo hawl-fududeeyayaashu is dhexgalaan inta aqoon-isweydaarsigu socdo. Si loo caawiyo waxbarashada waa in la adeegsadaa casharo muuqaal ah.

# Cutubkii Koowaad

## Hordhaca Khilaafka:

## Qeexid, Sababaha, Kordhinta iyo Falanqaynta Khilaafaadka



**8 Saac**



**Waxqabad**

Waxqabad Wadareed oo leh tusaalooyin muuqda



**Hadafka**

Dhamaadka Buuga ka-qeybgalayaasha waxey awoodi doonaan:

- In ay kala qeexaan dhinacyada khilaafyada kala duwan,
- In aay aqoon u lahaadaan sababaha khilaafka keena iyo waxa kordhiya in uu khilaafka xoogeysto.
- In ay fahmaan adeegsiga aaladaha falanqaynta khilaafka oo ay ku jiraan salka colaadda, qeybaha colaadda iyo shaxda colaadda.

8 hrs



## 1.1 Qeexidda Khilaafka

Khilaafyadu waxay u dhacaan kala duwanaanshaha aragtida, faham, garasho ama dabecad.<sup>1</sup> Khilaafku wuxuu ka dhex dhalan karaa laba qof, kooxo ama xitaa dalal. Khilaafku wuxuu ka soo baxaa xaalad ahdaaf aan islaheyn, caadifad laba qof ama laba koox.<sup>2</sup>

## 1.2 Sababaha Khilaafka

Khilaafku ma laha hal sabab iyo hal xal. Halkii, waxaa jira sababo hoose iyo siyaabo kala duwan oo wax looga qaban karo sababahaas.<sup>3</sup> Jaantuska hoose wuxuu muujinayaa sababaha keeni kara khilaafka. Waxaan ka wada hadli doonnaa duruufaha iyo tusaalooyinka horseedaya khilaafyada iyo rabshadaha la xiriira doorashada.



Jaantuska 1 Sababaha Ugu Muhiimsan ee Khilaafyada oo laga soo qaatay Moode 1996

## Waxqabadka Kooxda

Weydii ka-qaybgalayaasha inay bixiyaan tusaalooyin mid kasta oo kuwan ka mid ah causes/conflicts?

<sup>1</sup> Prachi Juneja, management study guide, <https://www.managementstudyguide.com/understanding-conflict.htm>, accessed on 17/7/2021

<sup>2</sup> Heathnet, Management of conflict, [https://healthnet.org.np/downloads/manual/Conflict\\_management.pdf](https://healthnet.org.np/downloads/manual/Conflict_management.pdf), accessed on 17/7/2021

<sup>3</sup> Training of Trainers Manual: Conflict Transformation and Peacebuilding, retrieved from <http://www.dmeforpeace.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/06/USAID20-20Training20of20Trainers20Manual.pdf>

### 1.3 Khilaafki oo Kordhay

Waxaa jira waqtiyo dadaallada lagu doonayo in lagu kala qaado xiisadda ay fashilmaan. Markay taasi dhacdo, khilaafku wuu sii kordhaa. Si aan u fahanno sida koritaanku u dhaco, waxaan u baahanahay inaan fahanno marxaladaha uu soo maray .

Midda koowaad waa marxaladda wadahadalka (muran furan), marxaladdaan labada dhinac waxey muujiyaan xushmad, isla shaqeyn iyo waayeenimo.<sup>4</sup>

Midda labaad waa marxaladda kala-soocidda - marxaladdan, dhinacyada waxay u muuqdaan inay tartamaan oo ay kala fogaadaan.<sup>5</sup>

Midda saddexaad waa marxaladda kala -guurka - dhinacyadu waxay u janjeeraan inay muujiyaan ixtiraam -darro waxayna u gurtaan xeelado difaac.<sup>6</sup>

Markay dhinacyadu gaaraan heerka saddexaad, kororka ayaa sababi doona **iska -horimaad iyo xitaa rabshado**.

### 1.4 Noocyada Khilaafka sii Kordhaayo

- **Nooca Weerar-Difaac:** Dhinac ayaa isku dayaya inuu beddelo xaaladaha jira si uu faa'iido u helo iyo dhinaca kale oo diida markiiba.<sup>7</sup>
- **Nooca Muquuninta Khilaafka:** Dhinac ayaa adeegsada cadaadis, taas oo iyaduna keenta cadaadis dheeraad ah oo ka yimaada dhinaca kale.<sup>8</sup>
- **Nooca Beddelka Dhismaha:** Ku-dabaqidada xeeladaha culus ee labada dhinac ayaa ugu dambayn sababa isbeddellada dhinacyada ku lugta leh iskahorimaadka. Iskudhaca joogtada ah ee iskahorimaadka ayaa labada dhinacba sii xoojinaya go'aankooda ah inay sii wadaan ka-qaybgalka colaadda.

### 1.5 Falanqeynta Khilaafka

Falanqaynta khilaafku waxuu ku lug leeyahay dhowr tallaabo iyo hawlo. Kuwa soo socda ayaa ah arrimaha muhiimka ah ee la tixgelinayo inta lagu guda jiro geeddi-socodka Falanqaynta Khilaafaadka.

<sup>4</sup> Victor Shale & Khabele Matlosa, Managing Intra-party and inter-party conflicts in Lesotho, training manual, Electoral Handbook No 19, EISA-LESOTHO IEC , October 2008, <https://www.eisa.org/pdf/eh19.pdf>, accessed on 18/7/2021

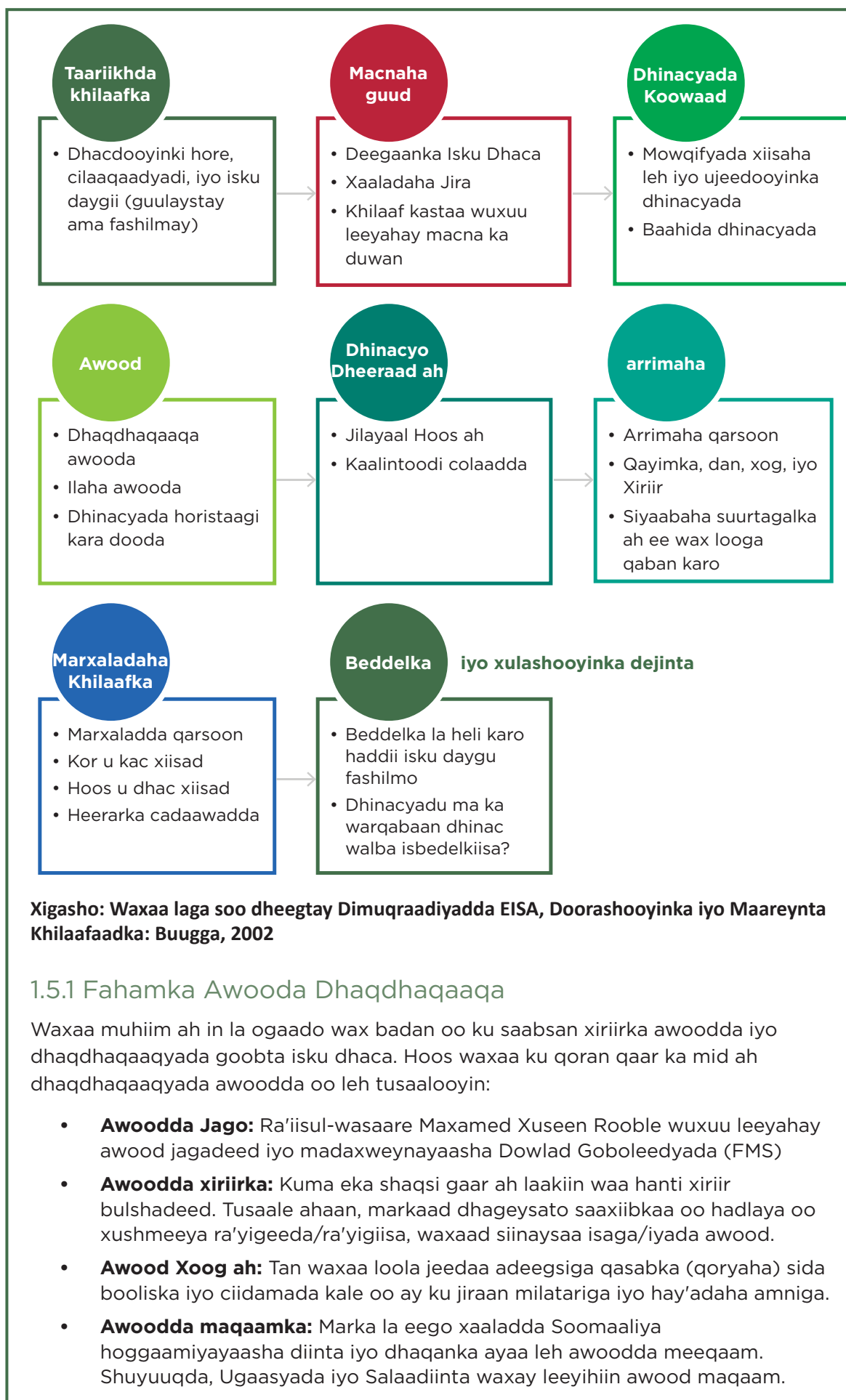
<sup>5</sup> ibid

<sup>6</sup> ibid

<sup>7</sup> Social Conflict: Escalation, <https://pages.uoregon.edu/mauro/psy457/escalate.htm>, retrieved on 18/7/2021

<sup>8</sup> Ibid





- **Awoodda aqoonta:** Dhakhaatiirta, macallimiinta iyo khabarada kale waxay leeyihiin awoodda aqoonta maaddooyin gaar ah
- **Awoodda Kooxaha:** Tan waxaa loola jeedaa awoodda dadka ee koox ahaan sida Ururka Bajaajta ee Muqdisho, waxay ku guuleysteen inay dowladda ku cadaadiyaan inay waddooyinka u furto.

Qalab badan ayaa loo isticmaali karaa in lagu falanqeeyo khilaafyada gaarka ah. Waxaan adeegsan doonnaa qaar ka mid ah aaladaha caadiga ah si aan u falanqeyno isku dhacyada:

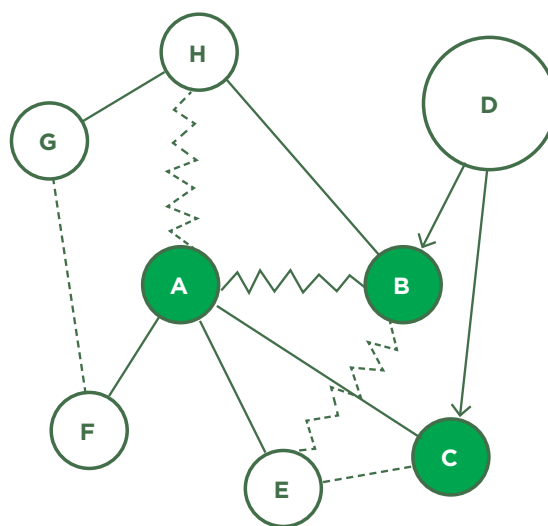
## 1.5.2 Aaladaha Falanqeynta Khilaafka

### Calaamadeynta Khilaafka

Qalabkani wuxuu u oggolaanayaa muujinta jilayaasha/dhinacyada isku dhaca, xiriirkooda iyo muhiimadooda. Kuwa soo socda ayaa ah tallaabooyinka muhiimka ah ee lagu sawirayo Khariidadda Khilaafka:

- Aqoonso jilayaasha (yaa ku lug leh)
- Calaamadeey Awoodda Dhaqdhaqaaqa
- Calaamadeey xiriirka ka dhexeeya jilayaasha
- Raadi meelaha faragelinta

	<b>Wareeg</b> Jilaaga ama kooxda ay ku jiraan
	<b>Cabbirka wareega</b> Heerka awoodd dhismeeda eey ku jiraan
	<b>Khadka toosan</b> Xiriir toos ah oo togan
	<b>Khadka tooska ah ee dhibcaha leh</b> Xiriir dadban oo togan
	<b>Laynka zigzag</b> Xiriir toos ah oo taban
	<b>Dhibicda dhibicda zigzag</b> Xiriir dadban oo taban
	<b>Layn toosan oo dadab ah</b> Xiriir jaban
	<b>Falaar</b> Tilmaamaha dhismaha awoodda
	<b>Fallaarti labada dhinacba</b> Awood dhismeed siman



Jaantus 2 Qalabka khariidaynta isku dhaca<sup>9</sup>

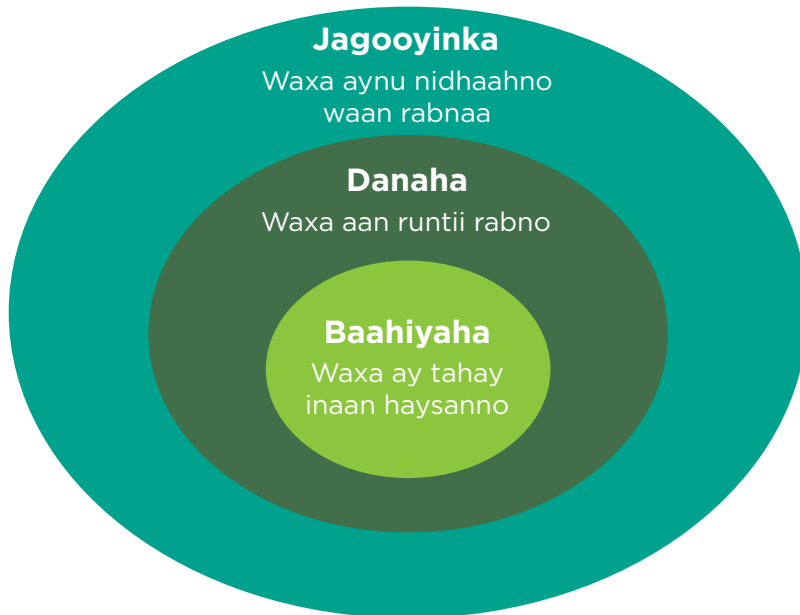
## Waxqabadka Kooxda

**Dhowaan, Muqdisho waxay la kulantay xiisado ka dhashay muddo-kordhin loo sameeyo xukuumadda uu baarlamaanku sameeyay. Iska-caabbinta qorshayaasha kordhinta ayaa la arkay; waxaa diiday xisbiyo ka socda FMS-yada, golaha murashaxiinta madaxweynenimo iyo kooxaha kale ee bulshada rayidka ah. Waxay keentay isku dhac hubaysan. Fadlan u sawir tecno-map khilaafka doorashada adiga oo adeegsanaya daneeyayaasha ku jira Qaybta Daneeyayaasha Muhiimka ah.**

<sup>9</sup> Conflict Resolution, retrieved from <http://www.zandcraig.com/template-downloads>

### Aaladda Basasha

Aaladdan waxay kaa caawinaysaa inaad si qoto dheer u dhex gasho sababta dhabta ah ee isku dhaca, arrimaha, danaha iyo baahiyaha ka dambeeya dhaqanka isku dhaca.



### Sawirka 3 Aaladda Basasha<sup>10</sup>

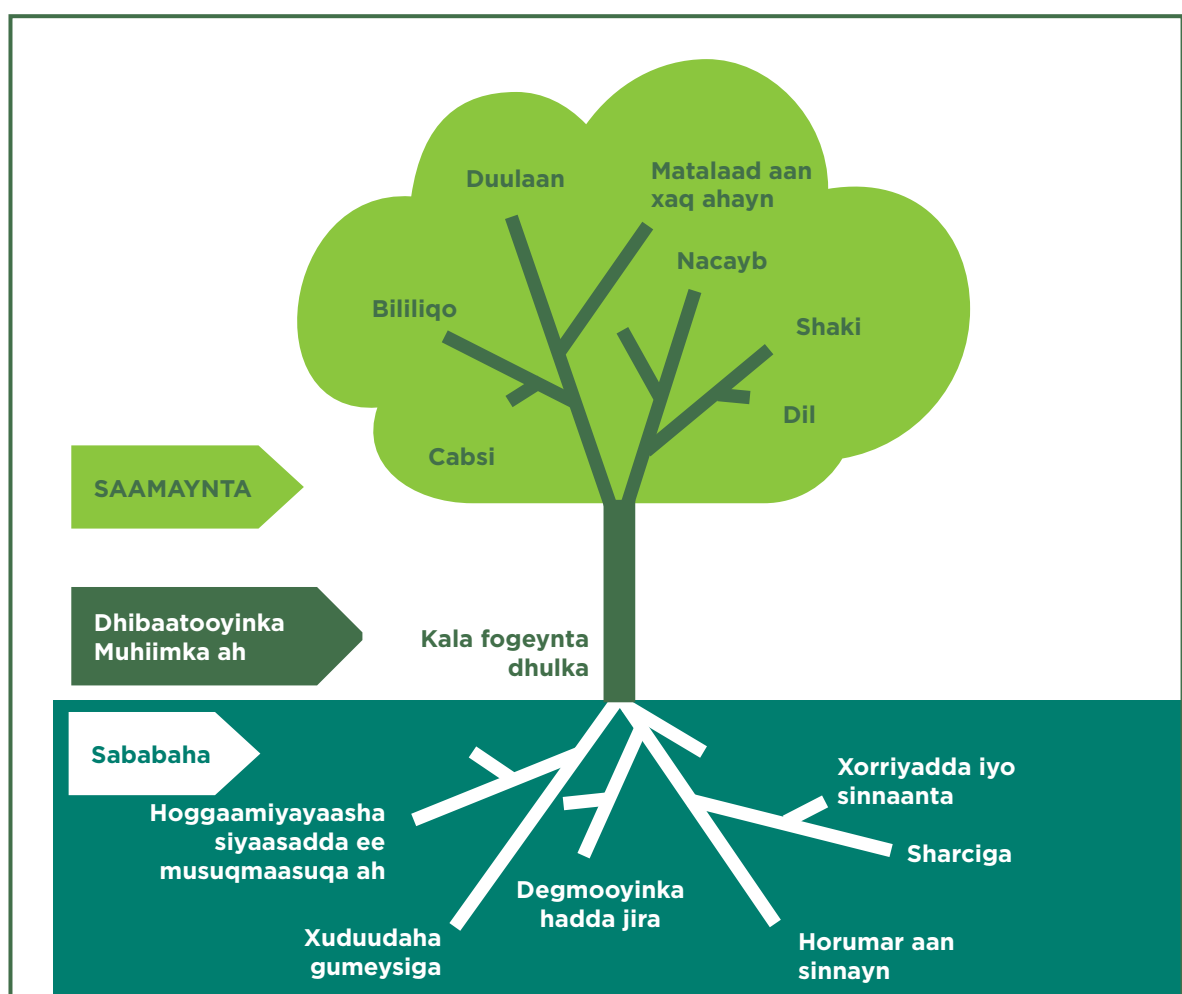
Tusaale A: Qabiil ayaa is hortaagi kara doorashada kursi baarlamaan oo gaar ah; dhexdhexaadiyayaal maxalli ah ayaa isku dayay inay is waafajiyaan oo dhexdhexaadiyaan dhinacyada; waxay ogaadeen in beel hoose oo ka mid ah qabiilka kore aan weligeed la dooran/qabsan kursiga. Tani waa wax gorgortan laga geli karo, oo dhinacyadu waxay gaari karaan tanaasul. Tusaale ahaan, beelaha hoose waxay ku heshiin karaan wareegga kursiga ee beelaha dhexdooda. Habkan waxaa ku dhaqma qaar ka mid ah qabiilada.

### Geedka Falanqeynta Khilaafka

Geedku wuxuu leeyahay saddex qaybood oo waaweyn, jirid (dhexda), xididdada (hoose), iyo caleemo (sare). Waxqabadkan waxaan ku adeegsan doonaa qaabka geedka si aan u falanqeyno qaababka isku dhaca. Khilaaf kasta wuxuu leeyahay sababaha asaasiga ah ee gacan ka geysta soo-gaadhista isku dhaca, wuxuu kaloo leeyahay saamayn (cawaaqib) colaad kasta kadib.

Tusaale ahaan, jufo ayaa laga yaabaa inay ku heshiin waayaan saamiga Ergada (Ergada Doorashada) ee degaan doorasho, sababta khilaafkana waxay noqon kartaa heshiis aan horay loo gelin oo ku saabsan khayraadka/awood-qaybsiga. Waa in la dhiirri-geliyo lana fududeeyo wada-hadalka odayaasha qabiilka iyo xubnaha bulshada rayidka ah ee ka soo jeeda qabiilkaas.

<sup>10</sup> [https://www.researchgate.net/figure/Iceberg-representation-of-PIN-model-of-conflict-resolution\\_fig1\\_263918045](https://www.researchgate.net/figure/Iceberg-representation-of-PIN-model-of-conflict-resolution_fig1_263918045)



Fjaantus 4 Falanqaynta Geedka Khilaafka, Isha Ka Baxsan-Nabadda<sup>11</sup>

### Layli Shakhsi

**Sidaad la socotaan, waxaa jiray khilaaf/soo noqnoqosho khilaaf soo noqnoqday oo u dhexeeyay labada heer ee dawladda, gaar ahaan DFS iyo qaar ka mid ah maamulada FMS (JL iyo PL); aqoonsado sababaha iyo saamaynta ugu weyn ee isku dhacaas?**

#### 1.5.3 Suaalaha Muhiimka ah ee Khilaafka<sup>12</sup>

1. Waa kuwee dhinacyada ay khuseyso xaaladda isku dhaca?
2. Maxay yihiin mawqifyada qolo walba ee isku dhaca?
3. Maxay yihiin baahiyaha iyo danaha dhinac kasta? (Si kale haddii loo dhigo, maxay leeyihiin iyagoo aan sheegin? Maxay ka beensheegayaan?)
4. Waa maxay awoodda, mansabka iyo ilaha qaraabo ee dhinac kasta oo khilaafku ka jiro?

<sup>11</sup> Tools for Conflict Analysis, Conflict Tree Model <https://beyond-peace.com/tools-of-conflict-analysis-in-theory-and-practice-the-conflict-tree-model>

<sup>12</sup> TRAINING LOCAL INSTITUTIONS IN KABUSHINGE AND NYAMUGALI CELLS ON LAND DISPUTE MANAGEMENT AND LAND-RELATED LAWS, retrieved from <https://cdn.landesa.org/wp-content/uploads/2011/01/PNADM808.pdf>

5. Waa maxay hababka ay isticmaalayaan si ay u fuliyaan danahooda marka ay khilaafayaan dadka kale?
6. Waa maxay qaab-dhismeedka ama nidaamka uu khilaafku ka dhacayo?
7. Sidee loo go'aamiyaa go'aaminta iyo loo xalliyaa/loo beddelaa xaaladda khilaafka?
8. Waa maxay waxyaalaha dibadda uga imaanaya ee saamaynta ku leh isku khilaafka?
9. Maxaa natiijo ah oo dhinac kasta filayaa?
10. Maxay yihiin isbeddelada suurtagalka ah ee ka dhasha xallinta/isbeddelka khilaafka heerarka soo socda:
  - Mid shaqsi,
  - Mid xiriir,
  - Qaabdhismeed/nidaam,
  - Dhaqan/caado iyo
  - Ruuxi.

# Buuga Labaad

## Wadahadal Vs Dib-u-Heshiisiin



**1 Saac**



**Waxqabad**

Waxqabad Wadareed oo leh tusaalooyin muuqda



**Hadafka**

Dhammaadka Buuga Labaad, waxaad awoodi doontaa inaad:

- Fahamka fikradda gorgortanka
- Kala saar dib-u-heshiisiinta iyo gorgortanka

1 hr



## Waa maxay Dib-u-heshiisiin?

**Dib-u-heshiisiin:** waa lama huraan marka colaad daran ay dhacdo, xiriirkiina dhaawacmo. Dib-u-heshiisiin wuxay muhiim u tahay xaaladaha isku-tiirsanaanta sare ee wadashaqaynta dhinacyada ay lama huraan tahay. Sidaa darteed, dib-u-heshiisiin, waxay tilmaamaysaa dib u soo celinta cilaaqaadka heer ay wada shaqaynta iyo isaaminaaddu mar kale suurtagal noqoto. Lederach (1995) wuxuu sheegay in dib-u-heshiisiin ay ka hadlayso saddex sifo oo khaldan:

- Dib-u-heshiisiin waxay kordhineysaa kulanka u dhexeeya wejiga furan ee **xanuunkii hore iyo raadinta qeexidda** mustaqbal fog, oo isku tiirsan.
- Dib-u-heshiisiin waxa laga helaa meel ay **runta iyo naxariistu** ku kulmaan; halkaas oo laga walaacsan yahay in la muujiyo waxa dhacay iyo in la oggolaado xiriir dib loo cusboonaysiiyay ayaa la ansixiyay oo la isku raacay.
- Dib-u-heshiisiin waxay **garwaaqsan tahay baahida loo qabo in waqti iyo goob la siiyo caddaaladda** iyo nabad, taasoo dib-u-hagaajinta khaladka lagu sameeyo aragti guud oo mustaqbal oo isku xiran.<sup>13</sup>

### Tusaale Dib-u-heshiisinta Somaalia

Sannadkii 1991, Soomaaliya waxay la kulantay colaad sokeeye oo lagu hoobtay oo u dhexaysay qabaail. Waxaa luntay kalsoonidii iyo wax-wada lahaanshaha bulshada dhexdeeda, dib-u-heshiisiin qaranna waxey noqotay qasab dawladna loo dhiso Soomaaliya. Jabuuti waxay martigelisay shir dib-u-heshiisineed oo loogu talagalay dhammaan qabaa'ilka Soomaaliyeed. Saldhigga maamulka maanta waa natiijooyinka ka soo baxay dib-u-heshiisintaas. Si kastaba ha ahaatee, dadka qaar ayaa ku doodaya baahida loo qabo habab dib-u-heshiisineed oo baahsan iyo kuwa deegaan. Shirka Carte waa aasaaska maamulka maanta jira. Tusaalooyinka kale waxaa ka mid ah shirweynihii dib-u-heshiisinta ee Boorama oo socday muddo saddex bilood ah. Maanta, Soomaaliya waxay leedahay qaab-dhismeed dib-u-heshiisiin qaran.

### Waxqabadka Kooxda

**Meelaha dib-u-heshiisinta loo adeegsan karo waxaa ka mid ah khilaafka u dhexeeya Al-Shabab iyo Dowladda. Ka feker xaaladaha suurtagalka ah ee loo isticmaali karo in la heshiisiyo dhinacyada oo kooxdaada ha ka doodo**

**Gorgortan:** waa hab ay dhinacyada is khilaafsan farqigooda ugu bedelaan heshiis. Labada dhinacba way aqbalaan heshiiska marka ay ogaadaan in natiijadu faa'iido u tahay jagooyinkooda.<sup>14</sup>

Gorgortanku wuu ka **duwan yahay dhexdhexaadinta maaddaama dhinac saddexaad** uu ku lug leeyahay kan dambe halka wada-xaajoodka labada dhinacba ay wada-hadallo galaan iyadoon dadaal dibadeed la samayn. Wada-xaajoodku

<sup>13</sup> Maxwell C.C. Musingafi, Racheal Mafumbate, Thandi F. Khumalo, Traditional conflict management initiatives in Africa: Wellness models for southern Africa and the Zimbabwean crisis <https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/234691377.pdf>

<sup>14</sup> Skillsyouneed, what is negotiation, <https://www.skillsyouneed.com/ips/negotiation.html>

wuxuu gacan ka geysan karaa badbaadinta iyo xoojinta xiriirka dhinacyada ku lugta leh iskahorimaadka waqti isku mid ah, habka gorgortanku wuu ka kharash yar yahay marka la barbar dhigo hannaanka dacwadda.<sup>15</sup>

## Fariin muhiim u ah dhex-dhexaadiyayaasha

1. **Iftiiminta khilaafka, ha sheegin qofka.** Waa in xoogga la saaraa meesha ay colaaddu ka socoto oo aan la gaaryeelin. Sidoo kale, iska ilaali inaad ka jawaabto weerarada shaqsiyeed.
2. **Ku dadaal dhegeysi firfircoon. Tani waa farsamo weyn oo gorgortan/dhexdhexaadin ah.** Ku lug yeelo farsamooyinka dhegeysiga firfircoon sida ku celcelinta macluumaadka muhiimka ah, xaqiijinta bayaannada, iyo joogtaynta fiiriska isha.
3. **Hel danaha guud.** Waxaa muhiim ah in la falanqeeyo oo la fahmo baahiyaha iyo danaha dhinacyada gorgortamaya si loo helo isku aragti. Hagaaji arrimaha dib loo qeexi karo. Kadib, si wada jir ah u wada shaqeeya si aad u horumarisaan xaalad guul wada leh.
4. **Deji hadaf.** Natiijada la rabo ee xallinta khilaafku waa soo afjaridda khilaafka si wada xaajoodyadu u sii socdaan. Waa inay jirtaa ujeedooyin cad oo lagu gaarayo xaalad guul wada leh.
5. **Go'aanso bedelka ugu fiican ee heshiiska gorgortanka (BATNA).** Gorgortan xirfad leh ayaa soo galaya doodda isaga oo maanka ku haya BATNA. Intaa waxaa dheer, waxaa si gaar ah muhiim u ah inta lagu guda jiro xallinta khilaafaadka in la go'aamiyo BATNA wada-xaajoodka ka soo horjeeda. Gorgortame wanaagsan ayaa sidoo kale ka fekeri doona daruufaha xun ee beddelka heshiiska gorgortanka (WATNA).<sup>16</sup>

## Waxqabad Kooxeed

**Waxaan ognahay in sharciga Xeerka uu door muhiim ah ku lahaa bixinta caddaaladda iyo dhexdhexaadinta khilaafaadka iyada oo aysan jirin garsoor shaqaynaya. Kooxdaada ha ka doodeen sida Xeer Soomaali loogu dabaqi karaa doorashooyinka 2020/2021 ee ku saabsan doorka odayaasha dhaqanka?**

<sup>15</sup> Government of Canada, department of justice, <https://www.justice.gc.ca/eng/rp-pr/csj-sjc/dprs-sprd/res/drrg-mrrc/03.html>, accessed on 19/7/2021

<sup>16</sup> Win-Win Negotiations: finding solutions that work for everyone <https://www.mindtools.com/CommSkill/NegotiationSkills.html>



6 hrs



# Buuga Saddexaad

## Xirfadda Dhexdhexaadinta

**6 Saac****Waxqabad**

Waxqabad Wadareed oo leh tusaalooyin muuqda

**Hadafka**

Dhammaadka Buuga Saddexaad, waxaad awoodi doontaa inaad:

- Kala saar dhexdhexaadinta hababka kale ee xallinta khilaafaadka
- Aqoonso doorka muhiimka ah ee dhexdhexaadiye
- Sharax heerarka dhexdhexaadinta
- Adeegso xirfadaha lagama maarmaanka u ah dhexdhexaadiyayaasha

## 3.1 Waa maxay Dhexdhexaadin?

**Dhex-dhexaadintu** waxay tilmaamaysaa geeddi-socod, kaas oo dhinac saddexaad uu bixiyo kaalmada hab-socodka si loo caawiyo shakhsiyaadka ama kooxaha isku dhaca si ay u xalliyaan khilaafaadkooda. Tusaale ahaan, dhexdhexaadin waxaa qaban kara Beesha Caalamka iyo/ama xubnaha Bulshada Rayidka si loo waafajiyo xiisadaha doorashada ee u dhexeeya DFS iyo Dowladaha xubnaha ka ah.

**Xirfadaha dhegaysiga ee firfircoon** ayaa lagama maarmaan u ah dhexdhexaadinta isku -dhafan ee wax-dhiska leh. Dhegeysiga waa xirfad isgaarsiineed oo ay adeegsadaan dhexdhexaadiyeyaal iyo fududeeyeyaal si ay u taageeraan isgaarsiinta iyagoo ka caawinaya dhinacyada inay gudbiyaan farriimo cad oo ay ogaadaan in farriimahooda si sax ah loo maqlay.

### Waa maxay sababta Dhageysiga Firfircoon uu Muhiim u Yahay?





- Si loo muujiyo in farriinta afhayaan la maqlay.
- Si loogu oggolaado dhagaystaha inuu caddeeyo nuxurka iyo dareenka fariinta.
- In la caawiyo kuwa ku hadla si ay fikradooda u muujiyaan oo loogu dhiiri geliyo inay si faahfaahsan u sharxaan fahamkooda xaaladda iyo waxay dareemayaan.
- Si loo fududeeyo fahamka in muujinta shucuurtu ay tahay mid la aqbali karo iyo inay waxtar u leedahay fahamka dareenka halkuu gaarsiisanyahay.

## 3.2 Maxaa ka soocaya dhexdhexaadinta hababka kale ee Xalinta Khilaafaadka?

- Dhexdhexaadintu waa hab ikhtiyaari ah. Jilayaasha laguma qasbi karo in la dhexdhexaadiyo.
- Dhexdhexaadiyaha waa inuu haystaa oggolaanshaha dhinacyada oo dhan.
- Dhexdhexaadiyaha ayaa bixiya kaalmada hab-raaca halkii uu ka heli lahaa kaalmo wax ku ool ah. Taasi waa, dhex-dhexaadiyaha ayaa kontaroola geedi socodka xallinta khilaafka iyada oo nuxurku yahay aagga dhinacyada.
- Dhexdhexaadiyaha waa inuu ahaadaa mid dhexdhexaad ah oo u siman.
- Dhinacyada ama jilayaasha ayaa awood u leh qodobbada heshiiska ee khilaafka, ma aha dhexdhexaadiyaha. Dhexdhexaadiyayaashu waxay soo jeedin karaan waxa la samaynayo, laakiin ma go'aamin karaan ama ma soo saari karaan go'aanno. Dhexdhexaadiyuhu uma adeegikaro sida garsoore ama garqaade.
- Dhex-dhexaadintu waa hab ku salaysan dan, taas oo ah, waxa la doonayaa in laga heshiiyo danaha dhabta ah, nafsiyadeed iyo hab-raacyada dhinacyada halkii la go'aamin lahaa cidda saxan ama ka awood badan.<sup>17</sup>

<sup>17</sup> TRAINING LOCAL INSTITUTIONS IN KABUSHINGE AND NYAMUGALI CELLS ON LAND DISPUTE MANAGEMENT AND LAND-RELATED LAWS, retrieved from <https://cdn.landesa.org/wp-content/uploads/2011/01/PNADM808.pdf>

### 3.3 Marxaladaha Dhexdhexaadinta

 <b>HORDHAC</b>	 <b>SHARRAXAAD</b>	 <b>DHIBAATO-XALIN</b>	 <b>HESHIIS</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Jilayaasha waxaa laga yaabaa inay baqaan oo walwalsan yihiin</li> <li>• Dhex -dhexaadiyayaashu waa inay la tacaalaan cabsidaas iyo hubanti -la'aantaas</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dhinacyadu ha u sharaxaan sida ay u arkaan xaqiiqooyinka</li> <li>• Soo koob dareenka, iyo xiisaha kana</li> <li>• Samee liis arimahaas</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Liis garee dhamaan dhinacyada (Liis muuqda)</li> <li>• Caddee Jahwareerka muuqda, ballanqaadyada iyo isku tiirsanaanta</li> <li>• Caqli galnimada iyo dhageysiga firfircoon ee</li> <li>• Koox walba (la kulan marba dhinac)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Caddee cidda ku MAXAA, GOORME, HALKEE iyo SIDEE</li> <li>• Caddeynta waqtiyada kama dambeysta ah bayaanada iyo dadka</li> <li>• Dhamaan dhinacyada waa inay saxiixaan heshiiska goobjoogna ahaadaan</li> </ul>

Jaantuska kore wuxuu tilmaamayaa heerarka dhexdhexaadinta (Hordhac, Sharaxaad, Xallinta Dhibaatooyinka iyo Heshiiska). Isgaadhsiintu waxay ka ciyaaraysaa door dhexe dhammaan marxaladahaas. Dhexdhexaadiyayaashu waa inay yeeshaan habab isgaarsiineed oo cad.<sup>18</sup>

### 3.4 Xirfadaha Isgaarsiinta

Isgaarsiintu waa qayb lagama maarmaan u ah xallinta khilaafaadka, dhexdhexaadinta iyo maareynta. Kuwani waa xirfadaha isgaarsiinta ee muhiimka ah ee taageera xallinta khilaafaadka:

- Dhegeysiga firfircoon waa mid ka mid ah xirfadaha dhexdhexaadinta ugu weyn ee loo baahan yahay
- Diritaanka farriimaha cad iyo adeegsiga kanaalada ku habboon
- Ha ku tiirsanaanin oo keliya isgaarsiinta afka, beddelkeeda tixgeli inaad kula xiriirto dhexdhexaadin kale sida emayl ama waraaqo rasmi ah.
- Noqo mid dhab ah
- Ka fogow wax aadan hubin iyo erayada madmadowga ku jira. Fariimaha waa inay ahaadaan kuwo cad-cad. Ka fogow farriimaha kuu horseedi kara hurinta colaadda.
- Dib u sax erayada/hadalada aflagaadada ah ee ay dhinacyada sameeyeen.

Isgaarsiintu waxay noqon kartaa aalad waxtar u leh digniinta ugu horeysa ee wax ku oolka ah iyo ka hortagga khilaafaadka. Abuuritaanka waxyaabaha ku jira baraha bulshada ayaa ka caawin kara muwaadiniinta inay wax badan ka ogaadaan doorashooyinka, haddii xogtu sax tahay. Dhinaca kale, baraha bulshadu waa seef laba af leh oo kor u qaadi kara nabadda iyo sidoo kale kicin kara rabshado. Waxay noqon kartaa madal lagu faafiyo dacaayad, hadal nacayb iyo warar been abuur ah.

<sup>18</sup> Ibid

### 3.5 Doorkee ay Dhexdhexaadiyayaashu Qaateen<sup>19</sup>

Laga soo bilaabo marxaladda gorgortanka ka hor illaa marxaladaha gorgortanka iyo wada-xaajoodka kadib, dadka ku lugta leh geeddi-socodka dhex-dhexaadintu waxay ciyaaraan dhowr door. Dawladaha maxalliga ah, kuwa gobolka iyo kuwa caalamiga ah iyo kuwa aan dawliga ahayn ayaa laga yaabaa inay isu arkaan inay ka caawinayaan dadaallada nabadaynta siyaabo kala duwan, oo ay ka mid yihiin:

#### Shaxda 1 Doorkee ay ciyaaraan dhexdhexaadiyayaashu<sup>20</sup>

Door	Qeexid
<b>Baare</b>	Qof farriimaha u kala qaada dhinacyada oo u xaqiijinaya qolka wada xaajoodka oo tixgeliya aagagga ay ka siman yihiin.
<b>Kulmiye</b>	Wuxuu bilaabaa habka xallinta isagoo ku dhiirri-gelinaya dhinacyada inay ka qayb-qaataan kana shaqeeyaan sidii meesha looga saari lahaa caqabadaha hortaagan hawlaha nabad-raadinta.
<b>Falanqeeye</b>	Wuxuu sameeyaa falanqayn dhaqaale, bulsho, ama siyaasadeed oo ballaaran si uu uga caawiyo dadka kale ee soo dhexgala inay go'aan gaaraan oo u oggolaadaan inay fahmaan sababaha isku dhaca.
<b>Naqshadeeye</b>	Wuxuu caawiyaa dhex-dhexaadiyayaasha isku dhaca waxayna dhinacyadu abuuraan qaraar wax ka qaban kara arrimaha isku dhaca.
<b>Xiriiriye</b>	Wuxuu u shaqeeyaa sida xadka isgaadhsiinta ee u dhaxaysa dhinacyada hawsha ku jira iyo kuwa ka baxsan geedi socodka, sida warbaahinta, dadweynaha ama beesha caalamka.
<b>Qalabeeye</b>	Wuxuu helaa siyaabo ay dhinacyada dibedda ah ee ku lugta leh iskahorimaadka u kala tagaan iyagoo badbaadinaya wejiga oo isku dayaya inay ka qaybgalaan jilayaal kale oo dibedda ah kuwaas oo ka qaadan kara kaalin aan eex lahayn si ay u ansixiyaan geeddi-socodka ama ku dhiirrigeliyaan dhinacyada inay ka qayb-qaataan.
<b>Isukeene</b>	Wuxuu ka caawiyaa wada xaajoodiyada qarsoodiga ah si loo hagaajiyo kala qaybsanaanta wuxuuna ka caawiyaa abuurista faham guud oo ku saabsan isku dhaca iyo ujeedooyinkooda iyo yoolkooda.
<b>Aqoonyahan</b>	Wuxuu awood siiyaa dhinacyada leh xirfadaha looga baahan yahay inay ka gorgortamaan, gudbiyaan danaha, falanqeyaan duruufaha iyo dhinacyada cilmi baarista ee iskahorimaadka.
<b>Barbaariye</b>	Wuxuu siiyaa fikrad khabiiir ama macluumaad farsamo dhinacyada oo ku saabsan dhinacyada arrimaha isku dhaca.
<b>Waxgarad</b>	Waxay ka caawisaa dhinacyada inay ka fikiraan iskahorimaadka iyo xalalka suurtagalka ah siyaabo cusub iyagoo adeegsanaya hababka ikhtiyaar-abuurka ikhtiyaariga ah ama keenista xog ku habboon.
<b>Qiimeeye</b>	Waxay ka caawisaa dhinacyada inay qiimeeyaan xalalka suurtagalka ah iyo saamaynta ay ku leeyihiin xallinta khilaafka.
<b>Kaalmeeye</b>	Waxay hubisaa in dhinacyadu aanay ku kicin kharash aan la aqbali karin iyada oo loo marayo ka-qaybgalka geedi-socodka ama haddii geedi socodku jabo.
<b>Sharciyeeye</b>	Wuxuu ku dhiirrigeliyaa dhinacyada inay aqbalaan hannaanka iyagoo siinaya oggolaansho anshaxeed, siyaasadeed ama dhaqaale.
<b>Fududeeye</b>	Wuxuu ka caawiyaa dhinacyada is-gaarsiinta midba midka kale isagoo abuuraya hab nabdoon oo lagu wada-xaajoodo, loo dejiyo ama dib-u-habayn loogu sameeyo arrimaha iyo fahamka dhinacyada ee khilaafka iyo kobcinta madal dhegeysi wax ku ool ah iyo xallinta dhibaatooyinka.
<b>Hagaajiye</b>	Wuxuu keenaa ilo si loo ballaariyo ikhtiyaarada dejinta ama abaalmarinta ka-qaybgalka geedi -socodka.

<sup>19</sup> Managing intervenors' role integrity and role coordination, <https://journals.co.za/doi/pdf/10.10520/EJC111704>

<sup>20</sup> Ibid

### 3.6 Xirfadaha Dhex-dhexaadiyayaasha



**Xirfadaha  
Luqadaha  
Wanaagsan  
(Isgaarsiin)**



**Naxariis**



**Falanqeyn**



**Dhib-xalin**



**Caadi  
Kalsooni Leh**

# Buuga Afaraad

## Rabshadaha la xiriira Doorashada



**4 Saac**



**Waxqabad**

Waxqabad Wadareed oo leh tusaalooyin muuqda



**Hadafka**

Dhammaadka Buuga Afraad, waxaad awoodi doontaa inaad:

- Ogow oo qeex rabshadaha suurtoogalka ah ee la xiriira doorashada
- Tilmaan sababaha, ujeedooyinka iyo waxyaabaha kiciyay rabshadaha doorashada
- Sharax doorarka ay ururada bulshada rayidka ahi ciyaari karaan si loo qaboojiyo khilaafaadka doorashada
- In la caddeeyo suurta-galnimada doorashada 2021 ee Soomaaliya



## 4.1 Hordhac

Doorashooyinku waxay matalaan hannaan colaadeed oo wax -ku -ool ah halkaas oo dadka, gaar ahaan kuwa doonaya inay helaan awood siyaasadeed, ay ku tartamaan sanduuqa cod-bixinta. Doorashooyinku waxay matalaan nidaam dimoqraadi ah oo maamul oo muwaadiniintu awood u leeyihiin inay ka qaybgalaan iyagoo codkooda siinaya si ay u doortaan wakiiladooda heerarka kala duwan ee dawladda sida Aqalka Sare, Golaha Shacabka, ama Dawladaha xubinta ka ah Dawladda Federaalka. Doorashooyinku waxay marmarka qaarkood caqabad ku noqon karaan halkii ay kor u qaadi lahaayeen dimuqraadiyadda maadaama ay u adeegsan karaan nidaam jira si ay u maamulaan nidaamka doorashada.<sup>21</sup>

Rabshadu waxay noqon kartaa:

- **Rabshadaha Tooska ah:** Waxyeello jirka ah sida hal qabiil oo ku soo duulay dhulka qabiil kale ama qof la dilay ama la jirdilay natiijada doorashada darteed.
- **Rabshadaha qaabdhismeedka (dadban):** Kani waa awood qaybsi aan loo sinnayn oo ah ilaha dawladda. Tusaale ahaan, haddii qaar ka mid ah qabiilada laga tirada badan yahay aan la siin matalaad siyaasadeed tani waxay noqon doontaa rabshad qaab dhismeed. Waxaa ka mid ah hababka bulshadeed, dhaqaale, iyo siyaasadeed ee ka dhex muuqda hababka iyo astaamaha ka saarida bulshada.<sup>22</sup>

## 4.2 Qeex rabshadaha la xiriira doorashada

- Rabshadaha doorashada waxaa lagu qeexaa ficillada **waxyeellada jirka, handadaad, xadgudub** loogu talagalay in lagu saameeyo **natiijada doorashada** ama la saameeyo hannaanka doorashada ama dib loo dhigo geeddi -socodka doorashada si loogu guuleysto.<sup>23</sup>
- Rabshadaha doorashadu waxay inta badan bartilmaameedsadaan dadka sida murashaxiinta, cod-bixiyayaasha, kooxaha fulinaya taageerayaasha xisbiga. Dawladda talada haysa waxay isku dayi kartaa inay saamayn ku yeelato natiijooyinka doorashada. Si loo gaaro hadafkan, waxay bilaabi doontaa isku dayga in sidaas la sameeyo ka hor doorashada. Xeeladaha sida in ay xukumaan **garoonka ciyaarta, ku takri-falidda diiwaangelinta, beddelidda xeerarka tartanka** iyo mamnuucidda axsaabta siyaasadda ayaa u adeegsada qofka xilka haya si uu saamayn ugu yeesho natiijada doorashada. Marka la eego doorashooyinka 2021, bartilmaameedku wuxuu noqon karaa cod -bixiyayaal, odayaal, iyo musharraxiin. Mas'uuliyiinta DFS iyo FMS ayaa awood u adeegsan kara rabitaanka qabaa'ilka; doorashadii 2016, odayaasha qabiilka iyo xubnuhu waxay ahaayeen daneeyayaasha muhiimka ah ee doorashada; laakiin, doorashooyinka 2021, awoodo dheeraad ah ayaa la siinayaa FMS taasoo wiiqi karta caddaaladda natiijooyinka doorashada.

<sup>21</sup> Paul Collier, *Wars, guns and violence: Democracy in dangerous places*, 1<sup>st</sup> edition, 2011 harpercollinsbooks.

<sup>22</sup> Lee, Bandy X. Violence, 2019, retrifed from <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/9781119240716.ch7>

<sup>23</sup> European Commission United Nations Development Programme Joint Task Force on Electoral Assistance, thematic workshop on Elections, Violence and Conflict Prevention held in June 20 - 24, 2011

### 4.3 Sababaha Rabshadaha Doorashada

- Rabshadaha doorashadu waxay u badan tahay inay ka dhacaan xaaladaha qaab-dhismeedka siyaasadeed ee hadda jira lagu dhisayo is-ilaalin iyo nidaam ka madax-bannaan oo hoggaamiyeyaashu adeegsadaan nidaamkan si ay u helaan daacadnimo.
- Guddiyada hirgelinta doorashada (guddiyada doorashada) ma xoog badan sababtoo ah awood xumo, xorriyad la'aan go'aaminta ama ay dawladdu saamaynayso.
- Jiritaanka isku dhacyada aan la xalin ee dhulka iyo kheyraadka kale ayaa abuuri kara jawi ku habboon rabshadaha doorashada.<sup>24</sup>

### 4.4 2021 Kicinta Khilaafaadka Doorashada

Khilaafyada kiciya waa dhacdooyin kasta ama dhacdooyin sababi kara is afgaranwaaga iyo xiisadaha u dhexeeya dhinacyada.<sup>25</sup> Kiciyeyaashu waxay noqon karaan kuwo dhaqaale (dhiirigalin joogto ah), nafsaani-bulsho (cabsi, xaalad raadis, damac) iyo noolaha (hubin la'aan).<sup>26</sup> Kiciyeyaashu waxay noqon karaan wax kasta oo sii hurin kara khilaafka doorashada. Kuwa soo socda ayaa ah tusaalooyin iyo duruufo ku saabsan khilaafka doorashada 2021 oo kiciya xaaladda taas oo ka sii dari karta.

1. Faragelinta doorashada ee madaxweynaha Dowlad Goboleedka oo uu madaxweynuhu ku xulanayo qofka noqonaya xubin ka tirsan Aqalka Sare ka hor inta aysan doorashada Aqalka Sare xildhibaannadooda la dooran. Geedi socodkan, madaxweynaha FMS wuxuu leeyahay awood aan xad lahayn oo uu ku doorto qofka uu rabo ee Golaha Aqalka Sare. Markay sidaas sameeyaan, musharixiin badan oo rajo leh ayaa ka niyad-jabi doona geeddi-socodkan waxaana laga yaabaa inay adeegsadaan habab kale oo ay kaga soo horjeedaan xulashada, oo ay ku jiraan isku dhacyada rabshadaha wata.
2. Sida lagu arkay doorashadii Aqalka Sare ee 2021, kuraas badan oo **senetar ayaa loo beddelay** baarlamaanka aqalka hoose iyo is-weydaarin kuraas kale. Tani waxay kicin kartaa cadho suurtoagal ah, taas oo aakhirka sababi karta isku dhac; waxa kale oo ay saamayn ku yeelanaysaa qaban-qaabada qabiilka ee awood-qaybsiga.
3. Siyaasiyiinta Soomaalida ayaa **aad u kala fog** waqtigaan waxaana soo baxay tuhuno kadib rabshadihii April 2021 ee gilgilay caasimadda. Kala qaybsanaantan weyn waxay meesha ka saareysaa kalsoonidii geedi-socodka doorashada iyadoo rabitaanka wada-xaajoodka iyo xal u helidda khilaafaadka aan hadda jirin.
4. **Faragelinta muuqata ee masuuliyiintu** ku hayaan hannaanka doorashada ayaa abuuri doonta jawi ku habboon colaadda. Dad badan oo madaxweynenimo, iyo sidoo kale kuwa rajaynaya xildhibaannada, ayaan awoodi doonin inay u tartamaan doorashada taasina waxay soo dedejin kartaa adeegsiga habab kale sida cagajugleyn iyo cagajuglayn ay kala kulmayaan musharaxiinta mustaqbalka iyo taageerada qabiilkooda. Dhawaan, rajada laga qabo qaar ka mid ah dawladda -goboleedyadu waxay

<sup>24</sup> Ibid

<sup>25</sup> What is conflict trigger? <https://prezi.com/c-98vico2cvs/conflict-triggers/>

<sup>26</sup> Michael Caldara, Michael T. McBride, Matthew W. McCarter and Roman M. Sheremeta, a Study of the Triggers of Conflict and Emotional Reactions,



taageereen adeegsiga rabshadaha haddii doorashada ay ku takri -falaan mas'uuliyiinta gobolka.

## 4.5 Maxay qaban karaan ururada bulshada rayidka ah?

1. Ururada Bulshada Rayidka ah waa in ay ku hawlan yihiin dadaallada xallinta khilaafka guddiga xallinta khilaafaadka ee heer federaal. Waa inay ku biiriyaan oo dhiirrigeliyaan hababka dhexdhexaadinta iyo ka-hortagga khilaafaadka ee heerarka gobolka.
2. Ururada Bulshada Rayidka ah waa inay u ololeeyaan yareynta faragelinta doorashada ee madaxda DFS iyo FMS.
3. Adeegsiga warbaahintu waa lagama maarmaan si loola xisaabtamo daneeyayaasha/jilayaasha doorashada. EISA waxay abaabushay doodo iyo goleyaal oo looga hadlo doorashada oo badan sida Aynu Kahadalno Doorashooyinka. Munaasabadaha noocan oo kale ah ayaa dhiirrigeliya isla -xisaabtanka iyo wacyigelinta bulshada ee doorashooyinka. Boqolaal kun oo Soomaali ah ayaa adeegsada baraha bulshada. Kani wuxuu noqon karaa kanaal waxtar u leh wadaagista macluumaadka; nuxurka la xiriira doorashada iyo fiidiyowiyada wacyigelinta ayaa kor loogu qaadi karaa oo lagu faafin karaa aaladaha warbaahinta bulshada.
4. Indho-indhaynta iyo dabagalka hawlaha doorashada iyo habraaca ayaa lagama maarmaan u ah ka-hortagga khilaafaadka. Illaa iyo hadda, qiimeeyayaasha iyo kormeerayaasha khilaafaadka doorashada ayaa durba ka shaqeynaya ka hortagga iyo xallinta khilaafaadka la xiriira doorashada ee doorashooyinka Dowlad Goboleedyada iyo Federaalka si ay ula socdaan habka doorashada una qoraan xadgudubyada la xiriira doorashada.
5. Maadaama ay siyaasiyiintu kala qaybsan yihiin, ururada bulshada rayidka ah waa in ay noqdaan kuwo si fiican isku dubaridan oo aan eex lahayn si ay u helaan kalsoonida dhinacyada oo dhan. Mawqifka dhexdhexaadka ah ee Ururada Bulshada Rayidka ah ayaa u oggolaanaya inay ku kalsoonaadaan dhammaan daneeyayaasha; dhex-dhexaadnimadu waxay awood u leedahay ururada bulshada rayidka ah si loo fududeeyo xallinta khilaafaadka iyo hababka dhexdhexaadinta.
6. Ururada Bulshada Rayidka ahi waxay gacan ka geysan karaan hawlaha kobcinta kartida ergooyinka doorashada, odayaasha iyo daneeyayaasha kale ee ku saabsan ka hortagga khilaafaadka iyo xirfadaha xallinta si looga hortago khilaafyada.
7. Hawl-wadeennada caqiidada ku dhisan sida culimada Islaamka ama madasha Culimada qaranka, ayaa aad ugu habboon in loo yeedho oo loo tababaro dhex-dhexaadiyayaasha doorashada, maadaama ay tani qayb muhiim ah ka tahay hawl-maalmeedkooda

## 4.6 Ujeeddooyinka Rabshadaha Doorashada

Sababaha rabshadaha doorashadu waxay noqon karaan liis dheer. Hoos waxaa ah dulmar guud oo ku saabsan qaar ka mid ah ujeeddooyinka muhiimka ah ee sababi kara rabshadaha doorashada.

- **Raadinta faa'iidooyinka doorashada** - Adeegsiga hanjabaadaha, cagajuglaynta iyo ku -dirqiga ka dhanka ah tartamayaasha siyaasadda iyo

taageerayaashooda. **Xaaladda doorashada 2021, codbixiyeyaasha waxaa cabsi gelin kara mas'uuliyiinta gobolka ama musharraxiinta awoodda leh.**

- **Carqaladaynta doorashooyinka** - Tani inta badan waxay dhiirigelin u tahay kuwa aan ku tartamin doorashooyinka. Waxaa laga yaabaa in laga reebo geedi socodka doorashada (kooxaha la duudsiiyay) ama ay dan gaar ah ka leeyihiin doorashooyinku inay xumaadaan ama aysan dhicinba.

**Tusaale ahaan, Al-Shabab ayaa hore u bartilmaameedsatay qaarna u dishay qaar ka mid ah Ergada Doorashada ee doorashada 2016. Waxay sidoo kale soo saareen digniin ka dhan ah ku lug lahaanshaha geeddi -socodka doorashada 2021-ka.**

- **Ka-hortagga ku-takri-falka doorashada** - Tani waxay dhiirri-gelin u tahay kuwa wadaaga fikradaha ah in doorashooyinka la khiyaameeyay ama lagu shubtay. Geedi socodka doorashada waxaa laga yaabaa in loo qaabeeyo loona hirgeliyo hab u kala eexan doona mid ka mid ah tartamayaasha doorashada mid kale. Dhinacyada iyo shakhsiyaadka dareemaya in geedi socodka loo leexiyay dhibkooda ayaa laga yaabaa inay qaadaan tallaabo ay ku soo afjarayaan dhaqammada noocaas ah, xitaa iyada oo loo marayo hab rabshadaysan.

**Doorashada 2021, waxaa jiri kara walaacyo iyo baaqyo ka imaanaya musharraxiinta madaxtinimada iyo xubnaha kale ee bulshada oo ku aaddan caddaaladda doorashadaan maadaama awoodo badan la siiyay madaxweynayaasha FMS. Geedi socodka waxaa loo malayn karaa (dhab ah ama mala awaal ah) oo la maamulay oo la kontoroolay.**

- **Xadgudubyada ka dhanka ah haweenka** ayaa ah aalad muhiim ah waxaana dhiiri gelin kara rabitaan ah in lagu ciqaabo haweenka ka -qaybgalka geedi -socodka doorashada maadaama ka -qaybgalkooda uu halis ku yahay awoodda hay'adda ragga. Qabiillada qaarkood kuma qanacsana matalaadooda dumarka ee hadda jira sababtuna waa qaab -dhismeedyada xukunka ragga ee bulshada. *Qaar ka mid ah qabiillada iyo musharraxiinta ayaa qorsheynaya inay beddelaan haweenkooda matala baarlamaanka, tani waxay wiiqi kartaa goondada haweenka ee 30%.*

## Dood Wadareed

Kooxdaada ka hadla

Maxaa keenay dib-u -dhaca ku yimid doorashada Soomaaliya ee 2020/2021? Si ula kac ah uga sheeke aragtidaada hab dhiirrigelinaysa barashada

Waxaan ognahay in daraasiin ka mid ah codbixiyayaashii Ergadi Doorashooyinka 2016 ay Al-Shabab dileen; waxay kaloo ku qasbeen kuwa kale inaysan u codeyn doorashada soo socota iyagoo cafis u fidiyay; faahfaahin dheeraad ah oo ku saabsan hanjabaadaha la xiriira doorashada ee kooxda Al-Shabab waxaad ka heli kartaa xiriirka hoose. Maxaa la samayn karaa si loo sugo ammaanka codbixiyeyaasha Doorashada (Ergooyinka)? Sidee loo yareyn karaa hanjabaadaha ka imaanaya ururada argagaxisada iyo kuwa kale ee dambiyada abaabulan?

6 hrs



# Buuga Shanaad

## Habka isku dhafan ee rabshadaha la xiriira doorashada



### 6 Saac



### Waxqabad

Waxqabad Wadareed oo leh tusaalooyin muuqda



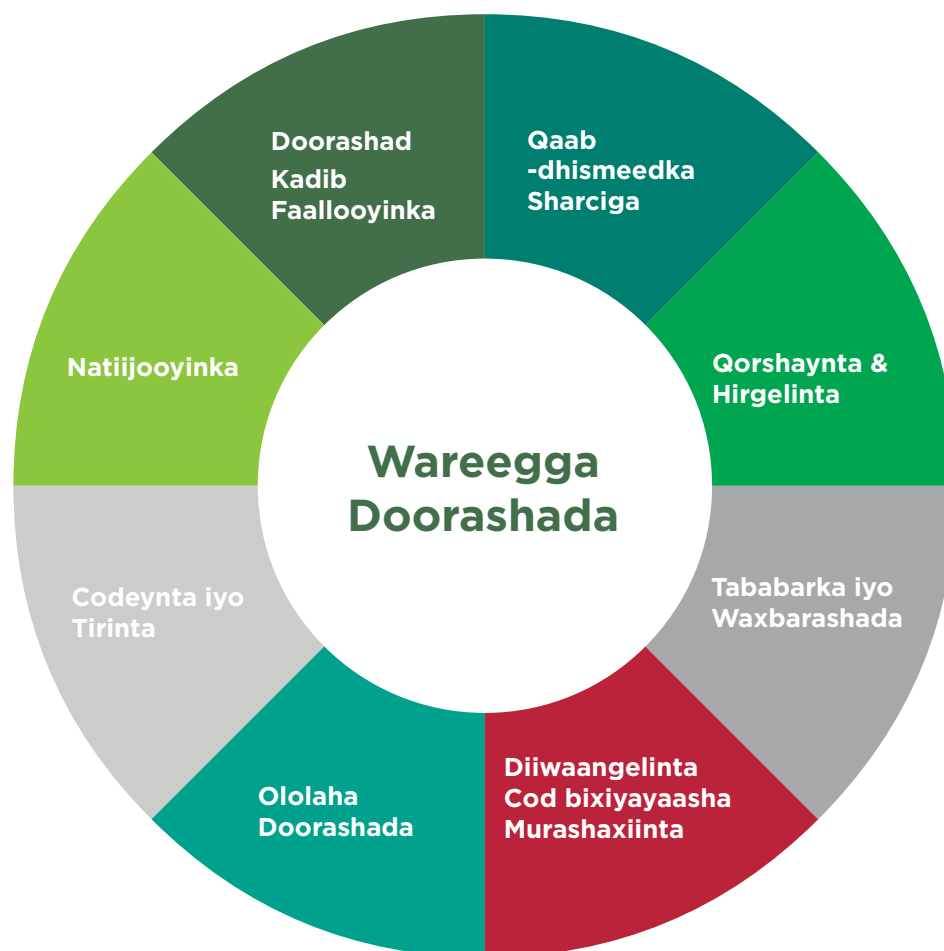
### Hadafka

Dhammaadka Buuga Shanaad, waxaad awoodi doontaa inaad:

- Fahmaan fikradaha muhiimka ah ee hababka doorashada isku dhafan ee khilaafka doorashada
- Sharaxaad ka bixi sida ay u wada socdaan wareegga doorashada iyo wareegga colaaddu
- Aqoonso hababka loo maareeyo khilaafaadka doorashada.

## 5.1 Integrated approach to election-related violence

Habkani wuxuu isu keenaa bulshada rayidka ah, Guddiyada Doorashada, ururada ku salaysan Diinta, tacliinta, iyo bahda sharciga. Habka wareegga doorashada waxaa adeegsada ururo badan si ay u iftiimiyaan in doorashooyinku aysan ahayn dhacdo gooni ah laakiin ay tahay dhacdo joogto ah oo bilaabmaysa isla marka ay doorashadu dhammaato si loo bilaabo u diyaargarowga doorashooyinka soo socda oo daboolaya kuwii hore, inta lagu guda jiro iyo kadib wejiyada doorashada



### Jaantus 5 Wareegga doorashada<sup>27</sup>

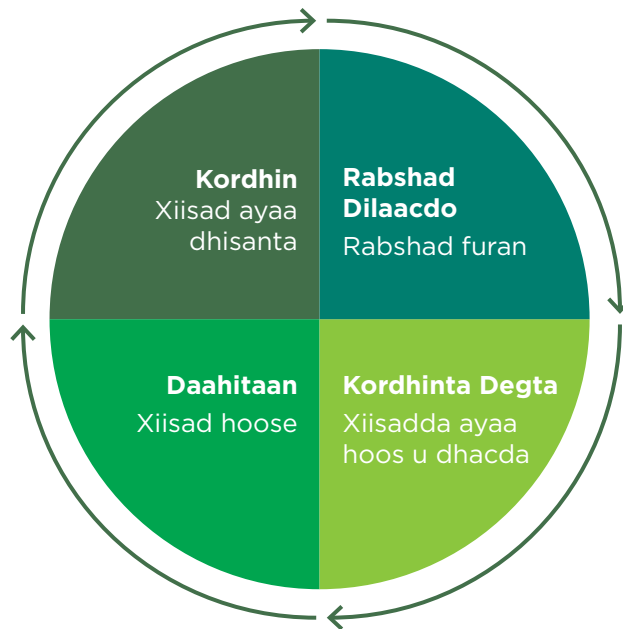
Lisa Kammerud ayaa soo jeedinaysa adeegsiga hab isku dhafan si loo yareeyo loona hortago rabshadaha doorashooyinka. Kammerud wuxay soo jeedinaysaa in habka wareegga doorashadu uusan ahayn mid ku filan oo ay tahay in lagu daro wareegga isku dhaca si loo kabo dadaallada midba midka kale ee la tacaalidda iyo ka hortagga rabshadaha muddada doorashada.<sup>28</sup>

Kammerud wuxay soo jeedinaysaa in fuliyaasha doorashooyinku aysan ahayn inay fiiriyaan qabashada doorashada oo keliya iyadoo la adeegsanayo habka

<sup>27</sup> ACE Knowledge Network, [https://aceproject.org/ero-en/images/the-electoral-cycle/image\\_view\\_fullscreen](https://aceproject.org/ero-en/images/the-electoral-cycle/image_view_fullscreen)

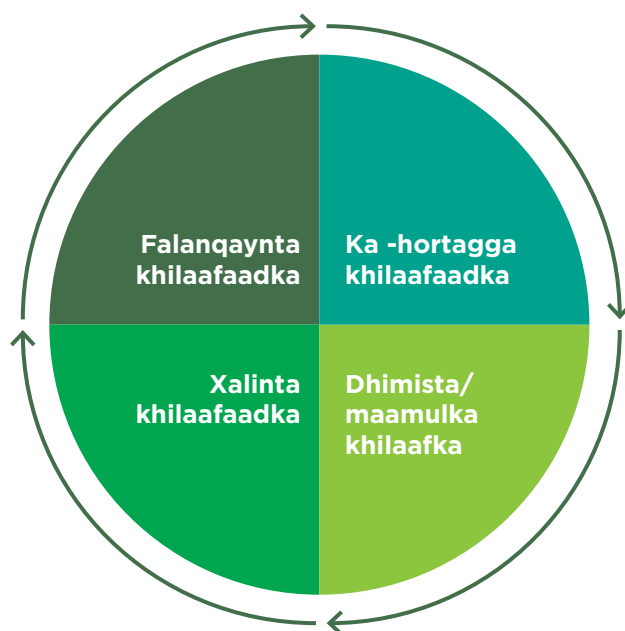
<sup>28</sup> Lisa Kammerud, An Integrated Approach to Elections and Conflict, retrieved from [https://www.ifes.org/sites/default/files/integrated\\_approach\\_to\\_elections\\_and\\_conflict.pdf](https://www.ifes.org/sites/default/files/integrated_approach_to_elections_and_conflict.pdf)

wareegga doorashada ee waa inay sidoo kale ku daraan waxqabadkooda gudaha wareegga colaadda, kaas oo barbar socda wareegga doorashada. Habkan isku-dhafaan ayaa sidoo kale soo jeedinaya samaynta khibrad farsamo oo daneeyayaal badan oo la shaqeeya hay'adda maareynta doorashada si loo fududeeyo geeddi-socodka yareynta iyo xallinta khilaafaadka. Kammerud wuxay kaloo tilmaamaysaa in rabshadaha doorashada si fiican loo qabsado oo loo fahmo marka la hoos geliyo muraayadda wareegga iskahorimaadka. Maareynta doorashooyin guulaystay oo aan rabshad lahayn waxay u baahan tahay xeelado si fiican looga fikiray si loo xalliyo, looga hortago loona yareeyo rabshadaha la xiriira doorashada



**Jaantuska 6 Wareegga colaadda Xigasho Lisa Kamarud**

Jaantuska 5 wuxuu muujinayaa wareegga doorashada halkaas oo Maalinta Doorashada ay ka horeyso waqtiga diyaarinta waqtiga doorashada. Jaantuska 6 wuxuu muujinayaa meertada isku dhaca. Wajiga koowaad (Latency) isku dhacu uma muuqdo mid dibadeed maadaama sababaha asaasiga ahi ay ka dhex jiraan bulshada dhexdeeda. Jaantuska 6 wuxuu muujinayaa suurtagalnimada rabshado. Marxaladani waxay ka dhigan tahay jiritaanka kiciyeyaasha doorashada ee kala duwan ee kor ku xusan kuwaas oo sababi kara rabshado inay qarxaan Maalinta Doorashada. Wejiga labaad (Kordhinta) waa marka xiisaddu dhisato oo dusha sare ka soo baxdo iyada oo loo marayo hadal kulul iyo hanjabaad afka ah. Wejiga saddexaad (Dillaaca rabshadaha) wuxuu dhacaa marka doodaha kulul iyo hanjabaadaha afka ahi isu rogaan falal jireed oo iskahorimaad ah. Waxa loo malaynayay in ay tahay iska horimaad wax dhisaya ayaa noqda rabshado wax burburiya. Wakhtiga ololaha iyo muujinta taageerada cod -bixiyaha ee murashax/xisbi gaar ah ayaa loo fahmay inay halis ku tahay nolosha qofka. Wejiga afaraad (Kordhinta Degtay) waa marka dhinac saddexaad/dhinacyada isku dhaca ay u jeestaan daminta xiisadaha iyo muddada xasilloonida jirta.



#### Jaantuska 7 Wareegga Jawaabta Khilaafka

Jaantuska 7 wuxuu muujinayaa wareegga jawaabta isku dhaca. Habka isku dhafan ee rabshadaha la xiriira doorashada ayaa ku doodaya in wareegga doorashada ee ka bilaabanaya xilliga doorashada ka hor in lagu eego muraayadda wareegga jawaabta isku dhaca. Marxalad kasta oo wareegga doorashada ah waxay ku xiran tahay wareegga jawaab -celinta isku dhaca. Dalal badan oo soo maray qalalaase colaadeed ayaa soo maray kala-goysyada dhaqan-dhaqaale, siyaasadeed, isir oo ay sii xumaysay doorashooyinku. Dalalka qaar waxaa hanjabaad u geysta kooxaha nabad -diidka ah oo caqabad ku ah habsami u socodka hanaanka doorashada. Dalal badan oo kale waxaa ka taliya hal xisbi oo gacan bir ah u adeegsada cabsi gelinta iyo ku takri falka dadka u hanqal taagaya siyaasadda kana mamnuuca inay ka qaybgalaan doorashooyinka<sup>29</sup>

<sup>29</sup> Ibid

## Shaxda 2 Habka isku dhafan-wareegga doorashada ee wareegga jawaabta isku dhaca

Wareegga Doorashada	Wareegga Jawaabta Khilaafka	Hawlaha La Soo Jeediyay
<b>Muddada doorashada ka hor</b>	Falanqaynta Khilaafka	Qiimee waddooyinka iyo Jadwalka ololaha
	Ka Hortagga Khilaafka	Xeerarka anshaxa iyo habka fulinta
	Dhimista khilaafka/mgmt.	Tababar shaqaalaha doorashada oo ay ku jiraan EMB-da dhexdhexaadinta doorashada
	Xallinta Khilaafka	In la dejiyo hababka xallinta khilaafaadka lagu kalsoonaan karo ee magacaabidda, diiwaangelinta iyo cabashooyinka doorashada <sup>30</sup>
<b>Wakhtiga Doorashada</b>	Falanqaynta Khilaafka	Dib-u-eegista natiijooyinka ku saabsan qaababka isku dhaca, taariikhda, dhinacyada, arrimaha iyo xulashooyinka.
	Ka Hortagga Khilaafka	Barnaamijka waxbarashada madaniga ah ee lagu qaatay dugsiyada
	Dhimista khilaafka/mgmt.	Kormeerka isku dhaca doorashada/Digniinta digniinta ugu horaysa
	Xallinta Khilaafka	Samee wada hadallo siyaasadeed oo maxalli ah si loogu oggolaado kooxaha inay heshiiyaan khilaafaadkooda
<b>Xilliga doorashada kadib</b>	Falanqaynta Khilaafka	Khariidaynta halista ee hay'adda maareynta doorashada iyo laamaha amniga
	Ka Hortagga Khilaafka	Dib-u-habaynta qaab-dhismeedka sharciga
	Dhimista khilaafka/mgmt.	Samaynta hay'ado daneeyayaal ah oo ka shaqeeya dhexdhexaadinta khilaafaadka
	Xallinta Khilaafka	Qaado nidaam doorasho oo loo dhan yahay

### Xigasho: Lisa Kammerud 2012

Shaxda 1 ee kore waxay soo koobaysaa sida wareegga doorashada loogu dhex dari karo wareegga jawaab-celinta isku dhaca. Afarta qaybood ee wareegyada jawaabta isku dhaca ayaa lagu daraa marxalad kasta oo ka mid ah wareegga doorashada iyaga oo soo jeedinaya waxqabadyo qaarkood oo gacan ka geysan kara qabashada/fududeynta habsami u socodka hawsha doorashada oo xallinta khilaafku ay yareyn karto iskahorimaadka la xiriira doorashada. Hay'adda maareynta doorashada iyo hay'adaha kale ee ay khuseyso ayaa ka dhex shaqeeya wareegga doorashada mana aha kaliya xilliga doorashada. Xilliga doorashada ka hor waxaa loo arkaa u diyaargarowga waqtiga doorashada oo la diyaariyo sharuudaha lagama maarmaanka ah, tusaale ahaan, tababaridda shaqaalaha doorashada murannada dhexdhexaadinta. Dabagalka iyo la socoshada ayaa muhiim ah inta lagu jiro waqtiga doorashada si loo qabto xasaasiyadda iyo dhaqdhaqaaqyada rabshadaha ee suurtoogalka ah. Ka dib marka doorashada la qabto, EMB waa inay soo qaadataa casharro laga bartay waayo-aragnimada doorashada oo ay soo jeediso dib-u-habayn qaab-dhismeed sharciiyeed oo ay ku jirto dejinta nidaam doorasho oo loo dhan yahay oo u saamaxaya dhammaan daneeyayaasha inay si xor ah uga qaybgalaan doorashada oo aan xakamayn.<sup>31</sup>

<sup>30</sup> EISA has developed an election conflict management panel model that illustrates a mechanism to resolve election related conflict

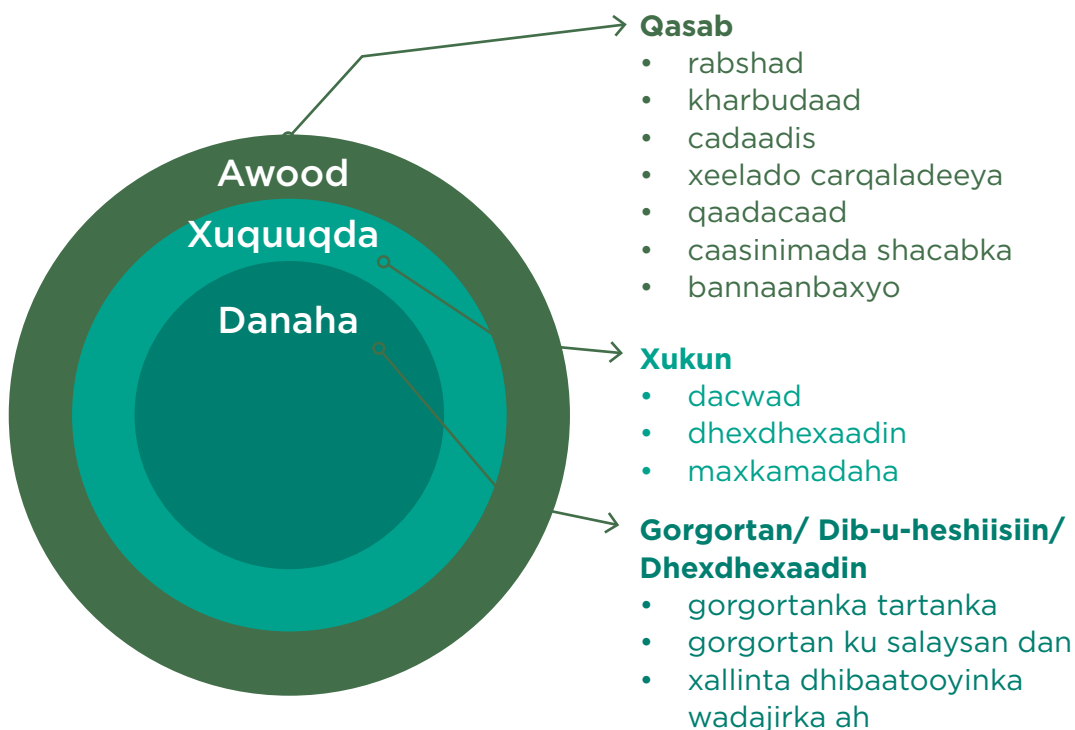
<sup>31</sup> Lisa Kammerud, An Integrated Approach to Elections and Conflict [https://www.ifes.org/sites/default/files/integrated\\_approach\\_to\\_elections\\_and\\_conflict.pdf](https://www.ifes.org/sites/default/files/integrated_approach_to_elections_and_conflict.pdf)

## 5.2 U dhowaanshaha maareynta khilaafaadka doorashada <sup>32</sup>

Waxaa jira habab kala duwan oo loo maareeyo khilaafaadka doorashada. Hoos waxaa ah afar waji oo inta badan loo adeegsado xallinta khilaafaadka.

- Habka awood-ku-saleysan (Is-hortaagga) Xisbiga awoodda leh ayaa go'aamiya natiijada isku dhaca.
- Habka ku saleysan xuquuqda (Sharci) Go'aannadu waxay ku saleysan yihiin sharciyada, caadooyinka iyo qiyamka bulsho ama urur la siiyay. Khilaafka waxaa lagu xaliyaa maxkamad sharci.
- Habka la isku raacsan yahay ama habka dulsaarka ku salaysan (Xallinta mushkiladaha/ gorgortanka wuxuu isku dayaa inuu heshiisiyo tabashooyinka iyo cabashooyinka dhinacyada. Ereyada muhiimka ah ee habkan waa iskaashi iyo tanaasul oo qayb ka ah habkan. *Ururada Bulshada Rayidka ahi waxay adeegsan karaan habkan si ay u farageliyaan doorashooyinka 2021 ee Soomaaliya. Natiijadu waxay noqon kartaa xal labada dhinac*
- Habka ka fogaanshaha. Diidmada ama ka fogaanshaha dhibaata halkii laga hor imaan lahaa oo la isku dayi lahaa in xal loo helo khilaafka.

Jaantuska hoose wuxuu muujinayaa qaababka kala duwan ee loo maareeyo isku dhaca



Jaantus 9 Awooda, Xuquuqda iyo Danaha<sup>33</sup>

<sup>32</sup> This section was adapted from the EISA Democracy, Elections and Conflict Management: Manual, 2002

<sup>33</sup> Ibid



## Shaqada kooxda

**Hab kooxeedyo waydii koox kasta inay akhrido xaaladaha hoos ku qoran hana aqoonsato habka isku dhaca.**

**FG.** Xaaladahan waxaa loogu talagalay in lagu kordhiyo fekerkaaga iyo fahamka qaababka isku dhaca, tusaalooyinka qaarkood ma aha kuwa gaar u ah Soomaaliya ee waxay ku salaysan yihiin xaalad doorasho oo ay la leeyihiin xisbiyo siyaasadeed.

**Xusuusin fududeeyeyaasha:** Daabac kaadhada dhacdooyinka oo sii marka tababbarka weydiiya ka -qaybgalayaashu inaysan eegin hageyaashooda laakiin ka shaqeeyaan xaashida aad siiso markaa waad dhex mari doontaa oo u gudbin doontaa buug -gacmeedkooda ka dib.

## Shaxda 3 Hababka Caadiga ah ee Khilaafka

**Hababka caadiga ah ee isku dhaca**

**Awood / Xuquuq / Is-afgarad / Ka-fogaansho**

### Kaarka 1

**Dhibaato:**

Qaar ka mid ah Xildhibaannada hadda jira ayaa degmooyinkoodii doorashada u beddelay meel kale oo ka tirsan FMS -yada kale si ay u sugaan ajandahooda gaarka ah. Goondaynta Kursiga HOP waxaa beddelay Xildhibaan hadda jira si uu u diyaariyo dib-u-doorashadiisa. Jaaliyadaha ayaa diiday qorshahaas ku saabsanaa inuu yahay qorshe danayste ah waxayna ku baaqeen in wax laga qabto; diidmadda waxaa taageeray mas'uuliyiinta gobolka.

**Jawaab:**

Madasha Wadatashiga Qaran ayaa wax ka beddeshay qaraarkii saami qaybsiga ee baarlamaanka tan iyo markii xildhibaannadu ay majaro habaabiyeen goobihii ay fadhiyeen. Iyada oo la adeegsanayo faragelintaas, aagga kursiga ayaa ku qancay go'aanka madasha.

Is-afgarad

### Kaarka 2

**Dhibaato:**

Xisbiga A wuxuu qorsheeyay inuu isku soo bax ku sameeyo garoon kubadeed maalin gaar ah. Xisbiga B wuxuu leeyahay isu soo bax maalin ka hor wuxuuna go'aansadaa inuu qabsado garoonka, si looga hortago in xisbiga A qabto isu soo baxyadiisa.

**Jawaab:**

Xisbiga A wuxuu cadaadis saarayaa booliiska isagoo adeegsanaya xiriirada Wasaaradda Amniga si loo nadiifiyo garoonka. Boolisku waxay nadiifiyaan garoonka iyagoo isticmaalaya sunta dadka ka ilmeysiisa, iyagoon wax digniin ah bixin..

Awood

<p><b>Kaarka 3</b></p> <p><b>Dhibaato:</b></p> <p>Mid ka mid ah musharixiinta senetka ayaa laga reebay liiska musharixiinta doorashada aqalka sare. Musharraxa ayaa ku hanjabay adeegsiga rabshadaha ka dhanka ah mas'uuliyiinta FMS. Farriintiisu waxay ku baahaysaa baraha bulshada waxayna noqotay hanjabaad dhow mar haddii murashaxa uu taageero ka haystay maleeshiyaadkiisa deegaanka.</p> <p><b>Jawaab:</b></p> <p>Ururada Bulshada Rayidka ah ayaa dhexdhexaadiyay murashaxa iyo masuuliyiinta FMS iyo; musharraxa ayaa lagu qoray musharraxiinta aqalka sare. Xiisadda ayaa lagu guulaystay in la faafiyo ka hor inta aysan qarxin.</p>	<p>Is-afgarad</p>
<p><b>Kaarka 4</b></p> <p><b>Dhibaato:</b></p> <p>Qaar ka mid ah xubnaha dhallinyarada qabiilka ayaa seegay taariikhda diiwaangelinta sidaas darteedna waa laga reebay liiska codbixiyeyaasha kulliyadda doorashada. Musharraxa A, oo dareensan in laga yaabo inuu lumiyo boqolkiiba 20 codbixinta, sidaas darteed, wuxuu qaadaa kiiska xubnaha dhallinyarada qabiilka ee SEIT si uu uga reebo oo u oggolaado inay is -diiwaangeliyaan waqti dambe.</p> <p><b>Jawaab:</b></p> <p>Guddigu wuxuu go'aamiyaa in aan la dejin karin xubnaha dhallinyarada qabiilka. Murashaxa ayaa kiiska u qaada Kooxda Xallinta Khilaafaadka Doorashada</p>	<p>Xuquuq</p>
<p><b>Kaarka 5</b></p> <p><b>Dhibaato:</b></p> <p>Diiwaangelinta ergada ayaa bilaabatay, xeerkuna wuxuu yahay in dadka iska leh diiwaangelinta amniga CID iyo oggolaanshaha oday -dhaqameedka Dad badan oo cod -bixiyeyaal ah oo aan haysan oggolaanshahan ayaa miiska diiwaangelinta soo weeraray oo u hanjabay shaqaalaha. Waxay jeexaan foomamka miiska saaran.</p> <p><b>Jawaab:</b></p> <p>Kooxda doorashada ee heer dowlad goboleed SEIT ayaa wacday booliiska si ay wax uga qabtaan arrimahan waxaana dadkii rabshadaha watay ay xireen Booliiska.</p>	<p>Awood</p>
<p><b>Kaarka 6</b></p> <p><b>Dhibaato:</b></p> <p>Mid ka mid ah musharixiinta baarlamaanka ee doorashada 2021 ayaa isku dayay inuu adeegsado habab sharci-darro ah oo lagu sugi karo kursiga waxaana la helay isagoo isticmaalaya laaluush, oo ay weheliso cabsi gelin. Musharixiinta kale waxay u gudbiyeen cabasho ku saabsan xadgudubkan IEDRC iyo FEIT.</p> <p><b>Jawaab:</b></p> <p>Guddiga doorashada ee heer federaal (FEIT) ayaa go'aamiyay in mar kale dib loo bilaabo hawlihii doorashada waxayna bedeleen kooxda farsamada si looga fogaado khaladaad kale.</p>	<p>Ka fogaansho</p>

<p><b>Kaarka 7</b></p> <p><b>Dhibaato:</b></p> <p>Guddiga Doorashada, inkasta oo ay dhowr jeer la kulmeen saraakiil sar sare, haddana waxay aaminsan yihiin inaysan haysan dhaqaale ku filan oo ay ku gaarsiyaan doorasho ku dhisan is afgarad.</p> <p><b>Jawaab:</b></p> <p>Guddoomiyaha Komishanku wuxuu bilaabayaa olole weyn oo wacyigelin dadweyne ah isagoo adeegsanaya warbaahinta, isagoo tilmaamaya halista ka dhalan karta doorasho aad u liidata.</p>	<p>Awood</p>
<p><b>Kaarka 8</b></p> <p><b>Dhibaato:</b></p> <p>Xisbiga A ayaa qorsheeyay isu soo bax ka dhici doona Stadium Muqdisho. Garoonku wuxuu ku yaalaa badhtamaha beel waligeed taageerta mucaaradka. Hanjabaado aan la garanayn ayaa loo jeedinayaa qabanqaabiyaasha oo dhammaan boorarkooda aagga waa la jabiyay ama hoos ayaa loo dhigay.</p> <p><b>Jawaab:</b></p> <p>Xisbiga A, oo filanaya dhibaato maalinta isu -soo -baxu, wuxuu toos u aadayaa Maxkamadda Gobolka si uu xaq ugu yeesho in bannaan -baxa si nabad ah loo xaqiijiyo. Isu-soo-baxu wuxuu ku dhacaa iyadoo ammaankiisu aad u sarreeyo. Boqolkiiba sagaashan ka mid ah taageerayaasha xisbiga ayaa basas la geliyaa oo ay ka tagaan iyaga oo ilaalinaya booliiska. Iska hor imaad rabshado wata ayaa dhacay saqdii dhexe ee xalay markii dhalinyarada maxalliga ah ay ku eedeeyeen taageerayaasha Xisbiga A inay ku qabteen isu soo bax cadow ah garoonkooda '.</p>	<p>Xuquuq</p>
<p><b>Kaarka 9</b></p> <p><b>Dhibaato:</b></p> <p>Laba oday/hoggaamiye beeleed ayaa isku haysta xaaladda hoggaanka qabiilka; labaduba waxay rabaan inay saamayn ku yeeshaan doorashada. Mid ka mid ah odayaasha ayaa ka mid ah 135 oday oo kaalin hoggaamineed ka qaatay doorashooyinkii 2012 iyo 2016 waxaana aqoonsaday DFS halka odayga kale uu dhowaan magacaabay maamulka FMS. Tilmaamaha cusub ee doorashooyinka 2021 ayaa meesha ka saaraya doorkii 135 oday ee gobolka siinayey inay magacaabaan odayaasha heerka FMS.</p> <p><b>Jawaab:</b></p> <p>SEIT waxay ansixisay maqaamka odayga dhintay maadaama ay aqoonsadeen mas'uuliyiinta gobolka.</p>	<p>Ka fogaansho</p>
<p><b>Kaarka 10</b></p> <p><b>Dhibaato:</b></p> <p>Madasha murashaxiinta madaxweynenimo waxay diideen tilmaamaha doorashada 2021 ee doorashooyinka golaha baarlamaanka. Madashu waxay ku doodday in tilmaamaha loo qoondeeyay FMS awoodo dheeraad ah halkii odayaasha qabiilka.</p> <p><b>Jawaab:</b></p> <p>Xubnaha Madasha Wadatashiga Qaran waxay la kulmaan madasha madaxweynaha si wax looga qabto tabashooyinkooda taasoo keentay in wax laga beddelo tilmaamaha.</p>	<p>Is-afgarad</p>

### Card 11

**Dhibaato:**

Hoggaamiyaha qabiilka ayaa diiday inuu ka qaybgalo doorashada hanjabaadaha AS; hoggaamiyuhu wuxuu ka mid ahaa koox ergooyin 2016 ah oo cafis loo fidiyay ka dib markii ay aqbaleen baaqii AS ee ahaa in la cafiyo.

**Jawaab:**

Odayaasha qabiilka kale ayaa iskood isu abaabulay oo magacaabay hogaamiye beeled cusub. Mas'uuliyiinta FMS ayaa ansixiyay hoggaanka cusub ee qabiilka waxayna bixiyeen kaararka aqoonsiga ee lagama maarmaanka ah.

Xuquuq

Fadhiga guud, ka dood jawaabaha dhacdooyinka. Weydii inay kuu sharxaan xulashooyinkooda. Ku go'aamiya kulanka guud haddii dhammaan kooxaha ay isku raacaan xulashada calaamadda xaalad kasta. U gudub si aad ugala hadasho ku habboonaanta mid kasta oo ka mid ah xulashooyinkan xaaladihii lagu isticmaalay.

**3 hrs**

# Buuga Lixaad

## Doorashooyinka Soomaaliya (2020/2021)

**6 Saac****Waxqabad**

Group activities and illustrative examples

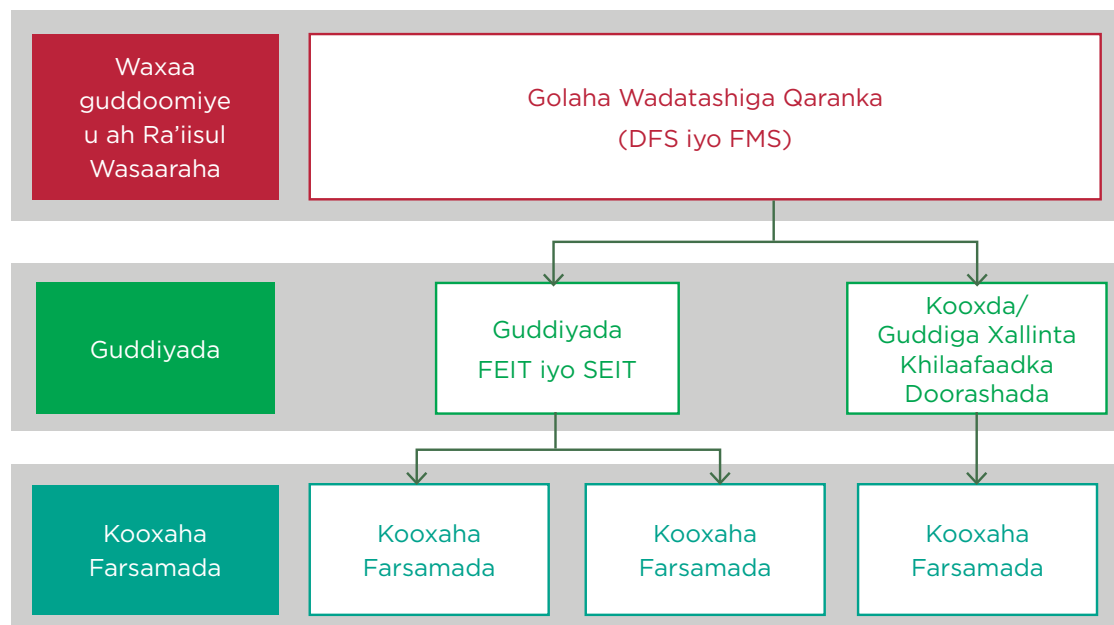
**Hadafka**

Dhammaadka Buuga, waxaad awoodi doontaa inaad fahanto:

- Aqoonso daneeyayaasha muhiimka ah ee 2021?
- In la aqoonsado hoggaanka doorashada iyo qabanqaabada amniga
- Sharaxa guddiyada doorashada ee hadda jira iyo shaqadooda
- Sharaxa doorka guddiga xallinta khilaafaadka doorashada dadban (IEDRC)

## 6.1 Kooxaha Hogaanka Doorashada

Golaha Wadatashiga Qaranku waa hay'adda hoggaamisa ee leh mas'uuliyadda hirgelinta doorashooyinka 2020/2021. Ururkan waxaa ku jira Dawladaha xubinta ka ah Dawladda Federaalka iyo Maamulka Gobolka Banaadir waxaana madax u ah Ra'iisul Wasaaraha.



Jaantuska 9 2021 Qaab-dhismeedka Kooxda Hoggaanka Doorashada Dadban

## 6.2 Daneeyayaasha Muhiimka ah



Jaantus 10 2021 Daneeyayaasha Furaha Doorashada

Ku lug lahaanshaha daneeyayaasha kor ku xusan waxay lama huraan u tahay habsami u socodka geeddi-socodka doorashada. Waxaa loo isticmaali karaa in lagu yareeyo khilaafaadka la xiriira doorashada. Jilayaashan waxaa loo qaybin karaa dibadda (Beesha Caalamka) iyo daneeyayaasha gudaha (FMS).

## 6.3 Guddiyada

Laba heer oo guddiyo madax -bannaan ah ayaa loo sameeyay doorashada 2021 -ka, Kooxda Hirgelinta Doorashada Federaalka (FEIT) iyo Kooxda Hirgelinta Doorashooyinka ee Gobolka (SEIT). FEIT ayaa leh mas'uuliyadda guud ee qabashada doorashooyinka heer qaran halkaas oo ay dejineyso halbeegyada iyo tilmaamaha hannaanka doorashada halka SEIT ay mas'uul ka tahay hirgelinta doorashada heer gobol. Ka sokow labadan guddi, waxaa jira guddi heer federaal ah oo ku saabsan xallinta khilaafaadka doorashada oo ka kooban 25 xubnood, 13 ka mid ah waxaa soo magacawday dowladda federaalka halka 12 -ka soo harayna mid kasta oo ka mid ah Dowlad Goboleedyada (Puntland, Galmudug, Jubaland, Hirshabeelle, Koonfur Galbeed iyo Somaliland).

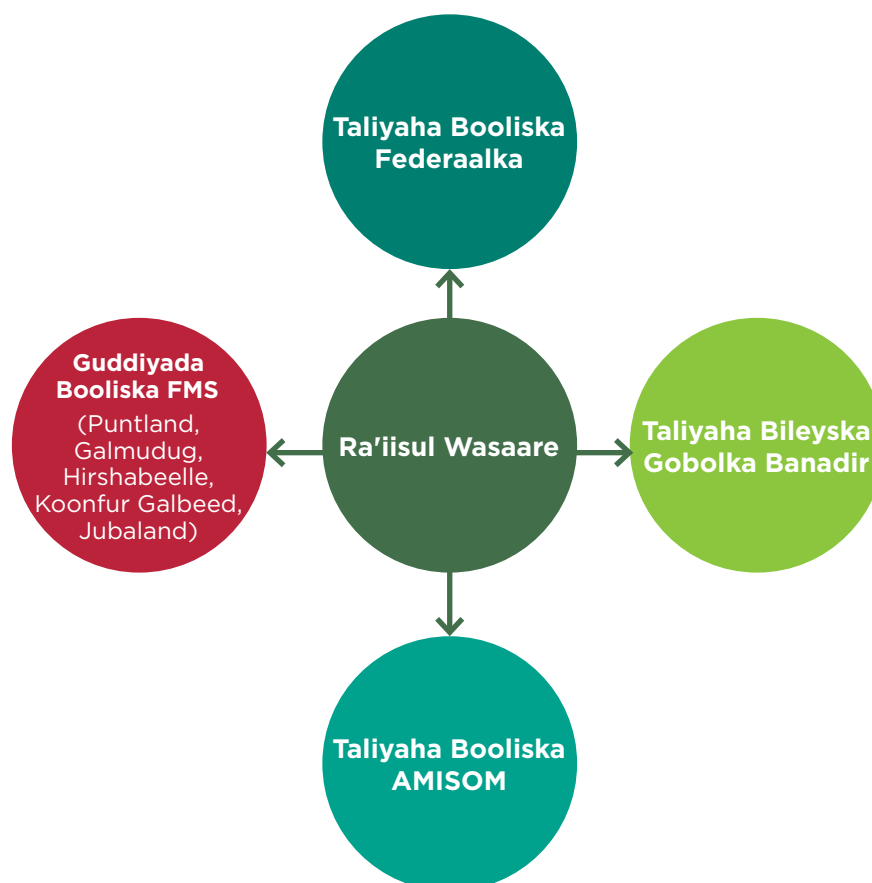
Intaa waxaa dheer, wakiilada Somaliland waxay leeyihiin guddiyo gaar ah, waxaana kuraastooda lagu dooran doonaa Muqdisho. Jaantuska soo socda wuxuu tilmaamayaa guddiyada doorashada 2021 iyo mas'uuliyaddooda.

### Shaxda 4 Guddiyada Doorashada

Guddi/koox	Heer	Masuuliyadda
<b>Guddiga Hirgelinta Doorashada Federaalka (FEIT)</b>	Heer Federaal	Waajibaadka guud ee hirgelinta doorashooyinka 2021 -ka. Bixinta tilmaamaha iyo heerarka kale ee doorashada. Kormeerka doorashooyinka aagagga doorashada. Kobcinta awoodda kooxaha iyo jilayaasha heer gobol si ay u qabtaan doorashooyin.
<b>Guddiga Hirgelinta Doorashada Dowlad Goboleed (SEIT)</b>	Heer Dowlad Goboleed	Hirgelinta doorashooyinka baarlamaanka ee heer gobol, tababar ergada doorasho oo degmo kasta ah,
<b>Kooxda Xalinta Khilaafaadka Doorashada</b>	Heer Qaran	Xallinta khilaafaadka iyo murannada la xiriira doorashada. In la dejiyo hababka cabashada ee cod-bixiyayaasha, musharraxiinta iyo daneeyayaasha kale
<b>Kooxda Hirgelinta Doorashada Somaliland</b>	Somaliland	Kani waa guddi gaar ah oo hirgeliya doorashooyinka baarlamaanka ee kuraasta Somaliland.

## 6.4 Amniga Doorashada

### 6.4.1 Guddiga Amniga Doorashooyinka Qaranka



#### Jaantus 11 Guddiga Amniga Doorashooyinka Qaranka

Ammaanka xarumaha doorashada ayaa muhiim ah. Guddiga kor ku xusan oo ka kooban sagaal xubnood ayaa leh mas'uuliyadda guud ee amniga doorashada mana aha inay soo farageliyaan hannaanka doorashada. Xubnaha guddiga waxaa ka mid ah Komishanka Booliska Federaalka, shanta Dowlad Goboleed iyo Booliska Gobolka Banadir, AMISOM waxaana guddoomiye u ah Ra'iisul Wasaaraha. Guddigan ayaa loo xilsaaray in ay diyaariyaan ciidamo gaar ah oo u diyaar garooba doorashada, gaar ahaan goobaha doorashada ee labada aqal, kuraasta Somaliland, iyo doorashada madaxtooyada. Guddigani wuxuu hoos tegayaa Golaha Wadatashiga Qaranka (NCC). Guddiga ayaa si dhow ula shaqeyn doona Kooxda Xallinta Khilaafaadka Doorashada.

Sidoo kale, komishanka bilayska ee FMS kasta wuxuu hoggaamin doonaa guddi nabadgelyo doorasho heer gobol ah oo ka kooban hay'adda amniga heer gobol, wasaaradda amniga, ciidamada Daraawiishta, Taliska Ciidanka ee gobolka iyo ururada bulshada rayidka ah.



## Waxqabadka Kooxda

**Ka-qaybgalayaasha u qaybi kooxo yaryar oo ka dood su'aalaha soo socda. Ku qor warqad yar si aad ugu fududaato tixraaca kooxaha.**

Sideen uga hortegi karnaa rabshadaha la xiriira doorashada 2020/21 iyadoo la adeegsanayo farsamooyin amni oo jira?

Kaalin nooc ah ayay Ururada Bulshada Rayidka ku leeyihiin ka hortagga khilaafka doorashada?

**Ka-qaybgalayaashu waxay haystaan 15 daqiiqo inay kaga doodaan su'aalahan, dhammaadka fadhiga koox kastaa waa inay soo bandhigtaa qodobbada ay leedahay. Fududeeyuhu waa inuu sidoo kale xoojiyaa doodda oo uu dhiirri-geliyaa jawaabo dheeraad ah.**

## 6.5 Guddiga Xalinta Khilaafaadka Doorashada Dadban (IEDRC)

Golaha Wadatashiga Qaranku wuxuu aasaasay habraac madaxbanaan oo wax ka qabta khilaafaadka/cabashada la xiriira doorashada 2020/2021 oo ah qaab Xallinta Khilaafaadka Doorashada Dadban (IEDR) oo ay heli karaan cod-bixiyeyaasha, musharaxiinta iyo daneeyayaasha kale. Habraacu waxay qaadataa hababka xallinta khilaafaadka ee dhaqanka iyo kuwa casriga ah.

### 6.5.1 Qaab-dhismeedka Guddiga Xalinta Khilaafaadka

1. Guddiga xallinta khilaafaadka waxaa la dhisi doonaa ka hor musharraxa iyo diiwaangelinta codbixiyeyaasha (Ergada Doorashada). Way shaqayn doontaa ilaa laga waayo diidmada/cabashooyinka doorashada ee hadhay
2. Guddigu wuxuu ka kooban yahay 21 xubnood oo 9 ka mid ah ay magacawday dowladda federaalka ah, 12 xubnoodna waxaa soo magacaabay dowlad goboleedyada, 2 qof Maamulkiiba.
3. Qoondada haweenka ee 30% waa la ilaalin doonaa
4. Xarunta guddigu waxay noqon doontaa Muqdisho oo xafiisyo ku leh degmooyinka doorashada ee dowlad -goboleed kasta, Somaliland waxaa la siiyaa tixgelin gaar ah.
5. Xubnaha guddigu waxay ku dooranayaan guddoomiyaha guddiga iyo guddoomiye ku-xigeenka cod-bixin fudud (50%+1).
6. Guddoomiyuhu wuxuu Dowlad Goboleed kasta u magacaabayaa saddex xubnood, waxay ku go'aamin doonaan aqlabiyad.

### 6.5.2 Hannaanka Xalinta Khilaafaadka Doorashooyinka 2020/2021

1. Cabasho waxaa guddiga u soo gudbin kara xubnaha Ergada Doorashada iyo musharaxiinta ay saameeyeen xadgudubyada la xiriira doorashada.
2. Guddigu wuxuu ku go'aamin doonaa cabasho toddoba maalmood gudahood oo ka bilaabmaysa taariikhda gudbinta.
3. Guddigu waa in uu 24 saac gudahood kula wadaago go'aamada cabashooyinka dhinacyada is haya
4. Kulammada guddiga ee ku saabsan cabashooyinka waa inay u furan yihiin dadweynaha, oo ay ku jiraan musharixiinta ama wakiilladooda, Xubnaha Ergada Doorashada, xubnaha baarlamaanka dowlad-goboleed haddii ay dhacdo dacwad/arrin aqalka sare ah, warbaahinta, iyo kuwa kale ee loo oggol yahay inay ka qaybgalaan fadhiyada haddii aysan jirin walwal amni.
5. Arrimaha u baahan dib-u-heshiisiin siyaasadeed waxaa la tacaali doona golaha wadatashiga qaran oo ku saleysan hab la isku raacsan yahay.
6. Qof kasta oo doonaya inuu soo gudbiyo cabasho waa inuu bixiyaa khidmadaha diiwaangelinta waafaqsan USD 3000, soo gudbiyo rasiidhada lacag-bixinta ee ku lifaaqan faylka soo gudbinta cabashada.

### 6.5.3 Doorka iyo Waajibaabka IEDRC

Guddiga Xalinta Khilaafaadka Doorashada Dadban (IEDRC) waxay leedahay awood sharci ah oo ay ku eegto kuna go'aamiso arrimaha soo socda:

1. IEDRC ayaa u xilsaaran iswaafajinta iyo xallinta cabashooyinka iyo khilaafyada labada guddi (FEIT iyo SEIT).
2. IEDRC waxay xaq u leedahay inay baarto oo ay maamusho cabashooyinka iyo diidmada la xiriirta murashaxnimada ama cod-bixiyayaasha (tusaale ahaan, cabsi -gelin, laaluush, jebinta hawlaha doorashada ama waxyaalo kale oo taban oo ka yimaada natiijooyinka doorashada).
3. Go'aammada guddigu waxay ku salaysnaan doonaan cod fudud (50+1), haddii xubnaha guddigu ku guul-darreystaan inay go'aamiyaan markaas waa la raadin doonaa is-afgarad, wada-hadalkana waa la faahfaahin doonaa oo waa la ballaadhin doonaa si go'aanno loo gaadho.
4. Diidmada iyo murannada go'aannada ay FEIT/SEIT ka gaartay cod -bixiyayaasha iyo kala-saaridda musharaxiinta iyo qaban-qaabada ama musharaxiinta labada aqal. Tani waxay u muuqataa jumlad aan dhammeystirnayn
5. Go'aamada guddiga waxaa dib u eegi kara mas'uuliyiinta DFS iyo FMS. Go'aamada ay gaaraan mas'uuliyiintu (golaha wadatashiga qaranka) ayaa ah kuwa kama dambeys ah oo aysan dib u bilaabi karin hay'ad kale.

## Waxqabadka Kooxda

### Qaybta A: Jilid

U qaybi ka-qaybgalayaasha saddex kooxood oo isla eg kuwaas oo u dhaqmi doona sida Kooxaha Xallinta Khilaafaadka (DRT) oo saddex ka mid ah ka-qaybgalayaasha koox kasta u noqon doona musharxiinta doorashooyinka aqalka hoose iyo laba ka mid ah koox kasta waa inay noqdaan goobjooge xusuusiya qodobbada ugu waaweyn ee doolda iyo sida Kooxda Xalinta Khilaafaadka (DRT) uga jawaabtay cabashada

U sharax saddexda murashax inay abuuraan arrimo isku dhac oo u baahan Guddiga Xalinta Khilaafaadka (IEDRC). Kooxaha Xalinta Khilaafaadka waa inay raacaan habraacyada caadiga ah iyo tilmaamaha doorashooyinka 2021.

#### Dhageysiga Dacwada

#### Doodda Guddiga

#### Go'aanka Guddiga oo leh Qiil

#### Soo bandhig go'aanka kama dambeysta ah iyo faahfaahinta dacwadda

XUSUUSNOW in aad warbixin kooban siiso ka qeybqaadayaasha kadib jilinta ciyaarta.

### Qaybta B: Dood Wadareed

Ka -qaybgalayaasha u kala qaybi kooxo yaryar oo soo bandhig dhacdadan soo socda, weydii inay ka wada hadlaan su'aalaha soo socda.

Ka soo qaad in laba beelood ay ku murmeen qoondada haweenka, dhamaan odayaasha beeluhu ma oggola in haween musharxiin ahi u tartamaan kursi baarlamaan.

- Maxaad samayn lahayd haddaad tihiin ururada bulshada?
- Sidee wax looga qaban karaa arrintan?
- Maxaan ka baran karnaa dhacdooyinkii hore ee la midka ahaa ee doorashooyinkii 2016 iyo 2012?

# Buuga Todobaad

## Doorka UBR ee Xalinta iyo Maareynta Khilaafaadka Doorashooyinka



**3 Saac**



**Waxqabad**

Waxqabad Wadareed oo leh tusaalooyin muuqda



**Hadafka**

Dhamaadka Buugaan waxaad awoodi doontaa inaad:

- Aqoonso doorka ay UBR ku leeyihiin ka hortagga iyo xalinta khilaafaadka
- Sharaxaad ka bixin howlaha iyo tabarucaadka Qolka Xaaladda Doorashada (ESR)

3 hrs



## 7.1 Doorka Bulshada Rayidka

Ururada Bulshada Rayidka ayaa kaalin muuqata ka qaata daminta colaadaha iyo xiisadaha la xiriira doorashada. Waxay muujiyeen inay wax ku ool yihiin doorashadii hore waxayna u doodeen geedi socodka doorashada ee nabdoon. Qodobada soo socda ayaa ah tabarrucaadaha muhiimka ah ee Ururada Bulshada Rayidka ahi ay samayn karaan inta lagu guda jiro geeddi-socodka xallinta khilaafaadka doorashada, Ururrada Bulshadu waxay:






- **Kor u qaadista waxbarashada madaniga** ah iyo wacyigelinta kor loogu qaadayo aqoonta dadweynaha si looga hortago rabshadaha. Kor u qaadidda awoodda odayaasha, dhallinyarada iyo haweenka waxay noqon kartaa maalgashi ka-hortagga colaadaha maadaama tani ay badbaadin karto nolol. Sannadkii 2016-kii, waxaa Kismaayo ka dhacay muran u dhexeeyay laba xubnood oo ka tirsan Ergada Doorashada, kaasoo mid ka mid ah lagu dilay murankaas.
- **In la xayeysiyo oo la dhiirri-geliyo** wada-xaajoodyada iyo habab ku salaysan is-afgarad si loo maareeyo khilaafaadka
- U qareemid matalaadda **dadka laga tirada badan yahay iyo haweenka** ee baarlamaanka, si gaar ah waxay u xaqiijin karaan qoondada 30% ee ka -qaybgalka siyaasadda haweenka.
- Gacan ka geysa **Farsamooyinka Ka-hortagga Khilaafka iyo Digniinta Hore**. Ururada Bulshada Rayidka ahi waxay dejin karaan xiisadaha kahor intaanay noqon isku dhac buuxa.
- Dhiirrigeli **isduwidada iyo wada shaqaynta** daneeyayaasha doorashada oo ay ku jiraan FEIT, SEIT, IEDRC iyo kuwa kale.
- Sii **wadatashiyo iyo talooyin** kooxda hoggaanka doorashada 2020/2021
- In degmooyinka doorashada laga sameeyo **guddi xallinta khilaafaadka** oo ku salaysan beesha.

## 7.2 Daahfurka Qolka Xaaladda Doorashada

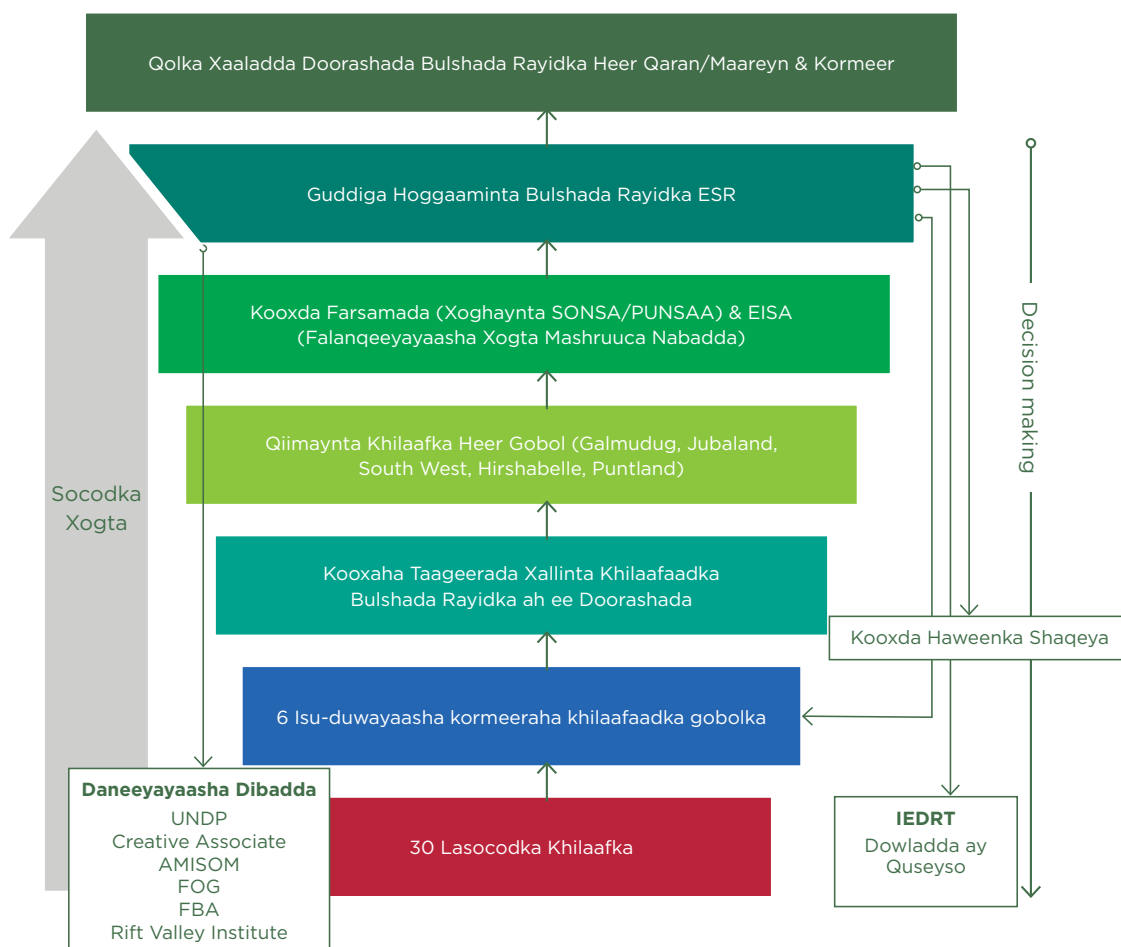
Aasaaska Qolka Xaaladda Doorashada (ESR) 30-ka Juun 2021 waxay noqon kartaa madal wax ku ool ah oo lagu maareeyo, looga hortago oo lagu yareeyo khilaafaadka la xiriira doorashada. Jilayaasha aan dawliga ahayn ee Soomaaliya (SONSA) iyo Ururka Jilayaasha aan dawliga ahayn ee Puntland (PUNSAA), oo kaashanaya Machadka Doorashada ee Dimuqraadiyadda Waarta ee Afrika (EISA), ayaa daah-furay Qolka Xaaladda Doorashada Bulshada Rayidka ah (ESR). Tani waxay saldhig u noqon doontaa isku-duwidada iyo ururinta macluumaadka ku saabsan macluumaadka khilaafaadka la xiriira doorashada, si kor loogu qaado iskaashiga wada-shaqaynta, u-doodista firfircoon iyo ka-jawaabidda deg-degga ah ee khilaafka iyo murannada la xiriira geeddi-socodka doorashada Soomaaliya 2020-2021.

### 7.2.1 Shaqada Qolka Xaaladda Doorashada

Qolka Xaaladda Doorashada waxaa hogaamiya xubnaha ururada bulshada rayidka ah ee Soomaaliya. Jaantuska hoose wuxuu soo koobayaa shaqooyinka QXD ee Doorashooyinka 2021

 <p><b>Ku Dhiiri gelin wadashaqeynta Kooxaha UBR</b></p>	 <p><b>Awood-siinta Doorashada Jawi Deggan</b></p>
 <p><b>Xaqiiji ka Qeybgalka Haweenka</b> ee Doorashooyinka 2021 . Qoondada 30% waa lala socon doonaa.</p>	 <p><b>Digniinta Hore iyo Muuqaal Dhisid</b> si looga hortago arrimaha.</p>
 <p><b>Falanqaynta ku salaysan caddaynta</b> Qiimeeyayaasha khilaafku waxay ururiyaan xogta caadiga ah ee dhacdooyinka doorashada.</p>	 <p><b>Jawaab Degdeg</b> ah oo ku salaysan caddaymaha la ururiyey..</p>

### 7.2.1 Qaab-dhismeedka Qolka Xaaladda Doorashada (ESR) iyo Socodka Macluumaadka <sup>34</sup>



**Jaantus 12 Qaab -dhismeedka ESR iyo Socodka Macluumaadka**

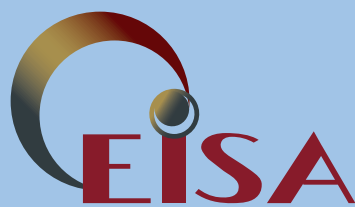
<sup>34</sup> ESR Launching Document, retrieved from <https://www.eisa.org/pdf/som2021launch0.pdf>

## Layli Kooxda

**U qaybi ka qaybgalayaasha kooxo. Koox kastaa waa inay ka dooddaa su'aasha hoose oo ay dib ugu soo celisaa wadajirka doodda kadib.**

Waxaan ognahay in Ururada Bulshada Rayidka ahi ay door muhiim ah ka ciyaareen sidii loo dardar gelin lahaa xaaladda murugsan ee doorashadii dhawaan ka dhacday Soomaaliya iyo qalalaasaha ka dhashay muddo-kordhinta. Xubnaha ururrada bulshada rayidka ah ayaa la kulmay daneeyayaasha siyaasadda Soomaaliya oo ay ka mid yihiin Ra'iisul Wasaaraha, Madaxweynaha, Hoggaamiyayaasha Mucaaradka iyo Musharraxiinta Madaxweynaha; waxay u doodeen in si nabad ah looga doodo arrimaha doorashada.

Ka dood oo falanqee doorka Ururada Bulshada Rayidka



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