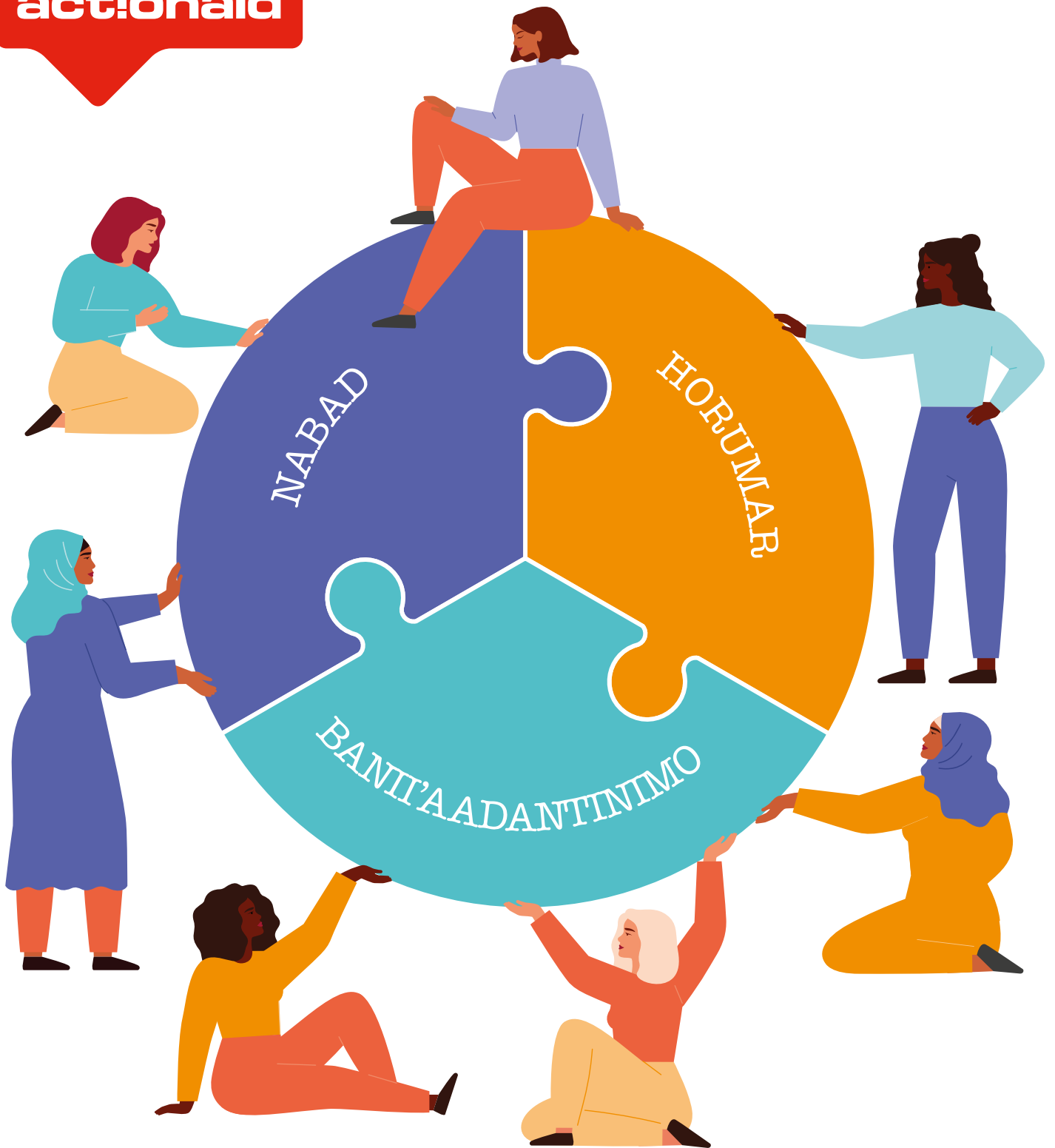


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## Horseed:

Isa-sudhanka oo lagu eegay aragtida-haweennimo

November 2022

# Tusmo

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<b>Koobniin</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>1. Hordha</b> .....	<b>5</b>
1.1 Taariikh.....	5
1.2 Habraaca cilmi baadhista.....	10
<b>2. Natiijooyinka muhiimka ah</b> .....	<b>11</b>
2.1 Barnaamijyada horumarineed ee Jinsiga ku sallaysan .....	11
2.2 Hirgellinta Isa-sudhanka .....	15
2.3 Marin u samaynta Isbedel Raaga oo mudo dheer socda.....	20
<b>3. Gebogebo &amp; Talo-soo jeedin</b> .....	<b>25</b>
<b>Tixraac</b> .....	<b>29</b>

## **Turjumaadda erayada qaarkood**

**Feminism:** waxa lagu turjumay argtida-haweennimo.

**Nexus:** waxa lagu turjumay Isa-sudhan

# Soo koobid

Hawlaha la xidhiidha banii'aadantinimada, horumarka iyo nabad-dhiska (peacebuilding) waxa markii hore loo arki jiray inay yihiin geedi-socodyo kala duwan oo mid waliba gaarkiisa u taagan yahay. Taas oo keeni jirtay in baahiyaha degdegga ah ee la xidhiidha xiisadaha laga horkeeni jiray hawlaha mudada dheer ee nabad-dhiska iyo horumarka ee ay fuliyaan ururada aan dawliga ahayn ee caalamiga ah, hay'adaha Qaramada Midoobay iyo deeq-bixiyayaasha. Xaqiiqdu se waxa ay tahay in sadexdaas arimood ay yihiin kuwo is dhexgala oo isku tiirsan islamarkaana istaageera si loo dhiso raagista ama waarista mudada dheer iyo adkaysiga.<sup>1</sup> In mid walba gaarkiisa looga shaqeeyo arimaha banii'adantinimada, horumarka iyo nabad-dhiska uma adeegayso baahida guud ee dadka baahidu hayso oo inta badan ku dhex dhaca ama ay soo wajahdo mudo dheer oo ay ku jiraan wejiyada banii'aadantinimada, horumarka iyo nabad-dhiska.<sup>2</sup> Waxa tan caddayn u ah in kor u kaca xiisadaha iyo ka fal-cellinta xaaladaha degdegga ahi ay yihiin kuwo wejiyo badan leh oo kakan ama adag.

Aragtida Isa-sudhanka (Nexus) oo ah sadex 'geesoodka'. Banii'aadantinimada-Horumarka-Nabadda (oo halkan loogu soo gaabinayo Isa-sudhanka) waxa ay callaamad u tahay is bedel hab-fekerka ah oo ku aadan in loo guuro hanaan banii'aadantinimo oo waxtar iyo ku filaansho badan leh. Iyada oo awoodda la saarayo arimaha keena ee sababta u ah xiisadaha iyo in la abuurdo xalal mudo dheer ah oo waara, waxa Isa-sudhanku uu isku dayay inuu wax ka qabto habkii kala sooca ah ee mid walba gaarkiisa wax looga qaban jiray arimaha banii'aadantinimo, taas oo xoojin jirtay kala qaybsanaanta aan asalka ahayn ee ku dhex jirtay

qaybaha horumarka, banii'aadatnimiada, iyo nabad-dhiska.

Bulshada caalamku weli kumay guulaysan inay fulliso habab si buuxda uga turjumaya ujeedada iyo doonista Isa-sudhanka, islamarkaana hab fekerka ku dhisan jinsiga (gendered) weli waa mid maqan. Habka Isa-sudhanku weli laguma sallayn caddayn xoogan islamarkan bulshada caalamku waxa ay la hirdamaysaa sidii ay u fullin lahayd dhaqan ahaan Isa-sudhanka.<sup>3</sup> Doodaha badankoodu waxa la dejiyay iyada oo laga feker qaadanayo aragtida iyo khibradda deeq bixiyayaasha iyo hay'adaha banii'aadantinimo, ee maaha aragtida iyo khibradda jilayaasha maxalliga ah, gaar ah ururada haweenka iyo ururada haweenku hogaamiyaan oo u ah udub dhexaad ka falcelliga xiisadaha banii'aadantinimo islamarkan ay si toos ah u saameeyaan go'aamadaasi. Inkasta oo ururada aan dawliga ahayn ee caalamiga ah, hay'adaha Qaramada Midoobay iyo deeq bixiyayaashu aanay ku dhaqsan sidii ay u dhaqangellin lahaayeen aragtidan, ururada haweenka iyo ururada ay haweenku hogaamiyaan ee safka hore kaga jira xaaladaha degdegga ah ee banii'aadantinimo waxa ay ka gudbeen kala qaybsanaanta caynkaas ah marka ay ka falcelinayaan hawlaha banii'aadantinimo, inkasta oo aan loo aqoonsan.<sup>4</sup> Tani waxa ay callaamad u tahay guud ahaan qaybtani sida ay u shaqayso oo ah in haweenka iyo hablaha<sup>5</sup> loo arko dhibanayaal daawadayaal ka ah khilaafka iyo geedi socodka nabadda, halkii looga aqoonsan lahaa inay yihiin dad aragti leh oo si firfircoon uga qayb qaadan kara isbedelka.

Goob cunto lagu qaybinayo, tuulada Satiile, Somaliland, si looga falcelliyo abaartii sanadka 2022



Ujeedada cilmi baadhistani waa inay buuxiso madhnaanshahaas oo ay la timaado aragti cusub, oo laga soo dheegtay haweenka iyo ururadooda ka shaqeeya qaybaha kala duwan ee Is-sudhanka si ay u hagaamiyaan ka falcillinta xaaladaha degdegga ah ee ka dhacay dalalka Hayti, Lubnaan, Miyanmaar iyo Somaliland si loo baadho sida ay uga shaqeeyaan qaybaha Is-sudhanka iyo macnaha uu mid waliba uu u leeyahay. Waxa ay sahaminaysa sida bulshada caalamku ay wax uga baran karto hababkaas iyo sida ay u keeni karto ka falcelin waarta oo lagu sameeyo hawlaha banii'aadantinimo iyada oo laga shaqaynayo arimaha banii'aadantinimo, horumar iyo nabadda si wax looga qabto ariamaha keen ee salka u ah sinaan la'aanta dhuuxa raacday.

Waxa ay cilmi baadhistu heshay in inkasta oo bulshada caalamku ay la legdamayso dhaqangellinta Is-sudhanka (Nexus), ururada haweenka iyo ururada haweenku hogaamiyaan waxa ay fuliyaan hore na uga fullin jireen 'Habka Is-sudhanka' bulshadooda dhexdeeda – iyaga oo ah dadka u horeeya ee ka falceliya, iyo sidoo kale jilayaal muhiim u ah isbedelka hawlaha horumarka iyo nabad dhiska.

Cilmi baadhistani waxa ay isku gaysay khibradda ururada haweenka iyo ururada haweenku hogaamiyaan ee waxa micneheedu yahay in aragtida-haweenimo (feminism) lagu eego Is-sudhanka, iyada oo la eegayo talo-soojeedimaha soo socda ka hor intaan lagu soo gebogebayn in bulshada caalamku ay waajib ku tahay in ay maalgelliso ururada maxalliga ah ee haweenku hogaamiyaan si loo wareejiyo awoodda, go'aan qaadshada iyo maalgellinta ururada haweenka iyo ururada haweenku hogaamiyaan oo ah kuwa halka ugu wanaagsan kaga jira in la fahmo baahiyaha xaaladaha degdegga ah.

## Natiijooyinka muhiimka ah & Talo soo jeedinta

**1 Barnaamijyo Horumarsan oo.** Jinsiga ahi waa talaabada kowaad ee wax lagaga qaban karo sinaan la'aanta iyo in la dejiyo hab midaysan oo Is-sudhan ah (Nexus approach). Waxa muhiim ah in lagu sameeyo khilaafyada lafa-gur ku dhisan jinsiga dhamaan heerarka kala duwan ee hawlaha banii'aadantinimo; iyada oo laga dhigayo qayb ka mid ah u-doodista (advocacy) dejinta siyaasadda (policy), si gaar ah na in loogu xidhiidhyo ilaalinta iyo soo kabashada haweenka ee dhamaan barnaamijiyada

**2 In la aqoonsado doorka ururada haweenka iyo.** Ururada haweenku hogaamiyaan oo ah kuwa dhaqangelliyay Is-sudhanka iyo taageerista hogaankooda waxa ay kobcisaa in la helo hawlaha banii'aadantinimo oo waxtar leh. Deeq bixiyayaasha iyo bulshada arimaha banii'aadantinimo ka shaqaysa waa inay aburaan jawi ay ururada haweenka iyo ururada haweenku hogaamiyaan ay kaga qaybgelli karaan doodaha caalamiga ah, isla markaana waa in la maagelliyo dhisidda awoodooda ee arimaha mudada dheer iyo fursadaha raaga iyo in la ixtiraamo awoodda iyo sumcadda ururadaas.

**3 In loo huro lacag iyo is-kaashi micno leh ururada haweenka** iyo ururada haweenku hogaamiyo waa u muhiim in si micno leh loo hirgelliyo Is-sudhanka. Tan waxa ka mid ah in la helo habab fudud oo lagu bixiyo lacago deeq ah mudo dheer; in la fudaydiyo shuruudaha lagu helo lacagah deeqda ah (funding); ka qaybgalka haweenka ee marshuucyada la xayaysiiyo ee horumarka iyo in la xaqiijiyo nidaam lagu derso khataraha.

# 1 Hordhac

Isa-sudhan (Nexus) waa eray bixin lagu qeexo is-falgalka caawimada banii-adantinimo, horumarka iyo dadaaladda nabad-dhiska (peacebuilding) iyo siyaabaha shaqada sadexdaas qaybood ay u fuliyaan jilayaasha kala duwan. In kasta oo sanadahan danbe, hawlaha banii'aadantinimo ay inta badan qaateen nidaam xisaabta ku darsada aragtiyaha diyaar garowga, raagidda ama sii jiritaanka mudada dheer, iyo soo kabashada (recovery), hadana si joogto ah looma fuliyo arimahaas. Bulshada Caalamku weli way la hirdamaysaa sidii ay u fullin lahayd oo uga shaqaysiin lahayd Isa-sudhanka, inkasta oo hada la aqoonsan yahay in jilayaasha ka shaqeeya caawimada banii'adantinimo, horumarka iyo nabad-dhisku ay ka gudbeen khadadkii hore u kala qaybin jiray ee ku kala suntanaa "ka fal celin (response)," "horumar" ama "nabad-dhis" oo ay cid waliba hawlo gaar ah ka shaqayn jirtay.<sup>6</sup> Waxa jira hubaanti la'aan wayn oo ku saabsan waxa uu yahay micnaha Isa-sudhanka aragti ahaan iyo dhaqan ahaan ba, taas oo keentay in la is waydiiyo arimo la xidhiidha sida loo waafajinayo diyaar garowga (preparedness) dadaaladda falcelinta iyo horumarka.

In la fahmo duruufaha ka danbeeya Isa-sudhanku waa muhiim maadaama oo doodda ku saabsani ay tahay mid ka jawaabta isbedelka siyasadeed, bulsho, dhaqaale iyo deegaan ee ku yimaadda xaaladaha mar kasta oo waqtigu is bedello.

## 1.1 Taariikh (Background)

### Doodaha Taariikhiga ah iyo Aragiyaha Isa-sudhanka ( Nexus)

Doodihii u horeeyey ee ku saabsanaa Isa-sudhanka ee socday sanadihii sagaashanaadkii waxa ay ku dul wareegayeen Isku xidhka Gargaarka, Dib-u-dejinta iyo Horumarka (Linking Relief, Rehabilitation and Development (LRRD), inkasta oo loo baahnaa in la aqoonsado in laga guuro falcelinta banii'aadantinimo oo loo guuro taageero horumarka mudada dheer ah.<sup>7</sup> Tani waxa ay doodda ku soo dartay aragtiyaha ah adkaysiga (resilience) iyo hoos u dhigista khataraha masiibooyinka, iyada oo awoodda la saaray in si fiican loogu kala guuro hawlaha - aadantinimo, dib-u-dejinta, iyo horumarka. Dooduhu waxa ay markaas ku dul wareegayeen waa sidee habka ugu wanaagsan ee la iskugu xidhiidhin karo maaraynta masiibooyinka iyo istiraajiyadaha in loo wajaho arimaha si mudada dheer ku dhisan oo raagta, oo lagu lamaaneeyo qaabaynta soo kabashada.<sup>8</sup> Xagga fullinta marka laga eego, in la is waafajiyo shaqooyinka horumarka iyo kuwa banii'adantinimo waxa ay noqotay arin adag oo kakan, iyada oo aan la hubin goorta

jilayaasha hawlahaas fulinayaa ay tahay inay wada shaqeeyaan. Arinkani waxa ka dhalatay dhallil ah in is waafajinta horumarka iyo caawimada banii-adantinimo ay u aragto inay yihiin laba arin oo kala duwan, balse marka sidaas loo dhigo waxa aan la fahamin in maaraynta masiibooyinku ay tahay mid isku soo noq-noqota oo horumarka, fal-celinta iyo diyaar gorowgu ay noqon karaan kuwo aan kala soocnayn ee is-dhexgala, islamarkaana inta bandanna shaqeeya isla hal mar.<sup>9</sup>

Dood muhiim ah oo ku saabsan dhexdhexaadnimada banii-aadantinimo ayaa iyana dhacday sagaashanaadkii, taas oo ka soo dheegantay khibradda laga dhaxlay faro-gelintii lagu sameeyey Somalia, Ruwaanda iyo Yuguslaafiyadii hore. Weerarkii lagu qaaday September 11-keeddi Xarunta Ganacsiga Caalamiga ah ee Maraykanka kadib, qaybta horumarinta ka shaqaysa ee caalamku waxa ay bilawday inay raacdo oo la jaan qaado qorshaha ammaanka awoodda lagu saaray (securitisation agenda). Mudadan waxa dhacday in miisaaniyaddii caawimada iyo horumarka loo leexiyo ammaanka iyo xasiloonaada caalamka,<sup>10</sup> taas oo hakisay horusocodkii loogu jiray Isa-sudhanka (Nexus) iyo doodii ku saabsan soo kabashada.

Markii la gaadhay laba kunaddii (2000s) waxa la aqoonsaday codsiyadii ka imanayay jilayaasha caawimada iyo horumarka ee ah inay si dhow u wada shaqeeyaan si loo dhiso soo kabasho mudada dheer ku foogan. Baahida loo qabo caawimada banii'aadantinimo aad ayay kor ugu kacday iyada oo tirada xiisadaha dunnida ka jira ay bateen, islamarkaana ay aad u sii bateen dadka u baahan caawimada.<sup>11</sup> Dalabaadka wax qabasho ee is-bedelay waxa ay cariyeen in dood caalami ah la yeesho, iyada oo dawladaha iyo hay'aduhu ay bilaabeen inay dib uga fekeraan sidii ay uga falcelin lahaayeen. In la dejiyo aragtida ku aadan xidhiidhka ka dhexeeya ka falcelinta masiibada iyo arimaha la xidhiidha horumarka waxa ay ka dhasheen oo keenay doodo ku saabsan sii waditaanka ama socodsiinta xidhiidhka ku saabsan banii'adantinimada iyo horumarka iyo sida looga fogaan karo in farogellinta banii'aadantinimo laga dhigo mid ku dhisan arimaha ammaanka oo keliya islamarkaana loo guuro in falcelinta la dhex geliyo xasaasiyadda khatarta iyo khilaafka oo aanay noqon wax kala qoqoban.<sup>12</sup> Iyada oo arimahaas laga duulayo, doodda Isa-sudhanka (Nexus) waxa ay aqoonsan tahay in baahiyaha xaaladdaha degdegga ah inay inta badan u yihiin calaamado arimo kale oo ka dhigay dadka iyo bulshooyinka kuwo nugul iyo in falcelinta caalamiga ahi si ay u noqoto mid waxtar leh waa inay wax ka qabtaan arimaha xididada u ah ee sababay.

Sannadkii 2000 waxa Golaha Ammaanka ee Qaramada Midoobay uu soo saaray qaraar uu isku raacay oo tirsigiisu yahay 1325 oo ku saabsan Haweenka, Nabadda iyo Ammaanka. Kaas oo noqday qoraalkii sharci ee ugu horeeyey ee rasmi ah oo waajib kaga dhigaya dhinacyada inay ka hortagaan in lagu xadgudubo xuquuqaha haweenka xilliyada colaadaha iyo in lagu taageero inay ka qayb qaataan wada-hadalada nabadda lagu raadiyo iyo dib u dhiska dalka ee dagaalka ka dib.

Sannadahan danbe qaraarka waxa ku soo biiray sagaal qaraar oo kale,<sup>13</sup> oo ku baaqay in is bedel laga sameeyo meelaha ay ka midka yihiin xadgudbyada galmo ee xilliyada colaadaha, dhiigmiirashda galmo (sexual exploitation), iyo tacaddiga; iyo ka qaybgalka haweenka ee nabad- dhiska. Tobankaas qaraar waxa ay isku yihiin ajandaha Haweenka, Nabadda iyo Ammaanka. In si ka go'naansho ah lagu wajaho mabaadida Haweenka, Nabadda iyo Ammaanka waxa ay ibo fur u yihiin in si habboon la isku kaashado si loo gaadho Is-sudhanka (Nexus) iyo in la hello fursad kor loogu qaado deeqaha (funding) la gelinayo mawduucydan oo ilaa hada ah

kuwo banii'aadantimo oo aan la gellin khayraadka ay u baahan yihiin ama ah kuwo khayraadka la geliyay uu aad u yar yahay.<sup>14</sup>

Ajandaha Haweenka, Nabadda iyo Ammaanka waxa lagu dejiyay hanaan garab socda dejinta heshiisyo caalami ah oo aqoonsaday qorshayaasha horumar ee maxalliga ah sida Qorshaha Cusub ee Xidhiidhka Dalalka Nugul ee soo baxay 2011 (2011 New Deal for Engagement in Fragile States), Yoolsha Horumar Waara ee Qaramada Midoobay soo saartay 2015 (UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)<sup>15</sup> iyo ballan qaadyadii ka soo baxay Shirwaynihii Banii'adantinimada ee 26 ee ay ka mida ahaayeen Gorgortanka Wayn ee lagu taliyay in jilayaasha baanii-adantinimo iyo kuwa horumar ay yeeshaan xidhiidh dhow.

Arimahaas waxa dhinac socday in masiibooyin iyo colaado dabo- dheeraaday oo ku lug leh arimaha cimilada iyada oo la aqoonsaday in loo baahan yahay in nabad dhiska iyo ammaanka laga soo qaado inay qayb ka yihiin doodaha iyo aragtiyaha banii- adantinimo iyo horumar.



Photo: Saw Lay Dar Du/ActionAid

Hogaamiyayaasha Haweenka ee Iskaashatada Haweenka ee tuulada Kyun Kalay, Miyamaar, oo awoodda saara horumarka tuulada iyo ilo nololeed oo waara iyada oo lafa falcelinayo daadadka (2019)

## Ajendaha Haweenka, Nabadda iyo Ammaanka & In Isa-sudhanku uu tixgellin siiyo Jinsiga (gender)

Qaraarka Golaha Ammaanka ee Qaramada Midoobay soo saaray 2000 ee tirsigiisu yahay 1325 ayaa ah qoraalkii sharci ee rasmi ah ee ugu horeeyey ee uu soo saaro Golaha Ammaanku isaga oo ka codsaday dhinacyada in awood siinta haweenka ay si waxtar leh uga qayb qaadan karto dhismaha adkaysiga, kor u qaadista in awoodda la saaro waxyaabaha dabada ka riixa khataraha waxa ay sidoo kale tilmaamaysaa in kor loo qaado in awoodda la saaro sinaanta jinsiga oo u ah talaabo muhiim ah dooda Isa-sudhanka.<sup>19</sup> Haseyeeshee, sanadihii 2019-2020 lacag dhan 6.3 bilyan oo Doolarka Maraykanka khilaafku inay ixtiraamaan xuquuqda haweenka ah oo u dhiganta 5% wadarta guud ee deeqaha ku yimaadda islamarkaan ay taageeraan ka qaybgalka haweenka ee wada hadalada nabadda iyo hawlaha horumarka.<sup>16</sup> Waxa uu ka kooban yahay qaraarku afar tiir oo qayb ka qaadan kara hoos u dhigista xadgudubyada ka dhanka ah haweenka: 1) ka hortagga; 2) ilaalinta; 3) ka qaybgalka; iyo 4) kabashadu waxa ay si toos ah wax uga qabtaan in laga wada qayb qaato hawlaha banii'aadantinimo, in loogu baaqo jilayaasha inay dabaqaan aragti jinsiga xisaabta ku darsata marka ay wax ka qabanayaan xiisaadaha caalamiga ah, tusaale ahaan in la tixgelliyo baahiyaha haweenka iyo hablaha marka deeq la bixinayo.

Maadaama oo dooda Isa-sudhanku ay aqoonsan tahay in baahiyaha xalaadaha degdegga ahi ay inta badan yihiin caalamad muujinaysa arimo sababay oo aan dusha ka muuqan oo dadka iyo bulshooyinka ka dhiga kuwo nugul iyo in ajandaha Haweenka, Nabadda iyo Ammaanku uu si gaar ah ugu lug leeyahay jilayaasha banii'adantinimo iyo horumar, waxa dabiici ah in nabadda lagu dhex daro habkaas. Marka sidas la sameeyo waxa ay ka dhigan tahay inaynu aqoosannay muhiimadda xallinta iyo ka hortagga khilaafka ay ku leeyihiin dabar-goynta baahiyaha banii'adantinimo, hoos u dhigista faqriga iyo in la xaqiijiyo hormarka waara.<sup>17</sup> Haseyeeshee, xidhiidhka ka dhexeeya xallinta khilaafka iyo dabar-goynta baahiyaha banii'aadantinimo waxa lagu dhaliilay inay yihiin meelo mad madow ku jiro oo aan si fiican loo badhin oo qayb ka ah Isa-sudhanka iyo ajandaha Haweenka, Nabadda iyo Ammaanka<sup>18</sup> - oo inta badan ay ka maqan tahay sida lafagurka arimaha jinsiga iyo ka qaybgalka ururada haweenka iyo ururada haweenku hogaamiyo ay uga muuqdaan dooda socda.

Maadaama oo sinaan la'aanta jinsigu ay inta badan u tahay arimaha keena nuglaanshaha iyo khataraha bulshada dhexdeeda ka jira iyo heshiisyada laba geesoodka ah ayaa loo qoondeeyey in ujeeddada koowaad ee barnaamijku yahay sinaanta haweenka.<sup>20</sup> Tani waxa ay muujinaysaa farqi cad oo u dhexeeya ficilida ku aadan xidhiidhka ka dhexeeya ajanadaha Haweenka, Nabadda iyo Ammaanka iyo hawlaha banii'aadantinimo. Ajandaha Haweenka, Nabadda iyo Ammaanku waxa ay ku yihiin imtixaan jilayaasha banii'aadantinimo iyo horumar oo laga rabo inay ka soo baxaan ballan-qaadka ah ka qaybgalka, ka-hortagga, ilaalinta iyo soo kabashada haweenka iyo hablaha jooga meelaha khilaafku saameeyey iyada oo laga doonayo inay ka gudbaan inay ula macaamiilaan jilayaasha banii'aadantinimo maxalliga ah, gaar ahaan haweenka iyo hablaha, sidii oo ay yihiin 'dadka ka faa'iidaysta' deeqda oo waa inay ula macaamiilaan dad awood iyo garaad u leh inay qayb ka noqdaan is-bedelka iyo inay yihiin cid firfircoon oo iskaashi lala leeyahay oo door hogaamineed leh iyo ka falceliyayaasha hawlaha banii'aadantinimo.<sup>21</sup>

Sinaanta jinsigu waa ka go'naansho muhiim ah oo ka dhexeeya (islamarkanaa mararka qaar si wadar ah uga jira) jilayaasha banii'adantinimo, horumar iyo nabad-dhiska – taas oo keeni kara fursad lagu tijaabiyo saamaynta hababka Isa-sudhanka – balse tan lama fulin karo haddii aan haweenka, hablaha iyo ururadooda aan laga dhigin udub dhexaadka dooda. Fullinta habka Isa-sudhanka ee kobciya arinkan waxa uu keeni kara fursad muhiim ah oo kor loogu qaado caddaaladda jinsiga oo ay ka mid tahay in lagu gaadho taageero mudo dheer ah oo la siiyo ururada haweenka iyo ururada haweenku hogaamiyo iyo in la xaqiijiyo in xuquuqda haweenku ay laf dhabar u tahay falcillinta mudada dhow iyo natiijooyinka mudada dheer.<sup>22</sup>

## Hore ugu socodka Isa-sudhanka iyo ka qaybgellinta Ajanadaha Haweenka, Nabadda iyo Ammaana ee doodaha. Bani'aadantinimo.

Tirada dadka ku nool meelaha nugul iyo kuwa khilaafku ku jiro waxa ay marayaan heer aan hore loo soo arag, iyada oo Hay'adda Qaramada Midoobay u qaabilsan Qaxoontigu (UNHCR) ay ku qiyaastay in sanadka 2022 in dad dhan 100 milyan oo qof ay ka barakiciyeen goobhoodii xiisado kor u kacay oo ka dhacay adduunka oo dhan.<sup>23</sup> Sanadkan 2022, waxa la qiyaasay in ku dhowaad 274 milyan oo qof oo adduunka daafihiisa ku nool ay u baahan doonaan caawimo bani'aadantinimo iyo in Qaramada Midoobay ay u baahan doonto ku dhowaad 41 bilyan oo Doolarka Maraykanka ah si ay uga falcelligo 63 xaaladood oo degdeg ah oo adduunka daafihiisa ka dhacaya.<sup>24</sup> Tani waxa ay kor u qaadaysaa walaaca laga qabo awoodda ay dawladda nugul u leeyihiin inay ka falceliyaan xaaladaha degdegga ah, iyada oo Ururka Iskaashiga Dhaqaale iyo Horumar (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) uu saadaaliyay in 80% dadka ku nool faqrigo ay ku noolaan doonaan goobaha nugul marka la gaadho sanadka 2030.<sup>25</sup>

Saf-mareenka Covid-19 ayaa sidoo kale debedda u soo saaray nuglaansho hore u jiray iyo sanaan la'aanta dadka ay sida wayn u saamaysay xaaladaha degdegga ah, gaar ahaan haweenka iyo hablaha,<sup>26</sup> iyada oo lagu qiyaasay in 47 milyan oo haween ah la filayo inay ku biiraan faqriga ka ugu daran iyada oo Covid-19 uu taas si toos ah u sababay.<sup>27</sup> Khilaaf, nuglaansho, iyo xiisado oo isku dhinac ah iyo dhinaca kale oo ah faqri iyo sinaan la'aan oo iskaashaday ayaa micneheedu yahay inay jirto nuglaansho u baahan in si isku sidkan oo habaysan loo wajaho.

Saf-mareenka Covid-19 waxa uu sidoo kale uu dareenka ku soo jeediyay doorka muhiimka ah ee ay jilayaasha maxalliga ahi, gaar ahaan ururada haweenka iyo ururada haweenku hogaamiyo ay ku leeyihiin hawlagalada bani'aadantinimo, iyaga oo ka shaqeeya dhamaan heerarka kala duwan ee hawlaha bani'aadantinimo.<sup>28</sup> Deeq bixiyayaasha, hay'adaha Qaramada Midoobay iyo ururada caalamiga ah ee aan dawliga ahayn waxa ay ka hadleen baahida loo qaabo is bedel wayn oo lagu sameeyo hababka lacagaha deeqaha lagu bixiyo iyo hababka iskaashiga ee nidaamka bani'aadantinimo,<sup>29</sup> balse iyada oo uu kor ugu kacay si aan hore loo arag xiisadaha iyo wada hadalka caalamiga ah, hadana jilayaashaasi weli waxa ay u shaqeeyaan si gaar gaar ah. Nidaamka bani'aadantinimo weli waa mid ka indho la' jinsiga<sup>30</sup> iyada oo hawlaha bani'aadantinimo ay u janjeedhaan inay dhinac iskaga riixaan ajandaha Haweenka, Nabadda iyo Ammaanka oo ay u arkaan arin hoos yimaadda nabad-dhiska iyaga oo inta badan ku guuldaraysta inay xuquuqda haweenka

## Sidee ayay Isa-sudhanka (Nexus) u qeexaan Daneeyayaasha kala duwan

Doodaha ku saabsan Isa-sudhanka waxa ku socda isbedel joogto oo ku aroora is bedelka bulsho- dhaqaale iyo siyaasadeed. Sida aynu ka arangay saf mareenka Covid-19 iyo kakanaanta xiisadaha maanta jira, jilayaasha caalamiga ahi waxa ay si wayn u aqoonsan yihiin inay abuuraan jebi la isku waafajiyo hababka jira oo dhan si loo xoojiyo awoodaha iyo khayraadka lagu gaadhi karo natiijooyin waara – taas oo Isa-sudhanka ka dhigtay mid safka hore kaga jirta doodaha caalamiga ah ee ku saabsan dejinta siyaadaha.

Haseyeeshee, inkasta oo ay jiraan ballan qaadyo cusub oo ku saabsan hirgellinta Isa-sudhanka ay sameeyeen bulshada caalamku,<sup>31</sup> ma cadda sida Qaramada Midoobay oo ku fooggan madax-banaanida dallaka ay wax uga qaban karto hanaanka siyaasadeed-dhaqaale ee caalamka ee dabada ka riixa khilaafaadka, xiisadaha iyo nuglaanshaha.<sup>32</sup> Sidaas oo kale ma jirto qeexid lagu heshiiyay oo lagu sameeyey Isa-sudhanka iyo xuduudaha aragtideeda.

Caqabadaha horyaal in la qeexo Isa-sudhanka waxa ay ka bilaabmaan in lagu heshiiyo mudnanaha, qaab dhismeedka guud, iyo mabaadida. Hababka siyaasadda ka madax-banaan ee baahida ku dhisan ee ay ka duusho caawimada bani'aadantinimo way ka duwan tahay hababka jilayaasha horumarka iyo nabad dhisku isticmaalo oo ah kuwo mudo dheer ah, siyaasi ah, oo xuquuqda dadka ku dhisan. Sidaas oo kale, siyaasadda caalamiga ah waxa inta

iyo sinaanshaha jinsiga ku dhigaan qayb ka mid ah shaqooyinkooda barnaamijyada. Tani waxa ay si wayn u xadidaa in ficilada bani'aadantinimo ay horumariyaan arimaha sinaanta jinsiga iyaga oo ku guuldaraysta inay aqoonsadaan doorka ay ururada maxalliga ah, gaar ahaan ururada haweenka iyo ururada haweenku ay hogaamiyaan ay ka ciyaraan fullinta iyo u guurista Isa-sudhanka.



badan lagu eedeeyaa inay is hortaagtay in talaabo caalami ah loo qaado sidii hanaan kobocsan oo is wata loogu wajihi lahaa nabadda adduunka.<sup>33</sup> Sidaasdarteed, marka laga doodayo Isa-sudhanka, jilaayaasha kala duwani waxa ay u turjuntaan siyaabo kala duwan, oo waafaqsan danahooda iyo ajandohooda. Ururada aan dawlaga ahayn ee caalamiga ahi waxa ay inta badan uga jeedaan in la hirgeliyo ka warhaynta khilaafaadka, taageerista is-haysashada bulshada ama nabad dhiska – inkasta oo ay jirto faham ah in taas lagu xidhiidhiyo geedi-socodyada rasmiga ah.

Hababka ay deeq bixiyayaasha lacagaha deeqda ah u bixiyaan waxay ay kuu salleeyaan Isa-sudhanka iyo ‘xoojinta iskaabista’ marka ay dejinanayaan barnaamijyadooda.

Sanadkii 2019, ururka OECD Gudidiiasa Caawimada Horumarka waxa ay dejiyeen talo soo jeedino tilmaamaysa mabaadi lagu shaqeeyo oo ay Giddu ku hawl gasho marka la eego deeqbixinta la xidhiidha Isa-sudhanka, taas oo kor u qaadaysa ballan qaadka deeq bixiyayaasha ee ajandahan iyo in lagu daro qayb nabada ah si loo sameeyo Isa-sudhan sadex geesood ah oo is bedel balaadhan keenta.<sup>35</sup> Tan waxa lagu qeexay: ‘ujeedada ah in la xoojiyo iskaashiga, wada jirka iyo isdheelitirka. Habku waxa uu doonayaa in laga faa’iidaysto faa’iida uu leeyahay tiir kastaa – ilaa xadka ay la xidhiidhaan arimo gaar ah – si loo yareeyo nuglaanshaha guud iyo baahiyaha aan la daboolin, loo xoojiyo awoodda loo leeyahay maaraynta khataraha, iyo in wax laga qabto waxyaabaha keena ee sababta u ah khilaafaadka.’<sup>36</sup> Xubnaha deeq bixiyayaashu waxa ay ugu danbaynta ka dhigi doonaan qayb ka mid ah oo buuxisa siyaasadooda iyaga oo raacay talo soo jeedimo ku saabsan ka hortagga, wax ka qabashada iyo naba- dhiska; iyada oo dejinta barnaamijyada lagu lamaanaynayo deegamada khatarta ah; iyo in lagu salleeyo hawlaha hawl fullinta dadwaynaha awoodda saarta mabada ah ‘dhibaato ha gaysan.’

Xitaa Qaramada Midoobay dhexdeeda waxa jira micnayaal kala duwan oo ay leedahy Isa-sudhanku. Tusaale ahaan, Sanduuqa Caruurta ee loo yaqaan UNICEF habka ay u wajahdo [Isa- sudhanka] waxa ay tahay mid awoodda saarta dhawr arimood oo ay ka mid yihiin xoojinta nidaamka, dejinta barnaamijyo ku xisaabtamay khataraha, ka qaybgalka bulshada, qorshe u dejinta iyo u diyaar garowga xaaladaha degdegga ah, kobcinta iskaashiga iyo abaabulka khayraadka

muhiimka ah.<sup>37</sup> Hay’adda kale ee Qaramada Midoobay ka tirsan ee la yidhaadho UNOCHA waxa ay iyadu ku eegtaa aragtida ah Habka Cusub ee loo Shaqeeyo oo ay ku qeexday inuu yahay ‘in loo shaqeeyo si loo gaadho natiijooyin is huwan oo hoos u dhiga baahida, khatarta iyo nuglaanta iyada oo la fulinayo sanado dhawr ah si ku dhisan faa’iidada kala duwan ee jilayaasha kala duwan.’<sup>38</sup>

Inkasta oo uu jiro hadal faro badan oo ku saabsan in la xoojiyo wada shaqaynta iyo isku duwista jilayaasha ka shaqeeya horumarka, hawlaha banii’aadantinimo iyo nabad-dhiska, hadana doodahaasi waxa ay ku dul dhisan yihin inta badan argtida hay’adaha fuliyada barnaamijyadaas – iyaga oo waxa ay inta badan ka hadlayaan uu yahay wada shaqaynta jilayaasha kala duwan ee caalamiga ah iyo hawlaha caalamiga ah. Qeexida ku saabsan Isa-sudhank waxa qaabeeyey aragtida iyo khibradda deeq bixiyayaasha iyo hay’adaha banii’aadantinimo iyo kuwa horumar, halkii ay ka ahaan lahayd aragtida iyo khibradda dadka ay saamaynta u wayn ku leedahay – haddii aynu magacawno kuwaas oo ah jilayaasha maxalliga ah, gaar ahaan ururada haweenka iyo ururada haweenku hogaamiyo. Tani waxa ay markaas keentay inuu jiro faham la’aan ku saabsan sida bulshooyinku, gaar ahaan haweenka iyo hablaha iyo bulshadooda ay u dareemaan oo uga falceliyaan xiisadaha.

Bulshada rayidka ah gaar ahaan kuwa ay hogaamiyaan haweenka iyo hablaha ayaa ah meesha isbedelka u wayn ee la xidhiidha isku xidhka shaqooyinka banii’adantimo, horumar iyo nabad-dhisku uu ka socdo, iyada oo sanadihii u danbeeyey ay qaateen doorka hogaamineed ee ah inay turjumaan xalal kala duwan oo ku saabsan Haweenka, Nabadda iyo Ammaanka si ballaadhan oo taabanaysa meelo badan.<sup>39</sup> Iyada oo ay sidaas tahay, Isa-sudhanku waa eray siyasadeed (policy) ay u muuqato inay dejiyeen fagaarayaasha caalamiga ah iyada oo meesha laga saarayo codadka dadka doorka ugu muhiimsan ka ciyaara.

## 1.2 Habraaca cilmi baadhista

Cilmi-baadhistani waxa ay isku keentay khibradda haweenka hogaamiyayaasha ah iyo xubnaha ururada haweenka iyo ururada haweenku hogaamiyaan iyo dhaqdhaqaaqyada haweenke ee Hayti, Lubnaan, Miyanmaar iyo Somaliland. kuwaas oo ay saamayn ku yeelatay islamarkaana hogaamiyay ka-falcellinta xaaladaha degdegga ah ee soo wajaha bulshooyinkooda. Goob kasta waxa ay baadheen sababta ay u jirto sinaan la'aan, iyaga oo sahamiyay sida la isku waafajin karo hawlaha banii'aadantinimo, horumar iyo nabad-dhis, iyaga oo inta badan shaqadaas qabta iyaga oo aan magac gaar ah u bixin.

Cilmi baadhistani waxa ay isticmaashay hab cilmi baadhis oo isku dhafan, oo ay ka mid tahay dib u eegista waxyaabaha hore looga qaray mawduuca, iyo sidoo kale ururinta iyo lafo gurista xog iyo tiro u bedelista xogo la soo ururiyay iayda oo la isticmaalayo hababka sahaminta (surveys) ee goobahan oo dhan laga fuliyay. ActionAid waxa ay si wada shaqayn leh ula shaqaysay ururada haweenka iyo ururada haweenku hogaamiyaan ee dalalka Hayti, Lubnaan, Miyanmaar, iyo Somaliland, iyada oo xaqiijisay inay qaateen hogaamin marka la diyaarinayay cilmi baadhista, lafogurista xogta iyo ansixinta natiijada ka soo baxday iyo talo soo jeedinta. Waxa xog ceedhin laga qaaday 53 qof oo ah dad xog ogaal ah oo lala yeeshay waraysiyo (key informant interviews) iyo 18 dood-kooxeedyo ah (18 focus group discussions) oo laga fuliyay dal kasta. 178 hogaamiyayaal haween ah, ururada haweenka iyo ururada haweenku hogaamiyaan ayaa ka qayb galay nidaamka sahaminta xogta tirada ah (quantitative survey collection).<sup>40</sup> Natiijada cilmi baadhista ee hordhaca ah ayaa lala wadaagay dhamaan ka soo qaybgalayaasha ka hor intaan la dhamaystirin warbixinta si loogu ogolaado inay bixiyaan warcellin micno leh oo ku saabsan lafo- gurista hordhaca ah ee la sameeyey, ansixinta natiijada iyo taageerista in si wada jir ah loo dejiyo talo soo jeedimaha kama danbaysta ah.

ActionAid waxa ay cilmi baadhista ku wajahdan aragtida-haweenimo (feminism), iyada oo u aragta inay tahay agab lagu keeni karo is bedel awoodeed. Natiijooyinka cilmi baadhista iyo caddaymaha waxa loo adeegsan karaa in lagu kala furfuro eexda ka iman karta fekerka iyo ficilka dadka go'aamada gooya iyo in la wajaho sida iyo goobta ay awooddu si taban ay ugu soo shaac baxdo oo ay u soo saarto cabudhin. 'Habraacyda Action Aid ee Aragtida-haweenimo'<sup>41</sup> waxa ay awoodda saaraan 'caddaymo ku dhisan dadwaynaha' oo ujeedadoodu tahay in la awood siiyo, la dhiso isgarabsi iyo in awoodda la wareejiyo. Tan iyada oo laga duulayo, hababka cilmi baadhis ee ActionAid ee ku sallaysan aragtida-haweenimo waxa ay halka ugu mudan dhigtaa xuquuqaha dadka sida wayn loo riixo (marginalized)

iyada oo markaas is wada jir ah loo baadho sababta ay sinaan la'aantu u dhacdo. Tani waxay ka dhalatay ballan qaadkayaga guud ee ah ka go'naanshaha in aragtida-haweenimo ee qaybaha badan taabataa inay u tahay barnaamijyadayada, siyaasadahayaga iyo hababka cilmi baadhis aragti, hab dhismeed wax lagu lafa guro, iyo istiraajiyad bulshada lagu bedelo – annaga oo u halgannaa in la wadaago awoodda, in la is x isaabiyo iyo in la i laaliyo xuquuqaha iyo badqabaka hablaha iyo haweenka aanu la shaqayyno dhamaan heerark a kala duwan ee shaqadayada.

Sidaas darteed, ActionAid waxa ay u halgamaysaa inay samayso cilmi baadhis mudnaanta siisa hab fekerka haweenka iyo dadka dhalinyarada ah, ansixisa aqoontooda islamarkaana ku xidha dadka go'aamada gaadha si ay u abuuri karaan isbedelkooda.<sup>42</sup> Iyada oo laga duulayo aragtida-haweenimo ee taabata meelaha kala duwan, waxa aannu aqoonsanahay in jinsigu (gender) aanu keligii u shaqayn karin hanaan lagu fahmo sinaan la'aanta qotoda dheer. Awoodda iyo mudnanaha (privilege) waxa ay u soo maraan oo u saameeyaan siyaabo kala duwan kooxaha kala duwan ee haweenka iyo marka la eego taarikhada marar kala duwan iyo heerar kala duwan.<sup>43</sup> Tani waxa ay naga gacan siisaa barnaamijyadayada banii'aadantinimo iyada oo aannu awoodda saarno in wereejinta awoodda iyo isla xisaabtanka bulshooyinka, iyo in la siiyo mudnaanta hogaaminta haweenka iyo dhallinyarada ay yihiin talaabo loo qaaday in lakala daadiyo hababka sinaan la'aanta iyo qaab dhismeedyada joogteeya sinaan la'aanta.<sup>44</sup> Tan macneheedu waxa weeye in cilmi baadhistani qaadatay hab ka wada qayb qaadasho ah, tilmaaman oo ku dhisan aragtida-haweenimo dhamaan herarka dejinta hagayaasha akhlaaqeed ee cilmi baadhista iyo in la wada dejiyo su'aalaha la waydiinayo ka qaybgalayaasha cilmi baadhista.

Meelaha barnaamijkayagu awoodda saaro iyo Saxeexa Bani'aadantinimo ee ActionAid (ActionAid humanitarian Signature) waxa xididadoodu ku arooraan mabaadida aragtida-haweenimo, oo ay kobcisay fahamka iyo khibradda aanu u leenahay in awoodda loo wareejiyo bulshooyinka maxalliga ah, gaar ahaan iyada oo wada shaqayn lala yeelanayo ururada haweenka iyo ururada haweenku hogaamiyo. Tan waxa loo sameeya iyada oo la kobcinayo hogaaminta haweenka iyo ururadooda oo ah kuwa ay saamayso xiisadaha si loo xaqiijiyo in ay na xisaabiyaan bulshooyinka ay xiisaduhu saameeyaan iyo ka falcellinta micnaha leh ee lagu sameeyo baahiyaha deegaanada iyo xaqiiqooyinka ay la nool yihiin haweenka iyo hablaha. Tan wax garab socda ka go'naanshaha in la gaadho sii jiritaan mudo dheer ah si wax looga qabto waxyaahaba keena ee aasaaska u ah sinaan la'aanta ka dhex jirta bulshooyinka.<sup>45</sup>

## 2 Natiijooyinka muhiimka ah

Inkasta oo jilayaasha caalamiga ahi dhex dhigeen khadad samays caawimada banii'adantinimo, horumarka iyo nabad-dhiska, ururada haweenka iyo ururada ay haweenku hogaamiyaan ee aannu la hadallay waxa ay ka shaqeeyaan dhamaan Isa-sudhanka si ay wax uga falceliyaan khataraha isbarkan sida isbedelka cimilada, khilaafka, iyo xaalada dhegdegga ah. Natiijooyinka ka soo baxay cilmi baadhista waxa ay u qaabaysan yihiin sidan soo socota: (a) in barnaamijyadu noqdaan kuwo horusocod ah oo jinsiga ku dhisan islamarkaana kala furfura sinaan la'aanta qotoda dheer waxa ay taagero u tahay in barnaamijyada laga dhigo kuwo ku qotoma Isa- sudhanka; (b) in Isa-sudhanka la hirgelliyo oo la dhaqangelliyo; iyo (c) in wadada loo xaadho isbedel raaga oo mudo dheer ah.

### 2.1 Barnaamijyada horusocodka ah ee ku dhisan jinsigu waxa ay kala furfuran sinaan la'aanta qotoda dheer ee goobaha xiisaduhu ka jiraan islamarkaana waxa ay taageeraan hab is wata oo Isa- sudhan

Waxa si cad uga soo baxay cilmi baadhista in qorshayaasha ka falcelinta xiisadaha ee hada jira aanay

xisaabta ku darsan sinaan la'aanta jinsi ee jirta, taas oo keentay in barnaamijyadu ay ka indho la' yihiin jinsiga islamarkaana aan mudnaanta lagu darin adeegyo u gaar ah haweenka xilliyada xaaladaha degdegga ah

Waxa la xusay in tani tahay meel ka banaan hanaanka ay jilayaasha caalamiga ah ay u fahamsan yihiin waxyaabaha sababa takoorka, taas oo keenta in aan si haboon loo dejin barnaamijyo gaadha baaxad dhaafsiisan hawlaha banii'adantinimo ee mudada dhow ee naf bad baadinta ah.

In la aqoonado oo la tilmaamo waxyaabaha sababta u ah sinaan la'aanta qotoda dheer ay haweenka iyo habluhu wajahaan xilliyada xaaladaha degdegga ah waxa ay gacan ka gaysataan in si micno leh loo diyaariyo oo si waxtar leh loo fuliyo barnaamijyada banii'aadantinimo ee horusocodka ah2 taas oo taageerta in si micno leh loo fuliyo hawlaha banii'aadantinimo iyo nabad-dhis. Tani waxa ay bilaw muhiim ah u tahay hanaanka Isa-sudhanka ee wax ka qabta fekerada laga haysto jinsiga iyo sinaan la'aanta, islamarkaana waxa ay wax ka gaysataan ujeedada wayn ee ah in la is qabadsiiyo dadaalada banii'aadantinimo, horumar iyo kuwa nabada si loo yareeyo khataraha iyo nuglaanshaha, iyada oo islamarkaana la taageerayo dadaaladda ka hortagga. Si taas loo sameeyo, waxa muhiim ah in la fahmo sinaan la'aanta qotoda dheer iyo ta dhaqaale ee yaal heer bulsho iyo heer qaran, iyo sida ay isugu xidhan yihiin.



Photo: Naw Thaw Thaw Moo/ActionAid

Koox iskaashato dumarku hogaamiyo oo ay ka abaabushay ActionAid dalka Myanmar, oo ku fooggan horumarinta tuuladda iy ilo nololeed oo raaga (2019)

Haween jooga Hayti ayaa ka shaqeyey wacyigellin ku saabsan af xidhka si looga hortaggo in uu faafo Covid-19 (2020)

## Sinaan la'aanta qotoda dheer iyo ceebaynta bulshada (societal stigma)

Cilmi baadhistu waxa ay muujisay in dalalka cilmi baadhista lagu sameeyey in mid kastaa in ceebayn iyo hab feker sarraynta ragga ku dhisan ay ka dhigeen haweenka iyo hablaha kuwo aad u nugul xilliyada xiisadaha, taas oo keentay faham la'aan ku saabsan xuquuqaha haweenka iyo hablaha iyo in la aqballo caadooyinka bulsho ee mudnaanta siiyaa meeqaamka iyo baahiyaha ay bulshada ku leeyihiin ragga iyo wiilashu. Ka qaybgalayaasha cilmi baadhista ee jooga Lubnaan ayaa yidhi,

**'Ragga iyo haweenku waxa ay wajahaan xiisado waawayn (oo isku mid ah) haseyeeshee si isku mid ah uguma nugla. Haweenka iyo hablaha aad ayay ugu nugul yihiin khataraha.'**

Haweenka hogaamiyayaasha ah ee jooga Hayti waxa ay sheegeen inay badan tahay in Covid-19 uu ku dhaco haweenka sababta oo ah haweenku waxa ay ku badan yihiin xirfadlayaasha caafimaad iyo qaybta daryeelka bulshada oo safka hore kaga jirta la dirirka saf mareenka. Sidaas oo kale ka qaybgalayaasha Miyanmaar waxa ay tilmaameen in kor u kaca qiimaha alaabtu uu saamayn dheeraad ah ku leeyahay

haweenka sababta oo ah iyaga ayaa ka masuul ah hawlaha guryaha, taas oo keenaysa inay sadexda waqti maallinta aanay qaarkood waxba cunin si ay u taageeraan qoyskooda.

Sinaan la'aanta jinsigu waxa ay taaban kartaa noocyada kale ee takoorka, sida kuwa ku dhisan aqoonsiga jinsi, da'da, qoomiyadda ama naafanimada. Waxa sidaas tilmaamay ka soo qaybgalaal ka socday Miyanmaar oo ka hadlay takoorka dheeraadka ah ee ay maraan dadka qaarkood iyo dadka laga tiro badan yahay ee jooga xeryaha dadka dalka gudahiisa ku barokacay ay ku nool yihiin, halkaas oo ay ku wajahaan ceebayn dheeraad ah iyaga oo aan awood u lahayn inay helaan xogta dadwaynaha ee caafimaadka. Dadka metela ururada haweenka ee la waraystay waxa ay sheegeen in haweenka qaar ay u badan tahay in aanay ka qaybgellin hawlaha tarkoor dartii. Tani waxa ay keentay in ay hoos u dhacdo fahamka ay ka haystaan baahiyahooda iyo inay ku adkaato inay abaabuulaan oo ay helaan khayraad ay ku gacan siiyaan haweenkaas. Hadii aan lafo guris lagu samayn ka hor, inta lagu jiro iyo kadib xiisadaha meelaha ay arimuhu iska soo gaadhaan iyo baahiyaha daka ugu jira khatarta ugu wayn in la riixo, waxa dhici karta inay timaado khatar dheeraad ah oo sii xumaysa baahiyaha haweenka iyo hablaha.

## Sinaan La'aanta zDhaqaale iyo Ilaalinta Bulsho oo Xadidan

Haweenka iyo hablaha waxa ay wajahaan sugnaansho la'aan xagga shaqada iyo waxbarashad ah iyaga oo inta

badan ah kuwa laga saaro shaqada iyo waxbarashada marka xiisadi timaado.<sup>47</sup> Tan waxa keenaya sababta oo ah haweenku waxa ay aad ugu badan yihiin qaybta shaqada ee aan tooska ahayn, iyada oo ka qaybgalayaasha cilmi baadhista ee Miyanmaar ay xuseen haweenku inta badan ay ka shaqeeyaan qaybo nugul sida wershadaha dharka. Marka socodka la xannibo, masuuliyadda daryeelka ee haweenku kor ayay u kacdaa sababta oo ah dugsiyada waa la xidhaa taas oo keenta in masuuliyadda waxbarashada caruurta inay ku dul dhacdo haweenka. Ka qaybgalayaasha Lubnaan waxa ay sheegeen 'haweenka waxa qasab ku noqota inay isku dheelli tiraan shaqadooda, marka ay shaqaynayaan, iyo waxbarashada khadka internetka ah (online education.' Taas oo keentay 'in dhamaan masuuliyaddu ay dul fuusho haweenka.' Arinkan waxa tilmaamay ka qaybgalayaasha ka socday Hayti iyo Somaliland halkaas dadka la waraystay ay tilmaameen in ay kor u kacday caqabadaha dhaqaale ee haweenka sida inay hoos u dhaceen fursadaha shaqo ee haweenka ka shaqeeya wax soo saarka beeraha maadaama oo aanu soo go'in wixii la beertay taas oo keeni karta inay waayaan madax banaaniidoodii iyo inay saamayso mustaqbalkooda. Hoos u dhaca fursadaha shaqo waxa ay keeneen sida ay sheegeen ka qaybgalayaasha Somaliland in haweenku ay qaateen ama lagu qasbay inay qabtaan shaqooyin lagu dhiig miiranayo, iyaga oo dadka qaar ay sheegeen inay kor u kaceen guurka qasabka ah iyo in haweenku jidhkooda ka ganacsadaan (sex work). Ka qaybgalayaasha Somaliland waxa ay sidoo kale xuseen inay kor u kacdo hablaha la guuriyo xilliyada coladaaha si la isku waydaarasado hablaha si loo ilaaliyo nabadda inta lagu guda jiro geedi-socodka dib u heshiisiinta, iyada oo aan xisaabta lagu darsanayn xuquuqda hablaha.

### **Kor u kaca Xadgudubyada Jinsiga ku Sallaysan iyo in aan Mudnaanta la siin Xaqa Caafimaadka Taranka**

Xadgudubyada jinsiga ku sallaysan ee xiliyada xiisaduhu jiraan waa kuwo badan oo si buuxda loo diiwaangeliyay.<sup>48</sup> Afarta dalba waxa la tilmaamay inuu kor u kacay xadgudubyada ku sallaysan jinsiga xilliyada xiisaduhu jiraan islamarkaana ay yaredeen adeegyada la siiyo dadka dhibto soo gaadho, iyada oo ay jiraan xiisado badan oo is dul saaran oo sii badinaya walaaca laga qabo kahtarta ay haweenku ugu jiraan xadgudubyada ku sallaysan jinsiga. Ka qaybgalayaasha reer Lubnaan oo ka hadlay saamaynta Covid-19, qaraxii ka dhacay Bayruut 2020 iyo xiisadihii dhaqaale ee ka danbeyey, waxa ay yidhaahdeen 'noocyada kala duwan ee xadgudubyadu kor ayay u kaceen – jidh ahaan, maskax ahaan iyo galmo ahaan.' Ka soo qaybgalayaasha Miyanmaar waxa ay ku warbixiyeen in xadgudubyada ku sallaysan jinsiga ee xaaladaha colaaduhu ay kor u kaceen, taas oo keentay in haweenka iyo habluhu aanay ku dareemin ammaan

goobaha dadwaynaha iyo goobaha gaarka ah. Qof ka mid ah ayaa yidhi:

**'Haweenka iyo hablaha waxa loogu gaystaa xadgudub ku sallaysan jinsiga guryaha dhexdooda iyo debedooda labada ba. Waxa lagu cadaadiyaa dhaqamo iyo aaminaado bulsho.'**

Qiimaynta abaarta oo ay samaysay Wasaaradda Shaqogellinta, Arimaha Bulshada iyo Qoyska ee Somaliland waxa ay caddaysay inuu kor u kacay 20% xadgudubyada ku sallaysan jinsiga abaarta darteed, iyada oo warbixintu tilmaantay kor u kaca xadgudubyada guryaha dhexdooda ka dhaca, kufsi, guur xilli hore ah/ qasab ah, iyo in loo diido haweenka khayraadka inay helaan.

Diyaarinta qorshayaasa la xidhiidha ka falcillinta xaaladaha degdegga ah waxa la xusay inay yihiin kuwo si wayn ugu tiirsan ragga islamarkaana ciidamaysan – taas oo ay ka muuqato kor u kaca xadgudubyada galmo eel aga galo haweenka qaxoontiga ah iyo kuwa ku nool goobaha dadku ku baro-kaco, kuwaas oo laga yaabo in aanay ku kala caddayn siyaabaha ay warbixinta u gudbinayaan ama sida ay ku heli karaan taageero. Joogitaanka dheeraadka ah ee ciidamada amaanka ee goobaha colaaduhu saameeyeen taxadar iyo iska caabin, iyada oo ka qaybgalayaashu ay tilmaameen Khatarta xadgudubyada galmo iyo kadeedka ay kooxahaasi sameeyaan. Mid ka mid ah ka qaybgalayaasha ayaa carrabka ku adeeyey 'ma garanayno meel aannu aadno iyo meel aannu caawimo ka doonano haddii xad gudub dhaco.' Mid kale ayaa yidhi 'ma jirto wax aannu qaban karno haddii uu dhaco xadgudubka ku sallaysan jinsiga.' Arinkan waxa tilmaamay dhamaan ka qaybgalayaasha afarta dal oo carrabka ku adkeeyey in dadka dhibtu ka soo gaadhay xadgudubyada ku sallaysan jinsiga aanay awood u yeelan inay ka warbixiyaan oo sheegaan dhacdooyinkaas, taas oo ay keentay dhaqadamada iyo ceebayn oo iyadana sababtay inuu abuurno dhaqan amusnaan ah iyo sidoo kale inaanu jirin nidaam ku filan oo warbixinada lagu gudbiyo.

Waxa ay ka qayb galahaashu sidoo kale ka hadleen siyaabaha ay xiisaduhu u sii xumeeyaan baahiyaha caafimaad ee gaarka u ah haweenka iyo hablaha iyo sida ay caqabadda ugu tahay inay helaan adeegyada caafimaad ee daruuriga ah, gaar ahaan kuwa caafimaadka galmo iyo xuquuqda taranka. Haweenay joogta Miyanmaar ayaa tidhi:

**‘Xeryaha qaarkood ma yaallin kithka karaamada (dignity kits) ee ay haweenku isticmaalaan xilliyada caadada. Xitaa ma haystaan xafaayadaha caadada laga xidho oo ku fillan.’**

Warbixinuhu waxa ay sheegayaan inuu yar yahay dakhliga ay haweenku gelin karin fayo-dhawrka haweenka iyo alaabta nadaafadda la xidhiidha oo qiimahdoodu uu kor u kacay xilliyada xiisadaha iyada oo lacagaha guryaha soo gelayo loo wareejiyay baahiyaha kale sida waxyaabaha lagaga hortaggo saf mareenka Covid-19. Ka qaybgale ka socda Lubnaan ayaa ku daray in arinkan ‘aanay si fiican dareen u siin’ dadka siyaasadaha sameeya, taas oo sababtay in aanu haweenku iibsan karin alaabta nadaafadda.

### **Caafimaadka maskaxada iyo fayogabka haweenka iyo hablaha ee xilliyada xiisadaha**

Baahiya caafimaadka maskaxda ee haweenka iyo habluhu kora yay u kacdaa xilliyada xiisadaha sababta oo ah waxa ku bata culayska debedeed iyada oo uu yaraado caawimada ay heli karan. Ka soo qaybgalayaashu waxa ay ka hadleen in culays maskaxeed oo wayn ay qaadaan haweenku xilliyada xiisadaha, iyada oo culayska qoysku uu saamayn balaadhan ku leeyahay doorkooda dhaqan ee ah inay daryeelka bixiyaan. Haweenay Miyanmaar jooqta aya

tidhi ‘culayskaasi waxa uu ku badan yahay haweenka inkasta oo ragga iyo haweenku ay ku wada nool yihiin werwer iyo xasilooni darro isku mid ah,’ halka ka qaybagalle jooga Lubnaan ay tidhi ‘dhamaan culayska waxa la saaraa haweenka ilaa ay gaadhaan heer ay qarxaan’. Dhamaan afarta dalba waxa la tilmaamay in haweenku u baahan yihiin adeegyada caafimaadka maskaxda. Haseyeeshee, in la helo caawimada waxa lagu tilmaamay inuu yahay mid xadidan oo aan sugnayn, iyada oo caawimada maaliyadeed ay tahay ee ku aadan adeegyada caafimaadka maskaxdu ay yihiin kuwo aan jirin.

**Waa maxay sababta ay tani muhiimka ugu tahay** Isa-sudhanka (Nexus)? Marka la soo koobo, waxa ay cilmi badhistani tilmamaaysa sida haweenka iyo habluha aay si aad u wayn ugu saameeyaan xiisaduhu. Ururada haweenka iyo ururada ay haweenku hogaamiyaan waxa ay carrabka ku adkeeyeen in barnaamijyada banii’ aadantinimo ee hada socda aanay inta badan xisaabta ku darsan arinkan. Sinaan la’aanta jinsiga ku sallaysan iyo takoorka ee ka jira goobaha xiisaduhu ka jiraan, waxa ay saamayn ku leeyihiin shaqada banii’ aadantinimo, horumar iyo nabad-dhiska. Marka ay kuwaasi kor u kacaan ee aan wax laga qaban inta xiisaduhu jiraan, way ku adkaanaysaa hawlaha in ahwlaaha horumarka iyo nabad-dhisku ay noqdaan kuwo micno leh.

In la fahmo ilaa xadka ay xaaladaha degdegga ah ee banii’ aadantinimo ay u saameeyaan kooxaha kala duwan ee haweenka iyo ragga ee mudada dhow iyo mudada dheer waa talaabo muhiim u ah in la diyaariyo



Photo: Fabienne Douce/ActionAid

Haween jooga Jacquet, Hayti, oo ah hogaamiyayaal ay tabobartay ActionAid ayaa qaybiyay kithka karaamada (dignity kit).

hab isku dhafan oo iskaga dhex gudba hawlaha diyaar garowba, ka falcillinta iyo soo kabashada. In la eego sida xadgudubyada ku sallaysan jinsiga ay uga dhex abuurin karaan xasilooni darro iyo is aaminaad la'aan bulshada dhexdeeda (iyo dalka guud ahaan, marka ay xadgudubyada gaystaan xoogga ammaanka qaranka); ama in la fahmo sida sinaan la'aanta ilaha nololeed iyo ka qaybgalka dhaqaale ay dib ugu dhigi karaan korriinka dhaqaale iyo soo kabashada bulshada, waxa ay muujinayaan sababta sugan ee ay muhiimka u tahay in la sameeyo lafo-guris jinsiga laga eegayo (gendered analysis). In bixiyo caawimo banii'aadantinimo oo keliya iyada oo aan wax laga qabanayn waxyaabaa keenay ee sababta u ah sinaan la'aanta qotada dheer waxa ay u badan tahay in inaay keeni is bedel micno leh oo ku yimaadda soo kabashada guud ee bulshada, horumarka ama in kor loo qaado nabadda.

Haddii lafo gur lagu samayn waayo sinaan la'aanta qotada dheer iyo ta dhaqaale islamarkaana indhaha laga qarsado xadgudubka dheeraadka ah ee ay wajahaan haweenka iyo habluhu xilliyadda xaalaha degdegga ahi, waxa aynu luminaynaa fursado muhiim ah oo aynu wax ku bedelno. Talabada koowaad ee loo qaadayo in la mideeyo shaqada waa in la baadho sida qaybaha kala duwan ee banii'adantinimada, horumarinta iyo nabad-dhisku ay wada shaqayn karaan si ay wax uga qabataan caadooyinka jinsiga iyo sinaan la'aanta. In si wada jir ah loo lafo-guro arimaha jinsiga waa bilaw muhiim u ah habka Is-sudhanka ee wax ka qabta caadooyinka jinsiga iyo sinaan la'aanta, iyada oo wax wayn ka qabata ujeedada wada shaqayneed ee dadaaladda banii'adantinimo, horumarin iyo nabad dhis.

## 2.2 Hirgellinta Is-sudhanka (Nexus)

**Afarta dal ee sahaminta lagu sameeyey, 95% ururada haweenka iyo ururada haweenku hogaamiyo ee la waraystay waxa ay sheegeen baahida loo qabo xidhiidh wanaagsan oo ka dhexeeya shaqada ay ururada aan dawliga ahayn ee caalamiga ahi ay qabtaan si ay u taageeraan bulshooyinka xiisaduhu saameyey si loogu diyaar garobo, looga falcilliyo oo looga kabto xaalad degdeg ah.**

Waxa waa la aaminsan yahay in ururada aan dawliga ahayn ee caalamiga ah ay ka falceliyaan xaaladda dhegdegga ah ee aanay xisaabta ku darsan falcillinta mudada dheer iyo xoojinta ka soo kabashada. Ka qaybgalayaashu waxa ay sheegeen inuu jiro faham la'aan iyo wacyi laan ka haysata baahiyaha haweenka iyo hablaha dadka ku hawllan inay qorsheeyaan ka falcillinta iyo adeeg bixinta gaar ahaan xilliyadda lagu jiro xaaladaha degdegga ah oo dareenka caalamiga ah iyo ka dawladdu uu ku jeedo meel kale. Ururada

haweenka iyo ururada haweenku hogaamiyo ee aannu la hadalnay waxa ay tilmaameen in bulshada caalamku anaay lahayn barnaamijyo Is-sudhan taas oo caqabad ku ah hawlgaladda. Marka xaalku sidan yahay, hogaamiyayaasha haweenka iyo uraroodu waxa qasab ku noqotay inay heelana habab kale oo ay ku falcelinayaan, iyaga oo ka shaqaynaya dhamaan qaybaha Is-sudhanka si ay u daboolaan baahiyaha kuwa ugu nugul khatarta ee bulshadooda ka tirsan.

### Khatarta ay leedahay in 'xal isku mid ah' lagu dayo dhamaan goobaha xiisaduhu ka jiraan

Ka falcillinta xiisadaha waa in mar walba lagu salleeyo lafo gur jinsiga ah oo ku tolan duruufka gaarka ah ee goobta taas oo tixgellin siisa oo wax ka qabata baahiyaha guud ahaan bulshada. Haseyeeshee, waxa cilmi baadhista ka soo baxay arin mihiim ah oo ah in la aaminsan yahay in jilayaasha caalamiga ahi ay fuliyaan hawlaha banii'aadantinimo iyaga oo aan faham buuxa ka haysan oo aan aqoon taariikhda dalka ay ka shaqaynayaan. Ururada haweenka ee Lubnaan waxa ay xuseen in inkasta oo shaqada banii'aadantinimo ay tahay mabda' ahaan in laga falcilliyo baahi degdeg ah oo ay abuurtay xiisadni, hadana 'marka ay ku dhacdo bulsho ay haysatay takooro hore u sii jiray iyo baahiyo mudo dheer taagnaa, in si gaar ah oo kooban wax looga fal celiyo xaaladda degdeg ahi maaha hab ku filan – waa saamayn mudo socotay oo isku biirtay.' Aragtidani waxa ay la xidhiidhay Qaraxii Bayruud ee August 2022 oo dul saar ku noqday culayska haystay marka hore ba haweenka iyo hablaha aLUBnaan, gaar ahaan Covid-19 iyo xasilooni darada dhaqaale ee dalka ka jirtay.<sup>49</sup> In la deegaameeyo qorshayaasha ka falcillinta banii'aadantinimo waa arin muhiim ah iyada oo ka qaybgalayaasha Lubnaan ay carrabka ku adkeeyeen in

**'ay jiraan ururo aan dawli ahayn oo ka shaqeeya sidii ay adeeg uga bixin lahaayeen deegaanka si ay uga falceliyaan xaaladda degdegga ah balse waxba kama qabtaan arimaha haweenka iyo sinaan la'aanta kale ee qotada dheer, taas oo ka dhigaysa falcillin aan waxtar lahayn mudada dheer.'**

Xaaladaha degdegga ah ee ay cimiladu keentay oo ah kuwo soo noqnoqday ayaa abuuray nuglaansho joogto ah oo saamaysa dalalka khatarta ka jirto. Ururada haweenka ee Somaliland iyo Hayti waxa ay carrabka ku adkeeyeen saamaynta jinsi ee dhacdooyinkaasi leeyihiin, oo ay ka mid yihiin kor u kaca caqabadaha

dhaqaale ee haweenku wajaho iyo kor u kaca khatarta xadgudubyada jinsiga ku sallaysan.<sup>50</sup> Tusaale ahaan, saamaynta cimilada sida cunto iyo biyo yaraanta waxa ay si toos ah u saameeyaan awoodda ay u leeyihiin inay quudiyaan qoyaskooda haweenka degan miyiga, taas oo keeni karta inuu lumo dakhliga iyo hab nololeedka qoysaska.<sup>51</sup> Saamaynta balaadhan ee keenta khasaaraha waxa ay tirtiri kartaa awoodda ay haawenku kula qabatimi karaan cimilada iyada oo ku sii ridi karta haweenka nuglaansho oo iyana sababaysa inay adkaato in la yareeyo iyo in la maareeyo khataraha ka dhasha cimilada.<sup>52</sup> Ururada haweenka iyo ururada haweenku hogaamiyo ee Hayti iyo Somaliland waxa ay waraysiyada ku sheegeen in ka shaqaynta xaaladaha degdegga ah ee cimiladu keentay ay micneheedu tahay inay adag tahay in kala doorto xaaladda wax laga qabanayo, iyada oo sababta cimiladu daadad soo noqnoqda, carro go, iyo ka falcellinta xiisadda markaas tagan. Kuwaas oo dhamaantood u baahan in la fahmo duruufka dalka. Iyada oo ay hadaba haweenku safka hore kaga jiraan xiisadaha cimiladu keenot, hadan ahaweenka waa laga riixaa geedi-socodyada go'aamada lagu qaato ee lagaga falceliyo xaaladaha degdegga ah ee ay keento cimiladu, heer gobol, qaran iyo heer caalam.<sup>53</sup>

Waxa iyana muhiim ah in la aqoonsado inay adag tahay in gaadho ujeedooyinka banii'adantinimo iyo kuwa horumar marka aanay jirin nabad. Ka qaybgalayaasha Somaliland waxa ay sheegeen in gobolada ay colaaduhu ku soo noqnoqdaan ay taalo baahi wayn oo loo qabo in laga dood ka hortagga iyo xallinta colaadaha

marka la fulinayo hawlaha banii'adantinimo. Haweenay hogaamiye ah oo Somaliland jooqta ayaa sharaxday,

**'colaaduhu waxa ay sababaan xadugudbyada ku sallaysan jinsiga - colaadaha soo noqnoqday dartood, hablo badan ayaa la guuriyaa iyaga oo da'doodu aad u yar tahay si loogu heshiiyo nabadda'.**

Aragtida ah 'nabad la'aanta' ama inaan la tixigellin sida ay colaaduhu u saameeyaan hawlaha banii'aadantinimo iyo kuwa horumar ayaa la sheegay ina ku yihiin caqabad in lagu guulaysto xuquuqaha iyo xorriyaadka shaqsiga ah marka laga eego xagga xadgudbuyada, iyo sidoo kale dhinacyada kale ee loo yaqaan kuwa horumarneed sida - sida waxbarashada iyo daryeelka caafimaad.<sup>54</sup> Ka qaybgalayaashu waxa ay tilmaameen in cidhiidhi lagu hayo ururada bulshada rayidka ah ee dalka Miyanmaar inkasta oo ay ururadu ka ciyaaraan door ka falcellinta arimaha banii'aadantinimo iyo nabad-dhiska. Ka qaybgale ayaa qeexay sida ay tani u keentay in aanu jirin iskuduwidda hawlaha ka dhexeeya jilayaasha horumarinta, banii'aadantinimada iyo nabad-dhiska: 'Haddii aynu doonayno in dalku horumaro, waa inaynu sidaas oo kale ka qayb qaadanno nabad-dhiska. Waa in isla markaas xisaabta lagu darsado arimaha jinsiga. Haddii aynu samayno horumarka oo keliya oo ayaan ku darin nabadda, mudo yar uun bay jiraysaa... hal marin keliya uma mari karno xiisadda.' Haweenka



ActionAid Hayti ayaa tijaabisay habka aragtida-haweenimo ee ActionAid si loo ilaaliyo bulshooyinka sanadkii 2021 si ay uga hadlaan bad qabkooda, karaamada iyo xuquuqda hweenka iyo hablaha. Halkan aradayad ka qaybgashay tijaabada ayaa ka hadlaysa xaqeeda waxbarasho ee xilliyada xaaladaha degdegga ah.



Hayti waxa ay tilmaameen in xadgudbyada iyo xasilooni daradu ay caqabad ku yihiin in la bixiyo adeeg banii'aadantinimo oo waxtar leh. Ururada haweenku waxa ay ka warbixiyeen wadooyinka oo la xidhi, tahriibin iyo afduubista ay sameeyaan kooxo hubaysan inay caqabad ku yihiin in la helo goobo haweenku ku badbaado iyo inay la gaadho bulshooyinka ku nool gobolada fog.

## **Arimaha ay sababtay in baahiya lagaga go'aan gaadho heer caalamai**

Ka qaybgalle jooga Lubnaan ayaa tidhi: 'jilayaasha caalamiga ahi waxa ay yimaadaan iyaga oo wata feker ah in gargaarka degdegga ah iyo ka falcelinta xaaladaha degdegga ahi ay wax ka qabtaan uun baahiyaha markaas taagan. Dhibtu waxa ay tahay waa in aannu u sheegno baahiyaha jira iyo istiraajiyadaha jira ee aannu isticmaalno.'

Dhamaan ururada haweenka iyo ururada haweenku hogaamiyo ee dalalka afarta ah waxa ay xuseen inay ku qasban yihiin inay raacaan shuruudaha deeq bixiyaha ama haddii kale wax deeq ah ma helayaan si ay u fuliyaan hawlhooda socoda. Iyaga oo mararka qaarkood dareema inay u baahan yihiin 'inay bedelaan waxa ay ka shaqeeyaan si ay u helana lacago deeq ah' marka xaalad degdeg ahi ay dhacdo. Hogaamiye haweenka ah oo joogta Hayti ayaa xustay in taageerada ururada caalamiga ah ee ka falcellinta xiisadaha banii'aadantinimo ay keeni karto inay 'curyaamiso' shaqooyinkooda socda, maadaama oo ay ku qasban yihiin inay si dhaqso ah u bedelaan mudnaanahooda. Haweenay kale oo hogaamiye ah ayaa iyana tidhi 'waxa ay la mid tahay inaad taabatid botonka joojinta hawlaha aan ku jirin mudnaanta deeq bixiyayaasha'. Tan waxa iyana tilmaamay ka qaybgalayaasha Lubnaan oo sheegay in kadib qaraxii Bayruut in ururada aan dawliga ahayn ee caalamiga ah ay xidheen dugisyadii ay wax ku baran jireen caruurta qaxoontiga ah oo ay ka shaqayn jireen labaaatan macallimiin dumar ah islamarkaana u wareejiyeen lacagihii inay taageeraan caruurta uu saameyey qaraxa Bayruut. Waxa ay sidoo kale sheegeen ka qaybgalayaashu inay marshuucyadii ay ururada aan dawliga ahayn ee caalamiga ahi ay baahiyeen qaraxa Bayruud ka hor oo ay ka shaqayn lahaayeen haweenku waa la hakiyay markii qaraxu dhacay.

Marka dareenka iyo lacagaha loo wereejiy meel kale, haweenku waxa ay ku dhacayaan meel aan wax loo qabanayn iyada oo baahiyahoda xilliga xaaladaha degdegga ah laga dhigo kuwo aan mudnaan lahayn. Tusaale waxa ka mid ah in dhinac loo riixo xuquuqda taranka ee haweenka iyo adeegyadooda marka mudnaanta laga reebo qoondaynta lacagaha. Ka qaybgalle jooga Lubnaan ayaa sharaxay 'arimaha haweenka dhinac ayaa la iska dhigaa, mudnaanta waxa

la siiyaa xiisadaha [...] arimahan [xadgudubiyada iyo xadgudubiyada ku sallaysan jinsiga] waxa ay noqdaan wax aan mudnaan la siin [...] Xitaa hawlihii wax lagaga qabanayay ee socday ayaa la hakiyaa.'

Dadka koox koox loo waraystay ee Lubnaan waxa ay sheegeen in markii lagu jiray xiisadaha ay ka mid ahaayeen saf mareenka Covid-19 iyo qaraxii Bayruud, haweenka dhinac ayaa la iska dhigay, waxyaabihii mudnanata u ahaa haweenka na meesha waa laga saaray.<sup>55</sup> Haweenka Somaliland waxa ay walaac ka muujiyeen in ay dareensan yihiin in aanay si micno leh awood ugu lahayn inay sii wada hawlihii maallinlaha ahaa ee ay wadi jireen islamarkaana ay ka falceliyaan dhacdooyinka la maalgelliyo ee ay cimiladu keenot:

**'Xiisadaha iyo abaaruhu waxa ay sababeen in aanu ku qasbanaano in dhamaan barnaamijyadii aannu wadnay ee ilaalinta iyo awood siinta dhaqaalaha haweenka aanu u wareejinno ka falcellinta baahiyaha degdegga ah ee bulshada sida biyaha, qaybinta cuntada, iyo dib u dejinta dadka dalka gudihisa ku barokacay. Inta badan tan waa la ilaawaa.'**

Waxa muhiim ah in la xuso in weerjinta lacag ama joojinta diyaar garow socday iyo hawlaha horumarinta ay joojin karaan guulaha ay bulshadu ka gaadhay ka hortagga iyo adeeg bixinta xadgudubiyada ku sallaysan jinsiga, taas oo ay suurtagal tahay inay ku keento cawaaqib daran oo mudo dheer ah dadka ugu jira khararta u badan in dhinac loo riixo."<sup>56</sup>

## **In laga guuro ka falcellinta arimaha banii'aadantinimo si ku dhisan mudada dhow**

Ururada haweenka iyo ururada haweenku hogaamiyaan ee lagu waraystay cilmi baadhista waxa ay dareen san yihiin in waqtigan ka falcellinta dhibaatooyinka banii'aadantinimo ay yihiin kuwo bixiya gargaar degdeg ah oo mudo dhow ku siman oo wax lagaga qabto calaamahada ka dhashay xiisadda, halkii laga maalgelin lahaa sidii bulshadu ugu yeelan lahayd adkaysi ay iskaga caabido xiisadaha mustaqbalka iman kara. Waxa ay ka haldeen in deeq bixiyayaashu ay ka fal celiyaan xaaladaha degdegga ah ee taagan, iyaga oo lacagta ku bixinaya hawlaha mudada dhow la fuliyo, marka la barbar dhigo maalgellinta shaqooyinka mudada dheer socda, inkasta oo xiisaduhu ay yihiin kuwo soo noqnoqda. Inta badan ururada haweenka iyo ururada haweenku hogaamiyaan ee aannu la kulanay

waxa ay sheegeen in lacagaha deeq bixiyayaashu bixiyaan inay tahay mid aan la bedbedelli karin oo aan la waafajin karin baahiyahooda. Marka la eego haweenka hogaamiyayaasha ah ee ka qayb qaatay sahaminta, ururada intooda badan (50%) waxa ay tilmaameen in lacagaha deeqaha ah ee ay helaan inay yihiin kuwo mudada dheer ah oo ay xadidan tahay in wax laga bedelo, iyada oo tiro yar oo dhan (10%) ay sheegeen inay helaan lacago muddo dheer socota oo wax laga bedeli karo. Si ay hanaan micno leh wax uga qabtaan xaaladaha degdegga ah, 79% ka qaybgalayaashu waxa ay sheegeen inay u baahan yihiin qarash arimaha muhiimka ah gala (core funding), 76% ayaa sheegay inay u baahan yihiin lacago wax laga bedeli karo (flexible), halka 73% iyo wax ka badan ay sheegeen in ay tahay lacaguhu inay noqdaan kuwo joogtaysan.

Inta badan xilliyada lagu jiro xiisadaha degdegga ah ururada haweenka iyo ururada haweenku ay hogaamiyaan waxa loo arkaa inay hogaamiyaan adeeg bixinta, taas oo keenta in aan laga faa'iidayaan khibradda iyo aqoonta ay leeyihiin. Arinkan waxa ay ka soo baxday cilmi baadhista, iyada oo 64% dadka ka qaybgalay sahamntu ay xuseen inay heleen lacago deeq ah oo lagu bixiyo adeegyo gaar ah iyo fullinta barnaamijyo; iyada oo ay tiradani si wayn hoos ugu dhacdo marka la eego nabad-dhiska (43%); dhismaha adkaysaiga iyo horumarka (27%) iyo u doodista (22%). Waxa iyana carrabka ku adkeeyey dadkii ka qaybgalay waraysiyada kooxaha ah iyo waraysiyada qof qofka ah oo ka cawday in deeqaha xilliyada xaaladaha degdegga ah ee mudada kooban socda ay ka dhigeen wax adag in ururada haweenka iyo ururada haweenku hogaamuyaa ay fulliyaan ujeedooyinka istiraajiyadda ururka, inay la yimadaan ka falcellin iyo taageero tayo leh, iyo inay sii haystaan shaqaalaha. Ka qaybgalayaashu waxa ay carrabka ku adkeeyeen inay aad iyo aad u adag tahay inay helaan qarashka lagu daboolo mushaharka shaqaalaha, qarashka joogtada ah ama in lacag la geliyo xoojinta awoodda xafiiseed. Haweenay hogaamiye ah oo Lubnaan joogta ayaa qeexda sida ururada haweenku aanu awood ugu lahayn inuu fulliyo marshuucyada 'keena in laga guuro shaqada gargaarka degdegga ah oo loo guuro shaqada joogtada ah ee raagi karta sababta oo ah inaanay jirin deeqo lacag ahoo mudo dheer socd.'

Horumarka laga gaadho dadaaladda horumarineed waxa caqabad ku ah dhaqanka ah in awoodda la saaro mudada dhow iyo marshuuc keligii taagan oo u ah laf dhabar in si degdeg ah marshuucu u wareego marka lagu jiro xaaladaha degdegga ah. Hogaamiye haweenay ah oo joogta Somaliland ayaa ka hadashay sida 'hanaanka banii'aadantinimo uu inta badan ugu qorshaysan yahay inuu ka falcelliyi xaalad degdeg ah oo mudo kooban socota' halkii laga maalgelin lahaa oo looga diyaarin lahaa bulshooyinka xaaladaha degdegga ah ee cimiladu keento ee ka dhaca dalka. Mid kale ayaa sharaxday

**'horumarku waa in la dhiso wax waara, inaynu isku koobno shaqada gargaarka degdegga ah [...] wax caawimo ah kama gaysanayso in dadku ay koraan oo ay horumariyaan duruufaha ay ku jiraan.'**

Habkan ku dhisan mudada dhow waxa uu soo qoto dheereeyaa sinaan lahaanta jirta sababta oo ah waxa uu ku guuldaraystaa inuu ka falceliyo oo wax ka qabto baahiyaha mudada dheer sodca ee dadka kuwa ugu nugul, ama inuu wax ka qabto sababaha keena ee xidida u ah nuglaanshaha in dhinac loo riixo. Marka aad eegto in baahiyaha degdegga ahi ay calaamado u yihiin arima kale oo jira oo ka dhiga dadka iyo bulshooyinka kuwo u nugul khataraha, haddii lagu guuldaraysto in wax laga qabto sinaan la'aanta qotada dheer waxa ay keenaysa in soo kabashada iyo gorriinku ay noqdaan kuwo gaabiya.<sup>57</sup>

Inkasta oo lacagaha la geliyo arimaha banii'aadantinimo ay kordheen sanadaha danbe, weli ururada haweenka iyo ururada haweenku hogaamiyaan ma helaan, inkasta oo ay geliyaan shaqo aan lacag lagu siin xilliyada xisiadaha laga falcellinayo. Hababka lacag bixinta ayaa ah kuwo kala sooc soocan oo mid waliba gaarkeeda ugu foogan tahay banii'aadantinimada iyo hormarka, kala soocaas oo aan ka turjumayn baahiyaha dadka. In lacagaha meel la isugu geeyo ayaa lagu dooday inay tahay hab suurtagal ka dhigaya in loo helo lacago lagu maalgeliyo hababka dejinta barnamijyada ee ku sallaysan Isa-sudhanka iyada oo Lacag isku gaynta hal meel ee dal u qoondaysan ay gaar ahaan tahay hanaan suurtagal ka dhigayaa in lacag loo helo barnamijyada Isa-sudhanka, sababta oo ah waxa si soo kordhaysa u isticmaala deeq bixiyayaasha si ay u buuxiyaan ballan qaadkooda Gorgortanka Wayn (Grand Bargain) ee lacagaha aan la qoondayn iyo in lacago dheeraad ah loo gudbiyo jilayaasha heer qaran iyo heer deegaan.<sup>58</sup> Sidaas oo ay tahay, cilmi baadhistu waxa ay heshay in 8% keliya haweenka hogaamiyayaasha ah, ururada haweenka iyo ururada haweenku hogaamiyo ee sahaminta lagu sameeyey ay u helaan Lacag isku gaynta hal meel ee dal u qoondaysan barnamijyadooda horumarineed iyo hawlgalada ay fuliyaan, halka 13% ay u heleen Lacag isku gaynta hal meel ee dal u qoondaysan si ay fuliyaan barnamijyadooda banii'aadantinimo iyo kuwa hawlaga – inta badan lacagahaasi sahaminta lagu ogaaday waxa ay weli soo dhex maraan cid kale (85% lacagaha barnamijyada banii'aadantinimo ee hada jira waxa ay soo maraan ururao caalami ah sida ActionAid, halka 55% ay yihiin shaqooyinka horumarineed ee soo mara ururada caalamig ah). Inta badan deeq bixiyayaasha iyo hay'adaha Qaramada Midoobay may gaadhin heer



Koox ka tirsan ActionAid ayaa haween iyo dhallinyaro joogta Baalback iyo JebJannine kala shaqeeeyey inay fulliyaan qiimayn baahiyaha ah oo degdeg ah iyo ka falcellin baahiyaha bulshooyinka si looga falcelliyo Duufaankii ka dhacay Lubnaan 2019.

Photo: Lebanon Storm cash assistance/ActionAid

ay ku xaqiijiyaan in lacagaha barnaamijyadoodu ay ka dhigtaan yoolka muhiimka ah sinaanta jinsiga – iyada oo hay’adaha Qaramada Midoobay iyo isku duwista arimaha banii’aadantinimo aanay si habaysan uga war hayn oo u dabo socon in ay ku jiraan ururada ay iskaashiga leeyihiin ururo haweenk iyo ururo haweenku hogaamiyo.<sup>59</sup> Xog la’aantaasi waxa ay ka dhigaysaa wax aan suurtagal ahayn in la fahmo heerka ay bahda arimaha banii’aadantinimo ay hada kala shaqayso ururada haweenka iyo ururada ay haweenku hogaamiyaan, balse xog dhowaan la dersay waxa ka soo baday in 7 ka mid ah 11 dawladdood oo deeq bixiya inay u qoondeeyeen 2% lacagaha ay bixiyaan inay bartilmaameed ka dhigtan barnaamijyada sinaanta jinsiga ee xilliyada fullinta hawlaha banii’aadantinimo.<sup>60</sup>

Meelaha iskaashigu ka jiro, ka qaybgalayaashu waxa ay tilmaameen inay jirto isla xisaabtan lahaan iyo kalsooni lahaan ka imaysa xagga bulshada caalamka ah oo haysta ururada haweenka iyo ururada haweenku hogaamiyo. Ururada haweenku ay wax ay sheegeen inay dareensan yihiin jilayaasha caalamiga ahi ‘in aanay aaminsanayn iyaga’ ama in ‘deeq bixiyayaashu aanay na arag hadiii aanu jirin iskaashi aanu la leenahay urur aan dawli ahayn oo caalami ah. Taasi waxa ay keentay walaac laga qabo deeq bixiyayaasha iyo jilayaasha caalamig aahi inay ku guuldaraysteen inay si micno leh u fuliyaan deegaamaynta (localization). Xidhiidhkan wax

is waydaarsiga ahi waxa uu inta badan ku dhisan yahay in khatarta laga soo wareejiyo jilayaasha caalamiga ah oo lagu wareejiyo ururada ay iskaashiga leeyihiin ee dalka balse iyada oo aan loo soo wareejinayn hababka iyo khayraadka ay ugu baahan yihiin inay wax kaga qabtaan oo ay kaga falceliyaan khatarahaas iyo iyada oo aan lagu celinayn deeq bixiyayaasha iyo hay’adaha caalamiga ah isla xisaabtanku. Hogaamiye urur haween oo Lubnaan joogta ayaa na waydiiisay ‘ ka waran in ay iyagu [deeq bixiyayaashu] noqdaan kuwo aannu xisaabinno – sidee ayay arinkaas u dabo galaan?’

**Isku habayn** – in lagu shaqeeey Is-sudhanka si loola qabsado duruufaha banii’aadantinimo ee is bedbedelaya ayaa noqday caadada cusub ee ay qaateen ururada haweenka iyo ururada ay haweenku hogaamiyaan. Inkasta oo nidaamka guud ee deequhu uu wareegay, ururada haweenka iyo ururada ay haweenku hogaamiyaan ee aannu la hadalnay waxa ay tilmaameen in aanay wax aqoonsi ah ku helin hawshaas ay qabteen, iyaga oo ka hadlay caqabadaha ay arkeen inay wajahaan bulshada caalamku. Mudnaano si diidan nidaamyada deeq bixiyayaasha iyo hawlaha ay doonayaan oo ah kuwo adag oo ku dhegan hawlo mudo banii’aadantinimo oo mudo kooban ah iyo lacagaha deeqaha ah oo aan la bedbedeli karin (infelixible) ayaa ah arinka dhamaan afarta dal ay ka hadleen, oo ay la socoto inaan tixigellin



Photo: ActionAid

Fal-cellinta xaaladda degdegga ah ee ay ActionAid ka samaysay Qaraxii Bayruut, August 2020

la siin in isbedelka cimilada, khilaafka iyo nabaddu ay isa saameeyaan, iyo sida khatarahaasi ay ko rugu qaadaan nuglaanshaha iyo xuquuqda haweenka iyo hablaha. Arim muhiim ah oo maqan ayaa ah in arimaha laga qaybgeliyo haweenka hogaamiyayaasha ah iyo ururadooda oo ah kuwa ku dhex shaqeeya caqabadahaas islamarkaana helay habab ay kaga dabaashaan gaabiska ku jira jilayaasha hawalaha banii'aadantinimo, horumar iyo nabad dhis. In lagu guuldaraysto in laga qaybgeliyo geedi socodka ama in al aqoonsado sida ay u shaqeeyeen ee ay u buuxiyeen gaabiska khadadka aan saxda ahayn ee lagu kala qaybiyay Isa-sudhanka ee ay ku kala qaybiyeen jilayaasha kala duwan waa talaabo muhiim ah oo ka maqan bulshada caalamku inay bilawdo hab ay ku fahamto oo wax kaga qabato caqabadaha ay ka wajahaan fulinta Isa-sudhanka ilaa hada.

### 2.3 Marin u banaynta Is-bedel raaga iyo Iskaashi Micno leh

Si loo qaado ka falcellin waxtar u leh arimaha banii'aadantinimo inay hore u socdaan, uruuda aan

dawlga ahayn ee caalamiga ah iyo deeq bixiyayaashu waa inay jebiyaan dayrka kala sooca oo waa inay u dhaqaaqaan inay la yeeshaan iskaashi micno leh ururada haweenka iyo ururada haweenku hogaamiyaan. Waxa loo baahan yahay in faham loo dhan yahay, balaadhaan oo meelo badan taabanaya laga yeesho ajandaha Haweenka, Nabadda iyo Ammaanka ee hawlaha banii'aadantinimo taas oo u ah talaabada koowaad ee lagu aqoonsanayo, lagu maalgelinayo islamarkaana iskaashiga loola yeelanayo hogaamiyayaasha haweenka iiyo in la wood siiyo hogaamintooda, doorkooda iyo wax ka qabashda caqabada hortaagan ka qaybgalkooda.<sup>61</sup>

### Hogaaminta iyo doorka haweenku ku leeyahay helintaanka caawimada banii'aadantinimo

Ururada haweenka iyo ururada haweenku hogaamiyaan waxa ay door muhiim ah ku leeyihiin dhismaha kaslooida bulshooyinka iyo inay noqdaan buundo lagu gaadho dadka baahan. Aqoonta ay u leeyihiin bulshada iyo duruufaha gaarka ah ee goobaha oo ay fahamsan yihiin baahiyaha haweenka iyo hablaha ayaa ka dhigaysa ururada haweenka iyo ururada haweenku

hogaamiyaan kuwo ku jira halka ugu wanaagsan ee wax lagaga qban karo baahiyaha bulshada. Marka bulshadu ay qiimayso haweenka ee ay bulshadu ku taageerto inay yihiin dad door firfircoon qaata, iyo go'aanqatayaal la ixtiraamo oo la qiimeeyo, waxa kor u kaca soo kabashada bulshada guud ahaan ee ay kaga falcelinayso oo ay kaga kabanayso xisiadaha.<sup>62</sup> Balse inkasta oo ururada haweenku ay yihiin 'hogaanka asalka ah ee xuquuqda haweenka ee xilliyada colaadaha iyo cidda ugu horaysa ee ka fal celisa marka ay jirto xiisad uu baahan is agarabsi banii'aadantinimo iyo iskaashi,'<sup>63</sup> waxa cilmi baadhistu si cad u ogaatay in hogaanka haweenka ee arimaha banii'aadantinimo aanay helin deeq lacageed oo mudo dheer socota, aqoonsi iyo adaal lagu xaqiijinayo inay si firfircoon uga qayb qaataan hawlah.<sup>64</sup>

Sida ay shareexeen wakiillo ka tirsan urur haween oo ka jira Lubnaan, 'Fekerku waxa weeye maaha inaad si gaar ah wax uga qabatid caafimaadka tusaale ahaan, kadibna si gaar ah ilaalinta. Waa in waxa la qabanayo ay xisaabta ku darsadaan qaybaha kala duwan iyo waaxyaha kala duwan.' Ka qaybgalayaasha afarta dal ba waxa ay ka hadleen doorka hogaamineed ee ay ciyaaraan haweenku xilliyada xaaladaha degdegga ah iyo udub dhexaadnimada ay dhisidda kalasoonida iyo gaadhista bulshooyinka la riixo. Ka qaybgalo jooga Miyanmaar ayaa ku fallooday: 'ururada haweenku waa rajada bulshada. Xitaa haddii aan baahidooda la daboolin, waa wax wanaagsan inay jiraan koox arimaha haweenka si dhab ah u qaata.'

Waxa tan iyanaga ku raacay ka qabgale jooga Lubnaan oo tidhi, 'marka aannu nahay urur haweenku hogaamiyo, waa inaanu ka fekerno baahiyaha gaarka ah ee haweenka. Ururada kale ee aa haweenku hogaamin kama fekeri karan.' Xilligii lagu jira saf mareenka Covid-19 ururada haweenka iyo ururada haweenku hogaamiyo waxa ay ciyaareen door muhiim ah si ay u dhisaan kalasoonida iyo inay fahmaan baahiyaha maaadaama oo ay yihiin kuwa u horeeya ee ka falceliya xiisadda ee bulshada dhexdeeda, iyaga oo ku jira meel ay ku adag tahay inaya gaadhaan ururada aan dawliga ahayn ee caalamiga ah iyo deeq bixiyayaashu. Haweenay hogaamiye ah oo joogta Somaliland ayaa tidhi, 'Covid-19 waxa uu la micno ahaa in dhaqdhaqaaqa badan ka jiray heer deegaan iyo heer qaran – maannu arag hay'ado [caalami ah] mudo laba sanadood ah hada sababta oo ah Covid-19 dartii, inkasta oo ay dhibaato ka jirto abaarta, hadana annaga yaa shaqada qabanna.'

## Caqabada hortaagan Ka qaybagalka iyo Hogaaminta Haweenka

Inkasta oo ay xuseen ka qaybgalayaashu inay kor u kacday hogaaminta iyo ka qaybgalka haweenka ee xilliyada xiisadaha laga falcelinayo, waxa ay carrabka

ku adkeeyeen inaan la aqoonsanayn hogaamintooda iyo inaanay jirin fursado ay kaga qayb galaan xilliyada aan xiisadi jirin. Afarta dal waxa ay ka qaybgalayaashu xuseen inaan haweenku ku lahayn door goobaha lagu go'aamiyo go'aanda iyo geedi-socodyada dhalay in talaabooyinka la qaadayaa ay noqdaan kuwo ka indho la' jinsiga oo aan baahidooda tixgellin siin. Waxa la xusay in Somaliland caqabado dhaqan ay hortaagan yihiin in haweenku qabto jogaoyinkaas iyada oo aanay jirin haween ka tirsan baarlamaanka iyo garsoorka, halka ay ku leeyihiin tiro kooban laanta fullinta, arinkaas oo saamayn ku leh go'aamada dawladda. Halka ay ka qaybgalayaasha Miyanmaar ka tilmaameen in ahweenku aanay awood u lahayn inay gaadhaan goobaha go'aamada rasmiga ah ee banii'aadantinimo lagu qaato ee heeer qaran iyo deegaan, ka qaybgale Lubnaan jooga ayaa tidhi, 'Ma odhan karno guud ahaan waxa aanu qaadanaa go'aamada na saameeya.' Ka qaybgale kale oo jooga Lubnana ayaa tidhi 'way kala duwan yihiin doorka nala siiyo marka xaalad degdeg ahi oo banii'aadantinimo laga fal celinayo iyo ka nala siiyo marka laga baxo.' Cilmi baadhistu waxa ay heshay in inkasta oo haweenku ay iyagu ugu haboon yihiin inay ka falceliyaan, haweenka iyo hablaha ayaa ah kuwo inta badan dhinac loo riixo, ama laga saaro geedi-socodyda go'aan qaadashada iyo qorshaynta. Ka qaybgale Hayti jooga ayaa tidhi,

**'Marka aad fahamtid baahida bulshada, ayaad fahmi kartaa sida aad uga falcelinaysid. Waa habka keliya ee lagu kobcin karo horumarka islamarkaana lagu fudaydin karo nabadda.'**

Waxa la tilmaamay caqabado badan oo hortaagan ka qaybgal micno leh. Inta badan haweenku waxa ay ka hadleen caadooyin bulsho oo ragga awood siiya, oo caqabad ku noqday inay ka qayb noqdaan fagarayaasha iyo geedi-socodyada. Ka qaybgale jooga Miyanmaar ayaa ka hadashay 'cadaadis bulsho' oo micneheedu tahay 'in aan haweenka loo ogolayn inay si xor ah u gadhaan go'aamada.' Ka qaybgale jooga Lubnaan ayaa tidhi 'caadooyinku caqabad ayay ku yihiin haweenka.' Inkasta oo laga yaabo in haweenku ay ka qayb qaataan qaar ka mid ah fagarayaasha lagu go'aan qaato, sida ay tidhi hal ka qaybgale oo joogta Miyanmaar, 'dhibtu waxa ay tahay inaan doodahooda la tixgellin.'

Ka qaybgale kale ayaa sharaxay 'dad tiro yar ayaa aqbala hogaaminta haweenka' sidoo kale 'haweenku ma hayaan meelo ay ku leeyihiin awood ay go'aanno ku sameeyaan iyada oo raggu ay haystaan awoodaas.' Waxa ay ka qaybgalayaashu xuseen sidoo kale caqabado hay'adeed (institutional barriers). Haweenka

## Tusaalayaal ka falcellin ay haweenku hogaamiyeen ka hor, inta lagu jiray iyo kadib xaalad degdeg ah

Ururada haweenka ee Somaliland waxa ay safka hore kaga jireen ka falcellinta xadgudbuyada ku sallaysan jinsiga intii lagu guda jiray Covid-19 iyo abaarihii, inkasta oo oo adeegyada la siiyo dadka dhibut ka soo gaadho xadgudbyada ku sallaysan jinsiga la hakiyay iyada oo dadka dhibtu soo gaadhay ay caqabado kala kulmeen inay helaan taageero sida caafimaad, iyo caawimo nafsi (psychosocial) iyo kaalmo sharci. Markii ay dhacday Duufaantii Sagarin 2018, ururda haweenku wax ay abaabuleen oo ay tabobareen xubno ka tirsan bulshada si ay ula wadaagaan xog muhiim ah oo ku saabsan xubnaha bulshada ka tirsan ee khatarta u wayn ugu jira in dhinac loo riixo sida dadka naafada ah iyo dadka ku nool miyiga.

Qaraxii Bayruud, Lubnana, kadib, ururada haweenku waxa ay fureen goobo hoy ah oo ku meel gaadh ah oo ay galaan dadka guryohoodii ku waayay qaraxa. Waxa ay ogaadeen in haweenka keligood noolaa ay noqdeen

Kuwa ay saamaynta u wayni soo gaadhay islamarkaana teegeerada u yar helay. Waxa ay sheegeen 'waxa annu isku daynay in annu caawimo waayo waxba may haysan.

Kadib duufaantii Matiyuu (Matthew) ee 2016, ururo dhawr ah oo Hayti jooga ayaa taageeray in dadka laga daad gureeyo meelaha khatarta ah islamarkaana waxa ay hogaamiyeen dadaal wacyigelineed oo ku saabsan khataraha gaarka ah ee ay la kulmaan haweenka iyo hablaha ku nool hoyga ku meel gaadhka ah oo ay ku badan tahay khataraha xadgudbuyada ku sallaysan jinsiga.

Ururada haweenka ee Miyanmaar waxa ay si joogto ah u qaybiyaan caawimo bani'aadantinimo oo ay mariyaan kooxo haween ah oo sii gaadhsiiya caawimada guryaha loogu talo galay ee bulsahdaas.

Lubnaan iyo Hayti waxa ay xuseen in kulamada ay qabtaan ururada aan dawliga ahayn ee caalamiga ah iyo deeq bixiyayaashu waxa ay u baahan yihiin, awood iyo dhaqaale aanay haysan iyad aoo lagu hadlo luqad aanay fahmin si ay qaab micno leh uga qayb qaadan karaan si micno leh. Halka ka qaybgale uu tilmaamay 'waxa jirta aqoon loo baahan yahay oo aan la hayn', mid kale ayaa si waydiisay 'waa maxay sababta loogu hadlayo Ingiriis?'

### **Hogaaminta Ururada Haweenka iyo Ururada Haweenku Hogaamiyaan iyo in Xal kale loo Helo Xiisadaha**

Ururada haweenku weli way ka falceliyaan xiisadaha, inkasta oo ay ka wajahaan caqabado in loo aqoonsado jilayal muhiim ah iyo in aan la siin fursad lagu arko. Sababta hogaaminta haweenka ee xilliyada xiisaduhu ay u tahay mid sarraysa waxa lagu sifeeyey in ururada haweenku ay la qabsadaan culayska xiisadaha iyo inay si fudud u gaadhi karaan bulshooyinka nugul, iyaga oo isticmaalaya xidhiidhaha ay leeyihiin. Ka qaybgale jooga Miyanmaar ayaa sharaxday 'farqi ayaa u dhexeeya ujeedooyinka asalka ah iyo sida xaaladdu hada tahay.

Marka waxa aynu u baahanay inaynu la qabsanno.' Haweenay Somaliland joogta ayaa ku dartay 'waa inaynu noqonaa dad la qabsada wixii soo kordha, markaas caawimo ayaynu gaysan karnaa.' Waxa

ka cad cilmi baadhista in ururada haweenku ay ka shaqeeyaan dhamaan Isaa-sudhanka, iyaga oo mudnaanta siiya qaybo kala duwan, iyaga ka duulaya duruufka markaas hortaal

### **U awood siinta in haweenku si micno leh uga qayb qaataan go'aamada iyo hogaanka**

Ururada haweenka iyo ururada haweenku hogaamiyaan ee annu la hadalnay waxa ay tilmaameen in xitaa haddii la siiyo fursadda inay kaga qayb qaataan si micno leh qaab dhismeedyada go'aamada lagu sameeyo, waxa ay weli u baahan doonaan in wax lagu biiriyo sida shaqaale, tabobar, lacago iyo taageero kael si ka qaybgalku u noqdo mid micno leh. Sida uu tilmaamay ka qaybgalle jooga Lubnaan ayaa tidh, 'aqoon badan ayaannu u leenahay baahiyaha iyo bulshada. Waxa laga yaabaa in annu uga baahanahay taageero meelo kale.'

Marka ay noqoto iskaashiga ay la leeyihiin ururada caalamiga ah iyo deeq bixiyayaasha, ururada haweenku waxa ay doonayaa in si waxtar leh xogta loola wadaago iyo in la sameeyo fursado ay ku wada shaqeeyaan, ku xidhiidhaan iyo in la dhiso aqoontooda. Ka qaybgale jooga Hayti ayaa sharaxday,

**‘waxa aannu u baahanay in nala siiyo tabobar dheeraad ah iyo agab si aannu u dhisno awoodayada dhaqaale’**

Ka qaybgale jooga Lubnaan ayaa ku daray, ‘waa in mar kasta aannu helno tabobar si aannu u yeelanno awood ka qaybgal.’ Markii la waydiiyay waxa ay u baahan yihiin si ay qaab micno leh uga qayb qaataan ka falcillinta baahiyaha bulshadooda, 62% ka qaybgalayaashu waxa ay yidhaahdeen wada shaqayn la taageero oo ay la yeeshaan ururada kale ee haweenka iyo ururada haweenku hogaamiyo, halka 66% ay u baahan yihiin in si balaadhan loo aqoonsado hogaamintooda. Baahiyaha kale ee ay sheegeen waxa ka mid ah in dood mudo fog ah ay la yeeshaan jilayaasha kale (59%), iyo tabobar ku saabsan luqadda hawlaha banii’ aadantinimo iyo ereay bixinta (45%).

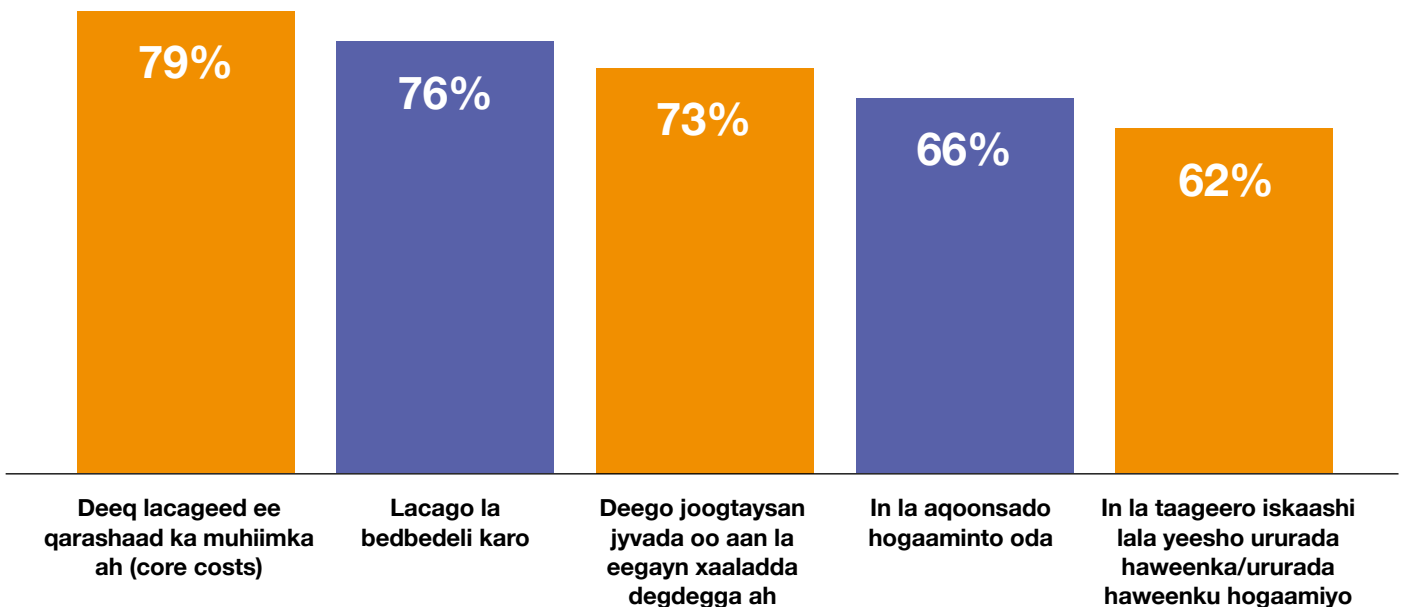
**Haddii aynu soo koobno**, cilmi baadhista waxa ay heshay in ururada haweenka iyo ururada haweenku hogaamiyaan ay ka shaqeeyaan dhamaan Isa-sudhanku si ay uga falceliyaan khataraha isbarkan ee tirada badan, sida isbedelka cimilada, colaadaha, xaaladaha sida degdegga ah u soo baxa – iyaga oo meesha ka saaray khadadka dad samayga ah ee dhexyaal jilayaal caalami ah iyo deeq bixiyayaal kal aduwan oo ka shaqeeya hawlaha banii’ aadantinimo, horumarka iyo dadaaladda nabad-dhiska.

Duruufta caalamiga ah ee Covid-19, xiisadaha degdegga ah dabada dheeraaday iyo isbedelka cimiladu waxa ay muujiyeen in xiisaduhu aanay waafaqi karin kala sooc sooca hawlaha. Sida ay cilmi baadhistu muujisay, ururada maxalliga ah ee haweenka iyo ururada haweenku ay hogaamiyaan waxa ay ku qasbanaadeen inay la yimaadaan xalal kale si ay uga falceliyaan siidaha degdegga ah, iyaga oo weli hormood u ah islamarkaana bixinaya adeegyada muhiimka ah ee ay siiyaan bulshadooda mudada dheer. Waxa ay caddeeyeen sida qaab guul ah looga shaqeeyo dhammaan Isa-sudhanka, iyada oo shaqadoodu ay tahay mid ay wax ka baran karaan bulshada caalamku. Haseyeeshee, waxa jira dhawr arimood oo ay tahay in la hello si is bedel wanaagsan ud haco:

Ugu horayn, in barnaamijyada laga dhigo kuwo hormarsan oo jinsiga ku sallaysan ayaa loo baahan yahay si ay u dumiyaan sinaan la’aanta qotoda dheer si loo fuliyo hawlo micno leh oo banii’ aadantinimo, horumar iyo nabad-dhis. Waxa aynu og nahay in haweenka iyo habluhu ay nugul yihiin xilliyada ay jiraan xiisaduhu taas oo sii laban laabta noocyada takoorka, oo ay ka mid tahay xadgudubyada ku sallaysan jinsiga. Arinku wuu sii cakirmaa marka ay jiraan noocyada kale ee takoorka.

Ta labaad, hirgellinta Isa-sudhanku waa arin adag sababta oo ah jilayaasha caalamiga ah ee horumarintu waxa ay leeyihiin mudnaano is- khilaafsan. 95%

**5 ugu badan ee ay codsadeen hogaamiyayaasha haweenka ee ka qaybgalay sahaminta cilmi baadhista si loo xaqiijiyo in ururada haweenka iyo ururada ay haweenku hogaamiyaan ay si micno leh uga qayb qaataan hawlaha**



dadka la qaybgalay sahamintu waxa ay sheegeen in loo baahan yahay in la sameeyo xidhiidh ka hada jira ka wanaagsan oo ka dhexeeya shaqada ay ururada caalamiga ah ee aan dawliga ahayni ay sameeyaan si ugu diyaar garoobaan, uga falceliyaan iyo si looga soo kabto xaalad degdeg ah. Dadku waxa ay tilmaameen khatarta ay leedahay in 'xal isku mid ah' loo raadiyo wax walba, iyaga oo xusay inay tani ay inta badan keenot in xuquuqaha muhiimka ah ee haweenka la iska indho tiro. Xaqiiqdii, ka qaybgalayaashu waxa ay xuseen in shaqooyinka ku saabsan xuquuqaha haweenka ee mudada dheer socda in la joojiyo ama in lacagaha loo leexiyo xaaladaha mudada dhow socda ee degdegga ah marka xiisadi dhacdo.

Ugu danbayntii, in marinka loo xaadho isbedel raagga oo mudo dheer ah waxa ay u baahan tahay si heer caalami ah loo aqoonsado fahamka wayn ee ay ururada haweenka iyo ururada haweenku ay hogaamiyaan ay u leeyihiin bulshadooda iyo in loo wareejiyo awoodda iyo go'aan qaadashada kooxahaas. Tusaale ahaan, Somaliland haweenku xubno kuma laha waaxda sharci dejinta ee dawladda. Si loo helo isbedel raaga, in ururada haweenka si wayn loo aqoonsado waa in lagu kaabo in ururada aan dawliga ahayn ee caalamiga ah iyo deeq bixiyayaasha kale ay ballan ku qaadaan inay siiyaan lacago deeq ah oo mudo dheer socda, sida ka muuqata natijada cilmi baadhista ee bogga kan ka horeeya ku qoran.





# 3 Conclusion & Recommendations

Isa-sudhanku waxa uu noqon karaa agab micno leh oo wareejiya marinada shaqo, awoodda, iy iskaashiga, iyo hababka lacagaha loo bixiyo ee dhamaan bulshada caalamka. Waqtiga la joogo, Isa-sudhanka looma fullin si waxtar leh islamarkaana in lagu eego indhaha jinsigu waxa ay tahay arin inta badan maqan. Arinku waxa uu sidaas u dhacay iyada oo ururada haweenka iyo ururada haweenku hogaamiyaan ay ku guda jiraan hirgelinta Isa-sudhanka – iyaga oo inta badan u shaqeeya si ka baxsan kala ablo- ablaynta adag ee lagu kala qaybiyo hawlaha banii’aadantinimo, horumarinta iyo nabad- dhiska ee ay soo rogeen bulshada caalamku.

Cilmi baadhistu waxa ay ogaatay in si dhow loola shaqeeyo ururada haweenka iyo ururada ay haweenku hogaamiyaan maaha oo keliya arin damiir ahaan sax ku ah in shaqada banii’aadantinimo loo fulliy, balse sidoo kale waxa ka dhashay barnaamijyo, siyaasad iyo saamayn tayadoodu ay aad u sarays. Cilmi baadhistu waxa u soo baxay in si dhow ula shaqaynta ururada

haweenkua iyo ururada ay haweenku hogaamiyaan inay gacan ka siinayso bulshada caalamka inay kor ugu gudbaan Isa-sudhank oo ay bilaabaan baabiinta awoodaha mudnaanta gaarka ah siiya xuquuqaha iyo danaha ragga iyo daneeyayaasha Dunida Woqooyi (Global North), si loo abuuro hanaan ilaaliya xuquuqda iyo waxyaabaha ay soo kordhiyaan haweenka kala duwan ee Dunidda Koofurta (Global South).

Ka qaybgalayaasha kala jooga Miyanmaar, Somaliland, Hayti iyo Lubnaan, waxa ay keeneen aragti waxtar leh oo lagu hirgeliyo Isa-sudhanka iyo in si waxtar leh loo fuliyo hawlaha banii’aadantinimo. Waxa ay sidoo kale inala wadaageen baahida loo qabo in isbedel lagu sameeyo halbeegyada shaqo, si loogu ogolaado barnaamijyo deegaamaysan, xidhiidhsan oo ku dhisan xuquuqaha iyo gaar ahaan hogaamiyayaasha haweenka ee hogaaminayay dadaaladda ilaa waqtigan la joog, iyada oo la raacayo talo soo jeedimahan muhiimka ah:

Kooxo haween ah oo ka tirsan bulshada Hidhinta, Somaliland ayaa tilmamaay walaaca ay ka qabaan abaarta soo noqnoqotay oo culays saartay khayraadkooda iyo hab nololeedkoodii (2022).



Photo: Daniel LukesActionAid

## Natiijo muhiim ah: Hirgellinta Isa-sudhanka - Barnaamijyada Horumarsan ee Jinsiga ku sallaysan waa talaabada koowaad ee wax lagaga qaban karo sinaan la'aanta iyo la helo hab is wata oo isku dhafan.

**Ka falcellinta xiisaduhu waa inay mar walba ku sallaysan yihiin lafo-gurista jinsiga iyo duruufka deegaanka oo tixgellin siisa waxna ka qabata baahiyaha bulshada guud ahaan.**

**In la fahmo deegaanka xiisaddu ka jirto (ha noqoto khatar colaad ama is bedel cimilo keenay) waxa ay ka gacan siin kartaa jilayaasha inay fahmaan waxyaabaha sababta u ah ee keenay in dadka qaar dhinac loo riixo iyo takoorka islamarkaana waxa ay ka hortagtaa in xaaladda riixista dadka iyo takoorku ay sidii hore ka sii cuslaato ama ka xumaato.**

**In si wada jir ah loogu sameeyo laf gur lagu fahmayo wax ka qabashada arimaha jinsiga ku sallaysan waxa ay keeni kartaa bar bilow muhiim ah oo wax lagaga qaban karo caadooyinka iyo sinaan la'aanta bulsho. iyada oo ka qayb qaadan karta ujeedada muhiimka ah ee ah in la is waafajiyo dadaaladda**

**bani'aadantinimo, horumar iyo nabad-dhis si qaab waxtar leh loogu yareeyo khataraha iyo nuglaanshaha, islamarkaana loo taageero dadaalada ka hortagga ah.**

**Deeq bixiyayaasha iyo Bulshada Caalamka (Jilayaasha Bani'aadantinimo iyo Bulshada Rayidka ah ee ka shaqaysa hormarka iyo nabad-dhiska) waa inay dejiyaan oo ay raacaan hab isku dhafan oo ay ku wajahaan barnaamijyada bani'aadantinimo, horumar, iyo nabad-dhis, iyaga oo:**

**1** fulinaya lafu gur jinsi oo dhamaystiran marka ay u diyaar garoobayaan ka falcelinta xaaladaha degdegga ah si ay u fahmaan oo uga falceliyaan baahiyaha isbarkan ee haweenka iyo hablaha ka shaqeeya goobaha ay xiisaduhu saameeyen. In xogta la kala ab-ableeyo si loo aqoonsado kooxaha 'khatarta ku jira' sida haweenka uurka leh, iyo haweenka naafada ah waa in lagu daro mudnaanta si loo qoro islamarkaana loo lafo-guro kala duwananashaha ay suurtagal ka tahay inay qabaan haweenka kala duwan islamarkaana loo diyaariyo barnaamijyo ku haboon

**2** Ka dhigaya lafo-gurka ku sallaysan jinsiga ee lagu sameeyo colaadaha xudunta falcellinta bani'aadantinimo ee caalamiga ah ee mudada dhow iyo mudada dheer iyo xiisadaha soo noqnoqda. Iyaga oo isticmaalaya hab laga wada qayb qaatay, waa in lala shaqeeyo kooxaha haweenka si loo qoro islamarkaana loo fahmo waxyaabaha sababa ee keenay colaadaha, iyada oo laga eegayo dhinacyo badan (siyaasad, bulsho dhaqaale iyo ammaan) ee colaadda iyo sida ay taasi u saamayn karto dejinta iyo fullinta barnaamijka.

**3** Isku dhafayo u doodsita (advocacy), dejinta siyaadadda, iyo kormeerka iyo qiimaynta ee qorshaynta barnaamijka iyada oo loo marayo codka hogaamiyayaasha haweenka ah.

**4** La xaqiijinayo in barnaamijyada bani'aadantinimo ay dhisaan xidhiidh waxtar leh oo ku aroora haweenka ilaalintooda, adkaysigooda iyo horumarka, iyada oo loo qoondeenayo lacag wax ka qabashda, ka falcellinta iyo ka hortagga xadgudubyda ku sallaysan jinsiga iyo in la siiyo bixiyo ilaalin waxtar leh oo haweenku helo (sida, ilaalinta goobaha ammaanka ah, inay helaan adeegyo haweenka u gaar ah).

## Natiijo muhiim ah: Aqoonsiga doorka ururada haweenka iyo ururada haweenku hogaamiyaan oo hirgeliya Isa-sudhanka iyo taageerita hogaamintooda waxa ay kobcisaa ficil waxtar leh oo bani'aadantinimo.

**Ururada haweenka iyo ururada ay haweenku hogaamiyaan waxa ay hirgeliyaan Isa-sudhanka iyaga oo la yimi hab heer sare ah oo ay isku xidhiidhsiyaan falcellinta, diyaar garowga, iyo sii jiritaanka mudada dheer iyaga oo wax ka qabanaya sinaan la'aanta qotoda dheer iyo nabadda iyo geedi-socodka soo kabashada.**

### **Deeq bixiyayaasha iyo Bulshada Caalamku (Jilayaasha Bani'aadantinimo iyo Bulshada Rayidka ah ee ka shaqaysa horumarka iyo nabad-dhiska) waa inay:**

**1** Xaqiijiyaan in ururada haweenka iyo ururada ay haweenku hogaamiyaan ay ka qayb noqdaan doodaha caalamiga ah, iyo inay ka mid noqdaan jilayaasha bani'aadantinimo iyo horumar. Tan waxa la samayn karaa iyada oo la qabanayo doodo aragti is waydaarsi ah oo lala yeesho kooxaha haweenka ah si loo helo taladooda ku aadan sida ugu wanaagsan ee meesha looga saari karo caqabadaha hortaagan in haweenku si micno leh uga qayb noqdan arimaha oo ay ka mid tahay, go'aamada ku saabsan xanibaadaha lagu soo rogo socodka iyo kuwa amni, xanibadaha amni, iyo in wax laga qabto arinta luqadda ku saabsan iyada oo la keenayo turjumaanno.

**2** Maal geliyaan aqoon dhisidda ku saabsan fursadaha mudada dheer iyo kuwa raaga ee ay heli karaan haweenku si ay awood ugu yeeshaan inay dhisaan adkaysi iyo madax banaani dheeraad ah oo ay yeeshaan xilliyada xaaladaha degdegga ah.

**3** Ixtiraamaan awoodda iyo magaca ururada haweenka iyo ururada ay haweenku hogaamiyaan, tusaale ahaan inay calaamadhooda muujiyaan iyo inay xaqiijiyaan inay helaan ogolaanshahooda, iskaashi inay kala yeeshaan marka warbixinada la diraiyo iyo qoraaladda la shaaciyo ee shaqada ka turjumaya.

### **Talo ku socota Jilayaasha Dawladda Dalka:**

**1** Xoojiya metelaadda iyo awoodda haweenka deegaanka iyo jilayaasha ay haweenku hogaamiyaan ay ku leeyihiin qorshayaasha dawladda, iyo qaab dhismeedyada bani'aadantinimo iyo soo kabasho. Tan waxa la samayn karaa iyada oo:

- La xaqiijinayo in ururada haweenka iyo ururada ay haweenku hogaamiyaan lagu daro doodaha ku saabsan mudnaanaha istiraajiyadeed ee heer qaran ee Qorshayaasha Ka falcillinta Bani'aadantinimo
- In ururada haweenka iyo ururada haweenku hogaamiyo ay dood la yeeshaan hay'adaha qaran ee jinsiga khuseeya, xildhibaanada dumarka ah iyo wasaaradaha ay arimahooda u qaabilsan iyo baarlamaanka si ay u xisaabiyaan raadka uu go'aamadoodu ku leeyahay xuquuqda haweenka ee xilliyada xiisadaha laga falcelinayo.

**2** In la xaqiijiyo in xogta lala wadaago ururada haweenka iyo ururada haweenku hogaamiyo mudada lagu jiro xaaladaha degdegga ah – gaar ahaan marka la qabto shirarka isku duwista iyo marka ay jiraan fursado deeq lacageed. Tani waxa ay gacan ka gaysan kartaa xaqiijinta ballan qaadka iyo isla xisaabtanka hogaanka haweenka iyo in xuquuqda haweenka ay ku caddahay oo ay qayb ka tahay ujeedada koowaad ee qorashaha qaran ee ka falcillinta.

## Natiijo muhiim ah: In lacag loo huro islamarkaana lala eesho iskaashi micno leh ururada haweenka iyo ururada haweenku hogaamiyo waa u muhiim in si micno leh loo hirgelliyo Isa-sudhanka.

**Inkasta oo ururada haweenka iyo ururada haweenku hogaamiyaan ay hirgeliyaan Isa-sudhanka, lama siiyo aqoonsiga, fagaaraha iyo lacagta ay u baahan yihiin ee ay ahayd inay helaan.**

### **Deeq bixiyayaasha iyo Bulshada Caalamiga ah (Jilayaasha Bani'aadantinimo iyo Bulshada Rayidka ah ee ka shaqeeya horumarinta iyo nabad-dhisku) waa inay:**

**1** Bixiyaan lacago deeq ah oo mudo dheer iyo sanado badan socda, islamarkaana la bedbedelli karo oo la qabsan kara duruufaha kala duwan si looga hortaggo in lacagaha qayb qayb loo kala sooc sooco, islamarkaana la yaree lacagta aan arimaha degdegga ah ka jawaabayn (tusaale ahaan, ta ka jawaabaysa amaan darrada xilliyada colaadaha iyo ka jawaabista is bedelka cimilada ee xilliyada abaaraha). Qayb ka mid ah lacagahaasi waa inay gaadhaan oo lagu taageero ururada maxalliga ah (gaar ahaan ururada haweenka iyo ururada haweenku hogaamiyo) ee marka hore ba ka shaqaynayay Isa-sudhanka oo ah kuwo aan inta badan aan ku jirin mudnaanaha u yaal lacagaha deeqaha ee caalamiga ah, islamarkaana waa inay la socdaan shuruudo cad cad oo ah in si gaar ah waajib looga dhigo in loo qoondeeyo qayb khayraadka ka mid ah haweenka iyo hablaha. Si taas loogu sameeyo hanaan micno leh, waa in la sameeyo shirar wada tashi ah oo heer qaran ah oo lala yeesho ururada haweenka iyo ururada haweenku ay hogaamiyaan si loo fahmo noocyada deeqaha lacagaha ee dalkaas ku fiican iyo (sababta) ay ugu fiican yihiin.

**2** Fudaydiyaan shuruudaha lacagaha lagu bixiyo gaar ahaan lacagaha la geliyo ka falcillinta xaaladaha degdegga ah, si marinada soo gudbinta codsiyadu ay u noqdaan kuwo fudud, hal abuur leh oo la heli karo. Tani waxa ay keenaysaa in hababka lacag bixintu ay noqdaan kuwu aad u fudud oo ay si dhaqso ah u heli karaan ururada haweenka iyo ururada haweenku hogaamiyo, halkii ay cid kale u sii dhex mari lahayd.

**3** Xaqiijiyaan in haweenku ka qayb qaato marka la diyaarinayo xayaysiisyada marshuucyada la bixinayo ee ku saabsan horumarinta iyo inay siiyaan taageero ay ku soo codsadaan taageero maaliyeed oo xafiiseed, tusaale ahaan: waa in la siiyo tabobarro ku saabsan qoritaanka codsiyada marshuucyada, iyo in laga daboolo qarashyada guud iyo qarashka muhiimka ee u ogolaanaya ururada haweenka iyo ururada haweenku hogaamiyaann fursad ay ku soo codsadaan fursadaha soo baxa

**4** Dhisaan iskaashi micno leh oo muddo dheer ah oo ay la yeeshaan ururada haweenka iyo ururada haweenku hogaamiyo, taas oo ay ka mid tahay in si habaysan loo dib u eegis loogu sameeyo sida shuruudaha u dejisan lacagaha deeqaha ee caalamiga ah iyo hababka iskaashigu ay ugu keeni karaan khataro ururada maxalliga ah ee iskaashiga la leh, islamarkaana waa inay la tashadaan ururada ay iskaashiga leeyihiin si loo helo habab lagaga hortago ama wax lagaga qabto khatarahaas; waa in la dejiyo iskaashi ku saabsan hababka loo maareeyo khataraha, oo udub dhexaad ay u tahay khataraha gaarka ah ee ay wajahaan ururada haweenka iyo ururada haweenku ay hogaamiyaan.

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- <sup>23</sup> See: [Humanitarian Emergencies Around the World | USA for UNHCR \(unrefugees.org\)](https://www.unhcr.org/refugees)
- <sup>24</sup> See Global Humanitarian Overview (2022): [Global Humanitarian Overview 2022 | Global Humanitarian Overview \(unocha.org\)](https://www.unocha.org/global-humanitarian-overview)
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- <sup>26</sup> ibid
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- <sup>54</sup> On the definition of peace to include the household level and focus on the attainment of individual rights, also see: ActionAid, IDS and WomanKind (2012) From the Ground Up: Women's Role in local peacebuilding in Afghanistan, Liberia, Nepal, Pakistan and Sierra Leone [https://actionaid.org/sites/default/files/from\\_the\\_ground\\_up\\_-\\_executive\\_summary.pdf](https://actionaid.org/sites/default/files/from_the_ground_up_-_executive_summary.pdf)
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# Mahadnaq

Xogtan waxaa qortay Niki Ignatiou and Alice Ramsay oo ah shaqaalaha ActionAid UK.

Waxaan jecelnahay inaan si gaar ah ugu mahadcelinno dhammaan Hogaamiyayaasha Haweenka, ururdada Xuquuqda Haweenka iyo Ururada ay hogaamiyaan Haweenku kuwaas oo bixiyay aragtiyo iyo waayo-aragnimo qiimo leh, oo lagu taageeray qaabeynta cilmi-baarista iyo horumarinta talooyinka, iyagoo gacan ka geystay xaqiijinta iyo dhamaystirka natiijada cilmi-baarista. Taas oo la'aantood suurtagal ayna noqoteen:

- Asosyasyon Fanm Gran Vensan – AFGV [Haiti]
- Association des Femmes Travailleuses de Jérémie – AFTJ [Haiti]
- Dawer [Lebanon]
- Gender Equality Network [Myanmar]
- IJAARA Women Association [Somaliland]
- Mouvement des Femmes de Loncy – MFL [Haiti]
- NAFIS [Somaliland]
- NAGAAD [Somaliland]
- Organisation des Femmes Solidaires – OFASO [Haiti]
- Òganizasyon Fanm Konba - OFK [Haiti]
- Strategic Initiative for Women in the Horn of Africa [Somaliland]
- The Lebanese Women Democratic Gathering (RDFL) [Lebanon]
- Towfiiq Self Help Group [Somaliland]
- Union des Femmes de Lascahobas – UFL [Haiti]
- Women’s Action for Advocacy and Progress Organization “WAAPO”[Somaliland]

Kuwa kore waxaa ku jira liiska ururuada xuquuqda haweenka “WRO” iyo ururada ay hogaaminayaan dumarku “WLO” iyo sidoo kale shabakad ay ururada xuquuqda haweenka “WRO” iyo ururada ay dumarku hogaamiyaan “WLO” qayb ka yihiin. Si kastaba ha ahaatee, kuma jiraan dhammaan WRO-yada iyo WLO-yada ka qaybgalaya cilmi-baarista. Qaar baan rabin in magacyadooda la sheego. Waxa kale oo aanu u mahadcelinaynaa Save the Children Somalia oo nala wadaagtay aragtiyo shaqaalaha ActionAid Somaliland intii uu socday cilmi-baaristu.

Waxaan sidoo kale rabnaa inaan u mahadcelinno shaqsiyaad badan oo ka tirsan shaqaalaha ActionAid oo waqtigooda iyo maskaxdooda ku bixiyay sidii ay gacan uga geysan lahaayeen isu keenidda warbixintan, gaar ahaan kooxihii cilmi-baarista ee gudaha ee xog-ururinta ka sameeyay Lubnaan, Haiti, Somaliland iyo Myanmar: Sabine Abiaad, Hibo Adam, Taiwo Ajose, Angeline Annesteus, Sandra Bissereth, Layal Abou Daher, Richardson Dorsaint, Manon LeFlour, Michelle Mansour, Lovely Maignan, Araddhya Mehtta, Nura Mohamed, Masimba Nyamanhindi, Carmiline Orisma, Abhiit Patnaikyu, Poegi Phei Dirgha Raj Sigdel, Elizabeth Richard, iyo Mohamed Suleiman Tarabi.

Intii lagu jiray qorshaynta, cilmi-baadhistan iyo dib-u-eegisteedii, waxa Mahad gaara Sara Almer, Hannah Bond, Kate Carrol, Pranita Choudhry, Nafisa Gudal, Grace Ileri, Mike Noyes, Anna Parke, Ellie Shillito iyo Francisco Yermo.

Naqshadeynta iyo Sawirka Anna Patience. Nuqul-Tafatir uu sameeyay Rowan Dent.

Waxaan u mahadnaqaynaa People’s Postcode Lottery oo maal galiyey qabsoomida cilmi-baadhistan.



**ActionAid UK**

33-39 Bowling  
Green Lane  
London EC1R 0BJ

[www.actionaid.org.uk](http://www.actionaid.org.uk)

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