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**JARIDDA XUBINTA TARANKA
GABDHAHA/DUMARKA
EE SOOMAALIYA IYO
SOOMAALILAND:
WARBIXIN KOOBAN**

Maarso 2019



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JARIDDA XUBINTA TARANKA GABDHABA/DUMARKA EE SOOMAALIYA IYO SOOMAALILAND: WARBIXIN KOOBAN

Maarso 2019

Jaridda xubinta taranka gabdhaha/dumarka waxaa Ururka Caafimaadka Aduunka (WHO)¹ uu ku qeexayaa inuu ka kooban yahay 'dhammaan howlaha la xiriira jaridda qeyb ama dhammaan xubinta taranka ah ee dumarka ama dhaawac soo gaara xumnaha taranka sababa aan wax daaweyn ah la xiriirin'. Jaridda xubinta taranka dumarka ayaa loo aqoonsaday inuu yahay dhaqan waxyeello leh iyo xadgudub xuquuqda aadanaha ee gabdhaha iyo haweenka.

Hirgelinta **daraasadaha dadka** ee deegaanada Soomaliya / Somaaliland² region, sida Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) oo si ballaaran warbixintaan gudaheedi looga isticmaaley, ayaa si gaar ah u adag. Marka laga soo tago khatarta rabshadaha madanigu ay keenan, la'aanta tirakoob dhaw micnaheedu waa caqabooyin xaga xulashada tijaabo matali ah iyo xaga ku ballaarinta natiijada daraasada dadweynaha oo dhan. Dadka reer miyiga iyo barakacayaasha ee deegaanka ayaa sidoo kale saameyn kara isbeddellada iyo qaababka lagu arkay xogta.

Qodob muhim ah oo warbixintaan si faahfaahsan looga hadlay waa la'aanta faham iyo iswaafaqsanaan ku saabsan **noocyada jaridda xubinta taranka gabdhaha/dumarka** ah. Daraasad Puntland iyo Somaliland³ lagu sameeyay ayaa lagu ogaadey inta badan jawaabayaasha in ay jaridda xubinta taranka gabdhaha/dumarka u kala qaybiyeen 'gudniinka fircooniga', kaaso ah qobdid(tolid) ama jaridda/gooynta Nooca 3-aad sida ku cad qeybinta WHO, iyo 'gudniinka sunna'. Sunna ayaa laga yaaba ineey ku jirto ama aysan ku jirin tolmo, laakiin marar badan, noocyo badan oo ka mid ah jaridda xubinta taranka gabdhaha ayaa lagu tilmaama 'sunna'.⁴ Sunna ayaa Somalida badan ay aaminsan yihiin in oo aan dhibaatooyin caafimaad uu sababin, oona la oggolaado, xittaa uu dhigayo Sharciga Islaamka. Khalad u faham dheeraad ah ayaa ku hareersan isticmaalka erayada qaar sida 'ka tagid' iyo FGM, labadoodaba waxaa la aaminsan yahay inay tilmaamayaan nooca gudniinga gabdhaha 3-aad.

Sidaa daraadeed, cilmi-baarayaasha Soomaaliya iyo Somaliland waxa ay u baahanyihiin taxadar dheeraad ah si ay u baaraan una qeexaan ereyada la isticmaalo; haddii kale, khalad u faham noocaas ahi waxay keeneysa xog oo toosaneen iyo tafaasiir khaldan.

Si kastaba ha ahaatee, guud ahaan, xadeyntanu micnaheedu maaha in xogta la haley faa'iido aan lahayn; waxay tahay un in uu qofka uu ka taxadaro in uu go'aano, adag ama deg deg ah' gaaro.

Soomaaliya gudaheed, **baahsanaanta jaridda xubinta taranka dumarka (da'doodu u dhaxayso 15-49)** ayaa joogto ah. Sanadkii 2006dii ayaa koonfurta / bartamaha Soomaaliya faafidu ahayd 99.2%. Sannadkii 2011-kii gobolada Waqooyi Bari ee Soomaaliya (Puntland) waxay faafidu ahayd 98%.⁵ Soomaliland gudaheeda, jaridda xubinta taranka gabdhaha/dumarka ayaa ka kordhay 94.4% sanadkii 2006 ilaa 99.1% sanadkii 2011-kii.⁶ Hase yeeshee, caqabade xog ururinta awgeed, xog dheeraad ah ayaa loo baahan yahay si loo xaqiijiyo in ay jirto isbeddel dhab ah oo cadeynayo in goo gooynta uu kordhey, gaar ahaan maa daama caddeynta anecdotal-ka ah oo u halgemayaasha Soomaaliya iyo Somaliland ay tusineyso in jaridda xubinta taranka gabdhaha/dumarka uu hoos u dhac ku yimid meelaha qaar, gaar ahaan magaalooyinka.

Isbeddellada ku aaddan **baahsanaanta jaridda xubinta taranka gabdhaha (da'doodu u dhaxayso 0-14)** saas u ma cadda, maa daama su'aalaha sahanku ay kala duwanaayeen intii u dhaxaysay 2006-ii iyo 2011-kii sahaniihii MIC. Si kastaba ha noqotee, da'da gudniinta ayaa u muuqata inay kor u kortay oo ay ka kortay toddoba ama sideed (haweenka sahanka ka qeeb galay)⁷ ilaa 10 iyo 14 (oo ka mid ah gabdhaha intooda badan)⁸.

Gudeyaal dhaqameedyada ayaa ah kuwa ugu badan oo gudniinka suubiya, inkastoo jaridda oo xirfadlayaasha caafimaadka sameeyan uu kor u kacay iyada oo qoysas badani ay gabdhahoodi u geeyan xirfadlayaal caafimaad si loo gudo, ayagoo si qalad ah u aaminsan in tani jaridda uu ka dhigeys mid aan dhib keynin. Dhab ahaan, u halgameeyasho ayaa ka walwalsan in daaweynta jaridda xubinta taranka gabdhaha ay noqon karto mid khatar badan le, sababtoo ah xirfadlayaasha caafimaadka ayaa laga yaabaa in ay suuxdinta kadib qoto dheer gooyan, taas oo keenta xanuun badan iyo halis weyn oo infekshan ah waqti dambe.

Jaridda xubinta taranka dumarka nooca 3-aad (gudniinka fircooniga) ayaa ah **nooca ugu badan ee** naafaynta xubinta taranka dumarka oo ay sheegaan haweenka, inkasto uu gudniinka noocan ahi uu u muuqdo inuu hoos u dhacayo. Sanadkii 2011-kii, 85% haweenka degaanka Waqooyi Bari ee Soomaaliya (Puntland) iyo Somaliland oo uu ku dhacay jaridda xubinta taranka dumarka waxaa lagu suubiyey nooca 3-aad, taasoo ah hoos u dhac in ka badan 90% mari loo barbardhigo sanadkii 2006. Xogta MICS waxay soo jeedinaysaa in isbeddelladani ay sabab teedi uu yahay in haweenka da'yarta ah ayna u badneen in nooca 3-aad lagu suubiyo.⁹ NAFIS Network ayaa soo sheegtay in inta badan haweenka la wareystay, 92.8%, ay u rajeeynayann gabdhahooda in lagu suubiyo nooca gudniinka sunnada ah.¹⁰

'Dhaqan' ka dib, 'diinta' ayaa ah sababta ugu weyn ee loo sii wado jaridaa/goo' gooynta - gaar ahaan, sii wadida gudniinka sunnada. Soomaliland gudaheed, qiyaastii seddax meelood meel, haweenku waxay aaminsan yihiin in dhaqanka la sii wado, halka Waqooyi-Bariga Soomaliya (Puntland), qiyaastii nuska haweenku ay taageeraan dhaqanka. Heerka taageerada ayaa ugu sarreeyey Koonfurta / Bartamaha Soomaaliya, kaaso oo ah 79.5%.¹¹

Guud ahaan, haweenku ayaa gaara go'aamada ku saabsan jaridda xubinta taranka gabdhaha, qiyaastii 8% kaliya oo qoysaska ay daraasad ku samaysay mashruuca Orchid ayaa ahaayeen ragga iyo wiilasha. Si kastaba ha noqotee, ragga 'waxay saamayn ku yeeshaan abuurista jawiga bulshada dhexdeeda oo go'aan looga gaarayo goynta', 4% kaliya ragga aan gursanin ee la wareystay ayaa doorbiday inay guursadan gabar aan la gudin.¹² Ragga ka soo qayb galay kooxaha falanqaynta ayaa u muuqday kuwa u dhexeeyay walaaca ay ka qabaan saameynta gudniinka furcooniga uu ku leyahay haweenka iyo gabdhaha iyo dareenkooda ah in jaridda/ goo' gooynta uu muhiim u yahay xaga 'caddaynta

bikrannimada'.¹³ Kooxaha bulshada rayidka ah iyo u halgaamyaasha waxay soo sheegaan in sida ugu guusha badan ee jaridda jaridda taranka gabdhaha/dumarka ragga Soomaaliyeed looga la hadli karo ay tahay inay ka hadlaan xuquuqda aadanaha marka ugu horeysa, ka dibna laga hadlo arrimaha caafimaadka. Tani waxay u horseedi doontaa si looga la hadlo saameynta jaridda xubinta taranka gabdhaha/dumarka uu ku leeyahya caafimaadka iyo xiriirka ay la leeyihiin dumarka.

Colaadaha iyo abaaruhu waxay barakaciyeen qiyaastii 1.1 milyan oo qof oo deegaanada ku nool.¹⁴ Haweenka iyo carruurta waxay sameeyaan 70-80% **dadka gudaha ku barakacay (IDPs)**.¹⁵ Tacaddiyada haweenka waxaa lagu soo warramaa inay caadi ku tahay xeryaha IDP-yada, iyo inuu 'sharci maran' xerooyinka gudahoodi uu ka abuuray la'aanta nidaam garsoor oo rasmi ah, taaso oo keenayso in haweenka meel oo aay sharci u raadsadaan ama kaalma ka helaan aysan jirin. Tani waxay sidoo kale ay ka dhigeysa xog ururin lagu kalsoon yahay oo ku saabsan tacaddiyada jinsiga ee kadacha gudaha xeryaha (oo ay ku jirto jaridda xubinta taranka dumarka) culeys weyn.

Waxaa yar xogta la heli karo oo ku saabsan **baahsanaanta xubinta taranka gabdhaha/dumarka ah ee qurba-joogta Soomaaliyeed**; Si kastaba ha ahaatee, sheekooyinka gabdhaha Soomaaliyeed ee la keeno deeganada si loo gudo ayaa ayaamahaan soo if baxay.

Soomaaliya iyo Somaliland waxay hadda diyaarinayaan isla markaana ka tashanayaan **sharciyo cusub oo mamnuucaya jaridda xubinta taranka gabdhaha**. Bulshada rayidka ah iyo u halagmeyaasha Soomaalida ah ayaa si aad ah ula shaqeeya wasaaradaha xukuumadda si ay u xaqiijiyaan in sharciyadu ay dhamaystiran yihiin, ololeyna waa la la sii wadaa hoggaamiyeyaasha diinta si ay u gaaran go'aan oo loogo soo horjeedsado dhamaan noocyada jaridda xubinta taranka dumarka ah. Tani waxay qaadan doontaa wakhti waxayna ubaahan tahay hab-raac tallaabo tallabo ah, laakiin balanqaadkii shabakadda anti-FGM waxay tahay in sharciyada mustaqbalka ee qaranka ugu dambeyntii dhammaan dumarka iyo gabdhaha ay ka ilaalin doonan jaridda xubinta taranka dumarka.

Bulshada rayidka ahi waxay aqoonsaneysaa muhiimada ay leedahay baraarujinta dhammaan qabiilladaha iyo beelaha dhaqanka jaridda xubinta taranka gabdhaha/dumarka sameeya si ay u helaan mawduucyada iyo macnaha xeerarka cusub ee ka hortagga jaridda/goo' gooynta, ka hor iyo ka dib marka la ansixiyo xeerarkan. Ururada jaaliyada iyo u halgamayaasha ayaa ugu wacan in ay qabtaan hawshan ololaynta, iyada oo taageero laga helayo dawladda, fulinyaasha sharciga maxaliga ah iyo garsoorka, kuwaas oo sidoo kale u baahan doona tababar ku filan oo lagu hirgelinayo oona laguflinaayo sharciga.

Inkasta oo Soomaaliya iyo Soomaliland aysan gaarin Millennium Development Goals, labada dawladdood ayaa abuuray **qorshooyin horumarin** ballaaran oo ku saabsan waxbarashada iyo daryeelka caafimaadka. Qorshooyinka waxaay la socdaan Sustainable Development Goals iyo aqoonsiga muhimada ay leedahay daryeelka caafimaadka haweenka iyo carruurta, gabdhaha oo qof ay kudaytaan leh, macallimiin si buuxda u tababaran iyo macalamiin haweenka ah, iyo waxbarashada gabdhaha.

Warbixintaan wadanka waxay muujineysaa horumarka weyn ee la sameeyay si shacabka guud Soomaaliya iyo Somaliland ay uga wada hadlan dhibaatooyinka jaridda xubinta taranka dumarka. Wadajir u shaqeynta waaxyada dawladda iyo bulshada rayidka ah, ururrada beesha iyaga oo kaashanaya shabakadaha ka hortagga jaridda xubinta taranka gabdhaha/dumarka, u halgamayaasha iyo beelaha ay ka shaqeeyaan waxay muujinaysa **awoodda iskaashiga** si wax looga qabto qaar ka mid ah arrimaha adag ee wali laga adkaanin. Caqabadahaasi waxaa ka mid ah taageerada joogtada ah ee gudniinka sunnada uu haysto iyo in la aaminsan yahay in diinta ay dhigayso, iyo la'aanta sharci qaran

oo jaridda xubinta taranka gabdhaha/dumarka dambi ka dhigaayo oo ciqaaba suubinta jaridda xubinta taranka gabdhaha/dumarka.

Ururada bulshada rayidka ahi waxaay wadaan hawlo firfircoon oo dhiirigeliya wadahal ka bulshada ee ku saabsan jaridda xubinta taranka gabdhaha/dumarka, warbixin wadaneedkaana waxaa ku jira daraasado kiisas oo ku saabsan hawlo guul leh oo lala sameeynaayo hoggaamiyeyaasha diinta iyo ragga gaar ahaan. Ururo badan ayaa sidoo kale la shaqeeya shaqaalaha caafimaadka iyo dugsiyada si loo kordhiyo wacyigalinta xaga dhibaatooyinka jaridda xubinta taranka gabdhaha/dumarka, ayadoo 28 Too Many oo aad uga faraxsan tahay inay soo sheegto koritaanka shabakadaha dhalinyarada ee deegaanka oo dhan iyo muhiimada fududeynta wada-hadalka u dhaxeeyo laba qof si loo afjaro dhaqankaan.

Arin xiiso leh ee hawlahaan ku saabsan waa isticmaalka noocyada kala duwan ee **warbaahinta**. Raadiyuhu waa hab wax ku ool ah oo lagu gaaro bulshooyinka go'doonka ah si farriimaha ka hortagga jaridda xubinta taranka gabdhaha/dumarka loo gaarsiyo, iyo, gaar ahaan dhalinyarada magaalooyinka, baraha bulshada ayaa kor u kacay taasoo oo muujinaysa rajo weyn xaga isticmaalka baraha bulshada dhanka ololeynta iyo wadahadalka. Warbixintan waxay tusineysaa hawsha firfircoon ee Ifrah Foundation iyadoo lala kaashanayo Global Media Campaign si loo dhiso hoggaamiye diimeed iyo daneeyayaal kale si ay u ololeeyan afjarka jaridda xubinta taranka gabdhaha/dumarka.

Hadii taageero weyn iyo maalgelin la helo, hawsha hadda la fulinayo si loo afjaro jaridda xubinta taranka gabdhaha/dumarka Soomaaliya iyo Soomaaliland waa las sii kori doona, oo waxaay gaari meelaha ay adagtahay gaaristoodi, ayadoo gacan ka geysanaysa dhismaha kaabayaasha iyo shabakadaha, oo keenaya wacyigalin weyn kusaabsan xaqiiqda ah in dhamaan **jaridda xubinta taranka gabdhaha/dumarka ah, si kastaba loo sameeyo uu haweenka iyo gabdhaha dhib u geysto**. Farriintani waxay ubaahantahay in ay noqoto qayb ka mid ah siyaasadda dawladda iyo dadaallada ololeynta ee Soomaaliya iyo Soomaaliland.

Inkasta oo caqabada adag ay sii jiraan, oo ay ku jiraan hawsha aad u adag ee ah ka gudubka caadooyin ka bulshadeed, **afjarka guud ee jaridda xubinta taranka gabdhaha/dumarka waxaa lagu guuleysan doonaa asigoo qayb ka ah isbeddelka dhaqanka Soomaaliya iyo Soomaaliland ee ku saabsan habka haweenka loo arko, loola dhaqmo iyo loo xoojiyo.**

- 1 World Health Organization (2015) *Female Genital Mutilation*. Available at http://www.who.int/topics/female_genital_mutilation/en/.
- 2 **For the purposes of the analysis in this Country Profile, the Federal Republic of Somalia is taken to comprise five federal States, including Puntland, but excluding Somaliland.**
- 3 Abdi A. Gele, Bente P. Bø and Johanne Sundby (2013) 'Attitudes toward Female Circumcision among Men and Women in Two Districts in Somalia: Is It Time to Rethink Our Eradication Strategy in Somalia?', *Obstetrics and Gynecology International*, 2013. Available at <https://www.hindawi.com/journals/ogi/2013/312734/>.
- 4 Sheena Crawford and Sagal Ali (2015) *Situational Analysis of FGM/C Stakeholders and Interventions in Somalia*, p.42. Available at <https://orchidproject.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Situational-Analysis-of-FGMC-Stakeholders-and-Interventions-in-Somalia1.pdf>.
- 5 - UNICEF Somalia (2006) *Somalia: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2006*, p.138. Available at https://mics-surveys-prod.s3.amazonaws.com/MICS3/Eastern%20and%20Southern%20Africa/Somalia/2006/Final/Somalia%202006%20MICS_English.pdf.
 - UNICEF Somalia and Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (2014) *Northeast Zone Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2011, Final Report*, p.103. Nairobi, Kenya: UNICEF, Somalia and Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation. Available at https://mics-surveys-prod.s3.amazonaws.com/MICS4/Eastern%20and%20Southern%20Africa/Somalia%20%28Northeast%20Zone%29/2011/Final/Somalia%20%28Northeast%20Zone%29%202011%20MICS_English.pdf.
- 6 UNICEF Somalia and Somaliland Ministry of Planning and National Development (2014) *Somaliland Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2011, Final Report*, p.100. Nairobi, Kenya: UNICEF, Somalia and Somaliland Ministry of Planning and National Development, Somaliland. Available at https://mics-surveys-prod.s3.amazonaws.com/MICS4/Eastern%20and%20Southern%20Africa/Somalia%20%28Somaliland%29/2011/Final/Somalia%20%28Somaliland%29%202011%20MICS_English.pdf.
- 7 Edna Adan Ismail, Amal Ahmed Ali, Abdirahman Saeed Mohamed, Thomas Kraemer, Sarah Winfield (2016) *Female Genital Mutilation Survey in Somaliland, Second Cohort (2006–2013)*, p.31. Hargeisa: Edna Adan University Hospital. Available at <https://www.28toomany.org/country/somaliland/>.
- 8 - UNICEF Somalia and Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (2014) *Northeast Zone Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2011, Final Report*, p.104. Nairobi, Kenya: UNICEF, Somalia and Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation.
 - UNICEF Somalia and Somaliland Ministry of Planning and National Development (2014) *Somaliland Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2011, Final Report*, p.101. Nairobi, Kenya: UNICEF, Somalia and Somaliland Ministry of Planning and National Development, Somaliland.
- 9 - UNICEF Somalia and Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (2014) *Northeast Zone Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2011, Final Report*, p.103. Nairobi, Kenya: UNICEF, Somalia and Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation.
 - UNICEF Somalia and Somaliland Ministry of Planning and National Development (2014) *Somaliland Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2011, Final Report*, p.100. Nairobi, Kenya: UNICEF, Somalia and Somaliland Ministry of Planning and National Development, Somaliland.
- 10 NAFIS Network (2014) *Assessment of the Prevalence, Perception and Attitude of Female Genital Mutilation in Somaliland*, p.24. Available at <https://nafisnetwork.net/wp-content/uploads/2018/10/FGM-Research-Report-2014-1.pdf>.
- 11 UNICEF Somalia (2006) *Somalia: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2006*, p.138.
- 12 *Ibid.*, p.4.
- 13 *Ibid.*, p12.
- 14 US Department of State (2013) *Somalia 2013 Human Rights Report*, p.20. Available at <https://photos.state.gov/libraries/somalia/323250/pdfs/somalia-human-rights-report-2013.pdf>.
- 15 UNDP Somalia (2014) *Gender in Somalia: Brief II*, p.10. Available at <https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Gender%20in%20Somalia%20Brief%202.pdf>.

We thank our volunteers Abass Ibrahim Adan and Abduraman Fareh for their translation/proof reading of the present report, via the United Nations Volunteers website, www.onlinevolunteering.org.



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