



**JARIDDA XUBINTA TARANKA
GABDHAHA/DUMARKA
EE SOOMAALIYA:
NATIJOYINKA UGU MUHIIMSAN**

Maarso 2019

Heerka baahsanaanta jaridda xubinta taranka ee dumarka da'doodu u dhaxayso 15–49 ee Soomaaliya waa qiyaastii 98% – mid ka mid ah kuwa adduunka ugu sareeyaa.

Horudhac

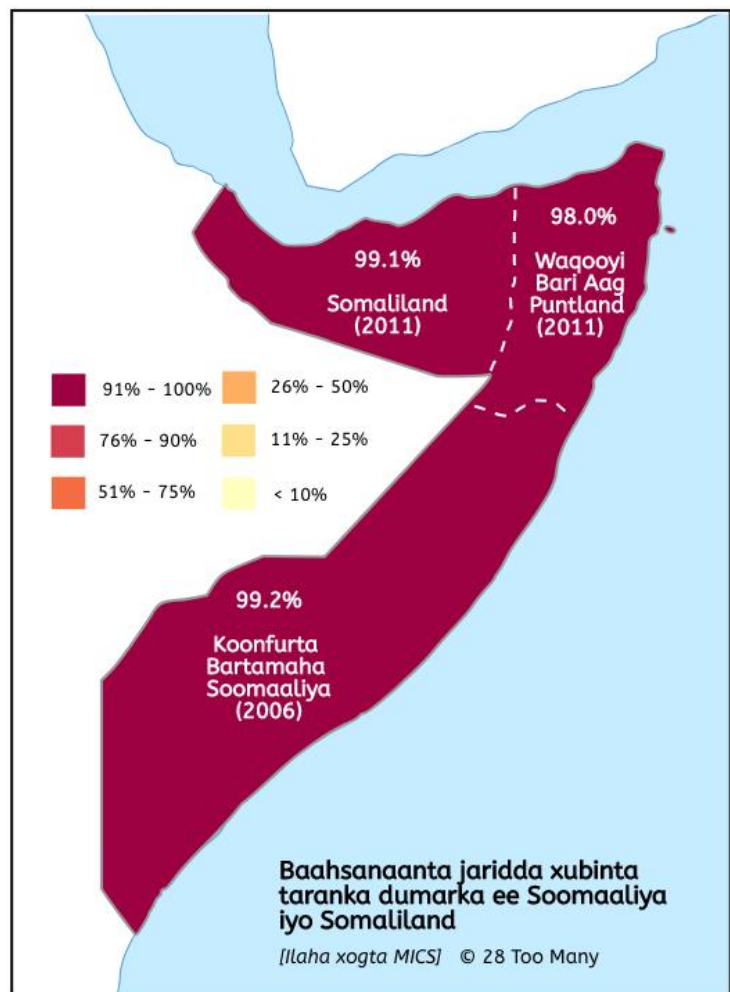
Tirakoob ku saabsan heerka baahsanaanta jaridda xubinta taranka dumarka Soomaaliya ayaa laga soo ururiyey tilmaamo badan Warbixinta sahanka kooda (MICS) ayaa la daabacay 2006 iyo 2011.

Warbixinta MICS ee 2006 ayaa soo bandhigtay dhammaan qaybaha gobolka Soomaliya / Somaliland, xogtan waxaa loo qaybin karaa saddex qaybood: Waqooyi-bari (Puntland), Waqooyiga Soomaaliya (oo loo yaqaan Somaliland) iyo Koonfurta/ Bartamaha Soomaaliya. Markii la gaaray waqtiga ururinta xogta warbixinta 2011, waxay noqotay mid halis ah in lagu sameeyo sahan gobolada Koonfurta/Bartamaha Soomaaliya taas oo ay sabab u tahay colaadaha sokeeye oo wax xog ah lagama soo aruurin; si kastaba ha ahaatee, warbixin ku saabsan Gobolka

Waqooyi Bari ee Soomaaliya ayaa la daabacay. Xogtan la ururiyey 2011 waxa la barbar dhiga karaa xog laga helay aagga ay isku midka yihiin ee warbixintii 2006.

Waxaa muhiim ah in la ogaado natiijooyinka qaar ka mid ah sahamintan waxaa laga yaabaa inay ku saleysnaadaan tiro yar oo haween ah, marka weliba xogta loo si kale jajebiyo qaybo yaryar tusaale ahaan, goobta, da'da ama qowmiyadda. Ogeysiinta haweenka ku saabsan kiiskooda ma noqon karo mid lagu kalsoonaan karo sababta oo ah tabu iyo is faham la'aan. Sidaa darteed, xaaladaha qaarkood, isbedelka la arkay waa in loola dhaqmaa si foajignaan leh. Si kastaba ha ahaatee, hadii ay ilaha xogtu xadidan yihiin macnaheedu ma aha in xogtu aanay faa'iido laheen; waxaa macnaheedu yahay qofku waa inuu ka fejiignaa marka u soo saarayo 'natiijooyin adag oo degdeg ah'.

Warbixinta profilka dalka wuxuu daboolaya Soomaaliya iyo Somaliland. Dukumeentiga ay ku jiraan **natiijooyinka ugu muhiimsan ee Somaliland** ayaa sidoo kale la heli karaa ayaa laga heli karaa <https://www.28toomany.org/country/somaliland/>.



Baahsanaanta jaridda xubinta taranka gabdhaha/dumarka

Ka tixraac profilkadalka boggagaka 57–62.

Heerka uu ka marayo taranka dumarku Soomaaliya wuxuu ka mid yahay kuwa adduunka ugu sareeya:

Lyada oo lagu saleynayo baaritaanada MICS, Soomaaliya waxaa loo tixgeliyaa mid ka mid ah dalalka ugu sarreeya marka laga eego xaga baahida jaridda/goo' gooynta, jaridda xubinta taranka gabdhaha/dumarka wuxuu ku dhaca qiyaastii 98% dumarka da'doodu u dhexaayso 15-49.¹

Heerka baahsanaanta jaridda xubinta taranka gabdhaha/dumarka ayaa ah mid aan isbadel laheyn in mudo ah.

Jaridda xubinta taranka gabdhaha/dumarka inta badan waa mid joogto u ah dhammaan gobollada, kooxaha isku da'da ah iyo macaashka hantida. Xogta ayaa muujinaysa in tirada gabdhaha/haweenka ku nool dhulka miyiga ee la mariyo dhaqanka jaridda/goo' gooynta in ay wax yar ka badan tahay marka la barbar dhigo gabdhaha/haweenka magaalooyinka (xog dheeri ah ayaa loo baahan yahay si loo xaqiijiyo tan).²

Da'da iyo noocyada jaridda xubinta taranka gabdhaha/dumarka

Ka tixraac profilkadalka boggagaka 62–71.

Waxa yar macluumaadka la heli karo oo ku saabsan celceliska da'daa Gudniinka gabdhaha guud ahaan Soomaaliya. Xogta MICS ee ay samaysay UNICEF ee 2011 ku saabsan Gobollada Waqooyi Bari ee Soomaaliya (Puntland) ayaa muujinaya in inta badan gabdhaha da'doodu u dhexaayso (0-14) inla gudo markay da'doodu u dhexayso 10 ila iyo 14.³ Xoghii sannadihii ugu dambeeyay soo baxayay ee ku saabsan u dhimashada jaridda xubinta taranka gabdhaha ee Soomaaliya iyo Somaliland ayaa lagu sameeyaa gabdhaha da'doodu tahay 10 ama 11 sano.

Waxaa jira dhibaatooyin ku saabsan diiwaan gelinta iyo warbixinta ku saabsan **noocyada jaridda xubinta taranka gabdhaha** sababtuna waxay tahay kala duwanaanta qeexidda iyo tarjumidda.

Jaridda xubinta taranka gabdhaha/dumarka waxaa caadi ahaan loo yaqaan **'gudniinka fircooniga'** ('Pharaonic') kaas oo ah nooca saddexaad oo ah jarjarida/tolida xubinta taranka ee gabdhaha (Infibulation) sida waafaqsan magic bixinta ay smaysay Ururka Caafimaadka Adduunka (WHO), ama **'gudniikna sunna'** oo dad badani u aaminsan yihiin in Islaamku ansixijay. Hase yeeshee, Gudaha Soomaaliya waxaa jira kala duwanaansho weyn oo ku saabsan nooca gudniinka gabdhaha ee loo yaqaano 'sunna' laga bilaabo 'Daloolinta' kintirka ilaa noocyo aad u daran oo weli ku lug leh jarista iyo tolidda.

Sanadkii 2006 iyo 2011, Nooca saddexaad (gudniinka fircooniga - Pharaonic) wuxuu ahaa nooca ugu caansan ee noocyada jaridda xubinta taranka gabdhaha/dumarak ee ay soo wargeliyaan haweenku.⁴

Sannadkii 2006, gobollada Waqooyi-bari ee Soomaaliya (Puntland), 93.2% dumarka la guday ayaa waxa ku dhacay qaybta saddexaad (gudniinka fircooniga – Pharaonic) ee jaridda xubinta taranka ee dumarka, laakiin 2011-kii ayaa tiradaasi hoos ugu dhacday 86.7%. Tani waxay sabab u tahay dhalinyarada da'da yar ee haweenku ayaa u muuqda inaysan la kulmin nooca III jaridda/ goo' gooynta xubinta taranka ('tolid, la xiray' – *sewn closed*) waxayna u badan tahay in ay la kulmeen 'saarista cadka' – *flesh removed*.

War bixintu waxay sidoo kale xaqiijineysaa in qoysasku ay ka fogaanayaan Nooca saddexaad ee jaridda/goo' gooynta ka, oo waalidku waxay dooranayaan nooca kale ee lagu magacaabo 'sunna'.

Xogta 2011 ee Puntland waxay sidoo kale soo jedinaysaa markaasto heerka waxbarashada iyo dhaqaale ee Dumarka sare u kaco inaytaasi hoos u dhigeysa tirada dumarka lagu sameeyo nooca sadaxaad ee (III) jaridda/goo' gooynta.⁵

Hirgeliyaasha gudniinka

Ka tixraac profilka dalka boggagaka 63–65.

Jaridda xubinta taranka gabdhaha waxaa inta badan sameeya umuliso dhaqameedyada ee Soomaaliya, inkasta oo jaridda/ goo' gooynta sandadan loo sameeyo hab caafimaad ama goob caafimaad, oo ay muuqato in u sii kordhaya jaclisaysiga qoysas badan oo ku nool magaalooyinka iyo tuuloyinka yar-yar ayaa gabdhahooda geeya rugaha caafimaadka si loo loogu sameeyo goo' gooynta.

Waa maxay sababtu

Ka tixraac profilka dalka boggagaka 79–81.

Jaridda xubinta taranka gabdhaha waxaa inta badan lagaga dhaqmaa Soomaaliya sababtoo ah waxa ku xidhanyahay dhaqan iyo waxaa la aaminsan yahay inuu yahay shuruud diimeed. Gudniinka fircooniga ah waxaa badanaa loo arkaa mid dhaqan ahaan lasoo kala dhaxley, halka Gudniinka nooca sunnaha ah loo arko inuu yahay mid fudud oo laga dhaxley dhinaca diinta, uuna ka sharaf iyo uuna ka **caafimaad** badan yahay kuwa kale.⁶

Diyaarinta guurka (iyada oo loo marayo ilaalinta bikranimada), ka ilaalinta kufsigu, kor u qaadista nadaafadda, si looga dhigo mid soo jiidasho leh, iyo raaxada jinsiga ee raga iyo dumarka aya sidoo kale loo sababeeya.

Sharciga

Ka tixraac profilka dalka bogagaka 33–37.

Qaar badan oo ka mid ah **heshiisyada caalamiga ah ee xuquuqda aadamaha iyo heshiisyada ku saabsan** habka jaridda xubinta taranka gabdhaha/dumarka ayaa la saxiixay lagana ansixiyay Soomaaliya. Ansixinta heshiisyadani waxay meel dhigaan waajibka saaran Dawladda si loo hubiyo ciribtirka jaridda xubinta taranka gabdhaha/dumarka, kaas oo ku ah xadgudub xuquuqda aadamaha caalamiga ah, iyadoo loo marayo Sameynta sharciyo gaar ah, sida sharciyada ka dhanka ah jaridda xubinta taranka gabdhaha/dumarka. Soomaaliya weli ma aysan saxiixin Heshiiska ku saabsan joojinta dhammaan noocyada kala-takoorka ee ka dhanka ah haweenka (1979) (CEDAW).

Dastuurka Soomaaliya (2012)⁷ wuxuu ilaaliyaa sharafta iyo sinnaanta bani-aadamka sida ku xusan qodobka 10 iyo 11siy isugu xigaan, iyo, tan ugu muhiimsan ee la xidhiidha jaridda/goo' gooynta, waxaa qeexayaa qodobka 15 (4):

*Gudniinka gabdhaha waa caado naxariis-darro iyo xaqiraad
Udhigmaysa jirdil. Gudniinka gabdhaha waa mamnuuc.*

Soomaaliya hadda Ma laha sharciyo mamnuucaaya ama ciqaabayaa ku dhaqanka jaridda xubinta taranka gabdhaha/dumarka, Ma jiraan ganaaxyo gaar ah oo ku dhaqanka ama soo iibinta alaabta jaridda xubinta taranka gabdhaha/dumarka.

Xeerka Ciqaabta ee 1964, Sharciga lambarka 05/1962⁸ (Xeerka Ciqaabta) wuxuu khuseeyaa dhammaan sharciyada ku yaala Soomaaliya wuxuuna ka dhigayaa dembi ciqaabeed in uu '**dhaawac u geysto**' qof kale kaaso ay ka dhalan karto jirro jireed ama maskaxeed. Si kastaba ha ahaatee, ma jirto wax caddayn ah isticmaalka Xeerka Ciqaabta si loo xukumo dadka sameeya jaridda xubinta taranka gabdhaha/dumarka ee Soomaaliya.

Sanadkii 2015 kaa ayaa warbixin la soo saaray in Soomaaliya oo idil laga bilaabay hawshaas **sharci qabyo ah si loo ciqaabo jaridda xubinta taranka gabdhaha/dumarka ka**, Sannadkii 2016-kii, ololeeyayaasha ayaa si guul leh u cadaadiyay ra'iisul -wasaaraha si u saxiixo codsi dhaqaajinta sharciga ka dhanka ah jaridda/goo' gooynta.

28 Too Many waxay fahamsan tahay in Dowladda Soomaaliya ay si rasmi ah u amartay xirfad layaasha sharciga si ay u dejiyaan oo ay la tashadaan sharciyada qaranka ee mamnuucaya dhammaan noocyada jaridda xubinta taranka gabdhaha/dumarka, waxaana suurtagal ah in qoraalka la hor geyn doono madaxweynaha iyo barlamanka si loogu ansaxiyo dhammaadka 2019. Sharciga qabyada ah waxaa la fahamsan yahay inuu yahay mid dhamaystiran, inkasta oo qeexitaannada iyo maadada saxda aanu ahaynmid ahsi guud ahaana loo heli karo wakhtiga qorista.

Bishii Maarso 2014, madaxweynaha Puntland ayaa **ansixiyay siyaasad rasmi ah oo xukuumadeed kaas oo mamnuucaya dhamaan noocyada jaridda xubinta taranka gabdhaha/dumarka** si kastaba ha ahaatee, ma jiraan qorshe rasmi ah oo hirgelin ah weli, maa na jiraan sharciyo baarlamaan oo taageeray shaqada.

18kii bishii November 2013, Hoggaamiyaal diineedka ee caanka ku ah Puntland ayaa saxiixay *fatwa* (xukun sharci oo Islaami ah) oo ka dhan ah jaridda/goo' gooynta ah, si kastaba ha ahaatee, Ilaa hadda, lama helin Kiisas oo sharcigaas lagu dabaqay.

Wixii macluumaad dheeraad ah oo ku saabsan sharciga, fiiri **Somalia: Sharciga iyo jaridda xubinta taranka gabdhaha/dumarka** ka.

Fahamka iyo dhaqamada

Ka tixraac profilka dalka boggagaka 79–86.

Jaridda xubinta taranka gabdhaha/dumarka ah wuxuu ahaa mawduuc aan lagaga hadlin gudaha Somaliya; ama gudaha bulshada soomaalida marna lagama doodin goobaha dadweynaha iyo wayna yartahay inta qoysaska iyo lamaanaha kawda doodaan. Dhaqdhaqaaqa yaasha bulshada rayidka ah aya bilaabay u doodida, wax badana ka qabtay si ay wadahalad u fueran sanadihii la soo dhaafay, laakiin caqabadaha ayaa weli taagan.

99.4% haweenka waqooyi bari ee Soomaaliya (Puntland) ayaa maqlay jaridda/goo' gooynta ka⁹. Ma jiraan tirokooby la mid ah oo laga heli karo inta kale ee Soomaaliya.

Xogaha ugu danbeeyay waxay sheegayaan in 64.% dumarku in aamin sanyihiin wali inay sii wadi doonaan dhaqankan, sida ay xogtu sheegtay waxa jira 38% oo kale ay aaminsanyihiin in laga tago, warba xintaa oo loogu soo uririyay dhamaan Soomaaliya iyo Somaliland (*s-MICS 2006*)¹⁰.

Hase yeeshee, waxaa jiray isbeddello goboleed oo kala duwan: gobolka waqooyi-bari ee Soomaaliya (Puntland) 53.1% haweenka ayaa aaminsan in dhaqanka la sii wadi doono, halka Koonfurta/ Bartamaha Soomaaliya heerka taageeradu aad uga sareeyo, 79.5%.

Dumarka uu ku dhacay jaridda/goo' gooynta xubinta taranka ayaa badan yihiin tahay inay taageeraan waditaanka jaridda xubinta taranka gabdhaha ka (65.5%) marka loo eego dumarka una ku dhicin FGM ku (18.5%), waxay u badan tahay; tirada haweenka magaalooyinka ee taageera sii waditaanka jaridda ka in ay tahay mid hooseeyasa (53.8%) marka loo eego haweenka ku nool miyiga (71.8%); haweenka aan aqoonta lahayn, iyo haweenka saboolka ah ayaa ah kuwa ugu taageerada badan ee sii wadidda jaridda.

Fikradaha ku saabsan jaridda xubinta taranka gabdhaha uma muuqan in ay ku kala duwan yihiin inta u dhaxeysa sida ay sheegayaan baaritaanada MICS ee la sameeyey 2006 iyo 2011.¹¹

Guud ahaan, haweenka ayaa ka masuula inay sameeyaan go'aannada ku saabsan jaridda xubinta taranka gabdhaha; si kastaba ha noqotee, **ragga iyo wiilasha** 'waxay saamayn ku yeeshaan abuuritaanka jawiga bulsheed ee xaga go'aan qaadashada gudniinka', baarid guud oo lagu samiyay raga aan guursan aya cadesay in ay boqolkiiba 4 Kaliya ah ay doorbidaan in ay guursadaan gabadh aan lagu sameyn jaridda/goo' gooynta xubinta taranka¹².

Daraasado badan iyo warbixinno sheeko ayaa muujinaya in ay jiritaan **la'aanta xidhiidhka u dhexeeya ragga iyo dumarka** ee ku saabsan maadada gudniinka guud ahaan, iyo noocyada kala duwan ee jaridda xubinta taranka dumarku gaar ahaan, taas oo keenta Jahwareer ku saabsan waxay raga uu rabaan haweenkoda iyo gabdhahooda. Wadahadalo ay hoggaaminayaan dhaqdhaqaaqayaasha bulshada ayaa raga wacyigaliya, taas oo ka bilaabmatay xuquuqda

aadanaha iyo saameynta oo ku leeyahay jaridda xubinta taranka gabdhaha/dumarka horumarka caafimaadka, ay cadeeyeen, in ay ku guuleysteen isbedelka habdhaqaneedka Soomaaliya.

Ereyada 'joojinta' iyo 'FGM' ayaa badanaa la fahamsan yahay in ay tilmaamaan kaliya nooca saddexaad ee gudniinka fircooniga ee Soomaaliya, sidaa darteed ayaa la iska indha tiriya noocyada kale ee jaridda xubinta taranka gabdhaha sida 'saarista cadka' ama 'jaridda cadka, duloolinta, ama saridda'; sidaa darteed, eraybixinta, oo laga yaabo inay si qaldan loo fahmo waxay u baahan tahay qeexitaan cad, si loo soo afjaro jaridda xubinta taranka gabdhaha/dumarka.

Ka shaqeynta joojinta jaridda xubinta taranka gabdhaha

Waxaha ugu sareeya ee dowladda Soomaaliya, ee ka masuulka ah si loo dhameeyo jaridda xubinta taranka gabdhaha/dumarka, waa Wasaaradda Haweenka Haweenka iyo Horumarka Xuquuqda Aadanaha (MOWHRD) ee Koonfurta / Bartamaha Soomaaliya iyo Wasaaradda Horumarinta Haweenka iyo Arrimaha Qoyska (MOWDAFA) ee Puntland. Intaa waxaa dheer, dhammaan qaybaha, Wasaaradda Diinta iyo Dhaqanka. Intaa waxaa dheer, dhammaan goobaha, Wasaaradda Diinta iyo Awqaafta, Wasaaradda Caafimaadka iyo Wasaaradda Dhalinyarada oo dhan waxay gacan ka geystaan shaqada si loo soo afjaro jaridda xubinta taranka gabdhaha/dumarka.

Inkastoo laga soo bilaabo (sanadkii) 2015(-ka), COWHERD iyo Wasaaradda Caafimaadka ayaa wada guddoomiyeen kulan-hawleedka Guddiga Isku-dhafka si ay isugu duwaan si talaabo looga qaado jaridda xubinta taranka gabdhaha, ma jirto caddayn illaa iyo hada, in ay jirto istiraatiijiyad rasmi ah oo dowladdu ku joojinayso jaridda. 28 Too Many waxaa la ogeysiiyey in baaxadda bilowga ah iyo soo saaridda **qorshe qaran oo lagu joojinayo jaridda xubinta taranka gabdhaha ee Soomaaliya** in ay hadda ku dhameysey dhaqdhaqaaqa Ifraax Axmed iyada oo la kaashaneysa wasaaradaha dowladda iyo daneeyayaasha muhiimka ah, iyo kuwan soo socda, la tashiga, hirgelinta waxaa lagu sii socon doonaa 2019.

Dawladdu guud ahaan waxay taageertaa hay'adaha kala duwan ee ka shaqeeya joojinta jaridda xubinta taranka gabdhaha gobolka, waxayna sii kordhisa, in ay si wada jir ah ula shaqeeyso si ay wax uga qabtaan arrintan, laga soo bilaabo ururrada caalamiga ah ee aan dawliga ahayn sida UNICEF (iyada oo loo marayo UNFPA-UNICEF Barnaamijka Wadajirka ah ee jaridda xubinta taranka gabdhaha), Save the Children, iyo Care Internationaliyada oo loo marayo ururada yaryar, ururada bulshada iyo kuwa dhaqdhaqaaqa.

Horumar ayaa laga sameeyey Soomaaliya si loogu soo bandhigo bulshada wadahal ku saabsan dhaawaca jaridda xubinta taranka gabdhaha. Shaqada wadajirka ah ee u dhexeeya waxaha dawladda iyo bulshada rayidka ah, iyo ka u dhaxeeya bulshada iyo hay'adaha laftooda, sababtoo ah waxay sameeyaan shabakado si loola dagaalamo jaridda xubinta taranka dumarka, iyo inta u dhaxaysa dhaqdhaqaaqayaasha iyo beelaha ay ka shaqeeyaan, waxay muujinaysaa awoodda iskaashiga in ay si koorayso in ay wax ka qabto qaar ka mid ah arimaha adag ee weli loo baahnanyahay in laga adkaado. **Caqabadahaas** waxaa ka mid ah: taageerada joogtada ee

‘gudniinka sunna’, iyo aaminada in u yahay shuruud diineed, iyo la'aanta sii socota, ee sharciyada qaranka, ku saabsan dembiyeenta iyo ciqaabta, jaridda xubinta taranka gabdhaha/dumarka.

Waxaa jira ururo badan oo NGO-yo ah, ururo bulsheed iyo dad dhaqdhaqaaqayaal ah oo hadda ka shaqeeya gobolka oo dhan **si loogula dagaallamo jaridda xubinta taranka gabdhaha**. Shaqada udoodida waxaa si ballaaran loo dhexgeliyaa barnaamijyada waxbarashda, bulshada, iyo barnaamijyada dhaqaalaha. Dhaqdhaqaaqayaasha waxay la wadaagaan 28 Too Many khibrad ku saabsan hawshooda ay la leeyihiin hoggaamiyeyaasha diinta iyo ragga labadaba, si ay u jajabiyaan khuraafaadka ku xeeran jaridda xubinta taranka gabdhaha, gaar ahaan aaminsanaanta socota in ay tahay waajib-diineed, oo ay diinta islaamku aqoonsan tahay. Sida U-doodida iyo aqoonta oo la wadaago oo la fahmo, sheekooyinka guusha ayaa la arki karaa. Macluumaad faahfaahsan oo dheeraad ah ayaa laga heli karaa Profilka dalka.

Hirgelinta ‘**qaabka Wadahadalka Bulshada**’, iyo bixinta Wadahadal sahlan oo la jaanqaadi kara dhammaan xubnaha bulshada ay fursad u haystaan inay ka qaybqaataan. Waxaa laga xaqiijiyay in u qaabkaas ku guuleysteen wadamo badan oo ku shaqeeya jaridda xubinta taranka gabdhaha, oo ay ka mid tahay Soomaaliya. Bulshada rayidka ah iyo Dhaqdhaqaaqayaasha bulshada ayaa cadeynaya inay bixinta jawi ammaan ah kaaso oo ka qeybgalayaashu ay la wadaagi karaan waayo-aragnimadooda, barnaamijyadani waxay u badan tahay inay saameeyaan fahamka, iyo dhaqamada ku aaddan jaridda xubinta taranka gabdhaha.

Waxaa jiray horumar dhiirrigelin leh oo la xiriirta Sida loo gaaro ‘**hogaamiyaasha Somaliyaa**’, oo ay ku jiraan hoggaamiyeyaasha diinta iyo bulshada iyada oo la adeegsanayo farriimo u-doodad tababarro kuwaas oo awood siinaya si ay bulshada guud ahaan ugu gudbiyan waxa ay barten. NGO-yo badan iyo ururo bulsheed waxay hadda bixiyaan doodo iyo tababarro la siiyo shaqaalaha caafimaadka, macallimiinta dugsiyada iyo jaamacadaha, sidoo kale.

Hab kale oo weyn oo loola dagaallamo jaridda xubinta taranka gabdhaha waa isticmaalka **noocyada kala duwan ee warbaahinta**. Raadiyaha waa hab wax ku ool ah oo lagu gaaro bulshooyinka go’doonka ah oo leh farriimo ku saabsan jaridda xubinta taranka gabdhaha. Gaar ahaan dhallinyarada ku noolmagaalooyinka. Warbaahinta bulshada ayaa kor u kacday waxayna muujineysaa karti weyn ee ololaha iyo doodaha mustaqbalka. Profilka dalka wuxuu bixiyaa warbixinno ku saabsan shaqada ururka Ifraax Foundation ay la laheed ololaha Warbaahinta Caalamiga ah si ay ugu doodaan joojinta jaridda xubinta taranka gabdhaha iyaga oo u maraya dugsiyada tacliinta iyo Warbaahinta.

Caqabadaha Hore u dhaqdhaqaaq

Ka tixraac profilka dalka boggagaka 130–136.

Dhamaan jaridda xubinta taranka gabdhaha/dumarka, waa lagu dhaqmaa, waa wax halis ku ah haweenka iyo gabdhaha. Farriintani waxay u baahan tahay inay noqoto qayb ka mid ah siyaasadda dawladda iyo dadaallada u-doodda Soomaaliya, si a hore loogu socdo.

Maxay yihiin caqabadaha hortaagan Soomaaliya si ay u ciribtiran jaridda xubnaha taranka gabdhaha?

- Tirtirida fahamka khaldan ee ku saabsan noocyada jaridda ay ka mid tahay goynta sunaha iyo ereyada loo isticmaalo marka loo eego dhaqanka sida 'FGM' iyo 'ka tagid'
- Sameynta iyo hirgelinta sharciyo dhamaystiran si loola dagaallamo jaridda xubinta taranka gabdhaha/dumarka
- La dagaallama fikradda ah jaridda xubinta taranka gabdhaha/dumarka waa waajib diineed
- Ka qaybgalida ragga, wiilasha iyo hoggaamiyeyaasha diinta wada hadalka iyo dhaqdhaqaaqa
- Uruurinta xog lagu kalsoon yahay
- Helitaanka maalgalin muddo dheer socota
- Helitaanka bulshooyinka ku shaqeeya jaridda xubinta taranka gabdhaha/dumarka ee meelaha baadiyaha ah ee fog
- Waxbarashda gabdhaha waa in laga dhiga wakhti buuxa ah
- Maalgelinta iyo bixinta hab nololeed kale oo loogu talagalay kuwa ka shaqeeya 'gudniinka haweenka'.
- Bixinta taageerada kuwa ka badbaaday jaridda xubinta taranka gabdhaha
- Kor u qaadista wacyigelinta ku saabsan khatarta ka imaan karta, 'Gudniinka lagu sameenayo gudaha xarumaha caafimaadka'.
- Sii wadida dhisida shabakadaha dhalinyarada iyo dhaqdhaqaaqayaasha.
- Hirgelinta isbedel bulsho oo ballaaran oo ku saabsan dumarka iyo xuquuqdooda.

Ugu dambeyntii, wadarta guud ee ka-tagitaanka jaridda xubnaha taranka gabdhaha/dumarka waxaa lagu gaari doonaa iyada oo qayb ka ah isbeddelada dhaqanka ee ku saabsan sida haweenka loo arko, loola dhaqmo lana xoojiyo Soomaaliya.

- 1 - UNICEF (2013) *Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting: A statistical overview and exploration of the dynamics of change*, pp.26–27. Available at https://www.unicef.org/publications/index_69875.html.
- Calculated from the S-MICS 2006 dataset; SNE-MICS 2011, p.103.
- 2 - S-MICS 2006, p.138.
- SNE-MICS 2011, p.103.
- 3 - SNE-MICS 2011, p.103.
- 4 - S-MICS 2006, p.138.
- SNE-MICS 2011, p.103.
- 5 - S-MICS 2006, p.138.
- SNE-MICS 2011, p.103.
- 6 R.A. Powell and M. Yussuf (2018) *Changes in FGMC/C in Somaliland: Medical narrative driving shift in types of cutting*. Evidence to End FGM/C: Research to Help Women Thrive. New York: Population Council. Available at http://www.popcouncil.org/uploads/pdfs/2018RH_FGMC_Somaliland.pdf.
- 7 *Somalia's Constitution of 2012 (2012) Article 17*. Available at https://www.constituteproject.org/constitution/Somalia_2012.pdf.
- 8 *Penal Code: Legislative Decree No. 5 of 16 December 1962 (1962)* Available at http://www.somalilandlaw.com/Penal_Code_English.pdf.
- 9 SNE-MICS 2011, p.105.
- 10 S-MICS 2006, p.138.
- 11 - S-MICS 2006, p.138.
- SNE-MICS 2011, p.102.
- 12 Katy Newell-Jones (2018) *Empowering Communities to Collectively Abandon FGM/C in Somaliland*, p.13, ActionAid.

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'S-MICS 2006' refers to:

UNICEF Somalia (2006) *Somalia: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2006*. Available at https://mics-surveys-prod.s3.amazonaws.com/MICS3/Eastern%20and%20Southern%20Africa/Somalia/2006/Final/Somalia%202006%20MICS_English.pdf.

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