

Gudniinka Hablaha ee Geeska Afrika: Dardargelinta Isbedalka

April 2025



ORCHID  PROJECT

WORKING TOGETHER TO END
FEMALE GENITAL CUTTING



Orchid Project Waa...

Orchid Project waa hay'ad aan dowli ahayn oo xarumo ku leh UK iyo Kenya, taasoo ka shaqeysa dardargelinta dhaqdhaqaaqa caalamiga ah ee lagu soo afjarayo gudniinka gabdhaha (FGM/C). Istaraatiijiyaddeeda sannadaha 2023 ilaa 2028 waxay diiradda saaraysaa saddex ujeedo:

1. In la sameeyo cilmi-baaris, la helo caddeymo, lana habeeyo aqoon si loo xoojiyo awoodda dadka ka shaqeynaya joojinta gudniinka gabdhaha;
2. In la fududeeyo xoojinta kartida hay'adaha iskaashatada ah, iyadoo loo marayo barasho iyo is-weydaarsi aqooneed, si loo hagaajiyo naqshadeynta barnaamijyada iyo saameynta dhaqdhaqaaqa lagu joojinayo gudniinka;
3. In la hago siyaasadaha, tallaabooyinka iyo maalgelinta heer caalami iyo goboleed si loo gaaro yoolka ah joojinta gudniinka gabdhaha.

Hammiga **Orchid Project** ee ah in la dedejiyo dhismaha saldhig aqooneed oo ay ka faa'iideystaan cilmi-baarayaal iyo haldoorro u dhaqdhaqaaqa arrintan, waxa lagu fulinayaa mashruuca cilmi-baarista ee la xiriira FGM/C.

Dhammaan qoraallada la xiganayo ee ku jira agabkan waxbarasho waxa la helay intii u dhaxaysay July 2024 ilaa March 2025, haddii aan si kale loo xusin mooyane.

Qorayaasha:

Katy Newell-Jones and Shannon Thomson; Florence Edmondson (ed.)

Tilmaamka Tixraaca:

Orchid Project (2025). FGM/C in the Horn of Africa: Accelerating Change. Available at:

https://www.fgmcri.org/media/uploads/Region%20Research%20and%20Resources/HoA/accelerating_change.pdf

Sawirka Daboolka:

Somaliland Family Health Association (SOFHA)

Yaa loogu talagalay macluumaadkan?

Macluumaadkan waxbarashada ah waxa lagu eegay waxyaabaha noqon kara isbedal, iyo waxyaabaha caddeyn u noqon kara isbedalka iyo sidoo kale, qaabka ugu habboon ee loo isticmaali karo erey bixinta amma kalmadaha ugu haboon marka bulsho Soomaaliyeed lagala hadlayo gudniinka hablaha.

Waxa sidoo kale lagu darsay waxyaabaha ay ka siman yihiin iyo waxyaabaha ay ku kala duwan yihiin bulshooyinka Soomaaliyeed ee ku kala nool dalalka geeska Africa. Kadibna waxaa lagu soo bandhigay lixda qaab ee lagu joojin karayo gudniinka ee ay dejisay hay'adda UNICEF, iyada oo qaababkaas loo isticmaalay hannaanka lagu eegayo su'aalo wax-ku-ool ah oo ka caawin kara dadka u ololeeya joojinta gudniinka iyo hay'adaha ka shaqeeya hawshaa muhiim ka ah. Waxa sidoo kale lagu soo ban dhigayaa hab lagu qiimeyn karo, si weyn na loogu baahin karo lixdaas qaab.

Waxaan u aragnaa gudniinka hablaha tacaddi ku salaysan jinsiga. Macluumaadkan waxa looga gol-leeyahay in lagu taageero oo lagu xoojiyo codka dumarka, lagu gacan-siiyo dowladda iyo mas'uuliyadda saaran, iyada oo la qirsan yahay dhibaatooyinka dhanka go'aan qaadashada ah ee ay haweenku kala kulmaan gudniinka hablaha. Waxaan sidoo kale garawsannahay muhiimadda ay leeyihiin [hababka wax-ka-bedalka arrimaha jinsiga](#), kuwaas oo si joogta ah u qiimeeya, wax iska weydiya, isla markaana bedala caadooyinka xun ee ku salaysan jinsiga iyo qaab-dhismeedka awooddaha dadku dhexdeedo isu isticmaalo.

Waxaan rajeynaynaa in macluumaadkan uu noqon doono mid waxtar weyn leh iyo hannaan ay isticmaalaan hay'adaha ka shaqeeya horumarinta, kuwa dejiya siyaasadaha iyo saamileyda kale, isla markaana ay si wanaagsan u fahmaan xaqiiqda ka dambeysa hawlaha lagu joojinayo gudniinka hablaha ee bulshooyinka Soomaaliyeed.

Macluumaadkan waxaa loogu talagalay dadka ka shaqeeya joojinta gudniinka hablaha ee bulshooyinka Soomaaliyeed. Waxaa laga diyaariyay amma laga soo saaray kulamo aqoon isweydaarsi ah oo la qabtay mudadii u dhexaysay September ilaa December 2024, kuwaas oo ay ka qeybgaleen hawladeenno Soomaali ah oo ka shaqeeya arrimaha gudniinka Geeska Afrika, aqoonyahanno iyo cilmi-baarayaal qiimeyn ku sameeyay caddeymaha la ururiyay, iyo siyaasad dejiyayaal iyo sidoo kale, ururada u ololeeya in isbedal lagu sameeyo dhaqanka gudniinka hablaha.

Hannaanka kulamadaa aqoon isweydaarsiga ah ee lagu saleeyay diyaarinta macluumaadkan ayaa sidoo kale loo isticmaalay daraasad kooban oo cinwaan looga dhigay, *Geeska Afrika: Astaamaha Isbedalka*, taasoo lagu qeexay dhinacyada isbedalka, caqabadaha go'aan qaadashada, iyo caddeymaha laga heli karo bulshooyinka Soomaalida, kuwaas oo ku diyaarsan [halkan](#). Sidoo kale,

doodaha ay yeesheen aqoonyahanka iyo cilmi-baarayaasha ayaa dhaliyay ajende cilmi-baaris oo gobolka ah, kaasoo cinwaan looga dhigay, *Geeska Afrika: Caddeymaha Isbedalka*, oo laga daalacan karo [halkan](#).

Haddii aad doonayso in aad ka qeyb qaadato doodaha socda ee ku saabsan caddeymaha iyo istaatiijiyadaha isbedal ee Geeska Afrika marka ay noqoto gudniinka hablaha, fadlan email u soo dir Orchid Project, si laguugu daro dadka lala wadaago xogta doodaha iyo aqoon isweydaarsiga saddexdii biloodba mar dhaca. (research@orchidproject.org)

Hordhac

Bulshada Soomaaliyeed ayaa ku nool qeybo kala duwan oo kamid ah Geeska Afrika, sida Soomaaliya, Somaliland, waqooyiga bari ee Kenya, Bariga Itoobiya (Deegaanka Soomaalida) iyo Jabuuti. Bulshadan Soomaaliyeed ee gobolka waxa muddo dheer la dhinac marinayay dhaq-dhaqaaqa caalamiga ah ee lagu baabi'inayo gudniinka fircooniga ah (FGM/C). Caalamka, inbadan ayaa yidhi waxba iskamay bedalin dhaqankan gudniinka oo wuu ku dhex milmay bulshada Soomaaliyeed. Taasi waxay



keentay in la baal mariyo amma aysan helin bulshada Soomaaliyeed, hay'adaha maxalliga ah iyo dadka u ololeeya joojinta gudniinku, kaalmadii iyo dhaqaalahii ay u baahnaayeen.

Macluumaadkan waxbarashada ahi waxa uu naqdinayaa fikirkan ah in aanay waxba iska bedalin gudniinka hablaha. Waxaana uu xoojinayaa daraasad hore oo loogu magac daray [Geeska Afrika: Astaamaha Isbedalka](#) oo lagu soo bandhigay isbedallada badan ee ka hirgalay gudniinka hablaha Soomaalida sodonkii sano ee la soo dhaafay. Rabitaanka siyaasadeed, isbedalka nooca gudniinka hablaha, fahanka bulshada dhexdeeda ah iyo in oggolaanshaha in laga doodo arrimahan ayaa kamid ah isbedallada dhacay.

Macluumaadkani wuxuu si gaar ah uga hadlayaa noocyada gudniinka hablaha ee Geeska Afrika. Si aad faahfaahin dheeraad ah uga hesho noocyada gudniinka ee guud, waxaad eegi kartaa barta internet-ka ee WHO:

[https://www.who.int/teams/sexual-and-reproductive-health-and-research-\(srh\)/areas-of-work/female-genital-mutilation/types-of-female-genital-mutilation](https://www.who.int/teams/sexual-and-reproductive-health-and-research-(srh)/areas-of-work/female-genital-mutilation/types-of-female-genital-mutilation)

Waxyaabaha ay ka siman yihiin iyo kuwa ay ku kala duwan yihiin bulshooyinka Soomaaliyeed ee Geeska Afrika

Bulshada Soomaaliyeed ee gobolka waxa ka dhexeeya waxyaabo badan, waa isku dad, waana isku diin iyo inta badan isku dhaqan. Hase ahaatee, meelooyinka kala duwan ee ay ku kala noolyihiin amma ku dhaqan yihiin, saamayn iyo waayo-aragnimo kala duwan ayay ku yeelataa. Arinkan waxa lagu muujiynayaa tusaalaha amma sawirka hoos ku yaal.

Itoobiya

- Heerka gudniinka hablaha* 62.5%/99.7% (2016)
- Soomaalida waa looga badan yahay dalka.
- Islaamku ma aha diinta dalka.
- Colaad ayaa ka jirta waqooyiga
- Dowlad xooggan, balse awoodeedu ku yartahay waqooyiga
- Sharci ka dhan ah gudniinka ayaa ka jira, balse ciqaab ma raacsano
- Waxaa jira guddi qaran oo ka dhan ah gudniinka hablaha.

Jabuuti

- Heerka gudniinka hablaha* 93.1%/n.d. (2007)
- Soomaalida ayaa u badan dadka dalka
- Diinta dalka waa Islaam
- Dowlad xooggan ayaa ka jirta
- Sharci ka dhan ah gudniinka ayaa ka jira.
- Waxaa 2009 la sameeyay guddi qaran oo qaabilsan joojinta dhammaan noocyada gudniinka

Somaliland

- Heerka gudniinka hablaha* 99.2%/99.2% (2020)
- Soomaalida ayaa u badan dadka deegaanka
- Islaamka ayaa looga dhaqmaa
- Dowlad xooggan ayaa ka jirta
- Ma jiro sharci mamnuucaya gudniinka
- Fatwo ka dhan ah gudniinka fircooniga ah (2018)
- Siyaasad qaran oo ka dhan ah gudniinka hablaha (2024)
- Kulamada bulshada ee looga hadlo arrimaha kala duwan

Kenya

- Heerka gudniinka hablaha* 14.8%/94.0% (2022)
- Soomaalida waa looga badan yahay dalka.
- Islaamku ma aha diinta dalka.
- Dal xasilloon, dowlad xooggan
- Sharci ka dhan ah gudniinka oo wata ciqaab adag ayaa ka jira
- Guddi qaran oo la dagaallama gudniinka
- Kulamada bulshada ee looga hadlo arrimaha kula duwan ayaa si nabad ah



Soomaaliya oo ay ku jirto Puntland

- Heerka gudniinka* 99.2%/99.2% (2020)
- Soomaalida ayaa u badan dadka dalka
- Islaamka ayaa looga dhaqmaa
- Dal nugul, colaad iyo xasillooni darro ay hareeyeen
- Dowlad taag daran
- Ma jiro sharci mamnuucaya gudniinka
- Sharci Puntland ay ku sheegtay in gudniinka fircooniga aanu Islaamka khuseyn (2014)
- Waxaa khatar ah oo aan inta badan dhicin kulamada bulshada ee looga hadlo arrimaha kula

Furaha

* Heerka gudniinka dalka oo dhan/heerka bulshada Soomaalida ee dalkaas.

- Halka laga soo xigtay xogta – Ku dhufo taariikhda
- n.d. – xog lagama hayo

Luuqadda amma Ereyada la isticmaalaa saameyn ma yeelan karaan?



Ma jirto erey bixin la isku waafaqsan yahay oo loo sameeyay gudniinka hablaha. Cilmi baaris uu sameeyay Mehari (2023) ayuu ku yiri, “In uusan jirin fahan guud oo ku aaddan waxa looga jeedo gudniinka hablaha ayaa caqabad ku ah ka guulgaaridda ololaha lagu ciribtirayo gudniinka” (p70). In la qeexo waxa dadka kala duwan ay kolba xilliga la joogo u yaqaanaan gudniinka iyo waxa uusan ahayn, ayaa tallaabo muhiim u ah in laga xaaltamo arrimahaas isla markaana la doorto falcelinta ku habboon.

Waxaa jiro erey bixinno badan oo loo isticmaalo gudniinka hablaha, mid kastana waxa uu leeyahay meel uu ka soo askunmay, waxaana uu tilmaamaa farriin u gaar ah. Hay’adaha caalamiga ah sida WHO iyo UNFPA waxa ay inta badan isticmaalaan ereyga Jarjarka-Aafaynta ah ee xubnaha taranka Dumarka (FGM), kaasoo xoogga lagu saarayo dhibaataada uu falkaas u geysto gabdhaha, gaar ahaan marka hablaha la jarjaro kadibna la tolo (Nooca 3-aad ee WHO). Hay’adaha kale sida Orchid Project waxa ay doorteen ereyga Jarida xubnaha taranka ee dumarka (FGM/C) kaasoo qeexaya in

dumarka qaarkood aysan u arkin in gudniinkoodu in uu yahay aafu, isla markaana uu kala duwan yahay heerka waxyeellada iyo dhaawaca xubnaha taranku. Inkastoo qaabka iyo heerka waxyeelladu ay kala duwan yihiin waxay sababaan dhibaatooyin qaarna muuqdaan qaarna aanay muuqan, kuwaasoo saameeyn kara jidkha, maskaxda iyo nololsha dhinacyadeeda kala duwan.

Soomaalida dhexdeeda, **FGM** ayaa loo yaqaanaa ***gudniinka fircooniga***, oo ah ka ugu jarida badan ee tolmo dhamaystirana lagu sameeyo xubinka taranka hablaha. Tani waxa ay dhalisay in si khaldan loo fahmo in gudniinkau uu yahay midkaas oo keliya, oo meesha laga saaray noocyada kale ee lagu sameeyo gabdhaha. Marka la isticmaalo ereyga ***gudniinka hablaha*** waxaa soo galaya dhammaan noocyada gudniinka ee kala duwan.

Gudniinka hablaha ma aha wax ku salaysan diin, oo laguma sheegin Kitaabka Quraanka. Bulshooyinka Soomaalida oo ah Muslim ayaa u arka nooca fircooniga ah (Nooca 3-aad ee WHO) mid aan la oggoleyn oo meelna aan ka soo galin Islaamka, waxaana arrintaas ay ka dhalatay culimada Islaamka ee gobolka oo mamnuucay gudniinka fircooniga isla markaana beeniyay inuu xiriir la leeyahay Islaamka. Hase yeeshee saridda ama ka dhijinta fiidda kintirka (Noocyada 1 ama 4 ee WHO) ayaa inta badan loogu yeeraa gudniin sunni ah, kaasoo ay culimada qaar sheegaan in la iska dhaafi karo ama uu bannaan yahay, sida uu qabo mad-habka Shaaficiga ee ay u badan tahay Soomaalida Geeska Afrika. Balse dadka u doodda ciribtirka gudniinka ayaa sheegay in ay dhibaato tahay isku xirka diinta iyo gudniinka hablaha oo ay shaki ku abuuri karto maskaxda qofka.

Culimada ayaa si weyn looga qadariyaa Soomaalida dhexdeeda, waxaana ay qeyb ka yihiin dhammaan dhinacyada nololsha bulshada. Waxaa jiray dedaallo dhowr ah oo lagu muujinayo in gudniinka hablaha uusan xiriir la lahayn Islaamka, sida [fatwo laga soo saaray Puntland](#), sanadkii 2014. Dedaalladaas ayaa yareeyay gudniinka fircooniga ah. Waxaa sidoo kale jira dedaallo lagu joojinayo isticmaalka kelmada gudniinka sunniga ah, maadaama ay sunnada tahay ficil wanaagsan oo ay sameeyaan bulshada Muslimka ahi. Gudniinka sunniga ah ayaa ka sahlan noocyada kale, isla markaana si weyn looga isticmaalaa gobolka.

Maxaa la odhan karaa waa isbedal marka laga hadlayo gudniinka hablaha?

Heerka uu gaarsiisan yahay gudniinka hablaha – oo ah tirada gabdhaha iyo dumarka la guday – ayaa tilmaan muhiim u ah isbedalka. Hase yeeshee, waxaa sidoo kale muhiim ah in la garawsado isbedallada yaryar ee ka dhex socda bulshooyinka Soomaalida, maadaama uu aad ugu badan yahay gudniinka hablaha. Tusaale waxa ah in hadda diyaar loo noqday ka hadalka gudniinka hablaha, fahanka bulshada ee gudniinka oo kor u kacay, isbedalka dhinaca dareenka bulshada markay arinka noqoto, isbedalka noocyada gudniinka ee la sameeyo, da'da hablaha lagu gudo, cidda samaysa gudniinka, iwm. Marka aan aqoonsanno isbedalladaas, waxaan xoojin karnaa dedaallada lagu Joogtaynayo socodka isbedaladaas.

Halkan hoose waxaa ku xusan tusaalaha dugsi ku yaalla miyiga waqooyiga Somaliland, halkaas oo uu aad ugu badan yahay gudniinka hablaha. Hase yeeshee, waxaa socda isbedal, oo haddii la sii xoojiyo dhalin kara in gebi ahaanba laga guuro karo cadaada gudniinka.

Isbedalka ka socda dugsiga hoose ee Muuse Macalesh, degmada Sheekh, Saaxil, Somaliland

Dadka ku nool miyiga degmada Sheekh ayaa hablahooda guda xilliyada fasaxa iskuulka, waxaana u badan nooca fircooniga ah. Dumar lagu yaqaano gudniinka ayaa hablaha ku guda guryahooda, waxaana ay u gudaan qaabka ay codsadaan waalidku. Hablaha loo gudo fircooniga ayaa inta badan ka habsaama dugsiga, waxaana qaarkood dhaafa dhowr todobaad oo waxbarasho ah, marka ay soo noqdaana waa kuwo xishood iyo kalsooni darro ay hayso oo ay ku adag tahay in ay dib u billaabaan waxbarashada. Maamulaha dugsiga ayaa doorbidda gudniinka sunniga ah (in laga dhiijiyo kaliya), halka inta badan shaqaalaha dugsigu ay rabaan gudniin dhexdhexaad ah (in aan lawada jarin laakiin qodob amma laba lagu dhajiyo)

Sanadihii dambe, waxaa *dugsiga hoose ee Muuse Macalesh* ka socday tallaabooyin muhiim ah oo ku aaddan joojinta gudniinka hablaha. Waxaa kamid ah:

- Siyaasad iskuulka oo dhan u dejisay oo ay dhammaan shaqaalaha ku taageereen in la diido gudniinka fircoonig ah
- Dhiiragelin loo sameeyo macallimiinta iyo fursado ay uga qeyb qaadan karaan doodaha furan
- Wadatashi lala sameeyo waalidiinta, iyada oo lala wadaagayo macluumaadka isla markaana la dhegaysanayo fikirkooda
- In hay'adaha deegaanka/kuwa aan dowliga ahayn laga qeybgaliyo wacyigelinta
- Kalkaaliso caafimaad oo dugsiga ka caawisa la tacaalidda dhibaatooyinka ka dhasha gudniinka
- Xiisado ay dhammaan ardayda ku baran karaan oo ay uga doodi karaan gudniinka hablaha

Dhammaan gabdhaha iskuulka ayaa weli la guda, hase yeeshee waxaa socda isbedal. Waxaa si muuqata u yaraanaya gudniinka fircooniga ah, iyada oo loo weecanayo dhanka midka dhexdhexaadka ah, halka hablo tiro yar lagu sameeyo midka sunniga ah. Waxaa sidoo kale yaraaday xanuunnada iyo habsanka gabdhaha marka la gudo, taasoo keentay in ay si wanaagsan u wataan waxbarashada iyo in ay helaan kaalmo ay ku maareyn karaan xaaladaha caafimaad ee soo wajaha.

Dhiiragelinta tallaabooyinkan hore ee isbedal, ayaa horseedi kara isbedallo kale oo dheeraad ah.

Caddeymaha ayaa muujiya, xaqiiqda ama xogta in uu socdo isbedal. Tusaale ahaan, *dugsiga kor lgaga hadlay, ee Muuse Macalesh* waxa laga ururin karaa xog, taasoo waxtar u yeelan karta muujinta in iskuulkaas uu ka socdo isbedal ku aaddan gudniinka hablaha. Sidatan Ayaan loo dhigi karaa:

- Jadwalka xiisadaha dhiiragelinta ee loo sameeyo shaqaalaha, iyo su'aalo ama dood ku aaddan aragtidooda gudniinka hablaha ka hor iyo kadib xiisadaha
- Nuqulka siyaasadda dugsiga uga degsan gudniinka hablaha
- Xogta waraysiyada ama su'aalaha la weydiiyo waalidiinta ee ku aaddan noocyada gudniinka ay xilligan ku sameeyaan hablaha
- Xogta ay hayso kalkaalisada caafimaadka iskuulka ee ku aaddan nooca, xaddiga dhibaataada gudniinka hablaha iyo tirada gabdhaha loo fidiyo kaalmada caafimaad
- Diiwaanka xaadirista gabdhaha kadib fasaxyada lagu sameeyo gudniinka
- Waraysiyo gaar-gaar ah ama dood lala yeesha wiilasha iyo gabdhaha ardayda ah

In xogtaas la ururiyo bilowga mashruuca iyo xilliyo kala duwan oo ah inta uu socdo ayaa sahli karta in la aqoonsado qaar kamid ah isbedallada ka dhex jira bulshadan, iyo in la fahmo waxa ka bedalmay aragtida, aqoonta iyo ficillada ku xeeran arrinka gudniinka hablaha.



Lixda Qaab ee Lagu Cidhibtiri karo Gudniinka

Hay'adda UNICEF ayaa markii ugu horreysay daabacday [Lixda Qaab ee Lagu Cidhibtiri karo Gudniinka](#) (2007: p22-23). Waxaa loo aqoonsaday in ay qeyb ka yihiin barnaamijyada ugu waxtarka badan ee lagu bedalayo dhaqannada bulshada, sida *Tostan* oo laga hirgeliyay *Senegal* (Cislaghi et al. 2019) iyo *Deir el Barsha* oo Masar ah (Abdel-Tawab and Sahar 2000). Orchid Project ayaa tan iyo 2016 dhiiragelinaysay Lixda Qaab ee Lagu Cidhibtirayo/Joojinayo gudniinka, iyada oo u fidinaysay macluumaadkan hab aqoon is weydaarsi ah. Qaabkan UNICEF ma aha mid ad-adag oo jiho kaliya haysta. Waa mid Lixda Qaab/Qodob ay isku miisaansanyihiin, isku xidhan yihiin isna caawinayaan.



Dood furan oo aan la is xukumayn/la is takooreyn

Waa in la sameeyo qaab badqab leh oo ay dadku isugu iman karaan oo ay ku wadaagi karaan aragtidooda, waxa ay rumaysan yihiin, rejadooda iyo cabsida ay ka qaabaan gudniinka hablaha, iyada oo aanay xukumeyn amma takoorinayn dadka kale ee bulshadu, amma dhaweeye ha ahaadaan amma shisheeye ba.



Go'aan wadareed

Waa in dadka lagu dhiirageliyo in ay qaataan go'aan wadareed lagu joojinayo gudniinka hablaha, iyada oo la garawsanayo awoodda ay leeyihiin dadka isu yimaada ee isku taageera tallaabooyinka ku aaddan isbedal la joogteyn karo



Awood loo kaashanayo xuquuqda aadanaha

Qaabka awood loo kaashanayo xuquuqda aadanaha ayaa ku dhiirageliya bulshooyinka in ay tixgeliyaan xuquuqda qof kasta oo kamid ah bulshadaas iyo hababka loo isticmaali karo awood si loo helo xuquuqdaas.



Isbedalka oo gaara dad badan

Waa in la faafiyo farriimo wanaagsan oo ku aaddan in uu jiro oo uu socdo isbedal khuseeya gudniinka hablaha, iyo in la sameeyo qaab badqab leh oo looga doodi karo isbedalladaas.



Jawi wanaagsan

Waxa uu isbedal dhacaa marka dedaallada, si buuxda ay uga qeyb qaataan dhammaan saamileyda muhiimka u ah hawsha: Waa in la helo rabitaan siyaasadeed oo lagu meelmarinayo shuruuc iyo siyaasado, waa in la helo ballanqaad iyo Go'aan bulshada rayidka ah ee ku aaddan isbedalka, waa in sidoo kale hawlaha, si buuxda looga qeybgaliyo hogaamiyayaasha diinta iyo kuwa bulshadaba.



Xog isweydaarsi bulsho

Waa in bulshooyinka billaabay in ay joojiyaan gudniinka habluhu, ay si dhow oo firfircooni leh ugu xidhmaan unala shaqeeyaan kuwa deriska la ah, si ay ugu dhiirageliyaan in ay ku biiraan isbedalka socda.

Hay'adaha maxalliga ah ee Geeska Afrika ayaa si weyn xoogga u saara saddexda qaab ee kala ah; dood furan oo aan la is xukmineyn/la is takoorayn; Go'aan wadareed; iyo Awood loo kaashanayo xuquuqda aadanaha, waxaana muuqata in qaababkaas ay bulshooyinka Soomaalida u horseedi karaan isbedal wax-ku-ool ah (eeg hoos).

Waxaa se aan si weyn loo aqoon saddexda qaab ee kala ah; Isbedalka oo gaara dad badan, Jawi wanaagsan iyo Xog isweydaarsi bulsho. Hayeeshee waxaa soo baxaya ifafaalo ah in qaababkan ay iyaguna muhiim u yihiin barnaamijyada sida rasmiga ah loogu joojo gudniinka hablaha iyo in sidoo kale, dardargelinta qaababkani waxay wax badan ka geysan kartaa kobcinta saameynta iyo xoojinta isbeddelka la doonayo (eeg hoos).





Dood furan oo aan la is xukmineyn/la is takoorineyn

UNICEF (2007) ayaa dood furan oo aan la is xukmineyn amma aan la is takooreyn, ku qeexday qaab “aan la is amreyn oo qadarinaya dood iyo wadahal, isla markaana abuuraya jawi ay dadku wax ku baran karaan, isbedalna ku keeni karaan”.

Dood furan oo aan la is xukmineyn/la is takooreyn waxaa kamid ah:

- In la sameeyo qaab badqab leh oo ay dadka isugu iman karaan oo ay ku wadaagi karaan aragtidooda, waxa ay rumaysan yihiin, rejadooda iyo cabsida ay ka qaabaan gudniinka hablaha
- In qofka lagu dhiirageliyo in uu dhegasto dadka kale, iyada oo aan la is xukmineyn ama aan la dhaliileyn aragtida dadka kale
- In laga baaqsado in la yiraahdo gudniinka hablaha wuu “xun yahay” ama waa “khalad” taa bedalkeedana bulshada la weydiyo in ay ka hadlaan waxa ay u arkaan faa’iidada iyo dhibaataada gudniinka
- In bulshada lagu dhiirageliyo in ay tilmaamaan isbedallada ay rabaan in lagu sameeyo gudniinka hablaha iyo in la sameeyo qorshe dhexdooda ka yimaada oo tilmaamaya halka loo mari karo isbedalka la doonayo
- Waa in daadihiyayaasha doodaha ay u arkaan shaqadooda in ay tahay sidii dhammaan dadka goobta jooga ay uga qeyb qaadan lahaayeen hannaanka, oo ay soo bandhigaan aragtidooda, casharrada ay ka barten iyo rejadooda mustaqbalka ee ku aaddan gudniinka hablaha.

Qaabkee iyo halkee ayaa doodaha furan ee aan la is xukmineyn/la is takoorineyn looga adeegsaday bulshooyinka Soomaalida Geeska Afrika?

Xafiiska horumarinta caalamiga ah u qaabilsan dowladda Jarmalka (GIZ) ayaa taageeray barnaamij loogu magac-daray **Wadahadallada Jiilalka** oo ka qabsoomay Itoobiya, Soomaaliya iyo Sudan. Doodahan aan la is xukmineyn/la is takoorineyn ayaa horseeday in waalidiin badan ay ka fikiraan isbedal, iyaga oo ballanqaaday in aanay gudi doonin hablahooda (von Roenne, 2024).

Barnaamijka “Safiirrada Isbedalka” ee ay fuliso hay’adda Network Against FGC in Somaliland (NAFIS) ayaa isu keena dumar soo maray gudniinka oo ka faa’iideystay kaalmo caafimaad, mid maskaxeed iyo mid qalliin, waxaana ay dhibaata ka soo gaartay gudniinka uga warramaan rag, si loo sameeyo qorshayaal bulshada dhexdeeda looga ciribtirayo gudniinka hablaha (Johansson et al. 2021).

Qaabkee ayaa loo wanaajin karaa isticmaalka doodaha furan ee aan la is xukmineyn?

Ololaha joojinta gudniinka hablaha ayaa inta badan ku tiirsan farriin hal dhinac ah, taasoo bulshada loo gudbinayo macluumaad ku aaddan khatarta la xiriirta gudniinka iyo isbedalka looga baahan yahay in ay la yimaadaan. Farrimaahaas ayaa inta badan lagu soo bandhigaa kulan ballaaran oo ay hormuud ka yihiin shakhsiyaadka ama hay’adaha u ololeeya joojinta gudniinka hablaha.

Kooxo tiro kooban oo xoogga saara doodaha ayaa dardargelin kara wax ka qabashada arrinta iyo in gacan laga geysto helitaanka afkaar wax-ku-ool ah. In si xirfadeysan loo daadihiyo doodahaas ayaa abuuri karta jawi wanaagsan oo si ixtiraam leh la isku dhaafsan karo aragtiyo kala duwan. In bulshada la weydiiyo nooca isbedalka ay doonayaan iyo qaabka ay ku keeni karaan isbedalkaas ayaa u sahlaya in ay kamid noqdaan go’aan qaadashada, waxaana ay u badan tahay in habkaas uu horseedi doono natiijo wanaagsan.

In habka loo daadihiyo doodaha furan ee aan la is xukmineyn/la is takoorineyn si gaar ah loogu tababaro shakhsiyaadka bulshada isku xira, shaqaalaha hay’adaha maxalliga ah iyo dadka u ololeeya joojinta gudniinka ayaa si weyn u xoojin karta hawlahaan.

Eeg habka aad u isticmaali karto qaabkan:

[Su’aalo aad isku tijaabinayso oo ku aaddan doodaha furan ee aan la is xukmineyn/aan la is takoorineyn](#)



Go'aan wadareed

Sida ay qabto hay'adda UNICEF, go'aan wadareed waxa looga jeedaa in si wadajir ah looga shaqeeyo in isbedal la keeno. "Gudniinka hablaha waa caado bulsho, sidaa awgeed, waxaa si buuxda loogu ciribtiri karaa marka ay bulshadu wada shaqeyso, Isbedal rasmi ahi waxa uu ku xiran yahay xubnaha bulshada oo si fiican isu abaabula, qorshe dhigta, qaatana go'aan wadareed oo la isku raacsanyahy."

Caadooyinka bulshooyinku waxa ay ku ilaalismaam amma ku dhaqan galaan, hannaan ku dhisan abaalmarin iyo ciqaab, oo ah kuwo dhab ah ama la mala-awaalay (eeg UNICEF 2022). Si loo bedalo dhaqan bulsho, waxaa qasab ah in ay bedalmaan abaalmarinaha iyo ciqaabaha dhaqan kaa la xidhiidha. Doodaha aan la isku xukmineyn ayaa billow u noqon kara soo bandhigidda abaalmarinaha iyo ciqaabaha dhabta ah, si looga hortago kuwa la mala-awaalay. Waa in koox ahaan loo abuurto isbedalka, maadaama haddii qof keliya uu ka horyimaado dhaqanka uu mutaysan karo takoorin.

Waddamada qaar, go'aan wadareedka ayaa lagu dhiirageliyaa bayaan bulsho iyo xafladaha qaan-gaarnimada. Hase yeeshee, bulshooyinka Soomaalida kama jiraan xaflado loo dhigo qaan-gaarnimada, gaar ahaan qaar loo dhigo hablaha, markaa taasi kuma haboona bulshooyinka Soomaliyeed.

Qaabke iyo halkee ayaa go'aan wadareedka looga adeegsaday bulshooyinka Soomaalida Geeska Afrika?

Hay'adda Ifrah Foundation ayaa hirgelisay [ololaha Gacaloy Gabadhaydiyay](#), waxaana ay samaysay hab si badqab ah ay haweenka ugu yeelan karaan dood aan la isku xukmineyn/la isku takooreyn oo ay ku soo bandhigaan dhibaata ka soo gaartay gudniinka iyo caqabadaha ay kala kulmeen. Doodda ayaa ka qeybgalayaasha siisay fursado ay uga hadli kareen cadaadiska bulsho iyo diimeed ee ku kallifay in ay gudaan hablahooda iyo qaababka lagu keeni karo isbedal. Ilaa iyo haatan, in ka badan 38,000 oo qof ayaa saxiixay ballanqaad ah in aysan gudi doonin hablahooda, kuwaas oo qeyb ka noqday dedaallada guud ee lagu joojinayo gudniinka. (GrassRoots and Ifrah Foundation, 2023)

Fatwooyinka culimada [Puntland](#) iyo [Somaliland](#) ayaa iyaguna sidoo kale ah go'aan wadareed ay hogaamiyayaasha diinta ku joojinayaan gudniinka fircooniga ah, iyaga oo ka fogeynaya Islaamka, isla markaana mamnuucaya sameyntiisa. Inkastoo go'aan wadareedkaas uusan horseedin joojin buuxda, haddana waxa uu dhaliyay isbedal muhiim ah oo ku yimid nooca gudniinka ee Soomaalida ku nool labadaa deegaan iyo kuwa ku nool meelaha ka baxsan sida (Soomaaliya, Kenya iyo Itoobiya).

Qaabkee ayaa loo wanaajin karaa isticmaalka **go'aan wadareedka?**

Go'aan wadareedka waxa uu u baahan yahay go'aan qaadasho loo dhan yahay oo ku iman karta dood furan oo la isku xukmineyn/la isku takooryen iyo in lagu soo daro qaababka kale sida (isbedalka oo gaara dad badan iyo xog isweydaarsi bulsho). Si loo gaaro go'aan wadareed Soomaalida dhexdeeda ah, waxaa natijjo wanaagsan keeni kara in doodda lagu saleeyo diinta, oo ay ka qeyb qaataan culimada Islaamka, iyaga oo taageeraya isbedalka kana soo galaya dhinaca diinta, si ay u yaraato khatarta ay wejahi karaan dadka iska daaya gudniinka hablaha.

Eeg habka aad u isticmaali karto qaabkan:

[Su'aalo aad isku tijaabinayso oo ku aaddan go'aan wadareedka](#)





Awood loo kaashanayo xuquuqda aadanaha

In diiradda la saaro tacaddiyada xuquuqda aadanaha ee la xiriira gudniinka hablaha ayaa u baahan in laga gudbo doodaha dhaqan iyo diimeed ee ku xeeran gudniinka, iyada oo xoogga la saarayo xuquuqul insaanka ay leedahay gabadha la gudayo. Tani ayaa caqabad lagala kulmi karaa Soomaalida dhexdeeda, maadaama inta badan aysan isla jaanqaadin dhinacyadaas. Hase yeeshee waxaa jira tusaalayaal labadaas dhinac la isku waafajin karo si ay u dhiirageliyaan xuquuqul insaanka dumarka iyo gabdhaha, iyada oo aan lagu xadgudbeyn diinta iyo dhaqanka soo jireenka ah.

Qaabkee iyo halkee ayaa awood loo kaashanayo xuquuqda aadanaha looga adeegsaday bulshooyinka Soomaalida Geeska Afrika?

Ururada dhalinyarada sida Y-PEER ayaa sameeyay farriimo lagu baahiyay baraha bulshada iyo idaacadaha, isla markaana lagu soo bandhigay iskuullada, kuwaas oo aragtida xuquuqda aadanaha ku biiriyay doodda gudniinka hablaha ee ka dhex socota bulshooyinka Soomaalida.¹

Ururka Somaliland Family Health Association (SOFHA) ayaa gacan ka geystay, xoojiyayna sidii xarumaha caafimaadka Somaliland ay u isticmaali lahaayeen hab-dhaqan ku saleysan xuquuqul insaanka iyo farriimaha shakhsiga loogu talagalay (kaasoo ay diyaarisay hay'adda caafimaadka adduunka WHO) (Balde et al. 2024). Hababkani wuxuu dhiirrigeliyaa daryeel aan lagu salayn xukun amma takoorin, islamarkaana ku dhisan karaamo. SOFHA, iyadoo kaashaneysa culimada diinta Islaamka ee Soomaaliyeed, waxay sidoo kale ku dartaa wacyigelinteeda farriimo xaqiijinaya in carruurta yihiin amaano, waajib na ay tahay in laga ilaaliyo waxyeello kasta. Isku-darka mabaadi'da xuquuqul insaanka iyo qiyamka diinta ayaa door muuqda ka ciyaaray beddelka fahamka bulshada ee arrintan.

Qaabkee ayaa loo wanaajin karaa isticmaalka awood loo kaashanayo xuquuqda aadanaha?

Waxaa qasab ah in aragtida xuquuqul insaanka ee bulshooyinka Soomaalida lagu xoojiyo diinta iyo dhaqanka oo ah kuwo ay inta badan isticmaalaan, gaar ahaan jiilasha waaweyn, si looga baaqsado khilaaf soo kala dhexgala aragtida la rabo iyo dadkaas ama in loo arko xuquuqda aadanaha mid hareermarsan diinta iyo dhaqanka.

Adeegsiga luuqad diimeed si loo hormariyo xuquuqda aadanaha, isla markaana lagu daabo qiyamka soo jireenka ah iyada oo laga fogaanayo arrimaha loo arki karo in laga leeyahay ujeedo kale ama ay wataan dad shisheeye ah, ayaa gacan ka geysan kara in si furan loo soo dhaweeyo mawduucyadaas.

Hirgelinta habka ku salaysan xuquuqda aadanaha ayaa diiradda lagu saaray xiriirka ka dhexeeya xuquuqul insaanka kala duwan. Gudniinka hablaha ayaa saameeya xuquuqda dumarka iyo gabdhaha ay u leeyihiin waxbarashada, ku noolaashaha dhibaato la'aan, ilaalinta sharafta jirkooda, go'aan ka gaaridda jirkooda, cadaallada, xoriyadda hadalka, ixtiraamka iyo in ay la xuquuq yihiin ragga iyo wiilasha.

¹ [Youth against FGM movement – Y-PEER Somalia](#)

Xuquuqda aadanaha ayaa loo baahan yahay in loo muujiyo in ay tahay wax faa'iido u leh dadka oo dhan, oo aan loo arkin wax lagu tartamayo oo haddii koox dad ah sida dumar ay "helaan" ay dhinaca kale, ragga "waayi doonaan".

Eeg habka aad u isticmaasho qaabkan:

[Su'aalo aad isku tijaabinayso oo ku aaddan awood loo kaashanayo xuquuqda aadanaha](#)





Isbedalka oo gaara dad badan

Isbedalka ku aaddan gudniinka hablaha ayaa si gaabis ah uga dhaqangalay Soomaalida dhexdeeda marka loo eego bulshooyinka kale ee uu ka jiro dhaqankaas. Iyada oo heerka gudniinka hablaha uu sarreeyo, taasoo ah tilmaanta ugu weyn ee jiritaankiisa, ayaa waxa inta badan la rumaysan yahay in uu yaryahay isbedalka dhacay ama uusan ba jirin isbedal. Waxaa intaa dheer in gudniinka fircooniga ah ([Nooca 3-aad ee WHO](#)) uu weli si weyn uga jiro Soomaalida dhexdeeda, waxaana si ballaaran looga hadlaa dhibaataada xooggan ee hablaha ka soo gaarta gudniinka.

Sidaa oo ay tahay, waxaa jira isbedallo wanaagsan oo ah dhinacyada fahanka, dhaqanka iyo dabeecada ah, iyada oo ay bulshooyin badan wadaan dedaal gebi ahaanba lagu joojinayo gudniinka fircooniga ah, halka kuwo kale ay doonayaan in si buuxda la joojiyo dhammaan noocyada gudniinka.

Sheekooyinka taban – sida hablaha u dhinta gudniinka ama ay ka soo gaarto xaalad caafimaad oo muddo qaadata – ayaa si weyn u baaha marka loo eego dhacdooyinka wanaagsan. Sheekooyinka dadka go'aansada in aanay gudin gabdhahooda, kuwa doorta noocyada gudniinka dhibaataada yar, ama bayaannada lagu joojinayo gudniinka ayaa ah wararka fiican ee soo bandhigi kara isbedalka wanaagsan.

Dad badan ayaa u baahan in ay marka hore ogaadaan in ay isbedalayaan dhaqanka iyo ficillada bulshada ee ku aaddan gudniinka hablaha, ka hor inta aysan ku biirin isbedalka ka socda. Marka qaabka ah in "isbedalka uu gaaro dad badan" waxaa loola jeedaa in la faafiyo farriimo wanaagsan oo ku aaddan in uu bulshada ama bulshooyinka la midka ah ka jiro isbedal khuseeya gudniinka hablaha.

Waxaa muhiim ah in aan laga badbadin xogta dadka la gaarsiinayo balse ay tahay mid sax ah oo lagu kalsoonaan karo, isla markaana muujinaysa xaaladda ka taagan deegaanka, gobolka iyo caalamka.

Qaabkan ayaa sidoo kale garawsan baahida ah in la faafiyo wararka taban ee dhibaataada ka dhalata gudniinka hablaha si sare loogu qaado wacyiga oo ay uga dhalato dood. Waxaa sidoo kale la dhiirageliyay in sheegooyinka wanaagsan, si kasta oo ay u yaraadaan ba, lala wadaago qoysaska, bulshada, iskuullada, golayaasha, gobollada iyo weliba caalamka, si loo arko inuu isbedalayo dhaqanka gudniinka.

Qaabkee iyo halkee ayaa isbedalka oo gaaro dad badan looga adeegsaday bulshooyinka Soomaalida Geeska Afrika?

Hay'adda Save the Children ayaa heshay culimo taageersan in gebi ahaanba la joojiyo dhammaan noocyada gudniinka oo uu kamid yahay nooca sunniga loo yaqaano. Waxaa la qabtay dood bulsho oo ay ka qeybgaleen culimadas si looga hadlo gudniinka hablaha Soomaalida.

Hogaamiyayaasha bulshada ayaa ogaaday in ay jiraan culimo diiddan gudniinka hablaha iyo qaar ka haray fekerkii hore ee ay ku ayideen caadadan. Doodaas ayaa bedashay fekerka qeyb kamid ah bulshada, kadib markii ay arkeen in ay jiraan culimo ka soo horjeeda gudniinka hablaha (Kipchumba et al 2019).

Qaabkee ayaa loo wanaajin karaa isticmaalka in isbedalka uu gaaro dad badan?

Bulshooyinka

- In kulamada iyo madasha bulshooyinka laga raadiyo sheekooyinka dad gabdhahooda ka daayay gudniinka ama doonaya in la joojiyo
- In la sameeyo goob si badqab leh ay waalidiinta ugula hadli karaan dadka go'aansaday in ay gabdhahooda ka daayaan gudniinka ama doortaan nooc dhibaato yar

Iskuullada

- In ardayda iskuullada lala wadaago sheekooyinka gabdhaha aan la gudin, si looga doodo arrimaha takoorka, caqabadaha xun ee lala xiriiriyo gabdhaha aan la gudin iyo walaaca ay gabdhaha ka qabaan caqabadahaas
- In la sameeyo hab ay wiilasha fekerkooda uga dhiiban karaan gudniinka gabdhaha, iyada oo ay aragtidooda soo gudbinayaan kuwa doonaya in ay guursadaan hablaha aan la gudin

Xarumaha caafimaadka

- In lagu dhiirageliyo xarumaha caafimaadka in aanay ku koobnaan in ay hooyooyinka u sheegaan dhibaataada caafimaad ee uu leeyahay gudniinka balse ay kala shaqeeyaan sidii ay u waraysan lahaayeen waalidiinta go'aansaday in aan la gudin gabdhahooda

Culimaa'u diinka

- In lagu dhiirageliyo culimada aan gabdhahooda la gudin in ay si weyn uga hadlaan go'aankaas, si loo muujiyo inuu isbedalayo wadciga culimada dhexdooda ah

Heer maamul deegaan

- In la aqoonsado hogaamiyayaasha bulshada iyo shakhsiyaadka hormuudka u noqon kara faafinta dareenkooda ku aaddan in la joojiyo gudniinka hablaha
- In lagala shaqeeyo maamulka deegaanka iyo hogaanka bulshada dhiiragelinta in kulamada iyo fagaarayaasha bulshada looga doodo arrinta gudniinka hablaha

Dhanka siyaasadda

- In bulshada lala wadaago isbedallada wanaagsan ee dhanka siyaasadda, si dadka ay u ogaadaan isbedalka aragtida ku aaddan gudniinka hablaha ee dowladda iyo wasaaradaha muhiimka ah

Warbaahinta

- In si muuqata ay u tebiyaan sheekooyinka dadka go'aansaday in aan la gudin gabdhahooda ama lagu sameeyo gudniin dhib yar.
- In loo muujiyo gudniinka hablaha arrin dhaqan oo isbedali karta, walow uusan isbedalka ahayn mid xawli ah, balse uu jiro.
- In laga warramo fursadaha nolosha wanaagsan ee ay helaan gabdhaha aan la gudin, sida waxbarasho aan kala go'in, shaqo iyo in dowlad cusub ay ku yeeshaan bulshada.

Eeg habka aad u isticmaasho qaabkan:

[Su'aalo aad isku tijaabinayso oo ku aaddan in isbedalka uu gaaro dad badan](#)



Jawi wanaagsan

Barnaamijyada lagu joojinayo gudniinka hablaha ayaa xilliyadii dambe waxa xoogga lagu saarayay in sare loo qaado aqoonta bulshadu u leedahay dhibaataada ka dhalata caadadan iyo in ay ka doodaan isla markaana ay gaaraan go'aan loo dhan yahay. Arrin kale oo muhiim ah, balse aan xoogga la saarin, ayaa ah in dhammaan saamileyda heerarka kala duwan leh ay si muuqata u taageeraan dedaallada gebi ahaanba lagu joojinayo gudniinka hablaha. Tani waxa ay sababi kartaa jawi lagu filan karo isbedal iyo dareen ah in shakhsiyaadka iyo ururada lagu taageero isbedallada ku aaddan hab-dhaqanka khuseeya gudniinka.

Mararka qaar, ururo gaar ah ayaa sheega in gudniinka hablaha uusan muhiim u ahayn shaqada ay u hayaan bulshada. Marka la helo jawi wanaagsan, waxaa la gaari karaa in dedaallada gebi ahaanba lagu joojinayo gudniinka ay ka qeyb qaataan dadka dhan, isla markaana la helo fursado lagu baahin karo aqoonta, talooyinka iyo taageerada. Tani waxa ay bulshada uga dhigan tahay in dumarka, ragga, ururada dhalinyarada, hawlwadeennada caafimaadka, macallimiinta, ciidanka amniga iyo hogaamiyayaasha bulshada ay dhammaantood ka qeyb qaataan helitaanka jawi looga doodo gudniinka hablaha, taageero lagu heli karo, isla markaana lagu dhiirageliyo isbedalka ku aaddan caadadan.

Heer qaran ahaan, tani waxa ay ka dhigan tahay in dowladdu ay leedahay istaraatiijiyad qeexan, si muuqata na uga shaqeysa in la joojiyo gudniinka hablaha, iyada oo dhanka kale kaalmada iyo talooyinka ku habboon siinaysa dumarka la dhibaatooday gudniinka. Wasaarad kasta waa in ay yeelato hab u gaar ah oo lagu joojinayo gudniinka, isla markaana khuseeya shaqada loo igmaday. Waxaa loo baahan yahay in la helo rabitaan xooggan oo ka yimaada dhammaan qeybaha dowladda, shuruuc iyo tallaabooyin dhanka dhaqanka ah oo ay qaado bulshada, kuwaas oo lagu xoojiyay olole iyo dedaallo wacyigelin.

Qaabkan waxa uu garawsan yahay in gudniinka hablaha uu saameyo dhammaan dhinacyada nolosha bulshada, gaar ahaan caafimaadka, waxbarashada, dowlarka dumarka iyo ragga ee bulshada, cadaaladda, shaqaaleysiinta, warbaahinta iwm. Waxa uu ku baaqayaa in qof kasta oo awood leh uu dowlarka ka qaato dedaallada lagu joojinayo gudniinka hablaha.

Qaabkee iyo halkee ayaa habka jawi wanaagsan looga adeegsaday bulshooyinka Soomaalida Geeska Afrika?

Somaliland waxa ay kamid tahay meelaha ugu horreeyay ee ay hay'adda WHO shaqaalaha caafimaadka ku tababarto xirfadaha farriimaha shakhsiga loogu talagalay, iyada oo looga gol leeyahay in dedaalkooda loo weeciyay ku dhiiragelinta hooyooyinka in aysan gudin hablhooda ama in ay isticmaalaan tusaalayaasha Silver Line Kenya marka ay bixinayaan adeegyada caafimaad (Balde et al. 2024).

Hay'adda SOFHA ayaa kala shaqeysa wasaaradda waxbarashada ee Somaliland sidii macallimiinta ay wax uga bedali lahaayeen dowlarkooda la xiriira gudniinka hablaha. Waxaa la diyaariyay koorsooyin tababar iyo manhaj lagu taageerayo macallimiinta si ay waalidiinta iyo ardayda ugala hadlaan gudniinka hablaha (Amed and Newell-Jones forthcoming).

Kenya waxa ay leedahay [Guddiga la Dagaallanka Dudniinka](#), kaasoo sharciyad iyo taakulo ka hela dowladda dhexe, isla markaana ka shaqeeya yoolal gaar ah oo khuseeyo joojinta gudniinka hablaha.

Qaabkee ayaa loo wanaajin karaa isticmaalka [jawi wanaagsan](#)?

Heer Qaran

Iyada oo la adeegsanayo siyaasad si weyn u qeexan, ay ku dhan yihiin wasaaradaha, isla markaana laga talo-geliyay bulshada rayidka ah, oo leh hab faafin iyo hannaan sharci, waa in:

Dhammaan wasaaradaha dowlada muuqda ku leh joojinta gudniinka, gaar ahaan in:

- Wasaaradda caafimaadka oo kaashanaysa hawl-wadeennada caafimaadka ay faafiso xog diyaarsan oo ku aaddan dhibaataada uu leeyahay gudniinka hablaha, oo uu kamid yahay nooca loo yaqaan sunniga. Sidoo kale, waa in laga shaqeeyo in hawl-wadeennada caafimaadka ay yeeshaan dowlad ay ku taageerayaan joojinta gudniinka hablaha, oo ay diidaan dhammaan noocyadiisa, iyo in aan xarumaha caafimaadka lagu sameeyo gudniinka. Waa in la garawsado dhibaataada shaqaalaha caafimaadka ee dumarka ah uga iman karta go'aannadaas. Waa in laga fogaado dhaliisha oo xoogga la saaro dedaallada ay haweenka hawl-wadeennada caafimaadka ah ku dhiiragelinayaan joojinta gudniinka hablaha.
- Wasaaradda waxbarashada ay iskuullada ku dhiirageliso dood ku saabsan xuquuqda dumarka iyo hablaha, iyada oo macallimiinta lagu tababarayo dhibaataada gudniinka isla markaana iskuullada ay yeelanayaan siyaasad ka dhan ah caadadaas. In la taakuleeyo hablaha gudniinka maray iyo in lagu dhiirageliyo in ay dhamaystaan waxbarashadooda.
- Wasaaradda cadaaladda ay samayso hannaan sharci oo si cad loogu qeexayo gudniinka hablaha, isla markaana leh tallaabooyin la dhaqangelin karo.
- Wasaaradda diinta iyo awqaafa (hay'adaha u dhigma) ay dhiirageliso in culimada Islaamka ay ka doodaan xuquuqda dumarka iyo hablaha, siyaasadda iyo sharciga lagu taageerayo in si wadajir ah looga heshiiyo joojinta gudniinka hablaha.

Bulshada

In bulshada dhexdeeda looga doodo gudniinka hablaha, oo ay koox kasta yeelayo dowlad ay ka qaadan karo dedaallada lagu ciribtirayo gudniinka.

In iskuullada, xarumaha caafimaadka, masaajidda/culimada, ciidanka ammaanka iyo warbaahinta/dadka caanka ka ah baraha bulshada ay dhammaantood ka fekeraan qaabka ay ku taageeri karaan dedaallada lagu ciribtirayo guud ahaan noocyada gudniinka iyo in la sameeyo waxqabad horseedi kara isbedal.

In bulshada ay si muuqata u bogaadiso guulaha ay shakhsiyaadka, qoysaska iyo ururada ka gaaraan dedaallada lagu ciribtirayo guud ahaan noocyada gudniinka (ama marxaladaha hore in laga guuro gudniinka fircooniga ah).

In wax laga qabto oo la yareeyo fuquuqa ay la kulmaan hablaha aan la gudin, si ay hablahaas u helaan xorriyad ay ku hadli karaan isla markaana uga qeyb qaadan karaan dedaallada bulshada ee ku aaddan gudniinka hablaha.

Eeg habka aad u isticmaasho qaabkan: [Su'aalo aad isku tijaabinayso oo ku aaddan \[jawi wanaagsan\]\(#\)](#)



Xog isweydaarsi bulsho

Inta badan barnaamijyada lagu taageero joojinta gudniinka hablaha ayaa lagu saleeyaa xaaladda bulsho gaar ah iyo muddo kooban, ka hor inta aan loo gudbin bulsho cusub. Xog isweydaarsiga bulshada waa hannaan ay bulshooyinka billaabay in ay joojiyaan gudniinka kula xiriiraan kuwa deriskooda ah si loogu dhiirageliyo in ay ku soo biiraan dedaallada isbedal doonka ah.

Waxaa qeyb muhiim ka ah xog isweydaarsiga bulsho in uu yahay hannaan ku talo-gal ah oo nidaamsan, kaasoo loogala shaqeynayo bulshooyinka kale sidii ay u gaari lahaayeen isbedalka la damacsan yahay. Marka ay bulsho ogaato in deriskeeda ay bedalayaan hab-dhaqankooda ku aaddan gudniinka hablaha, waxa ay u badan in iyaduna ay soo dhaweyso isbedalkaas. Marka ay bulshooyinka wadaagaan guurka, ganacsiga iyo iskaashiga, waxaa fudud in ay wadaagaan dhaqanka iyo caadooyinka. Hannaanka xog isweydaarsiga bulshada ayaa mararka qaar loo yaqaanaa “isdhexgal nidaamsan”.

Barnaamijka Tostan ee laga hirgeliyay dalka Senegal ayaa adeegsada “isdhexgal nidaamsan” ama xog isweydaarsi bulsho si xogta ay u gaarto bulshooyinka isku xiran (Cislaghi et al. 2019). Hannaankan isku xirka bulshooyinka ayaa sare u qaada saameynta uu reebo barnaamijka iyo in fekeradaha cusub ay is gaarsiiyaan shakhsiyaadka iyo bulshooyinka.

Waxqabadka barnaamijkaas waxaa kamid ah – siminaaro “la imow saaxiib” ah, si dadka loogu dhiirageliyo in waxa ay barten ay dadka kale la wadaagaan – isla markaana ay saameynta mashruuca u gaarto bulshada. Waxaa marka dambe barnaamijka lagu daraa xog isweydaarsi deegaanka ah iyo booqasho loogu tago bulshada. Barnaamijka Tostan ayaa lagu tababaraa Kooxda Isdhexgalka Bulshada oo ka kooban dad hadal-yaqaan ah kuwaas oo hormuud u noqda isdhexgalka nidaamsan, haddii ay suuragal tahayna, waxa ay bulshada si cad u shaacisaa joojinta gudniinka.

Qaabke iyo halkee ayaa qaabka xog isweydaarsi bulsho looga adeegsaday bulshooyinka Soomaalida Geeska Afrika?

Barnaamijka Wadajirka ah ee ay Qaramada Midoobay ku Ciribtirayso Gudniinka Hablaha (UNJP) ayaa xoogga saaray in habka xog isweydaarsiga bulshada uu ka hirgalo Soomaaliya, gaar ahaan dhalinyarada iyo culimaa’u diinka dhexdooda. UNJP ayaa culimo ka socda Puntland geysay Sudan, halka kuwo ka socda Somaliland la geeyay Jabuuti si ay is dhaafsadaan aragtiyada ku saabsan kala soocidda diinta iyo gudniinka hablaha. (UNFPA’s Gender, Human Rights and Culture Branch and the Somalia Country Office, 2019)

Sidoo kale, UNJP waxa ay xoogga saartay in dhalinyarada Soomaaliya ay ka faa’iideystaan xog isweydaarsiga bulsho. 2,000 oo arday ayaa ka qeybqaatay wacyigelin ku aaddan gudniinka hablaha oo ay u sameeyeen facood, farriintaas oo xambaarsaneyd tacaddiyada ku saleysan jinsiga iyo gudniinka hablaha. Habkan ayaa sanadkii 2013 lagu gaaray 8,600 oo dhalinyaro ah. (UNFPA’s Gender, Human Rights and Culture Branch and the Somalia Country Office, 2019).

Qaabke ayaa loo wanaajin karaa isticmaalka xog isweydaarsi bulsho?

Iyada oo wax laga baranayo barnaamijka Tostan iyo kuwo kale, qaabka xog isweydaarsiga bulshada ayaa fursad weyn u ah bulshooyinka u diyaargarobaya isbedalka balse aan weli ka tegin dhaqanka gudniinka, waxaana ay wax badan kaga dayan karaan bulshooyinka joojiyay gudniinka hablaha.

In qaabka xog isweydaarsiga lagu daro barnaamijyada khuseeya bulshooyinka Soomaalida ayaa abuuri karta fursado ay waxbadan kaga baran karaan dadyowga kale, iyo isku xir dhexmara bulshooyinka, dad u ololeeya joojinya gudniinka iyo hay'adaha maxalliga ah, taasoo xoojin karta iskaashiga.

Xog isweydaarsiga bulshada ayaa u baahan in dumarka iyo ragga ay si muuqata uga qeybqaataan diyaarinta iyo fulinta istaraatiijiyadaha lagu joojinayo gudniinka hablaha. Waa in dumarka oo dhan, da' kasta oo ay ahaadaanba, ay dowlad muhiim ah ka qaataan doodaha bulshada dhexdeeda ah iyo kuwa lala yeelanayo bulshooyinka jaarka ah.

Waxaa sidaa lagu gaari karaa:

- Dood socota oo ay bulshada **dhexdeeda** ka yeelato gudniinka hablaha, sida in waxyaabaha cusub lala wadaago dadka, in mawduuca gudniinka lagu daro mashaariicda bulshada, in meesha laga saaro waxyaabaha caqabadda ku ah ka hadalka gudniinka hablaha.
- Xog isweydaarsi aan rasmi ahayn oo ay bulshooyinka **dhexdooda** ka yeeshaan gudniinka hablaha, sida in laga doodo arrinta gudniinka marka ay bulshooyinka ka xaajoonayaan arrimaha guurka ama ganacsiga iwm.
- Xog isweydaarsi bulsho oo gaar ah – sida in **la qorsheeyo dood ku aaddan wacyiga iyo caqiidada** ka dambeysa gudniinka hablaha oo lala yeesho dadka xog ogaalka ah sida culimada, macallimiinta, hawlwadeennada caafimaadka iyo hogaamiyayaasha bulshada.

Eeg habka aad u isticmaasho qaabkan:

[Su'aalo aad isku tijaabinayso oo ku aaddan xog isweydaarsi bulsho](#)

Xoojinta qiimeynta

In si wax ku ool ah loo qiimeyo barnaamijyada ayaa muhiim u ah kordhinta fahankeena ku aaddan hababka waxtarka leh ee lagu xoojin karo joojinta gudniinka hablaha ee bulshooyinka Soomaalida.

Si taa loo gaaro, waxaa la soo jeediyay talooyinka hoos ku xusan:

- In hawlaha qiimeynta lala billaabo barnaamijka ama mashruuca, isla markaana hannaanka qiimeynta iyo wax ka barashada laga qeybgaliyo xubno badan oo bulshada iyo saamileyda ba ah
- In la isticmaalo tilmaamaha kala duwan ee isbedalka gudniinka hablaha, sida wacyiga oo kordha iyo isbedal ku aaddan hab-dhaqanka iyo fekerka (UNICEF 2020)
- In si cad loo qeexo erey-bixinta loo adeegsado gudniinka hablaha ee ay isticmaalaan bulshada, shaqaalaha hay'adaha maxalliga ah iyo saamileyda kale, tusaale marka uu qof yiraahdo waxa aad diiddanahay gudniinka hablaha inuu sheego in gebi ahaanba uu ka soo horjeedo gudniinka ama nooc gaar ah
- In la yareeyo u xaglinta dhinac gaar ah iyada oo waraysiyada lagu darayo su'aalo aan toos ahayn, gaar ahaan deegaannada laga mamnuucay gudniinka hablaha. Waxaa la ogaaday in aan si sax ah loo helin xogta taageerada ku aaddan gudniinka marka dadka la weydiiyo su'aalaha tooska ah (Gibson *et al.* 2018)
- In lagu celceliyo qiimeynta intii muddo ah, si loo ogaadi jihada iyo inta uu gaarsiisan yahay isbedalka dhacay
- In habka qiimeynta lagu daro bulshooyin "la mid ah" bulshadaas balse aan weli laga fulin barnaamijyada ku aaddan joojinta gudniinka hablaha
- In xogta loo kala shaandheeyo da'da, jinsiga, xilka/maqaamka bulshada, heerka waxbarasho iwm, si loo aqoonsado qeybaha bulshada ee sameeyay ama aan sameyn isbedalka ku aaddan gudniinka hablaha iyo noocyada isbedallada socda
- In la asteeyo dhabbaha isbedalka
 - In la aqoonsado shakhsiyaadka iyo qoysaska joojiyay gudniinka hablaha (gebi ahaanba ama nooca fircooniga) iyo in la eego sida uu isbedalkaas u dhacay iyo waxa sababay
 - In la ogaado in bulshooyinka joojiyay gudniinka hablaha (gebi ahaanba ama nooca fircooniga) ay xog isweydaarsi iyo aqoon korarsi u sameeyeen bulshooyinka kale ama deriskooda, si loo fahmo waxa dhiirageliyay iyo guulaha ay gaareen
- In la qiimeeyo saameynta uu gudniinka sunniga ah ku leeyahay nolosha hablaha iyo dumarka. Daraasadaha la sameeyay ayaa muujinaya in inta badan bulshooyinka ay rumaysan yihiin in noocaas uusan wax dhibaato ah lahayn
- In la qiimeeyo ilaa heerka xuquuqda aadanaha si buuxda loogu daray doodaha iyada oo la ilaalinayo dhaqanka iyo diinta. Dadku ma diiddan yahay habka xuquuqda aadanah? Haddii ay taa jirto, qaabkee ayaa looga gudbay?

Hababka qiimeynta

Waxaa la sameeyay habab kala duwan oo lagu qiimeyn karo barnaamijyada la dagaallanka gudniinka hablaha. Qeybta dambe ee dukumiintigan waxa aad ka helaysaa [hab is tijaabin ah](#) oo qofka uu ku qiimeyn karo fahankiisa, habkaas oo isticmaalaya lixda qaab ee ay dejisay UNICEF ee kor ku xusan. Sidoo kale, hababka soo socda ayaa lagu xoojin karaa qiimeynta:

1. **Habka ‘Confidante’** – Waa hab ay sameeyeen Golaha Tirakoobka Kenya/Xarunta Xogta Gudniinka Hablaha, waxaana isticmaala hay’adaha maxalliga ah/aan dowliga ahayn si ay u diiwaangeliyaan kiisaska cusub ee gudniinka si loo qiimeeyo natiijada laga gaaray dedaallada lagu yareynayo gudniinka hablaha.
<https://thegirlgeneration.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/12/Guidance-document-on-the-use-of-the-Confidante-tool-to-track-new.pdf>
2. **Habka Naadiyada Gabdhaha iyo Wiilasha**- Waa hab ay sameeyeen Golaha Tirakoobka Kenya/Xarunta Xogta Gudniinka Hablaha, waxaana isticmaala hay’adaha maxalliga ah/aan dowliga ahayn si ay u diiwaangeliyaan ka qeybgalka gabdhaha iyo wiilasha ee naadiyada la dagaallanka gudniinka.
https://knowledgecommons.popcouncil.org/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1395&context=focus_sexual-health-repro-choice
3. **Hagaha Isticmaalka Ra’yiga Dadweynaha iyo Qeexidda si loo Cabiro Hab-dhaqanka la Xiriira Gudniinka Hablaha** – Waa hab ay sameeyeen Golaha Tirakoobka Kenya/Xarunta Xogta Gudniinka Hablaha, oo loogu talagalay hay’adaha maxalliga ah/aan dowliga ahayn si ay u diyaariyaan xog taageeri karta joojinta gudniinka hablaha, hab-dhaqanka ku aaddan gudniinka iyo damaca ah in la sameeyo gudniinka.
https://knowledgecommons.popcouncil.org/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1363&context=focus_sexual-health-repro-choice
4. **Habka Da’da Gudniinka Hablaha** – Da’da gabdhaha lagu gudo ayaa muhiim u ah dedaallada lagu joojinayo caadadan, marka la eego habka go’aan qaadashada ee ka dambeeya gudniinka. Habkan oo ay diyaarisay hay’adda UNFPA ayaa ka caawiya kooxaha la dagaallama gudniinka in dedaalladooda iyo qiimeyntooda ay ku beegaan da’da lagu gudo gabdhaha ee deegaankaas.
https://www.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/resource-pdf/Age_at_FGM.pdf
5. **Habka Cilmi-baarista Gudniinka Hablaha**- Habka cilmi-baarista ka qeybgalka ku salaysan ayaa ku dhiirageliya ka qeybgalayaasha in ay ka doodaan arrimo adag oo xasaasi ah, arrintaas oo xoojin karta cilmi-baarista caadiga ah. Habkan cilmi-baarista ka qeybgalka leh ee lagu cabirayo dhaqannada bulshada oo ay diyaarisay hay’adda UNICEF, ayaa waxaa qeyb ka ah sagaal qaab oo midkiiba la qeexay waxa uu cabiro.
https://www.unicef.org/media/90816/file/FGM-Research-toolkit.pdf?trk=public_post_comment-text

- 6. Habka Doodaha Jiilka** - Waa hab lagu dhiiragelinayo in laga doodo arrimo xasaasi ah iyada oo la ilaalinayo dhaqanka suuban. Habkan oo ay diyaarisay hay'adda GIZ ayaa markii ugu horreysay sanadkii 2021 laga hirgeliyay dalka Guinea, waxaana uu abuuri karaa isbedal bulsho iyada oo la ilaalinayo sharafta iyo heybta bulshooyinka.

<https://health.bmz.de/toolkits/the-generation-dialogue-approach/>

Qaabka loo soo xigan karo

Qoraayaasha: Katy Newell-Jones iyo Shannon Thomson

Habka loo xigan karo: Orchid Project (2024) FGM/C in the Horn of Africa: Accelerating Change Available at

https://www.fgmc.org/media/uploads/Region%20Research%20and%20Resources/HoA/accelerating_change.pdf

Mahad-naq

Waxaan rabnaa in aan halkan uga mahad-celino guddiga talo-bixinta doodaha aqoon-wadaaga ee Geeska Afrika, waxaana si gaar ah u mahadsan dadka fekerkooda ku darsaday iyo kuwa dib-u-eegista ku sameeyay dukumintigaan oo kala ah:

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Sahra Axmed Kooshin, Somali Gender Hub

Maxamed Yuusuf, Rescomade

Yaasir Maxamed, Silver Lining Kenya

Amal Axmed, Somaliland Family Health Association (SOFHA)

Ruqiyo Cumar iyo Hayat Ismaaciil, Belt of Somali Women

Ugbad Xaashi, Network Against Female Genital Mutilation in Somaliland (NAFIS)

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Hab is tijaabin ah

Habkan is tijaabinta ah ayaa loo diyaariyay in uu adiga iyo asxaabtaada shaqada ka caawiyo in aad dib u eegis ku samaysaan fahankiina iyo hababka aad u wajahdaan barnaamijyada lagu dhiiragelinayo joojinta gudniinka hablaha, iyada oo lagu eegayo qaababka lixda ah ee ay UNICEF u dejisay joojinta gudniinka.

Qeybta 1-aad: Eeg fahankaaga xaaladda, isla markaana qoraal samee adiga oo adeegsanaya cinwaannada.

Qeybta 2-aad: Marka aad hay'adaada ku qiimaynayso Lixda Qaab ee Lagu Joojinayo Gudniinka ee UNICEF, waa in aad eegto su'aalaha tilmaanta ah ee la xiriira qaab kasta, oo aad faahfaahin ka bixiso adiga oo qoraal sameynaya, kadib in aad eegto heerka ay hay'adaada ka gaarsiisan tahay mid kasta oo kamid ah qaababka lixda ah.

Qeybta 3-aad: Eeg buundooyinka aad siisay hay'aadada, ka doodda dhinacyada aad ku xooggan tihiin iyo meelaha aad u baahan tihiin in lagu sameeyo isbedal. Ku heshiia tallaabooyinka ay tahay in qaado. Markale samee is tijaabin lix ama sanad kadib.

Qeybta 1-aad – Fahankaaga wadciga

Dowladda	
Xaaladda sharci/siyaasadeed	
Colaad iyo amni	
Horumarinta dhaqaalaha	
Faquuqidda/Badnida bulshada Soomaalida	
Kala duwanaansho diimeed, badni iyo ka qeybgalka doodaha gudniinka hablaha	

Muxuu yahay isbedalka ku aaddan gudniinka ee ka hirgalay bulshooyinka aad la shaqeysay shantii sano ee u dambeysay?

Isbedalka	Caddeynta

Maxay yihiin caqabadaha waaweyn ee khuseeya gudniinka hablaha ee aad xilligan wajahayso?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Qeybta 2-aad - Lixda Qaab ee Lagu Joojinayo Gudniinka

Dood furan oo aan la is xukmineyn

1. Qaab noocee ah ayay hay'adaada bulshooyinka ay la shaqeyso ugu dhiiragelisaa dood furan oo aan la is xukmineyn?
2. Maxay yihiin noocyada **doodaha furanee** ka dhaca bulshooyinka ay hay'adaada la shaqeyso? Yaa soo qabanqaabiya doodaha? Yaa go'aamiya mawduucyada looga doodayo?
3. Maxay yihiin **tallaabooyinka** ka soo baxay doodda furan ee aan la is xukmineyn ee bulshada aad la shaqeyso? Maxaa saameyn ah oo ay yeeshen tallaabooyinkaas?

Faalladaada

Qiimee heerka ay hay'adaada ka gaartay qaabkan

Kama warramo (1)

Liito (2)

Dhexdhexaad (3)

Xooggan(4)

Go'aan Wadareed

1. Waa kuwee **dadka ugu saamaynta badan** ee arrimaha gudniinka hablaha ee bulshooyinka aad la shaqeyso?
2. Qaabkee ayay hay'aada u **dhiiragelisaa go'aan wadareedka** la xiriira gudniinka hablaha?
3. Sidee ayay u ekaan kartaa **dood lagu saleeyay diinta** si ay gacan uga geysato go'aan wadareedka?

Faalladaada

Qiimee heerka ay hay'adaada ka gaartay qaabkan

Kama warramo (1)

Liito (2)

Dhexdhexaad (3)

Xooggan(4)

Awood loo kaashanayo Xuquuqda Aadanaha

1. Sidee ayay bulshooyinka aad la shaqeyso **u arkaan xuquuqda aadanaha?**
2. Ma adeegsateen **habka xuquuqda aadanaha** loogu wajahayo joojinta gudniinka hablaha? Haddii aad adeegsateen, jawaab noocee ah ayaad hesheen?
3. Yaa kamid ah bulshooyinka **oo taageeray habka xuquuqda aadanaha**, yaa se diiday?
4. Sidee ayaa **xuquuqda aadanaha loogu dari karaa** doodaha iyada oo la ilaalinayo dhaqanka iyo diinta?

Faalladaada

Qiimee heerka ay hay'adaada ka gaartay qaabkan

Kama warramo (1)

Liito (2)

Dhexdhexaad (3)

Xooggan(4)

Isbedalka oo gaara dad badan

1. Marka gudniinka hablaha lagu soo bandhigo warbaahinta iyo baraha bulshada ee bulshooyinka aad la shaqeyso, **intee ayuu dhan yahay isu dheeli-tirka wararka aan wanaagsaneyn ee ku saabsan dhibaataada gudniinka iyo kuwa wanaagsan ee ku aaddan isbedalka lagu joojinayo gudniinka hablaha?** Isu dheeli-tirkaas ma muujinaya xaaladda jirta?
2. Halkee iyo xilligee ayay **bulshadu ku dhiiragelisaa ka hadalka isbedalka wanaagsan** ee ku aaddan gudniinka hablaha? Sidee ayaa xubnaha bulshada (hogaamiyayaasha, dumarka, gabdhaha, ragga iyo wiilasha) looga gacan siin karaa in ay soo bandhigaan sheekooyinkooda iyaga oo aan ka baqeyn dhaleeceyn ama cawaaqib xumo?
3. Sidee ayay hay'adaada **u faafisaa oo u bogaadisaa** isbedallada ku aaddan gudniinka hablaha? Sidee ayaad dadka kale ula wadaagi kartaan sheekooyin dheeraad ah oo ku aaddan isbedalka wanaagsan?

Faalladaada

Qiimee heerka ay hay'adaada ka gaartay qaabkan

Kama warramo (1)

Liito (2)

Dhexdhexaad (3)

Xooggan(4)

Jawi wanaagsan

1. Waa kuwee **shakhsiyaadka ugu saameynta badan** bulshadaada? Waa kuwee kuwa dadkaas kamidka ah ee ka qeyb qaata doodaha iyo tallaabooyinka lagu dhiiragelinayo joojinta gudniinka hablaha? Waa kuwee kuwa dhexdhexaad ah iyo kuwa si muuqata u taageera gudniinka hablaha?
2. Ma jiraan kooxo saameyn leh oo aadan **hadda ka hor ka fekerin?**
3. Qaabkee ayay hay'adaada gacan uga geysatay **sameynta siyaasaddo iyo talooyin** lagu diyaarinayo jawi u wanaagsan joojinta gudniinka hablaha?

Faalladaada

Qiimee heerka ay hay'adaada ka gaartay qaabkan

Kama warramo (1)

Liito (2)

Dhexdhexaad (3)

Xooggan(4)

Xog Isweydaarsi Bulsho

1. Qaabkee ayay hay'adaada si muuqata ugu dhiiragelisaa xubnaha bulshada in ay **bulshooyinkooda** kala hadlaan dhibaataada gudniinka hablaha?
2. Maxay yihiin **qaababka aan rasmiga** ahayn ee xubnaha bulshada loogu dhiirageliyo in **bulshooyinka deriska la ah** ay kala hadlaan dhibaataada gudniinka hablaha?
3. Maxay yihiin **tallaabooyinka agaasiman** ee la qaaday si bulsho ay xiriir ula sameyso **bulshooyinka deriska la ah** oo ay uga warranto isbedallada ay bulshadaas qaaday ee ku aaddan gudniinka hablaha?

Faalladaada

Qiimee heerka ay hay'adaada ka gaartay qaabkan

Kama warramo (1)

Liito (2)

Dhexdhexaad (3)

Xooggan(4)

Qeybta 3-aad - Qorshaha Waxqabadka Hay'adaada ee isbedalka

Soo koob waxyaabaha aad u aragto in hay'adaada ay ku xooggan tahay

Soo koob waxyaabaha aad u aragto in hay'adaada ay u baahan tahay in ay xoojiso

Waxqabadka mudnaanta leh

1.

2.

3.

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