

JAMHUURIYADDA FEDERAALKA SOOMAALIYA



**Mashruuca Biyaha ee Soomaaliya ee Adkeysiga Miyiga
(P177627) - BARWAAQO**

**Hannaanka Siyaasadda Dib-u-dejinta (Resettlement Policy
Framework - RPF**

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ARAP	Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan
CIP	Community Investment Plans
COVID-19	Corona Virus Disease
2019 CSO	Civil Society
Organizations	
DINA	Drought Impact Needs Assessment
ESA	Environmental and Social Assessments
ESF	Environmental and Social Framework
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessments
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESS	Environment and Social Standards
FGS	Federal Government of Somalia
FMG/C	Female Genital Mutilation or Cutting
FMS	Federal Member State
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GIIP	Good International Industry Practice
GM	Grievance Mechanism
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
GRS	Grievance Redress Service
HoA	Horn of Africa
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
LRP	Livelihood Restoration Plan
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MoEWR	Ministry of Energy and Water Resources
MoPIED	Ministry of Planning Investment and Economic Development
MRG	Minority Rights Group
MTR	Mid-Term Review
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organization
PCU	National Project Coordination Unit (PCU)
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian
Affairs PAPs	Project-Affected Persons
PDO	Project Development Objective
PFU	Public financial management
PIU	Project Implementing Unit
PSC	Project Steering Committee
PLWD	People Living with Disabilities
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RCC	Resettlement and Compensation Committee
RE	Recipient Executed
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SEAH	Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SLM	Sustainable Land Management

SPIU	State Project Implementation Units
UN	United Nations
VDC	Village Development Committee
WET	Wadi Evaluation Tool
WALP	Water for Agro-Pastoral
Livelihoods WB	World Bank

Ingiriis (English)	Soomaali (Formal Somali)	
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF SOMALIA		JAMHUURIYADDA FEDERAALKA SOOMAALIYA ¹
SOMALI WATER FOR RURAL RESILIENCE PROJECT (P177627) BARWAAQO		Mashruuca Soomaaliyeed ee Biyaha Adkeysiga Miyiga (P177627) BARWAAQO ²
RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK (RPF) DRAFT		Qorshaha Guud ee Siyaasadda Dib-dejinta (RPF) Qabyo ³
9th September 2022		9-ka Sibteembar 2022 ⁴

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INTRODUCTION	Hordhac ⁹	
Project Development Objective (PDO)	Ujeedada Horumarinta Mashruuca (PDO) ¹⁰	
POLICY, LEGAL, AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORKS	Qaab-dhismeedyada Siyaasadda, Sharciga, iyo Hay'adaha ¹¹	
PRINCIPLES AND ELEMENTS OF INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT	Mabaadi'da iyo Qaybaha Dib-u-dejinta Qasabka ah ¹²	
RAP IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS	Habraaca Hirgelinta Qorshaha Waxqabadka Dib-u-dejinta (RAP) ¹³	

Ingiriis (English)	Soomaali (Formal Somali)
GRIEVANCE MECHANISM	Habka Cabashooyinka ¹⁴
MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF RPF AND RAPs/LRPs	La Socodka iyo Qiimeynta RPF iyo RAPs/LRPs ¹⁵

Waxaan u shaqeynayaa turjumaan xirfadle ah si aan ugu turjumo qoraalka aad soo gudbisay luqadda **Soomaaliga**, anigoo ilaalinaya luqad rasmi ah oo ku habboon isgaarsiinta mas'uuliyiinta dowladda iyo kooxaha gudaha.

Halkaan waxaa ku qoran turjumaadda qaybaha muhiimka ah ee dukumeentiga **Qorshaha Guud ee Siyaasadda Dib-dejinta (RPF)** ee Mashruuca **BARWAAQO**:

Turjumaadda Qaybaha Muhiimka ah ee Dukumeentiga

Ingiriis (English)	Soomaali (Formal Somali)	
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PRINCIPLES AND ELEMENTS OF INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT	Mabaadi'da iyo Qaybaha Dib-u-dejinta Qasabka ah ¹²
RAP IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS	Habraaca Hirgelinta Qorshaha Waxqabadka Dib-u-dejinta (RAP) ¹³
GRIEVANCE MECHANISM	Habka Cabashooyinka ¹⁴
MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF RPF AND RAPs/LRPs	La Socodka iyo Qiimeynta RPF iyo RAPs/LRPs ¹⁵

Warbixin Kooban oo Fulineed (EXECUTIVE SUMMARY)

Qorshaha Guud ee Siyaasadda Dib-dejinta (RPF) waxaa diyaariyay **Dowladda Federaalka Soomaaliya (DFS)**, wuxuuna ku saabsan yahay **Mashruuca Soomaaliyeed ee Biyaha Adkeysiga Miyiga Qaybta II (WRR)** ama "**BARWAAQO**" ¹⁶.

Ujeedada Horumarinta Mashruuca (PDO) waa in la "**horumariyo adeegyada biyaha iyo beeraha ee bulshooyinka xoolo-dhaqato-beeralayda ah ee ku nool deegaannada qallalan ee Soomaaliya**" ¹⁷.

Qorshahaan RPF wuxuu u adeegi doonaa sidii **Qaab-dhismeed** lagu ogaanayo, wax looga qabanayo, loona yareynayo cawaaqib xumada taban ee ka dhalan karta hirgelinta mashaariic-hoosaadyada ay ku jirto **la wareegidda dhul qasab ah iyo dib-u-dejinta** qoysaska ay saamaysay ¹⁸.

Mashruucu wuxuu samayn doonaa **Qorshayaal Waxqabad oo Dib-u-dejineed (RAPs)** oo goob-gaar ah ama **Qorshayaal Dib-u-soo Celinta Nolol-shaqo (LRPs)**, iyo heshiisyo dhuleed oo dowladdii dhexdhexaadnayso, ka dib marka la go'aamiyo goobaha mashaariic-hoosaadka la hirgelinayo islamarkaana la helo macluumaadka lagama maarmaanka ah ¹⁹.

Qaybaha Mashruuca

Mashruucu wuxuu ka kooban yahay afar qaybood oo waaweyn²⁰:

Qaybta 1-aad: Taageeridda Horumarinta Ilaha Biyaha ee Adeegsiyada Badan²¹. Qaybtaan waxay ujeedadeedu tahay in la wanaajiyo helitaanka biyaha ee arrimaha guriga, beeraha, iyo xoolaha²².

Qaybta 2-aad: Taageeridda Horumarinta Adeegyada Beeraha iyo Xoolaha ee Goobaha Biyaha Ku Dheer²³. Tani waxay taageeri doontaa faragelinno loogu talagalay abuurista iyo xoojinta nolol-shaqo waarta oo wax-soo-saar leh²⁴.

Qaybta 3-aad: Horumarinta Adeegyada Deegaanka ee Meelaha Biyuhu Ka Soo Qulqulaan (Upstream Catchment Services)²⁵. Ujeedadeedu waa in wax lagaga qabto dhibaatooyinka la xiriira daadadka iyo abaaraha iyo in la xoojiyo faa'iidooyinka maareynta waarta ee meelaha biyahy kasoo qulqulaan²⁶.

Qaybta 4-aad: Maareynta Mashruuca, Horumarinta Bulshada iyo Kobcinta Qorsheynta Nolosh, La Socodka iyo Qiimeynta (M&E), iyo Maareynta iyo Barashada Aqoonta²⁷. Qaybtaan waxay maalgelin doontaa kharashaadka shaqada ee cutubyada maareynta mashruuca ee FMS-yada ka qaybgalaya iyo unugga isku-dubbaridka ee heerka DFS²⁸.

Ingiriis (English)	Soomaali (Formal Somali)	
	FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF SOMALIA ¹	JAMHUURIYADDA FEDERAALKA SOOMAALIYA
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	RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK (RPF) DRAFT ³	Qorshaha Guud ee Siyaasadda Dib-dejinta (RPF) Qabyo
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INTRODUCTION ⁹	Hordhac
Project Development Objective (PDO) ¹⁰	Ujeedada Horumarinta Mashruuca (PDO)
Project Components ¹¹	Qaybaha Mashruuca
Project Implementation Arrangements ¹²	Habraaca Hirgelinta Mashruuca
Purpose of Preparing the RPF ¹³	Ujeedada Diyaarinta RPF-ta
LAND, LAND TENURE, LAND USE, AND RELATED ISSUES ¹⁴	Dhulka, Hanti-wadaagga Dhulka, Adeegsiga Dhulka, iyo Arrimaha la Xiriira
Land-Related Legislation and Other Arrangements ¹⁵	Sharciga Dhulka iyo Habraacyada Kale
POLICY, LEGAL, AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORKS ¹⁶	Qaab-dhismeedyada Siyaasadda, Sharciga, iyo Hay'adaha
PRINCIPLES AND ELEMENTS OF INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT ¹⁷	Mabaadi'da iyo Qaybaha Dib-u-dejinta Qasabka ah
Eligibility Criteria for Affected Persons ¹⁸	Shuruudaha U-qalmista Dadka Saameyntu Gaartay
Compensation and Entitlement ¹⁹	Magdhowga iyo Xaquuqda
RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN: PREPARATION AND APPROVAL ²⁰	Qorshaha Waxqabadka Dib-u-dejinta: Diyaarinta iyo Ansixinta
POTENTIAL RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS ²¹	Saameynta Dib-u-dejinta ee Suurtagalka ah
RAP IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS ²²	Habraaca Hirgelinta Qorshaha Waxqabadka Dib-u-dejinta (RAP)
STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS AND INFORMATION DISCLOSURE ²³	La-tashiyada Daneeyayaasha iyo Shaacinta Macluumaadka
GRIEVANCE MECHANISM ²⁴	Habka Cabashooyinka (GM)
MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF RPF AND	La Socodka iyo Qiimeynta RPF iyo RAPs/LRPs

Ingiriis (English)	Soomaali (Formal Somali)
RAPs/LRPs ²⁵	

Ingiriis (English)	Soomaali (Formal Somali)	
	Census ²⁶	Tirakoob (Tirinta iyo xisaabinta saxda ah ee dadka ay saameysay la wareegidda dhulka.)
	Compensation ²⁷	Magdhow (Marka la wareegidda dhulka ama xaddidaadda adeegsiga dhulka aan laga fursan karin, ama lacag ahaan ama nooc kale.)
	Cut-off Date ²⁸	Taariikhda Goysanka (Taariikhda bilowga tirakoobka iyo qiyaasta hantida dadka ay saameysay mashruucu.)
	Displaced Persons ²⁹	Dadka Barakacay (Dadka ay si toos ah u saameysay mashruuca iyagoo ku waayay dhul, degaan, ama hanti kale.)
	Involuntary Resettlement ³⁰	Dib-u-dejinta Qasabka ah (La wareegidda dhul la xiriira mashruuca ama xaddidaadda adeegsiga dhulka taasoo keenta barakac jir ahaan ama dhaqaale ahaan.)
	Livelihood Restoration ³¹	Dib-u-soo Celinta Nolol-shaqo (Tallaabooyinka loo baahan yahay si loo hubiyo in Dadka ay Saameysay Mashruucu (PAPs) ay dib u soo celiyaan, haddii aysan horumarin, nolol-shaqadoodii heerkeedii ka hor mashruuca.)
	Project-Affected Person (PAP) ³²	Qofka uu Saameeyay Mashruuca (Dadka uu mashruucu si toos ah saameyn dhaqaale iyo mid bulsho ku yeeshay.)
	Replacement Cost ³³	Qiimaha Beddelka (Hab qiyaas ah oo keena magdhow ku filan in lagu beddelo hantida, lagu daray kharashaadka kale ee lagama maarmaanka u ah beddelka hantida.)
	Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) ³⁴	Qorshaha Waxqabadka Dib-u-dejinta (Dukumeentiga qorsheynta ee qeexaya waxa la qabanayo si wax looga qabto saameynta tooska ah ee la wareegidda dhulka ee qasabka ah.)

owga tirakoobka iyo qiyaasta hantida dadka ay saameysay mashruuca. Dadka ku soo duula goobta mashruuca ka dib taariikhda goysanka ma xaq u laha magdhow iyo/ama gargaar dib-u-dejineed.

Magdhowga iyo Xaquuqda (Compensation and Entitlement)

Magdhowga waxaa lagu bixin doonaa nooc, ama lacag ahaan, iyo/ama caawimaad kale. Dadka ay saameysay iyo bulshaduba waa la la-talin doonaa waxayna go'aan ka gaari doonaan nooca magdhowga ee ay doorbidaan.

Magdhowga: Waa in lagu bixiyaa **Qiimaha Beddelka (Replacement Cost).**

Wakhtiga Bixinta: Ma jiro barakac (dhaqaale ama jireed) oo dhici kara ilaa magdhowga la bixiyo ka hor inta aan la bilaabin shaqada madaniga ah.

Dadka Jilicsan (Vulnerable): Waxaa fiiro gaar ah loo siin doonaa kooxaha nugul sida haweenka, kuwa dhulka la'aan ah, dadka da'da ah, iyo kuwa laga tirada badan yahay.

Habka Cabashooyinka (GRIEVANCE MECHANISM)

Mashruucu wuxuu soo saari doonaa habraacyo iyo qaab-dhismeedyo cabasho oo heer federaal, heer dowlad-goboleed, iyo heer bulsho ah si loo siiyo PAPs, oo ay ku jiraan kooxaha nugul, hab ay ku soo gudbiyaan arrimahooda iyo cabashooyinkooda.

Cabashooyinka waxay ka dhalan karaan: geeddi-socodka la-tashiga, aqoonsiga dadka u qalma, qiimaha magdhowga, goobaha dib-u-dejinta, iyo tayada adeegyada.

La Socodka iyo Qiimeynta (MONITORING AND EVALUATION)

Hirgelinta, waxqabadka, iyo saameynta **Qorshaha Waxqabadka Dib-u-dejinta (RAP)** iyo/ama **Qorshaha Dib-u-soo Celinta Nolol-shaqo (LRP)** waa la la socon doonaa oo la qiimeyn doonaa.

Ujeedada ayaa ah in la qiimeeyo waxtarka hirgelinta, oo ay ku jiraan horumarka dib-u-dejinta, bixinta magdhowga, iyo waxtarka la-tashiga dadweynaha. Dadka ay saameysay mashruucu (PAPs) waxay ka mid noqon doonaan geeddi-socodka la socodka iyo qiimeynta

Waxaan u shaqeynayaa turjumaan xirfadle ah si aan ugu turjumo qoraalka aad soo gudbisay luqadda **Soomaaliga**, anigoo ilaalinaya luqad rasmi ah oo ku habboon isgaarsiinta mas'uuliyiinta dowladda iyo kooxaha gudaha.

Halkan waxaa ku qoran turjumaadda rasmiga ah ee qaybta **Warbixinta Kooban ee Fulineed (EXECUTIVE SUMMARY)**:

WARBIXIN KOOBAN OO FULINEED

1. Qorshaha Guud ee Siyaasadda Dib-dejinta (RPF) waxaa diyaarisay **Dowladda Federaalka Soomaaliya (DFS)** wuxuuna ku saabsan yahay Mashruuca Soomaaliyeed ee Biyaha Adkeysiga Miyiga Qaybta II (WRR) ama **“BARWAAQO”**.

2. Ujeedada Horumarinta Mashruuca (PDO) waa: **"in la horumariyo adeegyada biyaha iyo beeraha ee bulshooyinka xoolo-dhaqato-beeralayda ah ee ku nool deegaannada qallalan ee Soomaaliya."** Mashruucu wuxuu ka kooban yahay afar qaybood:

Qaybta 1: Taageeridda Horumarinta Ilaha Biyaha ee Adeegsiyada Badan.

Waxaa hirgelinaya Wasaaradaha Biyaha ee Somaliland iyo Dowladdaha Xubnaha ka ah Federaalka (FMS), iyo Hay'adda Horumarinta Biyaha Puntland. Qaybtaan waxaa ujeedadeedu tahay in la wanaajiyo helitaanka biyaha ee arrimaha guriga, beeraha, iyo xoolaha, iyo in wax laga qabto saameynta abaaraha iyo daadadka ay cimiladu keento iyadoo la horumarinayo kaabayaal badan oo biyo-soo-saar ah oo bixiya biyo la isku halleyn karo sanadka oo dhan, oo ay ku jiraan biyo-xireennada yaryar ee ciidda iyo kuwa hoos-u-qotoon ee laga sameeyo jiin-casyada (wadis), iyo kaabayaasha kaydinta biyaha dusha (tusaale, berkadaha iyo hafir dams).

Qaybta 2: Taageeridda Horumarinta Adeegyada Beeraha iyo Xoolaha ee

Goobaha Biyaha Ku Dheer. Waxaa hirgelinaya Wasaaradaha Beeraha iyo Xanaanada Xoolaha ee FMS-yada iyo Somaliland. Qaybtaan waxay taageeri doontaa faragelinno loogu talagalay abuurista iyo xoojinta nolol-shaqo waarta oo wax-soo-saar leh oo loogu talagalay bulshooyinka, iyadoo la hubinayo inay ka faa'iideysanayaan maalgashiga goobta biyaha iyagoo sidoo kale wanaajinaya Maareynta Dhulka Waara (SLM) ayna wax ka qabanayaan nuglaanta daadadka iyo abaaraha.

Qaybta 3: Horumarinta Adeegyada Deegaanka ee Meelaha Biyuhu Ka Soo

Qulqulaan. Waxaa hirgelinaya Wasaaradaha Deegaanka ee FMS-yada iyo Somaliland. Qaybtaan – oo ah mid cusub marka loo eego naqshaddii hore ee mashruuca Biyoole – waxay ujeedadeedu tahay in wax lagaga qabto nuglaanta daadadka iyo abaaraha iyo in la xoojiyo faa'iidooyinka maareynta waarta ee meelaha biyahy kasoo qulqulaan.

Qaybta 4: Maareynta Mashruuca, Horumarinta Bulshada iyo Kobcinta

Qorsheynta Nolol-shaqada, La Socodka iyo Qiimeynta (M&E), iyo Maareynta iyo Barashada Aqoonta. Qaybtaan waxay maalgelin doontaa kharashaadka shaqada ee unugyada maareynta mashruuca ee FMS-yada ka qaybgalaya iyo unug isku-dubbaridka mashruuca iyo taageerada maaliyadeed ee heerka DFS.

3. Mashruucu wuxuu wax ka qabanayaa la qabsiga iyo yaraynta isbeddelka cimilada labadaba. Wuxuu taageerayaa dadaallada lagu wanaajinayo kaabayaasha iyo istiraatiijiyadaha nolol-shaqada oo awood u siin kara dadka iyo bulshooyinka inay si fiican ula qabsadaan isbeddellada cimilada ee Soomaaliya ka jira, oo sii kordhaya, iyadoo la raacayo kuwa yareynaya gaaska aqalka dhirta lagu koriyo (GHG). Maalgashiga Maareynta Dhulka Waara (SLM) ma taageero la qabsiga oo keliya balse sidoo kale wuxuu taageeraa yaraynta. Wanaajinta SLM waxay udub-dhexaad u tahay la qabsiga iyo yaraynta labadaba ee Soomaaliya, iyo farsamooyinka biyo-soo-saarka ee mashruucani taageerayo oo ay weheliso maareyntiisa deegaanka ayaa dhammaantood gacan ka geysanaya kor u qaadista SLM.

4. Ka-faa'iideystayaasha mashruucu waxay noqon doonaan bulshooyinka la kulma xaalado biyo yaraan ah oo Soomaaliya ah, kuwaas oo wajahaya xaalado sii adkaanaya oo la xiriira isbeddelka cimilada, kororka degdegga ah ee dadweynaha, iyo sii kordhinta khilaafaadka ka dhasha kheyraadka yar. Ka-faa'iideystayaasha aasaasiga ah ee mashruucu waa in ka badan **350,000** oo xoolo-dhaqato-beeralay ah (oo ay ku jiraan **175,000** haween ah) oo ku nool Galmudug, Puntland, Koonfur Galbeed, Hirshabelle, Jubaland, iyo Somaliland. Mashruucu wuxuu bixin doonaa faa'iidooyin u ah helitaanka ilo biyo oo la wanaajiyey oo loo isticmaali karo adeegsiyo badan (guriga, xoolaha, beeraha, wax-soo-saarka deegaanka); adeegyada ballaarinta beeraha (xoolaha iyo dalagyada); adkeysiga nolol-shaqada oo la wanaajiyey; iyo aqoon-isweydaarsi la qabsi.

5. Mashruucu wuxuu u baahan doonaa dhul lagu horumariyo kaabayaasha biyaha, meelaha waraabka ee bulshada iyo qoysaska, iyo wixii la mid ah, meelaha dhulku u badan yahay inuu yahay mid lahaansho iyo adeegsi bulsho leh, iyo meelaha ay ku dul yaalaan sheegashooyin badan oo is dul saaran. Intaa waxaa dheer, waxaa jiri kara baahiyo dhuleed oo lagu taageerayo FMS-yada inay dhisaan xarumo ku habboon. Baahida dhulka waxaa lagu go'aamin doonaa inta lagu guda jiro qiimeynta bilowga ah.

6. RPF-taan waxaa loo sameeyay sidii mid ka mid ah agabka **Qaab-dhismeedka Deegaanka iyo Bulshada (ESF)** ee looga baahan yahay in lagu maareeyo halisyada iyo cawaaqibka deegaanka iyo bulshada (E&S) ee Mashruuca WARP. Heerka 5-aad ee Deegaanka iyo Bulshada (ESS5) ee Baanka Adduunka ayaa daboolaya la wareegidda dhulka, xaddidaadda adeegsiga dhulka, iyo dib-u-dejinta qasabka ah, kaas oo qeexaya in iibsashada dhulka ee mashruuca la xiriirta iyo xaddidaadaha adeegsiga dhulka ay yeelan karaan cawaaqib xumo dadka iyo bulshooyinka. **RPF-taan** waxay u adeegi doontaa sidii qaab-dhismeed lagu ogaanayo, wax looga qabanayo, loona yareynayo cawaaqib xumada taban ee ka dhalan karta hirgelinta mashaariic-hoosaadyada ay ku jirto **la wareegidda dhul qasabka ah** iyo dib-u-dejinta qoysaska ay saamaysay. **Qorshaha Guud ee Siyaasadda Dib-dejinta (RPF)** waa qalabka ugu habboon ee lagu hagayo waxqabadada dib-u-dejinta ee mashruuca hoostiisa, maadaama aan la qeexin goobaha mashaariic-hoosaadka iyo in aan la aqoonsan Dadka ay Saameyntu Gaartay (PAPs). Mashruucu wuxuu abuuri doonaa **Qorshayaal Waxqabad oo Dib-u-dejineed (RAPs)** oo goob-gaar ah ama **Qorshayaal Dib-u-soo Celinta Nolol-shaqada (LRPs)**, iyo **heshiisyo dhul oo ay dowladda dhexdhexaadiso** ka dib marka la go'aamiyo goobaha mashaariic-hoosaadka lana helo macluumaadka lagama maarmaanka ah. RPF-taan waxaa lagu sameeyay cilmi-baaris qoraal iyo la-tashiyo daneeyayaal.

7. Arrimaha la xiriira dhulka, hanti-wadaagga dhulka, iyo adeegsiga dhulka ee Soomaaliya waxay had iyo jeer ahaayeen kuwo xasaasi ah. Adeegsiga dhulka waxaa xukuma nidaam adag oo hanti-wadaag dhuleed kaas oo dagaalkii sokeeye ee dalka soo jiitamay uu si xun u carqaladeeyay. Nidaamka hanti-wadaagga dhulka ee Soomaaliya waxaa hadda xukuma isku-dhafka shareecada, sharciga Islaamka, iyo sharciga caadiga ah ee **Xeer**. Inkastoo ay jiraan waxyaabo isku mid ah oo ku saabsan nidaamyada hanti-wadaagga dhulka ee Soomaaliya, waxaa jira kala duwanaansho la taaban karo oo u dhexeeya waqooyiga iyo koonfurta, iyo magaalooyinka iyo miyiga. Intaa waxaa dheer, waxaa jira kala duwanaansho weyn oo u dhexeeya dhulalka daaqa ah, halkaas oo lahaanshaha guud ay ku badan tahay, iyo dhulalka magaalooyinka iyo beeraha, halkaas oo lahaanshaha dhulka ee shakhsiga ah uu leeyahay taariikh dheer. Dowladda federaalka Soomaaliya iyo dowlad-goboleedyada xubnaha ka ah ma laha awood ay ku maareeyaan dhulka oo dhan iyo dhammaan kala-soocidda dhulka. Wasaarado badan iyo hay'ado awood u leh inay hoggaamiyaan arrimo kala duwan oo dhulka la xiriira ayaa hadda jira. Aasaaska guud ee maamulka dhulka waxaa bixiya **Dastuurka Federaalka Ku-meelgaarka ah ee 2012**. Sharciyadii hore ee maamulkii Siyaad Barre ayaa weli dhaqangala. Dhinaca dhulka iyo jinsiga, lahaanshaha haweenka ayaa weli ah caqabad weyn, sababtoo ah dhaqamada iyo xeerarka ka hor istaagaya haweenka xuquuqda lahaanshaha. Inkasta oo sharciga diiniga ah ama sharciga Islaamka midkoodna aanu takoorka ku samaynin haweenka, dhaqamada ayaa marar badan sidaas sameeya. Waxaa jira farqi u dhexeeya sharciyada iyo qawaaniinta Soomaaliya iyo **Qaab-dhismeedka Deegaanka iyo Bulshada (ESF)** iyo Heerarka (ESSs) ee Baanka Adduunka; sidaa darteed mashruucu wuxuu hirgelin doonaa heerarka Baanka Adduunka ee dhulka.

8. Iyadoo la tixgelinayo in mashruucan lagu hirgelin doono inta badan meelaha miyiga ah ee dhulku yahay mid bulsho wada leedahay ama aan diiwaangashanayn, isla markaana ay ku dul yaalaan sheegashooyin badan - oo ka imanaya dowladda, waaxda gaarka loo leeyahay, iyo bulshooyinka - habka aasaasiga ah wuxuu noqon doonaa iyadoo la marayo **heshiisyada dhulka ee ay dowladda dhexdhexaadiso**, kuwaas oo dhammaan dadka sheegashada leh ama kuwa suurtagalka ah ee sheegashada leh ay ku heshiiyaan isticmaalka iyo ilaalinta dhulka looga baahan yahay danta guud iyo helitaanka. Nidaamyada la wareegidda iyo magdhowga ayaa loo baahan doonaa haddii kaabayaasha aysan ahayn danta bulshada, haddii hantida la burburiyo, ama haddii nolol-shaqada ay saameeyso.

9. Daneeyayaasha waxaa lagala shaqeyn doonaa kanaallo ku habboon oo ku xiran dadka lala hadlayo, oo ay ku jiraan kooxaha nugul. Kuwaas waxaa lagu qeexi doonaa goob kasta balse waxaa ku jiri kara: Raadiyaha FM ama kan caalamiga ah, degellada internetka, warbixinnada iyo khudbadaha dowladda, shirarka bulshada, baraha bulshada, lambarrada taleefanka ee bilaashka ah, waraaqaha ama buugaagta yar yar. Mashruucu wuxuu hubin doonaa in daneeyayaasha lala shaqeeyo, lala tashado, lana siiyo macluumaad sax ah oo waqtigiisa ku habboon oo ay ku jiraan hababka cabashooyinka mashruuca. Qof kasta oo ay saameeyeen mashruuca (PAPs) waa la aqoonsan doonaa, **tirakoob** ayaa loo sameyn doonaa ujeeddoyin dib-u-dejineed, dhammaan dhinacyada ku lugta lehna waxay ku heshiin doonaan heshiisyada dhulka ama hababka la wareegidda dhulka iyo magdhowga. **Kooxaha laga tirada badan yahay, dadka barakacayaasha ah (IDPs), haweenka, dadka naafada ah (PLWDs), iyo bulshooyinka reer-guuraaga ah** ee adeegsada dhulka ayaa dhammaantood la aqoonsan doonaa lana la-talin doonaa. Qorshaha Ka-qaybgalka Daneeyayaasha (SEP) ee mashruuca ayaa hagaya ka-qaybgalka daneeyayaasha.

10. Heer federaal, heer dowlad-goboleed, iyo heer bulsho, mashruucu wuxuu horumarin doonaa qaab-dhismeedyada iyo habraacyada **Habka Cabashooyinka (GM)** si loo siiyo PAPs, oo ay ku jiraan kooxaha nugul, hab la heli karo oo loo dhan yahay oo ay ku soo gudbin karaan arrimahooda iyo cabashooyinkooda, iyo sidoo kale in loo oggolaado dowladda inay wax ka qabato oo ay maamusho cabashooyinkaas. Cabashooyinka waxay ka dhalan karaan geeddi-socodka dib-u-dejinta, oo ay ku jiraan geeddi-socodka la-tashiga, qaab-dhismeedka guddi-hoosaadyada bulshada, aqoonsiga ka-faa'iideystayaasha u qalma, qiimaha magdhowga, goobaha dib-u-dejinta, iyo tayada adeegyada ee goobaha cusub iyo arrimo kale. Daneeyayaasha, oo ay ku jiraan PAPs, shaqaalaha la qoray, iyo kooxaha nugul iyo kuwa ay dhibaataadu haysato, ayaa lagu wargelin doonaa GM-ka iyadoo la adeegsanayo habab ku habboon.

11. Hababka hirgelinta, wax-soo-saarka, iyo saameynta **Qorshaha Waxqabadka Dib-u-dejinta (RAP)** iyo/ama **Qorshaha Dib-u-soo Celinta Nolol-shaqada (LRP)** waa la la socon doonaa lana qiimeyn doonaa. Ujeedadu waxay noqon doontaa in la qiimeeyo waxtarka hirgelinta, oo ay ku jiraan horumarka dib-u-dejinta, bixinta magdhowga, waxtarka la-tashiga dadweynaha iyo ka-qaybgalka, iyo joogtaynta muddada-dheer ee dib-u-soo celinta nolol-shaqada iyo dadaallada horumarinta ee ka dhexeeya PAPs. Tani waxay fududeyn doontaa in si degdeg ah loo aqoonsado dhibaatooyinka iyo guulaha lana beddelo qorshayaasha hirgelinta hadba sida loo baahdo. PAPs-ku waxay qayb ka noqon doonaan geeddi-socodka la socodka iyo qiimeynta.

12. Khubarada bulshada ayaa maamuli doona nidaamka RPF ee heerarka DFS iyo FMS. Waxaa taageeri doona khubaro dhulka/qiimeynta ah oo la qori doono si ay u bixiyaan hoggaan ku saabsan dhammaan arrimaha diyaarinta iyo hirgelinta RAPs-ka mashaariic-hoosaadka. Isku-duwaha Mashruuca ee **Cutubka Isku-dubbaridka Mashruuca Qaranka (PCU)** iyo Maareeyayaasha Mashruuca ee **Cutubyada Hirgelinta Mashruuca Gobolka (PIUs)** ayaa mas'uul ka noqon doona hubinta in qiimeynta bilowga ah, qiimeynta bulshada, qiimeynta, iyo magdhowga la sameeyo ka hor inta aan la bilaabin waxqabadyada mashruuca. Nidaamka GM-ka waa la dhaqaajin doonaa, bulshadana waa la wacyigelin doonaa si ay u gudbiyaan cabashooyinkooda iyo cidda ay u gudbinayaan. Mabaadi'da ku-daridda, daah-furnaanta, iyo xisaabtanka ayaa hagi doona hababka RAP.

13. Kharashka lagu qiyaasay ee hirgelinta tallaabooyinka lagu soo jeediyay RPF-taan waa **USD 300,000**. Tani waxay dabooli doontaa waxqabadyada wacyigelinta, kulammada heshiisyada dhulka oo ay ku jiraan kooxaha nugul iyo dadka kala duwan ee isticmaala iyo dadka ay suurtagalka tahay in ay saameeyaan nolol-shaqada dhinaca hoose, diyaarinta RAP-ka suurtagalka ah, dib-u-soo celinta nolol-shaqada, iyo la socodka iyo qiimeynta. Waxaa xusid mudan, in **DFS ay tahay inay maalgeliso dhammaan bixinta magdhowga** maadaama aan lagu dallaci karin mashruuca.

Dowlad Goboleedka	Tirada Ka-faa'iideystayaasha	Goob Biyo Oo Cusub	Goob Biyo Oo La Dayactiray	Wadarta Guud
Somaliland	150,000	35	15	50
Puntland	125,000	20	13	33

Dowlad Goboleedka	Tirada Ka-faa'iideystayaasha	Goob Biyo Oo Cusub	Goob Biyo Oo La Dayactiray	Wadarta Guud
Galmudug	75,000	15	8	23
Koonfur Galbeed	100,000	15	8	23
HirShabelle	25,000	8	3	11
Jubaland	25,000	7	3	10
Wadarta Guud	500,000	100	50	150

Waan sii wadaynaa turjumaadda. Halkan waxaa ku qoran turjumaadda rasmiga ah ee qaybta soo socota oo ay ku jiraan **Shaxda Tirada Ka-faa'iideystayaasha la Qiyaasay iyo Goobaha Biyaha** iyo qaybaha kale ee la xiriira qaab-dhismeedka mashruuca.

Shaxda 1: Tirada Ka-faa'iideystayaasha la Qiyaasay iyo Goobaha Biyaha

Dowlad Goboleedka	Tirada Ka-faa'iideystayaasha	Goob Biyo Oo Cusub	Goob Biyo Oo La Dayactiray	Wadarta Guud
Somaliland	150,000	35	15	50
Puntland	125,000	20	13	33
Galmudug	75,000	15	8	23
Koonfur Galbeed	100,000	15	8	23
HirShabelle	25,000	8	3	11
Jubaland	25,000	7	3	10
Wadarta Guud	500,000	100	50	150

Qayb-hoosaadka 4.2: Qorsheynta Horumarinta Bulshada Hoggaaminayso (Community-Driven Development Planning)

1. Iyadoo la caddeynayo mas'uuliyadaha hay'adaha oo la xoojinayo Wasaaradaha Qorsheynta ee shaqadooda ah kormeeridda horumarinta ee heer gobol ilaa heer degmo ilaa heer bulsho, **Horumarinta Bulshada Hoggaaminayso (CDD)** ee lagu soo bandhigay mashruuca Biyoole waa la wanaajin doonaa mashruucaan.

Dhiirrigelinta nolol-shaqada iyo dabeecadda **isdhexgalka-waaxyaha badan (multi-sectoral)** ee mashruuca, iyo baahida isku-dubbaridka wasaaradaha ayaa ka dhigan in ka-qaybgalka bulshada ay tahay in ay maamulaan Cutubyada Hirgelinta Mashruuca (PIUs). Habka CDD-da wuxuu weli muhiim u yahay mashruucaan iyadoo la tixgelinayo diiradda la isku-hayo ee horumarinta miyiga, deegaanka, iyo maareynta kheyraadka dabiiciga ah, wuxuuna isku soo wada duubayaa waxqabadyada hoos yimaada qaybaha 1, 2, iyo 3 hal mashruuc oo horumarinta nolol-shaqada ah oo dhammeystiran. Waxa kale oo uu qoto dheerayn doonaa barashada bulshooyinka ee mabaadi'da haweenka iyo dhalinyarada sida **wakiillada isbeddelka, ku-daridda, iyo daah-furnaanta** isagoo ka dhisaya guulaha iyo khibradda laga helay mashruuca hadda jira.

2. Khubarada Horumarinta Bulshada ee ku xiran PIUs-ka, oo ay weheliyaan xiriiriyeyaasha ka socda wasaaradaha farsamada, waxay adeegsan doonaan habraaca ka-qaybgalka bulshada ee lagu sameeyay Biyoole si ay uga wada hadlaan fursadaha adeegsiga hantida biyaha ka dibna ay u diyaariyaan Qorshayaasha Maalgashiga Bulshada (**CIPs**). 100-ka CIPs ee lagu sameeyay Biyoole waa dib loo eegi doonaa lana cusbooneysiin doonaa iyadoo lagu saleynayo isbeddelka baahida bulshada, waxaana la diyaarin doonaa **140 CIPs** oo cusub goobaha cusub ee lagu aqoonsaday mashruucaan. Fududeeyeyaasha bulshada ee ay tababareen Khubarada Horumarinta Bulshada ayaa fududeyn doona wadahaadallada CIPs-ka si loo dhiirrigeliyo lahaanshaha. Kooxda mashruucu waxay hubin doontaa in ugu yaraan **30 boqolkiiba** ee fududeeyeyaasha tababaran ay yihiin haween. Fududeeyeyaasha haweenka ee CIPs-ka waxay heli doonaan kalfadhiyo dheeraad ah oo ku saabsan hoggaaminta si kor loogu qaado awooddooda ay ku dhiirrigelinayaan ka-qaybgalka firfircoon ee haweenka ee wadahaadallada CIPs-ka. Khubarada Jinsiga ee mashruuca ayaa ka caawin doona fududeeyeyaasha haweenka ee CIPs-ka inay diyaariyaan fariimo wacyigelin ah oo ku saabsan aqoonta iyo khibradda haweenka ee maareynta biyaha iyo muhiimadda iyo faa'iidooyinka ka-qaybgalka iyo hoggaaminta haweenka ee ururrada iyo wadahaadallada heer bulsho. Fududeeyeyaasha haweenka ee CIPs-ka waxay sidoo kale hoggaamin doonaan kalfadhiyo haweenka oo keliya ah si ay uga wada hadlaan oo ay u soo jeediyaan mudnaanta CIPs-ka.

3. Qayb-hoosaadka 4.3: La Socodka iyo Qiimeynta (M&E), Maareynta Aqoonta, iyo Barashada (US\$5 milyan). Mashruucu wuxuu taageeri doonaa barashada joogtada ah iyo maareynta aqoonta la qabsan karta, isagoo adeegsanaya nidaamka macluumaadka maareynta ee shabakadda ku saleysan (MIS) ee Wasaaradaha Qorsheynta iyo nidaamyada M&E ee hadda jira.

4. Mashruucu wuxuu wax ka qabanayaa la qabsiga iyo yaraynta isbeddelka cimilada labadaba. Wuxuu taageerayaa dadaallada lagu wanaajinayo kaabayaasha iyo istiraatiijiyadaha nolol-shaqada oo awood u siin kara dadka iyo bulshooyinka inay si fiican ula qabsadaan isbeddellada cimilada ee Soomaaliya ka jira, oo sii kordhaya, iyadoo la raacayo kuwa yareynaya qiiqa gaaska aqalka dhirta lagu koriyo (GHG). Maalgashiga SLM ma taageero la qabsiga oo keliya balse sidoo kale wuxuu taageeraa yaraynta. Wanaajinta **Kaarboonka Organic-ga ee Ciidda (SOC)** ayaa udub-dhexaad u ah la qabsiga iyo yaraynta labadaba ee Soomaaliya, iyo farsamooyinka biyo-soo-saarka ee mashruucani taageerayo oo ay weheliso maareyntiisa deegaanka ayaa dhammaantood gacan ka geysanaya kor u qaadista SOC.

Shaxda 2: Tirada Goobaha Biyaha Cusub iyo Kuwala Dayactiray iyo Goobahooda

Goobaha Biyaha Cusub iyo Kuwala Dayactiray ee la Soo Jeediya	Somaliland	Puntland	Galmudug	Koonfur Galbeed	Hirshabelle	Jubaland	Wadarta Guud
Goob Biyo Oo Cusub	35	20	15	15	8	7	100
Goob Biyo Oo La Dayactiray	15	13	8	8	3	3	50
Wadarta Guud	50	33	23	23	11	10	150

1.2 Ka-faa'iideystayaasha Mashruuca

5. Mashruucu wuxuu ka faa'iideysan doonaa **350,000 oo beeraley iyo xoolo-dhaqato** ah oo ku nool Somaliland, Galmudug, Puntland, Koonfur Galbeed, Hirshabelle, iyo Jubaland. Ka-faa'iideystayaasha waxaa ka mid ah:

- i. Bulshooyinka Miyiga - kuwaas oo aan haysan biyo nadiif ah oo ku filan si ay u ilaaliyaan xaaladaha nololeed ee caafimaadka leh;
 - ii. Beeraleyda iyo Milkiilayaasha Xoolaha - kuwaas oo bixiya ku dhawaad kala bar amniga cuntada Soomaaliya iyo qayb aad u weyn oo ka mid ah qiimaha dhoofinta dalka;
 - iii. Haweenka iyo Gabdhaha Yaryar - kuwaas oo dhaqan ahaan mas'uul ka ah soo-uruurinta biyaha qoyska, inta badan meelo aad uga fog guriga;
6. Heerka hay'adaha, ka-faa'iideystayaasha mashruucu waxay ka mid noqon doonaan hay'adaha mas'uulka ka ah maareynta biyaha ee heerarka DFS, FMS, iyo degmooyinka, oo ay ku jiraan wasaaradaha, waaxyaha, iyo hay'adaha.

Shaxda 3: Qaybinta Ka-faa'iideystayaasha ee Dowladaha Xubnaha ka ah Federaalka

Ka-faa'iideystay aasha Mashruuca	Somaliland	Puntland	Galmudug	Koonfur Galbeed	Hirshabelle	Jubaland	Wadarrta Guud
Tirada Ka-faa'iideystay aasha	150,000	125,000	75,000	100,000	25,000	25,000	500,000

1.3 Hababka Hirgelinta Mashruuca

7. Mashruucu wuxuu ka dhisnaan doonaa ka-qaybgalka la sameeyay muddo shan sano ah oo la hirgelinayay WALP iyo Biyoole. Labada mashruuc waxay sameeyeen horumar la taaban karo oo ku saabsan nabadda iyo dhismaha dowladnimada, iyo sidoo kale dhisidda awoodda hay'adaha Federaalka, FMS-yada, iyo Somaliland iyo aasaasidda PIUs-ka dhammaan gobollada marka laga reebo laba dowlad goboleed (Hirshabelle iyo Jubaland). Mashruuca Biyoole wuxuu awoodday inuu abuurdo qaab-dhismeedka bixinta biyaha ee bulshooyinka xoolo-dhaqato-beeraleyda ah ee Soomaaliya wuxuuna gacan ka geysanayaa dhisidda nidaamyada dalka iyo dhiirrigelinta isku-dubbaridka iyo iskaashiga dowladeed, sida lagu sheegay dib-u-eegis dhex-dhexaad ah oo dhowaan la sameeyay (Nofeembar 2021).

8. Hababka hirgelinta waxay ahaan doonaan sidii Biyoole. BARWAAQO waxaa sii wadi doona adeegga **Cutubka Isku-dubbaridka Mashruuca Qaranka (PCU)** ee jira oo la aasaasay, **PIUs-ka Gobolka**, iyo qaabka Somaliland. Wasaaradaha Qorsheynta - Wasaaradda isku-dubbaridka ee hoggaaminaysa iyo mas'uulka ka ah Qaybta 4; Wasaaradaha Biyaha/hay'adaha khuseeya, sida PWDA ee Puntland - Qaybta 1; Wasaaradaha Beeraha iyo Xoolaha - Qaybta 2; iyo Wasaaradaha Deegaanka - Qaybta 3 - ayaa hirgelin doona mashruuca. PCU-da waxay ka caawin doontaa Hirshabelle iyo Jubaland inay aasaasaan PIUs hoos yimaada Wasaaradaha Qorsheynta ee ay kala leeyihiin, waxaana khibradaha laga bartay mashruuca hadda jira loo adeegsan doonaa sidii loo wanaajin lahaa xirfadaha shaqaalaha, awoodda, iyo yaraynta halista.

1.3.1 Doorarka iyo Mas'uuliyadaha Heerka Federaalka

9. Mashruucu wuxuu adeegsan doonaa Guddiga Hoggaaminta Wasaaradaha ee Heer Federaal ee Biyoole ee hadda jira, oo uu guddoomiye ka yahay **Wasaaradda Qorsheynta, Maalgashiga iyo Horumarinta Dhaqaalaha (MoPIED)** ayna ka kooban yihiin Wasaaradda Maaliyadda (MoF), Wasaaradaha Kheyraadka Biyaha iyo Tamarta, Beeraha iyo Waraabka, Xanaanada Xoolaha, Dhirta iyo Daaqa, iyo Agaasinka Deegaanka ee Xafiiska Ra'iisul Wasaaraha (oo ujeedadiisu tahay in la siiyo awood wasaaradaha farsamada ee kormeerka guud ee hirgelinta) – qaab-dhismeedka Biyoole ee Somaliland ayaa loo adeegsan doonaa BARWAAQO. Guddiga Hoggaaminta wuxuu kulmi doonaa saddexdii biloodba mar si uu u eego horumarka mashruuca iyo inuu aqoonsado wixii siyaasadeed ama sharci ee soo baxa, gaar ahaan arrimaha isdhexgalka-waaxyaha ee soo bixi doona inta lagu guda jiro hirgelinta mashruuca. MoF-ta waxay kormeertaa dhammaan bixinta lacagaha mashruuca ee wasaaradaha farsamada ee heer federaal iyo heer dowlad goboleed waxayna isku-dubbaridaa dhammaan warbixinta maaliyadeed. Lacagaha loo qoondeeyay Somaliland waxaa si toos ah uga bixin doona Baanka Adduunka ilaa Wasaaradda Maaliyadda ee Somaliland. Mashruucu wuxuu taageeri doonaa shaqaale dheeraad ah

oo ka socda MoF si ay u maareeyaan arrimaha maaliyadda iyo inay la shaqeeyaan MoPIED.

1.3.2 Doorarka iyo Mas'uuliyadaha Heerka Somaliland iyo Dowladaha Xubnaha ka ah Federaalka

10. Horumarinta goobaha biyaha ee bulshada waxay noqon doontaa barta bilowga ah iyo udub-dhexaadka dhammaan faragelinnada kale ee hoos yimaada mashruuca. Somaliland iyo mid kasta oo ka mid ah PIUs-ka FMS-ka oo ay ku leeyihiin wakiillo ka socda mid kasta oo ka mid ah wasaaradaha ka qaybgalaya waxay hubin doonaan iskaashiga isdhexgalka-waaxyaha ee qorsheynta iyo waxqabadyada hirgelinta.

11. Dhaqaajinta iyo Qorsheynta Bulshada. Mid kasta oo ka mid ah dowladaha gobolka iyo Somaliland waxay kormeerayaan geeddi-socodka dhaqaajinta bulshada, kaas oo ka qaybgelin doona bulshooyinka mashruuca oo dhan si ay uga caawiyaan aqoonsiga faragelinnada biyaha ee ay mudnaanta siinayaan (kharashka iyo faa'iidooyinka farsamooyinka kala duwan), sida ay u maareyn doonaan kaabayaashooda biyaha, iyo sida bulshadu u adeegsan doonto biyaha si ay u kordhiso amniga cuntada iyo fursadaha dakhliga. Iyadoo la tixgelinayo xaddidaadaha awoodda iyo shaqaalaha ee heerka gobolka, mashruucu wuxuu bixin doonaa lacago lagu qandaraasinayo taageerada hirgelinta ee dhaqaajinta. Habkani wuxuu isku soo wada ururin doonaa dhammaan xubnaha tuulada, isagoo hubinaya ku-daridda dhammaan kooxaha daneeyayaasha ah tusaale, xoolo-dhaqatada, beeraleyda waraabka, iyo beeraleyda roobka ku tiirsan, shaqaalaha dhulka aan lahayn, haweenka, iyo dhalinyarada.

12. Kaabayaasha Biyaha. Si loo ogeysiiyo walxaha muhiimka ah ee naqshadeynta ee faragelinnada biyaha, Somaliland iyo wasaaradaha heer gobol ee mas'uulka ka ah biyaha waxay qandaraasin doonaan injineerada la-taliyayaasha ah si ay (a) u aqoonsadaan meelaha ay ka jirto suurtagalnimada horumarinta biyaha, (b) u ogeysiiyaan wadhadallada dhaqaajinta ee ay dowladda hoggaaminayso bulshooyinka, (c) u bixiyaan warbixinnada maalgashiga dhismaha iyo (d) u bixiyaan naqshado faahfaahsan oo loogu talagalay dukumiintiyada qandaraasyada iyo adeegyada taageerada waqtiga dhabta ah inta lagu jiro dhismaha kaabayaasha biyaha.

13. FMS kasta iyo Somaliland waxay ka jawaabi doonaan baahida ay soo jeediyeen hay'adaha heer bulsho, iyagoo tixgelinaya doorashooyinkooda: (a) noocyada teknoolojiyada ee qabashada, kaydinta, iyo maareynta biyaha; (b) goobaha kaabayaasha iyadoo la tixgelinayo aqoontooda ku saabsan socodka biyaha iyo baahiyaha adeegga; iyo (c) fursadaha ka-qaybgalka shaqooyinka dhismaha. La-tashiga bulshada ayaa miisaami doona faa'iidooyinka iyo khasaaraha doorashooyinka teknoolojiyada iyadoo la tixgelinayo arrimaha sida (a) sinnaanta helitaanka kheyraadka biyaha iyo xuquuqda ka-qaadista; (b) xaddidaadaha awoodda bixinta ee noocyada kala duwan ee ay wajahayaan bulshooyinka; iyo (c) saameynta sare iyo hoose ee isticmaalka biyaha oo ay ku jiraan socodka deegaanka. Shirkadaha dhismaha ayaa si gaar ah loo qandaraasin doonaa si ay u fuliyaan shaqooyinka dhismaha. Geeddi-socodka dhismaha, marka ay codsadaan bulshooyinka, waxaa ku jiri doona habab u baahan shaqo badan.

14. Dhaqaajinta waxay ka caawin doontaa bulshada inay aqoonsadaan oo ay wax ka qabtaan dhibaatooyinka ay wajahayaan noloshooda iyo nolol-shaqadooda, tusaale, dhul-qallaylka, helitaanka agabyada, iyo cayayaanka iyo cudurrada iyo sida ay uga wada shaqeyn karaan bulsho ahaan si ay wax uga qabtaan dhibaatooyinkaas oo ay uga

shaqeeyaan xallinta dhibaatooyinkaas iyo horumarinta nolol-shaqooyin aad u adkeysii badan iyagoo adeegsanaya helitaanka biyaha oo kordhay. Geeddi-socodkan wuxuu samayn doonaa **Guddi Horumarinta Tuulada** oo ka kooban hoggaamiyayaasha dhaqanka iyo wakiillada kooxaha daneeyayaasha ah, kaas oo hoggaamin doona samaynta **qorshe horumarinta nolol-shaqada tuulada** kaas oo mudnaanta siin doona adeegsiga biyaha iyo sida loo maareyn doono adeegsigaas.

15. Lacagaha ayaa loo heli doonaa wasaaradaha gobolka si ay ugu qandaraasiyaan hay'adaha Qaramada Midoobay iyo/ama shirkadaha NGO-yada caalamiga ah si ay u bixiyaan adeegyada hoos yimaada Qaybta 2. Wada-hawlgalayaasha hirgelinaya waxaa kormeerin doona oo korjoogteyn doona PIU-da waxaana lagu dooran doonaa iyadoo lagu saleynayo shuruudo ujeeddo leh. Wada-hawlgalayaasha hirgelinaya way isku mid noqon karaan ama way ku kala duwanaan karaan gobolba gobol iyo Somaliland.

16. Maareynta Mashruuca, Maaliyadda, iyo Maareynta Ilaalinta. Wasaaradaha heer gobol waxay sidoo kale mas'uul ka noqon doonaan M&E iyo hirgelinta ilaalinta inkastoo hay'adaha heer federaal ay bixin doonaan taageero dib-u-celin ah oo ku saabsan arrimaha maaliyadda ee kaabayaasha biyaha iyo horumarinta nolol-shaqada.

17. Doorarka degmooyinka iyo bulshooyinka waa mid muhiim ah maareynta mashaariicda kaabayaasha adkeysiga miyiga. Mashruucaan wuxuu ka caawin doonaa degmooyinka iyo guddiyada maareynta bulshada inay wanaajiyaan awoodda iyagoo raacaya shuruudahan. **Koox hoggaaminaysa mashruuca** ayaa la sameeyaa si ay ula socoto hirgelinta mashruuca oo ay u bixiso taageero iyo jihatn sida loo baahdo heerka federaalka. Heerka FMS, kooxaha hoggaaminta mashruuca heer gobol ayaa la aasaasi doonaa si ay u bixiyaan kormeer iyo hagitaan. Wasaaradaha Qorsheynta ayaa isku-dubbaridi doona ka-qaybgalka iyo horumarinta bulshada si loo gaaro iskaashi hay'adeed oo xooggan.

1.4 Ujeedada Diyaarinta RPF-ta

18. Heerka 5-aad ee Deegaanka iyo Bulshada (ESS5) ee Baanka Adduunka - La Wareegidda Dhulka, Xaddidaadda Adeegsiga Dhulka iyo Dib-u-dejinta Qasabka ah - wuxuu qeexayaa in la wareegidda dhulka ee mashruuca la xiriirta iyo xaddidaadaha adeegsiga dhulka ay yeelan karaan saameyn xun bulshooyinka iyo dadka. Waxay keeni kartaa **barakicin jireed** (dib-u-dejinta, luminta dhulka deegaanka ama luminta hoyga), **barakicin dhaqaale** (luminta dhulka, hantida ama helitaanka hantida, taas oo keenta luminta ilaha dakhliga ama habab kale oo nolol-shaqada ah), ama labadaba. Dib-u-dejinta waxaa loo tixgeliyaa inay tahay **mid qasab ah** marka dadka ama bulshooyinka ay saameysay aysan xaq u lahayn inay diidaan la wareegidda dhulka ama xaddidaadaha adeegsiga dhulka ee keena barakicin.

19. Mashruucu wuxuu diyaariyay RPF-taan si loo hubiyo in tallaabooyin ku habboon ay jiraan oo wax looga qabto wixii arrimo ah oo ka dhalan kara suurtagalnimada la wareegidda dhulka iyo/ama barakicinta dhaqaale ee hoos yimaada mashruuca. Maadaama aan weli la go'aamin goobaha saxda ah, iyo in aan la aqoon **Dadka ay Saameyntu Gaartay (PAPs)**, RPF waa qalabka ugu habboon ee lagu hagayo waxqabadada dib-u-dejinta ee hoos yimaada mashruuca. Marka la qeexo goobaha mashaariic-hoosaadka, lana helo macluumaadka lagama maarmaanka ah, mashruucu wuxuu diyaarin doonaa **Qorshayaal Waxqabad oo Dib-u-dejineed (RAPs)** oo goob-gaar ah ama **Qorshayaal Dib-u-soo Celinta Nolol-shaqada (LRPs)**, iyo heshiisyada

dhulka sida loo baahdo. Ma jiri doonto wax **barakicin jireed iyo/ama dhaqaale ama dhisid ah** ilaa iyo inta laga dhammeystirayo oo Baanka Adduunka uu ansixinayo qorshayaasha iyo dukumiintiyada uu u baahan yahay ESS5.

20. Mashruuc-hoosaad kasta wuxuu u baahan yahay in lagu baaro saameynta bulshada si loo go'aamiyo haddii ay jiraan wax saameyn ah oo u baahan diyaarinta RAP/LRP. Iyadoo lagu saleynayo saameynta suurtagalka ah ee dhici karta, waxaa la diyaariyay **Shaxda Xaqa (Entitlement Matrix - EM)**, taas oo soo koobeysa noocyada khasaaraha iyo dabeecadda iyo baaxadda u dhiganta ee xaqa. Magdhowga iyo gargaarka dib-u-dhiska ee noocyada kala duwan ee khasaaraha oo ku saleysan hanti-wadaagga iyo nooca saameynta waa la bixiyay.

1.5 Habka Horumarinta RPF-ta

21. Horumarinta RPF-taan waxay adeegsatay dib-u-eegis qoraal iyo la-tashiyo daneeyayaal (eeg SEP iyo ESMF). Dukumiintiyada la eegay waxaa ka mid ah RPFs-ka mashaariicda kale ee Baanka Adduunka uu maalgeliyay ee laga hirgeliyay Soomaaliya, daraasado la xiriiira arrimaha dhulka ee Soomaaliya, Qoraal-qorista Qiimeynta Mashruuca (PAD), dib-u-eegis iyo falanqayn sharciyada, siyaasadaha, iyo habraaca qaranka ee khuseeya, oo ay ku jiraan Qaab-dhismeedka iyo Heerarka Deegaanka iyo Bulshada (ESF/ESS) ee Baanka Adduunka iyo Qoraalka Hagidda ESS5.

22. Wasaaradda Qorsheynta, Maalgashiga iyo Horumarinta Dhaqaalaha (MoPIED) ee Dowladda Federaalka ayaa hoggaamisay laba la-tashi oo dadweyne iyo ka-qaybgal daneeyayaal oo la qabtay 21-kii Juun iyo 7-dii Luuliyo 2022 oo lagu qabtay kulanno la-tashi oo virtual ah oo ay ka qaybqaateen 28 rag ah iyo 5 haween ah oo matalaya daneeyayaal kala duwan, oo ay ka mid yihiin Wasaaradaha iyo Waaxyaha Dowladda iyo Hay'adaha (MDA) ee heer federaal iyo heer dowlad goboleed, oo ay weheliyaan ururrada bulshada rayidka ah (CSOs) iyo la-hawlgalayaasha horumarinta. Intaa waxaa dheer, khibradaha laga bartay Mashruuca Biyaha ee Wax-soo-saarka iyo Adkeysiga Xoolo-dhaqato-Beeralayda (WARP-Biyoole project- P167826) ayaa sidoo kale lagu daray waxa ku jira RPF-taan.

23. Khibradaha Laga Bartay. Khibradaha laga bartay hirgelinta Biyoole 1 ayaa ah in sharciga dhulka iyo hirgelinta ay daciif yihiin meelaha miyiga ah ee Soomaaliya oo aanu jirin wax diiwaangelin ama caddeyn dhul ah oo xooggan. Sheegashooyinka badan ee is dul saaran ayaa ka dhigan in heshiisyada dhulka ee ay dowladda dhexdhexaadiso ay yihiin habka ugu habboon ee lagu helo heshiis ku saabsan adeegsiga dhulka ee xarumaha bulshada iyo ka-hortagga khilaafka dhulka. RAPs-ka rasmiga ah ma aha kuwo la rabo ama suurtagal ah xaalad noocan ah waana u yar tahay in loo adeegsado mashaariic-hoosaadyada yaryar ee la filayo.

1.6 Baahida Dhulka ee Mashruuca Suurtagalka ah

24. Mashruucu wuxuu u baahan doonaa dhul si uu u hirgeliyo waxqabadyada lagu aqoonsaday qaybta 1 ee Maalgashiga horumarinta kaabayaasha biyaha, oo ay ku jiraan ka-qaybgalka bulshada iyo qaybinta biyaha oo la wanaajiyay iyo adeegsiga biyaha. Dhul ayaa looga baahan doonaa dayactirka nidaamyada hore (haddii ay jirto baahi loo qabo ballaarinta nidaamyada), iyo xoojinta biyo-soo-saarka roobka iyo ururinta biyaha dusha sare ee qulqulaya. Waxaa jiri kara baahiyo dhuleed oo lagu taageerayo FMS-yada inay dhisaan xarumo ku habboon. Baahida dhulka waxaa lagu go'aamin doonaa inta lagu guda jiro qiimeynta bilowga ah.

25. Mashruucu wuxuu filayaa in inta badan la wareegidda dhulka ee mashruuca lagu fuliyo sidii lagu qeexay qaybta 4.1 ee hoose. Xaaladda ka reeban ee qiimeynta mashruuc-hoosaadka lagu ogaado in dib-u-dejinta qasabka ah ama barakicinta qasabka ah ay dhacday iyadoo la filayo dhismaha ama kaabayaasha kale ee mashruuca maalgelinayo ka hor ansixinta guddiga ee mashruuca ama iyadoo aanu jirin RAP/LRP lagu diyaariyay hab ay Baanka Adduunka aqbali karo, mashruuc-hoosaadka wuxuu noqon doonaa mid aan u qalmin ilaa iyo inta laga qancin karo shuruudaha ESS5 ee khuseeya si dib-u-dhac ah. Baanka Adduunka wuxuu si cad u oggol yahay codsiyada dib-u-dhaca ah ee noocaan ah. Haddii kale, Baanka Adduunka ma taageeri doono horumarinta kaabayaashaas, mashruuc-hoosaadkana ma u qalmi doono in lagu daro mashruuca.

2.0 Dhulka, Hanti-wadaagga Dhulka, Adeegsiga Dhulka, iyo Arrimaha la Xiriira

2.1 Dulmar Guud

26. Soomaaliya waa waddan leh dhul-daaqsimeed aad u ballaaran, meelo dhul beereed la beeray ah, iyo meelo magaalooyin ah oo sii ballaaranaya, dhammaantoodna waxaa lagu maamulaa nidaam adag oo hanti-wadaag dhuleed kaas oo dagaalkii sokeeye ee dalka soo jiitamay uu si xun u carqaladeeyay. Isku-dhafka jilicsan ee sharciga diiniga ah, sharciga shareecada, iyo sharciga dhaqanka ee **Xeer** ayaa xukuma nidaamka hanti-wadaagga dhulka ee Soomaaliya. Inkasta oo ay jiraan dabeecado gaar ah oo ku badan nidaamyada hanti-wadaagga dhulka ee Soomaaliya, waxaa jira kala duwanaansho la taaban karo oo u dhexeeya waqooyiga iyo koonfurta, iyo magaalooyinka iyo miyiga. Intaa waxaa dheer, waxaa jira kala duwanaansho la taaban karo oo u dhexeeya **gobollada xoolo-dhaqatada**, halkaas oo lahaanshaha bulshada ay ku badan tahay, iyo magaalooyinka iyo meelaha dhul beereedka la beeray, halkaas oo lahaanshaha dhulka ee shakhsiga ah uu leeyahay taariikh dheer.

27. Dowladda Federaalka iyo FMS-yada Soomaaliya ma laha hay'ado awood leh oo leh awood ay ku maamulaan dhulka oo dhan iyo dhammaan kala-soocidda dhulka. Wasaarado badan iyo hay'ado awood u leh inay hoggaamiyaan arrimo kala duwan oo dhulka la xiriira ayaa hadda shaqeeya.

2.2 Sharciyada la Xiriira Dhulka iyo Hababka Kale

28. Waxaa jira saddex nooc oo sharci oo lagu dabaqi karo Soomaaliya: **Sharciyada Rasmiga ah (Formal Statutes)**, **Sharciga Xeer (Xeer law)**, iyo **Sharciga Shareecada (Sharia law)**. Qaybaha soo socda waxay bixinayaan faahfaahin ku saabsan mid kasta oo ka mid ah nidaamyadan:

2.2.1 Sharciyada Rasmiga ah (Formal Statutes)

29. Nidaamka sharciga federaalka ee rasmiga ah ee Soomaaliya ayaa inta badan joojiyay inuu shaqeeyo tan iyo burburkii dowladda dhexe ee 1991, laakiin gobollada waqooyi waxay abuureen oo ay hirgeliyeen qaar ka mid ah sharciyada dhaqanka. Hababka sharci-dejinta iyo siyaasadda ayaa si tartiib tartiib ah u xididdo yeelanaya iyadoo awoodda hay'adaha DFS iyo FMS ay sii ballaaranayaan. **Dastuurka Federaalka Ku-meelgaarka ah ee 2012** wuxuu dejinayaa qaab-dhismeed ballaaran oo loogu talagalay arrimaha dhulka la xiriira. Si kastaba ha ahaatee, sharciyada lagu dhaqangelinayo qodobada dastuuriga ah ayaa weli socda. Waxaa sidoo kale jira sharciyo hore oo maamulayay maareynta dhulka ka hor burburkii maamulkii Siyaad

Barre. Sharciyadaas ayaa weli dhaqangala, taas oo abuuraysa adkeyn maamulka iyo maareynta dhulka.

2.2.2 Sharciga Xeer (Xeer Law)

30. Ka dib burburkii dowladda dhexe, sharciga dhaqanka ee **Xeer** wuxuu noqday habka aasaasiga ah ee lagu xakameeyo xiriirka beelaha, oo ay ku jiraan dhulka iyo arrimaha kale ee bulshada iyo dhaqaalaha. **Xeer** waa nidaam aan qorneyn oo sharciyo ah oo maamula xuquuqda iyo waajibaadka hal beel ay ku leedahay beel kale. Caadi ahaan, la-tashiyada odayaasha ayaa maamula qodobbada sharciga Xeer. Xeer wuxuu diiradda saaraa adeegsiga dhulka xoolo-dhaqatada wuxuuna wax ka qabtaa arrimo kala duwan oo maareynta dhulka ah. Sharciga Xeer wuu ku kala duwan yahay iyadoo ku xiran heshiisyada beelaha, laakiin guud ahaan wuxuu u arkaa dhul-daaqsimeedka inuu yahay hanti beeluhu wada leeyihiin. Beelaha waxaa looga baahan yahay inay u oggolaadaan qoysaska kale inay daaqaan dhulka, gaar ahaan xilliyada baahida, sida inta lagu jiro abaaraha, haddana xaqiiqada dhabta ah, inta badan khilaafaadka dhulka waxay dhacaan xilliyadaas.

2.2.3 Sharciga Shareecada (Sharia Law)

31. Qaybta saddexaad ee xaaladda sharciga Soomaaliya ee casriga ah waa **sharciga Islaamka ee shareecada**. Sharciga shareecada wuxuu saameeyaa go'aannada ay gaaraan hoggaamiyeyaasha diinta, odayaasha qabaa'ilka, iyo maxkamadaha rasmiga ah heerarka kala duwan, gaar ahaan kiisaska sharciga madaniga iyo qoyska. Codsiyada sharciga shareecada ee hadda jira waxay ku dul-wareegayaan hanti-wadaagga dhulka ee dhinaca dhaxalka. Si kastaba ha ahaatee, saameynta waxay u muuqataa mid yar. Waxaa jiri jiray beero wadajir ah oo ka jiray koonfurta Soomaaliya oo lagu maamulayay si waafaqsan qawaaniinta diiniga ah ee darwiishadda Suufiyada.

2.3 Hanti-wadaagga Dhulka ee Dowladaha Xubnaha ka ah Federaalka

2.3.1 Puntland

32. Puntland waxay leedahay isku-dhaf hay'ado rasmi ah iyo kuwo dhaqan oo maamula xuquuqda dhulka. Guud ahaan, waxaa u muuqata in yar tahay diiwaangelinta qaab-dhismeedka sharciga caadiga ah ee gobolka ee hanti-wadaagga dhulka. Meelaha magaalooyinka waaweyn, sida **Garowe** iyo **Boosaaso**, waxay leeyihiin habraacyo heer degmo ah oo lagu diiwaangeliyo wareejinta dhulka iyo lahaanshaha.

33. Qaab-dhismeedyada degmada/dowladda hoose waxay leeyihiin tas-hiilaadka lagama maarmaanka ah sidaas darteedna waxay awood u leeyihiin inay wax ka qabtaan maareynta dhulka. Ansixinta golaha degmada, duqa magaalada wuxuu leeyahay awood uu ku bixiyo lahaansho joogto ah oo ku saabsan dhulka wuxuuna awoodda u wakiilan karaa guddi uu isagu magacaabo. Guddi farsamo ayaa sidoo kale ka caawiya dowladda hoose. Mas'uuliyadda guddiga ayaa ah inay falanqeeyaan oo ay ku taliyaan qorshaha guud ee magaalada, naqshadda dhismaha, iyo arrimaha kale ee khuseeya dhulka ee degsiimooyinka.

34. Boosaaso, waaxda dhulka ayaa mas'uul ka ah qaybinta dhulka, qorsheynta, xeerarka, iyo waxqabadyada kale. Waaxda dhulka waxaa ku jira qayb dhuleed oo kala ah qaybinta dhulka, diiwaangelinta, xafididda diiwaanada, qayb qorsheyn, iyo qayb kormeer si loo hubiyo u hoggaansanaanta xeerarka. Waaxdu waxay u adeegsanaysaa sharciyadii dhulka ee horey u jiray aasaas u ah shaqada. Xafiiska diiwaangelinta wuxuu leeyahay awood uu ku diiwaangeliyo lahaanshaha, canshuurta dhulka,

dayactirka, iyo oggolaanshaha dukumiintiyada, ruqsadaha dhismaha, iyo shahaadooyinka dhaxalka, laakiin tani maaha geeddi-socod qasab ah. Maxkamadda Islaamka ee Boosaaso ayaa sidoo kale loo oggol yahay inay diiwaangeliso dukumiintiyada sharciga ah. Tani waxay hubinaysaa aqoonsiga xuquuqda dadka ee hoos yimaada sharciga Islaamka. Goleyaasha odayaasha, iyagoo si weyn ugu tiirsan sharciga diiniga ah iyo sharciga dhaqanka, waxay door muhiim ah ka ciyaaraan xallinta khilaafaadka xuquuqda dhulka.

2.3.2 Galmudug, Koonfur Galbeed, Hirshabelle, Jubaland

35. Ma jiro nidaam hanti-wadaag dhuleed oo habaysan oo midaysan oo sameeya qaab-dhismeed sharci oo loogu talagalay lahaanshaha dhulka ee FMS-yadaan; ku dhowaad si gaar ah, **hababka aan rasmiga ahayn** ayaa maamula xuquuqda dhulka ee Dowladahaas. Inkasta oo magaalooyinka sida **Baydhabo** iyo **Kismaayo** ay leeyihiin qaab-dhismeedyo degmo, dowladda hoose waxay bixisaa diiwaangelinta caddaynta dhulka. Inkasta oo ay jiraan wasaaradaha dhulka iyo wasaaradaha dowladda hoose, awooddooda hay'adeed ayaa weli daciif ah si ay u qabtaan doorka maareynta iyo maamulka dhulka.

2.3.3 Somaliland

36. Dastuurka Somaliland iyo siyaasadaha dhulka ee hadda jira ma qeexaan si cad ama ma kala saaraan noocyada dhulka. Sidoo kale ma qeexaan si cad xuquuqda dhulka ee la siiyo milkiilayaasha, ama mas'uuliyadaha kuwa loo xil saaray maareynta dhulka, sida wasaaradaha iyo hay'adaha dowladda ee maamula dhulka dadweynaha ee meelaha magaalooyinka. Tusaale ahaan, Qodobka 12.1 ee Dastuurka Somaliland wuxuu sheegayaa in '**dhulku yahay hanti dadweyne oo ay wada leeyihiin qaranka, dowladduna ay mas'uul ka tahay**'. Ambiguity-ga ku jira qodobkaan wuxuu horseeday jahwareer ku saabsan doorka iyo mas'uuliyadaha maareynta dhulka, iyo sidoo kale khilaafaadka xuquuqda dhulka.

2.4 Jinsiga iyo Dhulka ee Soomaaliya

37. Dhaqan ahaan, bulshada Soomaaliyeed waxay lahayd doorar jinsi oo kala duwan, iyadoo ragga ay kormeerayeen wax-soo-saarka xoolaha halka haweenka ay xakameeyeen waxqabadyada la xiriira korinta carruurta iyo daryeelka guryaha. Haweenka ayaa inta badan laga saaray kulammada beelaha ee ku saabsan adeegsiga kheyraadka ee meelaha xoolo-dhaqatada ah waxayna leeyihiin xuquuq lahaansho oo xaddidan. Intaa waxaa dheer, dhaqanku wuxuu ka mamnuucayaa haweenka inay lahaadaan geela iyo kheyraadka kale ee 'wax-soo-saarka leh' marka laga reebo ariga iyo ri'da. Sidaa darteed, ma aysan ka qaybqaadan inta badan geeddi-socodka go'aan-qaadashada bulsho-siyaasadeed ee rasmiga ah. Hase yeeshee, waxaa la siiyay ilaalin iyo mudnaano hoos yimaada caadooyinka dhaqanka iyada oo loo marayo heshiisyo la gorgortamay, inta badan oo u dhexeeya beelaha aabbahood iyo seygeeda.

38. Bulshooyinka beeraleyda ah ee degen ee ku yaal dooxada Jubbada Dhexe ee qaybta Koonfureed ee Soomaaliya, inkasta oo sharciga Islaamka uu u oggol yahay dhaxalka dhulka ee haweenka, beeraleyda waxay xuquuqda siin jireen ragga oo keliya. Mararka qaarkood, haweenka waxay xaqiijin karaan iskaashi dhaqaale oo ku saabsan adeegsiga dhulka oo ay la yeeshaan wiilashooda, gaar ahaan haddii wiilka uusan guursan ama uusan lahayn xaas carruur ku mashquulsan. Guud ahaan, inkasta oo lahaanshaha dhulka ee haweenka ay suuragal tahay qaab-dhismeed ahaan, waxaa diidaya dhaqanka, iyo dhulalka dhabta ah ee ay maamulaan haweenka ayaa ah kuwo yaryar.

39. Dhinaca ilaalinta sharciga rasmiga ah, Dastuurkii Jamhuuriyadda Dimoqraadiga Soomaaliya ee 1979 wuxuu qeexay xuquuqda bulshada iyo dhaqanka, oo ay ku jirto **sinnaanta jinsiga**. Si kastaba ha ahaatee, dagaalkii sokeeye wuxuu ka qaaday haweenka awood dhexe oo ilaalin karta xuquuqdaas. Burburkii tartiib tartiibka ahaa ee bulshada iyo hay'adaha iyo burburka iyo rabshadaha ayaa wiiqay xuquuqda haweenka Soomaaliyeed. Si kastaba ha ahaatee, inkasta oo tani ay run noqon karto xaalado badan, waa muhiim in la iftiimiyo in qoysas badan oo ay haweenku hoggaaminayaan ay soo ifbaxeen intii lagu jiray dagaalkii sokeeye. Qaar badan oo ka mid ah haweenkaan waxay waayeen sey-gooda waxayna ku qasbanaadeen inay mas'uul ka noqdaan qoyska. Haddii aad eegto ganacsiyada heerka yar ee Soomaaliya ee meelaha miyiga iyo magaalooyinka, waxaad ogaan doontaa in badan oo iyaga ka mid ah ay leeyihiin oo ay maamulaan haween kaligood ama xubno qoyskooda ah. Qaar badan oo ka mid ah haweenkaan ayaa sidoo kale maalgashaday dhulka. **Dastuurka Federaalka Ku-meelgaarka ah ee 2012** ee hadda jira, hoos yimaada Qodobka 11 ee sinnaanta, wuxuu qeexayaa in qof kasta uu xaq u leeyahay inuu iska yeesho, u adeegsado, ku raaxeysto, iibiyo, oo uu wareejiyo hantida. Qodobka 43 ee dhulka wuxuu qeexayaa in dhulku yahay kheyraadka aasaasiga ah iyo ilaha nolol-shaqada. Qodobbadaan lama sharciga-dejiyin si loo dammaanad qaado xuquuqda ragga iyo haweenka.

40. Hoos yimaada **sharciga Islaamka ee shareecada**, haweenka waxay dhaxli karaan hantida, oo ay ku jirto dhulka. Si kastaba ha ahaatee, ragga ayaa maamula sharcigaan waxayna inta badan ku noqdaan dhaqanka iyo caadada u hiilisa ragga. Ilaa iyo inta ay jirto maamulka ragga ee siyaasadda beelaha, **marjiyeynta haweenka** ayaa had iyo jeer dhici doonta sababtoo ah dabeecadda jinsiga ee nidaamka beelaha (J. Gardner, 2007).

41. Sida lagu sheegay warbixinta Golaha Qaxootiga Norway, qoysaska ay haweenku hoggaaminayaan ee ku jira xeryaha barakacayaasha waxay u badan tahay in la barakiciyo. Tani waa sababta oo ah hababka dhaqanka ayaa weli muhiim u ah wax ka qabashada arrimaha bulshada iyo xiriirka. Inkasta oo ay jiraan dhibaatooyinka maalinlaha ah ee barakicinta, haweenka Soomaaliyeed waxay baranayaan inay dhex maraan fursadaha iyo dabinada kacdoonkaan siyaabo saameyn waara ku yeelan doona fikradahooda. Tan waxaa ka mid ah helitaanka guryaha, dhulka, iyo xuquuqda hantida iyagoo kor u qaadaya codkooda oo ay raadinayaan caawinta ururrada bini'aadamnimada ee meelaha magaalooyinka. Waxaa loo baahan yahay in wax badan la qabto si loo ilaaliyo xuquuqda haweenka ee xaaladahaan.

42. Maanta waxaa jira calaamado muujinaya in haweenka ay si sii kordheysa u helayaan habab ay ku xoojiyaan codkooda, ay u abuurayaan doorar naftooda ah oo ku saabsan dunida ganacsiga, ayna u adeegsanayaan Islaamka si ay u dalbadaan xuquuqdooda. Kuwaas waa faa'iidooyin yaryar oo u baahan **taageero sharci** si loo gaaro guulo waaweyn oo ku saabsan xuquuqdooda dhulka iyo arrimaha kale ee bulshada, dhaqaalaha, iyo siyaasadda. Si kastaba ha ahaatee, waxaa mudan in la xuso in ilaalinta nidaamyada Islaamka iyo dhaqanka ay tahay qasab, maadaama ay weli yihiin qayb muhiim ah oo ka mid ah bulshada Soomaaliyeed.

2.5 Xaaladda Bulsho iyo Dhaqaale

43. Xaaladda bulsho-dhaqaale ee shakhsiyaadka ay suurtagalka tahay inuu saameeyo mashruucu waxay la xiriirtaa saameynta dib-u-dejinta qasabka ah. Bulshooyinka ama

dadka laga reebay iyo kuwa la marjiyey ayaa u badan tahay inay si aad ah u saameeyaan haddii ay dhacaan saameyn dhuleed.

2.5.1 Nuglaanta iyo Ka-reebista Bulshada

44. Dadka Soomaaliyeed waxay u adkeysteen muddo dheer oo maamul xumo iyo in ka badan labaatan sano oo khilaaf ah. Kala-goynta bulshada waa sifo u gaar ah bulshada Soomaaliyeed. Iyadoo aanay jirin hay'ado rasmi ah oo la aamini karo, bulshooyinka waxay si sii kordheysa ugu tiirsan yihiin shabakadaha aan rasmiga ahayn, qaab-dhismeedyada dhaqanka, iyo taageerada shakhsiyaadka cusub ee saameynta leh. Kooxo gaar ah oo ka mid ah muwaadiniinta Soomaaliyeed ayaa u muuqda kuwo ka awood yar oo ka nugul kuwa kale xaaladaha siyaasadeed, bulsho, iyo dhaqaale ee hadda jira. Qaab-dhismeedyada sharci iyo siyaasadeed ee jira, xeerarka iyo caqiidooyinka bulshada, iyo dhaqdhaqaaqa awoodda beelaha ku saleysan ee saldhigga u ah hab-dhismeedka bulshada ayaa dhammaantood takooro kooxahaan. **Jinsiga, aqoonsiga qowmiyadda iyo beelaha, juqraafiga (miyiga/magaalada), heerka bulsho iyo dhaqaale, da'da, waxbarashada, nolol-shaqada, iyo heerka qoyska** ayaa dhammaantood ah arrimo ka-reebitaan ah. Kala duwanaanshaha muhiimka ah ee ka-reebista ee Soomaaliya waxaa ka mid ah dhaqdhaqaaqa beelaha iyo **kooxaha laga tirada badan yahay**, jinsiga iyo rabshadaha ku saleysan jinsiga (GBV), barakicinta qasabka ah, da'da (oo ay la kulmaan caqabado gaar ah dhalinyarada ragga iyo haweenka), iyo naafanimada.

2.5.2 Dhaqdhaqaaqa Beelaha iyo Kooxaha Laga Tirada Badan Yahay

45. Inkasta oo uu isbeddelayo, nidaamka beelaha ee taariikhiga ah ee Soomaaliya wuxuu weli yahay xoog muhiim ah oo qeexaya xaaladaha siyaasadeed iyo bulsho-dhaqaale. Daacadnimada beelaha waxay saameysay khilaafka iyo rabshadaha waxayna bixisay qalab loogu talagalay ilaalinta iyo xallinta khilaafaadka. Bulshooyinka iyo qoysaska, hababka iyo caadooyinka dhaqanka waxay gacan ka geystaan qeexidda xuquuqda iyo waajibaadka qoysaska, beelaha, iyo beelaha hoose, iyadoo xoojinaya ilaalinta xasilloonida bulshada ee ka sarreysa xuquuqda shakhsiga. Garsoorka beelaha iyada oo loo marayo nidaamka dhaqanka (**Xeer**) wuxuu gacan ka geystay maareynta helitaanka kheyraadka la wadaago, oo ay ku jiraan dhul-daaqsimeedka iyo biyaha heerka deegaanka. Heerka qaran, qaabka wadaagga awoodda wuxuu qaybiyaa awoodda baarlamaanka iyo kuraasta kale iyadoo lagu saleynayo nidaamka kootada siman ee afarta beelood ee "ugu waaweyn" iyo nidaamka dhibic-nuska ee kooxda beelaha "laga tirada badan yahay". Iyadoo aysan jirin hay'ado qaran oo xooggan, nidaamyada beelaha ku saleysan ee adkeysiga leh waxay bixiyaan shabakado badbaado ah oo loogu talagalay kuwa ugu nugul waxayna taariikh ahaan sheegteen mas'uuliyadaha amniga iyo ilaalinta. Xitaa marka ay soo ifbaxayaan hay'ado maamul oo habaysan, qaar badan ayaa saadaalinaya in nidaamyada beelaha ay sii wadi doonaan inay door muhiim ah ka ciyaaraan bulsho-dhaqaale iyo siyaasadeed ee Soomaaliya, inkasta oo ay jiraan kacdoonno siyaasadeed, dhaqdhaqaaqa dadka, iyo khilaafka wiiqaya qaab-dhismeedyada awoodda dhaqanka.

46. Sida lagu sheegay warbixinta UN OCHA, qaababka taariikhiga ah ee maamulka beelaha ku saleysan ayaa sii huriyay nidaamyada marjiyeynta iyo ka-reebista **kooxaha laga tirada badan yahay**. Kooxahaan, oo inta badan loo yaqaan kooxaha 0.5 (oo lagu tixraacayo qaabka wadaagga awoodda 4.5), waxaa ka mid ah Boni/Aweer iyo Eyle iyo sidoo kale Bantu, Benadiri, Bajuni, iyo qayb ka mid ah kooxaha "shaqo ku xiran" oo ka kooban Midgaan (Gabooye), Tumaal ama Yibir, iyo Galgala (Home Office, 2017). Inkasta oo dhammaan dadkaan loo arko inay yihiin

Soomaali, ayna la wadaagaan luqadaha iyo sifooyinka dhaqanka beelaha tirada badan ee dalka, kala duwanaanshaha bulshada iyo taariikhiga ah ayaa kooxaha laga tirada badan yahay u celinaya meelo hoose iyo kuwa la marjiyey ee bulshada Soomaaliyeed. Inkasta oo xogta ku saabsan dadka laga tirada badan yahay ee Soomaaliya ay xaddidan tahay oo ay muran ka taagan yahay, 2002, Xafiiska Qaramada Midoobay ee Isku-dubbaridka Arrimaha Bini'aadamnimada (OCHA) wuxuu ku qiyaasay in kooxaha laga tirada badan yahay ay wadar ahaan ka kooban yihiin **saddex-meelood meel** dadweynaha (UN OCHA, 2002).

47. Inta badan, dadka laga tirada badan yahay ee Soomaaliya waa kuwo beeraley oo keliya (tusaale, kooxaha Soomaali Bantu), xoolo-dhaqato-beeraley, ama khubaro farsamooyin ah (tusaale, Tumaal). Badankoodu ma hubaysna waxayna taariikh ahaan la kulmeen marjiyeyn hay'adeed, cidhiidhi, iyo xadgudubyo halis ah oo xuquuqda aadanaha ah. Qaabka wadaagga awoodda 4.5 wuxuu sii hurinayaa ka-reebista kooxaha laga tirada badan yahay ee ka-qaybgalka iyo matalaadda siyaasadeed ee ballaaran. Isla mar ahaantaana, xiriirka beelaha iyo qabashada kheyraadka iyo faa'iidooyinka horumarinta ayaa hor istaagaya helitaanka kooxaha la marjiyey ee fursadaha waxbarashada, shaqada, iyo nolol-shaqooyinka waara. Kooxaha laga tirada badan yahay waxay wajahayaan **takoor qoto dheer, la wareegidda dhulka**, waxayna ka maqan yihiin shabakadaha lagama maarmaanka ah si ay u helaan kheyraadka kale, oo ay ku jiraan ilaalinta jireed iyo siyaasadeed.

48. Kooxaha laga tirada badan yahay waxay ka kooban yihiin qayb muhiim ah oo ka mid ah **Dadka Barakacayaasha ah (IDPs)**, waxaa qasab looga saaraa dhulkooda waxayna inta badan ku urursan yihiin xarumaha magaalooyinka, waxayna ka maqan yihiin helitaan ku filan oo adeegyada, amniga, iyo matalaadda bulshada iyo siyaasadda. Iyadoo aan ku filneyn inay ku jiraan dadka dibadda ku nool, kooxaha la marjiyey waxay sidoo kale ka maqan yihiin helitaanka shabakadaha sadaqada iyo lacagaha dibadda laga soo diro, kuwaas oo ah habab muhiim ah oo ay ku noolaadaan kooxaha bulshada ee ka wanaagsan, sidaas darteedna waxay kordhinayaan nuglaantooda dhaqaale, khilaaf, iyo dhibaatooyinka cimilada la xiriira. Iyadoo aan la helin matalaad iyo cod ku filan iyada oo loo marayo nidaamyada beelaha, baahiyaha kooxaha laga tirada badan yahay si ku filan looma dhexgelin qiimeynta bini'aadamnimada, sidaas darteedna waxay xaddidaysaa helitaankooda gargaarka degdegga ah.

7.0 Miisaaniyadda iyo Hababka Maalgelinta (Budget and Funding Arrangements)

Miisaaniyadda RAPs: Qorshayaasha Gaarka ah ee Dadka Dib-u-dejinta (RAPs) ee mashruuca **WARP 2** waa inay bixiyaan **miisaaniyad tilmaameed** oo cayimanaysa dhammaan dhaqdhaqaaqyada, kharashkooda la qiyaasay, iyo isha lacagt

Mas'uuliyadda Maalgelinta: Dowladda Federaalka Soomaaliya ayaa mas'uul ka ah maalgelinta la wareegidda dhulka iyo dib-u-dejinta. Lacagaha waxaa bixin kara Dowladda Federaalka.

Xisaabta Escrow (Escrow Account): Waxaa la soo jeediyay in la sameeyo xisaab gaar ah oo lagu shubo lacagta magdhawga la bixiyay, oo lagu daray **10% dheeraad ah**, si loo xalliyo khilaafaadka ka dhasha magdhawga.

Kharashyada la filayo: Miisaaniyadda waa inay ku jirtaa xisaabin dhab ah oo loogu talagalay magdhawga iyo dib-u-dejinta, oo ay ku jiraan:

Qiimaha Beddelka Guud ee hantida luntay (dhulka, dhismayaasha, dalagga, iwm.).

Kharashka bixinta **dhul beddel ah**, oo ay ku jiraan kharashyada macaamilka iyo dhismaha guryaha beddelka ah.

Kharashka soo celinta **dakhliga iyo hab-nololeedka**

Kharashka **u rarka** dadka iyo alaabtooda.

Kharashka **Kaalmada gaarka ah** ee kooxaha nugul (sida tababarka).

Kharashka **taageerada ku-meel-gaarka ah**.

Kharashyada kormeerka, xisaabinta, iyo dhisidda awoodda shaqaalaha.

Dhulka Beeraha iyo Daaqsinta: Goobta dhulka beddelka ah ee beeraha iyo daaqsinta waxaa lagu dooran doonaa **la-tashi iyo heshiis** lagala yeesho Dadka Ay Khusayso (PAPs) si loo hubiyo inay tahay mid ku habboon beerashada.

La-tashiga Dadka ay Khusayso iyo Shaacinta Macluumaadka (Stakeholder Consultations and Information Disclosure)

Qorshaha Ka Qaybgelinta Dadka ay Khusayso (SEP): Mashruucu wuxuu leeyahay Qorshe gaar ah oo loogu talagalay ka-qaybgelinta dadka ay khusayso, kaasoo bixinaya hagitaan ku saabsan sida loo aqoonsado, loo la-tashado, loo shaaciyo macluumaadka, iyo sida loo maareeyo cabashooyinka.

Ka-mid noqoshada: Waxaa la hubin doonaa in **dhammaan PAPs** lagu daro geeddi-socodka dib-u-dejinta, iyadoo si gaar ah loo eegayo **kooxaha nugul iyo kuwa la takooro** (haweenka, dadka naafada ah, qowmiyadaha laga tirada badan yahay, iwm.) si ay u helaan fursad ay ku soo jeediyaan talooyinkooda oo aysan u lumin faa'iidooyinka mashruuca.

Hababka La-tashiga: La-tashiga waxaa lagu samayn doonaa habab kala duwan, sida **shirarka bulshada, kulannada kooxaha diiradda la saaray** (gaar ahaan kooxaha nugul), iyo warshado.

Shaacinta Macluumaadka: Dhammaan macluumaadka la xiriira magdhawga iyo jadwalka dib-u-dejinta waxaa **si furan loo shaacin doonaa** iyadoo la isticmaalayo warbaahinta, mareegaha, iyo war-murtiyeedyada.

Habka Cabashooyinka (Grievance Mechanism - GM)

Ujeeddada GM: In loo helo Dadka Ay Khusayso (PAPs) hab **loo heli karo oo loo dhan yahay** oo ay ku soo gudbin karaan arrimaha iyo cabashooyinka la xiriira waxqabadka deegaanka iyo bulshada ee mashruuca, oo ay ku jiraan arrimaha dib-u-dejinta.

Habka Kooban: Waxaa la samayn doonaa **Hab Cabashooyin oo heer badan leh**, kaasoo ka bilaabmaya heerka bulshada (VDC/RCC) ilaa heerarka sare ee PCU/PIU.

Ka Qaybqaadashada Bulshada: Kooxaha bulshada deegaanka ayaa lagu lug yeelan doonaa dhisidda iyo shaqeynta Habka Cabashooyinka.

Ka Warbixinta GBV: Nidaamku wuxuu yeelan doonaa habab lagu xaqiijiyo **warbixin qarsoodi ah oo ammaan ah** oo ku saabsan dhacdooyinka **Kufsiga iyo Xadgudubka Galmada (GBV)**.

Isha Cabashooyinka: Cabashooyinka waxaa la filayaa inay ka dhashaan wejiyada kala duwan ee dib-u-dejinta, sida hannaanka la-tashiga, aqoonsiga dadka xaq u leh magdhawga, qiimaha magdhawga, iyo goobaha dib-u-dejinta.

Waan ku caawin karaa tarjumaadda qaybtaan. Halkan waxaa ah tarjumaadda Soomaaliga ee qaybaha 9.0 iyo 10.0 ee ku saabsan **Habka Cabashooyinka (Grievance Mechanism - GM)** iyo **Kormeerka & Qiimeynta (Monitoring and Evaluation)**.

*I can help you with this section's translation. Here is the Somali translation for sections 9.0 and 10.0 concerning the **Grievance Mechanism (GM)** and **Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)**.*

9.0 Habraaca Habka Cabashooyinka (Grievance Mechanism Processes)

Hababka Muhiimka ah: Hababka ugu muhiimsan ee cabashooyinka lagu helo waa: qabashada cabashooyinka **telefoon, fool-ka-fool, fariin qoraal ah, ama email** la soo dhigo khadadka lacag-la'aanta ah iyo cinwaanada emailka ee la shaaciyay ee heerarka FMS, FGS, iyo bulshada.

Diiwaangelinta iyo Raadraaca: Cabashooyinka la helo waa in la **diiwaangeliyaa** (log), la aqoonsadaa muddo cayiman gudaheed, dib loo eegaa, jawaab la bixiyaa ama

tallaabooyin lagu sixayo la qaadaa, la kormeeraa, oo la soo sheegaa. Qofka cabashada soo gudbiyay ayaa markaa lagu wargeliyaa natiijada.

Kor U Qaadista Cabashada: Haddii qofka cabanaya uusan ku qanacsanayn xalka la bixiyay, wuxuu xaq u leeyahay inuu u gudbiyo heerka xiga, oo ay ku jirto **Adeegga Wax-ka-Qabashada Cabashooyinka ee Baanka Adduunka (World Bank GRS)**.

Sirnimada iyo Ilaalinta: Qofka cabashada leh wuxuu xaq u leeyahay inuu **magaciisa qariyo**, waxaana la hubinayaa ilaalinta kuwa si niyad-sami ah (good faith) wax u soo sheega.

Macluumaadka Dheeraadka ah: Dadka Ay Khusayso (PAPs) waxaa lagu wargelinayaa helitaanka fursadaha **racfaanka garsoorka** iyo **hababka xallinta khilaafaadka ee dhaqanka** marka lagu daro GM-ka mashruuca.

Diiwaanka Cabashooyinka: Waxaa la samayn doonaa diiwaan gaar ah oo loogu talagalay cabashooyinka la xiriira dib-u-dejinta/magdhawga, kaasoo si ballaaran loo shaacin doono shuruudaha helitaankiisa.

Qaab Dhismeedka GM (Grievance Mechanism Structure)

Heerka Kowaad (Community Level):

Bulshada ayaa samayn doonta **Guddiga Cabashooyinka Dib-u-dejinta ee Bulshada (Community Resettlement Grievance Committee)**, kaasoo ka kooban laba xubnood oo ka socda VDC/RCC iyo saddex xubnood oo kale oo bulshada lagu ixtiraamo oo aan ahayn PAPs.

Waa wax la jecel yahay in inta ugu badan ee suurtoogalka ah cabashooyinka lagu xalliyo heerkan.

Heerka Labaad (District Level):

Waxaa ku lug yeelan doona **Guddiga Hirgelinta Dib-u-dejinta Degmada (DRICs)**.

DRIC wuxuu ka koobnaan doonaa Guddoomiyaha Degmada, Khubarada Deegaanka iyo Bulshada (E&S Specialists), iyo Sarkaalka Dhulka ee Degmada.

Haddii uusan qofka cabanaya ku qanacsanayn go'aanka guddiyada, wuxuu u gudbin karaa FMS GRC, ka dib FGS GRC, WB GRS, ama maxkamadaha.

9.1 Kormeerka iyo Warbixinta GM (Monitoring and Reporting of GM)

Mas'uuliyadda Guud: PCU oo uu hoggaamiyo MoPIED ayaa mas'uul ka noqon doona kormeerka guud iyo warbixinta GM.

Doorka Khabiirka Bulshada: Khabiirka Bulshada (Social Specialist) ee PIU wuxuu mas'uul ka yahay la socodka hirgelinta GM ee dhammaan hay'adaha fulinaya.

Warbixinta: PCU Khabiirka Bulshada wuxuu mas'uul ka noqon doonaa inuu siiyo VDC/RCC warbixino joogto ah oo faahfaahinaya tirada iyo heerka cabashooyinka, arrimaha aan weli la xallin, iyo **warbixino biloodle ah** oo lagu falanqeynayo nooca cabashooyinka iyo tallaaoyinka lagu dhimayo cabashooyinka.

10.0 Kormeerka iyo Qiimeynta RPF iyo RAPs/LRPs (Monitoring and Evaluation of RPF and RAPs/LRPs)

10.1 Guudmar (Overview)

Ujeeddo: Ujeeddada kormeerka iyo qiimeynta RAP waa in la ogaado **waxtarka hirgelinta**, oo ay ku jiraan horumarka waxqabadyada dib-u-dejinta, bixinta magdhawga, iyo sii socoshada soo celinta hab-nololeedka Dadka Ay Khusayso (PAPs).

10.2 Kormeerka (Monitoring)

Mas'uuliyadda: Khabiirka Bulshada ee PIU wuxuu mas'uul ka noqon doonaa kormeerka guud ee RAPs. Khubarada M&E ee PIU iyo PCU ayaa mas'uul ka noqon doona ururinta xogta iyo cusboonaysiinta qorshaha M&E.

10.2.1 Qorshaha Kormeerka (Monitoring Plan)

Qorshaha kormeerku wuxuu yeelan doonaa saddex qaybood:

Kormeerka Waxqabadka (Performance Monitoring): Shaqo maamul oo gudaha ah oo la sameeyo si joogto ah (sida rubuc-sannadle) si loo cabbiro horumarka loo gaaray yoolalka RAP.

Kormeerka Saamaynta (Impact Monitoring): Wuxuu cabbiraa waxtarka RAP ee la kulanka baahiyaha dadka ay saameyntu gaartay.

Hantidhawrka Dhammaadka (Completion Audit): Waxaa la sameeyaa dhamaadka mashruuca si loo xaqiijiyo in dhammaan waxyaabihii la ballanqaaday la bixiyay iyo in tallaabooyinka wax-ka-qabashadu ay yeesheen saameyntii la rabay.

Tilmaamaha Kormeerka: Waxqabadyada kormeerka waxaa lagu samayn doonaa iyadoo la eegayo tiirarka lagu cayimay RAPs, sida: in PAPs la wargeliyay, in **Tirakoob** la sameeyay, in magdhaw la bixiyay, iyo in **dhammaan cabashooyinka** la diiwaangeliyay oo si degdeg ah wax looga qabtay.

10.2.2 Tilmaamayaasha Kormeerka (Monitoring Indicators)

Tilmaamayaasha muhiimka ah ee lagu cabbirayo waxqabadka RPF/RAPs waxaa ka mid ah:

Ururinta iyo kaydinta xogta tirakoobka.

Tirada PAPs ee si jir ahaan ama dhaqaale ahaan loo barakiciyay.

Waqtiga bixinta magdhawga marka loo eego bilowga dhismaha.

Tirada dadka cabashooyinka soo gudbiyay ee xal loo helay iyo tirada kuwa aan weli la xallin.

Dhammaan qodobada ku jira shaxda xuquuqda (entitlement matrix) waa la kormeerayaa.

10.2.5 Kormeerka Bulsho-Dhaqaale (Socioeconomic Monitoring)

Ujeeddo: In la hubiyo in PAPs ay helaan magdhaw oo ay **soo celiyaan hab-nololeedkooda** si degdeg ah.

Xogta Aasaasiga ah: Kahor barakicinta, **sahanka qoysaska** ayaa lagu samayn doonaa dhammaan PAPs si loo helo xog aasaasi ah (baseline data) oo lagu cabbiro waxqabadka RAP.

Heerka Nololsha: Kormeerka heerarka nololsha wuu sii socon doonaa ka dib dib-u-dejinta si loo hubiyo in heerka nololsha PAPs uu **soo hagaagay, la soo celiyay, ama uusan hoos u dhicin.**

10.3 Hantidhawrka Dhammaadka (Completion Audit)

Waqtiga: Hantidhawrka dhamaystiran wuxuu dhici doonaa ka dib marka la dhammeeyo dhammaan waxqabadyada RAP, oo ay ku jiraan dadaallada horumarinta, laakiin ka hor inta aan la dhammaystirin ballanqaadyada maaliyadeed ee mashruuca.

Ujeeddo: Wuxuu xaqiijin doonaa in dhammaan waxyaabihii la ballanqaaday la bixiyay, wuxuuna qiimayn doonaa in **ujeeddooyinka dib-u-dejinta la gaaray**, gaar ahaan haddii hab-nololeedka iyo heerarka nololsha la soo celiyay ama la hagaajiyay.

Warbixinta: Warbixinnada hantidhawrka sannadlaha ah ayaa loo gudbin doonaa Baanka Adduunka.

10.5 Inta jeer ee Kormeerka iyo Qiimeynta (Frequency of Monitoring and Evaluation Process)

PAPs si jir ahaan loo barakiciyay: Kormeerka ka dambeeya barakicinta waxaa la samayn doonaa **lix bilood gudahood** ka dib marka dib-u-dejinta la dhammeeyo, ka dibna si joogto ah.

Soo Celinta Hab-nololeedka: Kormeerka iyo qiimeynta ayaa dhici doona **rubuc-sannadle** si loo diiwaangeliyo in hab-nololeedka PAPs si buuxda loo soo celiyay.

Qiimaha Suuqa: Kormeerka qiimaha suuqa ee dhammaan noocyada hantida ayaa la samayn doonaa **xilliyo** si loo hubiyo in magdhawgu uu ka tarjumayo qiimaha beddelka dhabta ah.

Hantidhawrka Saddexaad: Hantidhawr (audit) saddexaad oo xisbi kale ah ayaa samayn doona **dib-u-eegis sannadle ah** isagoo qiimaynaya u hoggaansanaanta RAPs.

Haddii aad qabtid su'aal kale oo ku saabsan hababka cabashooyinka ama kormeerka iyo qiimeynta, ama aad u baahan tahay inaan faahfaahiyo qodob gaar ah, fadlan ii sheeg. *(If you have another question about the grievance mechanisms or monitoring and evaluation, or need me to elaborate on a specific point, please let me know.)*

Habka Cabashooyinka: Shaqada iyo Mas'uuliyadaha (GM: Roles and Responsibilities)

Qaybtaan waxay qeexaysaa mas'uuliyadaha shakhsiyaadka kala duwan ee ku lugta leh maaraynta cabashooyinka (GM):

Goob-hayaha Cabashooyinka ee VDC (Grievance focal point in the VDC):

Wuxuu wax ka qabtaa **cabashooyinka macluumaadka ee yaryar** ama arrimaha lagu xallin karo gudaha, kadibna wuxuu u sheegaa Khabiirka Badbaadinta (safeguards specialist) ee FMS isagoo isticmaalaya khadka taleefanka ee lacag-la'aanta ah (toll-free line).

Qandaraaslaha (Contractor):

Wuxuu wax ka qabtaa cabashooyinka macluumaadka ee yaryar ama arrimaha lagu xallin karo goobta shaqada, wuxuuna dhammaan cabashooyinka u gudbiyaa Khabiirka Badbaadinta FMS.

Goob-hayeyaasha E&S ee Hay'adaha Hirgelinaya ee FMS (FMS E&S focal points for implementing agencies):

Wuxuu wax ka qabtaa cabashooyinka macluumaadka ee yaryar ama arrimaha lagu xallin karo gudaha, wuxuuna dhammaan cabashooyinka u gudbiyaa Khabiirka Badbaadinta FMS.

Khabiirka Deegaanka/GBV ee FMS (FMS environmental/GBV specialist):

Wuxuu dhammaan cabashooyinka u gudbiyaa **GRC-da FMS**, wuxuuna yahay xoghayaha GRC-da.

Khabiirka GBV wuxuu bixiyaa macluumaadka adeegyada GBV wuxuuna si degdeg ah ula xiriiraa goob-hayaha GBV ee FGS.

Khabiirka Bulshada ee FGS (FGS social specialist):

Wuxuu dhammaan cabashooyinka aan la xallin ama kuwa culus u gudbiyaa **GRC-da FGS**, wuxuuna yahay xoghayaha GRC-da.

Khabiirka GBV wuxuu la xiriiraa Khariirka GBV ee Baanka Adduunka (WB GBV specialist) si loo ogaado sida wax looga qabto.

Isu-duwaha Mashruuca (Project Coordinator):

Wuxuu si toos ah u helaa dhacdooyinka culus wuxuuna u gudbiyaa WB TTL **48 saacadood gudahood**.

Wuxuu shir guddoomiyaa GRC-da FGS wuxuuna kormeeraa shaqada GM-ka.

Maaraynta Khadka Degdegga ah (Hotline Management)

Mas'uuliyadda: Khadadka taleefanka ee lacag-la'aanta ah waxaa maamulaya **Khabiirka Bulshada ee PIU** (Social specialist at the PIU). Wuxuu diiwaangeliyaa cabashooyinka GEMS iyo buugga diiwaangelinta (excel log book), wuxuuna u gudbiyaa kiisaska hay'adaha ku habboon isagoo hubinaya xallin iyo jawaab celin (gudaha **21 maalmood**).

Wagtiga Shaqada: Khadka degdegga ah wuxuu shaqayn doonaa **xilliga shaqada oo keliya**, laga bilaabo **8:00 subaxnimo ilaa 4:00 galabnimo**, Sabtida ilaa Khamiista.

Heshiiska Qarsoodiga: Shaqaalaha ku lugta leh xallinta kiisaska waxay wada saxiixi doonaan **heshiis qarsoodi ah** si ay u ilaaliyaan dadka cabashada leh inaysan waxyeello ka soo gaarin.

Heerka (Level)	Sida loo soo Gudbiyo (How to raise)	Xallinta (Resolution)	Nooca Cabashooyinka (Type of complaints)	Kicinta Wacyigeliinta (Awareness raising)
Heerka Tuulada (VDC)	Taleefan ama Fool-ka-fool	Xallin ama u gudbin FMS	Cabashooyin yaryar, gaar ahaan macluumaad	Shirarka bulshada; Boodhadhka (Poster)
Qandaraaslaha (Contractor)	Taleefan ama Fool-ka-fool	Xallin ama u gudbin FMS	Arrimaha yaryar (boodh, taraafikada, iwm.)	Shirarka bulshada; Boodhadhka goobta
Heerka FMS (Safeguards Officer)	Taleefan, Email, ama Khadka Degdegga ah	Xallin (oo la socda PM/GRC) ama u gudbin FGS	Dhammaan cabashooyinka waa in lagu diiwaangeliyaa GEMS	Boodhadhka xafiisyada iyo shabakadda FMS
Heerka FGS (Safeguards Officer)	Taleefan ama Email	Xallin (oo la socda PM/GRC) iyo u sheegid WB	Cabashooyinka culus/aan la xallin	Boodhadhka xafiisyada iyo shabakadda FGS
Baanka Adduunka (WB)	Email: somaliaalert@worldbank.org (Haddii aysan NPIU jawaab sax ah bixin)	-	-	-
Adeegga GRS ee WB	Email: grievances@worldbank.org (Haddii aysan xafiiska WB Somalia jawaab bixin)	-	-	-

Xallinta Cabashooyinka (Resolution of Complaints)

Guddiga Wax-ka-Qabashada Cabashooyinka (GRC): Guddigan waxaa lagu aasaasi doonaa heerka **FMS iyo FGS**, waxaana shir guddoomin doona **Maareeyaha Mashruuca (Project Manager)**.

Kulanka GRC: GRC-du waxay kulmi doontaa **hal mar bishii** si ay u eegto tirada iyo nooca cabashooyinka, u xaqiijiso in si ku filan loo dabagalay, loona xalliyo dhibaatooyinka sababaya cabashooyinka.

Dhacdooyinka Culus/Kulanka Degdegga ah: Kulamo degdeg ah ayaa la qaban doonaa haddii ay jiraan cabashooyin ama dhacdooyin culus.

Warbixinta Dhacdooyinka Culus: Haddii ay jirto cabasho ama dhacdo culus oo ku lug leh waxyeello soo gaadhay dadka ama deegaanka (sida **GBV**), Khariirka Bulshada ee FMS waa inuu **si degdeg ah u wargeliyaa** Khariirka Bulshada ee FGS ama madaxa PIU, kaasoo isna u sheegaya Baanka Adduunka **72 saac gudahood**.

Dhacdooyinka Culus iyo Kuwa Aadka u Culus (Serious and Severe Incidents)

Dhacdo Culus (Serious Incident): Mid sababtay ama sababi karta waxyeello weyn oo soo gaadha deegaanka, shaqaalaha, bulshooyinka, ama kheyraadka, ama mid ay adag tahay in wax laga beddelo. Tusaalooyinka waxaa ka mid ah: **dhaawacyo shaqaale oo u baahan daryeel caafimaad dibadeed, ka faa'iidayso ama ku xadgudubka kooxaha nugul, iyo dayacaad joogto ah oo ku saabsan OHS.**

Dhacdo Aad u Culus (Severe Incident): Mid sababtay ama sababi karta waxyeello aad u weyn oo soo gaarta shakhsiyaadka ama deegaanka. **Dhimashadu** (fatality) si toos ah ayaa loogu kala saaraa mid aad u culus. Tusaalooyinka kale waxaa ka mid ah: **wasakheyn weyn oo deegaanka ah, shaqo qasab ah ama shaqada carruurta, ku xadgudubka xubnaha bulshada ee shaqaalaha mashruuca (oo ay ku jirto GBV), iyo afduub.**

Lifaaqyada Muhiimka ah (Key Annexes Summary)

Lifaaqa 4: Foomka Diiwaangelinta Cabashada (Grievance Record Form)

Waxaa ku jira macluumaadka cabashada (magaca, taariikhda, nooca cabashada), iyo qayb loogu talagalay dib-u-eegista/xallinta (go'aanka, saxiixyada dhexdhexaadiyaha iyo qofka cabanaya).

Lifaaqa 4: Koobitaanka Badbaadinta ee Mashruucyada Yaryar (Summary Safeguards for Subprojects)

Waa liis su'aalo iyo shax oo lagu buuxinayo macluumaadka mashruuca, sida:

Tirada shakhsiyaadka deggen ama isticmaala dhulka.

Joogitaanka **kooxaha laga tirada badan yahay** ama **IDPs**.

Taariikhda **khilaafka dhulka ama biyaha**.

Diiwaanka la-tashiyada bulshada (tirada haweenka, dhalinyarada, iwm., ee ka qaybgalay).

Qorshaha **Badbaadada Deegaanka iyo Bulshada (ESMP)**.

Nooca dhulka loo baahan yahay (Dawlad, Bulsho, Gaar ah) iyo **tabarucidda dhulka (Voluntary Land Donation - VLD)**.

○

Lifaaqa 5: Qaybaha RAP sida ku cad ESS5 (RAP Elements/Contents as Per ESS5)

Wuxuu liis gareeyaa dhammaan waxyaabaha loo baahan yahay inuu ku jiro Qorshaha Dib-u-dejinta (RAP), oo ay ku jiraan: yoolalka, tirakoobka, qaab-dhismeedka sharci iyo hay'adeed, u-qalmitaanka, qiimeynta khasaaraha, kharashyada, habka cabashada, iyo kormeerka.

•

Lifaaqa 6: Heshiiska iyo Ogolaanshaha Dhulka Bulshada (Community Land Agreement and Consent Form)

•

Waa foom lagu xaqiijinayo in bulshadu si **wadar-ogal ah** ugu heshiisay in dhulka loo isticmaalo mashruuca (sida xaqiijinta in uusan jirin muran shaqsi, in la ogyahay saameynta, iyo in uusan jirin khasab).

•

Lifaaqa 7: Foomka Tabarucidda Dhulka (Voluntary Land Donation Form)

•

Waa foom shakhsi ah oo lagu cadeynayo in mulkiilaha dhulkiisa uu si tabaruc ah ugu deeqay mashruuca dadweynaha, oo uu la socdo shuruudaha VLD (sida in saameyntu yartahay, inuusan ka badnayn 10% dhulkiisa, iyo inuusan wax dhaawac ah u geysan hab-nololeedkiisa).

•

Lifaaqa 8: Heshiiska Wadaagga Biyaha (MoU with Water sharing agreement)

•

Waa **Xusuus-qor Isfaham (MoU)** oo u dhexeeya PIU iyo Guddiga Horumarinta Bulshada (VDC), kaasoo qeexaya doorarka iyo mas'uuliyadaha labada dhinac ee la xiriira hirgelinta iyo joogteynta mashruuca Biyoole, oo ay ku jirto in la hubiyo **marin u helidda ilaha biyaha** ee dhammaan xubnaha bulshada.

•

Haddii aad rabto inaan si gaar ah u faahfaahiyo mid ka mid ah **Lifaaqyadan** ama aan tarjumo qayb gaar ah oo ka mid ah shaxda, fadlan i far. *(If you would like me to elaborate on one of these Annexes specifically or translate a particular part of the table, please let me know.)*

Heshiiska Isfahamka (MoU) ee Mashruuca Biyoole

Ujeeddo:

Ujeeddada MoU-gan waa in si cad loo qeexo doorarka iyo mas'uuliyadaha dhinac kasta (PIU iyo VDC) ee la xiriira hirgelinta iyo joogtaynta mashruuca Biyoole. Ujeeddada mashruucu waa in la hagaajiyo ilaha biyaha, hab-nololeedyada, iyo awoodda la qabsiga ee bulshada iyo hay'adaha iyadoo la maalgelinayo horumarinta fursadaha tignoolajiyada biyaha.

Labada dhinac (**PIU iyo VDC**) waxay wada shaqeyn doonaan si ay u bixiyaan kheyraadka lagama maarmaanka u ah hirgelinta iyo joogtaynta mashruuca. Waxay hubinayaan in waxqabadyada lagu fuliyo iyadoo la raacayo dhammaan sharciyada heer Federaal iyo heer Dowlad Goboleed, iyo sidoo kale xeerarka shaqada iyo habraacyada Baanka Adduunka (World Bank).

Waxyaabaha Muhiimka ah ee Mashruuca:

Waxaa ka mid ah dhisidda biyo-xireennada hafirka, berkadaha, biyo-xireennada kaydinta ciidda, faragelinta dhexgelinta aagga, darbiga badh-wareegga ah, darbiga ciidda, biyo-xireennada dhulka hoostiisa ah, iyo xajiyeyaasha dhagaxa (rock catchments), dib-u-habaynta berkadaha, dib-u-habaynta daaqsinka xumaaday, iyo xoojinta hay'adaha.

Faa'iidooyinka:

Waxay si toos ah u bixin doonaan faa'iidooyin qaab ah marin u helidda ilaha biyaha la hagaajiyay oo loo isticmaali karo ujeedooyin badan (guri, xoolo, beeraha, iyo beer-abuurka yar); adeegyada fidinta beeraha (xoolaha iyo dalagyada); kordhinta adkeysiga hab-nololeedka; iyo aqoonta la qabsiga.

Mas'uuliyadaha Labada Dhinac

A. Mas'uuliyadaha Dhinaca A (Kooxda PIU)

U fududaynta maalgelinta iyo ilaalinta Nidaamka Natiijooyinka (Results Framework) ee mashruuca.

Hubinta **ka qaybgalka bulshada oo loo dhan yahay** iyo joogtaynta mashruuca.

Mas'uul ka ah kormeerka iyo la shaqaynta bixiyeyaasha adeegga si loo hubiyo inay si dhow ula shaqeynayaan bulshada.

Hubinta in meelaha biyaha laga soo galo iyo qaab dhismeedyada la xiriira sida **barkadaha xoolaha** ay ka hooseeyaan biyo-xireenka si looga hortago wasakhaynta iyo xumaanshaha daaqa.

B. Mas'uuliyadaha Dhinaca B (Guddiga Horumarinta Tuulada - VDC)

Hoggaaminta ka qaybgalka bulshada, joogtaynta mashruuca, isticmaalka, iyo dayactirka (sida bixinta dhulka iyo khubaro farsamo oo bulshada ka tirsan).

Mas'uul ka ah abuuritaanka/qaabaynta guddi horumarinta tuulo oo loo dhan yahay, iyadoo la ixtiraamayo nidaamka jira.

Hoggaaminta shirarka ururinta bulshada, wacyigelinta, diiwaangelinta, iyo soo-sheegidda cabashooyinka guud ee ka dhasha faragelinta mashruuca, kadibna u gudbinta **Habka Wax-ka-Qabashada Cabashooyinka (GRM)** ee mashruuca.

Hubinta in **aanay jirin degsiimooyin cusub** oo laga dhisin masaafo ah

qiyaas loo baahan yahay - halka uu qoraalku bannaan yahay

km dhinaca sare ee ilaha biyaha si looga hortago wasakhaynta.

Magacaabista hoggaamiye maamulka biyaha ah oo ka socda VDC-da, kaasoo ay xubno ka yihiin dad deegaanka ku nool oo aan xilliyeedka la guurin. Guddigan maamulka biyuhu waxay mas'uul ka yihiin nadiifinta aagga biyo-xireenka (ama desilting) xilliga roobka ka hor.

Samaynta xeerar hoosaad (by-laws) oo daboolaya arrimahan soo socda (iyo kuwo kale):

Ururinta khidmadda isticmaalka biyaha (guddiyadu waxay qiimeeyaan iyagoo la tashanaya bulshada guud).

Mudnaanta la siinayo isticmaalka aadanaha, waxaana ku xiga xoolaha iyo wax soo saarka beeraha.

Qaybinta waqtiga xilliyada abaaraha (Feb-Maarso iyo Jul-Sebtambar). Degganayaasha joogtada ah waxay cabbi karaan **4:00 galabnimo - 10:00 fiidnimo**, halka xoolo-dhaqatada ka yimaada meel ka baxsan ay cabbi karaan **subaxdii ilaa galabta**.

Xilliga dhibaataada, **waraabka waa in la joojiyaa** si loo ogolaado badbaadada aadanaha iyo xoolaha.

Hubinta **marin u helidda biyaha ee dhammaan**, iyada oo aan loo eegin halka ay ka yimaadeen.

Saf u soo gelidda biyaha oo lagu ixtiraamo nidaamka "**kii hor yimaada ayaa hor helaya**" (first come first served).

Qeexidda **ganaaxyada iyo ciqaabta** qof kasta oo ku xad-gudba xeerarka hoosaadka.

Arrimaha la soo qaaday	Sida wax looga qaban doono Mashruuca
1. Doorka Maamullada Degmada	Ka qaybgelinta saxda ah ee degmooyinka si loo hubiyo in baahiyaha aan ku jirin Biyoole lagu xalliyo iyadoo lala kaashanayo maamulka, iyo fududeynta xiriirka VDC-yada iyo diiwaangelinta dhulka.
2. Bulshada oo Marka Hore Soo Dhaweysa, Laakiin Inta la Hirgelinayo Is Beddesha	Ka qaybgalka waa inuu noqdaa mid joogto ah oo laba-geesood ah. Wacyigelinta habka GRM waa in la sameeyaa marxaladda gelitaanka (entry stage).

Arrimaha la soo qaaday	Sida wax looga qaban doono Mashruuca
3. Lahaanshaha Mashruuca	Waa in la saxiixaa MoU-yo ay ku jiraan heshiisyada isticmaalka biyaha. Dowladaha hoose iyo wasaaradaha khuseeya waa inay sii wadaan lahaanshaha wejiga hawlgalka.
4. Xaqiijinta Tabarucidda Dhulka ee Dadka Aan Wax Qorin/Aqrinin	PIU-yadu waa inay suurto geliyaan in dadka aysan wax qorin/aqrinin ay saxiixaan iyagoo isticmaalaya faraha (finger prints).
5. Miisaaniyadda Qorshayaasha Dib-u-dejinta	Baahida loo qabo xaqiijinta iyo la qabsiga saxda ah ee Habraaca Siyaasadda Dib-u-dejinta (RPF) .
6. U Hoggaansanaanta ESMP	Qandaraasyada qandaraaslayaasha waa in lagu daraa qodobbo mas'uuliyad maaliyadeed oo ah in qandaraaslaha la ciqaabo haddii uu ku guuldareysto u hoggaansanaanta shuruudaha ESMP. In Injineerka Mashruucu ku yeesho door la socodka ES.
7. Ka Reebidda/Ka Qaybgelinta Kooxaha Laga Tirada Badan Yahay	In la qoondeeyo saamiga (quota) meelaha ay ku badan yihiin kooxaha laga tirada badan yahay. In lagu daro VDC-yada, in lala shaqeeyo qandaraaslayaasha si ay u shaqaaleeyaan dadkaas, iyo in la helo GRM shaqeynaya.
8. Wakhtiga Hawlaha Badbaadada E&S	Waa in la bilaabaa habraaca badbaadada goor hore inta lagu guda jiro wajiga hirgelinta.
9. Xaaladda Abaarta	Mashruuca BARWAAQO waa inuu kordhiyaa ceelasha riigagga ah si looga jawaabo xaaladaha degdegga ah ee abaaraha.
11. Ka Hortagga GBV/SEAH	Hubinta in dhammaan shaqaalaha mashruuca iyo qandaraaslayaashu ay fahmaan GBV/SEAH iyo in ay saxiixaan Xeerka Anshaxa (CoC) . In la helo GM oo wax-ku-ool u ah GBV. In lala shaqeeyo hay'adaha kale ee taageerada u bixiya dhibanayaasha.
12. Daah-furnaanta Shaqaalaysiinta Mashruuca	Shaqaalaysiinta qandaraaslayaasha ee shaqaalaha bulshada waa in lagu sameeyaa iyadoo lala kaashanayo VDC-yada iyo kooxaha kale ee bulshada.
Arrimaha la soo qaaday	Tallaabooyinka Wax-ka-Qabashada
1. La Shaqaynta Dawladda iyo Hay'adaha Dhaqanka	Waa in la sameeyaa Khariiradda Bulshada (Community mapping) oo ay ku jiraan kooxaha nugul (sida agoonta, haweenka, dhalinyarada, naafada). In la helo taageerada dawladda hoose si loo dib u habayn (restructure) loogu sameeyo VDC-yada si loo helo matalaad ballaaran.

Arrimaha la soo qaaday	Sida wax looga qaban doono Mashruuca
2. Ka Qaybgalka Bulshada oo Wax-ku-ool ah	Waa in la sameeyaa qiimeyn sax ah oo ku saabsan awoodaha iyo baahiyaha bulshada . In la sameeyo shirar gooni ah oo loogu talagalay kooxaha kala duwan (hoggaamiyeyaasha diinta, haweenka, iwm.). Waa in la sameeyaa Istiraatiijiyadda Ka Bixidda (Exit strategy) laga bilaabo bilowga mashruuca.
4. Habraaca Tabarucidda Dhulka iyo Magdhawga	Waa in la qorsheeyaa oo la diiwaangeliyaa dhiirigelin (incentives) loogu talagalay dadka dhulka ku deeqaya si looga joojiyo inay dib u soo ceshadaan dhulka. In ay dowladda hoose rasmeyso dukumentiyada tabarucidda dhulka.
7. Ka Reebidda/Ka Qaybgelinta Kooxaha Laga Tirada Badan Yahay	Waa in la raaco Heshiiska Qaramada Midoobay ee Xuquuqda Dadka Naafada ah (CRPD) . Waa in la sameeyaa saami qeybsi (quotas) loogu talagalay kooxaha laga tirada badan yahay (tusaale, 30% loogu talagalay bulshooyinka martigeliya IDP-yada).
11. Ka Hortagga GBV/SEAH	Deegaanka shaqadu waa inuu u fiicnaado haweenka. Marin ammaan ah iyo marinka waa in si dhab ah loo tixgeliyo. In la helo hab-dhaqan adag oo lagu xalliyo cabashooyinka GBV. In la siiyo jawaab celin dadka cabanaya si loo abuuro kalsooni.

Arrimaha la soo qaaday	Tallaabooyinka Wax-ka-Qabashada
1. La Shaqaynta Dawladda iyo Hay'adaha Dhaqanka	Waa in la sameeyaa Khariiradda Bulshada (Community mapping) oo ay ku jiraan kooxaha nugul (sida agoonta, haweenka, dhalinyarada, naafada). In la helo taageerada dowladda hoose si loo dib u habayn (restructure) loogu sameeyo VDC-yada si loo helo matalaad ballaaran.
2. Ka Qaybgalka Bulshada oo Wax-ku-ool ah	Waa in la sameeyaa qiimeyn sax ah oo ku saabsan awoodaha iyo baahiyaha bulshada . In la sameeyo shirar gooni ah oo loogu talagalay kooxaha kala duwan (hoggaamiyeyaasha diinta, haweenka, iwm.). Waa in la sameeyaa Istiraatiijiyadda Ka Bixidda (Exit strategy) laga bilaabo bilowga mashruuca.
4. Habraaca Tabarucidda Dhulka iyo Magdhawga	Waa in la qorsheeyaa oo la diiwaangeliyaa dhiirigelin (incentives) loogu talagalay dadka dhulka ku deeqaya si looga joojiyo inay dib u soo ceshadaan dhulka. In ay dowladda hoose rasmeyso dukumentiyada tabarucidda dhulka.
7. Ka Reebidda/Ka	Waa in la raaco Heshiiska Qaramada Midoobay ee

Arrimaha la soo qaaday	Tallaabooyinka Wax-ka-Qabashada
Qaybgelinta Kooxaha Laga Tirada Badan Yahay	Xuquuqda Dadka Naafada ah (CRPD). Waa in la sameeyaa saami qeybsi (quotas) loogu talagalay kooxaha laga tirada badan yahay (tusaale, 30% loogu talagalay bulshooyinka martigeliya IDP-yada).
11. Ka Hortagga GBV/SEAH	Deegaanka shaqadu waa inuu u fiicnaado haweenka. Marin ammaan ah iyo marinka waa in si dhab ah loo tixgeliyo. In la helo hab-dhaqan adag oo lagu xalliyo cabashooyinka GBV. In la siiyo jawaab celin dadka cabanaya si loo abuuro kalsooni.

Waan ku caawin karaa tarjumaadda qaybtan muhiimka ah ee ku saabsan **Heshiiska Isfahamka (MoU)** ee mashruuca Biyoole iyo qoraalka **Dood-wadaagga** ee la xiriira Badbaadada Deegaanka iyo Bulshada (E&S).

Halkan waa tarjumaadda Soomaaliga:

☐ **Heshiiska Isfahamka (MoU) ee Mashruuca Biyoole**

Ujeeddo:

Ujeeddada MoU-gan waa in si cad loo qeexo doorarka iyo mas'uuliyadaha dhinac kasta (PIU iyo VDC) ee la xiriira hirgelinta iyo joogtaynta mashruuca Biyoole. Ujeeddada mashruucu waa in la hagaajiyo ilaha biyaha, hab-nololeedyada, iyo awoodda la qabsiga ee bulshada iyo hay'adaha iyadoo la maalgelinayo horumarinta fursadaha tignoolajiyada biyaha.

Labada dhinac (**PIU iyo VDC**) waxay wada shaqeyn doonaan si ay u bixiyaan kheyraadka lagama maarmaanka u ah hirgelinta iyo joogtaynta mashruuca. Waxay hubinayaan in waxqabadyada lagu fuliyo iyadoo la raacayo dhammaan sharciyada heer Federaal iyo heer Dowlad Goboleed, iyo sidoo kale xeerarka shaqada iyo habraacyada Baanka Adduunka (World Bank).

Waxyaabaha Muhiimka ah ee Mashruuca:

Waxaa ka mid ah dhisidda biyo-xireennada hafirka, berkadaha, biyo-xireennada kaydinta ciidda, faragelinta dhexgelinta aagga, darbiga badh-wareegga ah, darbiga ciidda, biyo-xireennada dhulka hoostiisa ah, iyo xajiyeyaasha dhagaxa (rock catchments), dib-u-habaynta berkadaha, dib-u-habaynta daaqsinka xumaaday, iyo xoojinta hay'adaha.

Faa'iidooyinka:

Waxay si toos ah u bixin doonaan faa'iidooyin qaab ah marin u helidda ilaha biyaha la hagaajiyay oo loo isticmaali karo ujeeddooyin badan (guri, xoolo, beeraha, iyo beer-abuurka yar); adeegyada fidinta beeraha (xoolaha iyo dalagyada); kordhinta adkeysiga hab-nololeedka; iyo aqoonta la qabsiga.

Mas'uuliyadaha Labada Dhinac

A. Mas'uuliyadaha Dhinaca A (Kooxda PIU)

U fududaynta maalgelinta iyo ilaalinta Nidaamka Natiijooyinka (Results Framework) ee mashruuca.

Hubinta **ka qaybgalka bulshada oo loo dhan yahay** iyo joogtaynta mashruuca.

Mas'uul ka ah kormeerka iyo la shaqaynta bixiyeyaasha adeegga si loo hubiyo inay si dhow ula shaqeynayaan bulshada.

Hubinta in meelaha biyaha laga soo galo iyo qaab dhismeedyada la xiriira sida **barkadaha xoolaha** ay ka hooseeyaan biyo-xireenka si looga hortago wasakhaynta iyo xumaanshaha daaqa.

1.

B. Mas'uuliyadaha Dhinaca B (Guddiga Horumarinta Tuulada - VDC)

Hoggaaminta ka qaybgalka bulshada, joogtaynta mashruuca, isticmaalka, iyo dayactirka (sida bixinta dhulka iyo khubaro farsamo oo bulshada ka tirsan).

Mas'uul ka ah abuuritaanka/qaabaynta guddi horumarinta tuulo oo loo dhan yahay, iyadoo la ixtiraamayo nidaamka jira.

Hoggaaminta shirarka ururinta bulshada, wacyigelinta, diiwaangelinta, iyo soo-sheegidda cabashooyinka guud ee ka dhasha faragelinta mashruuca, kadibna u gudbinta **Habka Wax-ka-Qabashada Cabashooyinka (GRM)** ee mashruuca.

Hubinta in **aanay jirin degsiimooyin cusub** oo laga dhisin masaafo ah

qiyaas loo baahan yahay - halka uu qoraalku bannaan yahay

km dhinaca sare ee ilaha biyaha si looga hortago wasakhaynta.

Magacaabista hoggaamiye maamulka biyaha ah oo ka socda VDC-da, kaasoo ay xubno ka yihiin dad deegaanka ku nool oo aan xilliyeedka la guurin. Guddigan maamulka biyuhu waxay mas'uul ka yihiin nadiifinta aagga biyo-xireenka (ama desilting) xilliga roobka ka hor.

Samaynta xeerar hoosaad (by-laws) oo daboolaya arrimahan soo socda (iyo kuwo kale):

Ururinta khidmadda isticmaalka biyaha (guddiyadu waxay qiimeeyaan iyagoo la tashanaya bulshada guud).

Mudnaanta la siinayo isticmaalka aadanaha, waxaana ku xiga xoolaha iyo wax soo saarka beeraha.

Qaybinta waqtiga xilliyada abaaraha (Feb-Maarlo iyo Jul-Sebtambar). Degganayaasha joogtada ah waxay cabbi karaan **4:00 galabnimo - 10:00 fiidnimo**, halka xoolo-dhaqatada ka yimaada meel ka baxsan ay cabbi karaan **subaxdii ilaa galabta**.

Xilliga dhibaataada, **waraabka waa in la joojiyaa** si loo ogolaado badbaadada aadanaha iyo xoolaha.

Hubinta **marin u helidda biyaha ee dhammaan**, iyada oo aan loo eegin halka ay ka yimaadeen.

Saf u soo gelidda biyaha oo lagu ixtiraamo nidaamka "**kii hor yimaada ayaa hor helaya**" (first come first served).

Qeexidda **ganaaxyada iyo ciqaabta** qof kasta oo ku xad-gudba xeerarka hoosaadka.

□ **Lifaaqa 9: Qoraalka Dood-wadaagga (Minutes of Consultations)**

Dood-wadaaggii Dowladda ee Ku Saabsan Badbaadada E&S (Juun 21, 2022)

Ujeeddo: In la helo fikrado iyo talooyin lagu hagaajinayo qabyo-qoraallada RPF, ESMF, SEP, iyo LMP.

Arrimaha la soo qaaday	Sida wax looga qaban doono Mashruuca
1. Doorka Maamullada Degmada	Ka qaybgelinta saxda ah ee degmooyinka si loo hubiyo in baahiyaha aan ku jirin Biyoole lagu xalliyo iyadoo lala kaashanayo maamulka, iyo fududeynta xiriirka VDC-yada iyo diiwaangelinta dhulka.
2. Bulshada oo Marka Hore Soo Dhaweysa, Laakiin Inta la Hirgelinayo Is Beddesha	Ka qaybgalka waa inuu noqdaa mid joogto ah oo laba-geesood ah. Wacyigelinta habka GRM waa in la sameeyaa marxaladda gelitaanka (entry stage).
3. Lahaanshaha Mashruuca	Waa in la saxiixaa MoU-yo ay ku jiraan heshiisyada isticmaalka biyaha. Dowladaha hoose iyo wasaaradaha

Arrimaha la soo qaaday	Sida wax looga qaban doono Mashruuca
	khuseeya waa inay sii wadaan lahaanshaha wejiga hawlgalka.
4. Xaqiijinta Tabarucidda Dhulka ee Dadka Aan Wax Qorin/Aqrinin	PIU-yadu waa inay suurto geliyaan in dadka aysan wax qorin/aqrinin ay saxiixaan iyagoo isticmaalaya faraha (finger prints).
5. Miisaaniyadda Qorshayaasha Dib-u-dejinta	Baahida loo qabo xaqiijinta iyo la qabsiga saxda ah ee Habraaca Siyaasadda Dib-u-dejinta (RPF) .
6. U Hoggaansanaanta ESMP	Qandaraasyada qandaraaslayaasha waa in lagu daraa qodobbo mas'uuliyad maaliyadeed oo ah in qandaraaslaha la ciqaabo haddii uu ku guuldareysto u hoggaansanaanta shuruudaha ESMP. In injineerka Mashruucu ku yeesho door la socodka ES.
7. Ka Reebidda/Ka Qaybgelinta Kooxaha Laga Tirada Badan Yahay	In la qoondeeyo saamiga (quota) meelaha ay ku badan yihiin kooxaha laga tirada badan yahay. In lagu daro VDC-yada, in lala shaqeeyo qandaraaslayaasha si ay u shaqaaleeyaan dadkaas, iyo in la helo GRM shaqeynaya.
8. Wakhtiga Hawlaha Badbaadada E&S	Waa in la bilaabaa habraaca badbaadada goor hore inta lagu guda jiro wajiga hirgelinta.
9. Xaaladda Abaarta	Mashruuca BARWAAQO waa inuu kordhiyaa ceelasha riigagga ah si looga jawaabo xaaladaha degdegga ah ee abaaraha.
11. Ka Hortagga GBV/SEAH	Hubinta in dhammaan shaqaalaha mashruuca iyo qandaraaslayaashu ay fahmaan GBV/SEAH iyo in ay saxiixaan Xeerka Anshaxa (CoC) . In la helo GM oo wax-ku-ool u ah GBV. In lala shaqeeyo hay'adaha kale ee taageerada u bixiya dhibanayaasha.
12. Daah-furnaanta Shaqaalaysiinta Mashruuca	Shaqaalaysiinta qandaraaslayaasha ee shaqaalaha bulshada waa in lagu sameeyaa iyadoo lala kaashanayo VDC-yada iyo kooxaha kale ee bulshada.

Dood-wadaaggii Hay'adaha aan Dowladda ahayn (NGOs)

Ka qaybgalayaasha: Hay'adaha aan Dawliga ahayn iyo Ururrada Bulshada, **15 qof** oo ay ku jiraan **3 haween ah**.

Arrimaha la soo qaaday	Tallaabooyinka Wax-ka-Qabashada
1. La Shaqaynta Dawladda iyo Hay'adaha Dhaqanka	Waa in la sameeyaa Khariiradda Bulshada (Community mapping) oo ay ku jiraan kooxaha nugul (sida agoonta, haweenka, dhalinyarada, naafada). In la helo taageerada dowladda hoose si loo dib u habayn (restructure) loogu sameeyo VDC-yada si loo helo matalaad ballaaran.
2. Ka Qaybgalka Bulshada oo Wax-	Waa in la sameeyaa qiimeyn sax ah oo ku saabsan awoodaha iyo baahiyaha bulshada . In la sameeyo shirar gooni ah oo

Arrimaha la soo qaaday	Tallaabooyinka Wax-ka-Qabashada
ku-ool ah	loogu talagalay kooxaha kala duwan (hoggaamiyeyaasha diinta, haweenka, iwm.). Waa in la sameeyaa Istiraatiijiyadda Ka Bixidda (Exit strategy) laga bilaabo bilowga mashruuca.
4. Habraaca Tabarucidda Dhulka iyo Magdhawga	Waa in la qorsheeyaa oo la diiwaangeliyaa dhiirigelin (incentives) loogu talagalay dadka dhulka ku deeqaya si looga joojiyo inay dib u soo ceshadaan dhulka. In ay dowladda hoose rasmeeyso dukumentiyada tabarucidda dhulka.
7. Ka Reebidda/Ka Qaybgelinta Kooxaha Laga Tirada Badan Yahay	Waa in la raaco Heshiiska Qaramada Midoobay ee Xuquuqda Dadka Naafada ah (CRPD) . Waa in la sameeyaa saami qeybsi (quotas) loogu talagalay kooxaha laga tirada badan yahay (tusaale, 30% loogu talagalay bulshooyinka martigeliya IDP-yada).
11. Ka Hortagga GBV/SEAH	Deegaanka shaqadu waa inuu u fiicnaado haweenka. Marin ammaan ah iyo marinka waa in si dhab ah loo tixgeliyo. In la helo hab-dhaqan adag oo lagu xalliyo cabashooyinka GBV. In la siiyo jawaab celin dadka cabanaya si loo abuuro kalsooni.

Haddii aad qabtid su'aalo kale oo ku saabsan doorarka, xeerarka hoosaadka, ama qoraalka dood-wadaagga