



**28 TOO MANY**

FGM...  
let's end it.

# **Jaridda xubinta taranka Gabdhaha/hablaha ee SOMALILAND: Natiijooyinka ugu muhiimsan**

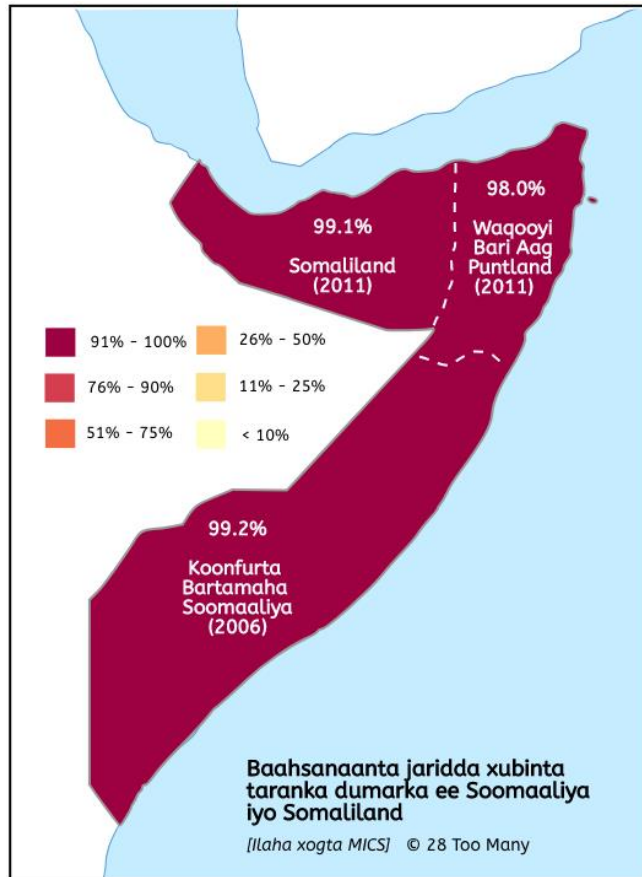
**Maarso 2019**

**Heerka baahsanaanta jaridda xubinta taranka ee gabdhaha/hablaha da'doodu u dhaxayso 15–49 ee Somaliland waa qiyaastii 99.1% – mid ka mid ah kuwa adduunka ugu sareeyaa.**

# Horudhac

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

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



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

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

# Baahsanaanta jaridda xubinta taranka gabdhaha/hablaha

*Ka tixraac profilkadalka boggagaka 57–62.*

Heerka Faafitaanka jaridda xubinta taranka gabdhaha/hablaha Somaliland wuxuu ka mid yahay kuwa adduunka ugu sareeya:

**Lyada oo lagu saleynayo baaritaanada MICS, Somaliland waxaa loo arkay mid ka mid ah dalalka ugu sarreeya marka laga eego xaga baahida jaridda/goo' gooynta, jaridda xubinta taranka gabdhaha/dumarka wuxuu ku dhaca qiyaastii 99.1% dumarka da'doodu u dhexaayso 15-49.**

**Laga soo bilaabo xogta la hayo, jaridda xubinta taranka gabdhaha/hablaha ayaa u muuqata inay korodhay Somaliland tan iyo 2006; xog ururin ayaa loo baahan doonaa si loo xaqiijiyo tan.**

Jaridda xubinta taranka gabdhaha/hablaha inta badan waa mid caan ka ah dhammaan gobollada, kooxaha isku da'da ah. Xogta ayaa muujinaysa in tirada gabdhaha/hablaha ku nool dhulka miyiga ee la mariyo dhaqanka jaridda/goo' gooynta in ay wax yar ka badan tahay marka la barbar dhigo gabdhaha/haweenka magaalooyinka (xog dheeri ah ayaa loo baahan yahay si loo xaqiijiyo tan). Hablaha iyo gabdhaha ee fasalka bulshada ee hodanka ah, waxay u badantahay in aa lagu sameynin jaridda/goo' gooynta.<sup>1</sup>

# Da'da iyo noocyada jaridda xubinta taranka gabdhaha/hablaha

*Ka tixraac profilkadalka boggagaka 62–71.*

Celceliska da'da jaridda xubinta taranka gabdhaha ee Somaliland waxay udhaxeysaa 10 ilaa 14 sano<sup>2</sup>. Xoghii sannadihii ugu dambeeyay soo baxayay ee ku saabsan u dhimashada jaridda xubinta taranka gabdhaha ee Soomaaliya iyo Somaliland ayaa lagu sameeyaa gabdhaha da'doodu tahay 10 ama 11 sano.

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

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

**Sanadkii 2006 iyo 2011, Nooca saddexaad (gudniinka fircooniga – Pharaonic) wuxuu ahaa nooca ugu caansan ee noocyada jaridda xubinta taranka gabdhaha/dumarak ee ay soo wargeliyaan haweenku.<sup>3</sup>**

Sannadkii 2006, 91.6% hablaha laga jaray ayaa lagu sameeyay Nooca III (gudniinka fircooniga) jaridda xubinta taranka gabdhaha/hablaha, laakiin sanadka 2011 ayaa tiradani hoos ugu dhacday 84.9%. Tani waxay sabab u tahay dhalinyarada da'da yar ee hablaha ayaa u muuqda inaysan la kulmin nooca III jaridda/ goo' gooynta xubinta taranka ('tolid, la xiray ' – *sewn closed*) waxayna u badan tahay in ay la kulmeen 'saarista cadka' – *flesh removed*.

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

Xogta 2011 waxay sidoo kale soo jedinaysaa markaasto heerka waxbarashada iyo dhaqaale ee Dumarka sare u kaco inaytaasi hoos u dhigeysa tirada dumarka lagu sameeyo nooca sadaxaad ee (III) jaridda/goo' gooynta.<sup>4</sup>

## Hirgeliyaasha gudniinka

*Ka tixraac profilka dalka 63–65.*

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

Macluumaad faahfaahsan oo ku saabsan daaweynta jaridda xubinta taranka gabdhaha/dumarka, fadlan eeg warbixinta 28 Too Many's, kaas oo laga heli karo <https://www.28toomany.org/thematic/medicalisation/>.

## Waa maxay sababtu

*Ka tixraac profilka dalka boggagaka 79–81.*

Jaridda xubinta taranka gabdhaha waxaa inta badan lagaga dhaqmaa Somaliland sababtoo ah waxa ku xidhanyahay dhaqan iyo waxaa la aaminsan yahay inuu yahay shuruud diimeed. Gudniinka fircooniga ah waxaa badanaa loo arkaa mid dhaqan ahaan lasoo kala dhaxley, halka gudniinka nooca sunnaha ah loo arko inuu yahay mid fudud oo laga dhaxley dhinaca diinta, uuna ka sharaf iyo uuna ka caafimaad badan yahay kuwa kale.<sup>5</sup>

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

## Sharciga

*Ka tixraac Faylka dalka boggagaka 40–43.*

Somaliland waxay ka go'an tahay in ay u hogaansanto qaar badan oo ka mid **heshiisyada caalamiga ah ee xuquuqda aadamaha iyo heshiisyada ku saabsan** habka jaridda xubinta taranka

gabdhaha/dumarka. Heshiisyadani waxay meel dhigaan waajibka saaran Dawladda si loo hubiyo ciribtirka jaridda xubinta taranka gabdhaha/dumarka, kaas oo ku ah xadgudub xuquuqda aadamaha caalamiga ah, iyadoo loo marayo Sameynta sharciyo gaar ah, sida sharciyada ka dhanka ah jaridda xubinta taranka gabdhaha/dumarka. Somaliland wali may saxeexin heshiiska caalamiga ah ee lagu baabiinayo dhamaan noocyada takoorida dumarka /haweenka (1979) (CEDAW).

Dastuurka Somaliland 2000<sup>6</sup> si gaar ah umuu xusin gudniinka hablaha, laakiin wuxuu ilaaliyey sinnaanta sida ku xusan Qodobka 8-aad, iyo Qodobka 36-aad oo qeexayaa xuquuqda dumarka/haweenka:

1. Xuquuqda, xorriyaadka iyo waajibaadka Dastuurku xaqiijiyey, haweenku ragga way ula siman yihiin, wixii Shareecadda Islaamka midkood u gaar yeeshay mooyaane.
2. Xukuumaddu waa in ay dhiirri-gelisaa xeerna ka soo saartaa xaqa ay haweenku u leeyihiin in ay ka xoroobaan dhaqamada aan Shareecadda waafaqsanayn ee waxyeelada u leh jidhkooda iyo damiirkooda.

**Ma jiraan wax sharciyo qaran ah oo Somaliland ka jira oo si cad u xanibaya una ciqaabaya dhaqanka ama soo caadaysiga jaridda xubinta taranka gabdhaha/hablaha.**

1964 Xeerka Ciqaabta ee Soomaalida, Sharciga lambarka 05/1962<sup>7</sup> (Xeerka Ciqaabta) ayaa la ansixiyay Somaliland, oo wuxuu ka dhigayaa dembi in uu sababo ‘**dhaawac u geysto**’ qof kale oo keena jirro jireed ama maskaxeed.

Bishii Febraayo 2018, Wasaaradda Arrimaha Diinta ee Somaliland ayaa soo saartay **fatwo** (xukun sharci oo Islaami ah) oo mamnuucaya nooca ugu xun ee, Nooca Saddexaad (Gudniinka Fircooniga).

Si kastaba ha ahaatee, ma jirto caddayn Xeerka Ciqaabta ama fatwada loo isticmaalay in lagu xukumo dembiilayaasha jaridda xubinta taranka gabdhaha/hablaha ee Somaliland.

**28 Too Many wuxuu xog ku hayaa in sharci cusub oo ka soo horjeeda gudniinka gabdhaha ah ee Somaliland lagu qoray, kaas oo ciqaabi doona dhaqanka jaridda xubinta taranka gabdhaha/dumarka. Sharciga ayaa hadda la wareegay heerka wadatashiga ee Wasaaradda Arrimaha Bulshada, iyo caqabada horay u socotay waa in la hubiyo in ay dhammaato oo mamnuuceyso dhammaan noocyada jaridda xubinta taranka gabdhaha/dumarka, oo ay ku jiraan kuwa lagu magacaabo ‘sunna’.**

Wixii macluumaad dheeraad ah oo ku saabsan sharciga, ka dheego **Somaliland: Sharciga iyo Jaridda Xubinta Taranka Gadhaha/Dumarka**.

## Fahamka iyo dhaqamada

*Ka tixraac profilka dalka boggagaka 79–86.*

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

99.8% dumarka ku nool Somaliland waxay maqleen jaridda/goo' gooynta.<sup>8</sup>

Xogaha ugu danbeeyay waxay sheegayaan in 64.% dumarku (doodu tahay 15-49) in aamin sanyihiin wali inay sii wadi doonaan dhaqankan, sida ay xogtu sheegtay waxa jira 38% oo kale ay aaminsanyihiin in laga tago, warba xintaa oo loogu soo uririyay dhamaan Soomaaliya iyo Somaliland (s-MICS 2006)<sup>9</sup>.

### **Ee Somaliland, dumarka oo maqashay jaridda/goo' gooynta ayaa rumaysan in la sii wadi doono.**

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

Fikradaha ku saabsan jaridda xubinta taranka gabdhaha uma muuqan in ay ku kala duwan yihiin inta u dhaxeysa sida ay sheegayaan baaritaanada MICS ee la sameeyey 2006 iyo 2011.<sup>10</sup>

Guud ahaan, haweenka ayaa ka masuula inay sameeyaan go'aannada ku saabsan jaridda xubinta taranka gabdhaha; si kastaba ha noqotee, **ragga iyo wiilasha** 'waxay saamayn ku yeeshaan abuuritaanka jawiga bulsheed ee xaga go'aan qaadashada gudniinka', baarid guud oo lagu samiyay raga aan guursan aya cadesay in ay boqolkiiba 4 Kaliya ah ay doorbidaan in ay guursadaan gabadh aan lagu sameyn jaridda/goo' gooynta xubinta taranka.<sup>11</sup>

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

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

*Marka ugu horreysa ee aan bilaabay hadalka ka soo horjeeda jaridda xubinta taranka dumarka , dad badan oo ka tirsan bulshadeyda ayaa diiday, laakiin waxyaalu aya isbedelayaan. Dad badan ayaa hadla oo ka soo horjeeda goo' gooynta.*

*~Dhakhtar Mariam Dahir , Guddoomiyaha Shabakadda Dhalinyarada ee La-Dagaalanka FGMka ee Hargaysa, Somaliland<sup>12</sup>*

# Ka shaqeynta joojinta jaridda xubinta taranka gabdhaha

Waxda dawladda ee mas'uulka ka ah arrimaha lamaanaha, oo ay ka mid tahay shaqada joojinta jaridda xubinta taranka gabdhaha/dumarka ee Somaliland, waa Wasaaradda Shaqada iyo Arrimaha Bulshada (*MOLSA*). Wasaaradaha Caafimaadka, Caddaaladda iyo Diinta ayaa iyaguna leh masuuliyad. Dowladdu waxay ku soo bandhigtay dhowr dukumentyo qaran, caqabadaha hortaagan in la soo afjaro jaridda xubinta taranka gabdhaha/dumarka sanadihii ugu dambeeyey. Laga bilabo 2016-ka, si kastaba ha ahaatee, xukuumadda Somaliland weli ma haysan siyaasad qaran ama istiraatiijiyad ah oo lagu heshiiyey si loo dhammeeyo jaridda xubinta taranka gabdhaha/dumarka.

Dawladdu guud ahaan waxay taageertaa hay'adaha kala duwan ee ka shaqeynaya joojinta jaridda xubinta taranka gabdhaha/dumarka ee gobolka, waxaanay sii kordhisay si ay ula tacaalaan arinta wada shaqaynta labadaba, ururada caalamiga ah ee aan dowliga ahayn iyo kuwa ka yaryar, kooxaha bulshada ku salaysan. Waxaa sidoo kale jira dhowr xuquuqda aadanaha, oo muhiim ah iyo shabakadaha la dagaalama jaridda xubinta taranka gabdhaha/dumarka ee ka hawl gala gobolka, oo ay ku jiraan NAFIS iyo Shabakadaha Nagaad ee Somaliland.

**Horumar** ayaa laga sameeyey Somaliland si loogu soo bandhigo bulshada wadahal ku saabsan dhaawaca jaridda xubinta taranka gabdhaha. Shaqada wadajirka ah ee u dhexeeya waaxaha dawladda iyo bulshada rayidka ah, iyo ka u dhaxeeya bulshada iyo hay'adaha laftooda, sababtoo ah waxay sameeyaan shabakado si loola dagaalamo jaridda xubinta taranka gabdhaha, iyo inta u dhaxaysa dhaqdhaqaaqayaasha iyo beelaha ay ka shaqeeyaan, waxay muujinaysaa awoodda iskaashiga in ay si koorayso in ay wax ka qabto qaar ka mid ah arrimaha adag ee weli loo baahnanyahay in laga adkaado. **Caqabadahaas** waxaa ka mid ah: taageerada joogtada ee "gudniinka sunna", iyo aaminada in u yahay shuruud diineed, iyo la'aanta sii socota, ee sharciyada qaranka, ku saabsan dembiyeenta iyo ciqaabta, jaridda xubinta taranka gabdhaha/dumarka.

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

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

Waxa jiray horumar dhiirrigelin leh oo la xiriirta sida loo gaaro '**hogamiyaasha Somaliland**' oo ay ka mid tahay iyada oo loo marayo in aa hogaamiyaha diinta lagu tababaro masuuliyadoda saran si ay oo

bedelaan caadooyinka bulshada, iyo kor u qaadista kaalintooda habka dooddida. Kadibna waxaa lagu xoojiyay inay u sharaxaan bulshada guud waxbarista diinta ee ka soo horjeeda Xad-gudubka ku salaysan jinsiga iyo naafaynta xubnaha taranka haweenka marka laga eego aragtida mabaadi'da Islaamka. Ururrada aan dawliga ahayn iyo ururrada bulshada ayaa iyaguna sidoo kale bixinaya u qareemeynta iyo tababarka shaqaalaha caafimaadka, macalimiinta iskuulada iyo jaamacadaha, sidoo kale (oo ay ku jiraan faafinta farriimaha ka hortagga jaridda xubinta taranka gabdhaha iyada oo loo marayo isticmaalka'naadiyada iyo naadiyada xuquuqda carruurta' ee waalidiinta iyo ardayda).

Horumarinta **shabakadaha dhalinyarada**, iyada oo dhaqdhaqaaqayaasha da 'yar ay ku sii kordhayaan bulshada guud falanqaynta doodaha ku saabsan mowduucyada xasaasiga ah sida jaridda/goo' gooynta, oo ay weheliyaan isticmaalka noocyada kala duwan ee warbaahinta ayaa sidoo kale caddeynaya muhiimadda shaqada si loo joojiyo dhaqanka naafaynta xubinta taranka dumarka ee Somaliland. In kasta oo raadiyuhu uu yahay hab waxtar leh oo lagu gaaro bulshooyinka reer miyiga ah ee la xariira fariimaha ka soo horjeeda FGM, meelaha magaalooyinka, gaar ahaan dadka dhallinyarada ah, warbaahinta bulshada ayaa kor u kacday oo muujinaya karti weyn oo loogu talagalay ololaha mustaqbalka iyo wadhadalka.

Adeegyada caafimaadka iyo adeegyada taageerada ee loogu talagalay badbaadayaasha jaridda/goo' gooynta ayaa laga helaa Somaliland iyada oo loo marayo xarumaha sida Isbitaalka Edna Adan ee Hargaysa iyo xarumaha taageerada ee ay sameeyeen shabakadaha shakhsiga ah iyo NGO-yada (sida NAFIS Network).

## Caqabadaha Hore u dhaqdhaqaaq

*Ka tixraac profilka dalka130–136.*

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

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

- Tirtirida fahamka khaldan ee ku saabsan noocyada jaridda oo ay ka mid tahay goynta suhada iyo ereyada loo isticmaalo marka loo eego dhaqanka sida 'FGM' iyo 'ka tagid'
- Sameynta iyo hirgelinta sharciyo dhamaystiran si loola dagaallamo jaridda xubinta taranka gabdhaha/dumarka
- La dagaallama fikradda ah jaridda xubinta taranka gabdhaha/dumarka waa waajib diineed
- Ka qaybgalida ragga, wiilasha iyo hoggaamiyeyaasha diinta wada hadalka iyo dhaqdhaqaaqa
- Uruurinta xog lagu kalsoon yahay
- Helitaanka maalgalin muddo dheer socota
- Helitaanka bulshooyinka ku shaqeeya jaridda xubinta taranka gabdhaha/dumarka ee meelaha baadiyaha ah ee fog
- Waxbarashda gabdhaha waa in laga dhiga wakhti buuxa ah



- Maalgelinta iyo bixinta hab nololeed kale oo loogu talagalay kuwa ka shaqeeya ' gudniinka haweenka'.
- Bixinta taageerada baahsan ee joogtada ah ee loogu talagalay kuwa ka badbaaday jaridda xubinta taranka gabdhaha
- Kor u qaadista wacyigelinta ku saabsan khatarta ka imaan karta, 'Gudniinka lagu sameenayo gudaha xarumaha caafimaadka'.
- Sii wadida dhisida shabakadaha dhalinyarada iyo dhaqdhaqaaqayaasha.
- Hirgelinta isbedel bulsho oo ballaaran oo ku saabsan dumarka iyo xuquuqdooda.

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

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- <sup>1</sup> SL-MICS 2011, pp.100–101.
  - <sup>2</sup> SL-MICS 2011, pp.100–101.
  - <sup>3</sup> SL-MICS 2011, p.100.
  - <sup>4</sup> SL-MICS 2011, p.100.
  - <sup>5</sup> R.A. Powell and M. Yussuf (2018) *Changes in FGMC/C in Somaliland: Medical narrative driving shift in types of cutting*. Evidence to End FGM/C: Research to Help Women Thrive. New York: Population Council. Available at [http://www.popcouncil.org/uploads/pdfs/2018RH\\_FGMC\\_Somaliland.pdf](http://www.popcouncil.org/uploads/pdfs/2018RH_FGMC_Somaliland.pdf).
  - <sup>6</sup> *Constitution of the Republic of Somaliland 2000* (2001) Available at [http://www.somalilandlaw.com/Somaliland\\_Constitution\\_Text\\_only\\_Eng\\_IJSL.pdf](http://www.somalilandlaw.com/Somaliland_Constitution_Text_only_Eng_IJSL.pdf).
  - <sup>7</sup> *Penal Code: Legislative Decree No. 5 of 16 December 1962* (1962) Available at [http://www.somalilandlaw.com/Penal\\_Code\\_English.pdf](http://www.somalilandlaw.com/Penal_Code_English.pdf).
  - <sup>8</sup> SL-MICS 2011, p.100.
  - <sup>9</sup> S-MICS 2006, p.138.
  - <sup>10</sup> - S-MICS 2006, p.138.  
- SL-MICS 2011, p.102.
  - <sup>11</sup> Katy Newell-Jones (2018) *Empowering Communities to Collectively Abandon FGM/C in Somaliland*, p.13, ActionAid.
  - <sup>12</sup> Mariam Dahir cited in Lousie Lap (undated) 'Want to End FGM in Africa? Pay Attention To These Young Africans', *Bright*, 29 January. Available at <https://brightthemag.com/want-to-end-fgm-in-africa-pay-attention-to-these-young-africans-gender-human-rights-womens-health-1b82ada51258>.

**Cover:** Free Wind 2014 (2010) *ARGEISA, SOMALIA - JANUARY 12, 2010: Unidentified Somalis in the streets of the city of Hargeysa. City in Somalia, capital of unrecognized state of Somaliland. Much of the population lives in poverty.*. Shutterstock ID 184760276.

**'S-MICS 2006'** refers to:

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

**'SL-MICS 2011'** refers to:

UNICEF Somalia and Somaliland Ministry of Planning and National Development (2014) *Somaliland Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2011, Final Report*. Nairobi, Kenya: UNICEF, Somalia and Somaliland Ministry of Planning and National Development, Somaliland. Available at [https://mics-surveys-prod.s3.amazonaws.com/MICS4/Eastern%20and%20Southern%20Africa/Somalia%20%28Somaliland%29/2011/Final/Somalia%20%28Somaliland%29%202011%20MICS\\_English.pdf](https://mics-surveys-prod.s3.amazonaws.com/MICS4/Eastern%20and%20Southern%20Africa/Somalia%20%28Somaliland%29/2011/Final/Somalia%20%28Somaliland%29%202011%20MICS_English.pdf)

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