



Warbixin Qiimayneed

# KAALINTA NOOR FOUNDATION SOMALIA EE HORUMARINTA TACLIINTA PUNTLAND



July, 2024

# **Tusmo**

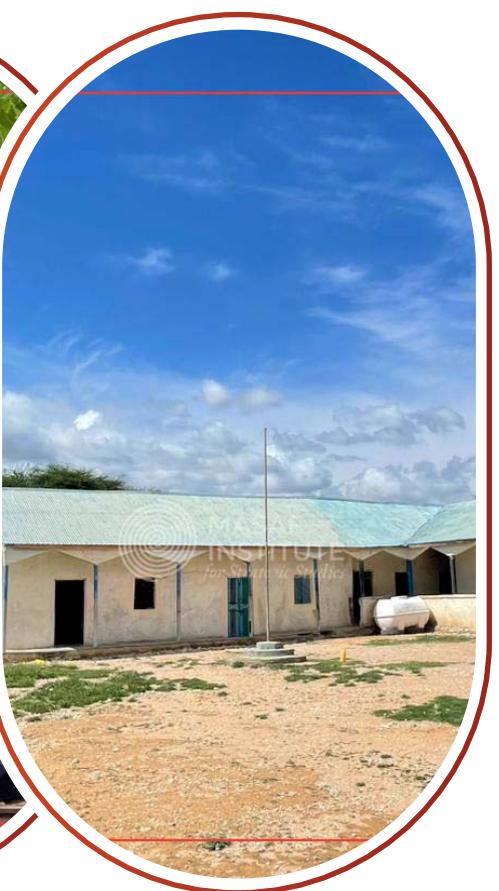
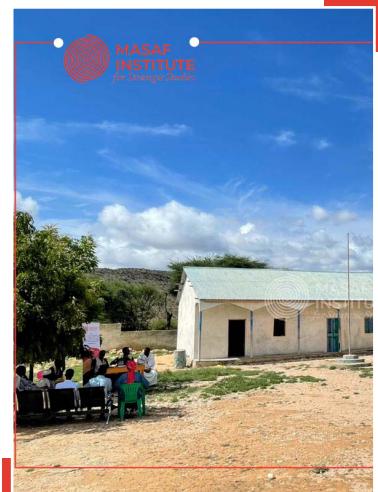
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# HORDHAC:

Warbixintan waxa ay ku saabsan tahay qiimayn iyo baaritaan lagu samaynayo kaalinta ay Noor Foundation Somalia ka qaadatay horumarinta waxbarashada iyo nabadaynta deegaannada Puntland.

Warbixintan waxa loogu talagalay in dib u qiimeyn dhab ah lagu sameeyo Noor Foundation Somalia, si dib-u-eegis loogu sameeyo waxqabdkii Noor Foundation Somalia sanadihii ay jirtay, kaalinteeda waxbarashada, iskutashiga bulshada iyo nabadaynta, caqabadaha haysta, horumarka ay bulshada u horseedday iyo sidii ay dib u jihayn ugu samayn lahayd hawlalaha iyo dedaallada Noor Foundation Somalia ay ka waddo deegaannada ay ka hawlgasho.

Diyaarinta warbixintaani waxa ay qaadaay muddo saddex billood oo u dhaxaysay 1da Abriil ilaa 30ka Juun 2024, iyada oo ay ka qayb qaateen 4 cilmibaare oo ka socota Machadka Masaf, kuwaas oo booqasho ku tagay deegaannada ay ka halwagasho Noor Foundation Somalia ee kala ah Dharjaale, Timirshe, iyo Xiriiro oo hoostaga degmada Iskushuban; Canjeel oo hoostagta degmada Ballidhidin; Gurur oo ka tirsan degmada Qandala, ee Gobolka Bari intii u dhaxeysay 1 – 20<sup>th</sup> May, 2024.





 *Sawiro ka turjumaya booqashadii ay ku tageen cilmibaarayaasha Machadka Masaf qaybo ka mid ah deegaannada ay ka halwgasho Noor Foundation Somalia intii u dhaxeysay 1 – 20kii May, 2024.*

Cimibaarayaasha Machadka Masaf waxa ay waraysiyo ka qaadeen 177 qof, oo isugu jira arday, macallimiin, waalidiin, odayaal-dhaqameed iyo maamulayaal iskuul kuwaas oo dhammantood ku dhaqan deegaannada Noor Foundation Somalia ay ka hawlqasho. Waxaa sidoo kale, waraysiyo qof-qof iyo kooxeedba ah laga qaaday 3 ka mid ah aasaasayaasha Noor Foundation Somalia oo ku kala sugan dalalka Ingiriiska, Cummaan iyo Imaaraatka.

Warbxinataan waxa ay si qotadheer u faaqideysaa waxqabadka Noor Foundation Somalia, iyada oo qeexaysa joho cusub oo lagu hoggamaamin doono Noor Foundation Somalia. Waxa ayna wax weyn ka tari doontaa keydinta taariikhada Noor Foundation Somalia iyo jihaynta istiraatiijiyadeed ee shaqooyinka Noor Foundation Somalia muddada fog.



# TAARIKHDA NOOR FOUNDATION SOMALIA

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Kadib burburkii dowladdii dhexe ee Soomaaliya 1991kii, Soomaaliya waxaa soo foodsaaray dhibaatooyin bulsho iyo kuwo dhaqan-dhaqale oo kala duwan. Heerka aqoon-qoraaleed ee bulshada Soomaaliyeed ayaa si xooggan hoos ugu dhacay, waxa uuna gaaray 24% 1990kii halka uu ahaa 70% sanadkii 1980kii.<sup>1</sup> Wuxaana yaraaday tirada dugsiyada waxbarasho ee u furan in ay carruurtu wax ku bartaan, iyada oo ay hoos u dhacday isdiiwaangelinta ardayga 32%<sup>2</sup>.

Markaa wixii ka danbeeyay, waxbarashadu waxa ay noqotay mid ay maamulaan oo ay gacanta ku hayaan hay`adaha aan dowliga ahayn ee maxalliga ah iyo kuwa caalami ahba. Wuxa ayna waxbarashu isu beddeshay mid gebi ahaanba ku tiirsan taageerada deeqaha dibedda ilaa laga soo gaaro sanadadihi 2000, markaas oo ay bilowdeen waxbarasho iskutashi dadweyne ku dhisan.

Sanadkii 2004, deegaannada Puntland waxaa dugsiyo waxbrasho dhiganayey kaliya 54,170 oo arday oo isugu jira hoose, dhexe, sare iyo jaamacadba. Taasi waxa ay ka dhignayd tiro aad uga hooseysa saamiga ay ahayd in ay wax bartaan marka lala barbardhigo tirada dadka ku nool Puntland, iyo tirada ardayda wax baraneysay ee Somaliland oo xilligaas ahayd qiyaas ahaan 71,573 oo arday<sup>3</sup>. Waxbarashadu waxa ay badankeed ku dhisnayd taageero dhaqaale ah oo ay ka helayeen UNICEF iyo hay`ado kale oo caalami ah<sup>4</sup>.

Xilligaas, waxaa Puntland ka furmayey dugsiyo waxbarasho oo gaar loo leeyahy. Balse dugsiyadaasi waxa ay ka gaabiyeen in ay gaaraan deegaannada ka baxsan magaalooinka waaweyn. Heerka tayada waxbarasho waxa ay ahayd mid dood ka taagantahay, oo aan gaari karin heerarka caalamiga ah ee ay aqoonsan tahay Qaramada Midoobay, maadaama waxbarashadaan badankeed loo aasaasayey qaab dhiig-joojin ah oo keliya.

Ayada oo laga duulayo xaaladdaas iyo duruufahaas kor ku xusan, ayaa aqoonyahanka iyo waxgaradka deegaanku waxa ay u istaageen yagleelidda Noor Foundation Somalia, si looga jawaabo baahiyaha waxbarasho ee ka jiray deegaannada Puntland oo markaas mareysay heer aan la mahdin oo god kusii ridi karay mustaqbalka carruurta deegaanka. Noor Foundation Somalia, waxaa loo aasaasay ujeeddooyin ay ka mid yihiin la-dagallanka jahliga iyo gaarsiinta waxbarshada deegaannada gaari-waaga ah; iyo ka badbaadinta dhallaanka Soomaaliyeed in ay xaabo u noqdaan colaadaha sokeeye, falalka burcadbadeednimada iwm<sup>5</sup>.

Noor Foundation Somalia, waa tallaabo iskutashi dadweyne oo ay abaabuleen aqoonyahanno iyo waxgarad isu taagay. Noor Foundation Somalia waxaa la aasaasay 16kii Jannaayo, 2009. Wuxaana lagu aasaasaay dadaal shakhsiyadeed oo ay bixiyeen aqoonyahan taladooda mideeyay oo go`aansaday in ay dadka deegaanka kusoo kordhiyaan tallaabooyin wax-ku-ool ah.

Noor Foundation Somalia waxaa lagu tilmaami karaa hal-abuur si heersare ah loogu yagleelay in fursad waxbarasho la siiyo carruur badan oo ku nool miyiga iyo magaalooinka ku xeeran degmooyinka Qandala, Iskushuban, iyo Ballidhidin ee Gobolka Bari, Puntland, iyo degmada Boocame ee SSC-Khaatumo, Soomaaliya, iyo in diiradda la saaro la-dagaallanka jahliga iyo horumarinta waxbarasho wanaagsan oo tayo sare leh<sup>6</sup>.

Noor Foundation Somalia, waxaa lagu aasaasay isku tashiga dadka deegaanka oo ay hormuud u yihiiin aqooniyahanka, culimada, ganacsatada, bulshada rayidka ah, ururrada haweenka iyo dhallinyarada. Qurbajoogta ayaa sidoo kale kaalin weyn ka geystay abuurista iyo hawlgelinta Noor Foundation Somalia, iyaga oo taageero iyo jihayn istiraatijiyyadeed iyo mid dhaqaaleba ku kabaya shaqada Noor Foundation Somalia.

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Noor Foundation Somalia, waxa ay ku bilaabatay hindise urur aan dowli ahayn, aan rasmii ahayn, kaas oo ay taageerayaan qeybaha kala duwan ee bulshadeenna. Dhammaan mashaariicda ay Noor Foundation Somalia waddo hadda iyo kuwa mustaqbalakaba waxa ay ku qotomaan isku tashi bulsho oo barax tiran”

Himilada gundhigga u ah yagleellidda Noor Foundation Somalia waa abaabulka iyo abuurista wacyi bulsheed oo ku aaddan muhimadda wabarashada, iyada oo lagu saleynayo nidaamka ismaalgelineed ee bulsho. Waxa ay dhanka kale, Noor Foundation Somalia ka shaqeysaa horumarinta waxbarashada iskutashiga bulshada ku dhisan, iyada oo si toos ah u maamuleysa dhaqaalaha bulshadu iska uruuriso. Inta badan bulshada ay u adeegto Noor Foundation Somalia ayaa u arka in ay ku hawllantahay sahminta iyo abuurista habab casri ah oo gundhig u noqda waxbarasho tayo sare leh.

Hiigsiga loo abuuray Noor Foundation Somalia waxaa lagu soo koobi karaa la-dagaallanka jahliga iyo in carruurta deegaaannada miyiga fog iyo magaaloooyinkaba loo abuuro fursado waxbarasho oo ay kula tartamaan dhiggooda dunida. Yoolka istiraatijiyyadeed ee abuurista Noor Foundation Somalia waxa uu ku qotomaa gaarista

Himilooyinka Horumarka Waara<sup>8</sup> ee aasaaska u ah nabadda iyo barwaaqo sooraanka dunida. Aagga shaqo ee Noor Foundation Somalia waxaa lagu tilmaami karaa mid ka ballaaran horumarinta waxbarashada oo kaliya, waxa uuna ku fidsan yahay aagag baahsan oo ay ka mid yihiiin horumarinta wacyiga bulshada, sare uqaadista iskutashiga ummadeed, la-dagaallanka faqriga iyo baahinta iftiinka aqoonta ee deegannada Puntland. Noor Foundation Somalia oo isku hawleysa gaarista yoolashaas qiimaha badan leh ayaa u istaagtay abuurista iyo gacan-ku-haynta dugsiyo waxbarasho oo ku kala baahsan gobollada Puntland.



Qayb ka mid ah cilmibaarayaasha Machadka Masaf oo ku booqday xafiiskiisa Maamulaha Xafiiska Soomaaliya ee Noor Foundation Somalia Mudane Cismaan Ismaaciil Axmed, taariikhdu markay ahayd 19<sup>th</sup> May, 2024.

Dugsigii u horreeyay ee ay mu`asadu aasaastay waxaa uu ahaa Dugsiga Cali Faahiye Geeddi oo laga furay Degmada Qandala sanadkii 2009kii. Tan iyo markaas, Noor Foundation Somalia waxa ay xoogga saartay in ay kaalin weyn ka qaadato barbaarinta iyo waxbarista carruurta deegaanka. Wuxuu ay sanadihiib bilowga ahwaa xoogga saartay waxbarashada hoose iyo dhexe. Dugsiyada ay hadda Noor Foundation Somalia gacanta ku hayso waa sagaal (9) dugsi oo isugu jira hoose, dhexe iyo sare. Halka qaarna ay leeyihiin waxbrashada xannaanada iyo malcaamad lagu barto Quraanka. Jaantuska 1aad ayaa muujinaya magacyada dugsiyada iyo xilliga la aasaasay.

### Jaantuska 1<sup>aad</sup>:

#### Tirada Dugsiyada ay Noor Foundation Somalia Maamusho:

No:	Magaca Dugsiga	La Aasaasay	Deegaanka	Heerka
1.	Cali Faahiye Geeddi	2009	Qandala	Sare
2.	Xaaji Cabdullaahi	2011	Ballidhidin	Sare
3.	Dawaarig	2013	Xariiro, Iskushuban	Sare
4.	Siciid Cabdullaahi Saalax Deer	2020	Dharjaale, Iskushuban	Dhexe
5.	Canjeel	2015	Canjeel, Ballidhidin	Sare
6.	Xaaji Maxamed Muuse	2021	Gurur, Qandala	Sare
7.	Sheikh Nur Ali Olow	2012	Timirshe, Iskushuban	Sare
8.	Tuurmasaale	2023	Tuurmasaale, Ballidhidin	Dhexe
9.	Dan	2024	Dan, Boocame	Dhexe

Sida laga dheehan karo jaantuska, waxa ay Noor Foundation Somalia gacanta ku haysaa 6 dugsi oo gaarsiisan heerka "sare" iyo 3 dugsi oo ku eg heerka "dhexe". Taasina waxa ay tilmaan u tahay sida ay hay`addu xoogga u saareyo in ardayda ay gacanta ku hayso ay gaaraan heerarka waxbarasho ay mudanyihiin iyo in ay sii gaaraan ilaa heer jaamacadeed.

Inkasta oo hawlaho Noor Foundation Somalia lagu maamulayey nidaam maaliyadeed oo ku dhisan iskutashi, balse waxa jirtay in qoondo laga qaadayey waalidiinta awood dhaqaale ahaan isku filan. Taas waxaa gundhig u ah si kharashaadka iyo hawlaho kale ee aasaasiga u ah socodsinta dugsiyada ay ugu fulaan sida ugu wacan ee suuragalka ah. Waxay ay Noor Foundation Somalia xil iska saartay in ay abuurto nidaamyo lacageed oo u fududayn kara waalidka iyo ardayda in ay qoondada dugsiga isaga debbaraan, sida uu sheegay Cabdulqaadir Axmed Tuubbe<sup>9</sup>:

“

*Si aan u dareensiinno muhiimadda waxbarashada dadka, ardaygii lacagta bixinteedu ku adkaato waxaan ku wacyigelinay in aan dhahno kolka sannad dugsiyedku dhammaado reerkaagi neef ari ah kasoo kaxayso, ka dibna loo iibiyo, lacagtaasna lagaga bixiyo lacagtii ku dhinnayd.”*

Xaalka deegaannada Bari ee ay Noor Foundation Somalia ka hawlqasho waxa uu ahaa mid aad u hooseeya dhinac horumar, dhaqan-dhaqaale, isku xirnaanta bulsho iyo waxbarashadaba. Yagleelidda Noor Foundation Somalia oo kusoo aadday marxalad aad u adkayd ayaa keentay in fahamka dadweynaha uu la qabsan waayo markiiba ujeeddada Noor Foundation Somalia. Inkasta oo bulshada deegaanku ay si guud u soodhoweysay, haddana waxaa jiray dadka dano gaar ah leh kuwaas oo iska caabbin iyo diidmo kala horyimid aasaaskii Noor Foundation Somalia; intooda badan waxa ay ka macaashi jireen barnaamijyada quudinta iwm oo ay hay'aduhu bixin jireen. Diidmadaas waxa ay ku saleysnayd damac qofeed iyo wacyiga iskutashiga bulsheed oo aad u hooseeyay.

Sida ka dhacday Qandala 2008, Noor Foundation Somalia waxa ay la kulantay caqabado waaweyn oo marmar ay ku qasbanaatay in ay si dadban ula macaamisho. Tusaale, markii dib loo furayey Dugsiga Cali Faahiye Geddi, waxaa ay Noor Foundation Somalia wajahday caqabado gaar ah oo uu mid ka mid ah aasaasayaasha Noor Foundation Somalia kusoo koobay:

“

*Dugsigii ugu horreeyay markii aan furaynay, waxaa dhacay iskudayo lagu fashilinayo mashruucaan, ilaa aan gaarnay inaan shaqaalaysiinno dad aan shaqo noo qabanayn si dugsigaasi u hirgaloo. Maanta se wacyigii waa isbeddelay, mana jiro qof ku dhiirran kara inuu hor istaago ama ka hadlo arrimaha la xiriira waxbarashada, waayo dadku mirihii aan beernay ayay gurteen.”<sup>10</sup>*

Dhinaca kale, Noor Foundation Somalia, waxay kaalin weyn ka geysatay sare u qaadista kaabayaashii dhaqaale ee deegaannada ay ka hawlqasho, waxay abuurtay suuq shaqo oo la isku hallayn karo, iyada oo ugu dambayn ardaydii ka qalinjebisay dugsiyadaas ay soo kordhiyeen hal-abuur ganacsi oo ka qayb qaatay kobcinta dhaqaalaha deegaanka.

“

*Waxaan ka mid ahaa labadii gabdhood ee ugu horreeyay ee ka qalin-jebiyay Dugsiga Xaaji Cabdullaahi ee dugmada Ballidhidin 2018kii, waxaan sidoo kale Heerka 1aad ee Jaamacaddana kasoo dhammaystay 2022kii magaalada Boosaaso. Ka dibna, waxaan dib ugu soo laabtay degmadeyda, maantana Alle mahaddii waxaan ka mid ahay ganacsatada magaalada Ballidhidin ku leh goobaha ganacsi.”<sup>11</sup>*

**Jaantuska 2<sup>aad</sup>:****Xogta qayb ka mid ah haldoorka loogu magac  
daray dugsiyada Noor Foundation Somalia :**

**NO: MAGACA DUGSIGA HALDOORKA LOOGU MAGAC DARAY**

1.	<b>CALI FAAHIYE GEEDDI</b>	<b>CALI FAAHIYE GEEDDI ROOBLE - CALANGUBE (1850-1956)</b> <p>Cali Faahiye oo loo garan og yahay Calangube, waxa uu ahaa mid ka mid ah saraakiishii ugu sarraysay daraawiishta ee gobolka Bari. Calangube waxa uu aqoonta diiniga ku bartay dalka gudhiisa, halka uu mappa maaddiga ah u aaday dalka Hindiya. Waxaa la weriyaa ka dib markii uu dalka dib ugusoo laabtay in uu tagay magaaladii uu deggenaa ee Qandala, halkaasna uu kula kulmay calankii gumaystaha Talyaaniga oo ka dul babbanaya. Arrintaasi inta ay u cuntami wayday ayuu calankii soodejiyyay ka dibna gubay isaga leh ereyadaan:</p> <p style="background-color: #ffffcc; padding: 10px;"><b>Iney diintu sarrayso, In rasaasi na layso, Labadaas isu riixnay, Rabbi baannu rumaynay, Rasuulkaannu adeecnay, Raaciyanu diidnay.</b></p> <p>Inta la og yahay Cali Faahiye wuxuu noqday afrikaankii ugu horreeyay ee calan gumayste dab qabad siiya taariikhdu markay ahayd 1914kii, halkaas ayuuna ka raacay magaca “Calangube”.</p>
2.	<b>XAAJI CABDULLAAHI</b>	<b>BEELDAAJE XAAJI CABDULLAAHI BEELDAAJE MAXAMED BEELDAAJE ISMAACIIL (1910-2004)</b> <p>Beeldaaje Xaaji Cabdullaahi, waxa uu ku dhashay deegaanka Dhaadaar ee degmada Qandala, sanadkii 1910. Beeldaaje Xaaji Cabdullaahi wuxuu ahaa oday dhaqan oo kasoo jeeda mid ka mid ah guryaha dhaqan oo fac weyn Soomaaliya, gaar ahaan gobolka Bari. Waxaa lagu xasustaa Beeldaaje Xaaji Cabdullaahi u qareemiddii midnimada Soomaaliyeed iyo mudnaansiintii ku dhaqanka diinta Islaamka.</p>

Beeldaaje Xaaji Cabdullaahi wuxuu safarro waxbarasho u tagay magaalada Muqdisho iyo dalka Yaman sanadadii 1930-35 kii. Dhanka siyaasadda, intii u dhaxaysay 1941-49 wuxuu ka mid ahaa guddiyadii ururkii gobannimadoonka SYL. Halka uu 1959kii waxa uu ka mid noqday xildhibaannadii Soomaaliyeed ee la doortay, galayna baarlamaankii ugu horreeyey ee Soomaaliya (Assemblea Nazionale Somala), waxaana lagasoo doortay degmada Qandala. Wuxuu mar labaad soo galay Baarlamanka Soomaaliya 1964-69kii, halkaasna wuxuu siyaasadda ku jirey tobantoban (10) sano.

Burburkii dowladdii dhexe ee Soomaaliya ka dib, Beeldaaje Xaaji Cabdullaahi wuxuu ka mid ahaa odayaashii dhaqan ee gundhingga u ahaa aasaaskii Puntland 1998kii.

### 3. DAWAARIG

#### XAAJI MAXAMED ISMAACIIL DAWAARIG (1910-2009)

Xaaji Maxamed, wuxuu ahaa caalim, caaqil, madax dhaqameed, haldoor iyo horseed bulsho ee magac iyo maamuus kaga dhex tagay bulshada Soomaaliyeed guud ahaan, iyo gaar ahaan reer Puntland.

Xaaji Maxamed, waxa uu qayb kasoo qaatay halgankii xorriyat-doonka, wuxuuna soo noqday wakiilka SYL ee degmada Iskushuban. Wuxuu ku suntanaa codkarnimo, murti iyo nabaddoonnimo. Wuxuu ahaa nin waxtar badan bulshaduna ay jeceshahay. Wuxuu ku geeriyyooday deegaanka Xiriiro ee degmada Iskushuban 24/02/2009. Mudnaantiisa gaarka ah ayaana keentay in loogu magac daro Dugsiga Sare ee Dawaarig ee deegaanka Xiriiro ee degmada Iskushuban.

### 4. SICIID CABDULLAAHI SAALAX DEER

#### SICIID CABDULLAAHI SAALAX DEER

Ganacsade Siciid Cabdullaahi Saalax Deer, wuxuu ahaa shaqsi ku tilmaaman waxtar bulsho. Burburkii dowladdii Soomaaliya ka dib wuxuu Siciid ka mid ahaa dadkii u istaagay nabadaynta iyo ka shaqaynta arrimaha bulshada.

Waxaa lagu xasuustaa kaalintiisii arrimaha nabadda ee aasaaskii Puntland 1998kii. Dhanka kale, Siciid wuxuu bulshadiisa uga tagay dhaxal waaray oo ay ka mid yihiin mashruucii biyo-gelinta magaaloooyinka Boosaaso iyo Qandala oo ilaa maanta la intifaacsado, taas oo uu kaalin weyn ku lahaa hirgelintooda.

Ganacsade Siciid, wuxuu ku tilmaannaa dal jacayn, waxqabad iyo dhiirranaan. Alle ha u naxariistee waxa uu geeriyooday 11kii Sibteembar 2020.

- |    |                            |   |
|----|----------------------------|---|
| 5. | <b>XAAJI MAXAMED MUUSE</b> | <b>XAAJI MAXAMED MUUSE SAMATAR MAXAMUUD (1913-2010)</b><br>Xaaji Maxamed, wuxuu ka mid ahaa nabaddoonadii ugu faca weynaa deegaannada hoostaga degmada Qandala. Bulshada dhexdeeda wuxuu ku lahaa sumcad iyo magac wanaagsan. Sidoo kale, wuxuu ka mid ahaa aasaasayaashii deegaanka Gurur ee degmada Qandala. Xaaji Maxamed, wuxuu ahaa nin waxtar leh oo lagu xasuusto qodista ceelal biyoodyo bulshada deegaanku ku mahdisay, sida ceelka Taajane.   |
| 6. | <b>SHEIKH NUR ALI OLOW</b> | <b>SHEEKH NUURUDDIIN CALI COLOW (1915-1995)</b><br>Sheekh Nuuruddiin Cali Colow Allaha u naxariisto e, wuxuu ahaa caalim diineed oo ka mid ah jiilkii ugu horreeyay ee Baraaruggii Islaamka ee Soomaaliya. Sheekh Nuur, wuxuu culuumta diinta Islaamka kasoo bartay dalal ay ka mid yihiiin Sucuudiga iyo Masar, ka dib markii uu kasoo laabtayna wuxuu aasaasay dhaqdhaqaqii ugu horreeyay ee Islaami ah oo ka hirgala Soomaaliya. Sheekh Nuur, wuxuu siyaabo kala duwan ugu shaqeeyay fidinta dacwada Islaamka. Dhanka kale, wuxuu lahaa waxsoosaar qoraaleed, dhawr jeerna wuxuu galay xabsi xilligii Md- Maxamed Siyaad Barre AHU, taas oo ku khasabtay ugu dambayn inuu u wareego dalalka Kenya iyo Uganda oo uu faafinta dacwadii ka sii watay. Sheekh Nuur Cali Colow, waxa uu ku geeriyooday magaalada Riyaad ee caasimadda dalka Sacuudiga Oktoobar 1995-kii, isagoo jira 81-sano. |

نيل الامال في ترجم اعلام الصومال  
Ee uu qoray Anwar Axmed Mayow, bogga: 206

# WAXQABADKA NOOR FOUNDATION SOMALIA

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Yagleeliddii Noor Foundation Somalia waxa ay kusoo aadday xilli inta badan dugsiyada Puntland ay ku shaqeeyaan nidaamka nafaqeynta ardayda oo ay maalgelinayeen Wasaaradda Waxabashadaa Puntland iyo Hay`adda Cuntada Adduunka ee WFP. Nidaamka ayaa taageero cunto iyo agabka waxbasaho siinayey dugsiyada si sare loogu qaado tirada ardayda da`da waxbarasho kujirta ee dugsiyada iska diiwaangelisa<sup>12</sup>.

Guud ahaan, Noor Foundation Somalia, waxa ay u muuqataa in ay soo celisay rajadii deegaanka ee dhimatay ee dhinaca waxbarashada iyo iskutashiga bulshada deegannadaas. Yagleelidda Noor Foundation Somalia waxa uu horseeday sare-u-kac muuqdo oo ku yimid hay`adaha aan dowliga ahayn iyo ururrrada bulshada oo ay dadka deegaanku ku sameynayeen nidaam iskutashi iyo taagererada qurbajoogta. Ururradaas oo ka hawlgalaya waxbarashada, arrimaha caafimaadka, dib u dhiska iyo horumarinta guud ee deegaannadaas.

Noor Foundation Somalia. waxa ay saamayn togan ku yeelatay dhanka wacyiga bulshada, ku negaanshaha deegaanka, iyo isku tashiga bulshada ee ku aaddan dhinyacyada dhaqan-dhaqaale iyo xallinta khilaafaadka bulshada, taas oo noqotay aag kale oo ay Noor Foundation Somalia waxtar ku darsatay. Dadka ku dhaqan deegaannada ay ka hawlgasho Noor Foundation Somalia ayaa aaminsan in ay waxtar weyn ka dheefeen joogitaankeeda.



Ka hor inta aysan Noor Foundation Somalia noo iman, annagoo 300 qof ah ayaanu iska weynay xilligaas hal qof oo warqad noo qora, maantana waxaan heli karnaa 300 oo qof oo wiilal iyo gabdho isugu jira, Kumbuyutarna wax ku qori kara” <sup>13</sup>

Inkasta oo ay jiraan caqabado soo wajahay Noor Foundation Somalia, haddana waxaa lagu tilmaami karaa in ay gaartay waxqabad iyo horumar weyn oo taabanaya dhinacyo kala duwan. Aagagga ugu muhimsan ee ay Noor Foundation Somalia wax weyn kusoo kordhisay waxaa ka mid ah: Waxbarashada, iskutashiga bulshada iyo arrimaha nabadeynta. Dhinac walba waxa ay Noor Foundation Somalia ka gaartay waxqabad noocyoo kala duwan u qaabeysan.

## 1. WAXBARASHADA

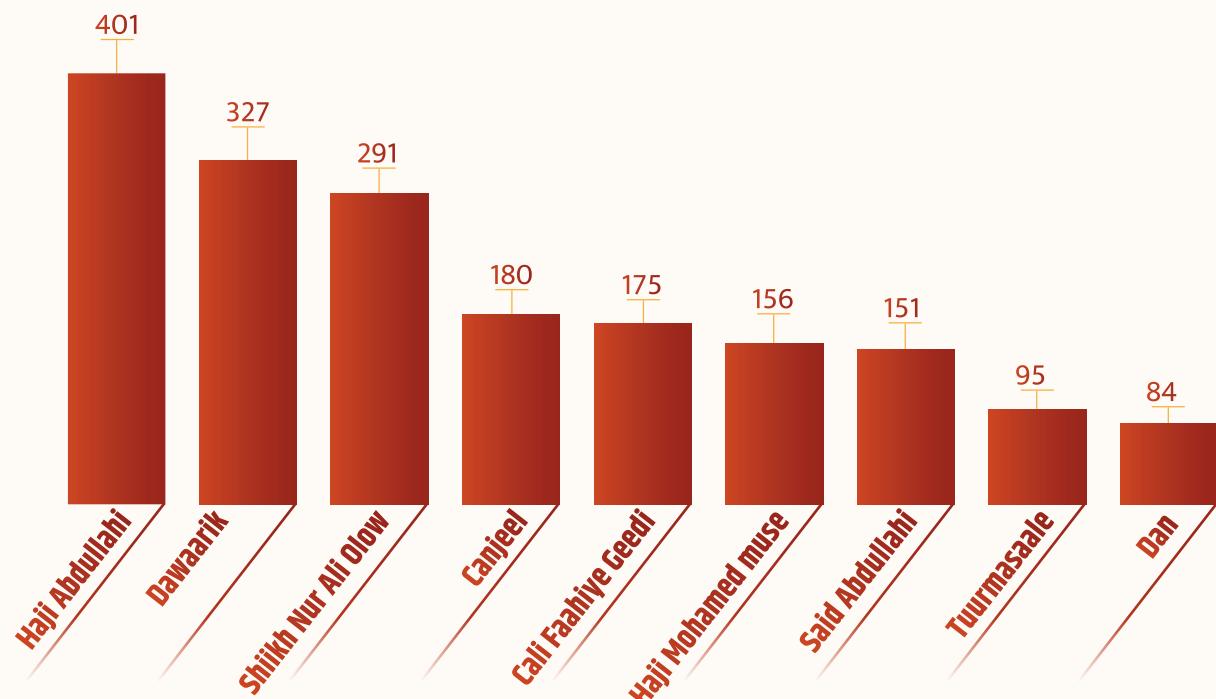
Waxqabadka Noor Foundation Somalia waxa uu xoogga saaray dhinaca waxbarashada. Laga soo billaabo sanadkii 2009kii oo ay Noor Foundation Somalia Qandala ka furtay dugsigii ugu horreeyay, waxa marba markii ka danbeysay sii xoogeysanayey dadaalka lagu bixiyey waxbarista carruurta iyo horumarinta tasiilaadka waxbarasho ee dalka. 15 sano kadib, maanta waxa ay Noor Foundation Somalia gaartay heer ay bulshadu ku kalsoonaadaan waxqabadkeeda iyo taageeradeeda waxbarasho ee dadka deegaanka.

Dhinaca kale, Noor Foundation Somalia waxa ay fursad waxbarasho oo lama helaan ah u abuurtay deegaanno aan weligood laga furin Dugsi Sare. Degmada Qandala tusaale ahaan ayaa markii ugu horreysay taariikhda heshay fursad carruurta ku nool ay ku baran karaan waxbarashada heerka dugsiga sare, ayadoo xilligii dowladii dhexe lahayd waxbarasho gaarsiisan kaliya heerka dugsiga dhexe.

Noor Foundation Somalia waxa ay gacanta ku haysaa 1,860 arday oo u kala qeysban sagaal (9) dugsi oo isugu jira hoose, dhexe iyo sare. Jaantuska 3aad ayaa muujinaya dugsiyada ay Noor Foundation Somalia maamusho iyo tirada ardayda hadda dhigata.

**Jaantuska 3<sup>aad</sup>:**

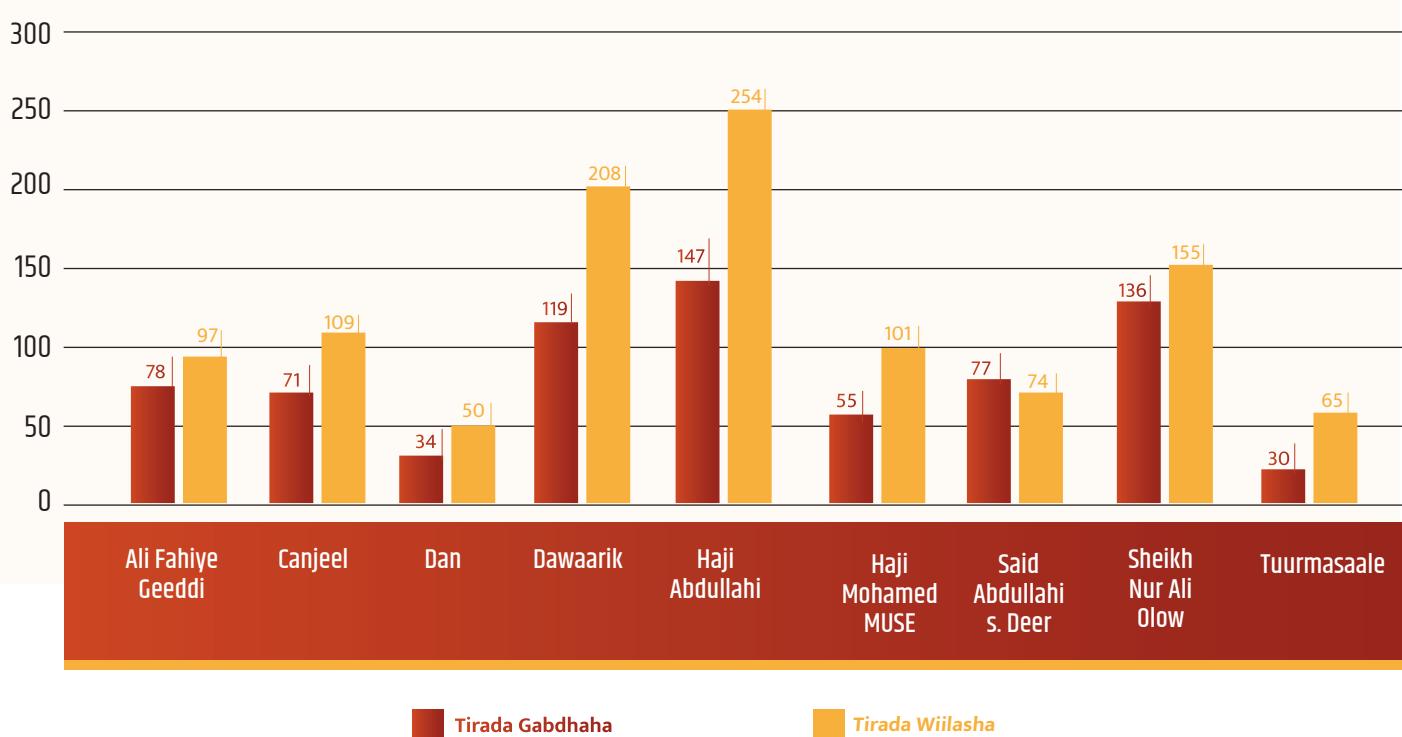
### Tirada Ardayda Dugsiyada Noor Foundation Somalia (Tirada Guud 1,860)



Soomaaliya, xaqiiqooyinka cilmiyeed iyo tirakoobyadu sanado badan waxa ay muujinayaan in wiilashu ay ka jaanis badanyihii gabdhaha si ay u dhigtaan waxbarasho.<sup>14</sup> Guud ahaan, isbarbardhigga saamiga waxbarasho wiil-gabdheed ee Soomaaliya waxaa sanadkii 2022kii lagu qiyaasay 0.84<sup>15</sup> taas oo ka dhigan in jaaniska ay gabar ku dhigan karto dugsi uu 16% ka yaryahay jaaniska uu heli karo wiil ay isku xaaland yihiin.

Marka la eego dugsiyada Noor Foundation Somalia, tirada gabdhaha ardayda ah ee dhigata waxa ay gaareysaa 747, halka saamiga guud ay ka yihiin 40.2%. Tani waxa ay tilmaameysaa muhiimadda sida gaarka ah loo siiyey waxbarista gabdhaha ee deegannada ay Noor Foundation Somalia ka hawlgasho. Jaantuska 4aad ayaa muujinaya saamiga gabdhaha ee dugsiyada Noor. Saamiga wiil-gabdheed ee dugsiyada Noor Foundation Somalia waxa uu taaganyhaay 0.67 oo ka dhigan in wiilashu kaga jaanis badanyihii gabdhaha in ay iska diiwaangeliyaan dugsiyada Noor Foundation Somalia, halka jaaniska gabdhuhuna yaryahay.

Waxaa xusid mudan in saamigan uu taagan yahay heir maangal ah oo si togan u sameeyay wacyiga bulshada ee ku aaddan waxbarsita gabdhaha, se, waxaa xaqiiq ah in baahi loo qabo barnaamijyo gaar ah oo ku wajahan sare u qaadista waxbrashada gabdhaha. Iyada oo tani laga duulayo waxaa lagama maarmaan noqon doonta in la abuuro nidaam taageero u gaar ah gabdhaha oo lagu kordhinayo tirada gabdhaha ee dugsiyada Noor Foundation Somalia, si ugu yaraan loo gaaro qiyaasta guud ee saamiga wiil-gabdheed ee dalka Soomaaliya oo ah 0.84.



#### **Jaantuska 4<sup>aad</sup>:**

#### **Tirada Ardayda Gabdhaha**

Ka hor Noor Foundation Somalia, waxaa macallimiinta lagusoo xuli jiray qaabab leexsan oo aan u adeegeyn danaha guud ee waxbarasho sida qabiilka iwm, mana jirin kormeer iyo isla-xisaabtan dhab ah oo ku aaddan hubinta tayada waxbarasho ee ardayda, macallimiinta iyo maamulka intaba. Balse, yageleelidda Noor Foundation Somalia ayaa sabab u noqotay sare u qaadista fahamka laga qabo tayada waxbarashada iyo muhiimadda ay gaar ahaan u leedahay mustaqbalka ardaya.



*“Waxaan xoogga saarnay afar tiir oo aan u garannay aasaaska guusha maanta la joogo; astaynta goob ku habboon waxbarashada, helista macallin tayo leh, raacista manhaj tayo leh, iyo u maamulista dhaqaalaha si daahfuran.”<sup>15</sup>*

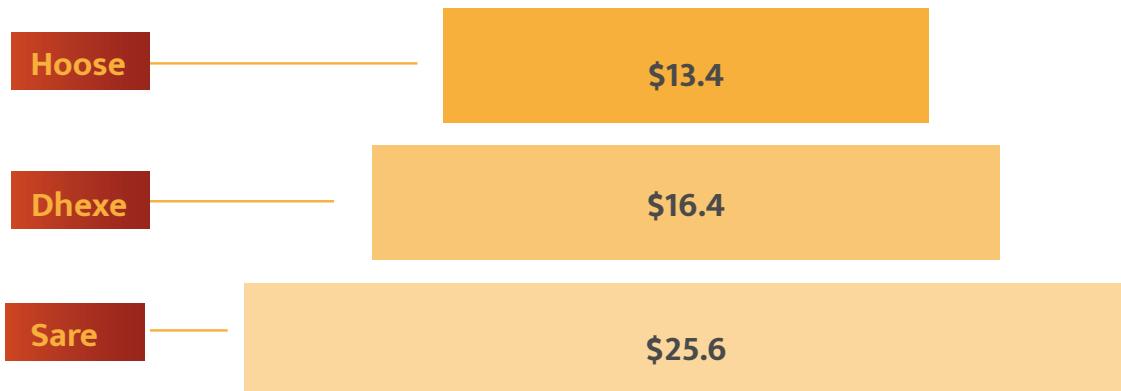
Heerka tayada waxbarasho ee dugsiyada Noor Foundation Somalia waxa uu noqday mid la isku halleyn karo oo gaarsiisan heer aad u sarreya. Tan, waxaa caddeyn muuqata u ah kaalmaha ay ka galayaan dugsiyada Noor Foundation Somalia qiimaynta tayada dugsiyada u fariista imtixaanaadka fasallada 8aad iyo 12aad ee Puntland. Tusaale, sanad-dugsiyeedkii 2017-2018, Dugsiga Xaaji Cabdullaahi ee Ballidhidin ayaa kaalinta 1aad ka galay liiska tobanka (10) dugsi ee ugu tayada sarreya dhammaan dugsiyada Puntland.<sup>16</sup> Isla dugsigan ayaa 2019-2020 markale kasoo muuqday 10ka dusgi ee ugu tayo sarreya Puntland, isaga oo kaalinta 9aad ka galay liiska dugsiyada ee Puntland. Tani waxa ay tusaale nool u tahay kaalinta Noor Foundation Somalia iyo heerka tayada waxbarsho ee dugsiyada ay gacanta ku hayso.

Sagaalka dugsi ee ay Noor Foundation Somalia maamusho waxaa ka hawlgala 72 macallin xirfadlayaal ah, oo u diyaarsan waxbarista carruurta. Dunida maanta, tirada macallin-arday ee calaamiga ah waa 1:23 oo ka dhigan in macallin walba uu wax baro kaliya 23 arday, ama in fasal walba uu ka koobnaado ugu badnaan 23 arday.<sup>17</sup> sidaas oo ay tahayna, dunida inteeda badan gaar ahaan waddamada saxaraha ka hooseeyo iyo bariga fog ma gaaraan saamigaas. Tusaale ahaan, celceliska saamiga macallin-arday ee waddamada saxaraha ka hooseeya ee Africa waxaa lagu qiyaasaa 1:42<sup>18</sup>

Ayada oo taas laga duulayo, guud ahaan Soomaaliya, saamiga macallin-arday ee dugsiga hoose celcelis ahaan waa 1:36, oo ka dhigan nisbiyan inuu ka fiicanyahay saamiga waddamada saxaraha ka hooseeya. Hase yeeshi, celceliska guud ee saamiga macallin-arday ee Noor Foundation Somalia waxa uu taaganyahay 1:25.<sup>19</sup> Tani waxa ay tilmaameysaa in ay sabab u noqon karto tayo waxbarasho sare iyo waxqabad suubban oo ay dugsiyadaasi gaaraan. Arrintaas waxa lagu tilmaami karaa inay kamid tahay sababaha ay dugsiyada Noor Foundation Somalia kaalmaha hore ugaga jiraan tayada waxbarashada Puntland.

Waxbarashada Soomaaliya 90% waxaa gacanta ku haya dugsiyo gaar loo leeyahay, halka dugsiyada ay dowladda federaalka Soomaaliya (DFS) ama dowladaha xubnaha ka ah (DXDS) maalgeliyaan ay gaarayaan 10% oo keliya.<sup>20</sup> Daraasad cusub ayaa muujisay in inta badan waalidka Soomaaliyeed ay lacagaha dugsiga ee caruurtooda ay iyaga la baxaan. Tusaale, sanadkii 2017kii, waalidka Soomaaliyeed ayaa waxbarashada caruurtooda waxa ay ku bixiyeen ku dhawaad 24 milyan oo doolar halka dugsiyada guud lagu bixiyey kaliya 3.7 milyan oo doollar.<sup>21</sup>

## Celceliska Lacagta Ardayda Laga Qaato



Dugsiyada Noor Foundation Somalia waxa ay qaadaan lacag qiyaas ahaan ka hooseysa inta ay qaadaan dugsiyada kale ee deegaanka. Jaantuska 5aad ayaa tilmaamaya celceliska lacagaha laga qaado dugsiyada hoose, dhexe iyo sare.<sup>22</sup>

Mid kamid ah guulaha ay tirsan karto Noor Foundation Somalia waa in dugsiyada ay gacanta ku hayso qaar ka mid ah ay ku dhow yihiin isku filnaasho maaliyadeed, iyada bilowgii ay hay'addu 100% maalgelin jirtay dugsiyada, maantana ay ku taageerto kab maaliyadeed oo u dhaxeeya 20% ilaa 40%. Dhinaca kalena, waxay arrintani cabbir fiican ka bixineysaa sare u kaca wacyiga dadweynaha ee maalgelinta waxbarashada carruurta iyo in dugsiyadu ay iskood isugu filnaan karaan.

Noor Foundation Somalia, waxay wax weyn ka geysatay wacyiga ardayda ee rabitaanka ku negaanshaha deeganakooda. Tusaale, ardayda dugsiga dhexe ah waxa ay doorbidayaan in ay dugsiga sare ku dhigtaan isla deegaankooda, halka kuwa dugsiga sare dhammaynaya ay danaynayaan in ay jaamacad ka helaan isla deegaanka.<sup>23</sup>

Guulaha Noor Foundation Somalia waxaa kamid ah in ay gaartay isku filnaasho dhanka macallimiinta ah. Inta badan macallimiinta dugsiyada Noor Foundation Somalia waa ardaydii ka aflaxday isla dugsiyada Noor Foundation Somalia oo inta waxbarasho dheeraad ah qaateneen go'aansaday in ay dadkooda cilmi u siyaadiyaan. Waaxa kale oo xusid mudan in saddex (3) kamid ah dugsiyada Noor Foundation Somalia ay hadda maamulaan isla ardaydii ka aflaxday dugsiyada Noor Foundation Somalia. Halka kuwa kalena ay ku guuleysteen in ay bulshada kusoo kordhiyaan adeegyo waxbarasho sida xannaanada carruurta, dugsiyo hoose, iyo ganacsyo kala duwan.

## 2. ISKUTASHIGA BULSHADA

Sanadihi ay jirtay Noor Foundation Somalia, waxa ay xaqiijisay in ay kaalin weyn ka geysato sare u qaadista wacyiga iskutashi ee dadweynaha ku dhaqan deegaannada ay ka hawlgasho. Cilmibaarisyo cusub ayaa muujinaya in bulshada deegaannada Puntland ay wacyi ahaan gaareen heer ay taageero siiyan shaqooyinka hay'adaha waxbarsho iyo in ay si joogto ah uga qaybqaataan shaqo-hawleedyada waxbarsho.<sup>24</sup>

Kaalinta Noor Foundation Somalia ee kobaca dhaqaalaha deegaannada ay ka hawlgasho ma ahan mid la iska indha tiri karo. Waxaa jira ganacsiyo badan oo ka furan deegaannada ay Noor Foundation Somalia ka shaqayso oo ay furteen ama maamulaan ardayda iyo qalinjebiyeyaasha dugsiyada Noor Foundation Somalia. Arrintaan ayaa ka hor yagleelidda Noor Foundation Somalia waxa ay ahayd mid aan suuragal ahayn, marka loo eego heerka waxbarasho iyo wacyi ee deegaanka.

Kaalinta qalinjebiyeyaasha dugsiyada Noor Foundation Somalia kuma koobna oo kaliya dhinaca waxbarashada iyo ganacsiga. Waxaa xusid mudan in ay sidoo kale kaalin muuqata ka geystaan adeegga bulshada iyo horumurka deegaanka. Tusaale, Gudoomiyaha Waxbarashada ee degmada Ballidhidin waxaa hadda ah Cabdullaahi Caweeye Cabdikariim Maxamuud, oo kamid ah ardaydii ka aflaxday dugsiyada Noor Foundation Somalia. Tusaale kale waxaa ah in ku dhawaad 10 qof oo ka mid ah ardayda dhigata ama ka qalinjebiyay dugsiyada Noor Foundation Somalia ay kusoo baxeen Goleyaashii Deegaanka ee doorashooyinkii 25ka May 2023 ka dhacay geyiga Puntland.

Dhanka kale, Noor Foundation Somalia waxay door weyn ku yeelatay aasaaska hay'ado bulsheed oo shaqo ahaan ka madaxbannaan sida Midnimo Voluntary Organization<sup>25</sup>, kuwaas oo qabtay shaqooyin horumarineed, sida qodista gorof-biyoodyo, hagaajinta waddooyin, horumarinta kaabayaasha dhaqaalaha, dayactirka ceelal-biyoodyo iwm.

### **3. NABADEYNTA IYO XALLINTA KHILAFAADKA:**

Adeegga dadweynaha, masuuliyad wadareedka ama masuuliyad bulsheedku waa aragtii caalami ah oo qeexeya waajibnimada masuuliyadda bulsheed ee ururrada iyo hay'adaha kala duwan. Aragtida oo soo jirtay tan iyo dagaalkii labaad ee dunida, waxa ay si aad u soo shaac baxday sandihii 2000<sup>26</sup>.

Ujeeddooyinka qorshaha istiraatijiyyadeed ee Noor Foundation Somalia ee la dejiyey 2009kii waxa ay qeexayaan in Noor Foundation Somalia masuuliyad iska saari doonto nabadeynta bulshada, xallinta khilaafaadka, sare u qaadista horumarka bulshada, sida in ay kaalin ka geysato ciribtirka faqriga, ladagallanka saboolnimada, abuurista iyo dayactirka kaabeyaasha dhaqaale ee bulshada<sup>27</sup>.

Sidaa awgeed, ayada oo laga tixraacayo dareenka masuuliyad-akhlaaqeed iyo yoolasha istiraatijiiga ah, Noor Foundation Somalia waxa ay kaalin muuqata ka geysatay nabadeynta bulshada iyo xallinta khilaafaadka ka dhaxeeya beelaha ee saameynta ku yeelan kara deegannada ay Noor Foundation Somalia ka hawlgasho.

Tusaale, Noor Foundation Somalia waxa ay kaalin lataaban karo ka ciyaartay xallinta colaad-beeleedyo ka taagnayd deegaannada ay ka hawlgasho qaarkood, maadaama colaadahaasi ay saameyn taban ku yeelan karaan waxbrashada ku dhawaad 2,000 oo arday iyo habsami socodka nolosha dhaqan-dhaqaale ee deegaanka. Taasi, waxa ay jawaab u tahay hiigsiga Noor Foundation Somalia ee ku saleysan gaarista Himilooyinka Horumarka Waara ee gundhingga u ah jiheynta yoolasha istiraatijiaydeed ee Noor Foundation Somalia.



Ciise X. Faarax Yuusuf



Cabdirisaq Beeldaaje Cabdullaahi



Abdulqadir Axmed Tuube

Qaar ka mid ah aasaasayaasha Noor Foundation Somalia oo ay waraysi kula yeeshen cilmibaarayaasha Machadka Masaf aaladda ZOOM-ka. intii u dhaxeysay 1 May ilaa 30kii Juun, 2024.



## CAQABADHA

Guud ahaan, waxbrashada Soomaaliya waxaa haysta caqabado waaweyn oo ay kamid yihin awoodda dhaqaale ee waalidka oo yar, tayada manhajka oo liidata, xirfadleyaasha barenimo oo yar, imkaaniyaatka maaliyadeed iyo kaabeyaasha maaddiga ah oo aan gaarsiisneyn heerkii loogu talagalay<sup>28</sup>. Daraasado kale ayaa xaqijinaya in marnaanta siyaasad mideysan, manhaj aan mideysneyn, qalabka waxbarasho ee la heli karo ay kamid yihin caqabaha ugu waaweyn ee haysta waxbarashada Puntland<sup>29</sup>.

Inkastoo Noor Foundation Somalia ay sheegan karto guulo waaweyn iyo waxqabdayo la taaban karo oo ku aaddan dhinacyada waxbarasha, horumarka bulsho iyo dhaqaalah, haddana, Noor Foundation Somalia kama marneyn caqabado is hortaaga hawlaheeda. Caqabadahan oo taabanaya gudaha Noor Foundation Somalia iyo meelo ka baxsanba.

Caqabada hadda taagan ee haysta Noor Foundation Somalia waxaa kamid ah:

### 1. Amniga:

Isbedbedellada xaaladaha amniga ee qaar kamid ah deegaannada gobolka Bari ayaa waxa ay saameyn ku yeeshan habسامي usocodka waxbarashada ay hormuudka ka tahay Noor Foundation Somalia. Sidoo kale, deegaannadani waxa ay u nugulyihiiin colaadaha beelaha, isku dhacyada iyo falalka amni darro ee kusoo laalaabta deegannadan. Sida dhacday, colaadaha iyo falalkaan amni-darro ayaa sabab u noqda xiritaanka dugsiyada, barakaca ardayda, waalidka iyo macallimiinta, iyo dareen nabadgallyo darro guud oo waxyeelleya waxbarashada deegaanka. Tani waxa ay sababtay hoos u dhac ku yimaada tirada ardayda ee dugsiyada iyo hab-fekerka waalidka ee ku negaanshaha ardayga ee deegaanka. Tusaale, dugsiga Canjeel oo tirada ardaydiisu ahayd 254 sanadkii 2020, waxa ay hoos ugu dhaceen 180 arday sanadkii 2024, kadib xasillooni darro ka dhalatay isbedellada amni ee deegaanka ku xeeran.

## **2. Duruufaha Deegaanka:**

Isbedelka cimilada waxaa guud ahan loo aqoonsaday inuu yahay caqabad weyn oo ku hor gudban waxbarashada Soomaaliya. Wuxuu ayna si taban u sameysaa gaarista caruurta ee dugsiyada iyo suurtagalnimada in ya helaan waxbarasho tayo leh oo joogta ah.<sup>30</sup> Daadadka joogtada ah ee ka dhashay roobabka iyo abaaraha soo noqnoqda wax ay sabab u noqdaan saameyn taban oo ay ku yeeshaan waxbarsahada deegaannada ay Noor Foundation Somalia ka hawlgasho. Wuxuu ayna keentaa xilliyada roobka iyo kuleylka in ardaydu ka baaqsadaan imaanshaha iskuulka. Tani waxa ay sidoo kale, saameyn ku yeelatay da`da carruurta loogu billaabo iskuulka oo waalidka uusan ku aamineyn in da`da ku habboon ay ku billaabaan waxbarashada, sida ka muuqata tirakoobka ardayda dugsiga Xaaji Cabdullaahi ee Ballidhidin oo lumiyey fasallada xanaanada, 1aad iyo 2aad ee dugsiga hoose. Fatahaadaha iyo abaaraha kusoo laalaabta deegaanka waxa ay sabab u noqdaan barakac, hoos u dhac dhaqaale iyo waxyeello soo gaarta dugsiyada oo mararka qaar uu burbur kasoo gaaro. Soomaaliya ayaa u muuqata in ay u diyaar garoobeyso ka hortagga iyo xallinta caqabadaha isbeddelka cimilada, waxa ayna meel marisay tallaaboojin iyo mashaariic u gaar ah la tacaalidda isbeddelka cimilada, iyo sidii loo yareyn lahaa saameynta ay arrintani ku yeelan karto waxbarashada iyo qeybaha kale ee noosha bulshada.<sup>31</sup> Tusaale, dabeylaho Cyclone gati ee 2021 ka dhacay gobollada Bari iyo Sanaag ayaa saameyn taban ku yeeshen dadka deegaanka,<sup>32</sup> taas oo keentay hoos u dhac ku yimid tirada ardayda ee tagi kartay waxbarashada. Sidoo kale, roobabka guga ee May 2024 ayaa saameyn weyn ku yeeshay kaabeyaasha dhaqaalaha iyo nolosha bulshada ee deegaannada Qandala iyo Caluula.<sup>33</sup>

## **3. Yaraanta Khayraadka:**

Dugsiyada Noor Foundation Somalia waxaa ay wajahayaan caqabado ay kamid yihii hoos u dhaca rabitaanka xirfadda macallinimo, duruufo maaliyadeed, iyo ildarnaan la xiriirta agabka waxbarasho. Cilmibaaris cusub ayaa tilmaantay in waxbarista aysan muddooyinkan ahayn xirfad ladorbido bulshada dhexdeeda, sababo la xiira dhaqaalaha laga helo macallinimada iyo dabacsanaanta shuruucda kala xadeeya ardayda iyo macalliniimiinta.<sup>34</sup> Tani waxa ay sabab u noqotay in lawaayo ama ay yaraato tirada xirfadleyaasha macallinimo ee u diyaarsan in ay macallin noqdaan, gaar ahaan dumarka. Tusaale, tirada macallimiinta dugsiyada Noor Foundation Somalia waxa ay 100% ka kooban yihii lab.

Inkasta oo qaar kamid ah dugsiyada Noor Foundation Somalia ay ku dhow yihii in ay gaaraan isku filnaansho maaliyadeed, haddana waxaa xusid mudan in guud ahaan Noor Foundation Somalia ay haysato caqabado maaliyadeed oo u baahan xal waara in si degdeg loogu helo. Cilmibaarayaasha daraasadda sameeyay ayaa ogaaday in Noor Foundation Somalia aysan weli gaarin isku filnaansho guud oo dhammeystiran, maadaama lacagaha laga qaado ardayda dugsiyada aysan wada kaafin karin baahiyaha macallimiinta, agabka waxbarasho iyo horumarinta dugsiyada.<sup>35</sup>

Yaraanta fasallada waxa ay keentaa xaalado aan habboonayn, oo si xun u saameeya waayo-aragnimada waxbarasho. Dugsiyo badan ayaa ku shaqeeya dhismayaal macmal ah oo aan lahayn deegaan ku habboon, fayadhowr, ama agab ku filan. La'aanta agab waxbarasho oo ku filan ardayda, sida buugaagta, qalabka shaybaarka, iyo agabka waxbarashada, ayaa sii murjinaya xaaladda oo xaddidaysa baaxadda waxbarashada.

## 4. Adeegsiga Teknoolojiyadda:

Tan iyo sanadihi 2000, teknoolojiyadda waxa ay kaalin muhim ah ku lahayd horumarinta waxbrashada. Ereyada ICT iyo edtech ee u kala taagan xog-xiriirka-treknolojiyadeed iyo teknolojiyadda waxbarashada ayaa lagu sheegay Sharciga Isgaarsiinta Qaranka (2012, 2017), Sharciga Waxbarasahada Qaran (2018), Siyaasadda Qaran ee Isgaarsiinta (2019-2024), Siyaasadda Qaran ee Waxbarashaada (2020), iyo Qorshaha Qaran ee Waxbarashada (2022-2024). Dowladda federaalka Soomaaliya, deeqbixiyeyaasha caalamiga ah iyo hay`adaha aan dowliga ahayn ayaa muddooyinkii danbe xoogga saarayey in ay kaalin ka geystaan in dugsiyada hoose, dhexe iyo sare ay furad u helaan adeegsiga teknoolojiyadda iyo agabka waxbarasho ee danabeysan.<sup>36</sup>

Adeegsiga kumbiyutarka iyo xirfadaha kale ee teknoolojiyadeed waxao loo gartay in ay gundhig u yihiin tayada waxbarashada iyo horumarka maanka ardayda<sup>37</sup>. Kadib booqashadii dugsiyada Noor Foundation Somalia, cilmbaarayaasha daraasaddan ayaa ogaaday in inta badan dugsiyada Noor Foundation Somalia aysan lahayn xarun kumbiyutar, oo u fududeyn karta ardayda barashada iyo adeegsiga xirfadaha teknoolojiyadeed ee lagamamaarmaanka ah. Tani waxa ay keentay in ardaydu ka bartaan adeegsiga kumbiyutarka xarumo ka baxsan dugsiyada ay dhigtaan.

Maqnaanshahashaybaarrada,qalabka kumbiyutarka,iyo waxybaaha kale ee laxiriira waxbarashada Sayniska iyo Teknoolojiyadda,Injineeriyadda iyo Xisaabta (STEM),ayaa ah caqadabado kale oo haysta dugsiyada Noor Foundation Somalia. Xoog-saarid la'aanta maaddooyinka STEM ee manhajka ayaa sidoo kale keeneya hoos-u-dhac habfekerka ardayda, waxa ayna suurtagal ka dhigeysa hoos u dhaca tayada waxbarasho ee ardadaya iyo soosaarista arday aan la jaanqaadi karin suuqa shaqada iyo nolosha casriga ahba.

## 5. Tamarta Korontada:

Soomaaliya malahan shirkad qaran oo bixisa adeegga tamarta iyo korontada. Wax-soo-saarka korontada waa mid ay bixiyaan shirkado gaar loo leeyahay, waxa ayna adeegsadaan matoorro shidaal oo aan awood badan lahayn taasi oo keentay in sicirka korontada Soomaaliya uu noqdo mid aysan cid walba goyn karin, kana sarreeya sicirka waddamada deriska ah sida Kenya iyo Itoobiya<sup>38</sup> Kaliya 45% dadka Soomaaliyed aya hela kornto; halka woodda waxsoosaarka tamarta hadda lagu qiyaaso 300MW, laakiin baahida wax-soo-saarka tamarta ee Soomaaliya waxa uu nfoon doonaa 4,600MW sanadka 2037.<sup>39</sup>

Inkasta oo Soomaaliya ay leedahay awood xad dhaaf ah oo tamarta cadceedda ah oo ay ku beegantahay dhulbaraha,haddana waxaa Aad u yar ka faa`iideysiga bulshada ee tamarta cadceedda sababo la xiiira faham la`aan,kharashka aasaaska oo badan, iyo maraanta kaabeyaasha aasaasiga u ah tamarta cadceedda.<sup>40</sup>

Helitaan tamar la isku halleyn karo, wax ay gundhig u tahay hawlgelinta iyo horumarinta waxbarashada iyo maareynta shaqo maalmeedka ee dusgiyada waxbarasho.Faa`iidooyinka tamarta u leedahay waxbarashada waxaa ka mid ah abuurista jawi waxbarasho sugar iyo hawlgelinta agabka teknoolojiyadeed ee ay adeegsadaan dugsiyadu. Waxa ay sidoo kale fududeyneysaa hawlgelinta sheybaarrada seyniska iyo agabka teknoolojiyadeed ee lagamamaarmaanka u ah waxbarashada casriga ah.

Deegaannada ay ka hawlgasho Noor Foundation Somalia, waxaa guud ahana ka jira baahi baahsan oo dhinaca tamarta iyo korontada ah. Tusaale, deegaanka Timirshe oo ay Noor Foundation Somalia ku leedahay dugsi u adeega ku dhawaad 300 arday, ma lahan adeeg koronto. Sidoo kale, dugsiga Dawaarig ee deegaanka Xiriiro ayaa si joogta ah ula kulma baahiyio xagga korontada ah.<sup>41</sup>

Baahida loo qabo awood tamar la isku halleyn karo ayaa qaabeyn doonta jiheynta cusub ee ay Noor Foundation Somalia dooneyso. Wuxuu ayna hadda xaaladdani saameyn taban ku yeelan kartaa tayada waxbarashada ardayda, adeegsiga teknoolojiyadda, iyo abuurista xirfadaha la xiriira adeegsiga agabka danabeysan ee waxbarasho.



Qaar ka mid ah dugsiyada ay gacanta ku hayso Noor Foundation Somalia ee ay booqdeen cilmibaarayaasha Machadka Masaf intii u dhaxeysay 1 – 20kii May, 2024.

# TALO SOOJEDIN

**HOGGAANKA  
MU'ASASADA  
IYO HAWLAHA  
WAXBARASHO:**

- 1.** Waa in dib-u-eegis lagu sameeyo nidaamka hoggaamineed ee Noor Foundation Somalia oo loo qaabeeyo hab fududeyneysa go`aan qaadashada laguna hagi karo jiheynta istiraatijiyyadeed ee Noor Foundation Somalia.
- 2.** Waa in dugsiyada sare laga aasaaso xarumo Kumbiyuutar iyo Sheybaar oo horumarinaya waxbarashada ardayda iyo laqabsiga hababka casriga ah (ugu yaraan labada dugsi ee ugu ardayda badan)
- 3.** In waajib laga dhigo waxbarashada aasaasiga ah ee kumbiyutarka oo ay qaadanayaan ardayda dugsiga sare.
- 4.** In la abuuro nidaam gaar ah oo lagu xoojinayo waxbarashada dugsiga hoose iyo xannaanada; sida in la sameeyo fasallo hoose oo lacag la`aan ah iwm.
- 5.** In Noor Foundation Somalia ay dedaal ku bixiso la wareegista dugsiyada kale ee ka jira deegaannada ku hareeraysan meelaha ay ka hawlgasho Noor Foundation Somalia, si loo yareeyo tartanka aan faa`iidada lahayn.
- 6.** Waa in la abuuro nidaam gaar ah oo lagu dhiirrigelinayo waxbarashada gabdhaha sida in lacagaha laga yareeyo 25%, lana sameeyo wacyigelin bulsheed oo ku aaddan waxbarashada gabdhaha.
- 7.** Waa in macallimiinta dugsiyada loo abuuraa barnaamijyo xirfad kordhin ah, tusaale, in seminaarro loogu qabto meelo ka baxsan magaalooyinka ay ka shaqeeyaan sida Boosaaso, Garowe iwm.
- 8.** Waa in la abuuraa fursadaha waxbarasho ee dadka waaweyn, si loo suurageliyo sare-u-qaadista wacyiga bulshada iyo xirfadaha nololeed ee dadka deegaanka.
- 9.** Waa in la abuuro shaqo-beddel oo macallimiinta dugsiyada kala duwan ee Noor Foundation Somalia la isugu bedbeddeli karo; si loo dhiirrigeliyo isdhexgalka bulshada loona kordhiyo xirfadda iyo khibradda macallimiinta.

- 10.** Si loo ilaaliyo xirfadyahannimada macallimiinta, waa in shardi laga dhigaa in macallinku takhasus ka haysto maaddada uu dhigayo.
- 11.** In la sameeyo gawaari u gaar ah iskuullada, oo lagu qaado ardayda ka timaadda meelaha fog fog, iyo xilliyada roobabka.
- 12.** In dayactir lagu sameeyo iskuullada guud ahaan, si loo xaqijiyiyo in dugsi walba uu leeyahay ugu yaraan 8 fasal, 1 fasal oo ku qalabeysan teknolojiyada iyo 2 xafis.
- 13.** In dugsi walba loo diyaariyo nidaam gaar ah oo tamarta cadceeedda ah oo ku filan baahiyaha dugsiga. Inta laga helayo taas, waa in dugsi walba uu helaa koronto ku filan shaqada dugsiga iyo adeegsiga aaladaha teknoolojiyadeed ee dugsigu leeyahay.
- 14.** In deegaannada Noor Foundation Somalia ka hawlgasho loo sameeyo macaahid xirfadeed oo ardayda dhammaysa dugsiyada sare lagu baro xirfadaha muhiimka ah ee baahida deegaanka ka turjumaya (Tusaale: Xannaanada Xoolaha, Korontada, Caafimaadka Iwm).
- 15.** Waa in la aburo siyaasadda Noor Foundation Somalia ee haweenka (gender policy), si loo dhiirrigeliyo gabdhaha waxbartay. Tusaale; in dugsi walba uu yeesho hal macallin oo haweenah. Tani waxa ay dhiirrigelinaysaa waxbarashada gabdhaha, waxayna abuuri kartaa fursado taageero oo ay Noor Foundation Somalia hesho.
- 16.** In Mustaqbalka fog laga fekero sidii Jaamacad ay u samayn lahayd Noor Foundation Somalia.

#### MAALIYADDA:

- 17.** In lacagaha laga qaado ardayda lagu jaangooyo baahida deegaan walba u gaarka ah.
- 18.** Waa in la diyaariyaa “Qorshe Maaliyad Sanadeed” oo ay yeelato Noor Foundation Somalia si loo hirgeliyo nidaam maaliyadeed hufan oo suuragelinaya fulinta adeegyada waxabrasho, ayada oo dugsi walba uu yeelanayo qorshe maaliyadeed u gaar ah oo waafaqsan qorshaha mu`asasada.
- 19.** Waa in Noor Foundation Somalia yeelataa nidaam maaliyadeed dhexe oo laga maamulo dhammaan lacagaha dugsiyada; iyada oo la tixgelinayo duruufaha dugsi walba.
- 20.** Waa in dugsi walba loo abuuraa sanduuq maaliyadeed u gaar ah oo dadka deegaanku ay ugu sameyn karaan tabarrucaad dugsigaas u khaas ah.

**ISKAASHIGA IYO  
NABADEYNTA:**

- 21.** In mudnaan gaar ah la siiyo in wadashaqayn lala yeesho hay`adaha caalamiga ah, iyo wasaaradaha waxbarashada heer dowlad goboleed iyo heer federaalba. Wawaana wanaagsan in loo xilsaaro ergey u gaar ah, khibradna u leh arrimaha maalgelinta iyo samaynta saaxiibada.
- 22.** In la abuuro farsamooyin iyo barnaamijyo ka baxsan dugsiyada oo lacag soo saara sida; ceelal, beero, hoteello, meelo dalxiis iwm. Wawaana fiican in lagu billaabo shaqooyin adeeg ku saleysan oo aan u baahneyn maalgelin badan.
- 23.** In la abuuro istiriaatiijiyad muddada fog oo ku wajahan xal u helidda collaadaha hubeysan ee deegaannada ka dhaca, si loo badbaadiyo ardayda, macallimiinta iyo agabka waxbarasho ee Noor Foundation Somalia.
- 24.** Si looga hortago colaadaha, waa in Noor Foundation Somalia u-qeybsane gaar ah u xilsaarto xallinta khilaafaadka iyo kahortagga colaadaha, qofkaas oo la socda xaaladaha u dhaxeeya qabaa'ilka wada deggan, kana hortaga colaadaha.
- 25.** In la xoojiyo xiriirka odayaasha dhaqanka iyo nabaddoonada deegaanka; lana abuuro isku xirnaan dhab ah iyo nidaam xog-wadaag oo sugaran.

**WARBAAHINTA:**

- 26.** In la qabto shirweyne lagu soo bandhigayo waxqabadka Noor Foundation Somalia ee 15-kii sano ee lasoo dhaafay, Kaas oo lagu qabanayo meelaha ay u badanyihiin qurbajoogta taageerta Noor Foundation Somalia (Sida UK, Oman ama UAE)
- 27.** In la xoojiyo lafalgalka baraha bulshada sida Facebook, Twitter iyo LinkedIn si joogto ahna loogu soo bandhigo waxqabadka mu`asasada iyo waxii khsueeya bulshada ee danta guud ah.

# GUNAANAD:

Warbixintaani waxa ay dib-u-qiimeyeen ku sameysay waxqabdaka Noor Foundation Somalia iyo caqabadaha haysta ee u baahan xalka waara. Wabxiinta waxaa lagu saleeyay baaritaan iyo xog uruurin rasmi ah oo uu Machadka Masaf ka sameeyay deegaannada ay Noor Foundation Somalia ka hawlgasho.

Xog uruurinta waxaa ka qayb qaata ardayda, macallimiinta, iyo maamulayaasha ka hawlgala dugsiyada Noor Foundation Somalia, sidoo kale waxaa qayb ka ahaa odayaal dhaqameed, ganacsato iyo aasaasayaasha Noor Foundation Somalia. Natijjada warbixintu waxa ay horseedi doontaa dib-u-jiheyn in lagu sameeyo shaqada Noor Foundation Somalia ee muddada dhow iyo tan fog. Wuxuu ayna abuureysaa xalal waxtar leh iyo wadiiqooyin wax-ku-ool ah oo casriyeynaya nidaamka hoggaamin iyo shaqo ee Noor Foundation Somaliaa.

Warbixintu waxa ay tilmaantay waxqabadka Noor Foundation Somalia ee la xiira dhinaca waxbarashada, iskutashiga, nabadaynta iyo sare u qaadista wacyiga bulshada. Noor Foundation Somalia wax ay hadda gacanta ku haysaa 9 dugsi oo isugu jira dhexe iyo sare, oo ay dhigtaan 1860 arday oo isugu jiro gabdho (747 arday) iyo wiilal (1,113 arday). Tirada macallmiinta dhigta dugsiyada Noor Foundation Somalia waa 72 macallin. Waxa sidoo kale jira 10 xubnood oo shaqaale dheeraad ah oo qabta shaqooyin maamul, amni iyo hawlo kale oo gaar ah. Tani waxa ay muujisay kaalinta weyn ee sida togan looga faa'iideysatay ee ay Noor Foundation Somalia ku yeelatay bulshada ku dhaqan deegaannada ay hawlgasho.

Guud ahaan, Noor Foundation Somalia waxa ay wajaheysaa caqabado si toos ah u taabanaya shaqadeeda. Caqabadahaan waxa ay isugu iiraan kuwa Noor Foundation Somalia gudaheeda ka dhashay iyo kuwa la xiriira duruufaha shaqo iyo degaan ee ku xeeran Noor Foundation Somalia. Amniga, duurufaha degaanka, teknoolojiyadda, khayraadka, iyo tamarta ayaa ah caqabadaha ugu waaweyn ee ay Noor Foundation Somalia wajaheyo.

Warbixintu waxa ay soo saartay soo jeedinno wax-ku-ool oo u baahan in sida ugu dhow loo dhaqan geliyo, si loo gaaro Himilooyinka Hormuarka Waara (SDGs) ee aasaaska u ah nabadda iyo barwaqosooranka dunida. Taloooyinkaan oo si gaar ah u khuseeya shaqooyinka aasaasiga ah iyo qorshayaasha istiraatijiyyadeed ee Noor Foundation Somalia ayay warbixintu usoo jedisay maamulka Noor Foundation Somalia si loogu beddelo qorshe-hawleedyo aasaas u noqda guulaha ay hiigsaneyso Noor Foundation Somalia.

Ugu dambayn, waxaa xusid mudan in bulshda deegaanka ay baahi u qabto adeegyo dheeraad ah oo la xiriira tayeynta waxbarashada, la qabsiga nololsha danebysa (digital skills) iyo sare-u-qaadista wacyiga iskutashi. Noor Foundation Somalia waxa ay kaalin muuqata ka geysan doontaa baahiyaha kala duwan ee deegaannada ay ka hawlgasho ayada oo hortebin la siinayo waxbarashada iyo gaarista Himilooyinka Horumarka Waara ee caalamiga ah.



<sup>1</sup>World Bank Group

<sup>2</sup>Mohamed, A. M., & Ongubo, J. M. (2016). Primary school enrolment in Somalia: What are the enabling or hindering factors? *Somali Studies*, 1, 06-18.

<sup>3</sup> Cassanelli, L., & Abdikadir, F. S., (2008) "Somalia: Education in Transition". *Bildhaan: An International Journal of Somali Studies*: Vol. 7, Article 7.

<sup>4</sup>UNICEF Somalia Report 2004.

<sup>5</sup> Waraysi: Abdulkadir Ahmed Tuube: Oo ka mid ah aasaasayaasha Noor Foundation Somalia, ahna 6 Guddoomiyaha Guddiga Sare. 02 June, 2024.

<sup>6</sup> Istiraatiijiyadda Qorshaha 5ta Sano (2009-2013) ee Noor Foundation Somalia.

<sup>7</sup> Wareysi: Cabdilcasii Cabdullaahi Calawe, oo 11 sano muddo ku siman ahaa Maamulaha Xafiiska Soomaaliya ee Noor Foundation Somalia. 28. May. 2024.

<sup>8</sup> Himilooyinka Horumarka Waara (Sustainable Development Goals, SDGs) waa Ajandaha Caalamiga ahee wax ka qabashada faqriga, horumarinta nabadda iyo xasilloonida, ilaalinta deegaanka iyo cimilada caalamka oo ay Qaramada Midoobay ansaxisay sanadkii 2015kii. Dhamaan dalalka dunida ayaa isla qaatay in la fuliyo ajandahan, si loo xaqiijiyo nabad waarta iyo barwaqaqsooran ay ku noolaadaan bulshooyinka caalamka.

<sup>9</sup> Waraysi laga qaaday 02 June, 2024. Cabdulqaadir wuxuu ka mid yahay aasaasayaasha Noor Foundation Somalia, waana Guddoomiyaha Golaha Sare.

<sup>10</sup> Waraysi: Mudane Ciise Xaaji Faarax, oo ka mid ah aasaasayaasha Noor Foundation Somalia. 07 June, 2024.

<sup>11</sup> Maariyo Cabdullaahi, oo aan kula kulannay goobteeda ganacsi ee degmada Ballidhidin, 17kii May, 2024.

<sup>12</sup> Omar, I. S., Muturi, W., & Said, M. (2019). Influence of school feeding programme on performance of public primary schools in Bossaso district, Bari region, Puntland - Somalia. *International Journal of Advanced Research*. Retrieved from <https://bit.ly/3NHRk87>

<sup>13</sup> Mid ka mid ah odayaasha dhaqanka ee deegaanka Timirshe, degmada Iskushuban oo aan la kulannay 18 May, 2024.

<sup>14</sup> Federal Government of Somalia. (2022). Annual education statistics report 2021-2022 (pp. 31-32). Ministry of Education, Culture and Higher Education.

<sup>15</sup> Waraysi: Cabdirisaaq Beeldaaje Cabdullaahi, mid ka mid ah aasaasayaasha Noor Foundation Somalia. 28 June, 2024.

<sup>16</sup> Wasaaradda Waxbarasha iyo Tacliinta Sare ee Puntland – Warbixinta Natijjada Imtixaanaadka <https://www.facebook.com/share/p/jet2c8238KS42i2T/?mibextid=oFDkn>

<sup>17</sup> World Bank Open Data <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SE.PRM.ENRL.TC.ZS>

<sup>18</sup> UNESCO Institute for Statistics. (2016). The world needs almost 69 million new teachers to reach the 2030 education goals. (UIS Fact Sheet No. 39). <http://on.unesco.org/teachers-map>

<sup>19</sup> Xog Uruurinta Machadka Masaf (May, 2024).

<sup>20</sup> ESA (2022). Education Sector Analysis: Assessing opportunities for rebuilding the country through education. Global Partnership for Education.xz

<sup>21</sup> Mohamud, A. S. M. (2023). Contested education: A case study of Somalia. \*African Educational Research Journal, 11(4), 552-564.

<sup>22</sup> Xog Uruurinta Machadka Masaf (May 2024).

<sup>23</sup> Xog Uruurinta Machadka Masaf (May 2024).

<sup>24</sup> Ismael, A. M. B., Mberia, H., & Muturi, W. (2016). Role of community participation on primary education service delivery in Puntland State-Somalia. \*International Journal of Advanced Research and Development, 1(12), 42-50.

- <sup>25</sup> Midnimo Voluntary Organization: Waa urur samafaleed, aan dowli ahayn, lagana aasaasay Puntland 2017kii. Waxana aasaasay shaqsiyaad isugu jira xirfadlayaal iyo ganacsato iskood isu abaabulay, si ay ugu adeegaan bulshadooda. Midnimo, waa hindise horumarineed oo ujeedkiisu yahay horumarinta kaabayaasha dhaqaale, xoojinta adkaysiga bulshada, tayaynta hay'adaha dowladeed, ka-hortagga faqriga, iyo fulinta barnaamijyo horumarineed oo wax-ku-ool ah.
- <sup>26</sup> Burgos, J., & Carnero, M. C. (2020). Assessment of social responsibility in education in secondary schools. *Sustainability*, 12(4849), 1-38. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su12124849>
- <sup>27</sup> Istiraatijiyadda Qorshaha 5ta Sano (2009-2013) ee Noor Foundation Somalia.
- <sup>28</sup> ESA (2022). Education Sector Analysis: Assessing opportunities for rebuilding the country through education. Global Partnership for Education.
- <sup>29</sup> Ali, A. S. (2020). \*Challenges facing the implementation of early childhood education in Puntland, Somalia\*. International Journal of Innovative Research and Advanced Studies (IJIRAS), 4(1), 1-15.
- <sup>30</sup> Norwegian Refugee Council. (2023). How drought is preventing children from going to school in Somalia. Retrieved from <https://shorturl.at/DpPbh>
- <sup>31</sup> Xinhua. (2024). Somalia launches new national education strategy to improve access, quality. <https://english.news.cn/20240223/71fe87391771453e856f0f37df348769/c.html>
- <sup>32</sup> WHO (2021) Responding to Cyclone Gati in Puntland: Immediate assistance needed for prevention of waterborne diseases. <https://shorturl.at/vAl2j>
- <sup>33</sup> Relief Web 2024 <https://reliefweb.int/report/somalia/somalia-seasonal-monitor-may-1-2024-moderate-heavy-gu-rainfall-most-areas-early-may-flooding-south>
- <sup>34</sup> Mohamed, M. Y., Muturi, W., & Mberia, H. K. (2017). Socio-cultural factors affecting women participation in secondary school teaching in Puntland State of Somalia. International Journal of Innovative Research and Advanced Studies (IJIRAS), 4(1), 189-193.
- <sup>35</sup> Xog Uruurinta Machadka Masaf (May 2024).
- <sup>36</sup> Addow, A. A. (2023). Technology integration and teachers' professional development in Somalia. *Global Scientific Journal*, 11(8), 2922-2931.
- <sup>37</sup> UNICEF. (2023). Digital learning for every child: Closing the gaps for an inclusive and equitable education <https://www.unicef.org/media/113896/file/Digital%20Learning%20for%20Every%20Child.pdf>
- <sup>38</sup> International Trade Organization. (2024). Somalia - Country Commercial Guide Report - Energy and Electricity.
- <sup>39</sup> Wasaaradda Tamarka iyo Kheyraadka Biyaha ee Dowladda Federaalka Soomaaliya (2024).
- <sup>40</sup> Samatar, A. M., Mekhilef, S., Mokhlis, H., Kermadi, M., Diblawe, A. M., Stojcevski, A., & Seyedmahmoudian, M. (2023). The utilization and potential of solar energy in Somalia: Current state and prospects. *Energy Strategy Reviews*, 48 (101108).
- <sup>41</sup> Xog Uruurinta Machadka Masaf (May 2024).

