

AAN DHINNO SINNAAN LA'AANTA DHEDDIGGA IYO  
LABKA EE KA DHEX JIRTA INTERNET-KA

# WIKIGap

Peace Hotel, Muqdisho, Soomaaliya  
Khameis, 8 Maarso 2018, 10:00-12:00

## Taariikhda Haweenka Soomaaliyeed

**FOJO:**  
MEDIA INSTITUTE  
■ ■ Linnæus University





#### Horudhac

Xaliimo Ismaaciil Ibraahim (English: Halima Ismail Ibrahim) oo ku magac dheer "Xaliimo Yareey" waa Guddoomiyaha Guddiga madaxa bannaan ee doorashooyinka qaran. Waa gabadhii ugu horreysay ee xilkaas qabata taariikhda Soomaaliya. Horay waxa ay u aheyd guddoomiyaha guddiga farsamada ee dhismaha maamul goboleedka Galmudug, iyada oo sidoo kale noqotay La-guddoomiyaha guddiga farsamada ee xulitaanka baarlamaanka federaalka ah doorashadii 2012ka.

Waxa hooyo dhashay saddex carruur ah oo saygeeda Injineer Cabdulaahi Ismaaciil Cashuur lagu dilay magaalada Muqdisho 18ka Nofeembar, 2014kii. Cashuur wuxuu la shaqeeyay wasaarada arrimaha gudaha iyo maamulka gobolka Banaadir, wuxuuna kaalin weyn ku lahaa dhismaha jidadka iyo bulaacadaha magaalada Muqdisho.

#### Bilowgii nolosheeda

Xaliimo Ismaaciil waxa ay 23kii Diseembar 1956dii ku dhalatay magaalada Muqdisho, gaar ahaan isbitaalka hooyada iyo dhallaanka ee Martiini ee uu dhisay gumeystihii Talyaaniga 1912kii. Waxa ay ku barbaartay xaafada isku-raranka ee degmada Xamaweyne. Waxa ay ku kortay guriga abtigeed oo shaqaale ka ahaa wasaarada caafimaadka ee Soomaaliya maadaama hooyadeed iyo aabbeheed ay kala tageen iyada oo uurka lagu sido.

#### Waxbarashada

Waxa ay waxbarashada dugsiga hoose ku qaadatay qaadatay dugsiga xanaanada oo la dhehi jiray Finta Kuwaataro Maajo Intii u dhaxeysay 1965-1966. Dowladdii Kacaanka ayaa mar dambe dugsigaas ugu magacdaray Xaaji Barsane. Shiikh Xasan Xaaji Barsane wuxuu ahaa halgamaa la dagaalay

ciidamada gumeysiga Talyaaniga islamarkaasna ka hortagay iskuday boqortooyada Itoobiya ku doonaynaysay inay ku qabsato xuduudka Soomaaliya ee gobolka Hiiraan.

Waxa ay 1967-1968 waxbarashada dugsiga dhexe ku qaadatay dugsiga Media Centrale (Mardambe ayaa magaca laga badelay oo loo bixiyay dugsiga Bartamaha). Waxa ay ka qalinjabisay dugsiga saree e Raage Ugaas sanadkii 1967.

Xaliimo waxa ay shahaadada koowaad ee jaamacada ku qaadatay cilmiga beeraha iyada oo ka qalinjabisay Jaamacada Ummadda Soomaaliyeed sanadkii 1981dii. Waxa ay kadib heshay deeq waxbarasho oo dalka Talyaaniga ah, waxa ayna jaamacada shahaadada heerka labaad ee jaamacada (Master's degree) ee cilmiga dhaqaalaha iyo beeraha ka qaadatay jaamacada Turino sanadkii 1983dii.

#### Xirfad shaqo

Waxa ay Xaliimo Soomaaliya dib ugu soo noqotay isla sanadka 1983dii kadib markii ay soo dhamaysatay waxbarashada ay dalka Talyaaniga u joogtay. Shaqadeedii ugu horreysay waxa ay ka bilowday Jaamacada Ummada oo ay ka noqotay kaaliye bare (assistant lecture). Saddex sano kadib ayay noqotay bare buuxa oo jaamacada ka tirsan iyada oo dhigi jirtay cilmiga beeraha iyo dhaqaalaha. Waxa ay shaqadaas haysay ilaa iyo jaamacada ka xirantay 1991 markaas oo dowladdii keliteliska ahayd ee Maxamed Siyaad Barre la riday. Inta ay jaamacada ka shaqeynaysay Xaliimo waxa ay qabatay shaqooyin dhowr ah oo mutadawacnimo ah. Shaqooyinkaas waxaa ka mid ah mashruucii weynaa ee bacaad-celinta Shalaanbood ee gobolka Shabeelada Hoose, kaas oo ku guuleystay inuu joojiyo bacaadkii ku sii durkayey waddooyinka isku xira Muqdisho iyo jubbooyinka. Waxa ay Xaliimo sidoo kale ka mid ahayd dhallinyaradii ka qeyb-qaadatay olalaha barashada afsoomaaliga ee loo diray dhulka miyiga ah si ay dadka reer guuraaga ah usoo baraan qoraalka afsoomaaliga oo la hirgeliyay 1973dii.

Waxa ay sidoo kale la shaqeysay Waaxda Bulshada iyo Horumarinta dadka ee xibsigii talada hayay ee Hantiwadaaga Soomaaliyeed.

Waxa ay 1992 ka mid noqotay howlwadeennada Soomaalida ah ee howlgalka Qaramada Midoobay

Taariikhda haweenkan Soomaaliyeed ee ku daabacan buuggan waxaa daraaseeyay oo qoray Nado Yusuf Cumar, Nasriin Maxamed Ibraahim, Fatxi Maxamed Axmed iyo Fadumo Taxadar Yusuf. Waxaa mashruucan maamulay oo tifaftiray Fadumo Taxadar Yusuf.

ee Soomaaliya (United Nations Operations in Somalia; UNOSOM). Waxa ay ahayd sarkaalka howlgalka ku qaabilsan arrimaha siyaasada. Waxa ay si gaar ah uga shaqaysay arrimaha dib-u-heshiisiinta iyo dhismaha goleyaasha heer gobol iyo degmo, howlahaas oo si gaar ah loogu dhiirogelinayay islamarkaasna qor loogu qaadayay kaalinta haweenka ee hoggaaminta siyaasadeed iyo talo ku-yeelashada go'aamada maamulka. Mudada ay la shaqeynaysay UNOSOM waxa ay isu keentay haween Soomaaliyeed oo hoggaamiyeyaal ah kuwaas oo ka kala yimid gobolada dalka oo dhan si ay ugu yeeshaan cod mideysan iyo kaalin xoog leh oo muuqata dedaalada dib-u-heshiisiinta kooxaha siyaasada. Sidoo kale waxa ay Xaliimo xubin ka ahayd guddiga ka shaqaynayay heshiisiinta hoggaamiyeyaasha Cali Mahdi Mohamed iyo Janaraal Maxamed Faarax Caydiid oo ku dagaalamayay islamarkaasna qad cagaaran kala dhex dhigay magaalada. Xaliimo waxa ay isaga tagtay Soomaaliya sanadkii 1996dii markaas oo ay Qaramada Midoobay joojisay howlgalka UNOSOM, isagana baxday Soomaaliya iyada oo ay dagaaladuna sii kordhayeen. Waxa ay u guurtay dalka Mareykanka oo ay ku nooleyd ilaa 2007dii.

#### **Bulshada rayidka/Siyaasad**

Xaliimo Ismaaciil waxa ay xubin ka ahayd ururada bulshada rayidka wixii ka dambeeyay markii dowladda militariga ay dhacday. Waxa ay ka mid ahayd koox haween ah oo ay hoggaamineysay Xaliimo Cabdi Caruush oo aasaasay ururka IIDA bishii May sanadka 1991. Ururka wuxuu ka shaqeeyaa horumarinta danaha iyo xirfadaha haweenka Soomaaliyeed, nabadiinta iyo heshiisiinta bulshada, difaacida iyo u doodida xaquuqda aadanaha iyo dhiirogelinta ka qeybgalka haweenka ee arrimaha siyaasada, dib u heshiisiinta qaran, dib-u-dhiska iyo horumarinta dhaqaalaha dalka.

Waxa ay 1995 hogaaminaysay koox haweenka Soomaaliyeed ah ee ka qeybgalay shirwaynihii Aayaha Haweenka ee dalka Shiinaha. Wixii markaa ka dambeeyay waxa ay u guurtay dalka Mareykanka maadaama ay sii kordheen dagaalada iyo colaadaha sokeeye. Waxa ay Soomaaliya dib ugu soo noqotay 2007dii, iyada oo noqotay xiriiriyaha howlaha ururka IIDA. Waxa ay maamushay mashaariicda IIDA ee dhanka waxbarashada, caafimaadka iyo xaquuqda haweenka ee isla gobolkaas.

Waxa 2011dii Xaliimo loo doortay inay noqoto guddoomiyaha Isbaheysiga Ururada Bulshada Rayidka oo ujeedka loo dhisay uu ahaa in la mideeyo codka iyo awooda, iyo dedaalka ururada bulshada ee ku aadan in Soomaaliya ay ka baxdo dowladnimada ku-meel-gaarka ah oo ay yeelato dowlad joogta oo aan qabyo ahayn. Xaliimo waxa ay 2012kii La-guddoomiye ka noqotay Guddiga Farsamada ee u xilsaarnaa hubinta iyo soo-xulida xubnaha baarlamaanka federaalka ah ee dowladda Soomaaliya. Waxa uu guddigaas ku guuleystay dhismaha baarlamaankii ugu horreeyay ee lagu doorto gudaha Soomaaliya wixii ka dambeeyay markii ay dhacday dowladdii militariga aheyd 1991. Wuxuu baarlamaankaas sees u noqday dhismaha dowlad buuxda oo ay Soomaaliya yeelato taas oo heshay aqoonsi caalami ah. Waxaa dowladaas madaxweyne ka ahaa mudane Xasan Shiikh Maxamuud.

Xaliimo iyo koox kale oo haween ah ayaa Juun 2014kii aasaasay Ururka Hoggaanka Haweenka Soomaaliyeed (SWLI) oo kala shaqeeya haweenka Soomaaliyeed iyo hay'adaha caalamiga ah si loo taageero kaalinta haweenka dhanka siyaasada iyo howlaha kale.

Xaliimo waxa ay sidoo kale noqotay guddoomiyaha guddiga farsamada ee shirka maamul u sameynta gobolada dhexe. Guddiga ayaa sidoo kale maamulayay soo xulida ergooyinka doortay xildhibaanada Galmudug, iyaga oo sidoo kale maamulay doorashada madaxweynaha iyo madaxweyne xigeenka maamul goboleedkaas. Baarlamaanka Federaalka ah ee Soomaaliya ayaa 6 Luulyo, 2015ka ansixiyay guddiga madaxa banaan ee doorashooyinka qaran oo ka kooban 11 xubnood. Guddiga waxaa horey usoo magacaabay wasaarada arrimaha gudaha ee dowladda federaalka ah ee Soomaaliya. Isla 25kii Bishaas ayay xubnaha guddiga u doortay in Xaliimo Ismaaciil Ibraahim noqoto guddoomiyaha guddiga doorashooyinka qaran.

Waxa uu guddiga u xilsaaran yahay in uu Soomaaliya gaarsiyo doorasho qof iyo cod ah sanadka 2020ka. Waxaa loo arkaa Xaliimo Ismaaciil inay tahay gabadha ugu awooda badan xilligan dhanka siyaasada, waana gabadhii ugu horreysay ee guddoomiye u noqota guddiga.

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### **Xildhibaan Naciimo Maxamed Gacal**



#### **Horudhac**

Naciimo Maxamed Gacal waa xildhibaan ka tirsan Golaha Shacabka ee baarlamaanka federaalka ah ee Soomaaliya. Waxa ay ahayd gabadhii ugu da'da yarayd baarlamaankii 9aad ee Muqdisho lagu doortay sanadkii 2012kii. Waxaa mar labaad dib loogu doortay baarlamaanka 10aad dhamaadkii sanadkii 2016ka. Waa 25 sano jir aan weli guursan. Waxaa la dhashay afar gabdhood iyo afar wiil.

#### **Bilowgii nolosheeda**

Xildhibaan Naciimo Gacal waxa ay ku dhalatay degmada Howlwadaag ee gobolka Banaadir sanadkii 1992dii. Waxa ay dhalatay iyada oo uu socdo dagaalkii u dhaxeeyay Cali Mahdi iyo Maxamed Faarax Caydiid oo loo bixiyay afar biloodka. Labada hoggaamiye ayaa ku hardamayay awooda iyo maamulka magaalada Muqdisho. Waxa ay ka wada tirsanaayeen jabhada la magacbaxday Golaha Midnimada Soomaaliyeed (United Somali Congress - USC) ee ka mid ka ahaa jabhadaha xukunka ka tuuray dowladdii kelitaliska ahayd ee madaxweyne Maxamed Siyaad Barre. Waxa ay ku barbaartay isla magaalada Muqdisho si gaar ah degmooyinka Howlwadaag iyo Waaberi.

#### **Waxbarashada**

Xildhibaan Naciimo waxa ay waxbarashada aasaasiga ah ku qaadatay magaalada Muqdisho. Waxa ay dhamaan waxbarashadeedii dugsiga hoose, dhexe iyo sare ku qaadatay Iskoolka Al-Mathal ee degmada Waaberi ku yaala intii u dhaxeysay 2001-2009kii. Isla sanadkaas ayay u safartay dalka Sudan, iyada oo ku biirtay jaamacada Ahfad ee magaalada Khartuum ku taala. Sanadkii 2012ka ayay dhammaysay jaamacadaas oo ay ka qaadatay shahaadada koowaad (Bachelor's degree) ee cilmiga caafimaadka bulshada (Public Health).

#### **Siyaasadda**

Naciimo Gacal waxa ay dalka kusoo noqotay dhamaadkii sanadkii 2012ka xilligaas oo uu socday olalaha xulista xubnaha baarlamaanka ee dooran lahaa madaxweynaha Soomaaliya ee 2012-2016. Odeyaasha reerkeeda ayaa u ololeeyay inay iyadu ku fadhiisato kursiga xildhibaanimo ee reerkeeda. Iyada oo 20 sano jir ah ayay ka mid noqotay baarlamaanka 9aad, waxa ayna noqotay qofka ugu da'da yar 275 xildhibaan ee xubnaha ka ah Golaha Shacabka. Waxa ay ahayd shaqadii ugu horreysay kadib marka ay soo dhammaysatay waxbarashada jaamacada.

Waxaa markale dib loogu doortay Golaha Shacabka ee baarlamaanka federaalka sanadkii 2016kii. Hadda waxa ay xubin ka tahay Guddiga baarlamaanka ee arrimaha carabta.

#### **Abaalmarin**

Xildhibaan Naciimo Maxamed Gacal waxa ay shahaado abaalmarin ah ka heshay dowladda Masar sanadkii 2012kii oo ay ka mid ahayd wafdi heer baarlamaan ah oo uu hoggaaminayay guddoomiyaha Golaha Shacabka Maxamed Shiikh Cusmaan Jawaari. Waxa ay wafdiga iyo safarka Masar ku matalaysay haweenka xildhibaanada ah ee ku jira baarlamaanka. Waxaa abaalmarinta ku muteysatay shaqada ay u hayso qaranka Soomaaliyeed iyo da'yaraanteeda.

## Baar Siciid Xaaji Faarax Jaamac



### Horudhac

Baar Siciid Xaaji Faarax Jaamac waa xildhibaanad ka tirsan Golaha Wakiilada Somaliland. Waa gabadha keliya ee xubin ka ah golaha sharci dejinta 82 xildhibaan. Gabar kama mid ahan, loomana oggola inay xubin ka noqoto Golaha Guurtida Somaliland oo isna ka kooban 82 xildhibaan. Baar waxa ay xildhibaanad tahay ilaa 2005tii xilligaas oo la qabtay doorashadii ugu dambaysay ee baarlamaanka Somaliland oo loo qeybiyo labo golle oo kala ah: Golaha Wakiilada (Golaha Hoose) iyo Golaha Guurtida (Golaha Sare) oo ah golaha duqeyda. Waa hooyo dhashay 11 carruur ah oo 7 gabdho yihiin.

### Bilowgii nolosheeda

Xildhibaan Baar Siciid waxa ay sanadkii 1955 ku dhalatay degmo xeebeedka qadiimiga ah ee Laasqoray ee gobolka Sanaag. Waxa ay dhalatay xilli barwaaqo ah iyo dharaar jimce ah, oo weliba bil soon ah. Waxa ay Baar ka dhalatay qoys lagu yaqiin hoggaaminta dhanka dhaqanka iyo siyaasada. Hooyadeed Timiro Axmed Cawad waxa ay xubin ka ahayd guddiga magaalada Diraan ee barriga gobolka Sanaag. Waxa ay markii dambe noqotay guddoomiyaha magaalada Diraan intii u dhaxeysay 1970 - 1980kii. Awoowgeed aabbe Xaaji Faarax Jaamac iyo adeerkeed ba waxa ay ahaayeen caaqillo iyo suldaammo gobolka caan ka ah oo loogu soo hirto hoggaamin iyo nabadeyn.

Baar waa qof deggan oo aan hadal iyo ciyaar badnayn xitaa carruurnimadeedii oo ay jeclayd inay la saaxiibto kuna dhex jirto dadka ka waaweyn.

### Waxbarasho

Xildhibaan Baar Siciid waxa ay waxbarashada dugsiga Hoose iyo Dhexe ku qaadatay degmada

Buraan iyada oo sanadkii 1969kii ka baxday dugsiga Buraan. Kadib waxa uu qoyskeedu u guuray magaalada Muqdisho halkaas oo ay ku qaadatay waxbarashada dugsiga sare iyada oo dhammaysay dugsiga sare ee Banaadir sanadkii 1973. Uma suurogelin Baar inay gasho waxbarasho jaamacadeed maadaama ay guursatay sanad uun kadib markii ay dhammaysay waxbarashada dugsiga sare.

Laakiin waxa ay qaadatay tababarro iyo maddooyin gaagaaban oo la xiriira maamulka iyo maareynta, dhaqaalaha, ganacsiga, siyaasada iyo nabadgelyadda.

### Siyaasad iyo howlaha bulshada

Kahor inta aysan ku biirin siyaasada, Baar Siciid waxa ay ka shaqaysay howlaha gargaarka iyo Ururada bulshada rayidka. Waxa ay iyada iyo hablo kale wada aasaaseen ururo maxali ah oo ka shaqeeya arrimaha bulshada iyo wacyigelinta 1993. Waa ay balaariyeen howlahooda iyaga oo ururka u badalay hay'ad gargaarka oo caawisa dadka dhibaataysan ee deegaankooda.

Baar Siciid waxa ay ku biirtay siyaasada sanadkii 2001dii markaas oo ay ka mid noqotay siddeeda xubnood ee gobolka Sanaag ku matalayay Ururka Dimuqraadiga Ummadda Bahawday (UDUB) oo xilligaa ahaa xisbi siyaasadeed cusub. Waxaa Udub aasaasay madaxweynihii labaad ee Somaliland Maxamed Xaaji Ibraahim Cigaal (AHU). Waxa ay Baar noqotay guddoomiyaha garabka haweenka xisbiga Udub ee gobolka Sanaag isla sanadkaas.

Waxa ay sidoo kale ahayd guddoomiyaha ururka haweenka qaranka Somaliland (National Organization for Women – NOW) garabka gobolka Sanaag intii u dhaxeysay 1997-2005tii.

Baar Siciid waxa ay ka mid ahayd shan haween musharixiin ah oo u tartamay doorashadii ugu horreysay, uguna dambaysay ee mudanyaasha labada golle ee baarlamaanka Somaliland oo dhacday 2005. Iyada oo keli ah ayaa ku guuleystay kursiga Golaha Wakiilada, waxa ayna sidaas ku noqotay gabadha keli ah kursi ku leh golaha ka kooban 82 xubnood. Inkastoo ay Somaliland ka dhacday saddex doorasho madaxweynenimo, haddana weli laguma guuleysan in la qabto doorashada xubnaha baarlamaanka Somaliland oo

hadda xafiiska jooga 13 sano oo doorasho la'aan ah. Dastuurka Somaliland ayaa faraya in shantii sano ba mar la doorto madaxweynaha iyo baarlamaanka Somaliland. Waxaa hadda la qorsheeyay in doorashada baarlamaanka la qabto sanadka dambe.

Fadumo Jaamac Illeye ayaa ah gabadha kaliya ee iyana xubin ka noqotay Golaha Guurtida kadib markii ay badeshay seygeeda xildhibaan Maxamed Cismaan Libaaxo oo ku geeriyooday weerar ismiidaamin oo Al-Shabaab ka geysteen magaalada Hargeysa sanadkii 2008. Afar sano ayay ka mid ahayd golaha laakiin sanadkii 2013ka ayay iska casishay xubinnimada Guurtida iyada oo sababta ku sheegtay inay ku guuldareystay inay horseedo isbadel macno leh oo dumarka u dan ah iyo golaha oo noqday madal ragga u gaar ah. Waxaa badalay wiilkeeda oo kan qofka ugu da'da yar Golaha Guurtida.

Taas ayaa ka dhigeysa Baar Siciid codka keli ah ee haweenka Somaliland ku dhex leeyihiin barlamaanka Jamhuuriyada Soomaaliya ka go'aday laakiin aan weli helin aqoonsi caalami ah. Waxa ay u ololaysaa ansixinta sharci haweenka siinaya qoondo gaar ah oo ka mid ah kuraasta baarlamaanka Somaliland, kuwaas oo ka reeban inay rag u tartamaan. Waxa ay hannaankaas u aragtaa habka keli ah ee ku dhiirogelin karin haweenka inay ka qeybgalaan siyaasada islamarkaasna horseedi kara inay kordhaan tirada haweenka xubnaha ka ah baarlamaanka Somaliland. Laakiin baarlamaanka ragga wada ah ayaa dhowr jeer diiday ansixinta qoondada haweenka.

Labo dumar ah oo keli ah ayaa wasiir buuxa ka ah dowladda cusub ee madaxweyne Muuse Biixii. Hal gabadh oo keli ah ayaa wasiir xigeen ka ah 23ka wasiir kuxigeen ee uu madaxweynuhu magacaabay. Baar Siciid waxa ay dowladda cusub ee xisbiga Kulmiye ku eedeysay inay aad uga gaabisay saamiga haweenka ee golaha wasiirada, iyada oo sheegtay dumarka ugu badan u codeeyeen xisbiga talada haya ee Kulmiye doorashadii bishii Nofeembar, 2017.

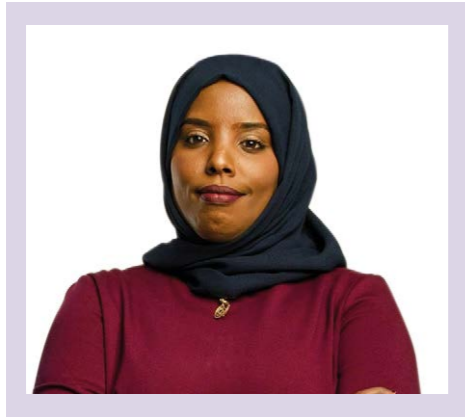
Xildhibaan Baar Siciid waxa ay hadda waqtigeeda ugu badan ku qaadataa magaalada Ceerigaabo ee gobolka Sanaag, halkaas oo ay ka qabato shaqooyin mutadawacnimo ah sida ceelal qodis. Waxa ay sidoo kale halkaas ka hirgalisay dhul beeroodyo, Waxa

ay jeceshay inay beeralay iska noqoto marka ay howlgab ka noqoto siyaasada.

### Abaalmarin

Xildhibaan Baar Siciid waxa ay sanadkii 2015kii ku guuleysatay abaalmarinta 100 qof ee ugu saameynta badan Somaliland. Waxay abaalmarinta kula guuleysatay madaxweynaha Somaliland Axmed Maxamed Maxamuud 'Siilaanyo', Xaaji Cabdikariim Xuseen oo ku magacdeher 'Cabdi Waraabe' oo ah qofka ugu da'da weyn Golaha Guurtida iyo wasiirkii hore ee madaxtooyada Somaliland Xirsi Cali Xirsi.

## Xildhibaan Sagal Abdirisaaq Isaaq Biixi



### Horudhac

Sagal Cabdirisaaq Isaaq Biixi waa xildhibaan ka tirsan Golaha Shacabka ee baarlamaanka federaalka ah ee Soomaaliya. Waxa ay ka mid tahay hablaha dhallinyarada ah ee ku cusub Golaha Shacabka ee baarlamaanka 10aad. Waxaa lagu doortay magaalada Kismaayo bishii Nofeembar, 2016kii. Kahor doorashada waxa ay la soo shaqaysay dhowr ka mid ah wasaaradaha dowladda federaalka ah ee Soomaaliya. Aabeheed Janaraal Cabdirisaaq Isaaq Biixi waxa uu ka mid ahaa saraakiisha ciidamada qalanka sida isaga oo markii dambe xildhibaan iyo wasiir ka noqday dowladihii ku-meel gaarka ahaa.

### Bilowgii nolosheeda

Xildhibaan Sagal Biixi waxa ay bishii Diseembar sanadkii 1982dii ku dhalatay magaalada Muqdisho. Waxa ay qeyb ka mid carruurnimadeeda ku qaadatay degmada Baledxaawo ee gobolka Gedo. Waxa ay Sagal ka dhalatay qoys aad uga dhex muuqday ciidamada qalabka sida ee Soomaaliyeed. Aabeheed Cabdirisaaq iyo adeerkeed Maxamed Isaaq Biixi waxa ay labaduba ahaayeen janaraalo.

Janaraal Cabdirisaaq waxa uu sanadkii 1981dii taliye ka ahaa qaybta 21aad ee ciidamada xoogga Soomaaliyeed. Wixii ka dambeeyay burburkii dowladdii keli-teliska ahayd ee madaxweyne Maxamed Siyaad Barre, wuxuu janaraalku xildhibaan ka noqday dowladdii ku-meel gaarka ahayd ee 2000 Jabuuti lagu dhisay ee madaxweyne Cabdiqaasim Salaad Xasan. Wuxuu uu sidoo kale xildhibaan ka noqday baarlamaanadii xigay ee uu ugu dambeeyay kii xilligiisu ku ekaa 2012ka ee dowladihii madaxweyne Shariif Shiikh Axmed. Waxa uu sidoo kale wasiirka gaashaandhiga ka noqday dowladdii KMG ahayd ee madaxweyne Cabdulaahi Yusuf Ahmed ee lagu dhisay dalka Kenya sanadkii

2004ta. Eedadeed Faadumo Isaaq Biixi waxa ay iyana ahayd safiirka dowladdii Maxamed Siyaad Barre u fadhiiyay xarunta xarunta Qaramada Midoobay ee Geneva.

### Waxbarashada

Waxbarashadeeda aasaasiga ah ilaa heer jaamacad waxay ku qaadatay gudaha Soomaaliya. Degmada Beled-Xaawo ee gobolka Gedo ayay ka soo dhigatay dugsiga hoose iyo dhexe, iyada oo ka qalinjabisay dugsiga sare ee Axmed Gurey ee magaalada Muqdisho Sanadkii 2003. Waxa ay kadib ku biirtay jaamacadda Muqdisho oo ay sanadkii 2007 ka qaadatay shahaadada koowaad (Bachelor's degree) ee cilmiga maamulka iyo maareynta. Heerka labaad ee jaamacadda waxay ku soo qaadatay dalka Bakistaan, iyadoo kulliyadda maamulka mashaariicda uga baxday jaamacadda Iqra sanadkii 2010.

### Xilalka ay soo qabatay

Waa guddoomiyihii hore ee guddiga xuquuqul-insaanka iyo haweenka ee baarlamaanka 10-aad ee Soomaaliya, xilkaas oo loo doortay bishii Abriil ee sanadkii 2017. Intii u dhaxeysay sanadihii 2013 ilaa 2014 waxay agaasime ku-xigeen ka soo noqotay idaacadda Bar-kulan oo ahayd mashruuc ku dhisnaa maalgelin ay siiyaan deeq-bixiyeyaal caalami ah. Intii u dhaxeysay 2011 ilaa 2012 waxay la-taliye ka soo noqotay wasaaradda gaashaandhigga. Muddadii u dhaxeysay 2014 – 2015 waxay la soo shaqaysay wasaaradda dastuurka, iyadoo madax u ahayd qeybta horumarinta dastuurka. Sidoo kale sanadkii 2015 waxay la-taliye dhinaca xuquuqul-insaanka ah, gaar ahaan jandarka ka noqotay wasaaradda xuquuqul-insaanka iyo arrimaha haweenka.

### Sagal iyo siyaasadda

Sagal Biixi u sheegtay bogga ka faallooda arrimaha baarlamaanka Soomaaliyi ee Kalfadhi in ay wax badan ku taamaysay in ay mar qabato xafiis la isku doorto iyadoo u arkaysay meelaha ay isbeddel weyn ka samayn karto. Taas ayaa ah sababta ku dhiirrigelisay inay xildhibaanimo raadiso. Waxay xiiseysaa akhrinta taariikhda iyo u dhaqdhaqaaqidda xuquuqul-insaanka, gaar ahaan waxbarashada gabdhaha. Waxay sheegtay inay si hoose ula socoto baahiyaha ka jira deegaanka laga soo doortay. Waxay u dhaqdhaqaaqdaa sidii ay dadka deegaankaas u heli lahaayeen waxyaabaha ay xaqa u leeyihiin iyo sidoo kale in lagu dhiirrigeliyo ka faa'ideysiga fursaha ay haystaan.

## Sahra Axmed Kooshin



### Horudhac

Sahro Axmed Kooshin waa cilmibaare, gabyaa, qoraa iyo hal-abuure ganacsi arrimaha bulshada ah. Sahro waxaa lagu yaqaan u dhaqdhaqaaqista arrimaha bulshada, horumarinta waxbarashada haweenka, caafimaadka, u gargaaridda dadka tabaaleysan iyo ka shaqaynta cilmi baarista. Sanado badan waxa ay la-taliye arrimaha haweenka ah u ahayd qaybo kala duwan oo ka mid ah dawladda iyo ururadda bulshada. Waa hooyada gabadh yar oo la yiraa Najma-Bilan.

### Bilowgii nolosheeda

Sahro Kooshin waxa ay ku dhalatay magaalada Muqdisho 20 Oktoobar, 1980. Waxay yaraanteedii ku soo barbaartay dalka dibaddiisa oo waxbarashadeeda hoose ilaa sare ku qaadatay, halka Bach-keedii iyo master-keediiba ku soo dhamaaystay dalka Holland. Waxaa la dhalatay toban gabdho ah iyo saddex wiil.

### Waxbarasho

Sahro Kooshin waxa ay waxbarashada dugsiga hoose, dhexe iyo sare ba ku qaadatay magaalada Lusaka ee caasimada u ah dalka Zambia, halkaas oo ay ku barbaartay. Waxbarashada jaamacada waxa ay ku qaadatay dalka Netherlands, iyada oo shahaadada koowaad (Bachelor's degree) ee cilmiga aadanaha iyo dhaqankooda (Cultural Anthropology) ka qaadatay jaamacada Leiden sanadka 2005tii. Isla jaamacadaas ayay ka qaadatay shahaadada heerka labaad ee jaamacada (Master's degree) ee isla cilmigaas sanadkii 2006dii. Waxa ay sidoo kale shahaadada heerka labaad ee jaamacada ee cilmiga faraasaadka horumarinta ka qaadatay jaamacada Radboud ee isla Netherlands ku taal.

### Shaqo

Waxbarashadeeda kaddib waxa ay ka shaqaysay

dalal dhowr ah oo ay colaado ka jiraan kuwaas oo ay ka mid yihiin Sierra Leone, Soomaaliya, Sudan iyo Kenya. shaqadeedii ugu horreysay ka bilowday dalka Sierra Leone sannadkii 2006. Hay'adaha ay la shaqaysay waxaa ka mid ah CARE, Cordaid, Hvos, Qaramada Midoobay iyo Midowga Yurub shaqaysay mashruuc la magac baxay Kobcinta Waxbarashada gabdhaha, kaasoo hoos tagayay Wasaaradda Waxbarashada ee Puntland. Sidoo kale ayay u noqotay La-taliye dhanka arrimaha jandarka. Sahro waxa ay sidoo kale noqotay agaasime Xigaha Machadka Soomaaliyeed ee Horumarinta iyo Cilmibaarista (Somali Institute for Development and Research; SIDRA) oo ah xarun cilmibaariseed oo fadhigeedu yahay Garoowe, Soomaaliya. Hadda waa cilmibaare iyo la-taliye madaxbanaan.

### Qoraa iyo hal-abuure

Sahro waa qoraa, waana gabyaa leh dhowr buug. waxay wax badan ka tiri arrimaha haweenka Soomaaliyeed, iyadoo wax qorista bilowday sanadkii 1999 iyadoo ku sugan dalka Holland halkaasna ay abaalmarin caalami ah ku heshay. Waxaa ay qortay ilaa afar buug oo midkeeda ugu dambeeyay uu ku saabsan yahay taariikh nololeedka Aabaheed iyo guud ahaan qoyskeeda.

Buugeedii ugu horreeyay ee 'Between Summon and Echo' waxaa la daabacay 2002dii. Buugeedii labaad 'Sounds of Laughter; An Anthology of from the heart of the Somali woman' waxaa la daabacay 2014kii, halka buugeeda saddexaad ee 'Isniino, a little Somali girl' ee la daabacay 2016kii uu ku saabsan yahay noloshu gabar yar oo qoyskoodii laga soo afduubtay islamarkaasna lagu qabsay inay adeegto u noqoto reer ku nool magaalo weyn. Buuggu wuxuu sawir ka bixinayaa noloshu carruurta Soomaaliyeed ee qoyskooda laga soo xado si ay ugu shaqeeyaan qoysas kale oo magaalooyinka ku nool.

Sahro Kooshin waxay sidoo kale aasaastay urur ay ugu magac dartay ururka gabadha waxqora ee Puntland (Puntland Women writers Association) iyo carwada sanadlaha ah ee Garowe. Waxa ay sidoo kale tirisay oo ay qortay gabayo dhowr ah oo ingiriis ah, qaar badan lagu turjumay afsoomaali iyo luuqado kale, sida gabaygeeda 'Waxaan Ahay Gabar Soomaaliyeed – I am A Somali Woman'.

## Qoraa Muna Maxamed Diirshe



### Horudhac

Muna Maxamed Diirshe waa qoraa dhowr buug isla markaasna u-ololeysa nabad ku wada noolaashaha reeraha Soomaaliyeed. Waxa ay waqti badan ku bixisay dhexdhexaadinta iyo heshiisiinta qabaa'ilada wada-degga Gobolka Galgaduud. Waxa ay sidoo kale gobolkaas ka hirgelisay xarumo caafimaad iyo waxbarasho.

### Bilowgii nolosheeda

Muna Diirshe waxa ay ku dhalatay magaalada Muqdisho 25kii Diseembar, 1978 oo ay ku nooleyd ilaa dagaalada sokeeye ay qarxeen sanadkii 1991. Kadib waxa ay qoyskeedu u guureen dalka Yamani oo ay hooyadeed u dhalatay, halkaas oo ay ku barbaartay. Aabbeheed oo ku magacdheeraa 'Xaaji Kuweyd' wuxuu ahaa garsoore caan ah sanadihii toddobaatameeyaddii, isaga oo markii dambe na noqday agaasimaha wakaalada wararka qaranka Soomaaliyeed ee Sonna. Hooyadeed waxa ay ahayd yamanyad.

### Waxbarashada

Muna Diirshe waxa ay waxbarashada dugsiga hoose iyo dhexe ku qaadatay dugsiga Jabuuti ee magaalada muqdisho ku yaalay intii u dhaxeysay 1983-1990. Waxbarashada dugsiga sare waxa ay ku qaadatay magaalada Ticis (Taiz) ee koofurta dalka Yeman intii u dhaxeysay 1992-1996. Waxa ay Muna sidoo kale heystaa shahaado diblooma ah ee cilmiga maamulka mashaariicda (Diploma in Project Management).

### Buugaagta Muna

Muna Diirshe waxa ay sidoo kale qortay afar buug oo saddex ka mid ah ay ku saabsan yihiin taariikhda iyo nololaha haweenka Soomaaliyeed. Buugeedii ugu horreeyay oo la yiraa 'Haweenka Soomaaliyeed:

Shalay iyo Maanta – Somali Women: Yesterday and Today' waxaa la daabacay 2014kii. Wuxuu buugaan ka hadlayaa dhibaatooyinka colaadaha ka dhashay ee sida gaarka ah u saameeyay dumarka Soomaaliyeed. Wuxuu faahfaahinayaa kaalinta dumarka uga jiraan nololaha cusub ee qoyska Soomaaliyeed dagaalada sokeeye kadib, iyo sida dumarku halgan ugu jiraan buuxinta booska aabbe iyo hooyonimo iyaga oo badidood yihiin isha dhaqaale qoysaskooda.

Buugeeda labaad ee la daabacay 2014kii ee 'Illintan Qubaneysa yaa ka damqanaya – The tears of women..who cares?' waxa uu ku saabsan yahay xadgudubyada dumarku kala kulmaan ragga, si gaar ah goobaha shaqada. Waxa uu buugu taabanayaa dhaqan aan badanaa si daahfuran looga hadlin kaas oo ah in gabadho badan oo shaqodoon ah lagu qasbo in loo galmoodo si ay shaqo u helaan. Buugeeda saddexaad ee dumar iyo dareen wuxuuna ka hadlayaa dareenka iyo jacaylka qoyska. Muna waxay buuggan diiradda ku saartay nololaha qoysaska Soomaalida. Waxa ay hadda ku howlan tahay daabacaada buuggeedii afaraad ee 'Waayihii Xaaji Kuweyd' kaas oo ka hadlaya sooyaalka aabbeheed oo ahaa garsoore iyo weriye caan ah.

### Muna iyo Galmudug

Muna Diirshe waxa ay kaalin weyn ka qaadatay dhismaha dowlad-goboleedka Galmudug iyo heshiisiinta beelaha deegaankaas. Waxa xubin ka ahayd guddiga ansixinta dastuurka Galmudug ee kadibna soo xulay xildhibaanada maamul goboleedkaas. 2015 iyo 2016kii waxa ay qeyb ka ahayd ergooyin ka shaqeynayay dib u heshiisiinta beelaha wada dega galgaduud, waxa ayna ahayd gabadha keli ah ee ka midka ahayd ergooyinka ragga u badan.

Waxa ay ku guuleystay inay ku qanciso odeyaasha deegaanka in Cadakibir oo ah deegaan ku yaal Gobolka Galgaduud oo uu magacaa ugu baxay dagaal dhowr boqol oo sano kahor beelo ku dhexmaray magaca laga badelo. Deegaanka waxa ay hadda u bixisay 'Cadabarwaaqo'. Muna waxa ay hadda ka shaqeyneysaa oo gebogabo u maraya dhismaha dugsiga, xarun caafimaadka, guriga hooyooyinka iyo saldhig boolis oo uu deegaankaas yeesho markii ugu horreeyay.

## Wasiirka Dakadaha Maryan Aweys Jaamac



### Horudhac

Maryan Aweys Jaamac ( English: Mariam Aweis Jama ) waa wasiirka Dakadaha iyo Gaadiidka Badda, waana xildhibaan ka tirsan Golaha Shacabka. Waxa ay qeyb ka tahay xubnaha golaha wasiiradda ee Xukuumada Ra'isul wasaare Xasan Cali Kheyre. Waxa ay ka mid aheyd xildhibaanadii golaha shacabka ee Baarlamaankii 9 aad ee Dowladdii Madaxweynaha uu ka ahaa Xasan Sheekh Maxamuud iyada oo aheyd gudoomiyihii gudiga Xaquuqul Insaanka ee Baarlamaankaas. Intii u dhaxeysay sanadihii 2011-2012 waxa ay aheyd Wasiirkii wasaaradda Haweenka iyo Qoyska, ee xukuumadii uu Raysal wasaaraha ka ahaa Cabdiwali Maxamed Cali Gaas oo hadda ah Madaxweynaha Maamulka Putland.

Mudadii ay ahayd wasiirka arrimaha haweenka waxa ay ka shaqeyday sidii dib-u-dajin loogu sameyn lahaa dadka kasoo barakacay dhulka miyiga ah abaaraha dartood ee ku nool xeryaha caasimada Muqdisho. Sidoo kale waxa ay ka shaqeyday sidii loo dhaqan-gelin lahaa qoondada haweenka ee ah in 30% ku yeeshaan baarlamaanka federaalka ah. Waa hooyo dhashay 4 carruur ah oo ay labo gabadho yihiin.

### Bilowgii Nolosheeda

Maryan Aweys waxa ay 27 March 1970 ku dhalatay magaalada Muqdisho. Waxay ku barbaartay xaafadda Maanabooliyo ee degmada Shibis. Aabaheed waxa uu ka mid ahaa ciidanka xoogga dalka Soomaaliya wixii ka horreeyay dowlad burburka. Waxa uu sidoo kale la shaqeyay wasaarada waxbarashada isaga oo macalin ka noqday gobollada Jubbooyinka iyo Shabeelaha hoose. Waxa ay la dhalatay Daa'uud Aweys Jaamac oo ah weriye caan ah oo markii dambe noqday afhayeenka madaxweyne Xasan Shiikh Maxamuud. Wuxuu horey uga shaqeyay laanta Afsoomaaliga ee idaacadaha BBCda iyo VOA.

### Waxbarashada

Maryan Aweys Jaamac Waxa ay waxbarashada dugsiga hoose iyo dhexe ku qaadatay dugsiga Gahayr ee ku yaalla dagmada Xamar Jajab intii u dhaxeysay 1976 -1983. Waxa ay sidoo kale waxbarashada dugsiga sare e Raage Ugaas ku qaadatay intii u dhaxeysay 1983 – 1986dii. Waxa ay luuqadaha Ingiriiska iyo Faransiiska ka baratay Machadka Horumarinta Maamulka iyo Maareynta (Somali Institute for Development Administration and management; SIDAM) sanadihii 1986-1988dii. Dagaallada sokeeye ayaa qarxay iyada oo u jirta sanadka saddexaad Jaamacada Lafoole oo ay ka baranaysay maamulka Ganacsiga. Kadib Nayroobi ayay u guureen qoyskeeda iyada oo jaamacada Nairobi ka qaadatay shahaadada koowaad (Bachelor's degree) ee maamulka ganacsiga ee sanadkii 2004dii.

### Xirfad shaqo

Maryan Aweys shaqadii ugu horeysay waxa ay ka bilowday Kuleejo Nofa Soomaaliya oo laga baran jiray maamulka dhaqaalaha guriga intii u dhaxeysay sideetameeyadii illaa Sagaashameeyadii waqtigaasi oo ay waxbarasho ku jirtay. Shaqadii xigtay waxa ay ka heshay hay'adda American Friends Services Community oo ka bixin jirtay gobolada Banaadir iyo Shabeelaha hoose adeegyo horumarinta iyo caafimaadka la xiriira. Waxa ay hay'adaas u shaqeyday intii u dhaxeysay 1992-1994. Sanadihii 1995 -1998 waxa ay la shaqeyday hey'adda ACORD-Somalia (Agency for Co-operation and Research in Development), oo ay u qaabilsaneyd dhanka dib u dajinta dadka kasoo qaxay dagaallada ka socday gobollada labada shabeelle. Waxa ay sidoo kale la shaqeyday xafiiska hay'adda UNHCR ee magaalada Nayroobi sanadihii 2005-2010kii.

### Baarlamaanka

Maryam Aweys waxa ay xubin ka noqotay baarlamaankii 9aad ee Muqdisho lagu doortay sanadkii 2012kii. Waxaa xubnaha baarlamaankaas soo xulay odeyaasha dhaqanka Soomaaliyeed. Waxa ay kadib xubin ka noqotay Guddiga Xaquuqul Insaanka ee baarlamaanka. Waxaa markale dib loogu soo doortay xubinnimada golaha shacabka ee baarlamaanka federaalka ah ee 10aad sanadkii 2016kii. Waxaa lagu doortay magaalada Kismaayo. Waxaa bishii Maarso ee sanadkii hore loo magacaabay Maryam Aweys wasiirka dekedaha iyo gaadiidka badda ee dowladda federaalka ah ee Soomaaliya.

## Xaniifa Maxamed Ibraahim Xaabsade



### Horudhac

Xaniifa Maxamed Ibraahim Xaabsade (English: Hanifa Mohamed Ibrahim Habsade) waa xildhibaan ka tirsan Golaha Shacabka ee baarlamaanka federaalka ah ee 10aad. Waxa ay xubin ka tahay guddiga arrimaha dibadda ee golaha shacabka iyo xubnaha baarlamaanka u qaabilsan Urur goboleedka IGAD. Waa markii ugu horreysay ee ay xubin ka noqoto baarlamaanka Soomaaliya. Waxaa dhalay hoggaamiye kooxeed hore oo caan ah oo sdioo kale soo noqday xildhibaan iyo wasiir. Waa hooyo heysta gabar.

### Bilowgii Noloshada

Xaniifa Xaabsade waxa ay sanadkii 1991-dii ku dhalatay Tuulo lagu magacaabo Banaaney (Awjabe) oo hoostagta degmada Kuntuwaarey ee gobolka Shabeelaha Hoose. Waxa ay ku barbaartay magaalada Baydhabo oo ay ku qaadatay waxbarashada aas-aasiga ah.

Aabbeheed Maxamed Ibraahim Xaabsade waxa uu ka mid ahaa hoggaamiye kooxedyada iyo siyaasiyiinta ugu saameyn badnaa gobollada Bay iyo Bakool. Waxa uu wax ka dhisyay dowladihii KMG ahaa, oo uu kasoo noqday xildhibaan. Waxa uu wasiir ka noqday wasaaradaha kala duwan ee kala ah; Wasaarada Dekedaha, wasaarada Beeraha iyo Wasaarada Dib-u-heshiisiinta.

### Waxbarashada

Waxa ay waxbarashada dugsiga hoose iyo dhexe ku qaadatay dugsiga Model ee magaalada Baydhabo intii u dhaxeysay 1998-2006dii. Waxa ay waxbarashada dugsiga sare ku qaadatay Hoyga Xamar ee Muqdisho ku yaal intii u dhaxeysay 2006-2009kii. Waxa ay shaahadada koowaad ee jaamacada ee Ganacsiga Caalamiga ah ka qaadatay

jaamacada Multimedia University ee Malaysia sanadkii 2012kii.

### Xirfad-shaqo

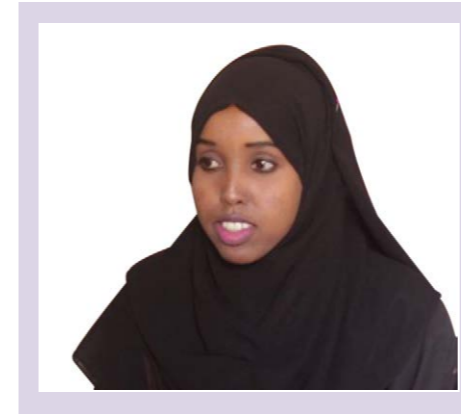
Waxa ay noqotay agaasimaha waaxda qorsheynta ee wasaarada dhallinyarada iyo ciyaaraha intii u dhaxeysay 2014-2015kii. Waxa ay dhamaadkii 2015kii ka mid noqotay shaqaalaha joogtada ah ee wasaarada arrimaha dibada oo ay ka mid ahayd ilaa ay noqotay xildhibaan dabayaaqada sanadkii 2016kii.

Waxa ay sidoo kale si mutadawacnimo ah ula shaqeysay Ururka Hoggaanka Haweenka Soomaaliyeed (Somali Women Leadership Initiative, SWLI) oo kala shaqeeya haweenka Soomaaliyeed iyo hay'adaha caalamiga ah si loo taageero kaalinta haweenka dhanka siyaasadda iyo howlaha kale.

### Baarlamaanka

Waxaa lagu doortay magaalada Baydhabo dhamaadka sanadkii 2016kii, iyada oo badeshay walaalkeed horey kursigan xildhibaannimada ugu fadhiiyay kadib geerida aabbeheed.

## Abwaan Nuux Yoonis



### Horudhac

Deeqo Nuux Yoonis Cabdi waa gabar 24 sano jir ah oo gabyaa ah. Waxa ay sanadkii 1994dii ku dhalatay magaalada Hargeysa oo ay sidoo kale ku barbaartay, welina ku nooshahay. Waxa ay gabayada iyo maansooyinka bilowday iyada oo 19 sano jir. Saddex tartan sugaaneed oo ay ka qeyb gashay waa ay ku wada guuleysatay oo kaalinta 1aad ayay kusoo baxday. Tartankii ugu dambeeyay ee ay ku guuleysatay waxa uu ahaa kii BBCSomali ee gabdhaha gabya ee ka da'yar 35 sano.

### Waxbarasho

Deeqo waxa ay waxbarashadeeda aasaasiga ah ku qaadatay magaalada Hargeysa, iyada oo ka baxday dugsiga hoose iyo dhexe ee Biyo-dhacay sanadkii 2010ka. Waxbarashada dugsiga sare waxa ay ku qaadatay dugsiga saree e Shiikh Cali Ibraahim intii u dhaxeysay 2011-2016kii. Hadda waxa ay dhigataa jaamacada Gollis oo ay ka barato cilmiga adeega bulshada (Social work).

### Suugaanta Deeqo

Deeqo Nuux waxa ay billowday curinta gabayada iyo maansooyinka iyada oo 19 sano jir ah. Maansadii ugu horreysay oo ay curisay 2013kii waxa ay ugu baroordiiqaysay abwaankii weynaa ee Maxamed Xaashi Dhamac 'Gaariye' oo markaas geeriyooday. Waxaa maansadaas ka mid ah meerisyadan:

*Oohineey wax I yeela  
Aamusooow kuma rayste  
Walwal oo ima daaye  
Gaariyoon dhigay iilku  
Geeri maaha Abwaan e  
Waa jabkii afka hooyo*

Deeqo Nuux Yoonis waxa ay ka mid ah tahay hormuudka hal-abuurada da'da yar ee

Soomaaliyeed. Shanti sano ee lasoo dhaafay waxa ay tirisay 50 maanso oo ay ku jiraan gabayo. Waxa ayna suugaanta u adeegsataa wacyigelinta bulshada si gaar ah dhallinyarada.

### Guusha suugaanta Deeqo Nuux

Ilaa 2013kii waxa ay Deeqo Nuux ka qeybgashay saddex tartan sugaaneed oo ay dhamaantood kaalinta 1aad ka gashay. Tartankii ugu horreeyay wuxuu ahaa in maanso iyo gabayo lagu cabiro dhibaatooyinka dhallinyarada kasoo gaara tahriibka. Tartanka oo la qabtay 2013kii waxaa soo qabanqaabiyay ururka hal-abuurka iyo qalinlayda ee Halqor. Deeqo-na waxa ay ku guuleysatay billaddii iyo abaalmarintii ugu weyneed ee tartankaas oo ay ku heshay maanso la xiriirta tahriibka iyo dhibaatooyinka laga dhaxlo oo ay uga qeybgashay tartanka. Isla sanadkii xigay ee 2014kii waxa ay Deeqo mar labaad ku guuleysatay kaalinta 1aad ee tartanka gabayada ee dhallinyarada ee uu qabto Ururka Horumarinta iyo Daraasaadka Somaliland ee Sodra. Si la mid ah tartankii hore, waxa uu kanna ku saabsanaa aafada tahriibka, ujeedkana waxa uu ahaa in dhallinyarada Somaliland laga wacyigeliyo tahriibka. Meerisyada maansadii ay ku guuleysatay waxaa ka mid ah:

*Miyaan u badheedhay  
Inaan baxsantayda  
Barbaarta dalkayga  
Anoon boqol aasin  
Xabaasha la beegsan  
Baroor ku illaawo  
Miyaan u badheedhay  
Waxaan isbidaayay  
Inaan ka barriiqdo*

Sanadkii hore na waxa ay ku guuleysatay tartanka abaalmarinta gabayada ay tiriyaan gabdhaha da' yarta ah ee BBCSomali. Waxa ay ka guulaysatay 100 gabdhoo oo la tartamay. Meerisyada gabeygaas na waxaa ka mid ah:

*Dhaqan suuban suugaan cuddoon hadal  
sarbeebaysan,  
Murti soohan maah maah sarjaran sadar la  
miisaamay,  
Sibraar buuxa, sahay meel mara oo socota loo  
kaydsho,  
Haan saableh, surrad iyo alool, gole la seensaabay,  
Sinjigaara soomaaliyeey waynu sidanaaye  
Yaan la suufin waa sawrac aan laga salguurayne.*

## Deqo Nuh Yunis Abdi



### Introduction

Deqo Nuh Yunis Abdi is 24 and was born in Hargeisa in 1994. She still lives in Hargeisa. She started writing poetry when she was 19 years old. She has won a number of poetry competitions, including most recently a BBC Somali service award for women under 35.

### Education

Deqo Nuh attended Biyo-day school in Hargeisa, where she completed her primary school studies in 2010. She went to Sheikh Ali High School from 2011-2016. She is currently attending Golis University studying for a Bachelor's degree in Sociology.

### Deqo's Poetry

Deqo Nuh started writing poetry when she was 19. She wrote her first poem in 2013 to celebrate the great late poet, Mohamed Hashi Dama "Gaariye", who died that same year. One of her poems is translated as follows:

*Crying hurts me  
Silence is no better  
I am always worried  
Till death takes me to the grave  
It is not the death of a poet  
It is the demise of our mother tongue*

Deqo Nuh Yunis is one of the youngest creative Somali artists. She has written 50 poems in the last five years. She uses some of her poems to sensitize the community towards social issues, especially the youth.

### Awards

In 2013, she participated in three poetry competitions and came first in all. In the first

competition she recited a poem about the negative effects of informal migration on youth in Somalia. The competition was hosted by the association of creative artists (Hal-qor).

In 2014, Deqo won another poetry competition for youth, which was organized by Somaliland's Institute for Research, also known as (SODRA). Just as in the earlier competition, she chose to raise awareness about the risk of migration for the youth. One of Deqo's winning poems is translated as follows:

*Did I do it intentionally?  
My dear  
The youth of my country  
Without burying hundreds  
And forgetting them in the grave  
I forgot them with a cry  
Did I do it intentionally?  
I thought I would  
Escape this*

Last year she won a poetry prize for young women supported by the BBC, in which there were around 100 other young female poets. One of her winning verses is translated as follows:

*A good culture, a nice literature and indirect speech  
A clear wisdom, proverbs and a balanced stanza  
A full container, a mileage that can be used for travelling  
A wooden container with a handle, filled with beauty and a well prepared place  
Oh Somalis we always had these traits  
Let's not forget, it is a heritage that can never be abandoned*

## Hanifa Mohamed Ibrahim Habsade



### Introduction

Hanifa Mohamed Ibrahim Habsade is a member of the 10th Somali Federal Parliament. She is a member of the parliamentary foreign affairs committee and also of the parliamentary committee charged with IGAD affairs. This is her first time to become a member of the Somali parliament. She is the daughter of a famous faction leader, who also became a member of parliament and later a minister. She is a mother and has one daughter.

### Early Life

Hanifa Habsade was born in 1991 in a village called Banaaney (Awjabe), which falls under Kuntuwaarey district of Lower Shabelle region. She grew up and went to primary school in Baidoa town.

Her father, Mohamed Ibrahim Habsade, was one of the most influential faction leaders and politicians in the Bay and Bakool regions. He took part in the formation of the Transitional Government and was one of the members of the parliament. He held ministerial posts in the Ministry of Ports, Ministry of Agriculture, and Ministry of Reconciliation.

### Education

In the years between 1998 and 2006, Hanifa attended Model Primary School in Baidoa for her primary education. She then proceeded to high school where she attended Hoyga Hamar Secondary in Mogadishu between 2006 and 2009. She pursued a bachelor's degree in International Business at Multimedia University in Malaysia in 2012.

### Career

She became director of planning at the Ministry of Youth and Sports between 2014 and 2015. At

the end of 2015, she became a permanent staff member at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, a position she held until she became a member of parliament at the end of 2016.

Hanifa has also worked as a volunteer with the Somali Women Leadership Initiative (SWLI), an organization that works with Somali women and international organizations to support Somali women's participation in politics and other activities.

### Parliament

She was elected in Baidoa towards the end of 2016 as a successor to her brother who had held the parliamentary seat since the death of their father.



## Mariam Aweis Jama



### Introduction

Mariam Aweis Jama is the current Somali Minister for Ports and Marine Transport. She is among the cabinet of Prime Minister Hassan Ali Kheyre. She is also a member of parliament. Mariam was a member of the 9th parliament of the former government of Hassan Sheikh Mohamud, in which she held the position of chairperson of the parliamentary human rights committee. Between 2011 and 2012, she was the Minister for Women and Family Affairs in the government of Prime Minister Abdiweli Mohamed Ali Gaas, the current president of Puntland state.

During the time she was Minister for Women and Family Affairs, she was an active contributor to efforts to resettle those who had fled from the rural areas due to drought and were living in the Mogadishu camps for Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs). In addition, she worked on ways of implementing the quota for women, who were to have 30 per cent of seats in the federal parliament. She is a mother of four, two sons and two daughters.

### Early Life

Mariam Aweis Jama was born in Mogadishu on 27 March 1970 and grew up in Maanabooliyo neighborhood of Shibis district. Her father was a member of the Somali National Armed Forces until the collapse of the government. He also worked with the Ministry of Education as a teacher and was posted to Lower Juba and Lower Shabelle regions. Mariam is sister to Dauud Aweys Jama, a renowned journalist who later became a spokesman for President Hassan Sheikh Mohamud. Dauud previously worked for BBC and VOA.

### Education

Mariam Aweis Jama attended Gahayr Primary school in Hamar Jajab district of Mogadishu from 1976-1983. She went to Raage Ugaas Secondary School for high school education between 1983 and 1986. In 1986-1988, Mariam studied English and French languages at the Somali Institute for Development Administration and Management (SIDAM). The civil war broke out while Mariam was in her third year at Lafoole University, where she was pursuing a business administration course. Her family fled to Nairobi, Kenya, where she pursued her education at Nairobi University and graduated in 2004 with a Bachelor's degree in Business Administration.

### Career

Maryam Aweys took her first job at Somalia Nofa Institute teaching family economics whilst she was still studying. Her second job was at the American Friends Services Community, an organization providing health and support service to communities in Banadir and Shabelle regions, between 1992 and 1994.

Between 1995-1998 she worked with ACORD-Somalia (Agency for Co-operation and Research in Development), where she worked on the resettlement of IDPs in Mogadishu. She also worked with UNHCR in Nairobi between 2005-2010.

### Parliament

Maryam Aweys became a member of the 9th parliament in 2012. The members of the parliament were selected by the Somali elders. She later became a member of the parliamentary committee on human rights. She was re-appointed to the 10th parliament as a representative from Kismayo. In March 2017, she was appointed as the Minister for Ports and Marine Transport of the Federal Government of Somalia.

## Muna Mohamed Diirshe



### Introduction

Muna Mohamed Diirshe is a writer, who has authored several books. She is also a notable advocate for peaceful coexistence among the Somali communities. She has spent much time mediating, reconciling and peace-building among the clans living in Galmudug region. She also founded health and education centres in the region.

### Early Life

Muna Diirshe was born in Mogadishu on 25h December 1978 and lived there until the onset of the civil war in 1991. Her family fled to Yemen, the country of birth of her mother who grew up there. Her father, who was also known as "Haji Kuweyd", was a renowned legal prosecutor in the 1970s. He was also a journalist and later became the director of the Somali National News Agency (SONNA). Her mother was a Yemeni by descent.

### Education

Muna Diirshe attended Jabuuti Primary School in Mogadishu for her primary education between 1983 and 1990. She continued her secondary education in Yemen, where she attended high school in Taiz, southern Yemen, from 1992-1996. Later, she attained a diploma in project management.

### Book publications

Muna Diirshe authored four books on the history and lifestyle of Somali women. Her first book *Somali Women: Yesterday and Today* was published in 2014. The book describes the problems caused by the war and their effects on Somali women. It discusses the role of Somali women in the new Somali household and lifestyle and observes how women are struggling to play the role of both father and

mother as most women became the breadwinners for their families.

Her second book published in 2014 *The Tears of Women...Who Cares?* is about the violence inflicted on women by men, particularly in the workplace. The book talks about a practice that is not openly discussed, which is how women are often sexually harassed and abused in exchange for work.

Her third book, *Women and Feelings* looks at emotions and love in the family. In this book, Muna discusses the Somali family life. She is now working on publishing her fourth book, *The Times of Haji Kuweyd*, which is a memoir of her father as prosecutor and journalist.

### Muna and Galmudug

Muna Diirshe played a very important role in the formation of the Galmudug State and the reconciliation process of the clans co-habiting the region. She was a member of the Galmudug constitution approval committee, which later selected the members of the parliament for the state. In 2015 and 2016, she was a member of the delegates working on reconciling the communities in Galmudug. She was the only woman in the delegation.

She was able to convince the elders to change the name of Adakibir, a town in Galmudug region. The town was named after a fierce battle that took place several hundred years ago between two clans that live in the area. She renamed the town Adabarwaaqo. Muna is currently finalizing the construction of a school, a health centre, and the town's first ever police station. She is also establishing a Centre for Women, where local women's groups will be able to meet to discuss issues affecting them.

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## Sahro Ahmed Koshin



### Introduction

Sahro Ahmed Koshin is a researcher, poet, writer and creative artist, as well as a business incubation specialist. Sahro is known for her role in human rights advocacy, health and research work. She worked as an advisor on women's affairs for various government and non-governmental organizations. She has one child.

### Early Life

Sahro Koshin was born in Mogadishu on 20 October 1980. She was raised abroad during her early life. She completed her Bachelor's and Master's degrees in The Netherlands. She has 10 sisters and three brothers.

### Education

Sahro Koshin had her primary and secondary education in Lusaka, Zambia. She later went to Radboud University in The Netherlands, where she did a Bachelor's degree in Cultural Anthropology in 2005. She did her Master's in the same discipline a year later.

### Career

Sahro has worked in many countries as a conflict resolution expert and social worker. She worked in Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan and Kenya. She worked with several organizations including CARE, Cordaid, Hivos, the UN and EU. She has also worked with the Puntland government.

Sahro has been a deputy director of the Somali Institute for Development and Research (SIDRA), a local research institute. Currently she is an independent researcher.

### Writer and poet

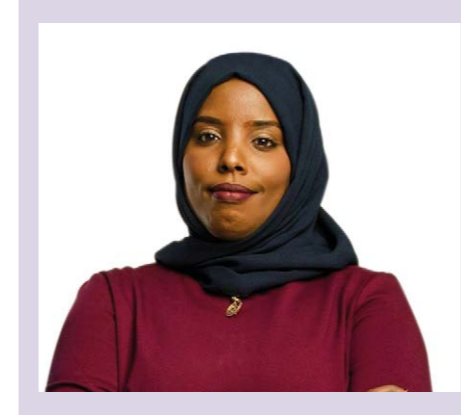
Sahro is a writer and a poet who has written many books. She has written prolifically about Somali women since 1999 when she was in The Netherlands and received an award for her work. She has also written several books, the last one about her late father and family.

Her first book *Between Summon and Echo* was published in 2002. Her second book *Sounds of Laughter: An Anthology from the heart of the Somali Woman* was published in 2014. Her third book *Isniino, a little Somali girl* was published in 2016. The latter tells the story of a young girl who was kidnapped from her family and forced into domestic servitude for a family in a big city. The book brings out the story of many children stolen from their families and currently living in urban centres as domestic workers.

Sahro Koshin established The Puntland Women Writers Association and Garowe's Annual Exhibition. She has also written several poems in English, which were later translated into Somali and other languages. These include *Waxaan Ahay Gabar Soomaaliyeed* – meaning I am A Somali Woman.

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## Sagal Isack Bihi



### Introduction

Sagal Isack Bihi is a member of the Somali Federal Parliament. She is one of the youngest members in the 10th parliament elected from Kismayo in 2016. Before the elections, she worked with several ministries in the federal Somali government. Her father General Abdirizak Isack Bihi was an army general, who later became both an MP and a minister in various Transitional Governments.

### Early Life

Sagal Bihi was born in Mogadishu in 1982. She lived in Belet Hawo district, Gedo region for some part of her childhood. Her family had many members in the Somali armed forces. Both her father Abdirisak and her uncle Mohamed Bihi were military generals. General Abdirisak was the commander of 21st battalion in 1981. He later served in the federal government, which was established in Djibouti in 2000. He became a member of parliament during Sheikh Sharif Ahmed's presidency. He also served as defence minister in the government of President Abdullahi Yussuf, which was established in Kenya in 2004.

Sagal Bihi's aunt Fatma Bihi served as an ambassador representing the government of Siyad Bare in the United Nations' Geneva office.

### Education

She took her studies right through from primary school to undergraduate university in Somalia. She went to primary and middle school in Belet hawo, Gedo region. She later completed her high school education at Ahmed Gurey school in Mogadishu in 2003. In 2007, she joined Mogadishu University where she did her Bachelor degree in public administration and management. She did a masters in International Studies at Iqra University in Pakistan in 2010.

### Positions Held

Sagal Bihi is the former chairperson of the Human Rights and Women's Affairs Committee in the 10th parliament. She was appointed to this position in April 2017.

Between 2013 and 2014 she was the deputy coordinator of Radio Bar-Kulan, which was a public radio operated by the UN.

She served as an advisor at the ministry of defence between 2011 and 2012. In 2014 – 2015 she worked with the ministry of justice and constitutional affairs. In 2015 she was an advisor on the human rights and women's affairs committee.

### Sagal's Politics

Sagal Bihi told the Kalfadhi news site that she aspires to contest for an elective post because she believes that is the way to effect what she believes in. She said this is one of the reasons why she keeps pursuing a Member of Parliament post.

She likes reading history and advocating for girl child education.

Sagal said she closely follows events in the region. She works hard to ensure her people get services and opportunities to develop the area.

## Bar Said Haji Farah Jama



### Introduction

Bar Said Haji Farah Jama is a member of the Somaliland parliament. She is the only woman in the 82 member lawmakers' house. She is also the only woman in the lower house. Women are not allowed to be members of the Upper House of Somaliland, which consists of 82 members as well. Bar was a member of the lower house since 2005, which was the last time parliamentary elections were held in Somaliland. She is a mother of 11 children, including 7 girls.

### Early Life

Honorable Bar Said was born in 1955 in the old coastal town of Lasqoray in Sanag region. She was born on a Friday (during the rainy season) and in the month of Ramadan. Bar was born into a family known to be involved in both traditional and secular leadership. Her mother Timio Ahmed Awad was a member of Diran town council in Eastern Sanag. She later became the chair lady of the Diran town council between 1970 and 1980. Her grandfather Haji Farah Jama and her uncle were well known and respected clan elders and leaders in the region. Bar is a calm and polite person. During her childhood, she preferred to spend most of her time with her elders.

### Education

Bar Said studied her primary and middle school education in Buran town and graduated from Buran school in 1969. Her family moved to Mogadishu where she completed her high school level at Banadir high school in 1973. Bar did not pursue her university education and married just a year after completing high school. However, she did various short courses in management, business, politics and security.

### Politics and Activism

Before joining politics Bar Said worked as a social worker and social activist. Together with some other women, she established local organizations that worked on community sensitization programs in 1993. They later formed a Non-Governmental Organization and started operations in some regions.

Bar Said joined politics in 2001 and became a member of UDUB party as one of the eight representatives of Sanag region. UDUB party established the second president of Somaliland, the late Mohamed Haji Ibrahim Igal. Bar became the leader of the women's wing of UDUB party in Sanag region the same year. She was also the leader of Somaliland's National Organization for Women – (NOW) in Sanag region between 1997 and 2005.

Bar Said was one of the five women who contested the last parliamentary elections in 2005. She is the only woman to win her seat. Although Somaliland has had three presidential elections since 2005, there were no parliamentary elections held since then. The next elections are expected to be held in 2019. Fatuma Jama Ileye is also the only woman to become a member of the upper house after taking the position of her husband, the late Mohamed Osman Libaho in 2008. She was a member of the upper house for four years only. She resigned in 2013 claiming she could not enforce changes for women. She was replaced by her son who is now the youngest member of the upper house.

Bar Said is the only woman in the Somaliland parliament. She has been advocating for more political seats to be allocated to women. She believes this is the best way to allow women to have an impact and actively participate in politics. However, the male dominated parliament has shot down her proposal several times.

The government of President Musa Bihi has only two women in the cabinet. Among the 23 assistant ministers, there is only one woman. Bar Said has accused Bihi's government of neglecting women and not allocating enough positions to women in his administration. Bar said the majority of the women still supported Bihi's Kulmiye party in the November 2017 elections. Bar Said currently spends most of her time in Erigabo, Sanag region where she provides community service by drilling boreholes and supporting farmers. She wants to become a farmer when she retires from active politics.

### Awards

Bar Said was nominated as among the 100 most influential people in Somaliland along with the former Somaliland president Ahmed Mohamud Silanyo, the eldest law maker in the upper house Haji Abdikarin Hussein and the former Somaliland presidency minister Hirsi Ali Hirsi.

## Naimo Mohamed Gaal



She was later re-elected to parliament in 2016. She is now a member of the parliamentary committee on the Arab League.

### Awards

In 2012, she was recognized by the government of Egypt for her role in Somali politics when she travelled to Cairo as part of a delegation representing Somalia.

### Introduction

Naimo Mohamed Gaal is a member of the Somali Federal Parliament. She was the youngest woman in the 2012 Somali parliament. She was elected again to be a member of parliament in 2016. She is 25 years old. She has 4 sisters and 4 brothers. She is not married.

### Early Life

Honorable Naimo Gaal was born in Howlwadag district in Banadir region in 1992. She was born during the civil war between Ali Mahdi and Mohamed Farah Ayyid (a period which is also known as "Afar Biloodkii"). The two leaders were fighting over the control of Mogadishu city. Both were members of the resistance movement of United Somali Congress (USC) which overthrew the government Mohamed Siyad Bare. She grew up in Mogadishu, mainly in Waberi and Howlwadag districts.

### Education

Naimo Gaal went to Al-Mathal school in Waberi district between 2001-2009 for her primary, middle and high school studies. In the same year, she went to Afhad University in Khartoum, Sudan where she completed her Bachelor Degree in Public Health in 2012.

### Politics

Naimo Gaal returned to Somalia in 2012 where the campaigns of both parliamentary and presidential elections were going on. Elders from her clan nominated her to represent them in parliament. She joined the 9th parliament at the age of 20. She was the youngest in the 275 member house. This was her first job after completing her university education.

## Halimo Ismail Ibrahim



### Introduction

Halimo Ismail Ibrahim also known as “Halimo Yareey” is the chair of the Somali National Election Commission. She is the first woman to hold this position ever in Somalia. Previously she served as the chair of the technical committee in the establishment of Galmudug region. She was also the co-chair of the selection panel of the Somalia Federal parliament in 2012.

She is a mother of three children. Her husband is engineer Abdullahi Ismail Ashur, who was killed in Mogadishu on 18 November 2014. Ashur worked with the interior ministry and Banadir regional administration prior to his death. He oversaw the reconstruction of roads in Mogadishu.

### Early Life

Halimo Ismail was born in Mogadishu’s Martini Hospital on 23 December 1956. She grew up in Hamarweyne district. She was brought up by her uncle, who worked with the ministry of health.

### Education

She studied at Finta Kuwaataro Maajo between 1965 and 1966 and later went to Media Centrale where she graduated in 1967. Halimo completed a degree in agriculture at Somali Public University in 1981. She later pursued a master’s in agricultural economy at Turino University in Italy in 1983.

### Career

Halimo came back from Italy to Somalia in 1983 and became an assistant lecturer at the Somali Public University. Three years later, she became a full lecturer teaching agriculture, a role she served until 1991 when the university was closed. During her time in the university, she was involved

in several areas of community work including working on the 1973 literacy programme in the rural areas teaching the Somali language. She also worked with the ruling Howlwadaag party on community development.

In 1992, she joined United Nations Operations in Somalia (UNISOM) as a political officer. She worked on national reconciliation and cohesion for UNISOM, bringing together Somali women leaders to advocate for peace. She played a key role in emphasizing the role of Somali women in politics during the time of Ali Mahdi and General Mohamed Farah Aideed. When UNISOM closed its operations in Somalia in 1996, Halimo migrated to the United States of America where she lived until 2007.

### Activism and politics

Halimo Ismail was an active member of society when the government collapsed in May 1991. She helped many Somali women’s organizations in developing vocational training for women’s empowerment. She also participated in a number of the Somali reconciliation processes that took place outside the country.

In 1995 she represented Somalia the international women’s workshop held in China. In 2011, she was appointed as the chairperson of civil society organizations in Somalia. She played a key role in the processes leading the Transitional Government to nationhood. Halimo was a co-chair of the committee mandated to select MPs in the 2012 parliament. The committee succeeded in establishing the first government in Somalia since 1991. Together with other women, Halimo established The National Somali League in 2014 to encourage women’s leadership and empowerment.

Halimo was also the chair of the technical committee that helped establishing regional governments such as Galmudug. She also oversaw the presidential elections in that region.

The federal Somali parliament created the 11 member Independent Electoral Commission on 6 of July 2015. Halimo was appointed as the chair of the commission. The mandate of the commission is to help Somalia transition to a one person one vote democracy by 2020. Halimo is seen as one of the most influential women in the country.

These profiles of Somali women were researched and written by Nado Yusuf Omar, Nasrin Mohamed Ibrahim, Fathi Mohamed Ahmed, and Fadumo Taxadar Yusuf. Fadumo Taxadar Yusuf was coordinator and editor of the project.

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