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*Taxanaha Buugaagta IMS -  
Difaaca saxaafadda*

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# Badbaadada Saxafiyiinta Haweenka: Rabshad, Aamusnaan iyo halista sinnaanta

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*Guudmar guud oo ku saabsan sagaal dal*

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paving the way for good journalism

*IMS Taxanaha Buugaagta Difaaca Säxaafadda  
Waxaa lagu daabacay Denmark.*

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soco xaaladaha ku saabsan arrimaha warbaahinta dunida.*

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Qore: Silvia Chocarro  
Tifatiraha: Robert Shaw  
Qaabka: Nanette Vabø

*(Tusmada)*

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# Liiska Soogaabinada Iyo Macnahooada

ACHPR	African Commission for Human and People's Rights	JSAG	Journalists Safety Advisory Group
ACOS Alliance	A Culture of Safety Alliance	KMWG	Kenya Media Working Group
AIJC	Asian Institute for Journalism and Communication	LGBTQI	Lesbian Gay Bisexual Transgender Queer Intersex
AJF	Afghan Journalists' Federation	MAP	Media Association of Puntland
AJI	Aliansi Jurnalis Independen	MCK	Media Council of Kenya
AJSC	Afghan Journalists' Safety Committee	MoWA	Ministry of Women's Affairs
AMWIK	Association of Media Women in Kenya	NHRC	National Human Rights Commission
APC	Association for Progressive Communication	NPC	National Press Council
CCJD	Center for Community Journalism and Development	NPU	Nepal Press Union
CEDAW	Convention for Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women	NUJP	National Union of Journalists of the Philippines
CERRUM	Committee for Risk Evaluation and Measure Recommendations	OAS	Organization of American States
CMFR	Center for Media Freedom & Responsibility	OHCHR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
CoE	Council of Europe	OSCE	Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
CPAWJ	Centre for the Protection of Afghan Women Journalists	PJSF	Pakistan Journalism Safety Fund
CPJ	Committee to Protect Journalists	PCIJ	Philippine Center for Investigative Journalism
DRF	Digital Rights Foundation	PCW	Philippine Commission on Women
FATA	Federally Administered Tribal Areas	PPI	Philippine Press Institute
FESOJ	Federation of Somali Journalists	PSSC	Philippine Social Science Council
FLIP	Fundación para la Libertad de Prensa	PTFoMS	Presidential Task Force on Media Security
FNJ	Federation of Nepali Journalists	RSF	Reporters without Borders
FPU	Free Press Unlimited	SAMSN	South Asia Media Solidarity Network
GMMP	Global Media Monitoring Project	SAS	Sancharika Samuha
HRC	Human Rights Council	SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
IAWRT	International Association of Women in Radio and Television	SMSG	Somalia Media Support Group
IFJ	International Federation of Journalists	SOWRJA	Somali Women Journalist Rights Association
IJRDA	Iraqi Journalists' Rights Defense Association	SWJ	Somali Women Journalists Organisation
IMS	International Media Support	UN	United Nations
INSI	International News Safety Institute	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
IPI	the International Press Institute	UNESCO	United National Education Science and Culture Organisation
IREX SAFE		UNGA	United Nations General Assembly
IWJF	Iraqi Women Journalists Forum	UNP	National Protection Unit
IWMF	International Women's Media Foundation	UNSC	United Nations Security Council
JCSSJ	Joint Committee for the Safety and Security of Journalists	WAN-IFRA	World Association of Newspapers
		WWJ	Working Women Journalists

# Mahadnaq

Worbixintaan waxaa soo aruuirisay oo qortay Silvia Chocarro, oo ah khabiirad horseed u ah xorriyadda hadalka iyo arrimaha horumarinta warbaahinta iyadoo ku mataleysa International Media Support (IMS). Lataliyaha IMS Robert Shaw wuxuu ahaa tifatiraha guud; Elisabeth Witchelna, lataliyi xagga xorriyadda hadalka iyo Helle Wahlberg oo ahayd madaxa isgaarsiinta IMS, oo u shaqeysay sida tifaftire.

Intertanational Media Support (IMS) waxay u mahadcelineysaa shaqsyaadka soo socda oo ku soo biiriay waqtigooda, cilmi baaris iyo khibrado ku aaddan warbixintan: Abraham Agamata, Mona Ansari, Owais Aslam, Red Batario, Binod Bhattari, Jonathan Bock, Victor Bwire, Lydia Gachungi, Julian David García, Myra Imran, Susanna Inkinen, Manja Kamwi, Iqbal Khattak, Endah Lismartini, Johana Moreno, Malin Palm, Jeraldine Pascual, Adnan Rehmat, Amika Rajthala, Therese San Diego, Dhikra Sarsam and Amalia Toledo.

# Hordhac: Muuqaal caalami ah

Tobankii sano ee la soo dhaafay, waxaa kordhay wacyigelinta iyo ka warqabka in haweenka warbaahinta lagu hayo weerar ku saleysan jinsi, oo ay weheliso faham ballaaran oo ah in tani ay caqabad weyn ku tahay xorriyadda saxaafadda iyo horumarka. Sannadkii 2012, Qorshaha Waxqabadka ee Qaramada Midoobay ee Badbaadada Saxafiyiinta iyo ciqaab la `aanta ayaa la meel mariyey, kaas oo ku baaqaya qaab ku saleysan jinsi. Tani waxay dhalisay baahi sii kordheysa oo ku saabsan dadaallo wax looga qabanayo baahiyaha amniga ee saxafiyiinta haweenka ah. Laakiin tani micnaheedu muxuxuu dhab ahaantii ka dhigan yahay? Dukumintigaan ayaa wuxuu bilaabayaa inuu ka hadlo su'aashan.

Markii ay haween badan ka hadleen arinta, waxaa cadaatay in halis badan ay jirto oo ay haweenku ku sugar yihiin. Ma aha oo keliya rabshadaha, waxaase kaloo jira oo ka mid ah, inta badan qaab weerar faraxumeyn ah, iyo dhaqanno dababheeraaday oo si daran uga hor yimid awoodda haweenka inay ku sii dhaqmaan oo horay ugu sii wadaan mihnadda. Kuwaani waxay qaataan qaabab badan: galmo kadeed ah, xaalado shaqo oo aan sinnayn iyo xad gudub toos ah oo xad dhaaf ah. Dhaqanka ku soo badanaya qolalka war-diyaarinta ayaa noqon kara mid laga takhaluso ama xitaa cadaawad u ah haweenka ama si sahlanna uma diyaarsana marka laga hadlayo wax ka qabashada welwelka gaarka ah ee la xiriira jinsiga. Saxafiyiinta haweenka ah ee dalal badan waxay sidoo kale la kulmaan culeysyo bulsho iyo qoys oo aad u badan, kuwaas oo carqaladeyn kara ama niyadjab ku ridi kara shaqadooda. Markii haweenka saxafiyiinta ah laga xayiro ama lagu soo koobo shaqada, bulshada kama heli karaan macluumaad iyo aragtiyo kala duwan.

Hay'adda Caalamiga ah ee Taageerada Warbaahinta (Intertanational Media Support -IMS) ayaa qortay warbixintan si ay u sii qiimeyso arrinta sida haweenka loola beegsado warbaahinta iyo sida saxaafadda ay u saameyneyo isku dhibaateyn ta galmada iyo rabshadaha. Toddobo sano kadib markii la bilaabay Qorshe Hawleedka Qarmada Midoobay, waxay sidoo kale baaraysaa ilaa xadka dhibaatadan si wax ku ool ah looga hadlay heer qaran oo ay taageerto bulshada caalamka.

Worbixinta waxaa loo diyaariyey iyada oo qayb ka ah dadaalka dheer ee IMS iyo barnaamij-hawleedkii lagu hormarinayay dariiqa dhameystiran oo loo maro badbaadada susufiyiinta. Iyada oo lala kaashanayo lahawlgalyaasha kale ee qaranka iyo kuwa caalamiga ah, IMS waxay raadisay inay horumariso oo ay xoojiso barnaamijyada loogu talagalay ka hortagga iyo ka jawaab celinta halista ka dhanka ah saxafiyiinta iyadoo la horumarinaayo habab maxallii ah oo la siinayo susufiyiinta ilaalintooda, oo ay ku jirto nabadjelyo gaar ah iyo talaabooyin ilaalil ah oo loogu talagalay shaqaalaha dumarka ah ee warbaahinta iyo sidoo kale difaacaya ciqaab la'aanta (Impunity) iyo xaqqa saxafiyiinta u leeyihiin gudashada waajibaadkooda. Ujeeddooyinka IMS ee shaqadan waxaa ka mid ah in si firfircoo loo taageero hirgelinta Qorshaha Qaramada Midoobay ee Tallaabada Badbaadinta Saxafiyiinta iyo su'aasha la-xisaabtan la'aanta.

Dhisidda faham guud oo ku saabsan hanjabaadaha saxafiyiinta iyo wadaagista dhaqamada wanaagsan ayaa ah tillaaboojin muhiim u ah wanaajinta jawaabaha iyo isu-duwidda iyo abaabulidda daneeyayaasha inay wax badan qabtaan. Iyadoo tan

maskaxda lagu hayo, IMS waxay daabacday daraasad caalami ah sanadkii 2017; "Difaaca saxaafadda: Sidee farsamooyinka qaranku u difaaci karaan suxufiyiinta una xallin karaan dhibaatada la xisaabtanka ". Daabacaaddu waxay falanqaysay dadaallada socda ee wax looga qabanayo badbaadada suxufiyiinta ee ku sugaran toddobo waddan oo ay ka jiraan iskahorimaadyo, xasillooni darro iyo rabshado aan la xakameyn karin oo ka dhan ah saxaafadda oo caqabad ku ah amniga suxufiyiinta, iyagoo caqabad ku ah awooddooda soo-sarista suxufiyiin tayo leh. Iyada oo ku saleysan daabacaadda 2017, IMS ayaa u xilsaartay la-taliye Silvia Chocarro in ay soo aruuuriso warbixintan iyada oo diiradda lagu saarayo dhinacyada jinsiga amniga.

Qeypta 1aad ee warbixinta, Chocaro waxay bixisay aragti guud oo caalami ah oo ku saabsan nooca halista haweenka saxafiyiinta ah ay wajahaan, iyadoo xustay in la bartilmameedsado suxufiyiin ahaan iyo mar labaad iney yihiin dumar. Waxay sidoo kale baaraysaa talaabooyinka ay qaadaan ururada caalamiga ah, oo ay ku jiraan ururrada aan dawliga ahayn, Qaramada Midoobay iyo hay'adaha gobolka. In kasta oo saldhig caadi ah laga sameeyay iyada oo loo marayo dukumiintiyo badan oo caalami ah oo aqoonsan baahida loo qabo in la helo qaab ku saleysan jinsi, tiro hay'ado ah ayaa bilaabay inay sameeyaan baaritaan muhiim ah oo ku saabsan arrintan iyo sidoo kale qaar ka mid ah barnaamijyo la taaban karo oo wax looga qabanayo dhibaatooyinka ay ka mid yihiin kadeedka khadka tooska ah, tababbarka loogu talagalay amniga, iyo baahiyo badan. Waxa loo baahan yahay in la sameeyo wax badan si loo arko walaacyada jinsi ee ka jira dhammaan howlaha badbaadada ee daneeyayaasha.

Qaypta 2aad ee warbixinta ayaa eegeysa xaaladda sagaal waddan sida: Afgaanistaan, Kolombiya, Indoneysi, Ciraaq, Kenya, Nebaal, Bakistaan, Filibbiin iyo Soomaaliya - toddobo kamid ah waddamadaas waxaa lagu soo bandhigay daabacaada 2017. Wadamadaas waxaa loo xushay inay isu keenaan khibradaha waddamo kala duwan, deegaanno kala geddisan oo la ogyahay inay khatar ku yihiin suxufiyiinta. Iyadoo laga shidaal qaadanaayo falanqaynta horudhaca ah, warbixintu waxay cadeyneysaa aagagga shaqada ee muhiimka ah in xoogga la saaro sidii hore loogu sii socon lahaa Qeypta 3aad.

Dukumintigaani wuxuu diiradda saarayaa suxufiyiinta, wuxuuna adeegsanayaa ereyo ay ka mid yihiin "nooc ah 'si loogu tixraaco astaamaha la dhisay oo xiriir la leh lab ama dhaddig, oo ay ku jiraan kaalimaha, mas'uuliyadaha, fursadaha, baahiyyaha iyo caqabadaha loo adeegsado in lagu caddeeyo farqiga u dhhexeeyaa iyo xiriirka awoodda. Kuma jiraan falanqayn gaar ah ama xog ku saabsan doorsoomayaasha kale ee dheddigga ah sida aqoonsiga iyo galmaada, ama sida kuwan ay iskudhaafka u yihiin doorsoomayaal kale sida qowmiyadda, dhaqanka, da'da ama heerka bulshada. Baaritaanka lagu sameeyay dokumentigan wuxuu daaha ka qaadayaa in heerarka caalamiga ah iyo kuwa goboleedku ay tixraacaan haweenka marka ay codsadaan qaab galmo oo la xiriirta amniga suxufiga. Hay'adaha iyo hay'adaha kale ee ilaaliya shaqaalaha warbaahinta sidoo kale waxay u muuqdaan inay wax ka qabtaan xaaladda suxufiyiinta haweenka marka ay ku daraan qaab jinsi barnaamijyadooda.

Nuxurka warbixinta waxaa badanaa laga soo qaatac cilmi-baarlis dokumentiyo ah oo ay taageerayaan la tashiyo aan rasmi ahayn oo lala yeeshay tiro khubaro maxalli ah. Xaaladaha qaarkood, macluumaadka waxaa laga soo qaatac wadashiyiyo, kooxda xallinta iyo cilmi baaris ay IMS ka sameysay waddamo kale ama la-hawlgalayasheeda marka loo eego barnaamijyadeeda amniga. Mashaariicda iyo baaxadda kiisaska daraasadaha waxaa loogu talagalay inay noqdaan kuwo sharax leh intii ay dhammaystiri lahaayeen. Sida

dukumenti shaqeynaya, warbixinta ayaa looga golleeyahay in lagu bixiyo tusaale gogolxaar u ah wadahadalada socda iyo horumarinta xalka, halkii ay ka ahaan laheyd falanqeyndhameystiran.

Mashaariicda iyo baaxadda kiisaska daraasadaha waxaa loogu talagalay inay noqdaan kuwo tusaale muujinaya oo fasiraad leh halkii ay noqon lahaayeen kuwo dhameystiran. Sida dokumenti shaqeynaya, warbixinta waxaa looga gol leeyahay iney gogol xaar u noqoto wadahadalka socda iyo dhisidda xallinta halkii laga sameyn lahaa falanqayn dhammaystiran. Sida lagu qeexay warbixinta gaarka ah ee Qaramada Midoobay, Soo koobid ama dil aan sabab lahayn, Agnes Callamard, warbixinteeda 2017 ee ku saabsan qaab Jinsi-dareen (gender-sensitive) dilalka aan sababa lahayn.

Jinsi-dareen waa hab horumar leh, waana in la bartaa sidii loo sameyn lahaa. Ku celceli si aad u ogaato cilladahaaga, dib u eeg khaladdaadkaaggi, fadlan isku day mar kale. Waxay weli sii wadysaa isbeddelo, waxayna u baahan tahay caqli dheeri ah oo si fiican loo lafuray, hab iyo hannaan ballaaran. Waxay u baahan tahay furfurnaan maskaxeed, ujeeddo cad, iyo aqoonsi taasoo dhici karta in kuwa kale ay xoojiyaan habkaas bilo dhedhood amaba sanadaha soo socdal”.

# Koobitaan Fulineed

Waxaa jira faham caalami ah oo sii kordhaya oo ah in saxafiyiinta haweenka ay la kulmaan hanjabaadyo gaar ah oo ku aaddan nabadgelyadooda iyo horumarintooda xirfadeed iyo in isku-darka qaab u qalma jinsi ay lama horaan u tahay kor u qaadista amniqa suxufiyiinta adduunka iyo in la hubiyo inuu jiro kala duwanaansho, maaha oo keliya farqiga u dhhexeeya dadka ka hawlgala warbaahinta laakiin wuxuu ku dhex jiraa ee uu ka muuqdaa dhammaan qaybaha bulshada.

Tiro ka mid ah dukumiintiyada Qramada Midoobay (UN) ayaa muujinaya tan, laga bilaabo Qorshe howleedka Qaramada Midoobay ee 2012 ee Nabdoonaanta Saxafiyiinta iyo arrinta la xisaabtanka, waxaa ku xiga qaraarrada Golaha Xuquuqul Insaanka, Golaha Guud ee Qaramada Midoobay iyo Golaha Aminiga iyo bayaannada, tilmaamaha iyo bayaannada ka soo baxay shirarka gobolka. Baadhitaanno kala duwan ayaa laga soo saaray xorriyadda kooxaha hadalka, UNESCO, OSCE iyo kuwa kale oo bixinaya sawir cad oo ku saabsan baaxadda iyo nooca weerarrada loo geysto saxafiyiinta haweenka. Dadaallada qaran iyo kuwa caalamiga ah ee daneeyayaasha adduunka - oo ay ku jiraan qaar ka mid ah soddomeeyada ee warbixintan lagu soo xusay - waxay qaadeen tallaabooyin looga hortagayo rabshadaha, kadeedka galimada, iyo caqabadaha kale ee hor-istaagaya horumarka haweenka ee warbaahinta iyo ka hadlidda arrimaha haweenka. Wadahadalka iyo wacyigelinta ayaa waxaa dhaqan u ahaa mid xasaasi ah, oo inta badan lama taabtaan ahaa, dhanka amniqa warbaahinta, iyo sidoo kale dadaallada sii kordhaya iyo isku-duwidda sida wax looga qaban karo, waa tallaabo dhiirrigelin ah laakiin waxay yihiin talaaboooyin hore oo mushkilad ballaaran leh.

IMS waxay soosaartay warbixintan si ay u qiimeysa mowqifkeenna iskudhafka jinsiga iyo badbaadada suxufiga, iyadoo baaraysa tusaalooyinka dhaqamada wanaagsan iyo aqoonsashada meelaha mudhaanta u leh shaqada mustaqbalka.

Waxay eegaysaa qaar ka mid ah shaqada caalamiga ah ee la qabtay si loo sii fahmo ugana jawaabto khataraha loo geysto saxafiyiinta haweenka iyo sidoo kale duruufaha gaarka ah iyo dadaallada ka socda sagaal waddan: Afgaanistan, Kolombiya, Indonesia, Ciraaq, Kenya, Nebaal, Bakistan, Soomaaliya iyo Filippiini. Warbixinta waxaa ku jira cutubka ugu dambeeya dariiqa loo maraayo.

## Caqabadaha waaweyn, kahortagga iyo wax ka qabashada

Iyadoo laga ambaqaadayo cilmi baaris ay sameeyeen kooxo kala duwan oo xorriyadda hadalka ee adduunka, iyo la tashiyo lala yeeshay khubaro gaar ahaaneed, qoraaga warbixinta, Silvia Chocarro waxay ku soo gabagabeyneysaa caalami ahaan, hanjabaadaha haweenka saxafiyiinta ay wajahayaan waa labo-laab. Maaddaama ay yihiin suxufiyiin dhibanayaal u ah halista sida suxufiyiinta kale, waxaase u dheer iyaga in loo bartilmaameedsado iney yihiin oo keliya dumar qaadanaaya kaalinooda oo u shaqeeya bulshada. Dhibaatooyinka welwelka hadda jira sida xabsi weyn, dilaaga, ciqab la'aanta baahsan iyo weerarada ka dhaca goobaha dhijitaalka ah, waxay saameeyaan haweenka saxafiyiinta sida ay u sameeyaan saxafiyiinta ragga ah, laakiin weerarrada loo geysto saxafiyiinta haweenka ah ayaa had iyo jeer noqda qaab khasab ah oo jinsi ah. Kadeedka

galmada iyo sinaan la'aanta jinsiga ee goobta shaqada ayaa ah walaac dheeraad ah oo ay haweenku wajahaan si ay shaqadooda u wariyenimo u qabsadaan.

Saamaynta kadeedka jinsiga, ayay xustay, in haweenku ka tagayaan ama ay doorteen inaysan xaalkas ku sii shaqayn karin oo suxufinnimo, is-xisaabinta iyo dhibaatada nafsiyan iyo jir ahaanba ka soo gaaraysa.

Tani waxay gacan ka geysaneysaa ku filnaanta daboolida codka haweenka iyo rajada laga qabo. Natiijooyinkaas waxaa sii xumeyey taageero la'aanta iyo habmaamuuska qiyaasta ay ka sameeyeen warbaahinta, xirfadlayaasha xorta ah, habka qaran ee gudaha iyo barnaamijyada amniga bulshada rayidka ah. Sidookale, hoos u dhaca weerarrada. Intaa waxaa sii dheer, dumarka oo ka baqaya inay waayaan shaqooyinkooda, iyadoo aanan loo xilsaar inay ka hadlaan arrimo gaar ah oo loo arko inay khatar tahay ama aan ku habooneyn haweenka oo ay ku ceebeeyaan asxaabta, qoyska iyo bulshada guud ahaanba. Warbixinta ayaa tilmaamaysa caqabado dhawr ah oo muhiim ah oo ka soo baxay sagaalka waddan, kuwaas oo intooda badani ay ka dhacaan saddexda qaybood ee soo socda:

- *Amniga jir ahaan:* Saxafiyiinta haweenka ah ayaa badanaa dhibanayaal u ah xadgudubka galmada marka loo eego saxafiyiinta ragga ah. Waxaa loo baahan yahay ilo dheeraad ah oo gaar u ah ka hortag jinsi, sida tababar iyo qiimeynno halista ah.
- *Hanjabaadda iyo aflagaadada, gaar ahaan khadka tooska ah:* Saxafiyiinta haweenka waxaa loo geystaa waxyello u geysaneysa sumcad xumo dabiici ah oo ay ku jirto, mug sare, hanjabaadyo cad oo rabshad galmo ah, aflagaado shaqsiyadeed iyo wareejinta macluumaadka gaarka ah ama sawirro qaawan.
- *Kadeedka galmada, goobta shaqada iyo sinnaan la'aanta bulshada:* Sinnaan la'aanta ragga iyo dumarka ayaa ka jirta warbaahinta iyo bulshada dhexdeeda, taasoo lagu muujiyey kala-duwanaanshaha mushaharka, tiro yar oo haween ah ayaa awood u leh inay u gulbaan heerarka go'aan-qadashada ama xakamayn la'aan markay noqoto kadeed galmo oo ay ula yimaaddaan asxaabta, ilo ama wareysiyo.

Cadaadiska bulshada ee ka dhanka ah haweenka inay ku soo biiraan darajooyinka xirfadaha ama waajibaadka qoyska, sidaas si lamid ahna haweenka jooga goobta shaqada. Isla mar ahaantaana, warbixintu waxay cadeyneysaa dhowr mashruuc, ololeyaal iyo howlo kale oo ay soo bandhigeen, oo ay ugu horreyn kooxaha bulshada rayidka ah ay kaga hadlayaan caqabadahaas aasaasiga ah.

In la sameeyo tabobar loogu talagalay haweenka, qiimeynnta halista, borotokoolka badbaadada iyo hagitaanno ay ku jiraan tixgelinta lab iyo dheddig, barnaamijyada wax ka qabashada xaaladaha degdegga ah oo ay la socdaan dhaqaalaha haweenka loogu talagalay iyo tixgelinta xaaladda bulsho ee ay haweenku ku shaqeeyaan waddamada iyo daryeelka nafsi ahaaneed ee ka hadlaya xadgudubka galmada.

Hal tusaale waa barnaamijka gargaarka degdegga ah ee ay dhiseen Taageerada Warbaahinta Caalamiga (IMS) iyo suxufiyiinta Afgaanistaan. Dariiqooyin gaar ah oo loogu talagalay badbaadinta ama caawinta haweenka ayaa ah mid ka mid ah baahiyaha la taaban karo ee lagu cadeeyay warbixinta. Haweenka, waxaa lagama maarmaan ah oo loo baahan yahay in lagu daro marka laga hadlayo ka hortagga iyo wax ka qabashada, sida guddiga noocan oo kale ah (AJSC) oo bixiya barnaamij waxbarasho, Jimicsi, maskaxeed iyo taageero xagga sharciga ah oo loogu talagalay haweenka saxafiyiinta ah.

AJSC waxay magacowday isku duwayaal dheddig oo ka kala socda gobollada iyo Kabul. Dalka Neebaal, ururrada aan dawliga ahayn ee taageerada caalamiga ah ayaa abaabulay aqoon-is-weydaarsiyo xagga amniga ah oo loogu talagalay haweenka. Dhankaas, Ciraaq iyo Kenya, xorriyadda kooxaha ra'y i dhiibashada waxay soo saareen hagid amni oo loogu talagalay saxafiyiinta kuwaas oo qayb ahaan ka go'an haweenka saxafiyiinta ah.

Tani sidoo kale waa inay ku fiddaa farsamooyinka qaranka. Tusaale wanaagsan ayaa ah barnaamijka ilaalinta gobolka ee Kolombiya, oo leh raadad gaar ah oo ku saabsan dib-u-eegista hanjabaadaha ka dhanka ah haweenka, oo ay ka mid yihiin guddi qiimeynta kiisaska oo leh wakiillo ka socda ururrada xuquuqda haweenka iyo jawaabaha shaqsiyanka ah. Farsamooyinka soo koraya ee wali ku jira horumarka Soomaaliya iyo Nebaal waxaa loo habeeyay inay ku soo daraan wakiillo dheddig ah guddiyada dusha kala soconaya, in kasta oo aan labadan hawlood midkoodna weli ahayn mid shaqeynaya.

Warbixintani waxay ogaatay in dumarka saxafiyiinta ah si xad dhaaf ah loogu dhibaateeyo internetka taas oo haween badan lagu qasbay inay ka tagaan shaqadooda ama ay xakameeyaan waxa ay dhahayaan.

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## “kadeedka galmaada gaar ahaan goobta shaqada waxaa loo tixgalinaya inay tahay khatar badbaado ee dhammaan haweenka sagaalka dal”

Kooxaha bulshada rayidka ah iyo ururrada taageera warbaahinta ayaa bilaabay dhowr mashruuc, sida ololaha (Byte Back) ee ka socda Koonfurta Aasiya oo dhan iyo shaqada Mu'asasada Xuquuqda ee 'Digital rights Foundation of Bakistaan', ujeedadooduna tahay in lagula dagaallamo xadgudubka khadka tooska ah ee internetka iyada oo loo marayo farriimaha wadajirka ah iyo hagitaan ku saabsan diiwaangelinta kiisaska iyo ololayaasha wacyi gelinta dadweynaha ee loogu talagalay in lagu garto laguna dhalleecceeyo dhibaatada.

Waddo kale oo lagu soo rogay waddamada qaarkood ayaa ah in lala shaqeeyo warbaahinta si loo wanaajijo qaabka ay uga jawaabaan weerarradan si loo hubiyo in saxafiyiintu leeyihiin waddo ay ku soo tebiyaan tacaddiyada ayna u fidiyaan taageero.

Kadeedka galmaada, gaar ahaan goobta shaqada, ayaa lagu soo waramayaa inay tahay halis khatar ku ah haweenka, ku dhawaad dhammaan sagaalka waddan iyo cilmi baarista caalamiga ah ayaa dib loogu eegay warbixintan. Qaabab badan oo loo maro sida loo wanaajijo dhaqanka ka dhex jira qolalka wararka ayaa la soo saaray sannadihiin ugu dambeeyay. Afgaanistaan dhexdeeda, kooxuhu waxay bilaabeen tilmaamo ka dhan

ah kadeedka galmaada ee xarumaha warbaahinta waxayna samaysteen guddi dhegaysta cabashooyinka ka dhanka ah saxafiyiinta haweenka. Hal koox oo ku sugar Kolombiya ayaa warbaahinta kala shaqeysa barnaamij shahaado ah oo loogu talagalay borotokoolka amniga iyo ka hortagga halista, taasoo ay ku jirto hirgelinta siyaasadaha takoorka iyo kadeedka galmaada.

Bakistaan gudaheeda, waxaa la soo bandhigay koox anshaxeed iyo mid jinsi ah oo warbaahineed oo la hawlala kooxaha warbaahinta. Gudaha Kenya, koox ka shaqeysa warbaahinta ayaa u keentay borotokoolka badbaadada suxufiyiinta qolka wararka oo leh qodobo jinsi. La socodka iyo hubinta dhaqangalkooduna wuxuu yahay deg deg.

Abuurista goleyaal si haweenka lloo isugu keeno waxay horseedi kartaa talaabooyin kor loogu qaadayo xasilloonida iyo aqoonsiga arrimaha sida caadiga ah u saameeya haweenka saxafiyiinta ah ee ku nool dal gaar ah. Soomaaliya gudaheeda haweenka saxafiyiinta ah ayaa isu yimid oo si guul leh uga dooday fasaxa mushaharka dhalmada ee haweenka tobanka xarumood ee warbaahinta waxayna sidoo kale sameeyeen qorshe hawleed loogu talagalay qolalka wararka si loo joojiyo kadeedka galmaada. Haweenka ku nool Kolombiya ee saxafiyiinta ah waxay si sii kordheysa sheekadooda ku saabsan kadeedka galmaada iyo sidoo kale iyagoo ka shaqeynaya sidii loo kor loogu qaadi lahaa kahortaga rabshadaha ku saleysan jinsiga iyo arrimaha kale ee gaarka ah ee jinsi.

Si loo helo faham sax ah oo ku saabsan hanjabaadaha loo geysto saxafiyiinta haweenka iyo si loogaga jawaabo hababka ugu habboon ee jawaab celinta, waxaa loo baahan yahay xog la kala saaray oo ku saabsan weerarrada ka dhanka ah suxufiyiinta. Kooxo isa soo taraya oo kormeeraya Afgaanistaan, Ciraaq iyo Kolombiya iyo kuwa kale ayaa samaynaya sidan, waxaan jira kowo kale oo nidaamsan, laakiin way yaryihii haddii ay jiraan maamullo sameeya. La'aanta heerar guud oo ku saabsan la socodka xogtan adduunka waa hal aag oo warbixinta loo aqoonsaday inay tahay muhiimadda koowaad.



Sawirkan oo la qaaday 16kii Abriil, 2018, dadku waxay ka baxeen kaniisadda kaddib markii Baaderiga (Archbishop-ka) Malta uu u sameeyay xus weyn saxafiyyaddii la dilay Daphne Caruana Galizia. Sadex nin ayaa loo qabtay dilkii Daphne Caruana Galizia oo 53 jir ahayd, taasoo ku dhimatay dalkeeda Malta qarax baabuur gaari loo adeegsaay 16 Oktoobar 2017. Raggaasi way qirteen dampiga laakiin waxaa lagu tuhunsan yahay inay fuliyeen weerarka iyagoo wakii ka ah gof kale. Sawir: Matthew Mirabelli / Agence France-Presse / Ritzao Scanbex

# Saxafiyiinta haweenka: Wajahidda halis labajibbaaran

Rabshadaha ka dhanka ah suxufiyiinta ayaa ah adduunku ka welwelaan. Xirfadlayasha lab iyo dhaddig ee warbaahinta, qorayaasha iyo hawl wadeennada kale ee warbaahinta ayaa si isa soo taraysa loogu bar-tilmaameedsanayaa warbixintooda. Si kastaba ha noqotee, haweenku waxay la kulmaan halis sii kordhaysa sababta oo ah dayacnaantooda gaarka ah ee ay weheliso jinsiga.

Waxaa loo geystaa weerarro la mid ah kuwa ay raggooda la kulmaan - dil, xabsi, weerarrada jir ah iyo weerarro nafsi ah, cabsi gelin, kadeed, hanjabaad

Waxay sidoo kale la kulmaan khataro uga yimaad meelo deegaan ahaan iyo dhaqan ahaanba “nabdoon”, sida qolalkooda war-diyarinta,<sup>2</sup> iwm, laakiin rabshadaha ka dhanka ah waxaa badanaa lagu muujiyaa qaab galmo kufsi ah. Waxay u nugul yihiin weerarrada kaliya maahane waxaa la mid ah kuwa iskudaya inay aamusiyaan baahidooda, waxayna kuwaasi uga yimaaddaan saaxiibbadood, iyo xitaa xubnaha qoyska. Caadooyinka dhaqanka iyo dhaleeceynta ayaa waxaa wehelisa kalsooni darro ay ku qabaan horjoogayaashooda iyo mas'uuliyiinta inay wax ka qabtaan cabashadooda si loo niyad-jabiyo soo tebinta rabshadaha ku saleysan jinsiga. Macnaha guud, aamusnaanta ayaa sarreysa

Tirada haweenka saxafiyiinta ah ee la dillo ayaa si joogto ah u korodha. Sida laga soo xigtay UNESCO, 2012, waxaa la xisaabiyay 4% oo ka mid ah 119 oo ah dadka ka shaqeeya warbaahinta ayaa la dilay, laga soo bilaabo 2017, tiradan waa sii korodhay iyadoona sare u sii kacday 14% oo ka mid ah 80 dhibanayaashii la diiwaangeliyey sanadkaas. Sanadka 2018, boqolkiiba wuxuu ahaa 7%. Intaas waxaa sii dheer, haweenku waxay ka xisaabtamaan inta badan kiisaska xadgudubka galmaada iyo kadeedka ka haysta internetka.

Marka loo eego daraasad caalami ah oo ay sameysay Hay’adda Warbaahinta Caalamiga ah ee Haweenka (IWMF) iyo (Troll-Busters) oo u taagan ka hortagga xadgudubka khadka tooska ah, ku dhawaad seddex meelood labo meel dumarka saxafiyiinta ah ayaa loo hanjabay ama loo dhibaateeyay khadka tooska ah, halka 26% la jidhdilay

Daraasaddan oo cinwaankeedu yahay “Weerarrada iyo kadeedka galmaada - Saamaynta ay ku leeyihiin haweenka saxafiyiinta ah iyo wararkooda,” ayaa shaaca ka qaadday in ku dhawaad 70% jawaab-bixiyaasha ay tilmaameen in qof dumar ahi ay qayb ka ahayd weerarrada. Sidaas si la mid ah markii la eego dhibaatooyinka jir ahaaneed ay reebeen, waxay weerarran leeyihiin saameyn weyn oo xaggaa maskaxda ah. Xaqiqidii, sedex meelood meel Jawaab-bixiyaasha ayaa sheegay inay soo gaareen dhaawac xaga jirka, maskaxda iyo mid shucuureed kaddib dhibaatada loo geystay. Xaaladda ayaa xitaa ka sii adag marka la eego kuwa iskood u shaqeysta. Ra’iyi ururinta ayaa muujineysa in haweenkani ay dareemayaan xitaa kalsooni yari. Sidaas awgeed, saddex-meelood meel ka mid jawaab-bixiyaasha ayaa sheegay inay kalliftay iney ka fiirsadaan inay ka baxaan shaqada, halka in ka badan saddex-meelood meel ay ka fogaadaan soo tebinta sheekoyinka halista gelin kara naftooda.

In kasta oo tirakoobyadan walaac laga muujinayo, Xarunta Dart ee Saxafiyiinta iyo dhib-gocashada (Dart Center for Journalism and Trauma) waxay sheegtay in kaliya 26% tababarka baadqabka saxafiyiintu ay ku jirto tixgalinta jinsiga, halka 8% haweenka saxafiyiinta ah loo geystey xadgudub galmo. Kaliya 3% ayaa kaqaybqaatay tababarka kadeedista internetka.

Xaaladda ayaa in yar ka roon dhanka dijitaalka. Ururka Isgaarsiinta Horukaca (APC) wuxuu soo saaray in haweenka saxafiyiinta ah ay kamid yihiin kooxaha sida joogtada ah loo bar-tilmaameedsado markay tahay shaqaaqada internetka.

Weerarrada tooska ah ee lagu qaado dumarka warbaahinta ka shaqeeya ayaa had iyo jeer la xiriira galmada. Sida laga soo xigtay Ururka (Karisma Foundation), weerarradan waxay u muuqdaan inay bartilmaameed joogto ah ka dhigtaan xiriirkha shaqsiyadeed, qoys iyo u adeegsiga cayda la xiriirta muuqaalka jirka iyo awooddha caqliga. Hanjababo dhif ayay ku timaadaa natijjado toos ah oo ka dhalata fikradaha haweenka ama doodaha, laakiin waxaa loo og yahay inay tahay haweenay nafteeda u fikireysa una hadlaysa si ku habboon.

Khataraha khadka tooska ahi waxay u dhexeeyaan khataraha: kadeedka galmada ee khadka tooska ah ee intenetka, weerarada la bartilmaameedsado oo had iyo jeer ku lugta leh hanjabood galmo. sidoo kale waxaa ku jiraan jebinta amniga dijitaalka ah. Mararka qaarkood, kadeedka galmada waxaa lagu fulin karaa si dadban iyada oo loo adeegsanayo muujinta nacayb shaqsiyadeed. Hase yeesh, sida uu caddeeyay Machadka Sakaafadda Caalamiga ah (IPI), waxaa si cad ugu muuqata in deegaanno badan oo siyaasadeed uu ka jiro kadeedka khadka tooska, waxaa kaloo jira natijo laysku hallayn karo, oloyeaal abaabulan si loo aamusyo loogana takhaluso macluumaad muhiim ah.

Marka loo eego daraasadaha IWMF iyo TrollBusters ee kor lagu soo xusay, kaliya 4tiiba 10 haween saxafiyiin ah ayaa soo sheegay in xadgudub lagula kacay ee uu u gaystay kormeeraha, in ka badan kala badhna waxay dareemeen inaan waxba laga qaban doonin arrinkaas. Mid ka mid ah gunaanadka daraasaddan ayaa ah in xadgudubka khadka tooska ah iyo kanaan tooska ahayn intaba ay u liidato kaasoo ay hoos u dhigaan maamulayaasha warbaahinta iyo kuwa kale oo haysta kaalimo wanaagsan si ay taageero u bixiyaan. Dhaqanka aamusnaanta iyo isla xisaabtanka oo oo yaraaday dartiis ayaa sababay dhaawaca. Marka loo eego daraasadda IWMF iyo TrollBusters ee kor lagu soo xusay, kaliya 4-tiiba oo ka mid ah 10 haween saxafiyiin ah ayaa soo sheegay kormeeraha in xadgudub lagula kacay, in kabaden kala badhna waxay dareemeen inaan waxba laga qaban doonin arrinkaas. Mid ka mid ah gunaanadka daraasaddan ayaa ah in xadgudubka khadka tooska ah iyo kan aan tooska ahayn intaba. Waxay u muuqdaan inay hoos u dhigayaan ahmiyada maareynta warbaahinta waxayna hoos u dhigayaan mas'uuliyiinta iyo kuwa kale ee kujira kaalinta wanaagsan haddii ay noqoto taageerabixinta.

Hay `adda Cilmi-baarista Karisma Foundation waxay kaloo ogaatay in mid ka mid ah niyadjabka ugu weyn ee ay muujiyeen saxafiyiinta haweenka ah ay tahay la'aanta garhaarka saxda ah haddii ay dhacdo farriinta lagu dulleeyo. Xiriirrada shakhsiyadeed iyo kuwa xirfadleyda ah ayaa badanaa waxay kula taliyaan iyaga, si kasta oo ay ugu jeedaan ujeeddadooda wanaagsan, inay iska dhegatiraan faallooyinka oo ay abuuraan dareen awood la'aan. Daraasadda APC ayaa sidoo kale daaha ka qaadday jawaab-celino liidata oo ku saabsan xadgudubyada ku saleysan jinsiga ee khadka tooska ah ee shabakadaha internetka. Tani waxay ku keeni kartaa qalbijab xorriyadda hadalka, Intaas waxaa sii dheer, Shuruudaha Adeegga oo u horseedi kara faafreeb ku yimaada aaladaha adeegsadaasha

kale (iyada oo lagu soo gudbinaayo warbixin) ama is-faafreeb iyada oo aan dhab ahaan la laga xaalmarin dhibtii bartirmaameedsiga amaba magdhaw

Hay ` adda Cilmibaarista ee Karisma waxay kaloo ogaatay in mid ka mid ah niyadjabka ugu weyn ee ay muujiyeen saxafiyiinta haweenka ah ay tahay la ` aanta taageerada saxda ah haddii ay dhacdo farriin lagu dullaynayo. Xiriirada shakhsiyadeed iyo kuwa xirfadleyda ah, in kasta oo ay leeyihiin ujeeddada ugu wanaagsan, inta badan waxay kula taliyaan inay iska dhegatiraan faalloyinka oo ay abuuraan dareen awood la'aaneed.

Sahamada baarista ee APC ayaa sidoo kale muujineysa jawaab-celin-xumo ku saabsan rabshadaha ku saleysan jinsiga ee ka yimaada shirkadahada shabakadaha internetka.

Warbixin cilmi-baaris ah oo ay sameysay hay ` dda ku lugta leh ee xuquuqda aadanaha ee (Amnesty International) oo cinwaan looga dhigay “Toxic Twitter: oo ah Twitter sun ah oo loogu talagalay haweenka” waxay muujineysaa khibradaha khaaska ah ee rabshadaha iyo xadgudubka lagu sameeyo Twitterka ee lagula kaco haweenka madow, haweenka qowmiyadaha ama diinta laga tirada badan yahay badan iyo dumarka naafada ah. Baadhitaanku wuxuu shaaca ka qaaday nooca is-goysyada ee xadgudubka oo ka dhaca goobta, isagoo ku dooday “Twitterku wuxuu u noqon karaa haweenka aalad awood badan si ay xiriirro u yeeshaan oo ay naftooda u muujiyaan. Laakiin dumar badan wuxuu Twitterku ugana dhigan yahay goob ay rabshadaha iyo tacaddiyada ka dhanka ah ay ku badanayaan, sida bandanna ay ku yaryihiin isla xisaabtanka.”

Wadamada badankood, caadooyinka asalka u ah bulshada iyo fikradaha jinsi ee waxyeellada leh waxay caqabad weyn ku yihiin in haweeneyda ay awood u leedahay inay ka raadsato shaqo mehnadda saxaafadda sida ragga ay u raadsadaan oo kale. Fikrado badan ayaa laga qabaa aragtida ah in saxafinimadu ahayn xirfad ku “ku habboon” haweenka. Tani waxay sababi kartaa cadaadis bulsho oo weyn oo ka hor-istaagaysa inay soo galaan xirfaddan, ama ka baxaan.

Sinnaanta helitaanka iyo fursadda saxafiyiinta haweenka ayaa ah caqabad. Sannadkii 2011, Warbixinta Caalamiga ah ee Xaaladda Haweenka ee Wararka Warbaahinta ee ay sameysay IWMF waxay muujisay inkasta oo ay sii kordhayaan tirada haweenka saxafiyiinta ah, haddana saqafka quraaradda (Sinnaan la ` aanta jagada) ayaa wali ka celinaya haweenka inay qabtaan jagooyinka mas’uuliyadaha.

Intaa waxaa sii dheer, daraasad ay sameeyeen Ururka Caalamiga ah ee Saxafiyiinta (IFJ) iyo hay ` adda (Wageindicator) ee khariiddada Mushaharka ayaa muujinaysa farqiga mushaharka ee saxaafadda, iyadoo ragga ay kasbadeen in ka badan 14 ka mid ah 16ka dal ee la baaray iyo celcelis ahaan farqiga u dhhexeeya 16% dalalka Midowga Yurub

Daraasad kale oo ay sameysay IFJ oo kaashaneysa Shabakadda Iskuxirka Warbaahinta Koonfurta Aasiya (SAMS) waxay soo gabagabeysey caqabadaha ugu waaweyn ee ay wajahaan haweenka gobolka: (1) takoorka noocyada shaqada ee loo xilsaaro, iyadoo raggalasiyo xornimo dheeraadah, iyadoo raggaloo xilsaaro sheekooyinka ku saabsan siyaasadda ama dhaqaalaha; (2) fursado aan sinnayn oo loogu talagalay dhiirrigelinta iyo; (3) faa'iido la`aanta dhalmada iyo taageerada liidata ee hooyooyinka shaqeeya. Dhamaan qodobbadaas oo dhan ayaa haweenka saxafiyiinta ah ka dhigaya meel aad uga sii duran oo khatar badan marka loo eego ragga ay wada shaqeeyaan. Natiijooyinkaas waxaa loo gudbin karaa gobollada badankood ee adduunka. Sahan kale oo ay sameeyeen suxufiyiinta haweenka ee Koonfurta Aasiya iyo Baasifigga kaasoo



Weriye Afgaanistaan  
ah oo xidhan qalafka  
amniga inta uu ku  
gudajiro tebinta  
doorashooyinka,  
Oktoobar 2018. Sawir:  
AJSC / IMS

ay sameeyeen IFJ, UNESCO iyo UN Women waxay muujisay in kadeedka galmaada ay u tahay arrintan fure. Ku dhawaad 35% xirfadleyda ayaa sheegtey inay goob joog u ahaayeen kadeed galmo shaqada dhexdeeda. 'Ceeb' iyo 'cabsi dib-u-eegis' ayaa sababaha ugu badan ahaa ee ay dhibbanayaashu uga warbixin waayeen shilalka. Ahaanshaha haweeney weriye ah waxaa ka mid ah caqabado gaar ah, sidoo kale ka warbixinta arrimaha haweenka.

Sanadihi 2016 iyo 2017, Saxafiyiinta aan Xudduudda Lahayn (RSF) ayaa diiwaangeliyay in ka badan 60 kiis oo in ka badan 20 waddan oo xuquuqda saxafiyiinta ah lagu xadgudbay iyadoo lala xiriirinayo warbixintooda ku aaddan arrimaha ay la kulmaan haweenka.

Intaa waxaa sii dheer, waxyabaha ay ka kooban tahay warbaahinta ayaa sidoo kale takooraya haweenka, kuwaas oo xisaabiya 24% oo keliya dadka ay maqleen, wax ka akhriyaan ama ku arkeen daafaha, wararka telefishanka iyo wararka raadiyaha, iyo keliya 19% khubaro la tashatay. Tani waxay ku dhowdahay saamiga haweenka la wareystay inay yihiin afhayeenno (20%), sida laga soo xigtay Mashruuca Korjoogteyn taama la socodka Warbaahinta Caalamiga ah ee 2015.

In kasta oo ayan toos ula xiriirin rabshadaha ka dhanka ah saxafiyiinta haweenka, haddana waxaa jira jowi ay dumarku ku khaldan yihiin oo keeni kara in marar badan si aad ah loogu galmoodo, abuurayana jowi awood u leh rabshadaha ka dhanka ah haweenka. Saxafiyiinta leh muuqaalka guud ee bulshada ayaa si gaar ah ugu nugul arrintan.

Sida uu sheegay Xoghayaha Guud ee Qaramada Midoo bay, "heer bulsho ballaaran, rabshadaha iyo waxa ka iman kara waxay sii murjinayaan takoorka iyo sinnaan la'aanta, waxayna saameynayaan xuquuqda qof walba u leeyahay xorriyadda hadalka iyo ra'yii dhiiibashada, oo ay ku jiraan xuquuqda macluumaadka, waxayna wiqayaan dimoqraadiyadda". Sidaa darteed, waxaa la joogaa waqtigii li qaadan lahaa hanaan jinsi si loo hubiyo in walaaca haweenka saxafiyiinta si wax ku ool ah wax looga qabto.

# Ururrada dowliga ah ma waxaa ka go'an badbaadada saxafiyiinta haweenka ah?

Istaraatijiyyaddii ugu horreysay ee Qaramada Midoobay (UN) ee ku saabsan badbaadada suxufiyiinta, Qorshaha Qaramada Midoobay ee Tallaabada Nabdoonaanta Saxafiyiinta iyo Arrinta la-aanta (2012), waxay cadeynesaan inay ku saleysan tahay mabda'a ku saleysan hab jinsi jinsi iyo wicitaanno. in la hubiyo in lamaanaha loo wajaho kobcinta amniga suxufiyiinta iyo la dagaallanka ciqaab la'aanta.

Isla sanadkaas, warbixintii uu soo saaray Wakiilka Gaarka ah ee Qaramada Midoobay ee ku saabsan kor u qaadista iyo ilaalinta xuquuqda xorriyadda fikirka iyo ra'yiga, Frank La Rue, wuxuu iftiimiyah baahida loo qabo in la helo qaab ku saleysan jinsi marka la tixgelinayo tallaabooyinka wax looga qabanayo arrinta rabshadaha ka dhanka ah suxufiyiinta.

Sidoo kale sanadkii 2012, qaraarkii ugu horreeyay ee Golaha Xuquuql Insaanka (HRC) ee ku saabsan badbaadada suxufiyiinta ayaa qirey "khatarta gaarka ah ee ay la kulmaan haweenka saxafiyiinta ah marka ay gudanayaan howshooda, waxayna hoosta ka xarriiqeen, muhiimadda ay leedahay in la qaado tallaabo qaab jinsi ah oo xasaasi ah, marka laga fikiraayo tillaaboooyinka wax looga qabanayo amniga saxafiyiinta".

Go'aannada is xigxey oo ay sameeyeen HRC iyo Golaha Guud ee Qaramada Midoobay (UNGA) ee ku saabsan badbaadada suxufiyiinta ayaa xusey ahmiyada ay leedahay in qaab jinsi la kaashado.

Qaab-dhismeedkiisa 2222 (2015), Golaha Amniga ee Qaramada Midoobay wuxuu kaloo aqoonsaday khataraha gaarka ah ee soo food saaray haweenka suxufiyiinta, xirfadlayaasha warbaahinta iyo howl-wadeennada la xiriira sameynta shaqadooda wuxuuna hoosta ka xarriiqay muhimadda tixgelinta jinsiga ee tallaabooyinka wax looga qabanayo nabadgelyadooda xaaladaha iskahorimaad hubaysan.

Sannadkii 2017, Golaha Guud ee Qaramada Midoobay wuxuu meel mariyey qaraar ku saabsan badbaadada suxufiyiinta iyo arrinta la xisaabtanka iyada oo si xoog leh diiradda loo saaray jinsiga. Waa takooridda ku saleysan jinsiga, oo ay ku jirto cabsi gelin, khadka tooska ah iyo khadadka internetka iyo qalalaasaha, kicinta nacaybka, sinnaan la'aanta iyo fikradaha ku saleysan jinsiga; in haweenka loo oggolaado inay galaan isla markaana ay sii ahaadaan saxafiyiin iyada oo loo eegayo shuruudo isla'eg iyo in la hubiyo in waaya-aragnimada iyo dareenka suxufiyiinta haweenka si wax ku ool ah wax looga qabto iyo fikradaha jinsi ee ka jira saxafadda si ku-meel-gaar ah wax looga qabtay."

Si kastaba ha noqotee, ma ahayn ilaa 2017 in nidaamka isku-dhafku uu isku dayo inuu baaro shuruudaha facil ahaan la soo bandhigi karo iyo waxyabaha ka dhalan kara qaabka dareenka labka iyo dheddigga. Warbixinta uu soo saaray Xoghayaha Guud ee

UNSG (UNSG) ee ku saabsan badbaadada suxufiyiinta haweenka waxaa ku jira in si guud loo eego xaaladdooda. Waxay sameysaa tallooyin taxane ah si loo wanaajiyoo xaaladda, sida soo-jiidashada baahiyaha degdeggaa ah ee dabagalka nidaamyada xadgudubka ee ka dhanka ah suxufiyiinta; ururinta xog la taaban karo oo loo kala saaray arrimo ay ka mid yihiin jinsi; badbaadada saxafiyiinta haweenka: Jabinta garangarta aamusnaanta iyo rabshadaha ayaa muujisay rabitaan siyaasadeed oo wax looga qabanayo arrinta; horumarinta iyo hirgelinta sharciga, siyaasadda iyo la-xisaabtanka. Dukumintiga ugu dambeeyay ee la xiriira hirgelinta Qorshaha Qaramada Midoobay ee Tallaabada Badbaadada Saxafiyiinta iyo Arrinta ka Hortagga ee Sanadka 2017 waxaa ku jira tixraacyo dhowr ah oo ku saabsan baahida loo qabo in la muujiyo lab iyo dheddig guud ahaan waxqabadka si wax looga qabto xadgudubyada ka dhanka ah saxafiyiinta.

Sannadkii 2018, HRC waxay meel marisay qaraar ku saabsan ka hortagga iyo ka jawaab -elinta rabshadaha ka dhanka ah haweenka iyo gabdhaha qaabab dijital ah; qaraarku wuxuu cambaareeyay ficillada tacaddiyada ka dhanka ah haweenka ee xagga siyaasada iyo nolosha bulshada, oo ay ku jiraan saxafiyiinta.

Dabayaqaadii sanadkaas, HRC waxay meelmarisay qaraar ku saabsan kor u qaadista, ilaalinta iyo ku tumashada xuquuqda aadanaha ee internetka kaas oo "cambaareynaya weerarada tooska ah ee loogu geysto haweenka, oo ay kujiraan tacaddiyadagalmada iyo jinsiga iyo xadgudubyada haweenka, gaarahaan halkaay ku sugar yihiin saxafiyiinta haweenka, shaqaalaha warbaahinta, saraakiisha dawladda ama kuwa kale ee ku hawlan ka hadalka doodaha dadweynaha waxaa lagu bartilmaameedsanayaa ra'yigooda, waxayna ku baaqayaan jawaabo u nugul jinsiga kuwaasoo tixgeliya qaababka gaarka ah ee takoorka internetka".

Sanadkii 2018, Golaha Xuquuqda Aadanaha ee UN-ka, oo loo xilsaaray inuu kormeero u hoggaansanaanta Axdigaa Caalamiga ah ee Xuquuqda Madaniga iyo Siyaasadda (ICCPR), wuxuu soo saaray go'aan summadeysan oo lagu aqoon sanayo xadgudubyo dhowr ah oo ay sameeyeen Mexico kaddib xarig aan sharciga waafaqsaneyn oo lagu hayo weriye haweeney ah oo lagu magacaabo Lydia Cacho 2005. Qaraarka wuxuu soo saaray in Cacho si sharci-darro ah loo xiray, loogu geystey jirdil iyo rabshado ku saleysan jinsiga, iyo in lagu xad-gudbay xuquuqdeeda xorriyadda hadalka.

Heerarka caalamiga ah ee arrintan la xiriira waxaa qaabeeeya guud ahaan qaab dhismeedka xuquuqda aadanaha. Qodobbada ugu muhiimsan waxaa ka mid ah Baaqa Caalamiga ee Xuquuqda Aadanaha ee 1948, kaas oo xuquuqda xorriyadda hadalka lagu qeexay qodobka 19, iyo Shirkii 1979 ee Cirib tirka dhammaan noocyada midabtakoorka ka dhanka ah haweenka (CEDAW) oo dib loo soo celiyo xuquuqda haweenka iyo gaar ahaan uga baahan gobollada inay qaadaan tillaabooyin ku habboon "si loo hubiyo in si buuxda loo horumariyo iyo horumarka haweenka"

Mashruuca Beijing ee Waxqabadka (1995) wuxuu sidoo kale uu hoosta ka xarriiqay warbaahinta inay tahay aag muhiim ah oo laga muujiyo welwelka wuxuuna carrabka ku adkeeyay baahida loo qabo in la dhiirrigeliyo metelaadda wakiillo isu dheellitiran oo aan qallaflahayn kana mid ah warbaahinta iyo in la taageero ka-qaybgal ballaaran iyo helitaanka tusaya Haweenka iyo go'aan qaadashada gudaha iyo warbaahinta dhexdeeda iyo teknolojiyada cusub ee isgaarsiinta. Si la mid ah waa mid loo baahan yahay qaraarka 1325 (2000) ee Golaha Amniga ee Qaramada Midoobay, kaasoo xaqijjinaya doorka muhiimka ah ee haweenku ku leeyihiin ka hortagga iyo xallinta khilaafaadka iyo dhisidda nabadda.

Gobol ahaan, ururro kala duwan ayaa ka hadlay arrinta ku saabsan tacaddiyada loo geysto suxufiyiinta haweenka. Sannadkii 2013, Golaha Yurub (CoE) wuxuu soo saaray talo ku saabsan sinnaanta ragga iyo dumarka iyo warbaahinta wuxuuna diyaariyey buug-hawleed fulineed. Sanadkii 2016, talobixinta CoE ee CM / Rec (2016) 4 ee ilaalinta saxafiga iyo badbaadada suxufiyiinta iyo suxufiyiinta kale ee warbaahintu waxay xustay hanjabaadaha ku saleysan jinsiga ee suxufiyiin badan ay la kulmaan waxayna ku baaqeen “deg deg, xallin iyo jawaab-celin nidaamsan” Sannadkii 2018, Midowga Yurub wuxuu soo saaray warbixin ku saabsan sinnaanta jinsiga iyo warbaahinta, isagoo dhalleceynaya weerarrada ka dhanka ah saxafiyiinta haweenka, wuxuuna ugu yeeray dowladaha iyo kuwa kale inay mas'uul ka noqdaan kor-u-qaadista sinnaanta ragga iyo dumarka ee warbaahinta. Ururka Amniga iyo Iskaashiga ee Yurub (OSCE) Go'aankii Golaha Wasiirrada ee 3/18 ee amniga saxafiyiinta wuxuu dhalleceeynaya weerarada ka dhanka ah saxafiyiinta haweenka, oo ay ku jirto “kadeed galmo, xadgudub, cabsi gelin, hanjabaad iyo rabshado, kuna ku jirto teknolojiyada dijitaalka ah”. Wakiilka OSCE ee Xoriyadda Saxaafadda ayaa si gaar ah ugu hadashay tacaddiyada khadka tooska ah ee loo geysto haweenka suxufiyiinta.

Xafiiska wakiilka gaarka ah ee xorriyadda hadalka ee Ururka Dowladaha Mareykanka (OAS) wuxuu kaloo diyaariyey warbixin ku saabsan xorriyadda socdaalka iyo haweenka oo ay ku jirto arrinta rabshadda iyo ciqaab la'aanta. Intaa waxaa sii dheer, warbixintiisii 2013ka ee ku saabsan tacaddiyada ka dhanka ah suxufiyiinta, Xafiiska Ergeyga Gaarka ah wuxuu hoosta ka xarriiqay”marka la qorsheyneyo oo la fulinayo qorshayaasha ilaalinta, oo ay kujiraan ka hortaggaa iyo helitaanka caddaalalda, dowladuhu waa inay wax ka qabtaan baahiyaha iyo khataraha gaarka ah ee jinsiga “ Sanadkii 2016, Xafiiska Ergeyga Gaarka ah wuxuu daabacay warbixin cinwaan looga dhigay “Aagagga Aamusnaanta: Aagagga Khatarta ah ee dadaalka loogu jiro Xorriyatul-qowlka”,kaasoo sidoo kale ka hadlaysa aamusnaanta ku saabsan tacaddiyada ka dhanka ah haweenka shaqaalaha warbaahinta.

Dhanka Afrika, Midowga Afrika wuxuu bilaabay shabakad wariyayaal ah oo ku saabsan haweenka, nabadda iyo amniga 2016. Sannadkii 2017, bayaankii Nairobi wuxuu muujiiy walaac ku saabsan kororka xadgudubyada haweenka ee warbaahinta bulshada.

In kasta oo aysan tixraac gaar ah u siineyn haweenka, qaraarkii Addis Ababa ee 2017 ee ku saabsan badbaadada suxufiyiinta waxaa loogu yeeray abuurista koox ka shaqeysa amniga saxafiyiinta gudaha midowga afrika.

Sanadkii 2018, UN, OAS, OSCE iyo Guddiga Afrika ee Xuquuqda Aadanaha iyo Dadka ‘(ACHPR) Ergeyga Gaarka ah ee xorriyadda hadalka ayaa ka hadlay caqabadaha gaarka ah ee ay la kulmaan haweenka saxafiyiinta ah, oo ay kujiraan weerarrada jinsiga ku saleysan, kadeedka khadka tooska ah, sinnaan la'aanta gudaha warbaahinta, iyo takoorka guud ee bulshada ee ka dhanka ah haweenka, kuwaas oo dhammaantood carqalad ku ah ku shaqaynta wariyennimada.

Laakiin inkasta oo horumar la taaban karo laga gaadhay heirarka caalamiga ah, ballanqaadyada iyo talooyinka ayaan dawladuhu u dhaqangelin. La'aanta saameynta dukumiintiyadaan iyo farsamooyinkaa ‘waxay sare u qaadeysaa su'aalaha sharciga ah’ ee ku saabsan wax ku oolnimadooda iyo suuragalnimada hirgalinta macnaha leh ee loogu talagalay dowladaha.

## Bulshada rayidka ah ee caalamiga ah waxay ku dh-aqaaqdaa sidii kor loogu qaadi lahaa badbaadada suxufiyiinta haweenka ah

Ururada horumarinta warbaahinta, kooxaha xorriyadda saxaafadda, ururada xirfadleyda caalamiga ah, ururada shaqaalaha, shabakadaha tifaftireyaasha iyo kuwa wax daabaca ayaa soo saaray qorsheyaal taxane ah oo lagula soconayo, lagu falanqeynayo laguna soo tebinaayo weerarrada ka dhanka ah saxafiyiinta haweenka.

Inta badan shaqada NGO-yada caalamiga ah waxay ku lug yeeshaan samaynta daraasado iyo sahanno ku saabsan arrimo gaar ah iyo dalal gaar ah, abaabulka tababarro ku saabsan amniga ee saxafiyiinta haweenka iyo wacyigelinta.

### **Liiska soo socdaa wuxuu bixinaya tilmaan laakiin aan dhamaystirnayn**

**Isbaheysiga ACOS (ACOS Alliance)**, waa shabakad diiradda saareysa amniga suxufiyiinta madaxa-bannaan, waxayna u aqoonsatay jinsiga inuu yahay farqiga u dhexeeya buuxinta tababarka amniga saxafiyiinta.

**QODOBKA 19 (Article 19)** ayaa daabacay daraasado badan oo kusaabsan tacadiyada loo geysto haweenka, oo ay kujirto cilmi baarista la xiriirta tacaddiyada lagula kaco haweenka saxafiyiinta ah ee ku nool Brazil sanadki 2018.

**Qodobka 19 (Article 19)** ayaa sidoo kale ayaa ku dabbaqayaa tilmaamayaasha xasaasiga ah ee jinsiga ee UNESCO warbaahinta gudaha ee Brazil, waxayna muujisay in warbaahinta Brazil aysanlahayn nidaamyo ku habboon haweenka inay ku soo tebiyaan kadeedka galmaada goobta shaqada..

Sanadkii 2016, iyada oo lala kaashanayo Ururka Haweenka Sxaafadda ee Kenya (**AMWIK**), qodobka 19 wuxuu sameeyay daraasad ku saabsan khataraaha iyo hanjabaada ay la kulmaan haweenka saxafiyiinta ah marka aad isticmaalaayaan internetka ee Kenya.

Qodobka 19aad Bangladesh iyo Free Press Unlimited waxay bilaabeen obole ay ku baaqayaan isbedello hay'adeed oo lagu sameeyo warbaahinta si loo hubiyo dhowrista xuquuqda haweenka.

**Gudiga Difaaca saxafiyiinta (CPJ)** wuxuu kormeeraa weerarrada ka dhanka ah suxufiyiinta waxaana ku jira xog la kala qaybiyey jinsi. Markii la soo laabtay sanadkii 2011, waxay daabacday mid ka mid ah warbixinadii ugu horaysay ee ka dhexeeysay hay'adaha aan dawliga ahayn ee caalamiga ah ee ku saabsan arrintan:

**Gudiga Difaaca Saxafiyiinta (CPJ)** wuxuu kormeeraa weerarrada ka dhanka ah saxafiyiinta waxaana kujira xog la kala qaybiyey jinsi ahaan. Dabayaqaadii 2011, waxay daabacday mid ka mid ah warbixinadii ugu horaysay ee ururada samafalka ee caalamiga ah ee ku saabsan arintan: "Dembiyada aamusinta: rabshadaha galmaada iyo suxufiyiinta. Sanadkii 2016, daabicadiisa sanadlaha ah ee "Weerarradii Sxaafadda" waxaa diiradda lagu saaray ragga iyo dumarka iyo xorriyadda sxaafadda adduunka. Sannadkii 2017, markii ay guddiga Qaramada Midoobay ee xaaladda haweenka ku muujiyeen arrimaha jinsiga iyo warbaahinta shir sannadeedkiisa, CPJ waxay abaabushay doodo kor loogu qaadayo wacyiga weerarrada ay la kulmaan haweenka saxafiyiinta ah markay iskudayaan iney si fudud u qabsadaan shaqooyinkooda.

**Xarunta (Dart Center)** ee sxaafadda iyo jaahwareerka oo u heellan kor u qaadista aqoonta warbaahinta ee jaahwareerka, isku dhaca, musiibada iyo samaqabka nafsiya ah ee saxafiyiinta, waxay daraaseeyeen sida jinsiga loo gaarsiyo tababarka amniga. Sahan la sameeyay 2017 ee ku saabsan wajiyada iyo waxqabadka tababarrada

badbaadada ee saxafiyiinta, waxay heshay qalab yar oo la siiyay haweenka saxafiyiinta ah si ay ula tacaalaan halista gaarka ah ee jinsiga, iyo isku dheelitirka ragga iyo dumarka ee tababarayaasha.

**Free Press Unlimited (FPU)** waxay taageertay tababaridda saxafiyiinta haweenka si loo xoojiyo xirfadahooda saxaafadeed iyo amnigooda sida : waddamada Zaambiya, Indonesia, Nebaal, Soomaalia iyo Jamhuuriyadda Dimuqraadiga ee Kongo.

**IFEX**, IFEX, waa shabakadda xorriyadda hadalka ee adduunka oo ay ku jiraan 119 koox oo ka tirsan bulshada rayidka oo ku kala nool 65 dal ee adduunka ah, waxay sameeyeen xisaab hubin jinsi taasoo keentay, tusaale ahaan, in lagu soo daabaco websaydhka arrimaha jinsiga iyo wararka xorriyatul qowlka la xiriira. Waxaa sidoo kale ka go'an iney siiso wacyigelin ragga iyo dumarka guud ahaan , una gubiso wixii macluumaad ee waxtar u leh. IFEX waxay kaloo xubaheeda ku taageertaa mashaariicda la xiritra badbaadada suxufiyiinta haweenka.

**Ururka Caalamiga ah ee Saxafiyiinta (IFJ)** wuxuu qabtaa shaqooyin muhiim ah si kor loogu qaado sinanta jinsiga ee goobta shaqada, waana howl ay maamusho Golahooda Jinsiga. Dhawaan, hay'addu waxay baaritaan ku sameysay Aasiya. Waxa kale oo ay daabacday "Byte Back", oo ah hage wargeys oo lagula dagaallamayo kadeedka dhijitaalka . Waxay kor u qaadday sinnaanta jinsiga iyo siyaasadaha la dagaallanka kadeedka jinsiga ee qolalka wararka, waxayna abaabushay oloyeaal wacyigelin ah.

**IMS International Media Support** waxay si aad ah uga shaqaysaa horumarinta amniga saxafiyiinta. Waxay soo saartay warbixinno dhowr ah iyo mashruuucyo diiradda lagu saaray kor-u-qaadista wacyiga iyo wax ka qabashada tacaddiyada ka dhanka ah saxafiyiinta haweenka sida: waddamada Afgaanistaan, Neebaal, Bakistaan iyo Soomaaliya. Adkeynta codadka haweenka ee warbaahinta ee goobaha colaadaha iyo dagaallada kasokow waxay muhiim u tahay taageeridda hirgelinta UNSCR 1325 (2000) ee haweenka, nabadda iyo amniga. Sanadkii 2018, IMS waxay bilowday barnaamij seddex sano ah oo ku saabsan doorka warbaahinta ee fulinta UNSCR 1325 ee Kolombiya, Myanmar iyo Siiriya. Shaqadan istiratijiyyadeed waxay ku beegsanayaan labada SDGs 5 iyo sidoo kale SGD's 16.10.1 iyo 16.10.2.

Machadka Badbaadada Wararka ee Caalamiga ah (INSI) waxaa ka go'an badbaadada suxufiyiinta. Sanadkii 2014, IWMF wuxuu daabacay sahan caalami ah oo ku saabsan tacaddiyada iyo kadeedka lagula kaco dumarka warbaahinta. Iyada oo la adeegsanayo daabacaadda " No woman's land", waxay sare u qaadday wacyiga xaaladda saxafiyiinta haweenka.

Machadka Saxaafadda ee Caalamiga ah (IPI) wuxuu bilaabay mashruuca KHADKA "Ontheline" si uu ula socdo korna loogu qaado wacyiga ku saabsan kadeedka khadka tooska ah ee loo geysto haweenka saxafiyiinta ah. Mashruuca waxaa ku jira daraasado u gaar ah oo laga sameeyay waddama ay ka mid yihiin: Booland, Spayn iyo Finland, iyo kayd macluumaad oo ku saabsan kadeedka internetka oo loogu talagalay Turkiga iyo Austria oo ay ku jiraan xogta la kala saaray ee jinsiga. Waxaa kaloo uu machadku soo saaraa fiidiyowyo si kor loogu qaado wacyiga.

**Mu'assasada Warbaahinta Caalamiga ah ee Haweenka (IWMF)** waxay sameysay labo daraasadood oo caalami ah oo looga golleeyahay kobcinta fahamka amniga saxafiyiinta haweenka ee adduunka. Mid waxaa la daabacay 2011, waxayna daboolaysaa heerka haweenka ee wararka warbaahinta. Daraasada labaadna oo la daabacay 2018 (waxay dabajoogta qoraal ka horreeyay ee la soo saaray sanadkii 2014)

ayaa waxay diiradda saareysa rabshadaha ka dhanka ah saxafiyiinta haweenka. IWMF waxay sidoo kale siisaa tababarro badbaado dumarka saxafiyiinta ah, iyadoo sidoo kalena siisa noocyoo kale oo taageero ah, sida dhaqaale loo qoondeeyay gurmadka degdega ah ee loogu talagalay dumarka la soo weerara.

**Internews** waxay daabacday (Safe Sister) Badbaadi Walaasha, hage loogu talagalay badbaadada dhijitaalka ah ee dumarka ku nool wadamada ka hooseeya Sxaara Afrika.

**IREX** wuxuu leeyahay barnaamij la yiraahdo SAFE (Badbaadi) oo diiradda lagu saarayo amniga suxufiga. Ururku wuxuu sidoo kale la shaqeeyaa qaar ka mid ah kooxaha jinsiga ee deegaanno gaar ah iyadoo ujeedadu tahay in lagu daro haween badan oo u tababbaran warbaahinta iyo xiriiriyaasha bulshada xilliyada tababarka.

**PEN International's**, shaqadeeda waxaa ka mid ahaa bilaabida ololaha haweenka ee 2018 ee 'Manifesto Women' si loo ilaaliyo haweenka saxafiyiinta iyo in wax laga qabto ciqaab la'aanta la xiriirta rabshadaha iyo kadeedka.

**RSF Saxafiyiinta aan Xudduudda Lahayn** ayaa ilaaliya xorriyadda saxaafadda adduunka. Sannadkii 2018, waxay daabacday warbixin ku saabsan kadeedka internetka ee loo geysto suxufiyiinta. Warbixintu waxay qireysaa in haweenku yihiin bartilmaameedka ugu weyn adduunka ee aaladda dijital. RSF waxay kaloo sameysay daraasad ku saabsan tacadiyada loo geysto suxufiyiinta ka hadla xuquuqda haweenka.

**Mu'asasada Rory Peck** waxay siisaa taageero suxufiyiinta madaxbanaan, oo ay ku jiraan dumarka, si kor loogu qaado daryeekooda iyo nabadgelyadooda.

**Barnaamijka WAN-IFRA** ee Haweenka ayaa looga golleeyahay in lagu kordhiyo hoggaaminta haweenka iyo codkooda xaggaa wararka. Waxay kaloo ka shaqeysaa yareynta tacaddiyada loo geysto saxafiyiinta haweenka ah. Tusaale ahaan, sanadka 2018 waxay daabacday buug-gacmeed loogu talagalay shirkadaha warbaahinta si ay wax uga qabtaan kadeedka galmaada. Buug-gacmeedka waxaa ku jira baaritaanno iyo siyaasado ku saabsan kadeedka galmaada.

Hay'adaha kale ee caalamiga ah iyo kuwa gobolka iyo dadaallada kale waxaa ka mid ah shabakadda suxufiyadda Marie Colvin, oo ay aasaaseen asxaabtii saxaafadda (American Sunday Times) ee la diley 2012. Xarunta Yurub ee Saxafiyiinta iyo Xoriyadda Sxaafadda waxay abuuray Ururka Caalamiga ah ee Haweenka ee Raadiyaha iyo Telefishanka (IAWRT), waxayna daabacday hage ku saabsan badbaadada saxafiga.

# U dhawaanshaha badbaadada saxafiyiinta qaab jinsi-xasaasi

In kasta oo heerar badan oo dhawaanahan la soo saaray iyo daabacadaha la soo saaray ay ku baaqayaan in la helo hab ku habboon dareenka jinsi ee badbaadada suxufiyiinta, haddana waxaa jira doodo dheeraad ah, falanqayn iyo cilmi-baarlis ku saabsan waxa ay tani dhab ahaantii tahay, iyo waxa ay ku lugleedahay fasil ahaan. Qaabka dareenka jinsi ee ragga wuxuu u baahan yahay faham iyo tixgalinta khibradaha kala duwan, aragtida iyo baahida haweenka iyo ragga

Iyada oo ku saleysan cilmi baarista xaddidan ee laga sameeyay dukumintigaan shaqeeynaya, waxaan bixin karnaa sawir hordhac ah iyo guud ahaanba caqabaddaha amniga gaarka ah ee soo food saara shaqaalaha warbaahinta ee haweenka ah.

Waxay u kala baxaan caqabado badan oo qaab dhismeedka ah iyo kuwa si gaar ah ula xiriira shaqadooda maalinlaha ah.

Liiskani wuxuu raadinayaa inuu qeexo khatarta nabadgelyada aasaasiga ah ee ka sugar dhammaan waddamada laga dooday oo la falanqeyay xaaladahooda, si loo horumariyo tilmaamaha jinsi ee guud si kor loogu qaado nabadgelyada suxufiyiinta. Waxaa muhiim ah in la ogaado in dhammaan xalalka ay tahay in la waafajiyoo xaaladda dalka iyo tan maxalliga ah.

- Caadooyinka bulshada, sinnaan la'aanta ku saleysan jinsiga iyo takoorka;
- Weerarro ku saleysan jinsi iyo galmo oo ay geystaan hay `adaha dawladda iyo kuwa aan dowladda ahayn;
- ku saleysan jinsi, tacaddi jirka ah iyo mid maskaxeed oo ay ku kacaan asxaabta. ilo;
- Xaaladaha shaqo ee takoorka sida mushaharka oo hooseeya
- Faaiido la'aanta sida fasaxa umusha, fursadaha kor u qadista, tababbarka amniga iyo la'aanta qalabka ku habboon nabadgelyada;
- Rabshadaha jinsiga ku saleysan iyo kadeedka internetka.
- La'aanta (ama kuma filna) siyaasadaha jinsi iyo tillaaboo yinka ka hortagga, kadeedka qolalka wararka;
- La'aan (ama kuma kuma filna) dareenka jinsi ee hababka nabadgelyada;
- La'aanta (ama kuma filna) dareenka jinsi ee shaqaalaha fulinta sharciga iyo garsoorka;
- La'aanta (ama kuma filna) kormeerka jinsi ee xasaasiga ah oo ay ku jirto xog la kala soocayo jinsi, nooca weerarrada, iyo xog la `aanta kadeedka weerarrada galmada oo ay ku jiraan kuwa ay wadaagaan asxaabta, maamulayaasha xirfadlayaasha iyo ilaha;
- La'aanta (ama kuma filna) cilmi-baarlis gaar ah oo dalka ah oo lagu ogaanayo loogagana jawaabayo baahiyaha gaarka ah ee saxafiyiinta haweenka ee la xiriira rabshadaha ay la kulmaan;
- La'aanta baahinta jinsiga ee xagga waxbarashada saxafadda iyo tababarka, oo ay ku jiraan aqoon isweydaarsiyada amniga iyo agabyada

Saxafiyad Hindi ah Kavitha  
Gical oo tilmaamaysa  
xilli ay la socotay booliis  
xirnaa qalabka difaaca  
meel u dhow dhismaha  
macbadka Lord Ayyappa  
ee ku yaal koonfurta  
Kerala ee Hindiyaa. 19kii  
Oktoobar 2018,  
maadaama loo diiday inay  
galaan macbadka Hindiyaa.  
AFP / Ritzau Scanpix



Cawaaqib-xumada caqabadahaani waa kuwa badan oo kala duwan. Waxaana ka mid ah:

- inaadan soo sheegin weerarrada iyagoo ka baqaya inay waayaan shaqooyinkooda;
- in aan loo xilsaar inay ka hadlaan arrimaha qaar oo loo arko inay khatar yihiin ama aan ku habbooneyn haweenka oo ay daaha ka qaadaan asxaabta, qoyska iyo bulshada guud ahaan;
- Isfaafreebid gudaha iyo ka banaanka qolka wararka, khadka tooska ah iyo kanaan tooska ahayn ee internetka;
- Dhibaato jireed, maskaxeed, shucuureed iyo dhaawaca jahawareerka;
- La'aanta caymiska aan ku fillayn iyo buuxin la`aanta codka iyo aragtida haweenka

# Sawir guud oo caalami ah: Hanjabaadyo gaar ah oo jinsi, caqabado iyo jawaabo-bixinta sagaal waddan

## Afganistaan: Markay rabshaduhu ka bilaabmaan guriga



Dilalka labartilmaameedsado, weerarrada argaggixisada iyo iskahorimaadyada lala galoo masuuliyiinta ayaa si joogto ah u dhaca oo ay weheliso fiditaanka degdegga ah ee warbaahinta Afgaanistaan labaatankii sano ee la soo dhaafay. Sidaas darteed, Afgaanistaan waxaa loo arkaa mid ka mid ah waddamada ugu halista badan adduunka wariye ahaan, marka loo eego darajooinka caalamiga ah. Si ka duwan labadoodka, saxafiyiinta haweenka ah ee reer Afqanistaan waxay la kulmaan hanjabaado dheeri ah: rabshad guri iyo cabsi gelin xubnaha qoyska ah, iyo waliba dhaleeceyn bulsho iyo si aan kala sooc lahayn goobta shaqada. Sanadiihii la soo dhaafay ayaa la arkay kor u kaca carqaladahaan dheeriga ah, iyo helitaanka xaddidan ee ilaha badbaadada. Iyada oo taa laga jawaabay, kooxaha bulshada rayidka ahi waxay bilaabeen barnaamijyo hor leh ama lagu daro waxyaabo gaar u ah jinsiga shaqadooda.

Qaar ka mid ah saxafiyiinta ayaa loo arkaa suxufiyada Afqanistaan inay tahay "akhlaaq xumo" dumarka ah. Xaaladda guud, hanjabaadda rabshadaha jirka ama nafsadda waxay noqon kartaa mid fidsan, oo saameyn ku leh isdhengalka heerarka dhammaan qoyska, ehelka, dadka la shaqeeya, ilaha, mas'uuliyiinta, wakiillada fulinta sharciga, kooxaha diinta, iyo bulshada guud ahaanba."Qoysas-dhaqameedyada, gaar ahaan ragga, oo ay ku jiraan aabayaasha, walaalo iyo ragga ay u dhaxaan, inta badan si adag ayey uga soo horjeedaan haweenka qoysaskooda ee ka shaqeeya warbaahinta", sida lagu sheegay daraasad ay sameeyeen Guddiga Amniga Suxufiyiinta Afgaanistaan (AJSC).

In kasta oo ay jiraan tallaabooyin muhiim ah oo horay loogu sii qaaday xaaladda ay ku sugar yihiin, haweenka saxafiyiinta ah waxa ay sii wadaan in ay la kulmaan caqabado badan, sababtuna maaha kaliya xeerarka bulsheed ee ku saleysan muxafidnimada iyo dhaqammada dhaqanka, laakiin sidoo kale waxaa loo aaneeyaa nabadjelyo-xumida iyo rabshadaha deegaankooda ka hawlgal. Tani waxay culeys weyn ka muujineysaa xorriyadda dhaqdhaqaqa, sida ay iftiimisay wakiilkii hore ee Qaramada Midoobay Ergeyga Gaarka ah ee tacadiyada ka dhanka ah haweenka, sababihiisa iyo cawaaqibtiisa, Rashida Manjoo, sanadkii 2015.

Afgaanistaan waxay kaalinta 153 ka gashay 189 dal oo lagu falanqeeyay Barnaamijka Qaramada Midoobay ee Horumarinta (UNDP) Jaangooyo La'aanta Lab / Dheddig.

In kasta oo inta badan weerarrada dilka ah ee loo geysto suxufiyiinta ay bartilmameedsadaan ragga, hadana haweenku waxay ku dhawaad yihii 17% shaqaalahi warbaahinta. In kasta oo kiisaska intooda badan aan loo xilsaar inay soo bandhigaan xaaladaha halista ah, haweenku waxay ku la kulmaan rabshado jireed iyo mid maskaxeed oo badanaa galmeda dabiiciga ah. Inta badan haweenka saxafiyiinta ah (69%) waxay la kulmaan kadeed galmo, sida lagu sheegay daraasad ay sameeyeen AJSC ee 2016. 59% kiisaska, rabshadda waxaa geystey saaxiibbadood waxayna ku dhacaan xaalado xirfado leh. Weerarradu sidoo kale waxay ka dhacaan khadka tooska ah. Sida lagu sheegay warbixin ay soo saartay Internews, adeegsadaayaasha warbaahinta bulshada ee Afqanistaan ayaa inta badan su'aal galiya sharafta iyo ixtiraamka haweenka.

Xitaa markii la soo sheegay, la'aanta habab cabasho oo waxku ool ah iyo dowladdu ay ku guuldareysatay inay baaritaan ama dacwad ku soo oogto marka weerarada suxufiyiinta dhacaan - iyadoo aan loo eegin jinsiga - waxay ka dhigan tahay in kiisaska badankood aan wali la xallin. Muddo toban sano ah, Afgaanistaan waxay ka mid noqotay 10ka dal ee ugu sarreeya liiska Guddiga Ilaalinta Caalamiga ah ee Tixraaca Caalamiga ah ee Caalamiga ah. Daabacaadii ugu dambeysay ee CPJ, oo la daabacay 2018, Afgaanistaan ayaa gashay kaalinta lixaad ee adduunka.

Ficil ahaan, tan macnaheedu waa in haween badani ay aamusaan halka qaar kalena ay si fudud uga baxaan saxaafadda. Sida laga soo xigtay Xarunta dhawrista Saxafiyiinta Haweenka Afqanistaan (CPAWJ), qiyaastii 100 haween ah ayaa ka tegey shaqadooda saxafiyiin ahaan, sidoo kale waxaa ugu wakan cadaadiska xagiriinta islaamiga ee sii kordhaya, gaar ahaan meelaha miyiga ah. Tiro yar oo saxafiyiin ah oo soo tabiya, ama ugu yaraan u soo dira wararka si xor ah oo aamin ah, ayaa loo tarjumayaan wakiilnimo kooban oo xaddidan oo haween ku jira warbaahinta. Badanaa waa haweenka ka shaqeeya warbaahinta oo keliya ee galaangalka u leh ilaha haweenka iyo iney wareystaan. Qirashada in jinsiga uu leeyahay saameyn weyn oo ku aaddan helitaanka wararka lagama maarmaanka u ah iyo xog-ogaalnnimada xaaladda duruufaha waddanka ka jira, dhowr iskuday ayaa la sameeyay oo lagu doonayo in lagu hagaajiyo amniga saxafiyiinta haweenka ah.

Sanadkii 2009, AJSC waxay aasaastay barnaamijyo dhameystiran oo xagga waxbarashada, jirka, Nafsiga iyo sharciga oo loogu talagalay haweenka saxafiyiinta ah. Mid ka mid ah dadaalkooda ayaa ah in ay magacaabeen isku duwayaal haween ah oo ka hawlgala gobollada kala duwan ee Afgaanistaan iyo Kabul, oo loo xilsaaray la socodsinta, taageeridda iyo u doodista amniga saxafiyiinta haweenka ah. Tani waxay xaqijiisay helitaan taageero ballaaran oo loogu talagalay haweenka saxafiyiinta ah, taasoo laga yaabee ineyan caawimaad helin. Barnaamijku wuxuu sidoo kale abuuray jawaabo gaar ah oo badbaadada iyo amniga oo loogu talagalay haweenka ka shaqeeya warbaahinta. Isku-duwayaashani waxay sidoo kaloo ay bixiyaan tababar badbaado oo ay siyyaan saxafiyiinta u nugul jinsi waxayna hubiyaan in shaqaalahi haweenka ka shaqeeya warbaahinta iney haystaa qalabka gaarka ah oo loogu talagalay wax ka qbasada rabshadaha ku saleysan jinsiga. Barnaamijku wuxuu kaloo soo saaray tabo la xiriira dareenka jinsi ee haweenka iyo saraakiisha fulinta sharciga, taas oo lama horaan u ah in la hubiyo in haweenku ay dareemaan kalsooni markay raadinayaan ilaalin. Barnaamijku wuxuu kaloo soo saaray



Wararka Afgaanistaan,  
Kabul, Afgaanistaan, May  
2016.  
Sawirka: Reza Mohabbati  
/ AJSC / IMS

tababarro la xiriira dareenka jinsi ee labka iyo dheddigga iyo wakiillada fulinta sharciga, taas oo aasaas u ah hubinta in haweenku ay dareemaan mamaan markay raadinayaan difaac. Intaa waxaa u dheer, AJSC waxaa kago'an wax ka qabashada mid kamid ah hababka ugu muhiimsan ee rabshadaha lagula kaco haweenka saxafiyiinta ah: kadeedka khadka tooska ah. Iga Jooji Kadeedka ! waa olole warbaahineed oo loogu talagalay in kor loogu qaado wacyiga dadweynaha ee dhibaatada haysata. AJSC waxay la shaqeeysa ururrada haweenka ee caalamiga ah iyo kuwa qaran si loo wanaajiyoo saameynta shaqadooda ku yeelan karto wadashaqayntooda iyaga iyo haweenka saxafiyiinta ah Dembiilayaasha ugu weyn ee tacadiyada ka dhanka ah haweenka Afgaanistaan waa asxaabtooda. Iyada oo laga jawaabay tan, sanadka 2018 Ururka Suxufiyiinta Afqanistaan (AJF), shabakad aan rasmi ahayn oo ah urur saxaafadeed oo firfircoona ee wadanka ayaa la shaqeeyay AJSC si ay u soo saaraan qawaaniin ku saabsan kahortagga galimada ee xarumaha warbaahinta iyagoo dabasocda markii uu baarlamaanka Afgaanistaan uu meelmaryay sharci ku saabsan arrintaas sanadkii 2016ka si looga ilaaliyo haweenka iyo carurta kadeedka. Tilmaamaha waxaa ka mid ah tallaabooyin la taaban karo oo ku saabsan sida wax looga qabto kiisaska xadgudubka ah ee hadalka ama tooska ah, dhaqanka aan habooneyn iyo xadgudubka jireed ee ula kac ah. Waxaa sidoo kale ku jira shuruudaha goorta iyo sida loogu gudbiyo dambiiла Golaha Sare ee Ka-hortagga Dhibaatooyinka iyo kadeedka ee Wasaaradda Arimaha Haweenka (MoWA) si loogu maxkamadeeyo. AJSC iyo AJF waxay u ololeynayaan xarumaha warbaahinta inay ku soo daraan nidaam, in kasta oo ay qaadaneyso waqtii in la noqdo wax caadi ah, haddan hab dhameystiran ayaa astaan u ah tilaabada koowaad77. AJSC ayaa wixii markaa ka dambeeyay soo jeedisay talooyin waxayna abuurrtay guddi cabasho oo ay hogaamiso isuduwaha dumarka. AJSC sidoo kale waxay leedahay bog Facebook ah oo loogu talagalay haweenka saxafiyiinta ah ee bixiya maclumaad muhiim ah oo ku saabsan nabadjelyadooda iyo xuquuqdooda. 13 ka mid ah xubnaha AJF, ugu yaraan shan koox ayaa leh hawlo u heellan kor u qaadista iyo hagaajnta xaaladda suxufiyiinta haweenka ah.

Mid waa CPAWJ, oo ku biirtay kooxaha kale ee wada ololaha loogu talagalay sharci mamnuucaya rabshadaha ka dhanka ah haweenka.

Dhowr hay'adood ayaa ku darsaday qaab jinsi xasaasi u leh lab iyo dhadig si loola socdo xaaladda nabadjelyada. Mid ka mid ah howlaha ugu weyn ee AJSC ayaa ah kormeerista weerarrada ka dhanka ah saxafiyiinta. Labadii marba waxay daabcadaa xogta lagu kala qaybiyey jinsiga. Ururka tababarka warbaahinta NAI wuxuu leeyahay

websaydh dabagal saaxibtinimo ee loo adeegsado rabshadaha ka dhanka ah suxufiyiinta Afgaanistaan, loona yaqaan (NAI Media Watch). Xogteeda waxay u qaybsan tahay noocyada xadgudubka iyo jinisga.

Talaabo muhiim ah oo horey loo qaaday baa ah wanaajinta badbaadada iyo aminga suxufiyiinta ee Afqanistaan, taasoo ka timid ku biirista Guddiga Wadajirka ah ee Badbaada iyo Amniga Saxafiyiinta (JCSSJ). Ujeeddadeedu waxay tahay in la helo hab difaaca saxafiyiinta gobolka. Waxaa guddoomiya xubin ka tirsan dowladda, guddigan 30ka xubnood uu ka kooban waxaa ka mid ah wakiillo ka socda hay'adaha amniga, xubno ka socda garsoorka iyo wakiillo ka socda ururrada taageera warbaahinta. Waqtigaan la joogo, waxaa ku jira saddex haween ah: laba ka socda AFJ iyo hal guddoomiye ku-xigeen ee ka socda Kabul. Si kastaba ha noqotee, shuruucda JCSSJ qaunuunka kuma jiraan wax tixraac ah oo gaar ah oo la xiriira jinsiga ama haweenka, mana jiraan qoondo qoto dheer ee wakiillada haweenku leeyihiin.

Dhiirrigelinta amniga suxufiyiinta haweenka Afqanistaan kaliya maahan su'aal la xiriirta amniga, laakiin sidoo kale waa mid ka mid ah u-sinaanta wakiillada bulshada. Haween la'aan weriyeyaasha, sheekooyinka haweenka badankood waxayahaan lahaayeen wax aan la maqlin. Shaqo dheree ah oo lagu xoojinayo ilaalinta iyo isku filnaashaha haweenka ee warbaahinta Afqanistaan ayaa gacan ka geysan doonta hubinta in codka haweenka laga maqlo goobaha dadweynaha. Intii lagu gudajiray dhaqdhaqaqa (MeToo) oo dhalleeceynaya kadeedka galmaada ee lagula kaco haweenka, koox variyeaal ah oo hawen ah oo tirsan TV maxallii ah oo ay haweenku leeyihiin kana dhisan waqooyiga Afqanistaan ayaa waxay ka go'antahay iney u shaqeeyaan halkudhegga ah "Walaasha ha uga tagin gadaal", iyo inay soo tebiyiaan sheekooyin badan oo ku saabsan tacaddiyada ku saleysan jinsiga.

## Kolombiya: Ka dhaqaaqista Ilaalinta ilaa kahortagga



In kasta oo heshiis nabadeed la saxiixay 2016, saxafiyiintii Kolombiya wali waxay ku shaqeeyaan xaalado aan aamin ahayn, sida ay qortay FECOLPER. Sannadkii 2017, Ha yadda Xorriyadda Saxaafadda (FLIP) waxay diiwaangelisay 310 weerar oo ka dhan ah suxufiyiinta, waana tiradii ugu badnayd ilaa 2006.

Sida laga soo xigtay FLIP, tirada sii kordhaysa ee saxafiyiinta haweenka ee ka hadashay 2017 waxaa qayb ahaan kiciyay ololaha caalamiga ah ee #MeToo ee macnaheedu yahay Aniga Xataa ee ka dhanka ah kadeedka galmaada iyo dadaallada maxalliga ah ee la midka ah #NoEsHoraDeCallar.

Suxufiyiinta caanka ah Claudia Morales iyo Claudia Julieta Duque, tusaale ahaan, waxay markoodii ugu horreysay ay ka sheekeyeen taariikhdooda. Si kasta oo ay ahaataba, aamusnaanta ayaa wali kasii daraysa rabshadaha ku saleysan jinsiga ee lagula kaco haweenka saxafiyiinta ah iyo shaqaalaha warbaahinta. Sida Jineth Bedoya, oo ah suxufiyad ku guuleystay abaalmarinta saxafiga ee ay ku mutaystay xirfaddeeda dabagalka macluumaadka isla markaana u doodda xuquuqda haweenka kadeedka rabshadaha ee Kolombiya ayaa sharraxaysa waxayna leedahay "Dhaleecaynta ayaa qiimo aad u sarreysa

ugu fadhida dhibbanayaasha ”. “Bedoya waxay ka hadleysaa waayo-aragnimada; iyada lafteeedu waxay ahayd dhibbane faraxumayn-galmo loo gaysta sanadkii 2000 intii ay u soo warrameysay El Espectador. Tan iyo markaas, waxay raadineysay caddaalad.

Bishii Maajo 2019, laba dagaalyahan oo ka tirsan ciidamada qalabka sida ayaa lagu xukumay danbi, laakiin dhowr tuhmane oo kale, oo ay ku jiraan qorayaal dambigan ayaan wali maxkamad lama soo taagin.

Kolombiya waxay ku jirtaa kaalinta 87aad ee UNDP ee Sinnaanta Jinsiga.

Caalami ahaan, Kolombiya aad bay ugu caan baxday ilaalinta susufiyiinta. Waxay tirtireysay qaab-dhismeedka amniga ee ugu horreeyey ee la sheegay.

In kasta oo xoogaa cayiman lagu dhaleeceeyey, tan ayaa muddo dheer u aragtay inay bulshada caalamku tusaale u tahay.

Waxaa la aasaasay 2000 oo wax laga beddelay dhowr jeer, waxay ka kooban tahay habka ugu adag ee jinsi ee ka dhexeyya waxqabadka noocan oo kale ah adduunka oo dhan. Tan iyo markii la sameeyay, qyiastii 100 wariye ayaa sanad walba la siyyaa difaac. Qaabkiisa hadda ahna, barnaamijka waxaa hoggaamiya oo fuliya Unugga Ilalinta Qaranka (UNP). Waddo heer sare ah ee ilalinta haweenka ayaa sidoo kale laga dhix sameeyay barnaamijka siyaasadeed Unugga Ilalinta Qaranka (UNP).

Jidkan waxaa la hawlqaliyay markii haweeneyda loo bartilmaameedsado howlaheeda mihnadeed, dariiqa ilaalintu kuma koobna oo keliya qaababka ilaalinta ee caadiga ah, laakiin sidoo kale waxay leedahay astaamo dheeraad ah oo ay ka mid yihiin guddi qiimeyn ah oo ay ku jiraan wakiillo ka socda ururrada xuquuqda haweenka, dowladda, iyo ururrada caalamiga ah sida Qaramada Midobay ee (UN Women). Waxaa loogu yeeraa Gudiga Qiimaynta Khatarta iyo Talabixinta Cabiraada Haweenka (CERREM).

Kiis kasta waxaa lagu falanqeeyaa aragtida jinsiga, taas oo u sahasha jawaabaha loo habeyay ee ku saabsan kiisaska rabshadaha ka dhanka ah shaqaalaha warbaahinta haweenka, ugu horrayn iyada oo loo marayo taageero nafsi iyo mid dhaqaale.

Siloo horumariyo shaqadan horudhaca ah, FLIP waxay ku baaqayaan talaabooyin kahortag ah iyo sidoo kale kaalmo, oo ay u arkaan inay tahay sida kaliya ee wax looga qaban karo sababaha keeni kara xadgudubyada loo geysto shaqaalaha warbaahinta haweenka.

Bulshada rayidka ayaa sidoo kale soo saartay waxqabadyo gaar ah oo loogu talagalay haweenka. Tusaale ahaan, FLIP waxay ku dartay xogta jinsiga ee kala saaray ee kormeerkeeda iyo sidoo kale taageero sharci iyo mid maskaxeed oo loogu talagalay haweenka saxafiyiinta ah. Jineth Bedoya, oo ah saxafiyadda aan kor ku soo xusnay, waxay ahayd mid qaabisha. Waxay sidoo kale daabaceen warbixinno ay ka mid yihiin daraasadda ‘polygraph-ka jinsiga’ ee dhowaan la sameeyay, kaasoo eegayay amaba falanqeynayay hadallada siyaasadeed inta lagu gudajiray doorashooyinka sanadka 2018 marka loo eego dhanka jinsiga. FLIP waxay sidoo kale sameyneysaa shahaado ku saabsan borotokoolka amniga iyo kahortagga halista iyada oo ku dhawaad 20 warbaahin ay ku taageerayaan in ay yareeyaan rabshadaha ka dhanka ah suxufiyiinta.. Mashruucan waxaa ku jira waxyabo ay ka mid yihiin arrimaha jinsiga, sida midab-kala-sooc ka dhan ah haweenka xagga qaybinta shaqooyinka iyo horumarinta siyaasadaha ka dhanka ah kadeedka galmeda.

Dhanka kale, FECOLPER waxay leedahay iskuduwaha arrimaha jinsiga ee qeybaha maamulkeeda. Waxay sidoo kale ka dhix abuuray xubaheeda shabakad jinsi, waxayna soo saareen qoraal qeexan 2018 oo ku baaqaya facil lagula dagaallamo

cabsigelinta, xadgudubka galmada iyo hanjabaadaha ku saleysan jinsiga ee lagula kaco haweenka saxafiyiinta ah.

(CdR), oo ah hay'ad dhiirrigelisa saxaafadda dabagalka amaba baarista, waxay tababar siisay in ka badan 100 suxufi oo ku saabsan tallaabooyinka amniga, waxayna xaqijisay ka-qeybgalka haweenka ee barnaamijyadoo tababarka. Waxay kaloo daabacday hage loogu talagalay suxufiyiinta sida loo hubiyo in qoraalkoodu uu ka mid noqdo aragtida jinsiga. Wuxuu qeybtii, taas oo tan iyo sanadkii 2017 ka shaqeynaysay sidii kor loogu qaadi lahaa sinnaanta jinsiga ee warbaahinta iyadoo la sameynayo daraasad, diyaarinta hagitaan, bixinta tababar iyo bilaabidda ololeyaa si kor loogu qaado wacyiga kadeedka galmada ee qeypta warbaahinta.

In kasta uu internetku ka caawiyay xoojinta ka qaybgalka muwaadiniinta ee arrimaha danaha bulshada, ayay shabakadaha bulshadu noqdeen sidoo kale aag loo adeegsado gardarrada, gaar ahaan xagga haweenka. Sida laga soo xigtay FLIP, kadeedka khadka tooska ah ee loo geysto suxufiyiinta ayaa kordhay 2017, oo si aan toos ahayn u saameysay haweenka saxafiyiinta ah. Weerarrada tooska ah ee dumarka lagula kaco waxay badanaa tixraacaan xiriirkha shaqsiyadeed iyo qoyska, aflagaaddada oo salka ku haysa muuqaal ahaan iyo karti aqooneed ahaan. Weerarradan ayaa inta badan lagu galmoddaa, oo jirka loo adeegsadaa hub iyo goob-dagaal, ayay tiri Muassasada Karisma, oo ah urur u dooda bulshada rayidka, xuquuqda aadanaha iyo tikniyoolajiyada ku saleysan jinsiga iyo nidaamyada.

Hanjabaada kuma salaysna fikradaha wax ku oolka ah ama doodaha, laakiin waxay ku saleysan yihiin xaqiqiqa ah in haweeneydu ay kafekereyso una hadlayso nafteeda.

Fahamxumida khaladaadka ka dhaca khadka tooska ah, interna oo aan wax cawaqaqbixumaha dunidan maanta, waxaa kaloo uu sababaa in bulshada dhexdeeda uu ka abuuraa deggaanaansho la `aan.

Mid ka mid ah niyadjabka ugu weyn ee ay muujiyeen weriyeyaasha wareystay Karisma waxay sheegtay iney sida caadiga ah ay kula taliyaan goobahooda bulsheed ee gudaha - shaqsi ahaan iyo xirfad ahaanba - in ay iska indhatiraan farriimaha quudhsiga. In kasta oo talooqinkaan lagu bixiyo ulajeedooyin wanaagsan, waxay abuurtaa dareen liidasho.

Si wax looga qabto dhibaatada gaarka ah ee kharribitaanka amaba kadeedka internetka, Karisma waxay soo saartay Alerta Machitroll, oo ah obole kor loogu qaadayo wacyigelinta iyo cambaareynta weerarrada khadka tooska ah ee lagula kaco haweenka saxafiyiinta ah, kuwa wax qora, kuwa oboleeyaa, u dhaqdhaqaqayaasha iyo difaacayaasha xuquuqda aadanaha.

Sida Amalia Toledo, isuduwaha barnaamijka Karisma uu sharxayo, magacdheebidda wixii had iyo jeer la iska indhatirijiray ama aan la aqoonsanayn dhibaatada lafteeeda ayaaba ah tallaabo horay loo qaaday. Sannadkii 2017, Karisma waxay soo saartay oraahda Isbaanishka oo ka mid ah tilmaamaha am hagaha ay soo saartay Shabakadda Qaranka ee Dhamaadka Rabshada Guriga (NNEDV) iyadoo taageero laga helayo Twitterka, oo la siinayo dadka isticmaala Twitterka macluumaad ku saabsan asturnaanta dijitaalka iyo aaladaha, iyo iyagoo kala talinaya sida loogu tebiyo xadgudubyada khadka tooska ah. Waxaa loogu talagalay dhibbanayaasha xadgudubka loo geystay iyo kadeedka, mashruucu waa tusaale xiiso leh oo ku saabsan sida bulshada

rayidka ahi ula shaqeyn karto shirkadaha gaarka loo leeyahay ee arrimaha ku saabsan xad-gudubka ku saleysan jinsiga. “Dominemos las tecnologías” waa olole ay waddo APC si wax looga qabto rabshadaha dijitaalka ah ee lagula kaco haweenka iyadoo la diiwaangelinayo dhibaataada, laguna tababarayo haweenka inay saameyn ku yeeshaan isgaarsiinta iyo maclumaaadka teknolojiyada, hababka dijitaalka ah iyo kuwa gaarka loo leeyahay, tababarka amniga iyo ururrada taageerada haweenka.

Kolombiya dhexdeeda, waxaa jira dhowr urur oo haween ah oo kor u qaadaya sinnaanta ragga iyo dumarka ee xagga warbaahinta, sida Escuela de Estudios de Género oo ku yaal Universidad Nacional de Kolombiya, Fundación Mujer es Audiovisual, Sisma Mujer iyo Red Nacional de Mujeres.

## **Indonesia: La tacaalidda kaddeedka galmaada**



Shaqaalaha warbaahinta Indonesia waxay sii wadaan inay la kulmaan rabshado iyo xadgudub. Sida laga soo xigtay Aliansi Jurnalis Independen (AJI), waxaa jiray in ka badan 60 kiis oo la diiwaangeliyey laga soo bilaabo 2017 ilaa Maars 2018, oo ugu yaraan 20 boqolkiiiba kiisaska ay ku lug leeyihiin haweenka saxafiyiinta ah.

Tiro aad u badan oo ah kiisaska weerarrada iyo dhibaataynta saxafiyiinta haweenka ayaa la diiwaangeliyaa, si kastaba ha noqtee dad badan baa welii aamus yihii. Intaa waxaa sii dheer, saxafiyiinta haweenka ah ayaa ah dhibbanayaal weerarro galmo, oo ah mushkilad “muddo dheer la illoobey, oo loo arkaa mid aan muhiimmad lahayn oo caadi u ah qayb ka mid ah is dhixgalka saxafiyiinta iyo ilaha laga helo”, sida ay sheegtay AJI. Xaqiqda, sida laga soo xigtay Mariana Amiruddin, oo ah wakiilka Guddiga Qaranka Indonesia ee Rabshadaha ka dhanka ah Haweenka (Komnas Perempuan), ayaa ah in haweenku ay aad ugu nugul yihii rabshadaha ku saleysan jinsiga ee bulshada waddaniga ah sida Indonesia, halkaas oo ay raggu ay ku badan yihii dhamaan dhinacyada nolosha. Haweenkana waxaa laga sugayaa inay hoos u dhigaan.. Endah Lismartini, agaasimaha jinsiga ee AJI, wuxuu sheegay, dhibbanayaal fara badan oo la kufsiday ayaan ka hadlin, tanina sidoo kale waa mid ka jirta waaxda warbaahinta.

Warbixin ay daabacday AJI Indonesia ayaa lagu xusay in shirkadaha telefishanka, si loo wanaajijo helitaanka ilaha labka ah, haween badan ayaa loo qortaa suxufiyiin ku saleysan jirkooda muuqaal ahaaneed. Tusaale ahaan, ilaha waxay doorbidaan haweenku inay ku takhasaan arrimaha iyo xaaladaha ragga maadaama loo arko inay yihii “dad aan dulqada lahayn oo xanaaq badan”. Intaa waxaa sii dheer, haween badan oo saxafiyiin ah ayaa qaata mushhar hoose oo mararka qaarna ma helaan caymiska caafimaadka.

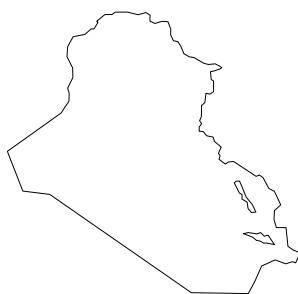
Si loola dagaallamo caqabadahaas, dhowr dadaal ayaa la sameeyay. FJPI, Madasha Haweenka Saxafiyiinta Indonesia, tusaale ahaan, waxay caawisay haweenka

**“... Dumar badan baa loo qortaa suxufiyiin  
iyagoo lagu dooranayo muuqaalkooda jir  
ahaaneed”**

saxafiyiinta ah ee la kulmay dhibaateynta galmada. Sannadka 2018, waxay xustay shirkii ugu horreeyay ee Suxufiyiinta Haweenka ee Indonesiya.

AJI waxay leedahay la-taliye jinsi si kor loogu qaado sinnaanta labka iyo dheddigga ee qaybta warbaahinta. In kasta oo AJI ay kormeerayso weerarrada ka dhanka ah suxufiyiinta, wali ma hayso xog gaar ah oo ku saabsan galmada, in kasta oo ay diiwaangelisay ugu yaraan toddobo kiis oo ah faraxumeyn afartii sano ee la soo dhaafay. AJI waxay u qabanqaabisaa tababbar ku saabsan badbaadada saxafiyiinta ragga iyo dumarka.

## Ciraaq: Sameynta wax aan la arki karin, muuqdana.



Qalalaasaha siyaasadeed ayaa ka dhigay Ciraaq mid kamid ah waddamada ugu halista badan suxufiyiinta adduunka. Arintan awgeed, cilmi-baarayaashu waxay yiraahdaan, “la yaab maahan in xaaladaha saxafiyiinta haweenka Ciraaq inay la kulmaan qaar ka mid ah kuwa ugu xun adduunka”. Sanadihi la soo dhaafay, waxaa sii kordhaysay tirada haweenka soo galaya xirfadda suxufinnimada, laakiin weli waa tiro yar. Sidaas oo ay tahay, intii u dhaxeysay 2003 ilaa 2013, 28 haween saxafiyiin reer Ciraaq ah ayaa la dilay. Intaas waxaa sii dheer, sanadkii 2006dii daraasad ay ssameysay hay'adda Burj Babel ayaa xaqijineysa in haweenku ay la kulmaan weerarro ka badan kan ragga. Xaaladda ay ku shaqeeyaan saxafiyiinta reer Ciaaq ayana la shaqeyn Karin caqabadaha kaladuwani ee horyaal awgood.

Sida lagu xusay daraasad ay sameeyeen Ururka Suxufiyiinta Haweenka ee Ciraaq (IWJF), ayaa qodobbada ugu waaweyn ee lagu soo qaataay baa waxaa kamid ah, takoorista jinsi, kadeedka, kala-sooca, iyo guud ahaan caddaalad-darrada iyo sinnaanta. Sanadkii 2017 warbixin ay soo saareen Ururka Xuquuqda Suxufiyiinta Ciraaq

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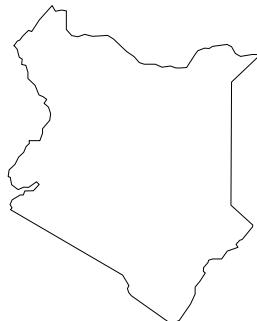
## “Weerarradu waxay ka bilowdaan goobta shaqada.”

(IJRDA) ayaa lagu sheegay: “In kasta oo tirakoobka laga soo uruuriyay sahanka ra'yii ururinta iyo warbixinnda saxaafadda waxay xaqijinayeen in ka badan 65% haweenka saxafiyiinta ah in loo dhibaateeyo si joogto ah, had iyo goor way diidaan inay soo sheegaan Xadgudubyada noocan ah, waxaana sabab u ah nooca xaaladaha bulshada, iyo caadooyinka iyo dhaqanka lama taabtaanka ah ee ka dhexjira bulshada Ciraaq”. Si kastaba ha noqtee, ku guuldareysiga in la soo sheego dhacdooyinkaan ayaa muujineysa in rabshadaha noocan ah ay si weyn u qarsoon yihiin, oo loo arkaa inay yihiin arrimo aan laga hadli Karin maadaama ay salka ku hayaan dhaqanka iyo caadooyinka. Xaaladaha

badankood, haweenku waxay sheegeen inay ka baqayaan inay waayaan shaqooyinkooda oo lagu eeddeeyo weerarro. Dadka la wareystay waxay sheegeen inay ku kalsoon yihii nidaamka garsoorka, sida uu sheegay ururka Burj Babel. Daraasad kale oo ay sameysay Ururka Haweenka Ciraaq ee Madasha Saxaafadda (IWWF) waxay intas ku dartay in inta badan weerarradan ay geystaan siyaasiyiin, waxaa ku xiga maamulayaasha ururka warbaahinta, kaddibna asxaabtooda. Weerarradu waxay ka bilowdaan goobta shaqada, sida laga soo xigtay Burj Babel, qaar kamid ah caqabada ugu waaweyn ayaa ah la'aanta sharchiyo ilaaliya xuquuqda haweenka, waxaana taas kasii daran maqnansha sharchiyo la dagaallanka kadeedka ka jira xarumaha warbaahina. Xoojinta sharciga kahortagga tacaddiyada ku saleysan jinsiga ayaa weli ah mudnaanta, sida lagu sheegay warbixin ay soo saartay Hay'adda Sare ee Xuquuqda Aadanaha sanadkii 2015.

Falanqaynta dhibaatada tacadiyada ka dhanka ah haweenka warbixinnda ayaa ah tillaabada ugu horreysa ee qaabeynta jawaab wax ku ool ah. Haweenku sidoo kale waxay hogaaminayaan wax ka qabashada xaalada. Ururo ay ka mid yihii IWJF, Ururka Saxafyiinta Haweenka aan Xudduudda Lahayn, iyo Burj Babel ayaa dhammaantood ka shaqeeynaya arrintan. Tan dambe waxay la socotaa weerarada ka dhanka ah suxufiyiinta, waxayna bixisaa xog ku saabsan kalasooca jinsiga si kor loogu qaado wacyiga tirada weerarrada, waxayna sameysay barnaamij lagu horumarinayo xiriirka ka dhexeeya saxafyiinta iyo ciidamada amniga. Waxay soo saartay hage-tababbar oo muujinaya baahida loo qabo in kor loo qaado wacyiga dhammaan suxufiyiinta, rag iyo dumarba, halista kufsiga, iyagoo ku doodaya in la kordhiyo wakiillada haweenka ee ciidammada amniga sida ugu weyn ee loo wanaajin karo xiriirka bulshada.

## Kenya: Kor u qaadista wacyiga



Weerarrada ka dhanka ah suxufiyiinta Kenya ayaa kordhay sannadihii ugu dambeeyay, gaar ahaan xilligii doorashada 2017.

Wadarta 94 dhacdo oo rabshado wata oo ka dhan ah suxufiyiinta, oo ay ku jiraan boggaga internetka iyo bahda warbaahinta, ayaa lagu diiwaangaliyay Qodobka 19aad oo laga soo bilaabo Abril 2017 illaa May 2018. Warbixintu waxay shaaca ka qaadday in muddooyinkan, weerarrada jirka iyo hanjabaadaha ay kordheen tiro ahaan, darxumada iyo naxariisdarro. Weerarrada qaar ayaa sababay dhaawacyo halis ah iyo waxyeelo qalab, gaar ahaan xilligii doorashada. Warbixinta, si kastaba ha ahaatee, kuma jiraan macluumaadka la kala soocay ee jinsiga ee ku saleysan xadgudubyada ku saleysan jinsiga ee loo geysto shaqaalaha warbaahinta haweenka. Farqiga u dhexeeya diiwaangelinta hanjabaadyo gaar ah iyo rabshado ka dhan ah saxafyiinta haweenka ah ayaa caan ka ah goobtan, sida ay xustay kooxda ka shaqeysa Saxaafadda Kenya (KMWG).“

Tani waa arrin xasaasi ah dadka badidoodna ma doonayaan inay ka hadlaan arrintaas inkasta oo ay qirayaan inuu jiro. Intooda badan waxay ka baqaan inay la wadaagaan, sababta oo ah waxay ka baqayaan inay waayaan shaqadooda ama la cabsigeliyya, "ayay tiri Helen Obande, Agaasimaha Ururka warbaahinta Haweenka Kenya. Mid ka mid ah daraasadaha aadka u yar ee ku saabsan haweenka saxafyiinta ah ee Kenya

waxaa soo diyaarisay Golaha Warbaahinta ee Kenya (MCK) sanadkii 2015 iyadoo la kaashanaysa UNESCO.

“Ajendaha Jinsiga: Qiimaynta arrimaha jinsiga ee warbaahinta Kenya” waa tusaale wanaagsan nooca warbixinta oo gacan ka geysan karta hagaajinta xaaladda saxafiyiinta haweenka ah, laakiin waxaa ka maqan falanqayn gaar ah oo ku saabsan khataraha amniga. Warbixintu waxay soo saartay in ururrada warbaahinta ee Kenya ay shaqeeyaan iyada oo aan la hayn tilmaamo sax ah iyo hab ama nidaam la xiriira jinsiga. Sidaa darteed waxay ku talineysaa in dukumiintiyadan iyo hababkan la soo saaro oo lagu faafiyo xarumaha warbaahinta, wacyigelinta ahmiyaddoodana waa la dammaanad qaaday. Golaha Warbaahinta Kenya ayaa ka shaqeynayay arintan tan iyo sanadkii 2015, isagoo u doodaya hababka jinsi kaasoo xaqiijinaya jawi aan takoor ahayn ee haweenka, hubinta jawi aan takoor ahayn ee haweenka, laga soo bilaabo farqiga u dhexeyya shaqada rag iyo dumar iyo kadeedka galmada. Xogta ayaa sidoo kale muujineysa in haween tiro yar oo ka mid ah warbaahinta ay qabtaan jagooinka hogaaminta iyo in ay sii kala liitaan marka la eego kartida tasoo ay sabab u tahay la'aanta tixgalinta baahiyaha ku saleysan jinsiga inta lagu gudajiro howlaha goobta. Natiijooinkaas waxaa xaqiijiyey barnaamijka ‘African Barometer’ ee Kenya, kaasoo kashifaya faraqyo badan oo aan ahayn kaliya magacaabista haweenka xilalka sare, laakiin sidoo kale abuurista siyaasadaha iyo jawiga shaqada ee kobcinaya sinnaanta jinsiga si kor loogu qaado haweenka. Tani waxay ka tarjumaysaa kaalinta 137-aad ee Kenya kaga jirto sinnaanta Jinsiga ee UNDP.

Warbixin ay soo saartay Ururka Saxafiyiinta Haweenka Kenya sanadkii 2017 iyo qodobka 19 ayaa si faahfaahsan uga hadlaya kororka weerarrada tooska ah ee loo geysto shaqaalaha warbaahinta haweenka, oo ay ku jiraan handadaad internetka ah, kadeed galmo, daba-socod iyo adeegsi aan la fasixin ee macluumaadka shaqsieyed, oo ay ku jiraan sawirro iyo fiidowyo.

75% haweenka saxafiyiinta ah ayaa la kulmay kadeedka khadka tooska ah intii ay shaqadooda ku jireen. Jawaabaha sahaminta waxay sidoo kale muujiyeen in tiro aad u badan ay soo maren ‘weerar laba waji leh’, halkaas oo loogu dhibaateeyay natijada ka soo baxday warbixintooda, isla mar ahaantaana loo bar-tilmaameedsaday inay yihiin haween, ama xitaa loo weeraro lab ama dheddig ahaan ama asal ahaantooda. In kasta oo tirooyinkaani walwal badan yihiin, haddana waxaa sii daran oo ah xaqiqiada ah in 43% dhibbanayaashu aysan wax tallaabo ah qaadin, in kayar 10%na waxaa weerarku u geystay shaqaalahooda. Warbixin kale oo ay sameysay AMWIK ayaa bixinaysa tusaale wanaagsan oo ku saabsan wacyigalinta wax ku oolka ah, iyadoo wajiyada loo mariyo sheekooyinka kadeedka khadka tooska ah ee ay kula kulmaan haweenka saxafiyiinta. Mid ka mid ah dadaallada nabdoonaanta ee loogu talagalay wax ka qabashada rabshadaha ka dhanka ah suxufiyiinta waa tababbarka, oo ay ka mid tahay dhisidda awoodda gaar ah ee haweenka. Cutubka Kenya ee Ururka Caalamiga ah ee Haweenka ee Raadiyaha iyo Telefishanka (IAWRT), wuxuu tusaale ahaan u soo bandhigay dhisme daryeel oo haweenka loogu talagalay iyada oo lala kaashanayo AMWIK iyo MCK. Kooxda Shaqada Sakaafadda ee Kenya (KMWG) ayaa daabacday buugga badbaadada saxafiyiinta oo lagu magacaabay “Joogitaan nabdoon: hage loogu talagalay ilaalinta suxufiyiinta Kenya” inkasta oo diiradda la saaray labbiska iyo dhaqanka, haddana waxay cutub siinayaan haweenka.

Isku day ah in lagu aqoonsado xallinta qaab dhismeedka muddada dheer, KMWG waxay sidoo kale sameysay borotokool ku saabsan badbaadada iyo ilaalinta saxafiyiinta iyo in ay qaataan xarumaha warbaahinta.

Waxay qiraysaa kadeedka galmaada inay caqabad ku ah saxafiyiinta haweenka waxayna soo jeedineysaa howlo wacyigelin ah oo ay weheliso tillaaboooyin ilaalin oo gaar ah oo wax looga qabanayo arrimaha jinsiga iyo arrimaha xasaasiga ah sida kadeedka galmaada, in kastoo aysan bixin hagitaan faahfaahsan oo arrintan ku saabsa. MCK waxay diyaarisay tilmaamaha ka soo warbixinta doorashada ee ay ka mid yihiin soo gudbinta dareenka jinsi iyo ilaalinta. KMWG sidoo kale waa qayb ka mid ah dadaallada ay dardar geliso UNESCO si loo soo saaro hanaan badbaado qaran. In kasta oo isuduwidda ka dhexeysa wakiillo kala duwan ay soo hagaagtay, haddana caqabado ayaa weli jira. Gaar ahaan baahi weyn ayaa loo qabaa is waafajinta guud ee dhinacyada muhiimka ah ee nabadjelyada suxufiyiinta, amniga iyo samafalka, sharci dejinta iyo dib u habeynta nidaamyada, dhisida awoodda iyo teknolojiyadda suxufiyiinta, ururrada saxafiyiinta, xorriyatul qowlka, xorriyada saxaafada, helitaanka macluumaadka iyo warbaahinta iyo jinsiga.

## Neebaal: Sinnaan la'aanta goobta shaqada



Neebaal waxay gashay kaalinta 118aad ee Barnaamijka Qaramada Midoobay ee Horumarinta Sinnaanta Jinsiga. In kasta oo ay jirto fursad loogu talagalay in lagu wanaajivo, xaaladda haweenka Neebaal ayaa soo hagaagtay tobankii sano ee la soo dhaafay, gaar ahaan qaybta dadweynaha. Haweenku wali waxay la xisaabtamaan kaliya rubuc ka mid ah mihnadlayaasha warbaahinta, waxayna sii wadaan inay kala kulmaan takoor goobta shaqada, oo had iyo jeer ka muuqato nooca shaqosiintooda. Sida uu sheegayo Mohna Ansari, oo ah Wakiilkha Guddiga Qaranka ee Xuquuqda Aadanaha ee Neebaal, haweenka saxafiyiinta waa in la xoojiyyaa, waxayna tani ku bilaabmaysaa talaabooyin ay ka mid yihiin meeleyn ama shaqaalayn lagu daboolayo siyaasada iyo dhaqaalaha. In kasta oo Nidaamka Isgaarsiinta Mass ee la ansixiy sanadkii 2016, waxaa loogu yeeray warbaahinta inay kordhiso wakiillada haweenka, Amika Rajithala, Guddoomiyaha Ururka Saxafiyiinta Haweenka shaqeeya ayaa ku waramaysa in xarumaha warbaahintu aysan awoodin inay hirgeliyaan taas. Sida lagu sheegay daraasad ay sameysay Ururka Caalamiga ah ee Saxafiyiinta (IFI), nabadjelyaddarrida haweenka ee xagga shaqada iyo duruufaha shaqo ee liita ayaa dhaliyay dareen cabsi iyo xasiloonidarro leh. Tani, marka lagu daro saacadaha shaqada ee aan caadiga ahayn, sinnaanta Jinsi ee warbaahinta, gaadiid la'aan, mucaaradka xubnaha qoyska iyo mas'uuliyyadooda qoyska ee lamahuraanka ah ayaaweli ah caqabadaha ugu waaweyn ee haysta haweenka saxafiyiinta ah ee reer Neebaal, kuwaas oo dareemaya in kalsoonidooda iyo aaminaaddooda ay xaddidan yihiin markii laga hadlayo gudaha iyo bannaanka qolka wararkaba. Tan waxaa lagu muujiyyay, tusaale ahaan, xaddidnaantooda ama hoos udhaca marinnaada ilaha macluumaadka marka la barbar dhigo ragga dhiggooda ah. Xitaa ururada warbaahinta dhexdooda, waxay si gaar ah ugu nugul yihiin kadeedis jinsi, oo ay hareereyaan dhaqan kahirtag la' aan ah. Si kastaba ha noqtee, haweenku horay ayey u sii socdaan, qaar kamid ah ururrada saxaafadda ayaa qaataj tallaabo wax ku ool ah iyaga oo u magacaabay haweenka inay noqdaan go'aan-gaarayaal. Si kor loogu qaado xirfadahooda saxaafadeed, ururada qaar sida Ururka Suxufiyiinta Neebaali (FNJ), Ururka Suxufiyiinta Qaranka ee Asaliga (FONIJ), Ururka Saxaafadda ee Neebaal (NPU) iyo Haweenka Saxafiyiinta ah ee shaqeeya (WWJ) waxay tababar siinayeen haweenka. Iyada oo kaashaneysa Madasha Haweenka, Sharciga iyo Horumarinta, ayaa WWJ waxay

sidoo kale siisay caawimaad xagga sharciga ah dhibanayaasha dumarka ee kadeedka galmaada iyo bahdilka internetka. In kasta oo amaanka suxufiyiinta uu soo hagaagayay intii uu socday isku dhaca, intii u dhaxeysay bartamihii 2017 ilaa bartamihii 2018, Madasha xorriyadda Neebaal (FF) ayaa diiwaan galisay 66 dhacdo oo rabshado wata oo ka dhan ah shaqaalaha warbaahinta, dhacdooyinkaasoo u kala dhaxeeya xarig aan sabab lahayn iyo hanjabaado iyo xadgudubyo ay kamid yihiin kadeed galmo. Tusaale ahaan, waxaa la soo sheegay in haweeney shaqaale warbaahineed ah ay ku hareereysan yihiin oo ay qasbayaan kox ka mid ah ganacsatada ragga ah iyo maalgashadaasha “ineyan qori waxaan maslaxaddooda ahayn”. In kasta oo kadeedka galmaada ee goobta shaqada laga soo sheegayo ay tahay mid kamid ah hanjabaadaha ugu waaweyn ee ay wajahayaan haweenka saxafiyiinta ah, ayay haddana jirin xog ku saabsan arrintan.

Talaabooyin kala duwan ayaa la qaaday sanadihii la soo dhaafay si wax looga qabto rabshadaha ka dhanka ah suxufiyiinta. Sancharika Samuha (SAS) oo ah ururka ugu weyn ee haweenka ka shaqeeya warbaahinta Neebaal ayaa door muhiim ah ka ciyaaray la dagaallanka rabshadaha ka dhanka ah saxafiyiinta warbaahinta ka shaqeeya ee Neebaal. SAS waxay daabacday dhowr iyo tobant warbixinood oo ku saabsan xaaladda saxafiyiinta haweenka ah ee ku sugar dalka, faham qoto dheerna ku leh caqabadaha ay la kulmaan haweenka saxafiyiinta ah.

Warbixintoodii ugu dambeysay, ee la daabacay 2016, ayaa lagu ogaaday in haween aad u tiro yar ay qabtaan jagooyinka maamulka badidoodna ay daboolaan waxa loo arko “dhibaatantyat bulshada jilicsan” halkii ay hawlan lahaayeen siyaasad ama dhaqaale. Warbixinta ayaa sidoo kale tilmaantay in ka badan 40% aysan helin mushaharka ugu yar, taas oo si weyn wax ugu biirisa dareennada amni-darrada xirfaadeed. Isla warbixinta ayaa sidoo kale daaha ka qaadday in dhammaan cabbirrada warbaahinta oo dhan aysan lahayn siyaasado jinsi iyo barnamijyo, ay ku jiraan aalado la-dagaallanka kadeedka, oo haweenka ka horjoogsaday inay ka hadlaan kadeedka ku saleysan jinsiga.

Madasha Xorriyadda (FF) waxay kormeertaa weerarrada ka dhanka ah suxufiyiinta, oo ay ku jiraan haweenka saxafiyiinta ah ee dalka Neebaal, waxayna ku sameeyaan kormeer balaadhan oo warbaahinta ah, lana socta aragtida jinsiga. Warbixinta 2018 ayaa shaaca ka qaadday in kaliya 11% wadarta guud ee 623 ee loo yaqaan khadka ay yihiin haween. Sidoo kale, kaliya 10% dadka ayaa sheegay in ilaha wararka ay yihiin haweenka. Nanu Maiya Kpart, oo ah sarkaalka dabagalka jinsiga ee FF, wuxuu sharxayaa in warbixinta noocan oo kale ah oo leh tirakoobyada waxyeellada leh ay door muhiim ah ku leeyihiin kor-u-qaadista wacyiga ku saabsan sinnaan la'aanta jinsiga ee warbaahinta iyo doodaha dhiirrigelinta ah qaarkood waxay wax taryaan doorka warbaahinta.

Mid ka mid ah talooyinka ugu weyn ee warbixinta ayaa ah horumarinta siyaasadaha jinsi ee ka jira xarumaha warbaahinta, si wax looga qabto kadeedka jinsi iyo in la fududeyo warbixinnda xasaasiga ku ah jinsiga.

Hal tusaale oo dooddha soo ifbaxeysa ee ku saabsan ayaa ah sinnaanta jinsiga waa ololaha 2018 ee ay wadaan ururrada saxafiyiinta Neebaali iyo hay ` ado iyadoo lala kaashanayo xarumaha warbaahinta. Ololuhu wuxuu daabacyaa oo baahiyya sheekoooyin muujinaya rabshadaha loo geysto haweenka. Intaa waxaa dheer,in 2017, Ururka Caalamiga ah ee Saxafiyiinta (IFJ) ee Aasiya Pacific iyo Shabakada Iskuxirkha Warbaahinta Koonfurta Aasiya (SAMS) waxay bilaabeen ololihii (Byte Back) ee lagu joojinayo cagajuglaynta internetka iyo kadeedka loo geysto haweenka saxafiyiinta ah, iyagoo la wadaagaya qaabab cusub oo looga hortago kadeedka internetka , kor u qaadidda sheekoooyinka wanaagsan,

ijo muujinta nusqaamaha ka jira siyaasadaha looga hortagayo kadeedka internetka.

Sheekoyinku waxay muujiyeen in sharciga ka sokow, midnimada suxufiyiinta ay muhiim u tahay bixinta taageerada iyo soo afjaridda xadgudubka. Tababbarka badbaadada ee saxafiyiinta, oo ay ku jiraan haweenka, waxaa sidoo kale bixiya ururrada qaar. Waxqabadka Saxaafadda Neebaal (MAN) iyo Qodobka 19 ayaa u qabtay siminaarro loogu talagalay saxafiyiinta haweenka.

Is-faafreebka wuxuu ahaa mid ka mid ah arrimaha ugu waaweyn ee la soo qaaday. Amnidarrida, dhaqan gelinta sharciga oo aan ku filneyn, maqnaanshaha xukunka sharciga, iyo kahortaga ciqaab la'aanta baahsan ayaa dhamaantood ah sababaha is-faafreebka.

Toban sano iyo dheeraad kahor, koox ururro qaran iyo kuwa caalami ah oo ka shaqeeya warbaahinta gudaha Neebaal ayaa aasaasay koox dallad ah, oo hadda loo yaqaan 'Xiriirkha Warbaahinta Caalamiga ah ee Neebaal (NIMP) waxayna ka kooban yihiin 14 xubnoon. Tan iyo markaas, waxay sameeyaan booqashooyin joogto. Booqashadii ugu dambeysay ee sanadkii 2015kii waxaa diiradda lagu saaray gacan ka gaysashada abuuritaanka qaababka amniga qaranka ee Guddiga Xuquuqda Aadanaha ee Qaranka (NCHR). Tani waxay aasaastay qorshihii Qaramada Midoobay ee Waxqabadka Sanadka 2012 ee Nabdoonaanta Saxafiyiinta iyo Arrinta ka hortag la'aanta.

Worbixinta howlgalka iskaashigu ma xusin qaab gaar ah oo jinsi loogu daro kaqeybgalka. Worbixinta Howlgalka Wadajirka ah kama muuqato qaab gaar ah oo jinsi ah looguna talagalay ku darista habka. Dadaalo badan ayaa la sameeyay si loo helo habka amniga qaranka, laakiin weli lama bilaabin. Sida uu sheegayo Wakiilka Mohna Ansari, habka qabyada ah kuma jiraan tallaabooyin gaar ah oo loogu talagalay haweenka saxafiyiinta ah. Si kastaba ha noqotee, waxay codsatay ugu yaraan hal wakiil oo dumar ah qeybta ugu weyn ee xukunta mas'uul ka noqota habka kormeerka. Xarunta Qaranka ee Xuquuqda Aadanaha ee NCHR ayaa qaaday tillaabooyin wax looga qabanayo tacaddiyada ka dhanka ah haweenka, kuwaas oo qaarkood ay la xiriiraan haweenka saxafiyiinta ah. Marka hore, waxay mas'uul ka tahay la socoshada dhaqangalinta Sharciga kadeedka Jinsiga ee 2015 ee Kahortagga Goobta Shaqada.

Hawlaho iyo xilalka ay ku soo rogeen hay'adaha dawladda iyo shirkadaha gaarka loo leeyahay oo ay ku jiraan warbaahinnada, ayaa sharcigu u baahan yahay in qodobbo gaar ah oo looga hortago kadeedka galmaida in lagu daro xeerarka shaqada. Ma jiraan wax xog ah oo la heli karo, hase yeeshe, taas oo shirkadaha warbaahinta ee Neebaal ay ku meelmariyeen qodobbadan, iyo, sida warbixinta IFJ ee waddanku xaqiijisay, "halka farsamooyinka noocan ah ay jiraan, haweenku way ku adag tahay inay soo sheegaan dhibaatayn iyagoo ka baqaya sida tallaabadi oo kale u dhacdo, iyadoo saameyn doontaa muuqaalkooda iyo shaqadooda." Worbixinta ayaa daaha ka qaaday in 81% dambiiliyaasha ay yihiin asxaab ama horjoogayaal xafis.

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**"Suxufiyadda dibban ayaa go'aansatay  
ineysan ku dhaqaaqin wax tallaabo iyadoo  
ka ka baqaysa inay weydo shaqadeeda"**

NCHR waxay kaloo mas'uul ka tahay inay hesho cabashooyinka, la socoshada iyo sameynta baaritaannada ku saabsan xad-gudubyada xuquuqda aadanaha. Sanadkii 2018, waxay heshay maclumaad ku saabsan kiis saxafiyad haweeney ah ee lagu dhex kufsaday qolka wararka. Si kastaba ha noqotee, "Suxufiyadda dibban ayaa go'aansatsay ineysan ku dhaqaqin wax tallaabo ah oo ka baqaysa inay weydo shaqadeeda" iyadoo aan loo sheegin saamaynta ay ku leedahay qoyskeeda, maadaama kadeedka galmada loo arko wax laga xumaado bulshada dhexdeeda, ayay tiri Ansari. Waxay aragtideeda Ansari ku xoojisay oo tiri, waxaa muhiim ah iney bulshadu fahmaan halista weerarrada galmada iyo in la dhageysto haweenka markii la qorsheynayo xalka.

Booliska Neebaal waxay leeyihiin unugyo haween ah oo saameyn weyn ku yeelan kara arrintan. Guddiga Haweenka Qaranka sidoo kale wuu caawin karaa xaaladaha qaarkood. Si kastaba ha noqotee, ma jiraan cutubyo gaar ah oo si gaar ah ula macaamila kiisaska ay keeneen haweenka saxafiyiinta ah. Marka lagu daro talooyinka lagu hagaajinayo xorriyadda hadalka iyo xorriyadda saxaafadda ee Neebaal, hagaajinta amniqa suxufiyiinta haweenka waxay u baahan tahay kordhintu wacyiga dadweynaha ee weerarrada gaarka ah ee ka dhanka ah saxafiyiinta haweenka. Sidoo kale xarumaha warbaahinta waxay u baahan yihiin inay qaataan siyaasado gaar ah, oo ku saleysan talo soo jeedinta haweenka, iyo sidoo kale soo bandhigida jinsiga iyo kala duwanaanshaha qaab kasta oo mustaqbalka loogu talagalay badbaadada suxufiyiinta.

## Bakistaan: Jabinta aamusnaanta



Bakistaan ayaa ka mid ah waddamada ugu halista badan adduunka dhanka saxafiyiinta. Waxay sidoo kale u dhowdahay kaalinta ugu sarreysa xagga sharciga ee ciqaab la'aanta dambiyada ka dhanka ah suxufiyiinta, waxayna taagan tahay kaalinta 7aad sida uu qabo Guddiga Ilaalinta Ciqaab La'aanta Saxafiyiinta tusmada. Nuglaanshahoodu wuxuu ku xirnaan karaa deegaanka juquraafi ahaan ay ka hadlayaan, maaddada ay ku soo tebinayaan, iyo jinsigooda. Sanadkii 2010, Bakistaan waxay meel marisay Sharciga Kahortagga Dhibaataynata Haweenka ee Goobta Shaqada, taas oo awood u leh in lagu ilaalio haweenka saxafiyiinta ah. In kasta oo aysan si gaar ah u xusin haweenka, haddana waxay ku qasbeysaa shirkadaha, oo ay ku jiraan xarumaha warbaahinta, inay lahaadaan xeerar jinsi.

Weerarada loo geysto haweenka uguma badna liiska weerarrada loo geysto suxufiyiinta Bakistaan, laakiin haweenka saxafiyiinta ah waxay ka kooban yihiin kaliya 5% shaqaalaha warbaahinta gudaha Bakistaan - nabadvigaydu waxay noqon kartaa mid ka mid ah sababaha arrintan. Marka loo eego marag-kaca ay aruurisay Shabakadda Xorriyadda, shuruudaha shaqada ee xirfadlayasha warbaahinta haweenka waa kuwa ka culus kuwa ay la kulmaan ragga dhiggooda ah. "Tani waxaa ka mid ah hanjabaadyo iyo digniino laga soo saaray ilo kala duwan oo loogu talagalay shaqadooda suxufinimo iyo sidoo kale dhibateynta galmada ee goobta shaqada iyo haween-nacaybla ka hor istaagaya haweenka saxafiyiinta ah inay sallaan toosan ugu fuulaan xirfad kororsigooda shaqo". Bakistaan ayaa kaalinta 133aad ka gashay tusmada UNDP ee sinnaan la'aanta Jinsiga.

Saxafiyiinta haweenka ah waxay la kulmaan aragtiyo cadaawad leh kaliya maahee inay shaqadooda qabtaan, laakiin sidoo kale inay si fudud u ahaato dumarka indhaha dadweynaha ah. Tani waxay sidoo kale quseysaa bogagga internetka, sida ay diiwaangeliyan ururrada sida Digital rights Foundation (DRF). Magac-u-yeelista, cayda iyo aflagaaddada ayaa ugu sarreeya liiska, waxaa ku xigay isku dayo lagu dhaawacayo sumcadooda iyo sharftooda. Hanjabaadaha kale ee waaweyn waxaa ka mid ah aflagaaddo ama dhaleecayn lagu daabacay bogagga internetka, sumadayn xagga warbaahinta bulshada, liiditaan bannaanka ah, hanjabaada sharafjabinta iyo hanjabaadda rabshadda. Dhaqdhaqaqa firfircoo ee Nighat Dad waa mid ka mid ah hormuudka ololaha ka dhanka ah kadeedka internetka. "Waxaan arkay cabsi-gelin, sawirro la sawiray, jabsashada akoonnada shaqsiyadeed iyo hanjabaadaha kufsiga," ayay u sheegtay RSF. Sannadkii 2012, waxay abuuray Digital Rights Foundation (DRF) si ay uga caawiso haweenka Bakistaan sidii ay ula tacaali lahaayeen dhibaataynta internetka. Warbixinteeda "U Kuurgalka Suxufiyiinta Haweenka ee Bakistaan" waxay ogaatay in xadgudubka ay la kulmaan haweenka uu ka duwan yahay kan ragga ay la kulmaan. Xadgudubka jinsi ee lagula kaco haweenka wuxuu qaadanayaan dabeecad ka maskax sareysa midka lagula kaco ragga. Intaa waxaa dheer, in kasta oo ragga iyo dumarkuba ay ku dhici karaan kormeerka dawladda, haweenku waxay dareemaan inay ka fiirsadaan dhagastayaashhooda, wariyeyaasha kale, iyo xariirkha shaqsiyadeed. Bulshada oo dhami way daawanayaan.

Mashruuca DRF wuxuu gacan ka geysanayaa la dagaallanka cadaawadda loo hayo haweenka Bakistaan. Marka haweeney shaqaale warbaahineed ah la weeraro, taageero yar ayaa la heli karaa. Xitaa meeshi ay ka jiraan farsamooyin taageero, "ceeb bulshadeed, kala-sooc iyo ceebeynta ayaa ka celisa [haweenka] inay si furan uga hadlaan waxa qabsaday oo ay raadiyan taageero". Natijo ahaan, inbadan - kabadan 20% sida ku xusan DRF - si fudud ayey u joojinayaan adeegsiga internetka. Bytes for All waa koox dhiirrigelisa xuquuqda internetka, oo ay dumarku ku jiraan. Waxay siisay tababbaro ku saabsan badbaadada internetka haweenka saxafiyiinta ah iyo ardayda jaamacadaha ee wax ka barta isgaarsiinta. Ururrada dadaallada badbaadada saxafiyiinta ee Bakistaan ayaa baaray kiisaska haweenka iyadoo xitaa natijjooyin aan la soo koobi karin. Tusaale ahaan, Guddiga Hoggaaminta ee Sanduuqa Badbaadada Saxafiyiinta Bakistaan. Badbaadada saxafiyiinta haweenka: Jabinta wareegga aamusnaanta iyo rabshadaha (PJFS), oo la asasay 2012, waxay kaalmaysaa saxafiyiinta inay hanjabaado la kulmaan. Caawinaadkan waxaa ka mid ah dib u dejin muddo-gaabban ah, kaalmo caafimaad iyo sharci iyo caawinaad lacageed oo loogu talagalay qoysaskooda. Sida uu sheegayo Iqbal Khattak, Madaxa Fulinta Shabakadda Xorriyadda isla markaana xubin ka ah Guddiga Istaatistikada ee Sanduuqa Badbaadada Suxufiyiinta Bakistaan, si kastaba ha noqotee, haweenku way ku adkaatay inay adeegsadaan kaalmada ay sabab u tahay cadaadiska bulshada. Ilaa 2012kii, Khattak waxa uu leeyahay, wax haween ah oo helay taagero ma jiraan haweeneyda kaliya ee u soo dhawaatay sanduuqana, aakhirkii waxay go'aansatay inayna aqbalin culaysyo ka soo wajahay xagga reerka / bulshada aawadood. Sida laga soo xigtay Khattak, sahanno dheeraad ah iyo cilmi baaris ayaa loo baahan yahay in la sameeyo si loo hubiyo in haweenku ay raadiyan taageero, iyo in la qabto shaqo dheeri ah si loo hubiyo in xarumaha warbaahinta ay leeyihii xeerarka jinsiga.

Sawirkan oo la qaaday  
30kii Agoosto 2016,  
Shazia Bhatti, oo ah saxafi  
reer Bakistaan ah oo  
38-jir ah ayaa qaadday  
muuqaal fuidyoow ah intii  
ay ku gudojirtay howlgal  
Islamabad dhexdeeda.  
Sawir: Aamir Qureshi /  
AFP / Ritzau Scanpix



Kaddib oggolaanshaha Qorshaha Qaramada Midoobay ee Tallaabada Badbaadada Saxafiyiinta iyo Arrinta laalista, Isbahaysiga Bakistaan ee Badbaadinta Sxaafadda (PCOMS) waxaa la aasaasay 2013ki si loo helo isbahaysi iskaashi oo dhinacyo badan leh si wax looga qabto badbaadada suxufiyiinta. Sida laga soo xigtay Khattak, tani waxay ahayd bilow cusub marka laga hadlayo ajandaha arrimahan ee Bakistaan. Hase yeeshi, ma jiro xog ku saabsan talaabooyin gaar ah oo loo qaaday ujeeddada gaarka ah ee kor u qaadista amniga saxafiyiinta haweenka. Tifaftirayaasha Badbaadada ayaa ah dadaal aan horay loo arag oo ka soo baxay dadaalka lagula dagaallamayo rabshadaha ka dhanka ah suxufiyiinta Bakistaan. Waxaa ku jira koox WhatsApp ah halkaas oo laga soo sheegi karo weerarada ka dhanka ah suxufiyiinta, taas oo fududeyn karta go'aan wadareedka sida looga falceliyo.

Waxaa la bilaabay sanadkii 2015ki, Shabakada Saxafiyiinta Badbaadada ee Saxafiyiinta Bakistaan Press Club waxay soo urursadeen lix naadi oo kamid ah warbaahinta ugu waaweyn Bakistaan iyo Shabakada Xoriyadda si loo wanaajijo warbixinta, dokumentiyada iyo falanqaynta halista iyo weerarrada loo geysto suxufiyiinta. Xarumahaasu waxay ka shaqeyeen sidii loo heli lahaa haween badan oo kamid ah iskuduwaha xarunta, laakiin way dhib badneyd. "Kaliya ma dalbanayaan [doorarka]," Khattak ayaa leh.

Naadiyada Sxaafadda Qaranka ayaa sidoo kale, xaaladaha qaarkood, bilaabay inay ku daraan ka hadalka jinsiga ee shaqadooda.

Tusaale ahaan, Naadiga Madbacadda Qaranka ee Islamabad ayaa beddelay dastuurkeeda iyada oo ugu yaraan laba kursi loogu talo galay haweenka ku jira 17ka xubnood ee dawladda. Tani waxay ahayd natijadii dalabaadka lagu sameeyay shirkii qaran ee 2014 ee haweenka iyo warbaahinta oo ay soo qabanqaabisay Ururka Suxufiyiinta ee Bakistaan iyo Naadiga Sxaafadda Qaranka oo ay ka heleen maalgelin iyo taageero

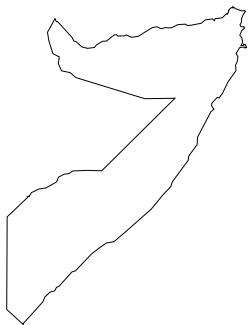
farsamo oo ay bixisay Aurat Foundation. "Tallaabandan ayaa horseedday inay haweenku ka qaybgalaan siyaasadda hay'adaha warbaahinta. In badan oo haween saxafiyiin ah ayaa u yimid inay codeeyaan oo ay wadaan ololeyaal. Dumar badan ayaa u ordhayay kuraasta xilalka guud, "waxaa sidaas sharaxay Myra Imram, Kuxigeenka Golaha Warbaahinta Qaranka. Dadaal kale oo xiisa leh oo ay sameeyeen Naadiga Saxaafadda Qaranka (NPC) ee magaalada Islamabad ayaa ah sameynta guddi wax ka qabta kiisaska la xiriira tacaddiyada galmada ee lagula kaco haweenka saxafiyiinta ah. Intaa waxaa dheer, cilmi baaris ayaa la sameeyay si loo falanqeyyo saameynta dilka ama barakaca suxufiyiinta iyo qoysaskooda ka soo food saara iskahorimaadyada deegaan qabyaaladeedka dowladdu maamusho ee loo yaqaan (FATA). Daraasaddan "Sheekadii Badbaadada" ayaa laga soo xigtay Mira Imran, oo ah Madaxweyne Kuxigeenka Naadiga Saxaafadda Qaranka, iyada oo tiri "qofna uma gargaarin xaasaska saxafiyiinta lagu diley aagaggaas". Sidaa darteed, ayay tiri, waxaan u doodeynaa dawladda inay meelmariso tallaabooyin lagu daryeelayo iyaga.

Tusaalahal kale ee isbedelka Bakistaan waa in sanadkii 2014kii, Ururka Shaqaalaha (in-house Union of the News' employees), ay yeelatay madaxweyne haweeney ah markii ugu horeysay taariikhdeeda 23 sano. Laba haween ah oo kale, Madaxweyne ku-xiggen iyo xubin guddiga maareynta ah, ayaa iyaguna leh jagooyin go'aan qaadasho. Sheers Bah, oo ah tifaftiraha wargayska The News ayaatiri "doorashadayda markii aan ahaa gudoomiyaha ururka, waxaan ku qasbay dhammaan saraakiisha ururka inay la xiriiraan haweenka oo ay bilaabaan diiwaan gelinta iyo inay muujiyaan dareenkooda," Waxaan kaloo sameeyay guddi haween ah oo eegi doona arrimaha ay ka midka yihii mushahar isku mid ah, qiimeynta waxqabadka, dallacsiiinta, ceymiska caafimaadka, fasaxa umusha, musqulaha u gaarka ah, gaadiidka, saacadaha shaqada, amniga shaqada, dhibaateynta goobta shaqada, iyo jinsi-takooridda shaqooyinka (garaacista)," ayay raacisay.

Sannadkii 2005, kooxda cilmi-baarista ee Uks waxay soo bandhigtay Xeer Akhlaaqeedkii ugu horreeyay ee jinsiga ku saabsanaa ee Daabacaadda ee Bakistaan. Waxaa dib loo eegay 2013. Xeerkana, oo loogu talagalay in si samafal ah loogu adeego warbaahinta, ayaa si cad u qeexaya heerarka, dabeecadaha iyo dhaqanka laga filayo soo bandhigayaasha, barayaasha, baarayaasha, soosaarayaasha, qorayaasha, shakhsiyaadka kaamirada, shaqaalaha tifaftirka siyaasadaha, iyo maamulka sare ee xarumaha warbaahinta. Si kastaba ha noqotee, inkasta oo la faafiyey oo dhammaan daneeyayaasha muhiimka ah ay ku lug lahaayeen qoritaankiisa, si hagaagsan looma meel-marin (xogta laga bilaabo 2015).

Dhammaan tallaabooyinkaas oo ka caawinaya in si wax looga qabto rabshadaha ka dhanka ah haweenka suxufiyiinta internetka iyo daabacaadba, laakiin waxqabad badan ayaa dhiman. Sida weriyaha reer Bakistaan Asma Shirazi ay sheegtay, "waxaa jirta baahi loo qabo in la abuuro guddi heer qaran ah oo ka ilaaliya haweenka saxafiyiinta ah kadeed haddeey ku jiraan baraha bulshada ama goobahooda shaqo".

## Soomaaliya: Sii xoojinta sinnaanta jinsiga xagga warbaahinta



Soomaaliya waxay weli ku jirtaa waddammada ugu halista badan adduunka saxafiyiinta, waxaa ka jira dhaqan kahortag la'aan ah. Waxay lahayd tiradii ugu badnayd ee dil aan loo meeldayin oo suxufiyiin ah intii u dhaxeysay 2015kii iyo 2017. Suxufiyiintu waxay la kulmayaan khatar badan, oo ay ka mid yihiin dil, xarig iyo weerar. In kasta oo ay jiraan heerar sare oo khatar ah, daraasad ay sameeyeen Suxufiyiinta Haweenka Soomaaliyeed (SWJO) oo kaashanaya IMS-Fojo Media ayaa lagu ogaadey in waddanku asal ahaan uusan lahayn hannaan badbaado iyo badbaadin, iskaba daa habab gaar u ah arrimaha jinsiga.

Iyagoo tiro ahaan 23% ka ah shaqaalaha, ayaa haweenka saxafiyiinta ah si aan sax ahayn loogu matalaa xarumaha warbaahinta Soomaaliya, waxayna leeyihiin doorar xadidan go'aan qaadashada guddiyada abaabulka. Sababaha arrintani waa kala duwan yihiin, oo waxaa ka mid ah heerarka waxbarashadooda oo hooseeya marka la barbar dhigo ragga dhiggooda ah, ka gaabinta shaqaalaynta ku salaysan sinnaanta jinsiga, la'aanta siyaasadaha heshiiska iyo nidaamyada lagu hormarinayo haweenka shaqooyinka wargeesyada, iyo carqalada dhaqameed. Dumar aad uga badan ragga ayaa sheegaya inaysan ku qanacsanayn doorarkooda, inta badan sababta oo ah 'cadfaalad-darrada' maamulka ay kula dhaqmaan.

Marka laga soo tago halista shaqada haweenka saxafiyiinta ah ee Soomaaliya la wadaagaan asxaabtooda ragga ah, waxay kaloo bartilmaameed u yihiin kadeedka galmo iyo rabshado ku saleysan jinsi gudaha iyo banaanka goobta shaqada. Mid ka mid ah caqabada wax ka qabashada dhibaatadan waa xog la'aanta, maadaama ay arrintu wali tahay mid ceeb ah. Marka loo eego sahanka ay sameysay SWJO, kaasoo awood u yeeshay inuu soo uruuriyo xog kooban, 13% jawaab bixiyaasha waxay la kulmeen kadeed xagga galmoda ah shaqooyinkooda hadda ama kuwii hore. Daraasaddu waxay kaloo xustay inay jirto caddayn tirada laga yaabo inay intas ka badan karto. Marka si ahaan loo eego, inta badan weerarradan waxaa fuliya rag jago ahaan ka sarreeya, oo ay ku xigaan shaqaale dhiggooda ah, kaddibna heer hoose, wakiillo ka socda dawladda. Arinta daran, 36% haweenka saxafiyiinta ah jawaab kama aysan helin 28%na, iyagoo u baqaya nabadjelyadooda iyo shaqooyinkooda, waxay dhaheen waxba kama qaban lahayn haddii nala dhibaateeyo.

Daraasadda ayaa ku soo gabagabaysay sidan "ma jiraan qaabab adag oo looga jawaab-celinayo kadeedka galmoda ee goobaha warbaahinta". Sidaa daraadeed, iyada oo la raacayo gabagabada daraasaddan iyo warqad kale oo 2015kii ah oo ku saabsan jinsiga iyo saxaafadda Soomaaliya, waxaa jira baahi cad oo loo qabo dadaallo ay ka mid yihiin xeerar jinsiyeedka, ka muujinta arrimaha jinsiga dhammaan barnaamijyada tababbarka saxaafadda, oo ay ku jiraan tababarka amniga, iyo in la dhiirrigeliyo feejignaanta jinsiga ee wakiillada fulinta sharciga iyo garsoorka. Qaar kamid ah dadaalladan ayaa tan iyo markii la bilaabay.

Laba kamid ah ururrada ugu waaweyn ee xirfadleyda ah ee ka jira Soomaaliya, Xiriirkha Suxufiyiinta Soomaaliyeed (FESOJ), oo xaruntiisu tahay Muqdisho, iyo Ururka

Warbaahinta Puntland (MAP), oo ku yaal Garoowe oo matalaya danaha saxafiyiinta Puntland, ayaa kamid ah kooxaha haweenka ee diiradda saaraya arrimaha jinsiga. Waxay u qabteen siminaarro tababbarr loogu talagalay haweenka saxafiyiinta ah waxayna sameeyeen dadaallo ay ku shaqaaleysiinaayaan haween dheeri ah si ay ugu biiraan waaxda warbaahinta. Wuxuu qabtay, waxay bixiyeen tababar badbaado oo "saameyn muuqata laga dareemi karo" kaaqeybgaleyaasha. SWJO, tusaale ahaan, waxay xooggaa saartay ololyaasha u doodista si loo wanaajiyoo xaaladaha shaqada ee saxafiyiinta haweenka. Sidaas darteed, 10 xarun oo warbaahin ayaa ku heshiiyay in la bixiyo fasaxa umusha ee seddex bilood ah, taasoo ah tallaabo aan horay loo arag oo ay sameeyeen shirkadaha warbaahinta. Natijadii ka soo baxday barnaamijka Haweenka ee wararka, kaaqeybgaleyaasha WIN waxay bilabeen Shabakadda Haweenka (MWN), oo ay taageerayaan IMS iyo Fojo. Furitaanka ayaa isu keenay suxufiyiin ay ku jiraan suxufiyiin haween ah iyo agaasimayaasha warbaahinta si loo ogaado caqabadaha jinsi ee ka jira bahda warbaahinta. Inbadan oo kamid ah aqoon yahanadan, tani waxay u ahayd markii ugu horeysay ee ay ka hadlaan arrimahaan iyo xalka imaan kara. Sidaas darteed, sanadka 2018, koox saxafiyiin haween ah iyo maareeyayaal warbaahineed oo rag ah ayaa ku heshiiyay qorshe-hawleed wax looga qabanayo kadeedka galmaada ee shaqada warfaafinta.

Sanadka 2018, iyada oo ujeeddadu tahay kor u qaadidda sinnaantajinsiga iyadoo la siinayo tababar maareyn warbaahineed oo loogu talagalay haweenka, Ururka Caalamiga ah ee wargaysyada (WAN-IFRA) oo ay wehliyan IMS iyo Fojo ayaa Soomaaliya u keenay barnaamijkoodii Caalamiga ahaa ee Haweenka Wararka ku jira (WIN). UNESCO iyo Vikes, tusaale ahaan, waxay sidoo kale u qabanqaabiyaan aqoon isweydaarsiyo loogu tala galay ciidammada amniga Soomaaliya sida kor loogu qaadayo amniga suxufiyiinta iyo sida loo wajaho kiiksaka qaaska ah. Aqoon isweydaarsiyada waxay ku saleysan yihiin buuga tababbarka oo tixraac weyn ka muujinaya baahiyaha gaarka ah ee saxafiyiinta haweenka.

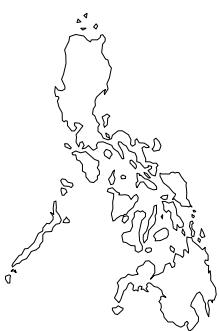
Hal ballanqaad oo ku aaddan badbaadinta suxufiyiinta Soomaaliya waa Barnaamijka Badbaadada Saxaafadda ee Soomaaliya, oo la bilaabay Maajo 2018. Waxaa loo xilsaaray isku dubbaridka ka hortagga iyo badbaadinta suxufiyiinta khatarta ku jira, iyo in la maxkamadeeyo kuwa geysta dambiyo ka dhan ah saxafiyiinta. Howshan waxaa hogaminaya 11 qof oo ah Guddiga Isuduwidha Qaranka oo ka kooban afar wakiil oo ka socda ururada warbaahinta, afar ka socda dowladda iyo saddex ka socda bulshada rayidka ah. Ugu yaraan saddex waa haween laga soo qaataay koox kasta oo mataleysa. Tan waxaa loo arkaa inay tahay tallaabo muhiim ah oo loo qaaday "in la hubiyo in arrimaha nabadgelyada iyo amniga ee saamaynaya haweenka la tixgeliyo iyada oo qayb ka ah shaqada guddiga ee sameynta nidaamka amniga qaranka".

Sida laga soo xigtag Wasaaradda Warfaafinta, Dhaqanka iyo Dalxiiska, oo uu guddoomiye u yahay Guddiga, himilooyinka habdhaqanka ayaa waxaa ka mid ah la

socodka xaaladda suxufiyiinta iyo amniga, u doodidda amniga saxafiyiinta, sameynta khadka tooska ah ee saxafiyiinta khatarta ku jira, bilaabida sanduuq dhaqaale, sameynta sharchiyo loogu talagalay badqabka suxufiyiinta iyo dhisidda awoodda wariyeaasha. Hindisaha ayaa wali ah mid cusub, natijjooyinkana wali lama arkin. War-saxaafadeed ka soo baxay Wasaaradda oo qeexaya yoolalkaas ayaan lagu xusin qaab ku saabsan jinsiga ama tallaabooyin gaar ah oo loogu talagalay haweenka saxafiyiinta ah.

Habdhaqankan ayaa waxaa taageeray UNESCO iyo jilayaasha kale ee warbaahinta caalamiga ah, oo ay isuduweyeen Kooxda Taageerada Warbaahinta Soomaaliya (SMSG). SMSG, oo la aasaasay 2014 oo ay madax ka tahay UNESCO, waxaa ku jira koox deeqbixiyeyaa ah, hayadaha UN-ka iyo la-hawlgalayaasha fulinta. Waxaa loo aasaasay in la taageero oo la horumariyo warbaahinta Soomaaliya. IMS iyo Fojo ayaa ku amaahiyay taageeradooda dadaallo badan oo dalka ka socda, iyadoo ay ugu dampaysay siminaarro lagu tababarayay tababarayaasha xagga amniga. IMS iyo Fojo ayaa sidoo kale taageeray tabobarro dhinaca badbaadada ah iyada oo loo marayo dhowr ururro warbaahineed sida Ururka Madaxa bannaan ee Xarumaha Warbaahinta Madaxa bannaan ee Soomaaliya (SIMHA), oo matalaya 22 xarumo warbaahineed iyo Ururka Sakaafadda Soomaaliya (SOMA), oo matalaya 36 xarumo warbaahineed oo ku yaal Soomaaliya. Badbaadada haweenka saxafiyiinta ah: Jabinta wareegga aamusnaanta iyo rabshadaha.

## Filibbiin: Curin fikrado cusub ee nabadgelyada



Filibbiin waxaa lagu yaqaanaa weerarrada ugu dhiigga badan ee lagu qaado saxafiyiinta tobankii sano ee la soo dhaafay. Soddon iyo laba kamid ah shaqaalahi warbaahinta ayaa lagu dilay Ampatuan 2009. Kiiska ayaa wali ah mid aan la xallin, isaga oo fariisinaya Filibbiin kaalinta shanaad ee tilmaanta CPJ Guddiga Difaaca Saxafiyiinta 2018. Rabshadaha ka dhanka ah suxufiyiinta dalka ayaa sii kordhaya, laga soo bilaabo Luulyo 2016 ilaa Oktoobar 2018, ugu yaraan 85 weerar iyo hanjabaado ayaa la diiwaangeliyay, 23 kamid ah waxay bartilmameedsadeen haweenka. Xogtan waxaa aruuriyay Xorriyadda Sakaafadda, Xorriyadda Dhammaan Shabakadda, Dallada u ah Xarunta Xorriyadda Sakaafadda iyo Xallinta (CMFR), Ururka Suxufiyiinta Qaranka ee Filibbiin (NUJP), Machadka Sakaafadda ee Filibbiin (PPI), MindaNews, iyo Xarunta Filibbiin ee Sakaafadda Baarista (PCIJ). In kasta oo ay ilaalinays dastuurka, sida uu sheegayo CMFR “xorriyadda suxufiyiinta iyo ururrada warbaahinta si ay u soo sheegaan runta oo ay ugu adeegaan shacabka ayaa xitaa khatar badan gelisay jawiga siyaasadeed ee hadda jira.

Filibbiin waxay leedahay sharchiyo dhowr ah oo la xiriira tacaddiyada ka dhanka ah haweenka, laakiin tani xallin mayso arrinta ku saabsan xadgudubyada ku saleysan jinsiga, xitaa marka ay timaaddo haweenka saxafiyiinta ah ee loo soo bandhigo bulshada shaqadooda darteed. Hay'adaha bulshada sida qoyska, kaniisadda, iskuullada, nidaamka sharciga, iwm waxay u janjeeraan inay horumariyaan xiriirkha soo jireenka ah ee jinsiga, kaas oo guud ahaan doorbida ragga.

Dalka Filibbiin, haween badan ayaa ka qalin-jabiya dugsiyada warbaahinta marka loo eego ragga. Si kastaba ha noqotee, suxufiyiinta ragga ah waxay u muuqdaan inay si wanaagsan wakiil uga yihiin xilalka sare. Daraasadda PSSC waxay muujineysaa in “dhibaataynta galmadu ay tahay waayo-aragnimo guud, gaar ahaan marka qofku bilaabo.” Baaritaanka ayaa sidoo kale muujinaya in kasta oo saxafiyiinta dumarku isku dayeen inay abaabulaan wax ka qabashada dhibaatada, haddana dadaallada ayaa muddo gaaban socday.

Waxaa isasoo taraya oo soo badanaya haweenka saxafiyiinta gaar ahaan kuwa kashifaya musuqmaasuqa dowladda – iney soo gaaraan hanjabaado internetka ah oo ku saabsan faraxumayn iyo weerarro ka dhan ah qoysaskooda. Mid kamid ah bartilmaameedyada ololaha ballaaran ee kadeedka jinsiga ee internetka ayaa ah Maareeyaha Fuliinta ee Rappler, Maria Ressa. Waxaa bilaabatay aamusnaan badan. Qof kasta oo dhaleeceeya ama weydiiya su'aalo ku saabsan dilalka ka baxsan sharciga waa la soo weerarey, si arxan darro ah baa loo weeraray. Haweenka ayaa ahaa kuwa ugu daran, ”ayay Ressa ku tirhi maqaal ay daabacday UNESCO.

Waxaa la sameeyay dadaallo kala duwan oo wax looga qabanayo arrinta ku saabsan badbaadada suxufiyiinta, laakiin in yar ayaa diiradda saartay haweenka. Tusaale ahaan, CMFR, waxay kormeertaa oo la socotaa weerarrada ka dhanka ah suxufiyiinta, waxayna u kala saartay xogta jinsi ahaan bartilmaameedka weerarrada. Waxay daabacday warbixinno dhowr ah oo ku saabsan tacaddiyada loo geysto suxufiyiinta haweenka, iyo sidoo kale qoraallo si kor loogu qaado wacyiga ku saabsan weerarrada internetka ee ku saleysan jinsiga. Sanduuqa Filibbiin ee Suxufiyiinta Filibbiin, oo xubnahooda ka mid yihiin Machadka Saxaafadda ee Filibbiin (PPI), Xarunta Saxafiyiinta iyo Horumarinta Bulshada (CCJD), Ururka wariyeaasha idaacadaha ee Filibbiin (KBP), CMFR iyo PCIJ, wuxuu taageero siiyaa saxafiyiinta halista ku jirta iyo qoysaskooda. Waxqabadka kooxda Madaxtooyada ee dhanka Amniga Saxaafadda (PTFoMS) waa hay'ad dowlaadeed oo la sameeyay 2016 (tilmaamaheeda howlgalkana waxaa la ansaxiyay Jannaayo 2018).

Waxay bixiyaan gargaar marka saxafiyiinta loo hanjabo ama loo dilo awooddooda xirfaddeed. Sida borotokoolkiisu sharaxayo, ”waxay siisaa shaqaalaha warbaahinta iyo sidoo kale qoysaskooda tallaabada saxda ah ee ay qaadaan markay la kulmaan shan ka mid ah xaaladaha kala duwan ee loo arko inay yihiin falalka rabshadaha: (a) hanjabaad shakhxiyadeed; (b) hanjabaadaha khadka tooska ah; (c) weerarka jirka, jirdil, iwm;“

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**“Waxaa soo kordhaya haweenka  
suxufiyiinta ah gaar ahaan kuwa kashifaya  
musuqmaasuqa dowladda in loo soo dirayo  
hanjabaadaha internetka ee weerarka  
galmada”**

(d) la socodka; iyo (e) dilid ". In kasta oo PTFoMS ay daba socoto kiisaska suxufiyiinta haweenka, kuma jiraan tallaabooyin gaar ah oo loogu talagalay haweenka, in kasta oo 2018 ay sameeyeen siminaarro taxane ah oo ku saabsan wacyi gelinta jinsiga ee shaqaalaha PTFoMS.

Dhawaan, Bishii Nofeembar 2018 waxaa la bilaabay hanaan badan oo saamileyaal ah si loo dejijo qorshe qaran oo loogu talagalay badbaadada suxufiyiinta. In kasta oo ay xilli hore tahay in faahfaahin laga bixiyo qorshaha dheddig/lab, wada-tashiga koowaad waxaa ka mid ahaa fadhi ku saabsan halista gaarka ah ee ay la kulmaan haweenka saxafiyiinta ah". Qorshaha qaran ee Filibbiin waxaa hoggaamiya isbahaysi asaasi ah, Kooxda La-Talinta Badbaadada Saxafiyiinta (JSAG), oo uu ku jiro Machadka Aasiya ee Saxafiyiinta iyo Isgaarsiinta (AIJC), Xarunta Xorriyadda Sakaafadda iyo masu `uuliyadda (CMFR), Machadka Sakaafadda Filibbiin (PPI), iyo Ururka Suxufiyiinta Qaranka ee Filibbiin (NUJP) iyagoo taageero ka helaya Taageerada warbaahinta Caalamiga (IMS). UNESCO waxay talo farsamo siisaa isbahaysiga Xarunta Sakaafadda iyo Horumarinta Bulshada (CCJD) waxay sidoo kale xubin ka tahay JSAG; waxay ku darsataa jinsiga jawiga ku saleysan cadawga iyo nashaadaadka tabobbaridda gargaarka degdega ah ee ay u qabato saxafiyiinta bulshada ee ka shaqeeya gobollada kala duwan ee Philippine.

Machadka saxafiyiinta iyo isgaarsiinta Aasiya wuxuu soo saaray qorshe loogu talagalay ammaanka saxafiyiinta. Mid ka mid ah waxyaabaha ugu muhiimsan waa "aqoonta iyo xirfadaha baarista iyo soo gudbinta kadeedka galmaada iyo arrimaha kale ee ku saleysan badbaadada jinsiga". Sannadkii 2013, Guddiga Filibbiin ee Haweenka (PCW) ayaa daabacay xirmada warbaahinta ee sinnaanta ragga iyo dumarka, oo ay ku jiraan xeer anshaxeed oo loogu talagalay warbaahinta. Waxay kaloo daabacday tilmaamo si looga ilaaliyo haweenka takoorista xagga warbaahinta iyo warshadaha filimka. Sanadkii 2018, Ururka Suxufiyiinta Filibbiin wuxuu diyaariyey hage badbaado oo loogu talagalay suxufiyiinta, iyadoo la og yahay in "haweenka saxafiyiinta ah la dhibaateeyey oo loogu hanjabay faraxumeyn xaga internetka ah, halka dilalka ay noqdeen kuwa si cad u dhaca, iyadoo dilalka qorsheysan ay ku dilayaan dhibanayaashooda maalin cad"

# Eegidda mustaqbalka:

## Awdidda farqiga u dhexeeya jinsiga

Warbixintani waxay soo bandhigtay mowduucyo ballaaran oo khuseeya jinsiga iyo warbaahinta adduunka iyo sida saameyntani aysan u ahayn kaliya shaqada saxafiyiinta haweenka laakiin saxafiyiinta guud ahaan. Waxay sidoo kale soo qaadatay qaar ka mid ah tallaaboooyinka la qaadayo ee heerarka qaran iyo kuwa caalamiga ahba oo muujinaya farqiga u dhexeeya dhinacyada sida ay daneeyayaashu ugu midoobayaan halista iyo welwelka jinsiga u gaarka ah shaqadooda xagga badbaadada suxufiyiinta. Iyada oo ku saleysan waxsoosaarka la soo uruuriyay, waxaa jira dhowr meelood oo muhiim ah oo ah in xorriyadda hadalka bulshada, siyaasad-sameeyeyaasha iyo warbaahinta ay tahay inay xoogga saaraan sidii ay u qiimeyn lahaayeen sida halista ka dhanka ah saxafiyiinta haweenka, ee ku saleysan lab/dheddigga, loogana hadlo heerar badan oo ka mid ah dhiirrigelinta amniga. suxufiyiinta. Kuwaas waxaa ka mid ah: sii wadista cilmi baarista iyo faafinta heerarka iyo dhaqamada wanaagsan, u doodida qaab xasaasi u ah jinsi ee gobolka iyo qaababka sharii dejinta iyo tababarka sharciga iyo saraakiisha amarrada, horumarinta ilaha badbaadada ee saxafiyiinta haweenka, taageeridda ololayaasha iyo shirarka kor u qaada midnimada iyo wadahadalka;

- Si diiradda loo saaro goobaha shaqada
- Cilmi-baarlis iyo aqoon wadaag;U doodista amniga hababka saxafiga si loo mideeyo qeexitaanka jinsiga; shariyo hagaajin kara badbaadada iyo jawaabaha haweenka; iyo tababarro la xiriira adeegyada amniga iyo hay` adaha kale ee ku saabsan hanjabaadaha gaarka ah ee jinsiga iyo jawaabaha;
- Ilaha loo hibeyay nabadjabka iyo jawaabaha jinsiga

Sanadihii la soo dhaafay, CSOs iyo INGOs waxay wadeen tiro-koob iyo cilmi-baarlis tayo leh oo muujinaya iftiin aad u weyn iyo faham ku saabsan sida saxafiyiinta ay u saameeyaan hanjabaadaha ku saleysan lab/dheddig.

Si kastaba ha noqotee, waxaa weli jira baahi loo qabo in la keeno macluumaad dheeri ah lana ururiyo macluumaadka la xiriira nidaam habaysan.

Shaqadan waxaa ka mid ah habab korjoogteyn ah oo xooggan oo heer caalami, heer qaran iyo maxalli ah oo bixiya macluumaad la kala soocayo weerarrada jinsi tusaale ahaan (xadgudubyada rabshadaha iyo xabsiyada), laakiin sidoo kale waxay ku qeexaan falalka kadeedka galmaada oo xadgudub ku ah xorriyadda saxaafadda.

Xogtan ayaa loo adeegsan karaa si loogu sii gudbiyo hannaan xasaasi-jinsi ee hay`adaha caalamiga ah iyo kuwa gobolka, tusaale ahaan iyagoo ku boorrinaya waddamada xubnaha ka ah inay tallaabo ka qaadaan Qorshaha Qaramada Midoobay ee Tallaabada Nabdoonaanta Saxafiyiinta iyo Arrinta la-xisaabtanka iyada oo diiradda

la saarayo wax ka qabashada weerarrada bartilmaameedka ama si aan toos ahayn u saameeya haweenka saxafiyiinta ah.

Qaababka kale ee loo adeegsado xogta ayaa sidoo kale ku jira isticmaalkooda si loo cabbiro horumarka laga gaaro yoolalka horumarka waara (SDGs) "16.10.1 weerarrada ka dhanka ah suxufiyiinta iyo hawl Wadeennada warbaahinta ama SDG 5.2 ee ku saabsan tacadiyada loo geysto haweenka iyo markay noqoto la macaamilka qaababka Qaramada Midoobay UN-ka sida Dib-u-eegista Caalamiga ah.

Isla mar ahaantaana, waxaa jiraya heerar soo kordha oo heerar caalami ah iyo talooyin ku saabsan wax ka qabashada iyo u doodista dariiqooyinka u gaarka ah ee jinsiga, ee aqoonsanaya halista ka dhanka ah haweenka ee ku saleysan lab / dheddig. Faafinta ballaaran ee macluumaadkan kooxaha bulshada rayidka ah, ururada warbaahinta, ururada saxafiyiinta iyo midowga iyo shaqaalaha warbaahinta, waxay u fududeyn doontaa u qareemeynta iyo haweenka dhaktarrada ah. Sidoo kale wacyigelinta jinsiga ee waxbarashada saxaafadda iyo xarumaha tababarka ayaa gacan ka geysan kara wacyigelintan. Khibradaha dalal badan oo aan ku soo aragnay qoraalkan waxay muujinayaan ahmiyadda ay leedahay kaqaybgalka kobcinta iyo fahamka gobolka sida raga iyo haweenku ay ugu kala duwan yihiin halista kaladuwan, ugu dambayntiina waxaan u adeegsanna qaab dareen u leh jinsiga. U doodista heer qaran waa in ay hormarisaa shariyo, siyaasado iyo qawaaniin ku saabsan badbaadada suxufiyiinta oo ay ku jirto aqoonsiga halista khaaska ee ay la kulmaan haweenka saxafiyiinta ah. Waxaa kale oo jira baahi loo qabo sharci dheeri ah si loo xoojiyo shaqada u oggolaaneysa in dacwad lagu soo oogo kadeedka internetka.

Dowladaha waa inay sidoo kale tixgeliyaan wacyigelinta jinsiga ee koorsoooyinka tababarka iyo agabyada sida gaarka ah loo siiyay saraakiisha fulinta sharciga iyo garsoorka. Qiimaynta ilaa heerka farsamooyinka badbaadinta Gobolka oo ay ka mid yihiin suxufiyiinta si ay ugu daraan tillaabooyin gaar ah oo ku saabsan qiimeynat halista, iyo fulinta ayaa sidoo kale iftiimin karta sida loo ilaaliyo haweenka suxufiyiinta ah.

Khibradaha dalal dhawr ah oo loo firsaday ayay daabacaaddan muujinaysaa ahmiyada ay leedahay kaqaybgalka Gobolka ee sare u qaiddida iyo fahamka sida ragga iyo haweenku ay ugu kala duwan yihiin hanjabaadaha kala duwan ee ugu dambayntiina loo adeegsado qaab dareen u leh jinsiga. U doodista heer qaran waa inay ku riixdaa shariyo, nidaamyo iyo qawaaniin ku saabsan badbaadada suxufiyiinta, oo ay ku jirto aqoonsiga halista khaaska ah ee saxafiyiinta haweenka ah ay wajahaan. Sharci dheeri ah oo lagu xoojinayo shariyeynaysana dacwad ku soo oogidda kadeedka internetka ayaa sidoo kale loo baahan yahay. Dawladdu waa inay sidoo kale eegto jinsiga guud ahaan ee koorsoooyinka tababarka iyo agabyada loogu talagalay shaqaalaha ee xoojinta sharciga iyo garsoorka, gaar ahaan. Qiimaynta ilaa heerka farsamooyinka dawliga ah ee lagu ilaaliyo suxufiyiinta ay ku daraan tillaabooyin gaar ah oo ku saabsan qiimayntooda halista iyo hirgelinta tallaabooyinka ayaa sidoo kale iftiimin doona sida haweenka saxafiyiinta ah ay u heli karaan ilaalin.

Ha ahaato ka hortag ay horseed u tahay gobolka ama hay ` adaha ilaalinta ama ururrrada bulshada rayidka ah waxay u baahan yihiin aragtida jinsiga qaabkooda. Qaar ka mid ah dhaqammada wanaagsan ee warbixintan ayaa muujinaysa ahmiyadda ilaalinta iyo dariiqooyinka kahortaga ee saxafiyiinta haweenka ah ee bixiya habab ammaan ah oo la heli karo oo haweenku ku heli karaan taageero. Tani waxay la macno noqon kartaa la shaqeeynta ururrada xuquuqda haweenka iyo shabakadaha xasaasiga u leh jinsiga iyo

/ ama in la helo wakiillo dumar ah oo noqda barta lagala xiriirayo. Sidoo kale, fursado badan oo amni iyo tababbrro kale oo loogu talagalay haweenka saxafiyiinta ah ayaa looga baahan yahay dumarka.

Tilmaamaha tababarka iyo buugaagta waa inay isku daraan jinsiga oo gaar ahaan ay wax ka qabtaan rabshadaha ka dhanka ah saxafiyiinta haweenka, iyo sidoo kale inay aqoonsadaan dhinacyo kale oo wadajira oo saameyn ku leh khataraha ay kala kulmaan sida galmaada, isirka, heerka dhaqan-dhaqaale, da'da, iwm. Sida deeqbixiyeyaasha iyo dhinacyada kale ee danaynaya ah ay ku dhiirrigelin karaan inay qaadaan tallaabooyinka ayagoo ku daraya falanqeyn dhameystiran oo ku saabsan jinsiga qaab dhismeedka mashruuca badbaadada suxufiga. Ku-biirinta saxafiyiinta iyo ururrada xuquuqda haweenka waa in lagu soo daraa qiimeynta baahiyyaha warbixita qiimeynta.

Waddamo dhowr ah, si ay u abaabulaan taageerada awoodda haweenka saxafiyiinta, shabakad u wadaagaan, u wadaagaan khibradaha iyo isku taageeraan midba midka kale, obole rasmi ah ama aan rasmi ahayn ayaa isbeddel sameynaya. Mid kamid ah nabadvelyada gaarka ah ee shabakadaha taageerada ku hawlgala ayaa ka shaqeeynaya inay soo bandhigaan waxyeellada iyo xadgudubka loogu gaysto internetka iyadoo ololeyaal toos ah lagu qaadayo haweenka ka shaqeeyya warbaahinta.

Iyada oo ku saleysan cilmi-baarista jirta ayaa sidoo kale caddaatay in dhaqamada ragaadiiy ragga iyo dhaqanka xarumaha warbaahinta ay wiiqayaan badbaadada saxafiyiinta haweenka. Meelaha qaar, mashaariic ayaa socota si kor loogu qaado horumarinta heerarka jinsiga iyo siyaasadaha warbaahinta, oo ay ku jiraan tillaabooyinka ka hortagga weerarrada iyo borotokoolka amniga gaarka ah ee jinsiga waana in lagu noqdaa iyada oo la adeegsanayo tallaabooyin lagu kormeerayo laguna hubinaayo hirgelintooda. Saxaafaddu sidoo kale way wadaagi kartaa isla markaana horumarin kartaa istiraatijiyo dhammaystiran oo lagula tacaalayo kadeedka khadka tooska ah, oo ay ku jirto in lala furo khadad masuuliyyiinta si ay loo duubo loogagana jawaabo khataraha halista ah.

Ugu dambeyntiina, baaxadda iyo saamaynta gaarka ah ee xadgudubyada xuquuqul insaanka ee ay la kulmaan haweenka saxafiyiinta waa in lagu xalliyaa xaaladda guud iyo qaab-dhismeedka takoorka ee ka dhanka ah haweenka. Tani waxay u baahan tahay isbeddello la taaban karo oo ku saabsan xeerarka dhaqan ahaan aad u hooseeya. Iyada oo la xoojinayo hababka amniga iyo loollanka qaab dhismeedka wadashaqeynta ee awoodda saxafiyiinta haweenka ee ah inay si xor ah uga soo warbixiyaan una sii gudbaan shaqadooda, doorka haweenku waa la xoojin doonaa dhammaan bulshada oo dhan, waxayna u keeni doonaan muuqaal buuxa oo daboolaya, xirfadaha iyo aragtiyaha warbaahinta.



Bishii Disembar 2018 bayaanka ictiraafka jinsiga ee ay soo saartay shabakadda Suxufiyiinta Haweenka Soomaaliyeed (SWJO) waxaa saxeexay 30 xarun oo warbaahineel oo ku baahsan Soomaaliya iyo afurur oo warbaahineed, iyo sidoo kale Wasaaradda Warfaafinta. Baaqaasi wuxuu ku doodayaa baahida loo qabo in la ixtraamo xuquuqda haweenka ee warbaahinta. Sawirka, bidix ilaa midig: Maxamed Aadan Seed, Fuaad Maxamuud Maxamed iyo Bile Mire Maxamed. Sawir: Farxiya Kheyre / SWJO

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This report commissioned by International Media Support assesses the question of how women in media are being targeted and how journalism is impacted by gender specific harassment and violence. It also looks at to what extent this issue is being effectively addressed on a national level and supported by the international community since the launch in 2012 of the UN Plan of Action for the Safety of Journalists and the Issue of Impunity.

The study discusses the challenges and existing efforts to improve the safety and protection of women journalists in nine countries with a view to informing debate and actions by media owners and editors, policy makers, press freedom organisations and journalists.



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