

Qaanuunka Badda (Sea Law)

XADEYNTA BIYAHA DALKA & AWOODAHA DAWLAD XEEBEEEDKA

Qaanuunka baddu wuxuu leeyahay taariikh dheer, waayo muddo fog ayaa bani'aadamku bilaabay inuu ka faa'iideysto kheyraadka badaha, hase yeeshee laga soo bilaabo markii aduunyada ay ka kaceen xadaaraadkii hore waxaa sii kordhay ka faa'iideysiga baddaha, xag kalluumeysi, xag ganacsi, xag nabadgalyo iyo difaac, sidaas awgeed waxaa lagama maarmaan noqotay in la helo qaanuun badeed oo kala haga dowladaha, Haddaba qaanuunka baddu wuxuu kala cadeynaayaa xuquuqda iyo waajibaadka dowladaha si aan leyskugu xadgudbin oo uusan u imaanin khilaaf keena gacan ka hadal.

Qaanuunka Baddu (Sea Law) wuxuu xaddeynayaa xudduudaha badda ayadoo laraacayo heshiiskii caalamiga ee badaha ee 1982 ee loo yaqaan UNCLOS, sidoo kale dowlad kasta waxey leedahay qaanuun badeed oo u gaar ah oo la waafajiyey heshiiska caalamiga ah, Haddaba arrimaha muhiimka ah ee lagama maarmaanka ay tahay in la xuso qaanuunkuna nidaamiyey waxaa ka mid ah kuwa soo socda:-

1-xariiqinta asaasiga (base line): Waa halka laga soo tiriyo ballaca badda dalka, waana xadka ugu hooseeyo ee Jaziiradaha ama dhagaxa badda ee jajabsan. (Fringing Reefs). Haddii ay tahay xeebtu mid toosan xariiqintu waa halka baddu tagto markii ay tahay caari, haddii xeebtu tahay mid qalqalloocan, xarriiqmaha isku xira RAASASKA (waa madaxyada carrada ah ee soo gala badda) ayaa noqonaya xarriiqinta asaasiga ee laga tirinaayo xudduudaha.

Dhammaan biyaha ku dhex xeeran xariiqinta asaasiga ah iyo xeebta waxaa la yiraahdaa biyaha gudaha. **Qod4aad (F,1aad), Qod 5aad, 14aad ee UNCLOS.**

Dekadaha, dhulka xeebaha oo aad u jajabsan, afafka webiyada (mouth a river) ha, ahaadaan kuwa qalalan ama kuwo leh biyaha socda iyo Jaziiradaha midba kan kale u jiro 24 ML waa biyaha gudaha.

Marka laga hadlaayo dooxbadeedka (**Bays**), xariiqda asaasiga waxaa la jiidayaa ayadoo la raacayo (Qod,10aad) ee sharciga badda ee qaramada midoobay.

Xariiqinta biyaha hoose (caariga badda) ama (Low water line) ee laga jiidayo xariiqaha asaasiga waxey noqoneysaa xadka dhinaca badda ee dhulka ku wareegsan yahay biyaha, korna ka muuqanaya marka ay jiraan mowjadaha hoose, uuna hoosta ka gelayo biyaha mowjadaha sarre.

Dowladda Soomaaliya waxay soo saareysaa tusmooyin waaweyn (CHARTS) oo xaddeyn doona xariiqmaha asaasiga ah si waafaqsan heshiika caalamiga ah ee qaramada midoobay, ayadoo isla khariidooyinkaas loo gudbindoono Xoghayaha Guud ee Qaramada Midoobay **Qod,16aad** ee UNCLOS.

2- Biyaha Gudaha

Waa biyaha ku dhex xeeran dhinaca dhulka ee xariiqaha asaasiga ah oo laga tirinaayo ballaca badda dalka, waxaana lagu magaacaabaa biyaha gudaha ee dalka, Sidoo kale biyaha xiga dhanka berriga ee laga soo tiriyo xariiqmaha asaasiga ah ee biyaha qaranka waa qeyb ka mid ah biyaha gudaha ee dowladda. **Qod 5aad, (F.1aad) Qod 8aad UNCLOS.** Dowladdu waxey awood buuxda ku leedahay dhammaan biyaha gudaha oo lamid ah xuquuqda lagu leeyahay dhulka dowladda.

Maraakiibta shisheeye way isticmaali karaan biyaha gudaha, haddii ay ku jiraan maritaan niyad sami (innocent passing) Qod 18aad ee UNCLOS, waana in ay u hogaansamaan sharciga dalka, haddii fal dambiyeed lagu galo biyaha gudaha waxay lamid tahay dhulka dowladda waxaana lagu maxkamadeynayaa maxkamadaha dalka.

Dowladaha xeebta leh waxay ka hortagi karaan maraakiibta shisheeye ee aan sharci u heysan in ay soo galaan dekadaha dalka.

Biyaha gudaha waxey ku xeran yihiin xaduudda dhinaca berriga.

Waxey xaq u leeyihiin Maraakiibta dalka in ay galaan dekadaha dalka kuwaasoo kala saaraya maraakiibta badda dalka ku socda. Qeybta 10aad ee sharciga qaramada midoobay. (sida ku cad sharciga caalamiga ee badaha).

3-Biyaha Qaranka (Territorial water)

Biyaha Qaranku ballacoodu waa 12 MLB (Miil Badeed) = N.M. Neutical mile) = 22 KM) oo laga tirinayo xariiqmaha asaasiga marka loo socdo dhinaca badda, xadka ugu dheer ee badda dalka wuxuu noqonayaa xariiq ay meel kasta uga fog 12 M. badeed. Xariiqmaha asaasiga ah oo laga soo tirinaayo ballaca badda qaranka.

Dowladdu waxey awood Buuxda ku leedahay badda dalka, badda hoosteeda, dhulka ka hooseeya iyo hawada ka sareysa. (**Q.3aad**) ee **UNCLOS**, kaas oo siinaya dowlad kasto awood ay ku maamusho biyaheeda qaran xagga maridda maraakiibta, ka kalluumaysiga, Sida in lagu sameeyo Baaris, qodid macdan Iyo Difaaca iyo nabad gelyada, IWM.

Sidoo kale dowladdu waxay soo saareysaa nidaam iyo xeer-nidaamiyeyaal ku haboon, nabadgelyada badmaridda caadiga iyo howlaha la xariira, oo uu ku jiro nidaam gaar ahaaneed oo loogu tala galay maraakiibta dagaalka oo lagu isticmaalo hawlo aan ganacsiga aheyn, kuwo loogu tala galay maraakiibta isticmaasha quwadda nukliyerka, iyo maraakiibta qaada alaabta nukliyerka ama badeeco khatar ah oo kiimiko ah, kuna saabsan ka hortagidda wasakheynta badda iyo hababka kala maareynta maraakiibta mareysa Badda Dalka. Sido kale dowladda hadii loo baahdo waxay joojin kartaa maridda Badda, hadii mariddaas noqoto mid waxyeeleneysa nabad gelyada iyo xasiloona dalka Qod4aad (F.5aad) ee Qaanuun L.5 ee 1989 iyo Qod,25aad (F,1aad) ee UNCLOS.

Waxaa jira arrimo muhiim ah oon ka xuseyno xoogaa, marka laga hadlaayo
Biyaha Qaranka:-

- 1- Maritaan niyad sami (innocent passing): maraakiibta ajnabigu way mari kartaa biyaha qaran ee dowlad kasta, haddii ay qabto niyad sami aan wax u dhimeyn dhinac kasta dowladda xeebta leh, UNCLOS (Qod 19aad, F.1aad)
- 2- Dowlad kasta waxay xaq u leedahay in ay soo saarto qawaaniin ama nidaam looga hortagaayo maraakiibta aan ku socon maritaan niyad sami: UNCLOS (Qod 25aad, F1aad).
- 3- Ma bannaana oo sharci ma aha in laga qaado lacag maraakiibta ajnabiga ah oo niyad sami ku mareysa badda qaranka, haddii lacagtaasi aysan ahayn mid adeeg loogu qabtay: UNCLOS (Qod 26aad)
- 4- Sida caadiga ah maxkamadaha dalku waxay qaadi karaan dacwooyinka madaniga ah oo ka dhaca biyaheena qaran UNCLOS (Qod 28aad), hase yeeshee dambiyada ciqaabaadka ah, maxkamadaha dawladda xeebta leh ma qaadi karaan, haddii laga reebo dhowr xaaladood oo gaar ah ay tirisay maadada (Qod 27aad) ee UNCLOS.
- 5- Guud ahaan biyaha qaranka, Dowladda xeebtu waxey ku leedahay awood aad u ballaaran xagga hawada, biyaha badda iyo badda hoosteedaba, sida hore aan usoo xusay.

W/D: Sacdiyo sSh. Cumar Maxamed

Nabadgelyada Badaha Soomaaliya

Maqaalkii 2aad ee Wasakheynta Bii'ada Badda. Maqaalkii 1aad wuxuu ku soo baxay majallada juula-jawaay L.7aad, ee soo baxday Agosto 2017.

Maqaalkaan 2aad wuxuu ku saabsan yahay khataraha ka jira xagga wasakheynta biyaha badda. Biyaha Baddu waxay leeyihiin tilmaamo-dabeecadeed oo u gaar ah xagga Fisikada, biyooligikada, kiimikida iyo Geoloojyaba oo Ilaahey siiyey, wasakheynta biyaha badda waxaa loola jeedaa in ay wax ka beddelmaan tilmaamo-dabeecadeedka biyaha badda. Tilmaamahaas-dabiiciga ah waxay lagamma maarmaan u yihiin noolaha badda, tarankiisa iyo caafimaadkiisa iyo ku nacfiddiisa (quudashadiisa) ee dadka oo ay suurtagal u tahay inay ku sumoobaan kalluunka jiran oo ay cunaan amaba kalluunku uu ku dhinto badda dhexdeeda, wax badanna waan ku aragnay xeebeheenna kalluun bakhtiyey oo fara badan oo baddu soo tuftay.

Waxyaabaha biyaha wasakheeya waxay ka imaan karaan:-

1. Xagga dhulka, sida bullaacadaha magaalooyinka xeebaha.
2. Xagga maraakiibta, gaar ahaan, kuwa shidaalka wada oo ku dalooshada badda, saliidana ku daadiya, ama maraakiibta oo ku nadiifisa badda dhexdeeda haamhooda shidaal.
3. Haamaha ay ka buuxaan haraaga warshadaha iyo cisbitaallada oo lagu aaso badaha, sida kuwii lagu duugay badaha Soomaaliya sagaashamaadkii qarnigii tegay.

Aan mid mid u soo qaadanno saddexdaan ilood ee wasakheynta badda, anagoo ku dabaqeyna badaheenna.

1. Maraakiibta (Tankerada) shidaalka wada waa khatar weyn haddii ay ku dillaacdo badda dhexdeeda oo shidaalku wuxuu ku maaxanayaa biyaha

badda dushooda, waayo wuu ka fudud yahay biyaha badda. Wuxuu ku faafi karaa baaxad weyn. Khatartiisa waxaa ka mid ah in uu noolaha badda ka xiro IFTIINKA, sidaasna uu saameyn xun ugu yeesho bixitaanka dhir badeedka ilma-aragtada ah (Plankton) oo asaas u ah quudka noolaha badda, sidoo kale neefsiga caadiga ah ee noolaha waxbuu u dhimayaa, waxaa kale oo suurtagal ah inay la falgalaan walxaha shidaalka ka sameysan yahay iyo walxaha badda ku milsan oo ay ka dhalato maaddo khatar ku ah noolaha badda iyo dadka ku nool. Wasakheynta noocaan ah kama jirin biyaha Soomaaliya muddo dheer in kasta oy maraan Tankerradu badaha Soomaaliya. Calaa kulin dhinacaan waan ka nabad qabnaa.

2. Wasakhda ka timaada magaaloooyinka xeebaha waa mid aad suurtagal u ah, qaarna waa lagu arkay, sida Muqdisho oo baddiisu ay aad u wasakheysan tahay. Hey'addaan 3(saddex) jeer ayay baaris ku sameysay xeebta badda Caasimadda min kawaanka gowraca oo xeebta saran ilaa Dekedda weyn. Waxaan ka qaadnay carro iyo biyo xeebta 4meel, sidoo kale 4 meel oo xeebta u jirta hal Km. natiijadii waxay sheegtay in xeebta badda iyo Dekeduba ay wasakheysan yihiin. Sababtaana waa bullaacadaha badda keena biyaha wasakhda ee qoysaska iyo warshaduhu soo shubayaan. Waxaanna ku qornay Cadadkii 6aad iyo 7aad ee majallada Juula-Jaway. Dhibaataada wasakhdaan waxaan la socodsiinay Hey'adaha Dowladda oo uu ugu sarreeyo Shirka Golaha Wasiirrada, laakiin weli wax ka qabad ayey sugeysaa.
3. Haamanka Wasakhda haraaga warshadaha iyo cisbitaaladu ku jirto waxay ka soo dhacaan badda, waxayna daadsan yihiin xeebaha dalka oo dhan. Hey'adaanna Cilmibaarista Badaha Soomaaliyeed waxay ka soo tira koobtay oy soo aragtay 24 haamood oo sawirkoodii aan hayno. Tan kale waxaan guddi gaar ah u dirnay xeebta Degmada Hobyo oo haaman badan yaallaan. Guddiga oo sawirradda hoos lagu muujiye ayagoo dul taagan haamanka, waxay soo sheegeen xog muhiim ah, taasoo ahayd: in haan kasta

ay ku dhex jirto Haan sii kale oo ay ku duuduuban yihiin Balastik u muuqata inay ka ilaalineyso inay wax ka soo baxaan, Haanta korana ay iska tahay maqaar difaacaya jirka haanta hoose. Markii Hay'addu ogaatay arintaan waxaa u soo baxay fikrad ah inaan annagu (Soomaali ahaan) aan wax ka qaban karno. Kaliya waxaan u baahanahay qalab khaas ah oon sidaan qaali u ahayn ilaa (30,000\$). Haamankaan intooda badan way xiran yihiin weli oo ma furmin, taasoo fursad noo siineysa inaan wax ka qabanno inta ay goori goor tahay. Qolyo cilmibaareyaal ah oo wax ka qoray waxay sheegeen in Haamanka ay ka buuxaan sun oo wax yeeleysay mar hore shacabka deggan xeebaha oo lagu arkay cudurro wata calaamooyin aan hore loo aqoone. Calaa kullin warkaan weli cilmi ahaan looma sugin. Laakiin haddii ay ka mid yihiin waxa ku jira haamankaan Maaddooyinka bixiya shucaaca Atoomikada, khatartu aad ayey u sii kaceysa. waxaana loo baahan yahay in deg deg looga howlgalo, Hey'addaanna ay hesho qalabka daruuriga u ah, ka miradhalinta Howshaan ah la dagaallanka wasakheynta Biyaha Badaheenna.

Qawaaniinta Dalku way xustay Ahmiyadda Bii'ada iyo Dhowristeeda.

1. . Dastuurka KMG ah ee D.F.S. wuxuu ku xusay Qod.45. deegaanka (Bii'ada), wuxuu yiri:- Xukuumada Federaalku waxay mudnaan siineysaa ilaalinta, keydinta iyo dhowrista deegaanka, ayadoo laga ilaalinayo wax kasta oo wax u dhimaya kala duwanaanta Noolaha ee dabiiciga ah iyo Hannaanka deegaameed ee dabiiciga ah.
2. Qaanuunka Badda Soomaaliyeed ee L.5 ee 26/1/1989 wax uu awood u siiyey Wasiirka DEKADAHA iyo G/badda in uu soo saaro Xeer-Nidaamiye, Fuliya oo Hergeliya barnaamijka loogu tala galay ka hortagidda wasakheynta Badda, Qod: 201aad.

BII'AD NADIIF AH WAA SALDHIGA NOLOSHA RAAXADA AH.



Wafdiga Hey'addeennu udirtay Hobyo oo dul taken haamanka sunta

Banii'aadamka noloshiisu waxay ku taagan tahay DHULKA, BIYAHA iyo HAWADA, waa bii'ada. Haddaba Ahmiyadda Bii'adu waxay ka muuqaneysaa saddexdaan Tiirka ee Nolosha.

Haddii ay wasakhoobaan tiirarkaani Noloshii waxay geleysaa khalkhal, sidaas awgeed ayaa culeys gaar ah la saaray wixii ka dambeeyey Dagaalkii 2aad ee Dunida Biiadu, Shirarka caalamka ee Bii'aduna waxay ahaayeen kuwa isdabajooga oon kala go'lahayn, weliba waxaa la dareemay in bii'ada iyo horumarinta dhaqan-dhaqaale ay si daran isigu xiran yihiin. Sidaas awgeed Dowladuhu waxay ku qoraan Dastuurradooda AHMIYADDA BII'ADA iyo DHOWRISTEEDA. Dastuurka KMG ah ee D.F.S. wuxuu ku xusay Qod.45. deegaanka (Bii'ada), sida aan hore ugu soo xusnay

**Diyaariye: ADM.GAAS Prof Faarax Axmad Cumar
Guddoomiyaha Hey'adda Cilmibaarista Badaha**

SHACAABI (CORAL REEFS)

Oore: Cabdiraxmaan Maxamuud Diirive



WAA MAXAY SHACAABI?

SHACAABI : waa xayawaan dhagax la moodo ama Buuro oo badda ku jira gaar ahaan qaybta oogada sare ee badda, jiritaankiisa nololeedna ay qayb libaax ka qaataan nafley yaryar oo loo yaqaano hal unugle (protists), markey isku biiraan waxay sameeyaan wax ka kooban unugyo badan (polyp), Coralka waxaa lagu tiriyaa inuu ka mid yahay Noolayaasha qaata SHAKLIYO (forms) kala duwan, waxayna kala soo baxaan biyaha badda KAALSHIYOM (CALCIUM), oo ay ka sameystaan qalfoof adag, waxaana ka jirto deegaankiisa kala duwanaasho nololeed (BIODIVERSITY), waxaana ku badan kalluunka.

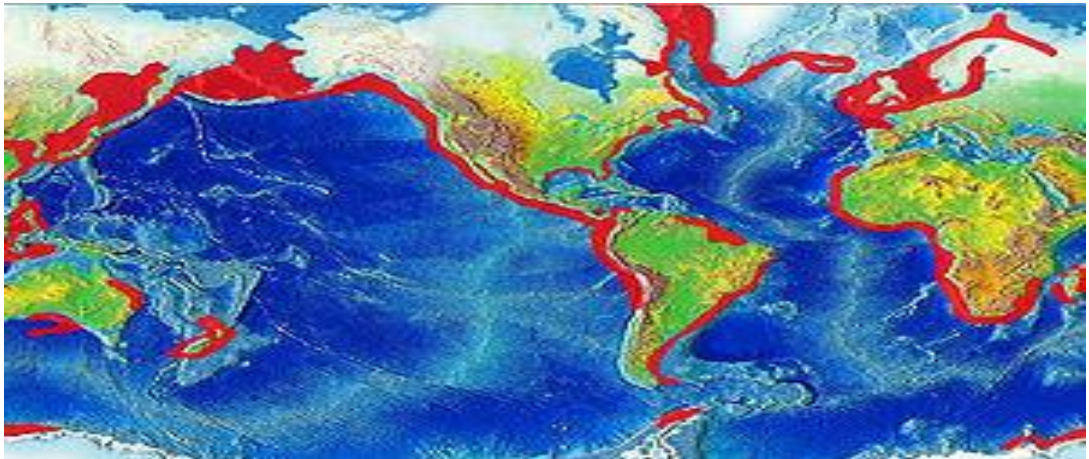
SOOYAALKA TAARIIKHDA SHACAABIGA

SHACAABIGU wuxuu leeyahay, sida culamada geolojiga sheegeyso, taariikh dheer, waxaa la qabaa in uu soo billaawday muddo hadda laga joogo 500 milyan sano. Marna wuu koraayey malaayin sano, marna wuu baaba'ayey, waana la weynayey malaayin sano, ugu dambeyntii (46 milyan sano) meelahaas, waxaa soo baxay shacaabi iska caabin kara cilmillada lidka ku ah; ilaa waqtigaas wuu ka jiray dunida, hase yeeshee, waxaa jirtay daraasad tilmaameysa in SHACAABIGU uu ka dabar go'idoono dunida, sababa kala duwan awgeed sanadka 2040 ka, dibna loo arki doonin ilaa malaayin sano

(ALLE RUN KAMA DHIGEE). Wixii faahfaahin ah ka EEG:
<http://globalreefproject.com/coral-reef-history.php>

MEELAHA UU KU BADAN YAHAY

Meelaha uu ku badan yahay SHACAABIGU waa meelaha u dhow DHULBARAHA, waana inta u dhaxaysa 30° Koofur iyo 30° waqooyi ee dhulbaraha, shacaabiga wuxuu ku fadhiyaa masaaxa dhan 284300km² ama (109800milesq), shacaabiga waxuu ku koraa meelaha aan moolkoodu hooseyn (shallow water) ilaa 50M, heer kulka ugu fiican uu ku kori karana waa (26°-27°C) oo u dhiganta (78°-81°F).



MAP1: Meelaha casaanka (Guduud) ah waa meelaha ugu badan ee shacaabiga ee dunida

Hadaanu si kooban uga hadalno meelaha caalamka ugu badan shacaabiga waa

Great Barrier Reef (Australia): waa meesha caalamka ugu weyn ee ku uruursanyihiin SHACAABIGU oo la ek 130000 Milesq, waxayna ka koobanyihiin 1500 nooc oo kalluun ah iyo 2900 nooc oo shacaabi ah, lakiin maalin kasta waxaa ku imaan kara is bedel dhibaateeya shacaabiga sida wasaqaynta badda.

New Cledonia (Pacific Ocean): waxay dhacdaa koonfurta badweynta pacific (Badwaynta Deggan) masaaxada shacaabkeedu waa 9300 Milesq, waxayna ka koobanyihiin 100 nooc oo kalluun ah iyo noolayaal kaloo fara badan.

Raja Ambat (Indonesia): sidoo kale waxaa lagu magacaabaa wadnahii shacaabiga, waxuuna u kala qaybsan yahay 4 Jaziiradood oo Indonesia ku yaal, waxaana laga helaa 1300 nooc oo kalluun kala duwan ah iyo 550 nooc oo shacaabi ah gaar ahaan kuwa adkaha ah (Stony corals).

Maldev (Indian Ocean): shacaabiga halkaan laga helaahi waa kuwa aad u qurux badan ishaadana sii milicsanayso, waxay ku taallaa Badwaynta Hindiya, waxaa laga helaa 13000 oo dudumo ama shacaabi badeed ah, waxayna ku fadhisaa masaaxa dhan 10000Milesq.

Sidoo kale waxaa ka mid ah meelaha laga helo Masar oo ku taal Africa, Filibiin oo ku taal Asia iyo qayba ka mid ah Maraykanka.

SOOMAALIA



Map2: Maab muujinaya meelaha dalka Soomaaliya shacaabiga laga helo.

Soomaaliya waa dal dhaca bariga qaaradda Afrika misane ku hodan ah kheyraadka noocyadiisa kala duwan sida kheyraadka badda iyo barrigaba, waana dal uu maro Dhulbaraha (sababta uu hodanka ugu yahay kheyraadkaas kala duwan), kheyraadkaas ay ka mid yahiin Shacaabiga.

Soomaaliya waa dal leh xeeb dhererkeedu dhan yahay 3025km, loona qaybiyo laba qaybood oo kala ah Xeebta waqooyi iyo mida koofureed.

Xeebaha waqooyi waxaa laga helaa Shacaabi biyaha aan moolkoodu hooseynin(1-10M), xeebaha ay ku noolyahiine waa xeebo bacaad ah. meelaha aadka looga helo shacaabiga ee xeebaha waqooyi waxaa ka mid ah mandiqada Zaylac, Galbeedka magaala xeebeedka Berbera, raas khansiir iyo xeebta caluula.

Sidoo kale qeybaha koofureed ee dalka Shacaabigu waxuu ku badanyahay Jaziiradaha Jubbooyinka iyo qeybaha koofureed ee gobolka shabeelada hoose sida Maabka ka muuqato, sidoo kale shacaabiga waxuu ku badanyahay Xeebaha ka koofureeya Muqdisho gaar ahaan Jaziiradaha Jubbooyinka waxaana ugu wacan maritaanka uu maro dhul baraha (Equator).

Shacaabiga waxaa saameeyey ama dabar goyn ku haayo noolayaashaas dhaqdhaqaaqa dadka (Human activity) oo ku sababtay inay cadaadaan misne dhintaan, wasaqaynta badda iyo jaraafka maraakiibta xadda kheyraadka Soomaaliya timaadana xeebaha.

Noocyada uu leeyahay shacaabiga Soomaaliya ma yara waxaana laga helaa 69 nuuc oo ah scleractinian coral, 11 nuuc oo ah alcyonacean coral iyo laba nuuc oo ah fire coral.

Faa'idooyinka Shacaabiga:

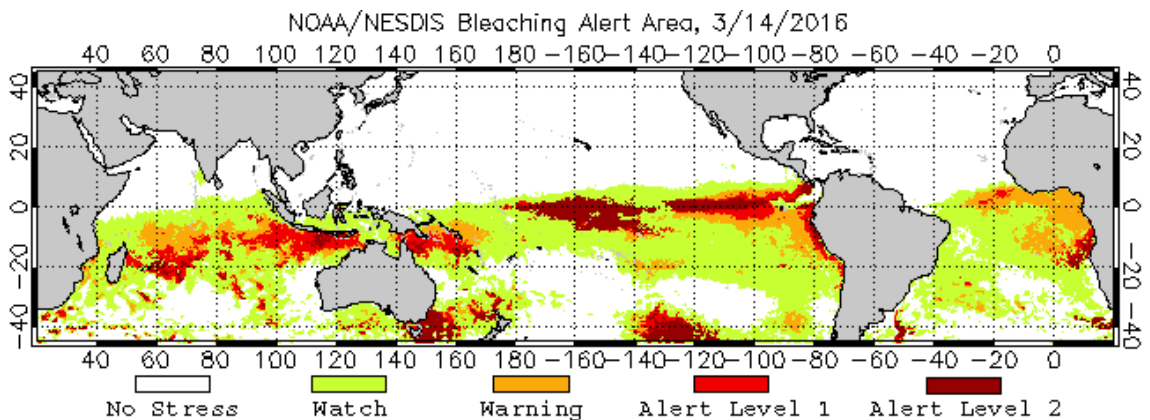
Waxaa ugu horeeya kalluunka oo aad ugu badan meelaha shacaabiga laga helo, sidoo kale waxaa ka mid ah ahmidyad dalxiiseed oo quruxdiisa awgeed dad fara badan ayaa dunida dabaladeeda ugasoo dalxiis iyo daawasho tago, sidoo kale waxaa si aad ah u xiiseeya raga quusayaasha (diving enthusiasts and explorers) ah, midaas oo sabab u noqonayso ganacsigii oo kor u kaca maadaama dalxiisayaal fara badani goobtaas soo booqanayaan, sidoo kale waxuu shacaabigu muhiim u yahay bacaad celin isagoo ka hor tagayo carra gurka ama xeebta oo carrada ka yaraato, sidoo kale waxaa ku dul nool noolayaal fara badan oo noloshayna muhiim u ah, ugu dmabeyntii shacaabiga waxaa loo isticmaalaa daawaynta cudurro fara badan oo halis ah sida: Kansarka, lafa xanuunka, neef qabatinka, cudurada bakteeriyada sababta, cudurada wadnaha ku dhaca, fayruusyada IWM.

Dhibaatooyinka wax yeeleyn kara shacaabiga (Critical Situations):

Waxaa u kala qaadaynaa dhibaatooyinka shacaabta u sababi karo inuu dabar go' o laba qaybood oo kala ah: mid bani aadam uu sababo(Human) iyo mid dabiici ah (Natural)

dhibaatooyinka bani aadamka waxaa ka mid ah: kalluumaysiga wax yeeleynaya shacaabiga sida ay sameeyaan maraakiibta hada ka kalluumaysata xeebaha Soomaaliya si sharci darra ah, wasaqoobidda (Pollution) oo ah waxyaabaha sida aadka ah u saameeya shacaabiga, sido kale waxa shacaabiga dhibaato ku hayo Baroosinka doomaha ay tuurtaan oo miisaankiisu aad u culus yahay kaas oo durbadiiba markuu ku dul fariisto burburiyo.

Dhibaatooyinka dabiiciga ah waxaa ka mid ah: heerkulka (Temperature) oo sara u kaco asigoo ku sababa shacaabiga inuu cadaado misne dhinto, ifitiinka deegaanka uu shacaabiga ku noolyahay oo yaraado, sido kale waxaa ka mid ah dhibatooyinka dabar goyn kara musiibooyinka dabiiciga ah sida dhul gariir, Tsunami iyo El Niño.



Map3: waa Maab muujinayo sida uu caalamka ugasii dabar go'ayo shacaabiga

MANGROVES – ALIFE-SAVING COASTAL ECOSYSTEM

Scaling up protection and restoration for achieving the SDGs

Coastal areas are the crucial interface between the two major elements that cover our planet. They provide ground for various ecosystems and biodiversity. In developing countries, many coastal communities live within the vicinity of these areas and rely on the resources of marine and coastal ecosystems to secure food and income. Ecosystems close to the shore are, however, under great pressure from varying economic interests and development needs.

Almost half of the global population lives within a distance of 100 km from the coast. Urban development is concentrated at coastal locations due to trade traffic and fishery. In addition, coastal areas serve a variety of recreational purposes, attracting millions of tourists who leave behind their environmental footprints. As a consequence, massive utilization pressure bears down on coastal ecosystems, which are easy to exploit and can be competitors in terms of land use – as in the case of mangroves. This has led to a continuous overexploitation, degradation and destruction of the world’s mangrove forests over the past decades.

A global commitment to conserve, protect and restore mangroves is needed to safeguard these unique ecosystems. The German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) and the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) join their forces through a new cooperation on mangrove conservation to support global efforts towards the long-term, sustainable management of these precious ecosystems. IUCN and WWF, together with Conservation International, the Nature Conservancy and Wetlands International, are through their efforts also proudly supporting the newly formed Global Mangrove Initiative.

Mangroves secure coastal livelihoods

Mangroves are salt tolerant plants that cover more than 15 million (ha) of tropical coastal areas worldwide. They are some of Earth's most climate resilient and productive flora and host uniquely biodiverse ecosystems on which the local communities thrive. Conserving and restoring mangroves plays a crucial role in achievement of the Agenda 2030 of the United Nations and therein defined Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) – above all SDG 14 on the protection and sustainable use of our oceans and marine resources.

Biodiversity and productivity

With their high nutrient supply and ability to provide protection for species, mangroves not only play host to endangered mammals such as the Bengal tiger, but also provide an important nursery ground for fish and crustaceans. The symbiotic relationship between coastal and marine ecosystems, for example coral reefs and seagrass beds, occurs via the mangroves in the form of migration and nutrient exchange. Mangrove protection is thus vital for the prevention of biodiversity loss, outlined by SDG 15.

Climate change mitigation and adaptation

Mangroves provide a unique opportunity to tackle SDG 13 (climate change adaptation and mitigation) with the ability to capture and store up to 5 times more carbon than terrestrial forest, and to 'grow up' as sea levels rise by trapping sediments in their root systems. Furthermore, developing coastal states and small islands are benefited by their ability to reduce wave height by up to 16% per 100m and storm surge depth by 5-50cm per km.

Food and income security

Through forestry products such as mangrove wood and charcoal, in addition to direct or indirect (through food chain links) fishery activity, mangrove forests provide at least US \$1.6 billion each year. Small scale fishery, like that taking place in man-

grove forests, accounts for 90% of the people working in fishery worldwide and thus the area and status of the mangroves mangroves plays a key role in the food and income securities of the developing countries in which this takes place. For this reason, SDGs 1, 2 and 8 (end pov- erty and hunger, foster decent work and economic growth) rely on the preservation of mangroves.

The global destruction of mangroves continues

Nearly half of all mangrove forests have disappeared since the mid-twentieth century. The global loss rate of mangroves is up to 5 times higher than that of terrestrial forests and as such, the destruction of mangrove forests is responsible for 10% of global CO₂ emissions caused by deforestation, 240 million tons of CO₂ per year, with loss rates highest in South-East Asia, the Caribbean, the Pacific and Sub-Saharan Africa. Only 25% of remaining mangrove areas worldwide are managed as part of an estimated 1,200 protected areas. Although many international and local organizations, e.g. in Puerto Rico, Brazil and Bangladesh have put on-going effort into the protection and restoration of mangroves over the past decades their successes do not counterbalance the overall mangrove cover decrease, and the situation is still in a desperate state

BMZ, WWF and IUCN engagement for mangrove protection

Currently, German development cooperation supports about 40 projects in more than 15 countries that contribute to the protection or restoration of mangroves. This engagement tackles e. g. the improvement of the institutional settings, the introduction of integrated planning approaches or the establishment of coastal protected areas. WWF's existing activities on mangrove restoration and protection includes active work with local communities in more than 20 countries. WWF is also active in global partnerships on mangrove conservation including the Partnership on Coastal Resilience and the International Partnership for Blue Carbon). The conservation and restoration of mangroves play a significant role in the climate mitigation efforts of IUCN, such as through the Blue Carbon

Initiative (see page 8) and its work on Forest Landscape Restoration and Ecosystem based Adaptation (EbA). IUCN supports governments of Asian mangrove countries through investing and managing coastal ecosystem conservation as part of the “Mangroves for the Future” (MFF) initiative.

SAVE OUR MANGROVES NOW!

With a view to enhancing awareness, commitment and cooperation for mangrove protection among partner countries, donors and civil society, BMZ and its partners are beginning a new cooperation on mangrove conservation.

Major goals:

- The international community is aware of the importance of mangroves for our planet.
- Mangrove protection and restoration are an integral part of relevant inter- national agreements.
- The work of existing initiatives on mangroves is broadly supported and up-scaled.
- Mangrove protection in the Western Indian Ocean Region is enhanced.

Fields of action:

1. Embed a global goal for mangrove protection in political agendas

The GMA set a target of increasing the global area of mangrove habitat by 20 % of current extent by 2030. BMZ, WWF and IUCN support this target and will work towards its integration in relevant international agreements as well as national political agendas. Raising awareness among political decision-makers about the importance of mangroves on a global scale is part of our core Ideology.

2. Pool leading expertise and enhance knowledge-sharing

To foster synergies, existing mangrove protection efforts of relevant stakeholders such as the GMA will be supported. Enhanced knowledge exchange and the closure of existing knowledge gaps through the elaboration of target oriented studies will be a major contribution of the new cooperation. The establishment of a joint online platform will simplify access to information and collected knowledge on mangrove conservation

– for practitioners as well as for political decision-makers.

3. Identify, apply and disseminate best practices in the Western Indian Ocean

The newly initiated cooperation will apply best practices, develop regional networks as well as mainstream mangrove protection into national development plans and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) under the Paris Agreement in the Western Indian Ocean Region. Thereby, BMZ and its partners aim at the development of local, national and regional capacities and the improvement of political framework conditions

REF.

for the effective protection and restoration of mangroves.

For more information, please contact Dorothee Herr (Dorothee.Herr@iucn.org) or Julika Tribukait (julika.tribukait@wwf.de)

Marine News, GLOBAL MARINE AND POLAR PROGRAMME, ISSUE 14 1
SEPTEMBER 2017, IUCN

MANGAROOF

Qore: Xasan Cusmaan Xasan Rooble

Gogoldhig:

Geedka Mangarroofku waa geed ku baahsan, xeebaha u dhexeeya labada dhig (Tropical) ee kala ah **25°N-25°S**. waana geed ka duwan geedaha kale. Waayo xididadiisa intii ay dhulka hoos ugu quusi lahaayeen waxaay u soo baxaan banaanka. Maangarroofku waa geed faa'iido badan leh oo noole badan soo duma (jiito).

Qeexitaanka Maangarroofka:

Maangarroofku waa geed ka baxa deegaanka xeebaha biyaha dhanaan leh. Weerta maangarroofku: waxey ka kooban tahay labo erey, oo kala ah:

MANGUE: waa weedh asalkiisu yahay Boortuqiis, macnahiisuna waa geed.

GROVE: waa weedh asalkiisu yahay ingiriis, macnahiisuna waa Hoyga.

Marka ereyga mangarroof micnihiisu waa:- Hoyga Geedka (meesha uu ka baxo).

Waa erey Cilmiyeed, deegaaned, kaasoo loo adeegsado inuu koobo geedahiisa yaryar iyo kuwiisa waaweyn oo laga helo meelaha aan horey uso xusnay iyo meelaha biyuhu moolkoodu dheereyn ee afka biyaha (Tidel).

Waxtarka Mangarroofka:

- Mangarroofku wuxuu faa'iido badan u leeyhay khadka xeebaha, waxaa quuta xoolaha. Nafaqo fara badan ayaa ku jira, caleemahiisa waxaa loo adeeg-sadaa Daaweynta Cudurada ku dhaca Beerka. Jiradkiisa waxaa lagu daaweeyaa cudurada taranka.
- Geedka Mangarroofka waa deegaan hoy u ah kalluunka iyo noole fara badan. Sida: Shimbir baddeeda (sea bird) IWM.
- Sidoo kale Mangarroofku waa geed cagaaran (ever green) abaar iyo aaranba.
- Waxuu ka hortagaa nabaad guurka(Unti-Erision)
- Waa geed ku wanaagsan il doogsiga, soona jiita Dalxiisayaasha (It uses for recreation)

Wasakheynta Biyaha Badda

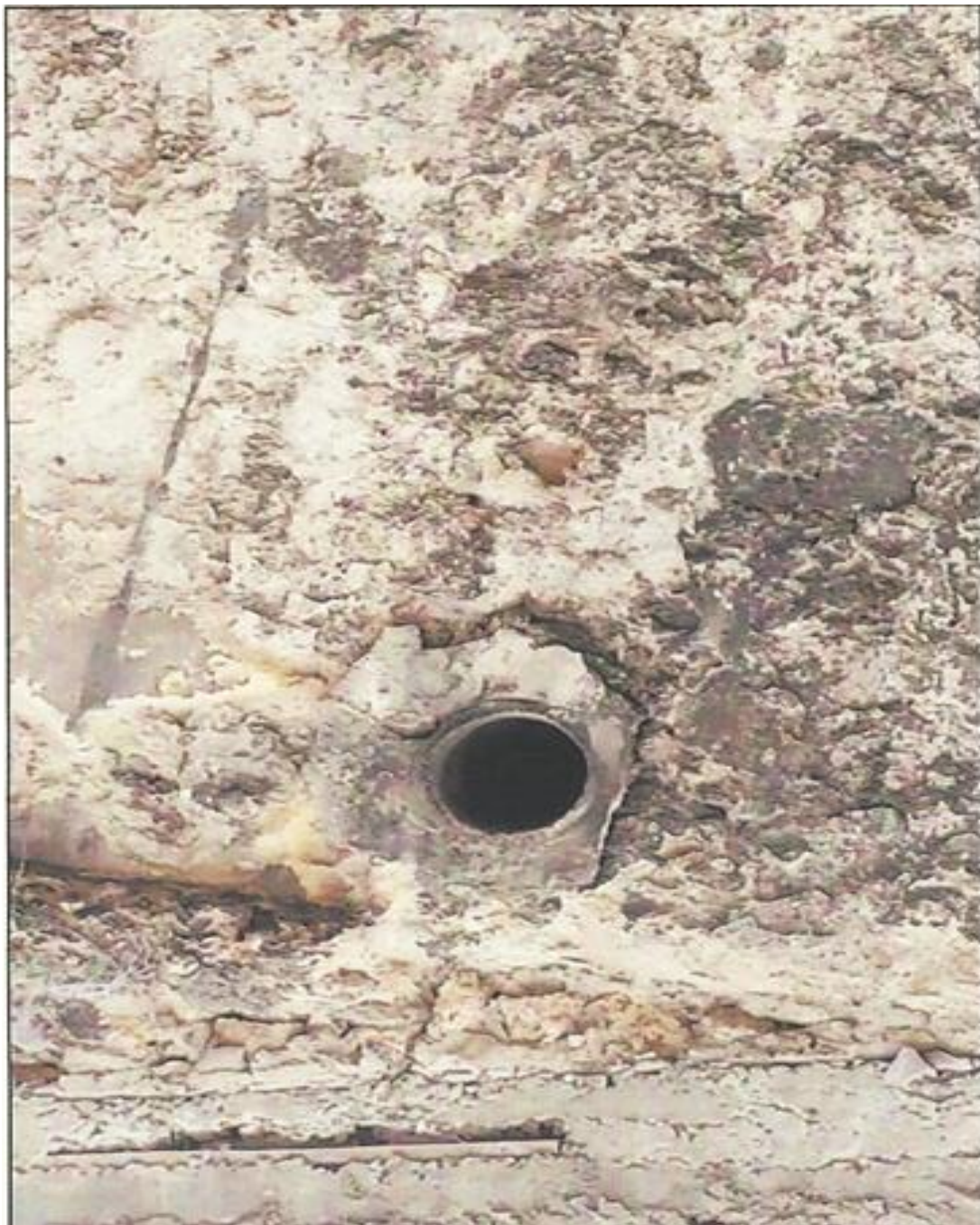
Wasakhda Bulaacadaha Caasimada



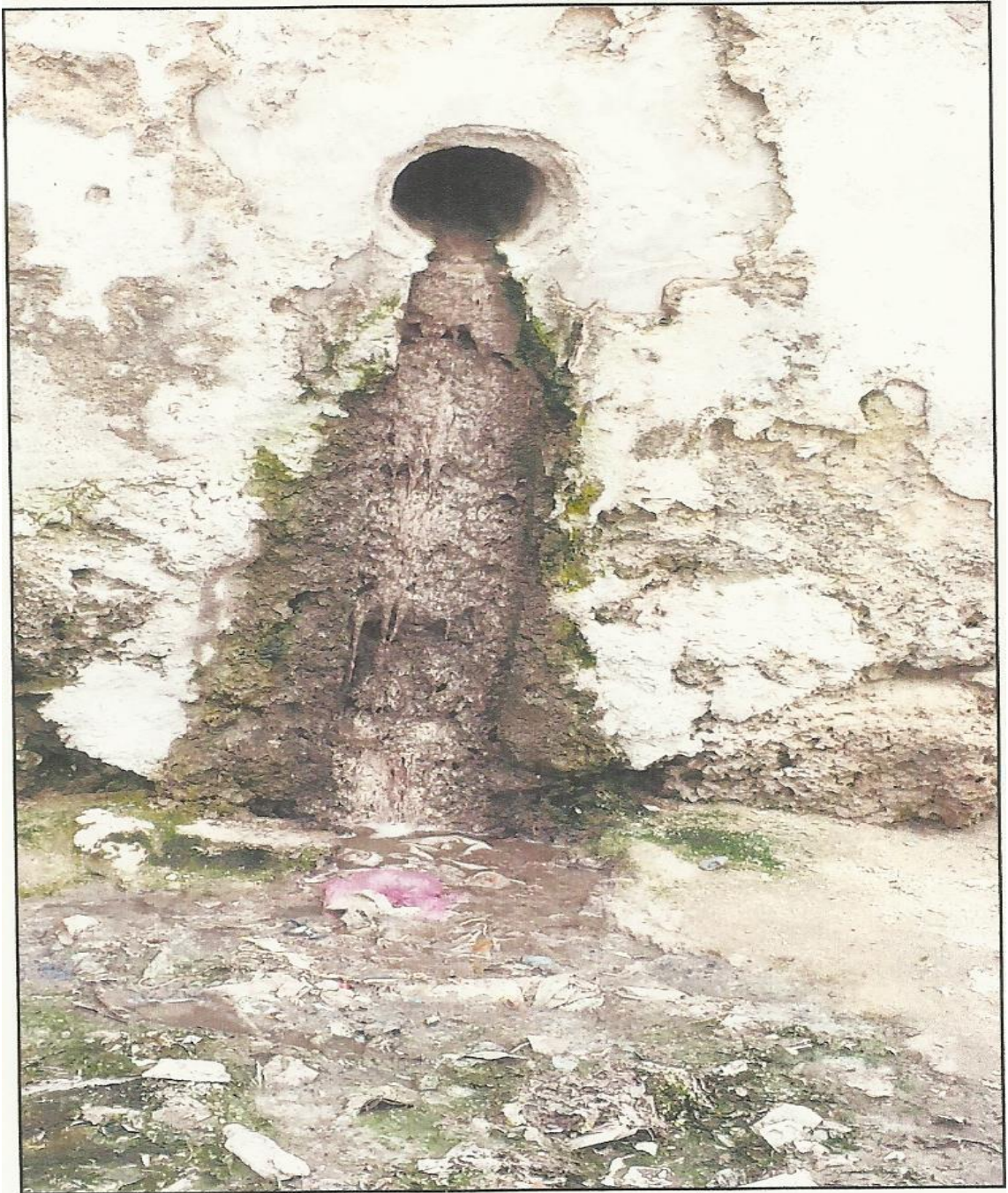
Bulaacad weyn wasakh ku shubeysa badda



Bulaacad oo wasakh ku shubeysa Badda



Bulaacad badda wasakh ku shubeysa



Wasakh iyo saxaro ku shubmeysa Badda



Wasakheynta Xeebta Badda oo isku jirta Baco, Dhar iyo
Xaanshiyo... IWM



Bulaacad Weyn oo Badda wasakh ku wada



Bulaacad Badda Wasakh ku wada



Bulaacad Af-weyn oo wasakh kala duwan wada



Bulaacad wada qashin iyo caagado oo badda ku dareysa



Dhoor Bulaacadood oo Badda wasakh ku shubeysa



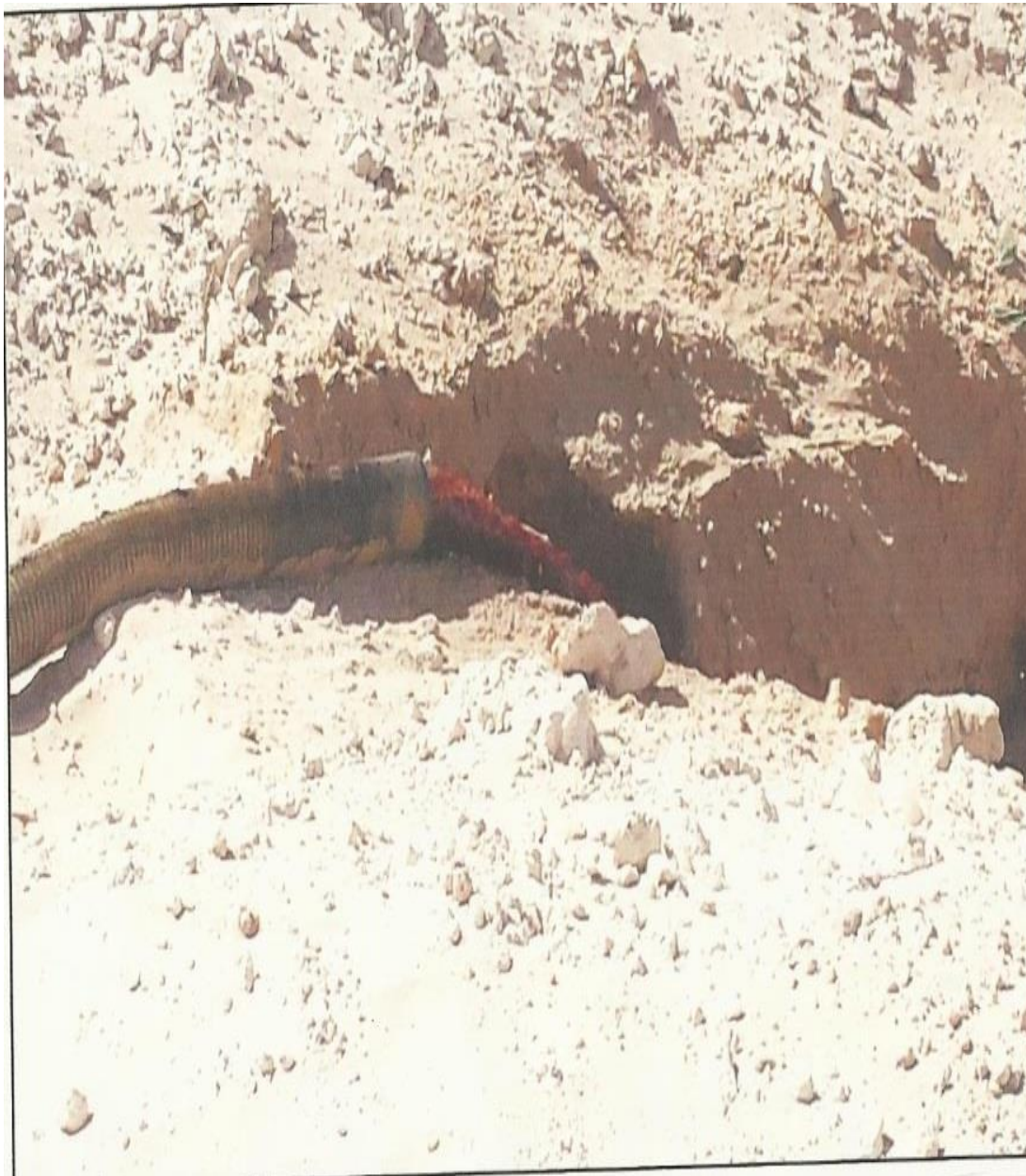
Dhoor Bulaacadood oo Badda wasakh ku shubeysa

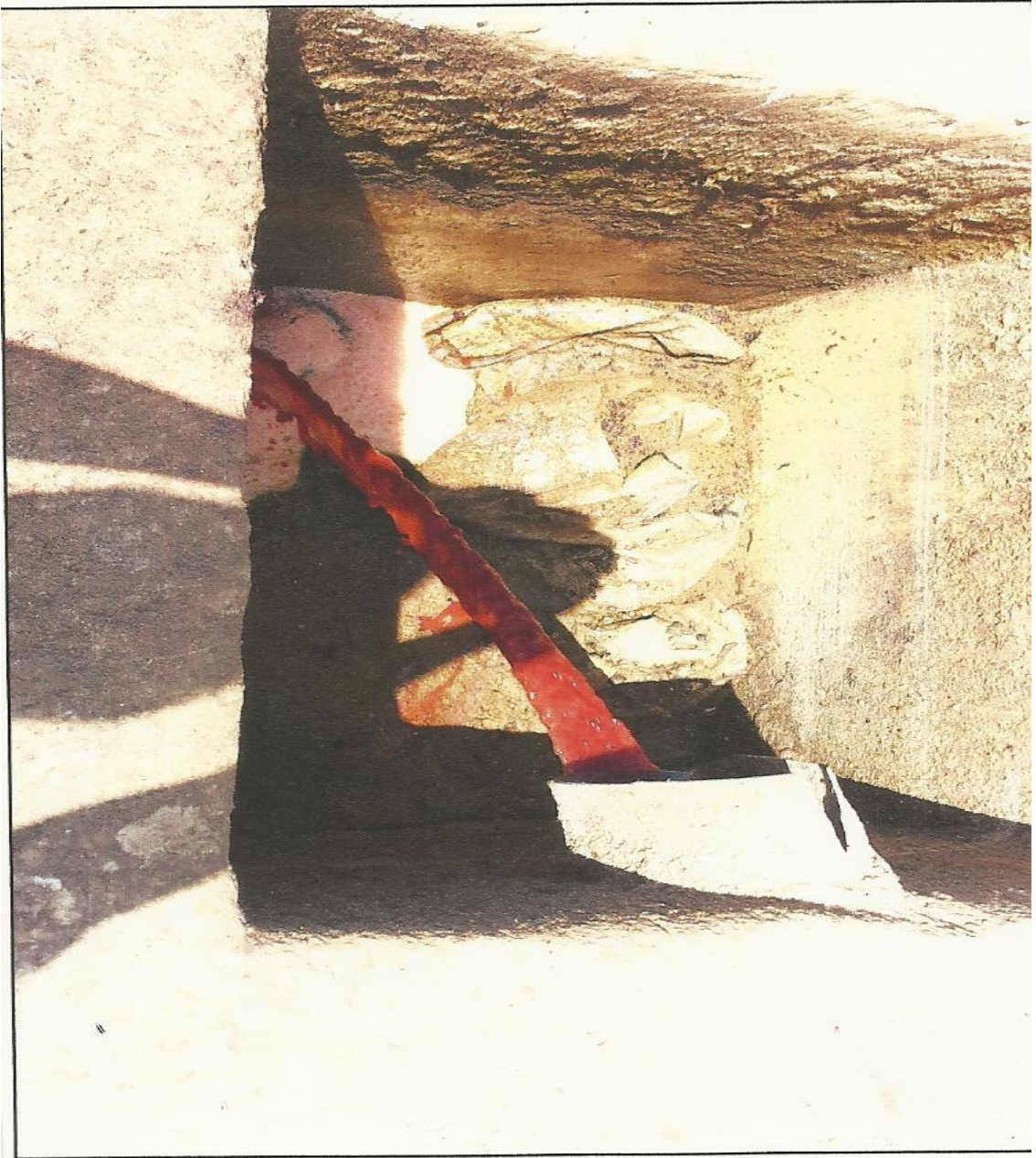


Dhoor Bulaacadood oo Badda wasakh ku shubeysa



Dhiigga xoolaha oo Xeebta Badda ku shubmaya





Dhiigga xoolaha oo ku shubmaya badda



Dhiigga xoolaha oo ku shubmaya badda



Dhiigga xoolaha oo ku shubmaya badda

XAQIIQDA HEERKA WASAKHDA XEEBTA CAASIMADDA MUQDISHO

QORE: HASSAN OSMAN HASSAN

Soomaaliya waa wadan ku yaala bariga qaaradda AFRIKA, waxaana mara Bad weynta Hindiya iyo Badda Cas, waxaana Soomaaliya lagu tiriyaa Dalka ugu xeebta dheer Qaaradda AFRIKA, sidoo kale waa dal cimilo wanaagsan, Ilaahna ku galaday kheyraadka dabiiciga ee nool iyo kan aan nooleenba.

Soomaaliya waxeey soo martay muddo dheer oo dagaallo sokeeya ka socdeen, taasoo galisay hakad horumarka, tacliinta, caafimaadka, wax soo saarka, iyo dhamaan kaabayaasha nolosha.

Magaalada Muqdisho waa caasimadda Soomaaliya, waa maagaalada ugu dadka badan, waana magaalada ugu daran ee burburku saameeyay, haddaba xeebaha magaaladan waxaa aad uga muuqda saameeynta burburka uu ku reebay.

Dadka degan magaalada Muqdisho, xeebta waxey u tahay meel qashin qub oo la wada leeyahay oo wax walbaa lagu qubo, caalamkana badda Soomaaliya guud ahaan waxuu ka dhigtay meel uu ku duugo haraadiga qashinka warshadaha, haraadiga (nuclear) ka iyo wasakh kale oo halis badan.

Hadaba Soomaaliya oo hadda ka soo kabaneyso burbur ay muddo rubuc qarni ah ku jirtay, waxeey ku baraarugtay dhibaatada daran ee ka jirta badda Soomaaliya, waxeyna dhidibadda u aasaastay **Hey'adda Cilmi Baarista Badaha Soomaaliyeed** 2013, si loo ogaado waxyaabahan:-

- heerka waxyeelada xeebaha Soomaaliya loo geystay muddo ka baddan 25sano iyo sida wax looga qaban karo.
- Inta uu dhan yahay kheyraadka dabiiciga ee nool iyo midka aan nooleyn.
- Sida ugu haboon ee looga faa'ideysan karo kheyraadka baddeena ku jira.

Hey'addan waxey sameysay baaritaano fara baddan oo kala duwan, waxaa ka mid ah baarista **HEERKA WASAKHEYNTA BADDA XAMAR.**

Baristaan waxaa lagu sameeyay afar goobood oo kala duwan oo ka tirsan xeebaha Magaalada Xamar, waa kuwaan afarta goobood iyo heerka wasakhda ay baaristu cadeysay:-

- 1- **XEEBTA KAWAAN BARI:** heerka wasakhda goobtaan waa **heer DARAN**, waxaa laga baaray (Total Plate Count) waa dhamaan noolaha ay ishu qaban sida (Bacteria, Fungi), taasoo aad u heer sareeysa mar kasta oo dhanka xeebta loo sii dhawaado, waxaa kaloo biyaha xeebtan ku yar DO (dissolved Oxygen) iyo PH (potential of hydrogen) oo muhiim u ah noolaha badda haday yaraadaan iyo hadeey bataan labadaba halis daran ayey ku noqon kartaa nolasha noolaha badda, sidoo kale waxaa xadka laba laab dhaafay (COD) oo ah heerka O₂ka ee falgalada curiyaasha kiimikaalka ah ay u baahan yihiin iyo (BOD) oo ah heerka O₂ka ay u baahan yihiin noolaha, COD iyo BOD waxeey saameyn weeyn ku leeyihiin kalluunka badda iyo dhirta.



- 2- **XEEBTA LIIDO:** Heerka wasakhda goobtan waa **heer macquul ah**, inkastoo (DO) oo heerka standardka hoos uga dhacsan yahay, taas oo dhibaato ku yeelan karta noolaha.
- 3- **XEEBTA BUUR-FUULE:** Heerka wasakhda waa **heer HALIS** ah, walxaha kiimikada ee heerka standardka ka hooseeya ama ka sareeya waxaa ka mid ah (DO, pH, TURBIDITY, & COD), walxahaan oo heerkooda

dhaafay ama ka hoos maray waxey wax yeeleyn karaan qaab dhismeedka jirka kalluunka, taranka kalluunka, jiritaanka geedaha badda gunteeda ka baxa.



Cilmibaarayaasha Hey'adaa oo qaadaya sample biyaha badda goobta waa (Buurfuule) Xamar weyne

Sidoo kale goobtan waxaa si xad-dhaaf ah u dagay (total coliform) oo ah nooc bacteria ah, iyo (total plate count) oo ah isku darka dhaman noolaha ay ishu qaban, sida (bacteria, fungi, etc), kuwaas oo dadka badda ku dabaasha iyo kuwa kalluunka cuno dhibaato u geysan kara.

- 4- **XEEBTA DEKEDA:** Heerka wasakhda goobtan waa **heer DARAN**, walxaha laga helay waxaa ka mid ah (oil & grease, Tss) oo kala ah shidaalka iyo walxaha adkaha ah ee sabbeynaaya biyaha dushooda, sida, carada ama dhagxaan, waxeyna saameyn ku yeelan karaan arimaha soo socda:- Taranka geedaha badda, kalluunka iyo shimbiraha badda, quruxda badda. Sidoo kale (Total Plate count & coliform) ayaa laga helay goobtan, oo aan horay usoo xusnay dhibtooda.

Waxaa kaloo ka baarnay biyah badda curiyaasha naadirka ah ee loo yaqaano **Trace elements**, waxey ka mid yihiin ilaa shan kooxood oo curiyaal kiimikaal ah oo biyaha badda ku milan, curiyaasha Naadirka ah waa dhamaan curiyaasha

ee tirada ugu yar ugu jira biyaha badda, waxeey biyaha ugu jiraan in dhan 1ppm (part per million), qaarkoodna waxey ugu jiraan in la'eg 1ppb (part per billion) xitaa ka sii yar ilaa part per trillion ayee gaaraan qaarkood.

Mar marka qaar waxaaba adag in la qiyaaso heerka ay biyaha ugu jiraan yaraantooda darteed.

Saameeynta Curiyaasha Naadirka Ah in kastoo wax aan la xusi karin biyaha ka yihiin hadana saameyn aad u weyn ayey ku leeyihiin noolaha badda iyo bani'aadamkaba, waxaa ka mid ah sameyntiisa:

- Inuu kilyaha xayawaanka markuu mudo qaato curiyahan uu wax yeeleeyo
- Inuu unugyada xayawaanka dilo, uu bani'aadamkana cudurka kaankarada (cancer) ka ku rido.
- Inuu indhaha ka rido noolaha.
- Inuu sifooyinka dhaxalka uu badalo genotoxic.
- Inuu hoos u dhigo awooda difaaca jirka noolaha.

Marka ay noolaha badda iyo bani'aadamkaba ay in badan jirkooda galaan waxaa sii bata waxyeelada ay u geysan karaan.

Sameynta ay noolaha iyo dadka ku leeyihiin curiyaashan mar kaliya ma soo muuqdaan oo mudo marka uu noolaha qaato ayay soo baxaan cuduradaan.

Waxaa xusid mudan dalka Kenya kalluunkiisa looma dhoofin karo dalalka Yurub ka dib marka ay curiyaashan (Trace elements) ka ee biyaha badooda ku bateen.

Jadwalka soo socda waxaa ku cad curiyaasha kooxdaan iyo heerka ay biyaha badda uga jiraan:-

EXAMPLES OF TRACE ELEMENTS IN SEAWATER

Trace Element	Concentration (ppb)*
Lithium (Li)	170
Iodine (I)	60
Molybdenum (Mo)	10
Zinc (Zn)	10
Iron (Fe)	10
Aluminum (Al)	10
Copper (Cu)	3
Manganese (Mn)	2
Cobalt (Co)	0.1
Lead (Pb)	0.03
Mercury (Hg)	0.03
Gold (Au)	0.004

*ppb = parts per billion

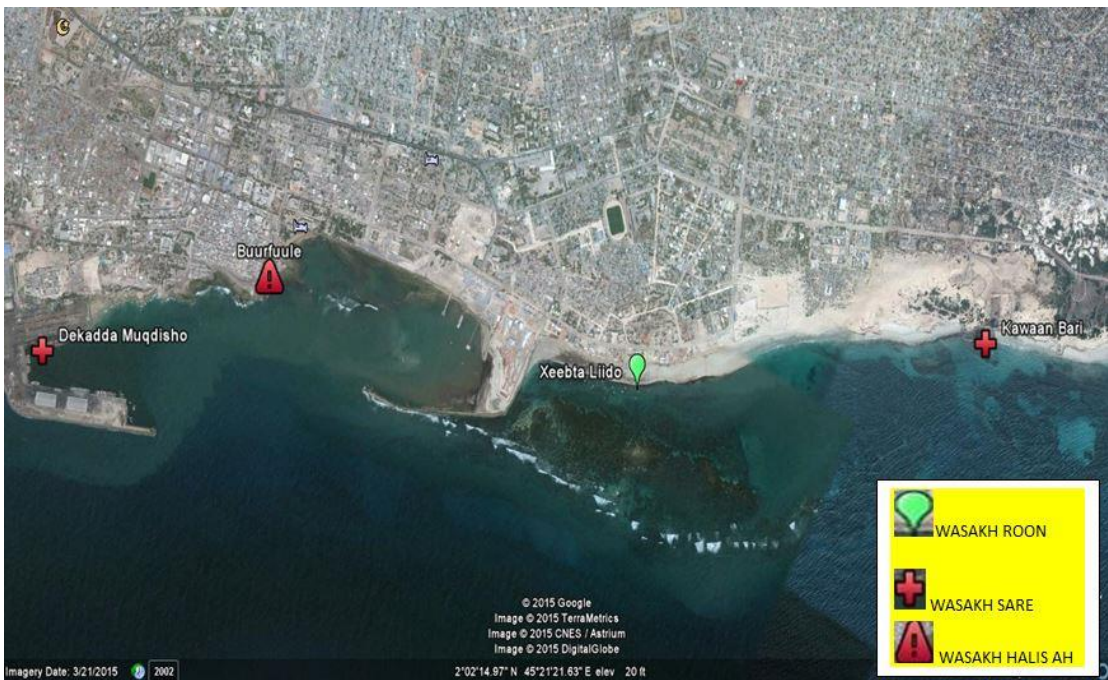
SAAMEYNTA WASAKHEYNTA BIYAHA BADDA:-

Hadaan si kooban uga hadlo qaar ka mid ah dhibaatooyinka ka imaan kara dhiigga & baktiga xolaha, bulaacadaha iyo qashinka lagu shubayo XEEBAHA waxaa ka mid ah:-

- (Eutrophication) oo ah in si xad dhaaf ah u koraan dhirta badda, taasoo keeni karta kalluun iyo dhir farabadan oo dhintay in ay biyaha badda soo caariyaan, ka dib DO (Oxygenka biyaha ku milan) uu ku filnaan wayo noolaha faraha badan ee iskugu soo xoomay ka faa'ideysiga dhiigga iyo nafaqada kale ee badda lagu soo shubay.
- Inuu Libaaxa (Shark) uu xeebta u soo dhawaado si'uu u ugaarsado Kalluunka faraha badan ee meesha iskugu yimid, sidoo kalena ay ka imaan karto inuu dilo dadka xeebta dabaasha u joogo.
- Ineey Kalluumeysatada ay Libaax badan soo qabtaan ama ugaarsadaan, ayadoo la mamnuucay ugaarsiga Libaax badeedka, dabar go'a ku socdo darteed.
- Inuu Kalluunka quuto bulacadihii iyo dhiigii lagu qubay badda ka dibna u gudbiyo dadka cudurada calool xanuunka ama shubanka (daacuun).

- In dhaqaalaha kalluunka ee dibadda ka soo gala Soomaaliya uu hoos u dhaco ka dib marka la'arke in Kalluunka Soomaaliya ka imanaya uusan caafimaad qabin.
- In bilicda iyo quruxda xeebta ay xumaato, ayna saameeyso dalxiiska iyo ganacsiga xeebaha u dhow.

Sida daraasadda Hey'adda Cilmi Baarista Badaha Soomaaliyeed ay sameeysay ku cad waxaa halis ku jirta nolasha noolaha badda, taas oo dib ugu soo noqon karta dadka iyo dhaqaalaha dalka, ayna suurta gal tahay in ay halistan gaarto heer aan wax laga qaban karin hadii si deg deg ah aan looga gaarin.



Sawirada (Google Earth) Waa Goobaha Baarista Aan Ka Fulinay

Waa Natijadii Baaristi Aan Sameynay Iyo Heerka (Standardka) Caalmiga:

mg/L	RESULTS	RESULTS 2	RESULTS	RESULTS 2	RESULTS	RESULTS 2	RESULTS2	STANDARD
pH	6.16	8.20	6.13	8.19	6.16	8.16	8.07	6.5 - 8.5
Oil & grease		No		No		4.43	23.18	5-10
DO	5.13	4.16	4.67	6.87	5.29	6.29	6.31	6 - 14
Turbidity (NTU) ;	2.3		1.7		14.8			2
TSS	10.3	8.58	9.8	6.43	22.0	6.43	23.85	30
Total Hardness as(CaCO3)	7230		7805		7640			6630
COD	160	412	64	47.10	240	29.44	14.72	50
BOD		164.50		20.50		12.00	6.50	50
Hg		<0.001		<0.001		<0.001	<0.001	0.001
Pb		<0.01		<0.01		<0.01	<0.01	0.01
Cd	<0.02	<0.01	<0.02	<0.01	<0.02	<0.01	<0.01	0.05
Cr	<0.02	<0.01	<0.02	<0.01	<0.02	<0.01	<0.01	0.1
Total Plate Count @ 37°C; cfu/mL	6700	230	260	78	7700	6400	240	25 - 250
Total Plate Count @ 22°C; cfu/mL	7500	310	350	120	8700	7100	390	25 - 250
Total Coliform count; cfu/mL	110	30	12	3	368	245	67	NIL

Source:

Jones & Bartlett The properties of seawater

Allen P (1995). Chronic accumulation of cadmium in the edible tissues Modification by mercury and lead. Arch. Environ. Con. Toxicol 29(1): 8-14

Summary in English:

Somali Marine Resource Research Center sent a team of researchers to make direct observation on Mogadishu coast. After direct field observation, we have seen very bad situation on Mogadishu coastline, there were so many sewage pipes pouring on the coast and the slaughter near the beach spilling blood on the beach and a lot of waste dumps on the coastline and there were many hotels and other business beside the coastline. So, we decided to implement, general survey we've divided the coastline city into four sites to take two samples for each side, once the surface water and once the depth water. The result was as shown in the above table. As you see the table there are three types of parameters that we've chosen which is: - Physical, Chemical and Biological parameters. Note: Because of our limited potential we could not choose all the parameters we were supposed to measure

Wasakhowga Hawada (Air Pollution)

Wasakhowga hawada, waa wax dheeraad ku ah hawada taas oo is kugu jirto adke, dareere iyo hawo (Gas), kuwaas oo khatar ku noqon kara caafimaadka bini aadamka, noolaha kale iyo dhamaan deegaanka. Inta badan waxyeelada wasakhowga hawada waxa la dareemay xiligii kacdoonka warshadaha qarniyadii 18aad iyo 19aad yadii, Waxa la sheegaa in wasakhda hawada ay inta badan soo raacdo roobka ama ciryaamada ayadoo mararka qaarna ay wasaqdaas, markii ay ku darsanto roobka, ay noqto roob asid wato (Acid raining). Wasakhowga hawada waa mid si mug leh uga qayb qaata isbadalka cimlida (Climate Change) iyo badashada heer kulka dunida (global warming),

Qeeybaha wasakhowga hawada

Wasakhowga hawada inta badan waxaa loo qaybiyaa **labo qeeybood** oo kala ah mid ka sameeysan waxyaabo adka ah kuwaas oo intooda badan ka yimaado noole (**organic matter**) sida danbaska oo loo yaqaano Suspended Particles Mater (SPM), iyo qeeybta kale oo ah inteeda badan mid ka timaado waxyaabo aanan ka imaan noole (**in organic matter**), sida qiiqa warshadaha ama gaadiidka matoorka ku shaqeeya oo loo yaqaano Gaseous Mater.

Meelaha ay ka yimaadaan wasakhowga hawada (Sources of Air Pollution)

Meelaha ay ka yimadaan wasakhowga hawada waxay culimada ku sheegtaa labo meelood oo aad u waawayn oo kala ah mid ka imaato gudaha oo loo yaqaano Indoor Air Pollution iyo mid kale oo ah mid ka timaado dibada loona yaqaano Outdoor Air pollution.

a. Midda gudaha (indoor)

Waa mid ka dhacda guryaha gudahooda sida isticmaalka waxyaabaha ku shaqeeyo korantada sida kuwa cuntada lagu kululeeysto ama riinjiga lamariyo guryaha halis badanna u gaysan kara caafimaadka bini aadamka.

b. Midda Dibada (outdoor)

Tan waa midda ay soo daayaan warshadaha iyo Gaadiidka ku shaqeeya shidaalka waana tan inta badan ay ku jirto waxyaabaha loo yaqaano *Gaseous Mater*, halis badanna u geeysta deegaanka iyo noolahiisba.

Saamaynta wasakhowga Hawada (Air Pollution Impacts)

Saamaynta wasakhowga hawada waa mid ka dhibaato badan dhibaatooyinka inta badan aan ognahay ee ka dhaca dunida, waxey halis ku tahay caafimaadka bini aadamka, waxeey u keentaa xanuuno qarsoon (silent Diseases) kuwaas oo u horseedi kara dhimasho ama naafoowbid abid ah. 26kii sano ee u danbeysay sida ay baahisay Hay'adda Caafimaadka Aduunka (WHO) waxaa marba marka ka danbeysay sii badanaayay u dhimashada xannuunada ay keentay wasakhowga hawada ayadoo sanadkii u danabeyay ay sheegtay in ku dhawaada 9 milyan iyo badh dad ah ay u dhinteen xannuuno ka dhashay Wasakhowga Hawada.

Dhinaca kale wasakhowga hawadu waxuu dhib baaxad leh u geystay deegaanka maxaa yeelay waxuu sababay isbadalka cimilada (Climate Change) taas oy sababtay in ay halis gasho wada noolaashaha noolayaasha kala duwan ee dunida. Sidaan oganhay isbadalka cimilada waa dhibka ugu badan ee maanta dunida ay ka cabaneyso ayadoo la sameeyay hishiisyo caalami ah oo ay galeen illaa in ka badan 160 dal oo dunida caalamka ka mid ah, kaas oo lagu yareynaayo qiiqa badan ee ay sii deeynayaan warshadaha.

Walaaca laga qabo halista Wasakhawga Hawada: (Concerns of air pollution)

Waxaa la ogyahay in wasakhda galeysa hawada qaybta loo yaqaano (gaseous matter) ay wadato maadooyin markey iskugu tagaan qaybta sare ee hawada (atmosphere) ay halis ku keni karto qaybta ka sareeysa ee loo yaqaano Ozone layer kaas oo difaaca falaaraha cadceedda (qorraxda), sida in ay ku sameeyaan dul-duleelin ayna sahleyso in si toos ah falaaraha cadceed ka soo gudbaan ayna noo soo gaaraan si toos ah, faalarahaas cadceeda haddii ay soo gaaraan dhulka waxey dhib u geysanayaan noolaha iyo dhammaan deegaanka sida dadka oo ay ku dhacaan cudurada maqaarka ama sababidda masiibooyin dabiica ah (Natural Disaster) sida fatahaado kadib markii ay dhalalaan barafka dhul yowga barafleyda ah ayna yaraan biyaha dhulka korkiisa sida kuwa haraha (balliyada) ayna heerka jooga badaha sare u kacaan.

Ka hortaga wasakhawga hawada (Air Pollution Prevention)

Si looga hortago ama loo koontroolo wasakhawga hawada waxaa muhiim ah in lagu wajaho qayb kasta sida ay ku haboon tahay ayadoo loo kala wajahayo labada qaybood ee ay ka dhacaan wasakhawga hawada ee kala ah midda gudaha (indoor) iyo midda bananaka (outdoor).

- a. Midda gudaha (indoor): middan waxaa laga ma'maar maan ah in marka hore si fiican loo naqshadeeyo dhismaha guryaha deegaanka ah ayadoo loo sameynaayo meel ay hawada ka baxdo ayna ka soo gasho (good ventilation), sidoo kale in la isticmaalo shidaalka nadiifka ah marka cunto karinta.

- b. Midda dibada (outdoor): middaan waxaa looga hortagi karaa in layareeyo sii deeynta qiiqa wato maadooyinka culus ayadoo la yareeynayo isticmaalka waxyaanbaha siideeynayo qiiqaas, in la sameeyo shabakad saaxiibtinimo oo lagu badbaadinayo deegaanka, waxaa muhiim ah in qiiqa badan ay siidaynayaan warshadaha loo sameeyo qalab fiilatreeya qiiqaas inta uu hawada galin oo kareeba waxa halista ah si uu u galo hawada qiiq aysan badneyn dhibaataadiisa ama aysanba jirin dhib uu keeni karo.

Talo (Recommendations)

Si looga hortago ama loo yareeyo khataraha wasakhowga hawada waxaa laga ma'maarmaan ah in wadamada adduunka ay ilaailyaan hishiiyada caalimiga ah oo ku saabsan yareeynta qiiqa lagu siideynaayo hawada sidoo kale in adduunka ay dhago maqal leh ay u yeeshaan talooyinka hay'adaha qaabilsan deegaanka sida UNEP ama kuwa caafimaadka aduunka sida WHO si loogu camal falo wax ay sheegayaan.

Xigasho (References):

WHO global environmental report 2017
<https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2017/oct/19/global-pollution>

HCBS OO QABATAY AQOON ISWEYDAARSI KU SAABSAN:

DHIBAATOYINKA KA JIRA BADAHA SOOMAALIYEED

XAG: (KHEYRAAD NOOL, DEEGAAN, BADMARID IYO QAANUUN)



Hordhac:

Ayadoo la fulinayo qorshaha u degsan HCBS ee ah in la baahiyo aqoonta culuumta badda, ayaa waxay qabatay Hey'adda Cilmibaarista Badaha Soomaaliyeed AQOON ISWEYDAARSI ku saabsan **dhibaatooyinka ka jira Badaha Soomaaliya iyo sida xal loogu heli lahaa.**

Goobta lagu qabtay:

Aqoon isweydaarsiga ayaa lagu qabtay xarrunta Akadeemiyadda Culuumta Badda & Qawaaniinteeda ee Khaliif Macow Xasan oo ah xarun lagu barto culuumta badda oo ay aasaastay Hey'adda Cilmibaarista Badaha Soomaaliyeed.

Ka soo qeybgalayaasha:

Waxaa ka soo qeybgalay dhammaan qeybaha kala duwan ee bulshada Soomaaliyeed, gaar ahaan bahda badleyda Soomaaliyeed sida: Wasaaradda Dekedaha & Gaadiidka Badda, Wasaaradda Kalluumeysiga, Gudiga Xuuddudaha Qaranka, Iskaashatooyinka Kalluumeysiga, G. Banaadir & Jaamacadaha Muqdisho si gaar ah kuwa lagu barto Culuumta Badda.



Aqoonyahanka ka soo qeybgalay aqoonisweydaarsiga

Bandhigga Aqoon isweydaarsiga:

Cilmibaarayaasha Hey'adda ee ka tirsan waaxyaha kala duwan ee ay ka kooban tahay Hey'adda ayaa soo bandhigay daraasado cilmiyeysan oo ku saabsanaa dhibta ka jirta: Kheyraadka Nool (Kalluun), Bii'adda Badda, gaar ahaan xeebta Caasimadda, Badmarid & Qawaaniinta Badda gudaha iyo tan caalamiga, waxaa la soo bandhigay dhibaataada ka jirta badaheena tusaale ahaan:

Dhanka Kheyraadka nool:

waxaa la soo bandhigay Kalluunka sii dabargo'aya kan ay xadayaan kalluumeysatada shisheeyaha ah ee sida sharci darada ah uga kalluumeysta badaheena iyo sida looga hortagi karo.

Dhanka Bii'adda badda:

waxaa la soo bandhigay wasakheynta badda, gaar ahaan bulaacadaha ka yimaada magaalada ee ku socda xeebta caasimada iyo dhiigga ka imaanaya kawaanka

xoolaha lagu gowraco ee kawaan bari iyo dhibka ka imaan karo iyo sidii xal loogu heli lahaa, sidoo kale Haamaha sunta xambaarsan ee lagu duugay xeebaha Soomaaliya tan iyo burburkii dowladdii dhexe iyo wasakhda maraakiibta ka daadata.



Dhanka Badmaridda

waxaa la soo bandhigay tirada maraakiibta ku caarisay xeebaha Soomaaliya tan iyo markii ay Meesha ka baxday dowladii dhexe ee Soomaaliya oo ilaa hada burburkooda uu yaalo xeebaha (Jaziira ilaa Ceel Macaan) ayadoo hadda cid wax ka qabatay aysan jirin daraasad dheer ayay ka soo diyaariyeen waaxda Badmaridda.

Dhanka Qaanuunka Badda:

waaxda Qaanuunka ayaa soo bandhigtay ku tumashada Sharciga Badda Soomaaliyeed (Xeer L.5 1989) iyo inaan la fulin qodobada ku qoran xeerkaan

iyo shatiyada kalluumeysi ay bixiyaan qaar ka mid ah maamul goboleedyada sida ay sheegeen kooxda Monitoring Group ka.

Gunaanad:

Dhamaadkii aqoon isweydaarsiga ayay soo jeediyeen aqoonyahanki ka qeybgalay talooyin wax ku ool ah iyo sida wax looga qaban karo dhibaatooyinkaas ka jira badaheena, balse waxay u taalaa fulintooda dowladda Soomaaliyeed.

W/D: Sacid Xasan Abikar

Dowladda Soomaaliya oo lagu wareejiyey Qalab Casri ah

Ra'iisal wasaare ku-xigeenka Xukuumadda Federaalka Soomaaliya Mudane Mahdi Maxamed Guuleed ayaa kala wareegay qalab casri ah oo ka soo saaraya badda gunteeda Maraakiibta ku degtay Biyaha Badda iyo qashinka ku dhex jira ee shirkadda Albeyrak ee dalka Turkiga.

Qalabkan cusub oo ay keentay shirkadda Albeyrak ee ka howlgasha Dekadda Muqdisho ayaa waxaa goob joog ka ahaa goobta lagu wareejinayay dowlada Soomaaliya Wasiirka Dekadaha iyo Gaadiidka Badda Marwo Maryan Aweys Jaamac, Wasiirka Kalluumeysiga iyo Kheyraadka Badda, mareeyaha Dekadda ee shirkadda Albeyrak Sami Erol.

Ra'iisal wasaare ku-xigeenka dalka Mahdi Maxamed Guuleed ayaa sheegay iney ku faraxsan yihiin in maanta ay la soo wareegaan qalabka carro bixinta iyo qashin saarka Dekadda Muqdisho, taasoo suurta gal ka dhigeysa in Maraakiib fara badan oo xamuulkooda culus yahay ay ku soo xirtaan Dekadda.

Wasiirka Dekadaha iyo Gaadiidka Badda Maryan Aweys Jaamac, ayaa tilmaantay in hadda ay gacanta ku hayaan nidaamkii lagu maamuli lahaa maaliyadda iyo qaabkii loo jiheyn lahaa Maraakiibta Dekadda ku soo xirata.

Qalabkaan ayaa ah mid muhiimad gaar ah u leh Dekadda Muqdisho, taasi oo Maraakiibta Xamuulka ah ay ku soo xiran karaan, islamarkaana dakhli xoogan ka soo xaroon doonaan sida ay mas'uuliyiinta Dowladda sheegeen.

Ugu danbeyn, waxaa halkaasi ka hadlay Mareeyaha Dekadda ee Shirkadda Albeyrak Sami Erol oo sheegay iney bilaabi doonaan nidaamka caro saarka ee Dekadda.

Qalabkaan casriga ah ee la daah furay ayaa loo diyaariyay shaqaalo loo tababaray bixinta Maraakiibtii ku bur burtay dhowr iyo labaatan sano ka hor biyaha Badda Soomaaliya.

Hey'adda Cilmibaarista Badaha Soomaaliyeed ayaa horay uga soo saartay warbixin ay uga warantay carrada iyo maraakiibta burburtay ee ku jirta agagaarka Dekada Muqdisho iyo dhammaan Xeebaha Soomaaliya, taas oo dhib ku heysa Maraakiibta mareysa xeebaha Soomaliya, kuwa ku soo xerta dekeda Muqdisho iyo bilicda xeebta caasimadda.



Raiisul Wasare Ku Xigeenka & Wasiirka Dekedaha oo uga mahadceliyey shirkada albeyrak qalabka cusub



Raiisul Wasare Ku Xigeenka oo gacan qaadaya shaqaalaha loo diyaariyey inay ku shaqeeyaan qalabka casriga ah



Shaqaalaha loo tababaray qashin saarka Dekadda Muqdisho

Arrinta silig ku xeyndaabidda Kenya ee Xudduudda labada Dal agagaarka Beled-Xaawo

Muddo badan qeylo ayaa ka soo yeereysay shacbiga deggan Beled-Xaawo, ayagoo ka cabaadaya silligga ey Dowladda Kenya ku teedeso Xudduudda ay la leedahay J.F.S. Sidaas awgeed Dowladda Soomaaliya waxay u dirtay halkaas guddigii 2aad ee xaqiiqo raadinta waxa ka jira Xudduudda labada Dal ee B/Xaawo.

Guddiga waxaa hoggaaminayey Wasiirka Arrimaha Guddaha ee J.F.S MD. Cabdi faarax Saciid (Juxa), kana ay mid ahaayeen, Wasiirro, Xildhibaan, iyo khubaro ka kala socday Dowladda Federaalka iyo D.Goboleedka J/land. Guddigu wuxuu booqday, B/Xaawo kana qabtay howlo-indha indheyn ah ee silligga la sheegay iyo xaaladda ka jirta halkaas, maalintii 1/1/2018; Guddiga waxaa ka mid ahaayeen xubno dhowr ah ee ku jiray guddigii hore ee halkaas soo booqday soona darsiyey xaaladda ka jirta 17/11/2015. Guddigu wax isbeddel ah oo dhacay 2016-2017 ma arkin oon ka ahayn silligaan laga soo billaabay Rukunka 1aad ee billowga Xudduudda labada Dal oo ku yaal gowga bari e Webiga Daawa, wuxuuna gaarayaa silligga ilaa 5(shan) km oo ah darafka galbeed ee B/Xaawo. Siligga wuxuu la soconayaa xarriiqinta xudduudda asagoo u jira 2-2.5mitir.

Taa macnaheedu waxay tahay in siligga uu ku jiro Dhulka Kenya ay tirsanyo. Dhinac kale waxaa jira Qoysas gaaraya 700, kana tirsan J.F.S ayaa gudbay Xudduudda ilaa 500 mitir, taasoo ah mid aan ahayn GAR, loona baahan yahay in la saxo.

Arrinta sii nuurinta Xudduudda waxay u baahan tahay inay ka wada shaqeeyaan Guddi Injineerro ah oo isku dhaf ah (Soomaaliya iyo Kenya). Waxaa xusid mudan in heshiiskii 5/7/1924kii oo Ingiriiska (hadda Kenya) iyo Talyaaniga (hadda Soomaaliya) uu sheegayo in dayactirka soohdinta ay xil ka saran yahay

labada Dowladood. Dhinaca waqooyi (B/Xaawo-Dif) Dowladda Kenya, dhinaca Koonfuro (Diif-Xeebta B/Hindiya) Dowladda Soomaaliya, waxayna iigu muuqataa in loo baahan yahay in horta lagu baraarugsanaado arrintaan dayactirka, marka kalena loo howlgalo fulinteeda.

**AMD.GAAS Prof-Faarax Axmed Cumar
Guddoomiyaha Hey'adda Cilmibaarista Badaha
(Kuna shaqeynayey khabiir ahaan)**

DHAQAN XUMADA KU SOO KORORTAY MUQDISHO & DHIBAATOYINKA KA DHALAN KARA

Horudhac

Waxaa mahad oo dhan u sugnaatay Allaah SW, naxariis iyo nabadgalyo Rasuulkeena korkiisa Allaha yeelo.

Intaa kadib, Allaah SW wuxuu inaga dhigay haddaan nahay Soomaali ummad muslim ah oo ku dhaqma shareecada Islaamka oo fartoonta wixii Alle iyo Rasuul faren, taasna waa waxa lagu yaqaan ummad muslim ah.

Haddaba waxaa lagama maarmaan ah inaan qaadanno wixii Rasuulkeena (N.N.K) uu layimid kana fogaano wuxuu naga reebay.

Sidaa owgeed macquul ma tahay inaan sheegano islaam haddana aan qaadano dhaqan ka soo horjeeda sharciga islaamka, jawaabta waa maya, sidaas darteed qofkasta oo muslim ah waxaa ku waajib ah inuu ka shaqeeyo ka hortagga dhaqamada xun ee ku soo kordhaya bulshadeenna Soomaaliyeed gaar ahaan Caasimadda oo ay ku soo badatay dhaqamo xun oo kayimid intiisa badan dibadda.

Maqaalkan gaaban waxaan uga hadli doonnaa qaar ka mid dhaqamada xun ee ku soo kordhay Muqdisho iyo dhibaatooyinka ka dhalan kara haddii aan laga hortagin.

Dhaqamada xun ee ku soo kordhay Muqdisho

Waxaa ku soo kordhay Magaallada Muqdisho muddooyinkaan dambe dhaqan xumo iyo falal Diinteena ka hor imaanaya isla mar ahaantaasna sabab u noqon kara in ciqaab Alle nagu soo dejiyo haddaan af iyo adinba ugala hor tagin.

Haddii aan ka soo qaadanno dhaqan xumadaas soo korortay mid iyo labo waxaa ka mid ah:-

1. Balwada

Balwada waxay ka mid tahay waxyaabaha laga dhaxlo dhaqan xumo iyo Alle ka fogaansho, waxaana waayihii hore wadanka dhib weyn ku haayey oo ilaa hadda ku haya balwada loo yaqaano Qaadka (Jaadka) oo ka mid ah balwadaha kan loogu isticmaal badan yahay, iyadoo dhibkiisu

jiro ayaa waayahan dambe magaaallada ku soo kordhay balwado kale oo maanka dooriya oo ay ka mid tahay Shiishada, Xashiishka iyo Khamrada.

Balwada loo yaqaan shiishada ayaa waxay noqotay balwada labaad oo aad loo isticmaalo marka laga reebo khaadka, waxaase keenay magaaallada dhalinyaro ku soo baratay isticmaalkeeda Qurbaha, waxaana wadacaba rag iyo dumar, caruur iyo ciroole, iyadoo ay jiraan goobo layaqaan oo ay tagaan dhalinyarada isticmaasha shiishada, sidoo kale waxay noqotay mid lagu iibiyo dukaamada ganacsiga oo waxay noqotay mid aan lala gaban isticmaalkeeda.

Waxaa kale oo ka mid ah maandooriyayaasha ku soo kordhay magaaallada maandooriyaha loo yaqaan khamrada oo horey u yaraa isticmaalkeeda sababo qiimaheeda oo qaali ahaa iyo helitaan keeda oo yaraa owgeed, balse xiligaan waxay noqotay mid qiima yar helideeduna ay fududaatay sababo ciidamada shisheeye ee dalka jooga oo loo keeno khamrada dabadeedna looga iibsado qiimo yar owgeed. Hadaba balwadaha kala duwan ayaa ah kuwo bulshada dhibaato iyo fasaad weyn ku haya una baahan in loo istaago ka hortagooda.

2. Macaasi (Galmada Xaaranta ah/ Sino)

Dhaqan xumada soo korortay baayahaan dambe waxaa sidoo kale ka mid ah Sinada (Galmada xaaranta ah), taas oo ay sabab u tahay balwadahaan soo kordhay oo keenay inay isdhaxyaacaan rag iyo dumar oo lawada cabo balwado kuwaas oo loo sameyey goobo iyo hoteelo lagu cabo laguna tunto.

Goobahaas iyo hoteeladaas lagu sameeyo xumahaas ayaa ah kuwa ay bulshada intooda badan ay ogyihiin dadka is kaleh. Sidoo kale waxaa sabab u ah sinada dhalin dhaqan xumo kala timid qurbaha oo ay kamid tahay in wiil iyo gabadh wada noolaansho sameeyaan iyagoon guur ka dhaxeyn, taas oo looga dhigay inay tahay ilbaxnimo.

3. Kufsiiga xirfadeysan

Waxaa kale oo waayahan soo kordhay dhaqan xumo cusub oo aan ku magacaabay Kufsi xirfadeysan, waxaana sameeya dhalinyaro ku daga (qayaano) gabdhaha oo u adeegsada daroogo kaddibna halkaas ku faraxumeeya. Waxyaabaha lagu dago marka hore gabdhahaas waxaa ka mid ah in lala jilo xariir been ah oo ku qotoma jaceyl kaddibna kula ballama gabadhaas goob gaar ah oo ugu dambeyntii ugu daro cabitaanka daroogo, taas oo keenta inuu tago miirkeeda (maankeeda) ayna fara xumeeyaan asiga iyo kuwo la socda. Kaddibna ay soo naaxdo ayadoo aan wax isbedel dareemin mararka qaar.

Dhibaatooyinka laga dhaxli karo Dhaqan xumadaas soo korortay

Dhaqan xumadaan ku soo korortay magaallada waxay keeni kartaa dhibaato dhan kasta ah, oo ay ugu horeyso Xagga Rabbi SW oo ciqaab nooga timaada iyo Xagga bulshada dhexdeeda.

❖ **Ciqaabka ka imaan kara xaga Rabbi SW**

Dhibaataada aan ka dhaxli karno dhaqan xumahaas ee xagga Rabi SW waa mid haddaba ina haysata oo ay kamid tahay roob la'aan, abaaro daba dheeraaday, dalaggii oo yaraaday, xanuuno aan la aqoon, cabsida iyo amnidarrada aan ku jirno.

Dhibaatooyinkaas ayaa ah kuwo ay sabab u tahay xumo aan la nimid anaga loona baahan yahay inaan Rabbi SW uga towbad keeno oon weydiisano dambi dhaaf.

Rabbi SW wuxu ku sheegay qur'aankiisa: “fasaad ayaa ka soo muuqday dhulka gudihiiisa iyo baddaba sababo waxay dadku shaqaysteen owgeed si ay u dhadhamiyaan qaar ka mid ah waxay sameeyeen ciqaabteeda waxa laga yaabaa (oy mudan yihiin) inay soo laabtaan (oo ay towbad keenaan)”⁽¹⁾.

Waxaa kale oo laga dhaxli karaa xumaha halaag iyo dhibaatooyin kala duwan oo ay ka mid tahay dhulka oo lala

gooya dadka xumaha wada iyo dhulgariir ama dabeylo ciqaab ah.

Rasuulkana (N.N.K) waxaa laga wariyay inuu yiri: “Dad ayaa cabi doona oo cabi doona khamrada ayagoo ku magacaabaya magacyo kale oo garaacaya muusikada (raacraacaya laxanka muusikada oo macaansanaya) wuxuu alle la goyn doona dhulka wuxuuna ka yeeli doonaa daanyero iyo doonfaarro”⁽²⁾.

Sidaas owgeed si aan uga samatabaxno dhibaatada aan ku jirno iyo kuwa kale oo nagu imaan karna waxaa nala gudboon inaan alle u soo noqono kana shaqeyno ka hortagga xumaanta iyo xoojinta wanaagga.

❖ **Dhibaataada xagga amniga iyo midnimada bulshada**

Fasaadka iyo xumaha oo soo bata waxay sabab u noqdaan amnidarro iyo iska horkeen bulshada dhexdeeda ah, waayo kuwa xumaha sameeya waxay kacaan falal liddi ku ah sharciga oo ay kamid tahay dil, kufsi, dhac iyo boob, waxaana sabab u ah dhaqan xumada ay rabaan inay sameeyaan oo ay waxwalba ka hormariyaan; taasna waxay caqabad ku tahay amniga loona baahan yahay in laga dhigo mudnaanta koowaad ka hortagga xumaha.

Sidoo kale falalka dhaqan xumada ah sameyntooda waxay sababaan inay iska hor imaadaan caruur iyo waalid, arday iyo macalin, shaqaale iyo madax; waayo dadka sameeya xumaha ayaa ka kooban bulshada qeybaheeda kala duwan, hadaba dhaqan xumadu waxay sababi kartaa in bulshadu iska hortimaado oo ay kala qoqob maan.

GABOGABO

Mar haddii aan aragnay dhaqan xumaha soo korortay iyo dhibaatooyinka laga dhaxli karo waxaa lagama maarmaan ah in laga hortago.

Ka hortagga xumaha waa arin diinteenu ay fartay qofkasta oo muslim ah, balse waa lagu kala culeys iyo xil mudan yahay.

Waxaa ugu horeeya culumada iyo dadka waxgaradka ah ee ka tirsan bulshada, waxaana saaran waajib ah inay ka shaqeeyaan ka hortagga xumaanta, sidoo kale waxa kale oo looga faa'adaysan karaa warbaahinta maanta jirta wacyigalinta bulshada iyo faafinta diinta islaamka.

Waxaa doorweyn looga baahanyahay dowladda oo ah awoodda maamusha ummadda loona baahanyahay in xilweyn iska saarto ka hortagga xumaanta dalka ka jirto guud ahaan gaar ahaan magaalada Caasiamdda ah. Waxaana talo ku soo jeedinayaa in xukuumadu abaabushu ciidan la dagaalama dhaqan xumada oo beegsada meelaha lagu sameeyo, waayo amniga waxaa asal u ah in bulshada laga qabto kuwa xumaanta ku faafinaya.

Waxaana ka rajaynayaa in xukuumaddu ay u istaagto ka hortagga dhaqan xumada sii baahaysa.

Xigasho:

Surat al-ruum, Aayada 41aad.

Waxaa wariyay Ibnu Maajah, Saxiix Al-jaamic

Axsaabta Siyaasadeed ee ka abuurmeysa SOOMAALIYA

Dalka Soomaaliya, sida la wada ogsoon yahay waa DAL Qabali ah oo ku tiirsan qabiilka xag dhaqan iyo xag siyaasadeed, waayoo AXSAABTII siyaasadda ee lixdamaadkii waxay ku tiirsaneyd Qabiilka xubnaha muhiimka ah ee xisbigu ka imaanayeen, Doorashada xisbiga waa mid guusheedu ay ku taagneed Deeganka Qabiilka xisbigu matalo. Inkasta uu xisbi kasta leeyahay waxa lagu sheego: Dastuur iyo Barnaamij uu degsado oo muujinaya in xisbigu uu yahay mid loo wada siman yahay, haddana xaqiiqada taariikheed ee xisbiyadii Dalkaan ka hanaqaaday waxay muujineysaa in xisbiyadu ay ku tiirsanaayeen qabaa'ilka hoggaamiyayaasha xisbiyadu ay ka soo jeedeen.

Hadda, wixii ka dambeeyey shirkii CARTA ee 2000, Soomaaliya waxay kuraasta Dowladda u kala qeybsatay 5(shan) qabiil oo 4(afar) ay leedahay 2 xaq halka 5aad(shanaadna) hal xaq taas oon gar ahayn, inkasta oo lagu qoray DASTUURKA K.M.G ah ee 2012. Xaqiiqa ahaan qeybtaan ku fadhiga 4.5 qabiil ama (1*4+0.5*1) inkasta oy tahay mid caddaalad aan ku fadhin, haddana wax weyn ayey ka beddeshay Taariikhda waxqeybsiga siyaasadeed ee Soomaaliya, waayo Qabaa'il aan weligood gelin barlamaan ama Gole Wasiirro, ayaa xubno ka helay labadaa gole, manta.

Hadda waxaa la leeyahay waxaa loo asaasayaa AXSAABTAAN in looga baxo siyaasadaan qabiilka ku dhisan.

Horta haddii qabiil laga xoroobi karo waa guul mudan in loo howlgalo, laakin Dad badan oo aqoonyahan iyo waayo-arag isugu jira shaki weyn ayey gelinayaan guusha laga filan karo AXSAABTAAN ee qabiil diidka ah. Sababta waxay uga digayaan: in DADKA hoggaamiya AXSAABTAAN ay heystaan Caqiidda adag oo qabiil aaminsan, Qaranna sheegata oo guushooda siyaasadeed u maraya qabiilka. Laakin waxgaradku iyo waayo-araggu ma diidana in qabiil laga tallaabsan karo, waayo Taariikh ayey Dalka u soo martay, waqtiyo kookooban, dabadeedna loogu noqday qabiilkii. Waxaa tusaale loo soo qaadan karaa waqtigii Sayid Max'ed Cab/le Xasan, waqtigii leegada, gaar ahaan 1943-1954 iyo 7(todobadii) sano ee ugu horreysay KACAANKA. Saddexdaan waqti waxaa jiray: CAQIIDDO ama dheh idologiyad ay aaminsan tahay cidda wax hoggamineysay. Haddii aan eegno AKHYAARTA manta abuurmeysa AXSAABTA cusub waa kuwo la wada yaqaan, badankoodna ka dhex muuqdeen masraxa siyaasadda Soomaaliyeed wixii ka dambeeyey dhicitaankii

Dowladii dhexe ee Soomaaliya 26/1/1991kii, muddadaan luqada guud, aragtida guud, isbaheysiga iyo kala bahowgu intuba waxaa ASAAS u ahaa QABIIL.

Raggaaan asaasaaya AXSAABTA waa uun kuwii horseedka noo ahaa 27 sano ee tagtay, waaba haddii aysan ahayn 40 sano, waa waqtigii uu abuurmay URURKII KULMIS oo u xuubiibtay SSDF.

Arrintaan guusheedu waa ILAAHEY LAGAMA QUUSTO. Sidaas awgeed waan soo dhaweyneynaa AXSAABTA cusub, waana la hadleynaa ishana waan ku heyneynaa sida ay u dabaqeyso, runa uga sheegeyso ku dhaqanka Qanuunka axasaabta siyaasadeed iyo sida ay u abuurayaan, una kobcinayaan waddananimada, Dal iyo Dad jeceylka, dhowrista xuquuqda dadka, caddaalad ku dhaqanka horumarinta dalka hooyo ee dhinac kasta, toosinta akhlaaqda dhallinyarada iyo u faa'iideyntooda ka hor inta aan laga faa'ideysan, si aysan u noqon ma liibanayaasha lagu liibaano.

Shacabka Soomaaliyeed wuxuu ka sugayaa AXSAABTA cusub Barnaamijyo maamul Dowladeed iyo horumarinteeda oo ay ugu tartamaan xukunka DALKA oy ku hantaan Awoodda hoggaaminta.

Hase yeeshee haddii ay caddaato in maamulka xisbiga ku guuleysta Awoodda uu noqdo mid laga URIYO Qabiil, qabyaalad, caddaalad darri, musuqmaasuq...IWM. Arrintu waxay noqon doonta: NIN mar idaga, Allow DAG, haddiise uu idago mar labaad Allow anigaa is dagay. Sidaas awgeed xisbigii ku talagalaya inuu been iyo laaluush ku yimaado xukunka kuna heysto, waxaan hore ugu sheegeynaa in xaaraanimada waxaas ka sokow, ay aad iyo aad u adkaan doonto guul ku timaada wadda qalloocan, sharcigana ka fog, waayo dadka manta jooga waa kuwa indhahoodu ay furan yihiin, kuna soo gubtay maamullo aan tixgelineyn shuruucda, diyaarna u ah inay la dagaallamaan oysan cod siin cid ay hubaan mooyee.

Calaa kullin waan soo dhaweyneynaa AXSAABTA cusub, waana la shaqeyneynaa haddii aan ku aragno hoggaamin fiican oo ka turjumaya qorsho yididdiilo leh. Murti ayaa waxay leedahay, sida aad u bixiso DEYNTA ayaa laguugu deyn guda.

Shacabka Soomaaliyeed wuxuu u ooman yahay cid RUN sheegeyso oo uu dabagalo. Waddada toosan way caddahay ee ayada oo kaliya ha la maro, guushana ha loo howlgalo.

Wixii inoo haray waa ducadii lagu oran jiray Ninkii wiil u dhasho.

MAADDA WAA LAGU ARKAYE MADARKA HA LAGU ARKO

ADM Farax Axmad Cumar

YAMAN KA DIB CALI C. SAALAX

Qalalaasaha Yaman wuxuu galay marxalad aan la saadaali karin ka dib dilkii Madaxweynihii hore ee DALKAAS: MD Cali Cab/lla Saalax.

Haddii aan xoogaa dib u jalleecno Taariikhda Yaman iyo Bulshadeeda, waxaan ogaaneynaa in Yaman muddo aan dhoweyn uu u kala qeybsanaa laba qeyb oo waaweyn oo kala ah: SHIICA IYO SUNNO, shiicada Yaman waa ZEYDIYO ku abtirsata Zeyd ina Cali (Zeynulcaabidiin) ina Xuseen ina Cali bin Abii Daalib. (K.W.), shicada Zeydigu waa mid aad an uga fogeeyn SUNNIYIINTA, oo waxaa xogaa fog shiicada 12ka ee IIRAAN iyo CIRAAQ maamusha, iyo tan Lubnaan ee Xisbullaah. Waxaa aad iyo aad u fog caqiiddo ahaan shiicada Suuriya ee Nuseyriyada, ooba lagu tiriyo inay BANNAANKA ka yihiin Islaamka.

Shiicada Zeydiga ah ee hadda Xuutiyiintu ay Matalan muddo dheer ayey xukumaaayeen YAMAN, Madaxweynahaana waxay ku magacaabi jireen IMAAM, taasoo ay ka soo dhedhemeeyso inuu yahay Imaamku hoggaamiye diimeed ama hoggaamiyaha ummadda Yaman ee Muslinka ah;

Arrintuna dhab ahaantii sidaas ay ahayd. Imaamyadii ugu dambeeyey waa Imaam Yaxya iyo wiilkiisii waxa lagu inqilabay 1961, Kacdoon uu haggaminayey Cabdalla Al Sallaal, kaasoo gacan ciidan ka helay Masar oo ciidankeedu fadhiiyey Yaman Dhowr Sano si salka loogu aaso Nidaamka JAMHUURIGA ee lagu dhawaaqay. Dabadeed Yaman waxaa iska beddelaayey Madax Jamhuuri ah (SUNNI) ilaa uu G/Sare Cali Cab/lla Saalix awoodda xoog ku qabsado 1980kii, asagoo sheeganaya KACAAN WADDANI ah oo xoojinaya Nidaamka JAMHUURIGA ah. Cali C. Saalix wuxuu ku guuleystay inuu xoog ku mideeyo labadii Yaman: Tii waqooyi uu asagu hoggaamiye u ahaa iyo Tii koonfure (CADAN) ee Hanti-wadaagga ahayd – 1994kii; Arrintaan isla

Cali Cab/le ayaa tilmaami jiray inay tahay mideyntii Yaman tan ugu qiimaha badan waxa lagu xasuusan doono.

MD. Cali C. Saalix intii uu xukunka haayey Zeydiyyintu (Xuuthiyiintu) waxay ku wadeen Dagaal soo xoogeysanaayey sannoyinkii dambe ee maamulkiisa, ilaa ay ka tuuran xukunka 2014kii, laakin kuma guuleysan oo ugu dambeyntii waxaa caalamku garab siiyey inuu noqdo Madaxweyne Cabdi Rabi Haadi ku-xig Cali C. Saalix oo ilaa hadda Madaxweyne caalamku u aqoonsan yahay, laakin Dagaal xoog leh uu ku socdo laga soo billaabo 2014kii oo madaxweyne lagu sheegay ilaa hadda oo Dalka intiisa badan gacan uguma jiro. Yaa dagaalka ku haye madaxweynaha sharciga ah ee Yaman, amaba iska dheh dagaalka Yaman ka holcayey sanooyinkaan dambe yuu u dhexeeyaa.

Dagaalka Yaman wuxuu u dhexeeyey Dowladda (Tii Cali C. Saalix iyo tan Haadi) oo sunno ah iyo Xuuthiyiinta ah Shiicada Zeydiyada ah oo Awoowayaashoodii DALKA Yaman ay xukumi jireen.

Xuuthiyiintu waxay gacan fiican ka helaan IIRAAN iyo Shiicada kale, gaar ahaan kuwa Xisbullah. Dagaal adag ay ku wadeen Dowladda Adduunku aqoonsan yahay. Siyaasadu waa mid isbeddel badani Cali C. Saalix iyo kooxdiisii waxay isbeheysi la galeen Xuuthiyiinta, dhowr sanana waxay u ekayeen JAAL isu calool furan oo hal meel wax iskula wada; dabadeed waxaa soo galay dagaalka koox carbeed oo cusub oo xoog leh iyo culeys siyaasadeed oo sucuudiga horsed u yahay oo runtii dagaal cirka ah ku qaaday Yaman una geysatay burburin Baaxad leh iyo Dhibaato, oo weliba ku soo rogay DALKA Yaman go'doomin, waxay xiraayeen Dekedihii iyo Airportayaashii oo dadkii Yaman ayey geliyeen CADAAB ADDUUNYO: BAAHI, MACLUUL, Daawo la'aan,..IWM, guud ahaan Dhibaato weyn ayey Yaman Dul dhigeen oo caalamku ka qeyliyey, kana dalbaday Sucuudiga iyo Kooxdiisa inay furan Albaabada caalamku ugu gurmanayo shacabka Yaman ee tabaaleysan

Marxaladda sidaas ah ee Yaman maraayo iyo labada kooxood oo dagaalkii sii hurinayeen iyo taageerayaashooda oo ciriiri iyo cadaab ku haya shacbiga ayaa waxaa soo baxday in Cali C. Saalix uu hoos kala xiriiray isbaheysiga Sacuudigu hoggaaminayo, kulana heshiiyey inuu ka baxayo isbaheysiga uu kula jiro Xuuthiyiinta...IWM. Asaga Cali Cab/Ile ahaanna T.V. Yaman ayuu ka sii daayey inuu doonayo inuu wadahadal la furo Sucuudiga iyo xulafadiisa si dagaalka xal macquul ah loogu helo. Tallaabtan uu qaaday MD. Cali C. Saalix waxay ugu muuqatay Xuuthiyiinta mid ah khiyano Qaran, waxayna ku xukumteen Cali C. Saalix Dil, waana ay ku fuliyeen oo Cali Cab/Ile Saalix waa geeriyooday.

Waxaa ka hadlay geeridiisa Hoggaamiyaha Xuuthiyiinta oo caddeeyey in khaa'inkii Cali C. Saalix la mariyey meeshii uu mudnaa.

Sheekadani waxay ahayd Taariikhda cusub ee siyaasadeed iyo manta waxaa ka tagan Dalkaas oo ah colaad BAAHDAY oon la garaneyn meesha ay ku sii socoto iyo waxay ku dambeyn doonto.

Dagaalka Yaman halkee lagu oddarasi karaa.?

Khubarrada aad ka ula socota Arrinta Yaman, aqoon dherna u leh Dalkaas waxay tilmaamaayaan in Dilka C.C. Saalix uu sii hurin doono Dabka ka holcaya Yaman.

Garabkii Dowladda waa sidiisii xagga awoodda Dagaalka kuna xisaabtamaya isbaheysigiisa uu sacuudigu odayga u yahay.

Garabka ka soo horjeeday waa isbaheysigii C.C. Saalix iyo Xuuthiyiinta wuu kala jabay oo waxay u badan tahay inuu la bahoobo dhinaca Dowladda, ama ugu yaraan uu si madax bannaan uu dagaal la galo Xuuthiyiinta, waana arrin huban in Dagaal ay ku qaadi doonaan Xuuthiyiinta, waayo wiilkii Cali C. Saalix wuxuu billaabay abaabul uu ka dhex wado qabaa'ilka qaar si loogu aaro Hoggaamiyihii Dalka Yaman oo khiyaamo lagu khaarijiyey. Haddaba

ARRINTU waa iska CADDAHAY oo waaa DAGAAL lagu sii hoobto, shacabkuna ku sii darxumeysto. Maxaa ka soo bixi kara? Xuuthiyinta in la isugu tago, mase fududahay in sahal lagu jebiyo, waayoo waa DAD AAD wax u rumeysan, si daranna uga dambeeya hoggaamiyahooda Ruuxiga iyo Jihaadiga ah,

waxaase suurtagal ah in dhowr meelood laga riixo. Haddii dhibaataada Dagaalku cusleysiiso Xuuthiyinta oy arrintu u muuqato inay jabaan, Sacuudiguna Dagaalka Cirka iyo go'doominta ku sii hayo, waxaan shaki lahayn in IIRAAN si CAD DAGAALKA u soo geleyso, wallow Handadaad ha ku sinatee; markaas Q.M. ayaa soo dhexgeli Doonta, Dagaalkuna wuxuu ku dhammaan doonaa ayadoo aysan jirin cid guuleysatay. iyo cid laga guuleystay ARRINTUNA waxay tegi doonta wadahalal iyo abaabulis Dowlad MIDNIMO QARAN.

ADM. Gaas Faarax Axmad Cumar

Yahuudeynta Beytul-Maqdis

Magaalada Barakeysan ee Beytul-Maqdis waa meel qiimo aad u weyn ku leh islaamka iyo labada Diin oo kale ee Masiixiyada iyo Yahuudiyada; in lagu wada cibaadeysto meelahaas sharafta badan iyo barakadaba cid diidani ma jirto. Hase yeeshee waxaa dhibku ka taagan yahay lahaanshaha maamulka magaalada: ma Yahuudaa mise waa Reer Falastiin.

Haddii aan taariikhda dib ugu noqono; markii Nabi Muuse (CS) uu Bani Israail keenay dhulkaas Barakeysan, waxaa degganaa meeshaas Reer Falastiin. Reer Bani Ismaaciil waxay halkaas ku yeesheen Dowlado tabar badan aan lahayn oo dadkaasi ay dagaal kula jireen, marna ayaga dhexdooda ay is dhibaayeen waa isla Reer Bani Ismaaciil; Qarnigii lixaad ee C.H. (Ciise hortii), Boqorkii Ciraaq ee Bukhtanasar (Nabuu khud Nasar) ayaa ku soo duulay dhulka Barakeysan, wuxuuna u raray inta badan Yahuuddii degganeyd halkaas dalka Ciraaq. Dabadeed horraantii qarnigii koowaad ee C.D(Ciise Dabadiis), waxaa qabsadey dhulkaas Dowladdii Roomaanka. Taariikhdu markey ahayd 70C.D, wixii ka dambeeyey Yahuud (Bani Isra'iil), dalka waxaa ka barakiciyey, Dowladii Romanka markii muslimiintu ay qabsatay dhulka Barakeysan qarnigii todobaad C.D, carabtii meelaha degganeyd oo falastiin ay ka mid aheyd wey Islaameen.

Sidaas ayey Falastiin ku yeelatay sharci ahaan dhulka barakeysan. Hase yeeshee markii Sayid Cumar Bin Khadaab uu tagey Magaalada

Beytul-maqdis wuxuu faray in inta haysata Diimanka Samaawiga ah ay ku wada cibaadeystaan Meesha Barakeysan. Yahuudu waxay qabtaa inay dhulkaan ka talin jirtay qarnigii 10aad ee C.H, taasi waa dhab, laakiin dhulka deegaan ahaan waa looga horreeyey oo Falastiin ayaa ku nooleed dhulkaas hortood, dabadeedna xaqoodii Muslimiinta ayaa u soo celiyey. Yahuudi waxaa ugu dambeysay dhulkaas qarnigii kowaad C.D, sida aan soo xusay. Waxayna u kala barakacday Caalamka ilaa 1917 oo wasiirkii arrimaha dibadda ee Ingiriiska: BILFORD uu bixiyey ballanqaad reer galbeedku ay la ogaayeen oo ahaa: in Yahuud la dejiyo dhulka Falastiin, sidaasna Yahuudda maanta sheeganeysa dhulkaas ayay ku abuuran yahay, gacanna lagu siiyay ilaa 1948kii oo ay shegatay iney tahay dowlad madax banana, reer galbeedka isticmaariga ahaayeen ayaa aqoonsadeen isna garab tageen, gaar ahaan dowladda Mareykanka. Hadda 14kii December ayaa madaxweynaha Mareykanku D. Trump uu u aqoonsaday Beytul-Maqdis inay tahay magaalo madaxada dowladda Yahuudda, asagoo mindhaa ku beegay xuskii balaanqaadkii Bilford oo qarni ka soo wareegay. Maxaase dhacay: Caalamku wuu kacay, wuxuuna isgarab taagay Falastiin, inkastoo ay Ameerika adeegsatay todobaadkii takay nvito” oy ishortaagtay qaraar ka soo bixi lahaa golaha amaanka, haddana golaha guud ee Q.M ayaa cod aad u badan ku diiday go’aankii Trump. 21/12/2017 sidaas owgeed waa la yahuudeyn waayey Beytul-maqdis. Waa mahad rabbi dheh.

ADM.Faarax

Madaxweynaha Soomaaliya oo xariga ka jaray xarunta maamulka hawada

Garoonka diyaaradaha Aadan Cadde ee magaalada Muqdisho ayaa waxaa ka dhacday munaasabad lagu daah-furayey maamulka hawada Soomaaliya.

Waa markii u horeysay muddo 27 sano laga joogo in magaalada Muqdisho laga hago hawada Soomaaliya.

Xafladda ayaa waxaa ka qeyb galay wasiiro ka tirsan Xukuumadda, xildhibaanada labada Gole, Madaxweynaha Galmudug, marti sharaf kale, qeybaha bulshada iyo madax ka socota hay'adda ICAO.

Mudane Maxamed Cabdullaahi Farmaajo Madaxweynaha Soomaaliya ayaa si rasmi xariga uga jaray qalabka lagulo soconayo hawada Soomaaliya, kaasoo dhowaan lagu rakibay magaalada Muqdisho ee caasimadda dalka.

Tan iyo markii ay bur-burtay dowladdii dhexe ee Soomaaliya waxaa laga maamulayay hawada Soomaaliya magaalada Nairobi ee dalka Kenya.



Madaxweyne Farmaajo oo xariga ka jaraya Qalabka howsha Maamulka Hawada Soomaaliya



Madaxweynaha oo dawaanaya qalabka lagu maamulaayo Hawadda Soomaaliya

Janaraal Cismaan Sh.Cali yare (Badmaceeye) oo ku geeriyooday Maraykanka, Laguna Aasay Magaalada Muqdisho

“Innaa LI-LAAHI, wa innaa ILLEYHI RAAJICUUN.

Mas’uuliyiin sare oo uu ka mid ahaay Ra’iisul Wasaaraha Wasaaraha Xukuumadda Federaalka ah ee Soomaaliya Mudane Xasan Cali Khayre, Guddoomiyaha Aqalka Sare Mudane Cabdi Xaashi Cabdullaahi, Guddoomiyaha gobolka Banaadir, Saraakiil iyo Siyaasiyiin ayaa ka qeyb galay salaadda Janaasada ee Marxuum Gen. Cismaan Sh.Cali (Badmaceeye) oo dhowaan ku geeriyooday dalka Mareykanka.

Ra’iisul Wasaare Khayre ayaa tacsii u diray eheladda, qarabada iyo guud ahaanba bulshada Soomaaliyeed ee uu ka baxay marxuumku, isagoona ALLE uga baryey in uu naxariistiisa janno ka waraabiyo.

Marxuumka ayuu ku tilmaamay Ra’iisul Wasaaruhu inuu ahaa shakhsi qiimo weyn ku dhex lahaa Ciidanka Xoogga iyo guud ahaan-ba Dalka.

Waxaanu yiri “Innaa LI-LAAHI, wa innaa ILLEYHI RAAJICUUN.

Marxuum Jen. Cismaan Sh.Cali (Badmaceeye) ILLAAHAY ha u naxariisto, wuxuu ahaa nin weyn oo dalka iyo dadkaba qiimo ugu fadhiyay, Ehelkii iyo qaraabadii uu ka geeriyooday iyo kuligeen-ba ILLAAHAY Samir iyo iimaan hanaga siiyo”.

Ugu dambeyntii, Ra’iisul Wasaare Xasan Cali Khayre ayaa sheegay in Marxuum Jeneral Badmaceeye uu ahaa shakhsi jecel wadankiisa isla markaana uu kamid ahaa Saraakiishii Ciidanka XDS oo nidaamka dowladnimada Soomaaliya kaalin fiican ka soo qaadatay.



Madax badan oo R/Wasare Kheyre oo hoggaaminayey
Masaajidka Isbaheysiga oo d Madax badan oo
R/Wasare Kheyre oo hoggaaminayey Masaajidka



Salaadii Jenaasada