



Caqabadaha Ku Gedaaman Doorasho Ka Dhacda Somaliland Bisha March 2019

**Warbixin
Hargeisa, Somaliland**

Soo Saare

**Xafiiska la Socodka Arimaha Doorashooyinka
Election Monitoring Office (EMO)**

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HORDHAC

Bisha March 27, 2019 waa maalinta loo cayimay ama loo asteeyey inay Somaliland ka qabsoomaan doorashooyinka golaha deegaanka iyo Golaha Wakiilada oo isa-saaran. Muddadaas waxaa haatan ka dhiman wakhti ku siman lix bilood, hase ahaatee waxaa yaalla hawlo faro badan oo ay ahayd in xilli hore la sii qabto. Wakhtiga haatan hadhay ayaa cidhiidhi aad u weyn gelinaya in la qabto doorashooyinka Golaha Wakiilada iyo deegaanka.

Ka sokow wakhtiga kooban ee haatan hadhay, waxa sidoo kale jira oo caqabad ku ah in doorashooyinku xilligoodii ku dhacaan, qodobo aad u badan oo haddii aan xal iyo go'aano laga gaadhin, inta sannadkan ka hadhay, ay keeni karayso in doorashooyinku ay markale dib u dhacaan wakhti kale.

Waxa muuqata in cidda iyo dhinacyada masuuliyadda qabashada doorashadu saaran tahay aanay ku hawlanayn falal iyo shaqooyin keeni kara in doorashooyinka raagay ay waqtiga loo cayimay ku dhacaan.

Haddaba Xafiiska la socodka hawlaha doorashada (Election Monitoring Office) ee Xarunta Daraasaadka Siyaasaddu wuxuu wakhti geliyey inuu fahmo oo daraaseeyo duruufaha ku xeeran hawlaha doorasha, haddii la doonayo inay ku qabsoomaan xilligii loogu talo galay. Waxaase xafiiska u soo baxday inay caqabado aad u waaweyni ka horreeyaan in dhinacyada ay khuseeyaan hawlaha doorashadu inay ku xalliyaan caqabadaha jira, ka hor inta aan sannadku dhammaanin.

HANNAANKA DOORASHOYINKA SOMALILAND (2001 – 2017)

31 May 2001 – Waxaa gobollada Somaliland oo dhan laga qabtay afti loo qaaday dastuurka Somaliland taas oo 97% ay u codeeyeen dastuurka, halka 3% ay ka soo horjeesteen. [1]

Codaynta Aftida	Natiijada Codaynta	% oo Cod
"Haa" Codadka Aqbalay	1,148,940	97.10%
"Maya" Codadka Diiday	34,302	2.90%

15 December 2002 – Somaliland waxaa laga qabtay doorashadii ugu horreysay ee golayaasha deegaanka, waxaana xilligaas ka qayb galay lix urur siyaasadeed oo kala duwan. Waxay ahayd markii ugu horreysay ee shacabka Somaliland ay si toosa u soo doortaan gole deegaan oo iyaga metela, sidoo kale waxaa doorashadaas ku soo baxay saddex Xisbi Qaran oo Somaliland yeelatay oo kala ahaa Kulmiye, UDUB iyo UCID

14 April 2003 – Somaliland waxay gashay doorashadii ugu horreysay ee madaxtooyo, waxaana ku tartamay saddex musharax oo kala ahaa, Madaxweynihii xilligaas ee Somaliland Daahir Rayaale Kaahin, musharaxii Xisbiga Kulmiye Axmed Maxamed Siilaanyo iyo Musharaxii Xisbiga UCID Eng. Faysal Cali Waraabe. Madaxweyne Daahir Rayaale Kaahin ayaa doorashadaas ku guulaystay illaa 80 cod oo keliya inkasta oo markii dambe go'aankii maxkamadda sare uu noqday in Madaxweyne Rayaale ku guulaystay codad ka badan 200 oo cod. [2]

Musharaxa	Codadka	% oo Cod
Dahir Riyale Kahin (UDUB)	205,595	42.08%
Ahmed Mohamed Mohamud Silanyo (KULMIYE)	205,515	42.07%
Faysal Ali Warabe (UCID)	77,433	15.85%

29 September 2005 – Shacabka Somaliland waxay u dareereen goobaha codbixinta si ay u soo doortaan baarlamaankii ugu horreeyey ee dadweynuhu cod ku doortaan. 246 musharax ayaa u tartamay 82 kursi oo baarlamaanka ah, kuwaas oo ka kala sharaxnaa lixda gobol ee Somaliland iyaga oo ka kala socda, saddexda Xisbi ee markaas tartamayey oo kala ahaa Kulmiye, UDUB iyo UCID. [2]

Xisbiga Tartamayey	Codadka	% oo Cod	Kuraasta
UDUB	261,449	39.00%	33
KULMIYE)	228,328	34.06%	28
UCID	180,545	26.93%	21

2008/2009 Dhammaan gobollada Somaliland waxaa laga qabtay diiwaangelintii ugu horreysay ee codbixiyayaasha, diiwaangelintaas ayaa isugu jirtay in muwaadinka la siiyo kaadha dhalashada iyo kaadhka codbixinta. waxaana la diiwaangelinayey, dadweynaha ku nool magaalooyinka, tuulooyinka illaa miyiga, iyada oo goobkasta oo doorasho la

gaadhsiiyey gaadiid, shaqaalaha doorashada iyo agabka doorashada. In ku dhow 1.2 million oo codbixiye ayaa la diiwaangeliyey. [1]

May 2010 waxaa la qaybiyey kaadhahka codbixinta, ka dib markii guddida doorashadu ay kala hufeen codbixiyayaasha, isla markaana ka saareen dhammaan codbixiyayaashii laba jeer ama wax ka badan is-diiwaangeliyey, waxaana xusid mudan in diiwaangelintii qabsoontay 2008/2009 si weyn loogu dhaliilay in codbixiyayaasha qaarkood inay is-diiwaangeliyeen hal mar wax ka badan, taas oo dhalisay in la soo daabaco kaadh codbixineed oo cusub, ka dib markii laga saaray dadkii hal mar wax ka badan isdiiwaangeliyey.

26 June 2010 – Waxaa Somaliland laga qabtay doorashadii madaxtinimada ee labaad, halkaas oo ay ku tartameen saddex musharax oo ka kala socday Xisbiga talada hayey ee UDUB waxaa u sharaxnaa madaxweynihii xilligaas Daahir Rayaale Kaahin, Xisbiga Kulmiye waxaa u sharaxnaa Axmed Maxamed Siilaanyo, Xisbiga UCIDna Eng. Faysal Cali Waraabe. Musharaxii Xisbiga Mucaaradka Kulmiye Axmed Maxamed Siilaanyo ayaa ku guulaystay doorashada madaxtinimada, isaga oo xilka kala wareegay madaxweynihii xilligaas talada hayey.

Musharaxa	Codadka	% oo Cod
Ahmed Mohamed Silanyo (KULMIYE)	266,906	49.59%
Dahir Riyale Kahin (UDUB)	178,881	33.23%
Faysal Ali Warabe (UCID)	92,459	17.18%

15 November 2012 waxaa Somaliland ka dhacay doorashadii golaha deegaanka ee Somaliland halkaas oo ay ku tartameen toddoba urur siyaasadeed iyo xisbiyadii siyaasadda ee diiwaangashanaa, oo kala ahaa Rays, Umadda, Xaqsoor, Dalsan, Wadani, UCID iyo Kulmiye. Ka sokow in dadweynuhu ay u codaynayaan mudanayaasha golaha deegaanka ee metelaya, haddana waxaa barbar socotay in saddexda urur ee ugu codka badani inay noqon doonaan Xisbiyo Qaran. Doorashadaas waxaa ku guulaystay inay xisbiyo qaran noqdaan saddexda xisbi ee kala ah Waddani, Kulmiye iyo UCID. Doorashadaas waxaa codkooda dhiibtay illaa 820,000 oo codbixiye, waxaana ka qayb galay 2,368 musharax oo u tartamayey 379 kursi oo gole deegaan.

2016 Guddida Doorashada ee Somaliland waxay bilaabeen diiwaangelin casri ah, taas oo noqonaysa, taariikhda doorashooyinka dunida markii ugu horraysay ee la isticmaalo, diiwaangelintan casriga ah ayaa dadweynaha la sawirayey bu'da isha (Irish Recognition) iyo wejiga, waxaana laga hortegayey in codbixiyuhu laba jeer codeeyo. [3] guud ahaan dadka la diiwaangeliyey ayaa ahaa 873,331 oo codbixiye [4]

April - September 2017 ka dib diiwaangelintii codbixiyayaasha ee ay qabteen guddida doorashadu, waxay kala hufeen xogtii diiwaangelinta, iyaga oo daabacay kaadhahkii codbixinta. Guddida Doorashada ayaa markaas qaybiyey kaadhahka codbixinta doorashada iyaga oo geeyey dhammaan goobihii codbixinta ee ay hore uga diiwaangeliyeen dadka. [5] Tirade guud ee qaadatay kaadhahka codbixinta ayaa ahaa

704,089 codbixiye, kuwaas oo ka qayb galay doorashadii madaxnimada ee Somaliland ka qabsoontay bishii November 2017. [6]

13 November 2017 Somaliland waxay qabatay doorashadii madaxtinimada ee saddexaad oo ay ku tartameen Musharaxa Xisbiga Talada hayey ee Kulmiye Muse Biixi Cabdi, Musharax ka socday Xisbiga Wadani Cabdiraxmaan Cirro, iyo Musharaxa Xisbiga UCID Eng. Faysal Cali Waraabe. Natijada Doorashada madaxtinimada ayuu ku guulaystay Muuse Biixi Cabdi inuu noqdo madaxweynihii shanaad ee ay Somaliland yeelato. Doorashada ayaa ka qabsoontay 1638 goobood oo ka mida 1642 goobdoorasho oo la filayey in doorashadu ka dhacdo. Xisbiga Kulmiye ayaa helay 305,909 oo cod oo u dhiganta 55.1% codadkii la dhiibtay, halka Xisbiga Waddani uu helay 226,092 oo cod oo u dhiganta 40.73%, Xisbiga UCID ayaa isna helay 23,141 oo cod oo u dhiganta 4.17% [7]

Guud ahaan Somaliland waxay qabatay 6 doorasho oo isugu jira, saddex doorasho madaxweyne, laba doorasho gole deegaan, iyo hal doorasho baarlaman. Sidoo kale waxaa Somaliland ay qabatay hal afti dastuur iyo afar-jeer oo kale oo ay qabatay diiwaangelin codbixiyo iyo kaadh qaybin.

Aftida Dastuurka, Diiwaangelinta, Kaadh-qaybinta iyo Doorashooyinka ay Somaliland qabato, dhammaantood waxay u baahan yihiin in la wada gaadho goobaha codbixinta ee ku yaalla 23 degmo doorasho, waxayna wataan culays amni, mid dhaqaale iyo mid siyaasadeedba.

Waxaa xusid mudan in doorasho kasta oo Somaliland ay qabanaysay, badankoodu ay ahaayeen kuwo aan la qaban xilligii loogu talo galay, dhinaca kalena waxaa soo baxaysa celcelis ahaan in 16-kii sano ee ugu dambeeyey inay Somaliland qabanaysay 18-kii biloodba hal mar, doorasho ama hawl doorashada la xidhiidha sida diiwaangelinta codbixiyaha oo kale.

Doorasho kasta oo ay Somaliland gasho, waxay reebaan dhibaatooyin ka dhasha, oo kala qaybiya bulshada, sida arrimo la xidhiidha amniga, kala qaybsanaanta bulshada, kala qaybsanaan siyaasadeed iwm. Taas oo ah duruuf adag oo hortimaadda madaxweyne kasta oo la doorto, ama marka Somaliland laga qabto doorasho kale.

Haatan bisha March 27, 2019, waxaa loo asteeyey inay qabsoomaan doorashooyinka golaha wakiillada iyo deegaanka oo wada socda, hase ahaatee muddo lix bilooda oo ka hadhay doorashooyinkaas waxaa xafiiska la socodka hawlaha doorashada (EMO) uu diiwaangeliyey caqabado kala duwan oo ay tahay in la dhameeyo, kuwaas oo keeni kara inaan doorashada lagu qaban xilliga loo asteeyey haddii aan xal laga gaadhin.

DHACDOOYINKA CAQABADDA KU NOQON KARA DOORASHADA

1. XEERKA CUSUB EE DOORASHADA

Bishii June 07, 2018 Golaha Wasiirada ee Somaliland ayaa meel mariyey Qabyo-qoraalka Xeerka Doorashada ee Somaliland, waxayna u gudbiyeen Golaha wakiillada ee Somaliland si uu u ansixiyo. Xeerka cusub ee doorashooyinku waa mid lagu soo koobay dhamaan xeerarkii kala duwanaa ee lagu maamuli jiray doorashooyinka Somaliland. Waxa looga gol leeyahay inuu noqdo xeerka u wayn ee lagu dhaqi doono wixii khuseeyo doorashooyinka Somaliland noocay doonaan ha noqdeen. Xeerka Doorashada ee loo gudbiyey Golaha Wakiillada waxaa ku dhex jirey laba qodob oo muhiima:

- a. **Saami Qaybsiga Kuraasta:** Golaha Wakiiladu wuxuu ka kooban yahay 82 xubnood oo sida dastuurku dhigayo ay tahay in laga soo kala doorto gobolada Somaliland ee lixda ah. Waxa muran siyaasadeed iyo sharci ka jiraa saamiga gobol waliba ka helayo 82 ka kursi iyada oo nidaamkii lagu qaybiyay 2005 uu ahaa mid ku meel gaadh ah oo hal mar keliya la isticmaalay. Nidaamkaas oo laga so dheegtay doorashadii 1960 ka dhacday Somaliland sidii degmooyinkii lixda aha ee waagaas jiray ay u kala lahaayeen 33 ka kursi ee uu a koobnaa golihii sharci dejinta ee Maxmiyaddii Ingirsiiska. Haatan lixda gobol ee Somaliland ayaa kuraasta baarlamaanka u kala hela sidan:

i. Awdal	13
ii. Hargeisa	20
iii. Saaxil	10
iv. Togdheer	15
v. Sool	12
vi. Sanaag	12

Waxaa jira cabashooyin kala duwan oo laga muujinayo habka loo qaybiyey kuraasta Golaha Wakiillada, waana mid ka mida caqabadaha ugu waaweyn ee hortaagan doorashada Golaha Wakiillada. Saami-qaybsiga kuraasta baarlamaanka ee haatan uu golaha wakiilladu ku fadhiyaan, waxaa si adag uga soo horjeeda waxgaradka iyo xildhibaano ka soo kala jeeda gobollada bariga Somaliland iyo gobolka Awdal, oo iyagu raba in dib u eegis lagu sameeyo saami-qaybsiga kuraasta. Ilaa hada ma jirto is faham laga gaadhay qaabka loo maaraynayo arinkan. Waxana cad in Golaha dhexdiisa ay ka abuuri doonto muran xooggan.

Dadyowga wax faaleeya qaarkood ayaa qaba in muranka saamiga kuraastu uu qayb ahaan yahay mid ay qayb ka yihiin xubnaha Golaha Wakiiladu si ay u sii cimri dheeraystaan. Xildhibaannada ayaase iyagu ku doodaya inay doorasho diyar u yihiin, balse aanay golaha dhexdiisa go'aan kaga gaadhi Karin arrinta saami-qaybsiga, ayna u baahan tahay in xukuumadda, Xisbiyada iyo dhinacyada wax-tabanayaa ay ka soo heshiiyaan marka hore.

- b. **Qoondada Haweenka:** Golaha Wasiiradu waxay soo jeediyeen in haweenka ka qaybgelaya doorashooyinka Golaha Wakiillada loo xidho qoondo gaar ah oo gaadhaysa 22% saamiga guud ee kuraasta Golaha. Hase ahaatee qodobada la

xidhiidha qoondada haweenka si cad looma faahfaahin habka farsamo ee ay ku imanayaan. [8] Golaha Wakiiladu hore ayuu u diiday soo jeedin tan la mid ah.

Ilaa haatan golaha wakiilladu kama doodin Qabyo-qoraalka Xeerka Doorashada ee Madaxweynuhu u soo gudbiyey, iyaga oo haysta xeerkaas muddo laba bilood ah. Waxaana haatan Golaha Wakiilladu ay galeen fasaxoodii caadiga ahaa, oo qaadanaya illaa 6 toddobaad. Taas oo saamayn ku yeelanaysa hawlaha doorashada, xilli kasta oo ay dib u dhacdo wakhtiga ay ahayd in golaha wakiilladu ay xeerkan ansixiyaan.

2. DIIWAANGELINTA CODBIXIYAYAASHA

Ka hor inta aan la gelin doorashooyinka soo socda, waa in dib loo furaa diiwaangelinta codbixiyayaasha, si dadweynaha aan hore fursadda ugu helin inay is-diiwaangeliyaan, ay haatan fursaddaas uga faa'iidaystaan, sidoo kalena dadka qaangaadhay intii u dhexeysay diiwaangelintii hore iyo haatan, inay fursad u helaan inay isdiiwaangeliyaan. Haddaba hawsha diiwaangelintu waxay u baahan tahay dhaqaale, qorshe iyo is-faham u dhexeeya dhinacyada ku lug leh hawlaha doorashada. Haatan waxaa muuqata, inaan la hayn lacag diyaar ah oo lagu qabto kaabista diiwaangelinta codbixiyayaasha, isla markaana loo baahan yahay isfaham dhex mara dhinacyada ay khusayso doorashada oo isna haatan aan muuqanin.

3. XISBIGA WADDANI IYO GUDDIDA DOORASHADA EE SOMALILAND

Bishii March 22, 2018, Xisbiga Waddani ayaa ku dhawaaqay inay kalsoonidii kala noqdeen Guddida Doorashada ee Somaliland, waxayna ku baaqeen in la kala diro. Waxaana Xisbiga Waddani ay sheegeen inay qoraal dheer oo ka hadlaya tabashadooda ay u gudbiyeen madaxweynaha Somaliland Muuse Biixi Cabdi. [9]Tan iyo xilligaas waxaa taagan tabashada uu xisbiga Waddani ka qabo guddida doorashada Somaliland ee haatan jira, mana muuqato wax horumar ah oo laga sameeyey arrintan.

March 2018, Guddoomiyaha Golaha Dhexe ee Xisbiga Kulmiye Jaamac Shabeel, ayaa ka horyimi go'aanka Xisbiga Waddani ee ahaa in la kala diro Guddida Doorashada, wuxuuna ku dooday in Guddidu ay leeyihiin wakhti la doortay oo ah shan sannadood, ayna mudan tahay inay dhammaystaan. Wuxuu sheegay inay tahay in marka hore Eedayn rasmi ah la sameeyo, si guddida doorashada loo bedelo. [10]

4. XISBIGA UCID IYO HAWLAHA DOORASHADA

September 05, 2018 - Xisbiga UCID ayaa ku baaqay

- i. in madaxweynaha Somaliland uu qaado tallaabooyin uu wax kaga qabanayo xanaftii ka dhalatay doorashadii madaxtinimada
- ii. In Madaxweynuhu xalliyo arrinta la xidhiidha guddida doorashada iyo xallinta saami-qaybsiga kuraasta.
- iii. In golaha wakiillada ay ansixiyaan xeerka doorashada ee horyaalla golaha wakiillada, ka hor inta aanay fasaxa gelin. Xisbiga UCID ayaa sheegay inaanay Golaha Wakiillada u aqoonsan doonin xubno metela shacabka Somaliland haddii ay timaaddo muddo kordhin. [20]

10/09/2018 Xisbiga UCID oo kulan la qaatay ururada bulshada rayidka ah ayaa sheegay inay bilaabeen talo qaran oo ku aaddan hawlaha dalka horyaalla, oo ay ugu weyn tahay arrimaha doorashada. [21]

5. XIISADDA KA TAAGAN GOBOLLADA BARIGA SOMALILAND

Laga soo bilaabo bishii January 08, 2018 waxaa xiisadi ka taagnayd degmada Tukaraq, ee gobolka Sool, taas oo u dhexeysay Ciidamada Somaliland iyo kuwa Puntland. Marar kala duwan ayaa dagaalo ku dhex mareen halkaas ciidamada labada dhinac. [12] Hay'ado caalami ah, Urur Goboleedka IGAD, Qaramada Midoobay iyo diplomaasiyiin kala duwan ayaa dedaal dheer u galay inay xal ka gaadhaan, xiisadda Tukaraq, oo gacanta ugu jirta ciidamada Milateriga Somaliland. In kasta oo xaalad dagaal aanay haatan jirin, haddana weli xiisadda Tukaraq, xal waara lagama gaadhin. Xilli kasta oo ay xaaladdaasi sii jirto, waxay culays amni ku noqon doontaa doorashada Somaliland.

Deegaanka Ceelaf-weyn waxaa ka dhacay dagaallo soo noqnoqday oo u dhexeeyey laba beelood oo halkaas wada dega, hase ahaatee dedaal dheer oo ay hoggaaminaysay Xukuumadda Somaliland, gaar ahaan madaxweyne ku xigeenka iyo Wax-garadka kale ee Somaliland oo ay hormuud u yihiin Culimada iyo Madaxda dhaqanka, waxay heshiis dhex dhigeen labadii beelood ee ku dagaalamayey wakhtiga kala duwan Ceelafweyn iyo hareereheeda. Intii coladahaasi socdeen, waxaa ciidamada Somaliland ka goostay laba sarkaal oo ka tirsan ciidanka Milateriga ee Somaliland oo ay wehelinayaan ciidamo iyo maleeshiyo kale oo deegaanka ah.

Bishii May 10, 2018 waxaa baraha bulshada la soo dhigay muuqaal -lagu duubay mobile, - kaas oo muujiyey sarkaal ka tirsan ciidanka Qaranka ee Somaliland oo ku sugan gobolka Sanaag, gaar ahaan degmada Ceelaf-weyn oo la hadlaya saraakiil kale oo ciidankiisa ah. Sarkaalkaas oo lagu magcaabo Siciid Cawil Caarre, ayaa ahaa abaanduulaha guutada 3aad ee ciidanka Qaranka ee jooga gobolka Sanaag, wuxuuna muujinayey cabasho, sida laga dhex arkayey muuqaalka [13]. Sarkaal Caarre ayaa xilligaas wixii ka dambeeyey ka goostay ciidamada Somaliland, wuxuuna aasaasay jabhad haatan saldhig laga siiyey degmada Qardho ee Puntland. August 11, 2018 Sarkaal kale oo ka tirsan ciidanka Qaranka ee Somaliland oo lagu magcaabo Gamaal Baaxad ayaa isna u goostay dhinaca Jabhadda Caarre ee fadhigeedu yahay agagaarka degmada Qardho. [14]

August 20, 2018 sarkaalka ka goostay ciidamada qaranka ee Somaliland Col. Caarre oo shir jaraa'id ku qabtay goob uu sheegay inuu ka yagleelayo saldhig milateri oo ay Puntland ka siisay agagaarka Qardho, wuxuu sheegay inuu ciidamada Somaliland uga soo goostay cadaalad darro ka dhex jirta, wuxuuna sheegay inuu u dagaalamayo inuu ka hortago cadaalad darradaas. [15]

Hase ahaatee September 06, 2018, waxaa warbaahinta la hadlay Sarreeye Guuto Saleebaan Barre Xasan oo ah abaanduulaha labaad ee Ciidanka Qaranka iyo Sareeye Guuto Faarax Maxamed Mire Madaxa Hawlgelinta Ciidanka qaranka, waxayna meesha ka saareen doodka Col. Caarre ee la xidhiidha caddaalad darrada. Sarreeye Guuto Saleebaan Barre ayaa ku dooday "... isaga [Col. Caarre] ayaa caddaalad darro loo sameeyey ee caddaalad darro lagu sameeyey ma jirto..." waxayna ka hadleen inuu Col. Caarre uu marar badan ku kacay falal ka baxsan anshaxa ciidamada intii uu ahaa sarkaalka ka tirsan ciidamada. [16]

Haddaba Xiisadda la xidhiidha goosashada sarkaalkan iyo ciidamada kale ee weheliya, waxay werwer ku abuurtay xaaladda gobolka Sanaag, gaar ahaan xilli la filayo inay doorashooyin ka qabsoomaan gobolkaas. Haddii aan la xallin xiisaddaas waxay culays amni ku tahay doorasho ka qabsoonta deegaankaas.

GEBA-GEBO

Xarunta CPA gaar ahaan xafiiska la socodka arrimaha doorashada, waxaa u muuqata haddii laga gaabiyo in wax laga qabto, qodobada aan soo sheegnay, inay keenayso in dib u dhac kale uu ku yimaaddo doorashada golaha wakiillada markii shanaad, iyo golaha deegaanka oo markii labaad noqonaysa.

Sidoo kale waxaa muuqata inay yar yihiin dedaallada la doonayo in lagu xalliyo duruufaha ku xeeran doorashada, marka laga saaro ururada bulshada rayidka ah oo bilaabay dhaqdhaqaaqyo ay kula kulmayaan dhinacyada ay doorashadu khusayso, iyaga oo kala hadlaya in xisbiyadu ay xalliyaan caqabahada hortaaga in doorasho ka dhacdo Somaliland. Inkasta oo xisbiyada siyaasaddu ay si furan u sheegeen inay doonayaan in doorashooyinku ay ku dhacaan xilligii loogu talo galay, haddana bulshada uma muuqato wada-shaqayn warbaahintu ogtahay oo ka dhexeysa dhinacyada kala duwan oo ku aaddan xallinta caqabadaha jira.

TALO-SOO JEEDIN

- ❖ CPA waxay ugu baaqaysaa Madaxweynaha Qaranka, saddexda Xisbi ee dalka, Guddida Doorashada, Golaha Wakiillada iyo cid kasta oo kale oo ay khuseeyaan arrimaha doorashadu inay doorkooda ka qaataan xallinta hawlaha caqabadaha doorashada horyaalla, isla markaana in dhinacyadu ay la yimaadaan is-faham iyo qorshe hawleed farsamo oo loo dhan yahay oo caddayn karaya sida farsamo ahaan loo qaban karo doorashooyinka la filayo.
- ❖ Waxaanu ugu baaqaynaa Madaxweynaha inuu hoggaamiyo talo qaran oo go'aan lagaga gaadhayo arrinta saami qaybsiga kuraasta baarlamaanka, taas oo muhiim u ah in la ansixiyo xeerka doorashada, xilli kasta oo dib u dhac ku yimaaddo ansixinta xeerkaasina waa caqabad hor leh oo dib u riixaysa xilliga doorashada.
- ❖ Waxaan ku baaqaynaa in la dedejiyo ansixinta Xeerka Doorashada oo ay ku jirto qoondada haweenka, iyo beelaha la haybsooco, si loo bilaabo hawlaha diyaargarowga doorashada.
- ❖ Waxaan ugu baaqaynaa Xukuumadda iyo Beesha Caalamka inay la yimaaddaan qorshe ay ku bixinayaan lacagaha doorashada iyo kaabista diiwaangelinta codbixiyayaasha, si loo galo hawsha diyaargarowga doorashada.
- ❖ Waxaan markale ku baaqaynaa in la xalliyo arrimaha Komishanka Doorashada iyo Xisbiga Waddani, si loo bilaabo hawlaha diyaar-garawga doorashada. Xilli kasta oo xallinta arrintani ay dib u dhacdo, waxay saamayn ku yeelanaysaa wakhtigii la filayey in doorashadu ay qabsoonto.
- ❖ Waxaan ku baaqaynaa in la xalliyo xiisadaha dhinaca ammaanka ee ka jira bariga Somaliland, sida Jabhadda hubaysan, iyo arrinta Tukaraq haddii xal loo heli karo, kuwaas oo culays dhaqaale iyo mid amniba ku yeelan kara doorashooyinka Somaliland.

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Ku Saabsan CPA

Xarunta CPA waxaa loo aasaasay inay dalalka Geeska Afrika ka caawiso dib u dhiska, nabadaynta, dimoqraadiyadda, iyo Xuquuqda Aadanaha. Xarunta CPA waa magaalada Hargeisa ee Jamhuuriyadda Somaliland.

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