



KAFAALO MAGAZINE

**Imisa Soomaali ah Ayaa Joogta Yurubta Galbeed?
Halkeese kala joogaan? Imisa ayaa Dumar ah? Rag ah?**

Qiimaha Waxbarista



Soomalida Bodø



Soomaalida Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Netherland iyo

Imisa Caruur Soomaali ah ayaa La qaataay? Sabab? (Barnevern)

Baarbaarinta Wanaagsan

Sahro Cige, waan ku xusuusan doonaa aduun & aakhiro, isku filnaashaha aad i gaarsiisay!

Once again we have witnessed another year of great humanitarian need and alongside this we have experienced some of the most difficult and complex relief operations ever undertaken

The report reveals that the efforts we made were successful, thanks to Allah and then to our members and what made this effort possible was several years of building competence and trust among Somalis. Hence, this report indicates points of Kafaalo's roadmap because it shows the valuable steps that were taken in 2011.

The strength of Kafaalo is reflected in the growth and increasing diversity of its membership and we are delighted to enlist many new members in 2011

It is worth to mention here that we have recently adopted a new strategies of Micro-Enterprise Development Project (MEDP). This new strategy emphasizes Kafaalo's missions to strength the capacity of self-help. This consists of providing resources and start up capital for the needy Somalis, so that they can generate enough and sustainable income to meet their needs without relying on charity. The quality and sustainability of our work is to construct a firm social and

political framework by giving the people the right to master their own lives and play an active role in the community. The total beneficiaries in 2011 were 147 families in four different cities Mandera, Badhan, Adado and Kismayo. The total amount of money invested in this project was \$85 000.

Another important project is education. Which it's purpose is to secure a better future, helping people to increase their skills, fulfill their ambition and pursue their goals. Our strategy from 2007 up to now was to focus on more children in schools by building new schools like Kafaalo Schools in Adaado or overtaking and rehabilitating existing schools like Kafaalo Schools in Kismaayo. The main purpose is regular attendance, training teachers and providing educational materials. These schools serve at present almost 600 pupils. We prioritise the needs of the most vulnerable children. We are working with local communities to ensure that our educational projects are relevant to their needs by offering them new skills and realistic work opportunities as a way of getting out of poverty. This is one of the most important programs in our missions. The total amount invested in education 2011 was \$56 023.

In 2011 Kafaalo responded urgently and effectively to the worst drought hit in 60 years. The drought affected many parts of the country and forced the people to move from city to another. In response to the increased needs for both the host community and people displaced by drought as well as continued conflicts in the central region. Kafaalo targeted 10.000 families for food, water, sheltering and resettlement.

High professionalism, rooted in our Somali identity, dignity and local network building, is central to Kafaalo's efforts. We believe that is why our partners and supporters trust the organization.

Our special strength is teamwork, many people in different parts of the world are bound together focusing on important tasks. As the impact of our work grows, we would like to acknowledge the contribution of our members, whose many years of support have made it possible for Kafaalo to establish Kafaalo Schools in education field, work on new strategies and strength our people's capacity building



Khadar Abdiqani



Lambarka xiga 2-2012/2013

Soo bixi doonaa dhamaadka ama bilowga
2-2012/2013.

Wakhtiga ugu danbeeyaa ee laga qayb qaadan
karo maqaalada 30. November 2012.

Tafaftireyaal

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Mukhtar Qoransay
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Sponsor ama Xayaysiis

Hadaad tahay ganacsade doonaya inuu sponsor gareeyo cilmi-baarisyada soo socda, ama doonaya xayaysiis waxaad email kusoo diri kartaa km@kafaalo.com. Markaana waa inaad soo gudibsaa macluumaadka laguu daabacayo oo dhan walba kadhamaysitran

Mashruuca MIG

Mashruuca Isku-filnaasho Gaarsiinta (MIG) waa mashruuc ay Kafaalo ugu tala gashay inay isku filnaasho ku gaarsiiso qoysaska agoonta ah ee ay muddo gacanta ku haysay, iyadoo lagu caawinayo maalgelin mashaariic ganacsijo yaryar. Fakarkaan waa mid ka hirgelay meelo badan oo kamid ah dunida, waxaana loogu yeeraa Microfinance Development Project (MDP).

Mashruuca MIG

Bint Cabdi Maxamed - Waalid Qoys ID 69

Waxaan joogaa magaalada Kismaayo, wuxuu kafiilka Cabdiddahir Maxamed Jaamac noo maalgeliyay dukaan hilib iyo khudrad.



Sahro Bootaan - Waalid Qoys ID 506

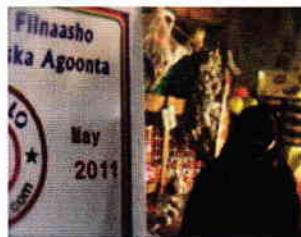
Waxaan joogaa magaalada Cadaado, waxay kafiiladda Sahra Cige noo maalgelisay dukaan maaciun ah oo aan si joogtaa uga soo saarano nolol maalmeedkeena.



Socday April - September 2011

Aamina Sicilid Faarax - Waalid Qoys ID 291

Waxaan joogaa magaalada Badhan, wuxuu kafiilka Jaamac Fargeeto noo maalgeliyay dukaan khudrado iyo alaabta yadmiga lagu iibsho, nolosha si fiican uga dabaranaa.



Faa'iidooyinka & Qisooyinka MIG

Kafaalo waxay mashruucan ka hirgelisay afar magaalo, Kismaayo, Mandheera, Cadaado iyo Badhan. Kubaxday MIG waxay noqotay \$85000 (Sideetan & shan kun dollarka Maraykanka). Mashaaricda qoysaskaas loo maalgeliyay waxay



Qoyska reer Maxamed Cabdi (Qoys ID 349), adeerkood loogu maalgeliyay gaari dameer ay biyo dhaamis ugu shaqaystaan. Qisadooda ka akhriso dhanka midig.

isku-filnaashaha ay ka gaareen nolol maalmeedkooda. Nin kamid ah ayaa yiri hadalkaan hoose:

"Gaari dameerkaan iyo kareetadiisa waxaan biyo ugu dhaamiyaa in kabadan 30 qoys, maalintii waxaa iga soo gala lacag u dhaw 400,000 Sh.SOM, midaas oo ku dhaw 15 dollar. Markaan kajaro masruufka qoyska iyo dameerka cuntadiisa, maalintii waxaa ii dhiganta ilaa \$3 ku dhawaad. Lacagta ii dhiganta bishii waa \$90, waayo (30-maalmood X \$3 = \$90), waa faa'iido badan, sababtoo ah awal Kafaalo bishii oo dhan igu masruufi jirtay \$30, hadda anigaa dad kale sii masruufa".

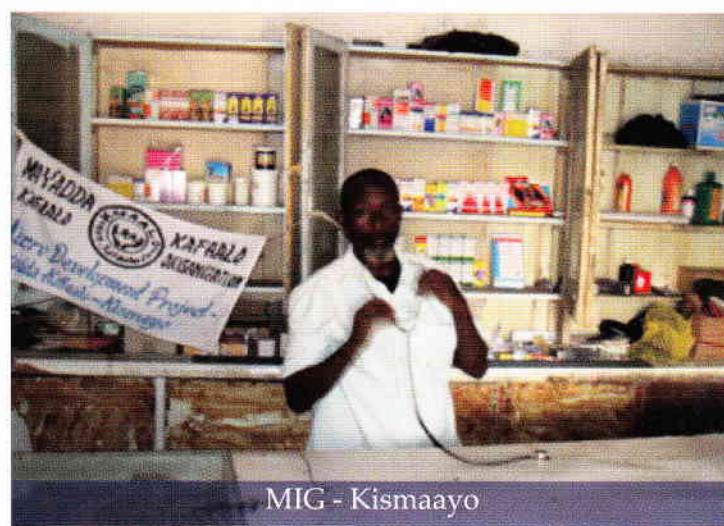
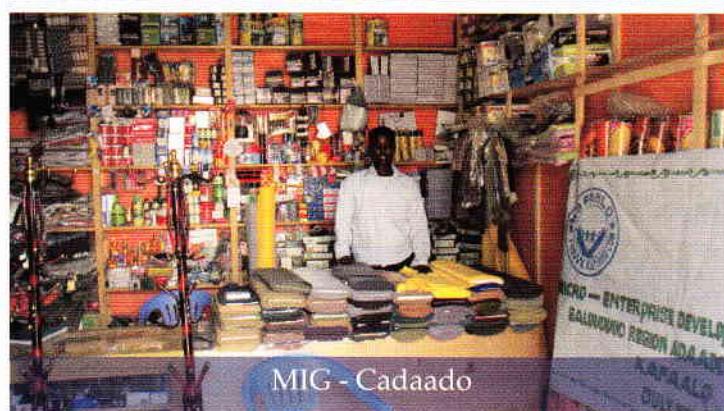
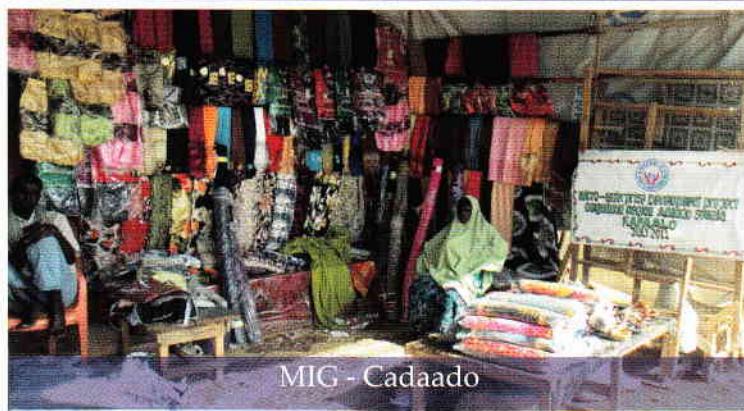
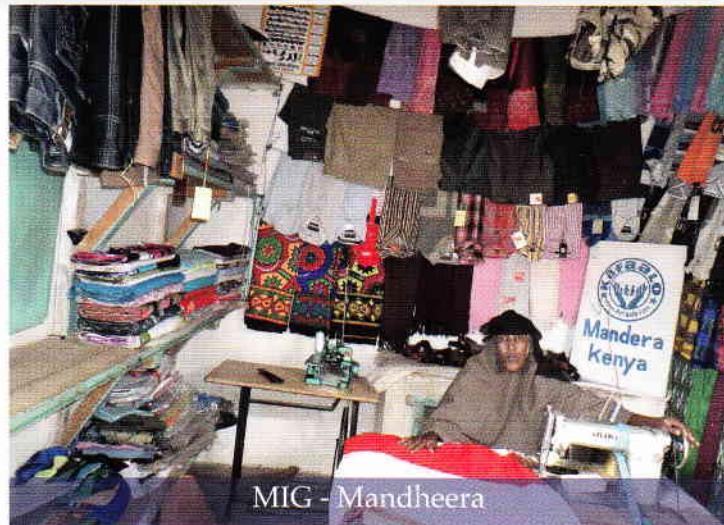
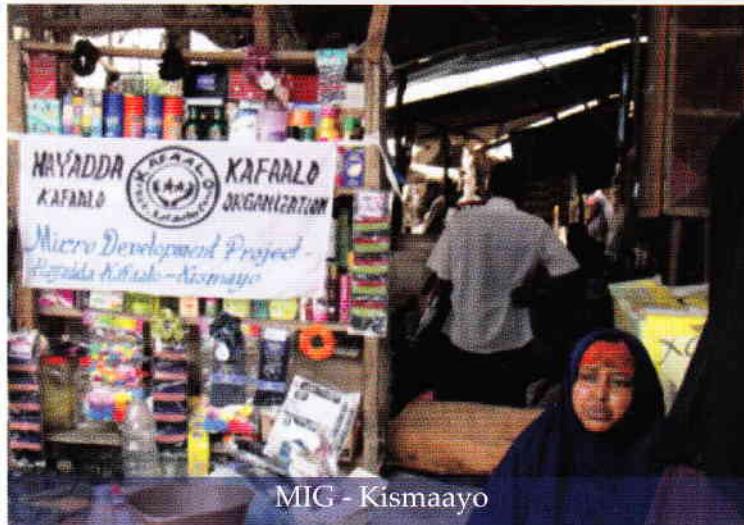
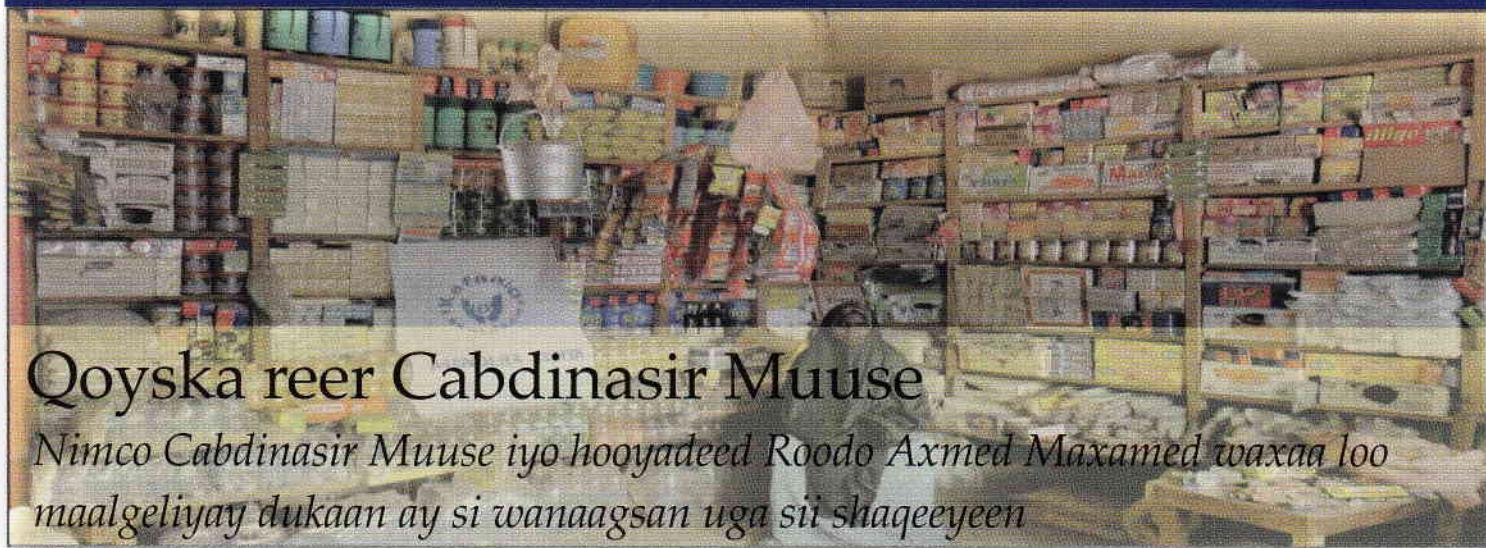
iskugu jireen: Dukaan cunto, dukaan dhar, dukaan khudrad, Qalab biyo dhaamis, bagaash & dhar iibin, harqaan, hilib iyo xoolo ka shaqeyn, dukaan shaah iyo makhaayad iwm.

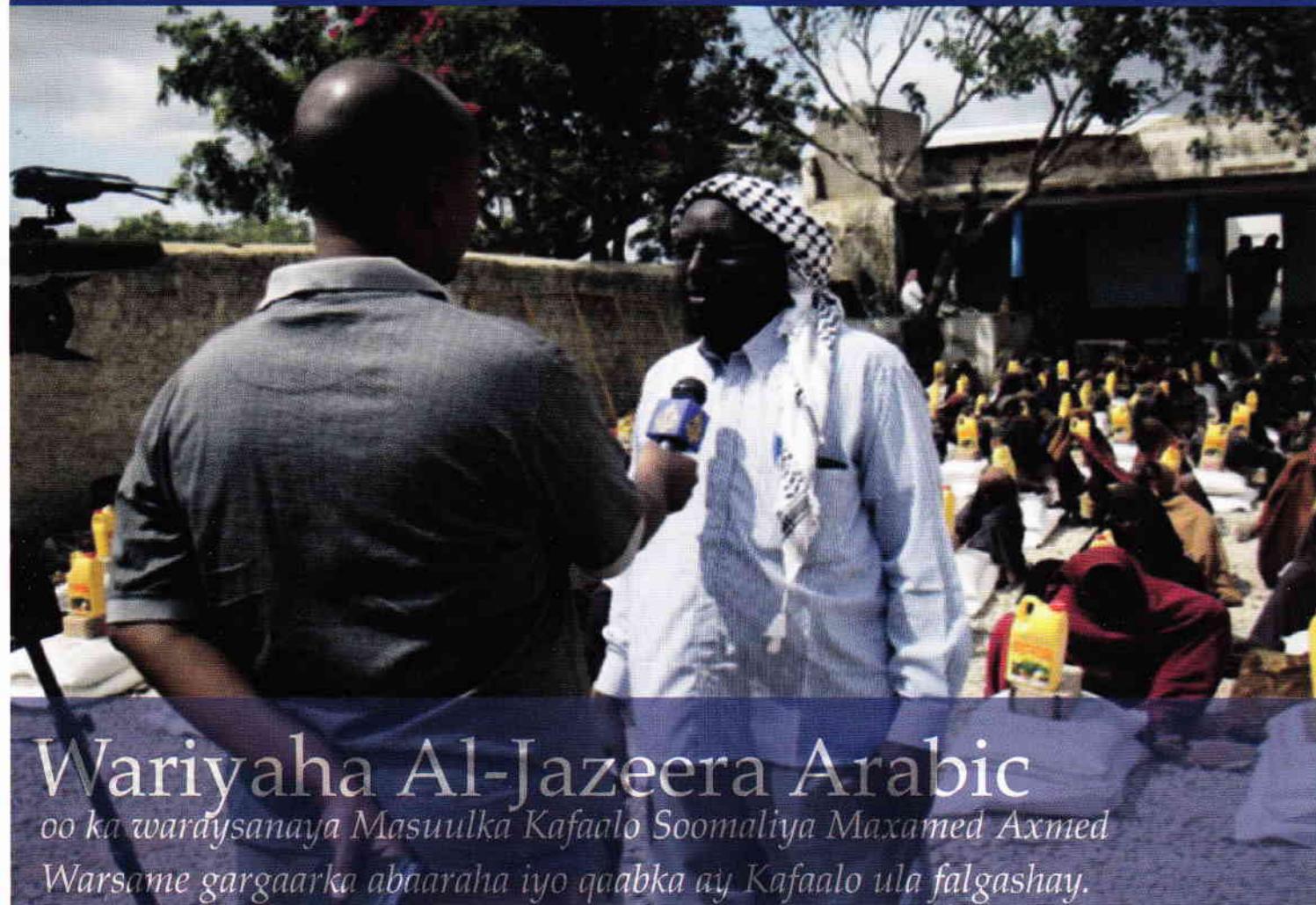
Qiimeyn kadib waxaa maanta farxad leh inay qoysaskaas aad ugu riyaqsan yihiin horumarka iyo

Waa Allah mahaddii, waana arin uu aad ugu farxayo kafiilkii hayay qoyskaan. Waana arin na siinaya dhiira gelin iyo cashar ah inay horumarinta iyo isku filnaasho gaarsiinta qofka kamiro dhal badan tahay quudin joogta ah oo qofku ku xirnaanayo qof kale.

Ujeedooyinka MIG

Kor u qaadida waxqabsiga iyo wax soo saarka qoysaskaas. U abuuridda qoysaskaas nolol maalmeed joogta ah oo khalkhal kujirin. Dhiira gelinta waxqabsiga iyo hormarinta xirfadda shakhsiga Soomaliyed. Kor u qaadida dhaqaalaha bulshada guud ahaan. MIG wajigiisi 1aad wuu soo afjarmay, waxaana looga faa'iideeyay 147 qoys oo ka kooban 224 agoon ah. Miizaaniyadda





Wariyaha Al-Jazeera Arabic

oo ka wardysanaya Masuulka Kafaalo Soomaliya Maxamed Axmed

Warsame gargaarka abaarahi iyo qaabka ay Kafaalo ula falgashay.

Soomaaliya & wadamada dariska ah waxaa sanadkii hore ku dhuftay abaartii ugu darnayd ee soo marta muddo 60 sano ah.

Kumanaan qoys ayaa ka bara kacay deegaanadoodii, iyaga oo beegsaday xeryaha qaxootiya ee Kiinya iyo Itoobiya. Hadaba si loo hakiyo qaxaas loona badbaadiyo kumanaan dad ah oo qarka u saarnaa in ay ku dhintaan jidka iyaga oo aanan gaarin meelaha ay nafta ula cararayeen, ayey Hay'adda Kafaalo gaarsiisay gargaar cunto iyo biyo 10.000 oo qoys oo ku kala sugnaa gobolada ay sida weyn abaartu u saamaysay sida Bay, Bakool, Gedo iyo waliba gobolada Jubbooyinka. Mashruucan wuxuu ku kacay miizaaniyad gaaraysa 1,000,000 kroner (hal malyan oo kroner) waxayna kala shaqaysay qaybaha

kala duwan ee bulshada

Soomaliyed sida maraakiiz, culimo, ururo, hay'ado iyo shakhsiyad khayrfalayaal ah.

Dhanka kale Hay'adda Kafaalo waxay xarumo biyoodyo ka samaysay deegaannada kala ah *Madheer Korima, Abooreey, Xamarayste iyo Xerada qaxoontiga ee qudbiga* kuwaas oo dhamaantood ka tirsan gobollada Jubbooyinka.

Sidoo kale waxay Hay'adda Kafaalo wadashaqeyn wacan wada yeeshen dhalinyarada Göteborg iyo maraakiz dhawra ah sida markazka An-nuur Stockholm, markazka Ørebro, markazka Køping, jaaliyadda Soomaliyed ee magaadal Esklustina iyo markazka Ibnu Cutheymin ee magaalada Leicester UK.

Hay'adda Kafaalo waxay gargaarka gaarsiisay goobaha fogfog sida tuulooyinka: 1-Awdiinle 2-Raaxoole 3-Oonley 4-Guduudeey 5-Jameecada 6-Siid kuus 7-Korow 8-Shamiinto 9-Garasmaka 10-Towfiq 11-Bule 12-Labiley 13-Geldaa 14-Rigoog 15-Shaqalow 16-Macalin dheere 17-Balbaal 18-Ilbeerto 19-Togtuwaar 20-Korimeey 21-Bakaal 22-Qaansooley 23-Habeen guureey.

Isla mar ahaantaana khayrkaan kama aysan harin Khayrfalayaasha Soomaliyed ee kala jooga wadamada Yurub ee si shakhsishakhsi & koox-koox.

Mahad oo dhan Ilaha ayaa leh, kadib waxay mahad & duco usugnaatay walaal walba oo waxqabadkaan gacan ka gaystay.



Mashruuca Dib Udajinta (MDU)

Mashruucaan ayaa ka hirgelay degmada Naftaaquur ee gobalka Jubadda Hoose.



Xaqiiqda-Arinkan

Sababta dhalisay: Mashruucan Dib Udajinta ayaa ahaa mashruuca kadhashay barakacii abaaraha iyo in dadkii dib loogu celiyo goobahoodii iyagoo lagu taageerayay qalab ay dib ugu fashaan beerahoodii, loona qoday baraago iyo warar biyood.

Goobta: Naftaaquur - Jubbadha Hoose

Yoolka MDU: In dadka dib loogu cesho goobahoodii ay mudada daganaayeen oo ku tabcadeen hanti iyo guryo.

Maalgelin: Waxaa isla maalgeliyay Xarunta Islamic Center Helsinki Finland & Hay'adda Kafaalo.

Ka faa'iidaystay: Waxaa looga faa'iideeyay 50 qoys

Natijo: Qoysaskii ayaa dib ugu laabtay goobahoodii, iyagoo lagu taageeray qalab ay dib ugu fasheen beerahoodii, waxaa loo qoday baraago, warar biyood, si toosa ayayna u dageen.

Miizaaniyad: Waxaa kubaxay \$10 042.

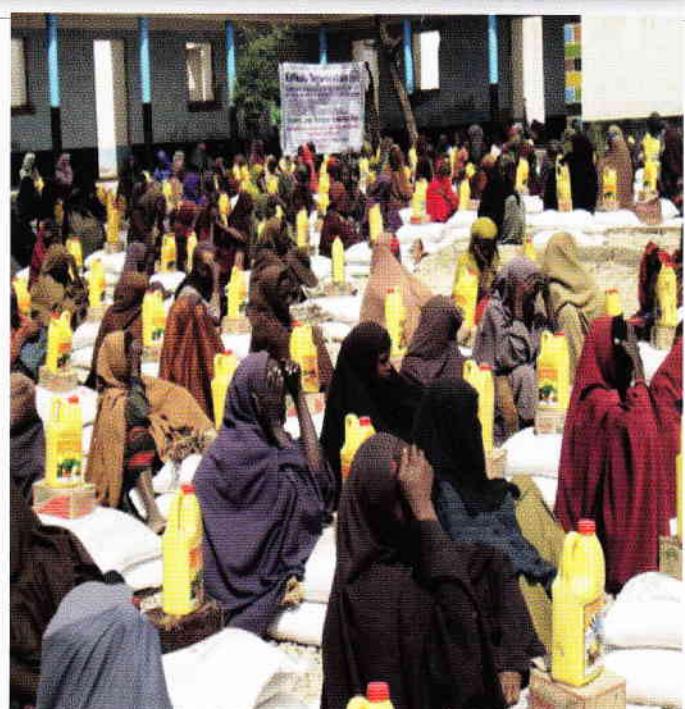
Hadaad tahay ganacsade, jaalidiyad, markaz ama shakhsi, mashruucyo badan ayaad dadkii iyo dalkii wax kutari kartaa oo si toosa u maalgelin kartaa nala soo xiriir.

Photo: Kafaalo ©



Gargaarkii Abaaraha 2011

Dadkii abaaruuhu soo barakiciyeen oo dhawraya in loo qaybiyo gargaarsii ay usoo direen Khayrfalayaasha Soomaaliyeed.



Kaalmadii katimid dunida daafafeeda oo loo qaybinayo dadkii abaaruuhu saameeyeen Baay, Bakool, Gedo iyo Jubbooyinka.

Sawiro badan ka firin kartaa www.kafaalo.org phontos by Kafaalo ©



KAFAALO SCHOOLS



Maamulk Gobalka oo ka khudbadenaya Kafaalo Schools - Photo: Kafaalo Soomaaliya



Barxadda Kafaalo Schools Ganaane - Photo: Kafaalo Soomaaliya

Kafaalo Schools (KS)

KS? Waa magac dalad guud oo kulmiya iskuulo badan oo ku kala yaala goballo kala duwan cariga Soomaalida. Qaarkood Hay'adda Kafaalo ayaa dhistay, qaarna way dhisnaayeen.

Maxaa kulmiya? Iskuuladan waxaa kulmiya hab-maamul gooniya oo kadhaxeeyaa iyo hadaf guud oo ay wada hiigsanayaan, laakin way kala madax banaan yhiin.

Ujeeddo: Waxaa yool u ah inay dad badan waxbartaan, isla markaana lasoo saaro jiil tayyo-wanaagsan leh oo wuxuu bartay u isticmaali yaqaan qaab xirfadysan, kuna muujin yaqaan ficol iyo hab-dhaqanba. Iskuuladuna noqdaan goob wanaagsan oo leh hab-maamul wacan, oo qancin kara waalidiinta, kuna dhiira-gelin kara ardayda inay waxbarashada jeclaystaan.

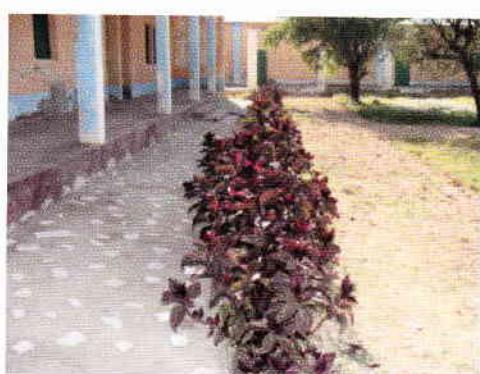
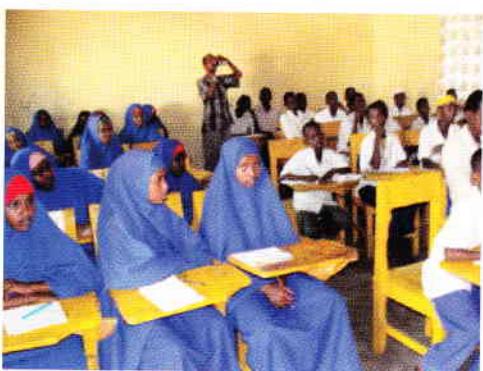
Kafaalo maxay ku kordhisaa? Waxay ku kordhisaa tayyeyn xag qalab, fakar, maamul iyo bey'adeed, sidii ay iskuuladaas u gaari lahaayeen ujeedooyinkaas. Tusaale ahaan Hay'adda Kafaalo waxay qalabyo kala duwan uga keenta dibadda, ka kabtaa gunnada ardayda masaakinta ah, & mushahaarka macalimiinta, kala talisaa hab-maamulka, u qabataa siminaaro iyadoo dibada uga keentaa macalimiin khubaro ah, kuxirtaa oo saaxiib uga dhigtaa iskuulo dibadda ah.

Iskuulkee xubin kanoqon kara KS? Iskuul walba oo Soomaaliyeed ee buuxsha shuruudaha xubinimada Kafaalo Schools.



Xafladda sanad-dugsiyedka 2010-2011

Xaflad kamid ah xafladaha soo afjaridda sanad-dugsiyedka Kafaalo Schools. Waalidiin, macalimiin & arday la guddoonsiinayo shahaadooyin.





Imisa Soomaali ayaa kunool Yurubta Galbeed?

W/D: Mukhtar Xuseen Maxamed (Qoransey)

IT-Engineer & Economist

BSc/MBA

Qaxa kudhacay dadka Soomaaliyeed ayaa noqday mid aad u balaaran oo cilmi-baarisyada qaarkood loogu yeero "**Qarankii la Caalamiyeeyay** – The Globalised nation". Arinkan waxaa hadda kahor si duudaaban uga hadlay Qaramada Midoobay waaxda UNDP Soomaaliya , qoraal loogu magac daray (Somalia's Missing Million, 2009).

Qoraalkas oo ay ku barbardhigeen qaxa Soomaalida, inuu meelo badan uga egyptay qaxii weynaa ee gaajadu kusababtay dadkii Ay-rishka ahaa (The Great Irish Famine) qarnigii 19aad. Laakin hadana, waxay tilmaameen Soomaalidu inay kaga duwan tahay Ay-rishka, inaysan si-toosa uga guurin wadankoodii, balse dalkooda kunoqdaan, ka warqabaan, maal-gashadaan, waxna kaqabtaan.

Qoraalkas UNDP-da masoo gudbin ama si daqiqaa xoogga uma saarin tiro sugar Soomaalida qaxootiga noqotay kadib 2005. Sidaa awgeed waxay Kafaalo Magazine qaybaan hoose kusoo bandhigaysaa Soomaalida kudhaqan wadamada Yurubta Galbeed. Arinkan oo aan isku daynay warkiisa xaqiqa ah inaan soo helno anagoo la xiriirnay waaxo dowli ah oo kala duwan, EU, UNHCR & wadan-walba, si'aan u helno tiro qiyaas ahaan sax ah oo noo bidhaaminaysa dadkeena ku kala firirsan Yurubta Galbeed. Inkastoo tiro ahaan aan helnay Soomaalida kudhaqan wadamada dunida badankood, hadana waxaan go'aansannay inaan marba qayb soo bandhigo.

Guud ahaan Soomaalida si sharci ah udegan Yurubta Galbeed waxay qiyaastoodu noqon kartaa 305 588 qof oo iskugu jira caruur, dumar iyo

rag. Halkaas waxaa kamaqan inta xeryaha kujirta ee sharci-sugayaasha ah iyo inta sharciyada loo diiday oo jooga dalalkaas kala duwan, labadan danbe oo tirada kor u qaadi kara. Isla mar ahaantaa waxaa tiradaas kor u kacaysa, dhinac kale nusqaamin kara dadka sharciyada leh ee u guura wadan kale, iyagoo kabixin diiwaanka wadankii hore.

Si kastaba ha ahaatee,hadii aan qiyaasteena si macquula ugu dhisno maclumaadka aan kusaabsan inta degan, xero-kujira, sharci loo diiday ama kala goosha ee aan ka dheehanay tirokoobyada wadamadaas, tirokoobka Eurostat, tirokoobka UNHCR iyo tan ugu muhiimsan aqoonta Soomaalinimo ee aan isku leenahay, waxaan qiyaasi karnaa 13 540 ruux inay EU sharci sugayaal yihiin wadamada Yurub (27-EUwadamo xusaan 14 355 qof), inta kala gooshtana 5000 –7000 qof.

Soomalida kudhaqan Wadamada Yurubta Galbeed 01.01.2012

Dal	Dumar	Rag	Wadar-guud
Austria	388	614	1 002
Belgium	:	:	784
Denmark	8 235	8 877	17 112
Finland	6673	7372	14 045
France	:	:	764 (2005)
Germany	2540	4091	6 631
Greece	:	:	:
Iceland	2	1	3
Ireland	:	:	2000 – 3000 *
Italy	3 584	7 517	11 101
Hungary	:	:	421
Netherlands	14 204	17 033	31 237
Norway	13909	15486	29 395
Portugal	:	:	24
Spain	27	78	105
Sweden	19900	20265	40165
Switzerland	2 274	3795	6 069
United Kingdom	:	:	185 000
Wadar			346 858

Shaxdu muujin Soomalida kunool Yurubta Galbeed - Isha: Waaxda Tirokoobka & Qaxootiga dal walba, Eurostat & UNHCR

Markaa isku-celcelis oran karnaa
Soomaalida kudhaqan Yurubta
Galbeed waa 354 213 ruux oo xamili
karta (-/+ 5000 – 7000).

Tirakoobkaas soo uruurintiisa iyo
ogaalkiisa keliya macne sameyn
mayso, laakiin arimaha macnaha
noo sameyn kara waxaa weeye
inaan Soomaali ahaan si dhaliilsan
oo maskaxaysan isku waydnniyo
sadex dhinac oo bulshooyinka
muhiim u ah Siyaasiyan, Dhaqaale
iyo Bulsho ahaan (Political,
Economic and Social - PES).

Siyaasiyan (Political): Arinkan oo
aan iska waydiinayno xasiloonida-
siyaasadeed. Qolo-walba sabab ayaa
barakicisa, yaa ka masuul aa inay
dadkan tiradoodu intaa tahay inay
sidaa u kala firdhaan? Naftooda?
Waalidkood? Madaxdooda?
Odayaashooda? Culimadooda?
Dhexdooda? Dadyowga la dariskaa?

Kuwo ay usoo qaxeen? Mise kuwo
kale? Yaase qaadaya masuuliyadaas?

Dhaqaale ahaan (Economic)
Qax iyo dhib walba hasoo maraan,
laakiin nolol ayay heleen, dhaqaale
badana dalkoodii dib ayay ugu
celiyaan. Qiyaas ahaan hadaan
niraahno inta Yurubta Galbeed
keliya joogta kasoo qaad 300 000 la
hubo, qofkiiba iskucelcelis meesha
ugu hoosaysa kasoo qaad \$30 bishii
inuu diro, madama ay ku jiraan
caruur & dad aan joogto wax u
dirin.

Markaa sanadkii \$108-malyan ayay
diraan Soomaalida joogta Yurubta
Galbeed keliya! Meesha
miizaaniyadda dowladda kumeel
gaarka ah aheyd 11-malyan 2009
(Foreign Policy, 2010). Walow
xawaaldaha laga heli karo tiro
sugan, laakiin hadana dadkaas dalka
waxay u yihiin warshad lacag soo

saarta. Halkan laga fahmi karaa
qaxii inuu faa'iido dhaqaale keenay,
laakiin waxaa iswaydiin leh
lacagtaas dib ma udhistay dalkii ay
kasoo qaxeen mise way sii gubtay oo
burburisay? Yaase lacagtaas inta
badan ka faa'iidaysta? Dadkoodii
dhibbanaa? Madaxdoodii ay kasoo
qaxeen? Mise wadamada dariska
ah? Iyaguse lacagtaas wax ma uga
qabsadeen dalalkii ay yimaadeen
ama kii ay kasoo tageen? Sicir barar
ma u geysatay dalkii?

Bulsho ahaan (Social): Dhanka
bulsho ahaan waxay soo dhixgaleen
afaf iyo bulshooyin ka duwan diin,
dhaqan, waayo-aragnimo, aqoon
iwm. Hadaba, waxaa iswaydiin leh
ilaa xadkee milmeen diin iyo
dhaqan ama ilaa xadkee iyagu wax
saameeyeen? Maxay bulshooyinkan
kusoo kordhiyeen ama ka qaateen?
Maskax iyo aqoon ahaan ma
kobceen?



Wadamada Yurubta Galbeed - wakhtiyada habeenimadda

Source: Wikipedia

Cafimaadkooda sidee isku bedalay ma ka fiicnaaday mise cuduro cusub kala kulmeen? Kobocooda tiro masii kordhay mise way nusqaantay?

Sadexdaas qodob waa sadex arin oo muhiim u ah bulsho walba horumarkeeda & jiritaankeeda. Su'aalahaas iyo kuwo ka muhiimsan ayaa iswaydiin iyo falanqeyn mudan. Akhristaha Soomaaliyeed ayaan uga sii tageynaa inuu arimahaas kusii falanqeeyo garaadkiisa, waayo-aragnimadiisa, aqooniisa lana kaashado asxaabtiisa . Si'aan xaqiqda dhabta ah u helno, waxaysan ka fursaneyn inaan dhinacyo badan wax ka eegno, madama dhacda walba leedahay dhawr dhinac iyo dhawr xal oo kala duwan. Sidaa awgeed wadan-wadan ayaan usoo qaadan doonaa Soomaalida dunida degan, anagoo arimahaas diirad usaari doona si dadban iyo si toosaba. Waxaana ka bilaabaynaa Norway oo ah meesha Kafaalo Magazine xarunta u ah. Sii akhri qoraalka (Dal-Diirad Saarid).



Soomali Norway Oslo - Photo Maxamed/Kafaalo

Xaqiqda-Arinkan

Baaris-Tirokoob oo aan ku sameynay Soomaalida kunool Yurubta Galbeed, waxaan oran karnaa waa 354 213 qof. Tiradan waxaan ku kordhinay Soomaalida sharci-sugayaasha ah oo aan kujirin tirokoobyada wadamada, laakiin ka diiwan gashan Waaxaha Qaxootiga, dhanka kale waxaanu ka dhinnay Soomaalida dhawr waddan u kala gooshta. Tan oo fududeyn karta in tiro sax ah laga helo Soomaalida kudhaqan Yurubta Galbeed.

Soomaalida Yurub: Waxaa laga diyaarshay diraasooyin badan xagga joornaalada cilmi-baarista jaamacaddaha, gaar ahaan qaybaha (Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies, Journal of Primary Prevention and Journal of Adolescent Health). Waxayna tilmaamaan in wadamada Yurub badankood laga soo bilaabo 1998 ka baxshaan Soomaalida sawir aanan wacneyn.

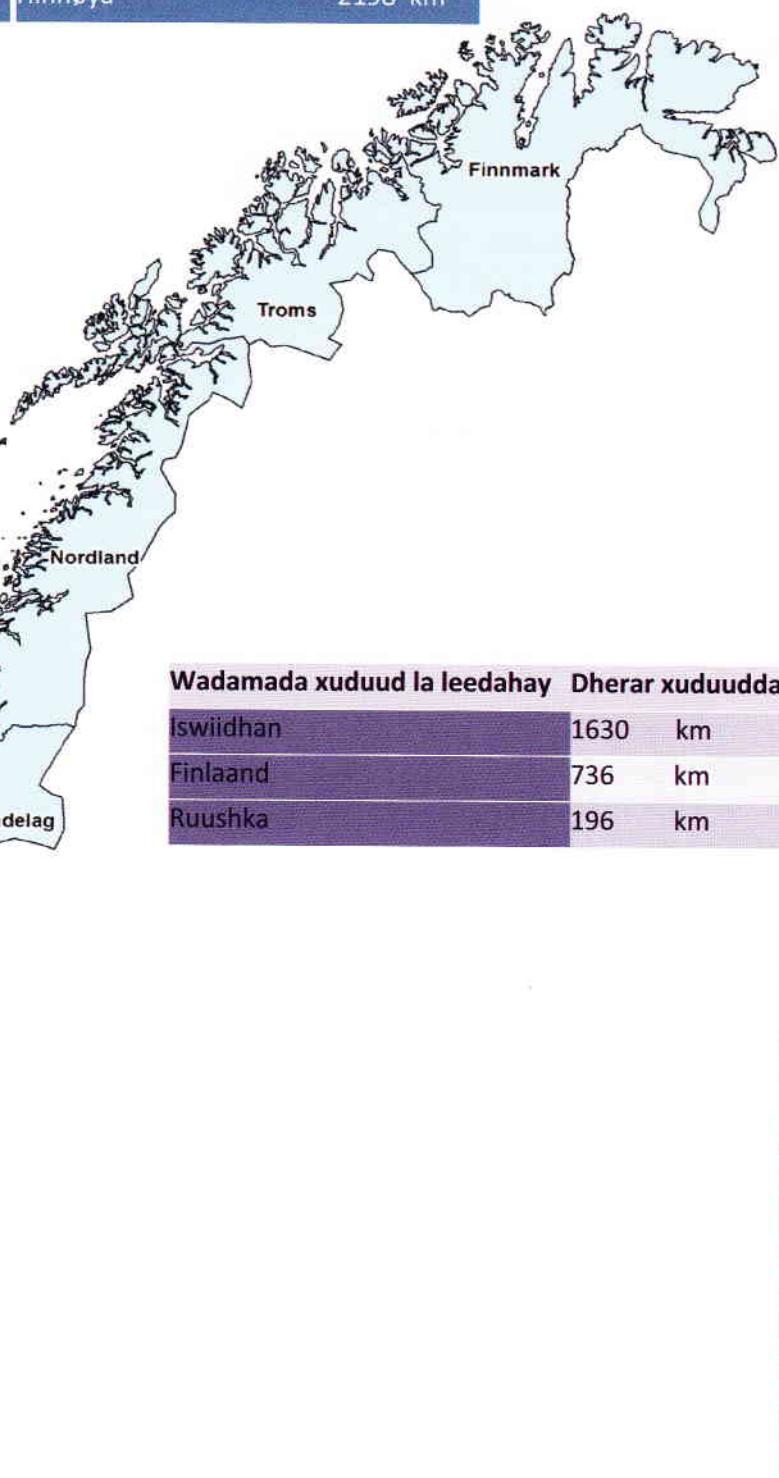
Arinkan oo ay dawr ka ciyaraan warbaahinta iyo siyaasiyiinta Yurub, iyagoo u soo qaata Soomaalida tusaale markii ay kahadlayaan khaladaadka ajaanibta kale. Tan oo keentay in Soomaalida loo arko bulsho u joogta shiddo - iyo iskudhac-abuuris (difficult and conflict-producing). Laakiin qoraalada jaamacaduhu waxay sabab uga dhigaan bahdilka Soomaalida Yurub lagu hayo inuu yahay mid salka kuhaya bahdil ay dhexdooda isku hayaan. Tan oo keentay inaysan dadyowga kalena u aabe yeelin.

Jaziiradaha & Biyodhaca

Biyodhaca ugu dheer	Kjelfossen	840 m
Gacanka ugu dheer	Sognefjorden	204 km
Jaziirada ugu weyn	Hinnøya	2198 km ²

Baaxadda dalka oo idil 385 186 km²

Inta dhulka ah	305 470 km ²
Svarlbard	432 km ²
Jan Mayen	377 km ²

**Wadamada xuduud la leedahay Dherar xuduudda**

Iswiidhan	1630 km
Finlaand	736 km
Ruushka	196 km

Khariirada Norway oo muujinaysa 19-gobal ee dalku ka kooban yahay

Ishua Statistics Norway

Xaqiiqda Norway

W/D: Mukhtar Xuseen Maxamed (Qoransey)

IT-Engineer & Economist

Bcs/MBA

Sawir Muujinaya Buuraha Norway - Bodø: Photo: Maxamed/Kafaalo

Halkan waxaan ku soo koobeynaa warbixin ku saabsan Norway oo ah dal ay Soomaali badan kudhaqan tahay. Inta aanan falanqeyn Soomaalida, waxaan diraaso kooban ku sameynaynaa Norway ka dal ahaan.

Waayo wax uga qoraynaa Norway ama wadaman kale?

Dadkii hore dhulka ay maraan waxbadan ayay kaqori jireen, qoraaladaas oo ay si gaar ah aad uga faa'iideen waxna ku qiimeyn jireen dowladahooda iyo dadkooda ay markaa uga soo warbixinayeen. Balse jiilalkoodii ka danbeeyay iyo guud ahaan aduun weynaha ayaa ka faa'iidey. Hadaba Soomalidu waxay u qaxday dunida daafaheeda, waxay la kulantay waayo aragnimo iyo xadaarado kala duwan. Sidaa awgeed waxaa hubaal ah, inbadan oo wixaas ka mida hadii laqoro, inay ka faa'iidaysan doonaan Soomaali hadda joogta iyo Soomaali mustaqbalka imaan doonta.

Marka nuxurka qoraalada wadamanan ayaan kusoo koobi karnaan:

- Inay sare u qaado aragtida qofka Soomaliyeed oo uusan ku koobnaan tuulada, gobalka magaalada uu joogo.
- Inaan aragno dunida kale siday u nidaamsan tahay.
- Inaan khibrad fiican kahaysano dunida daafaheeda, anagoo safar iyo kharash badan u gelin.

Norway meesha ay dhacdo

Norway waxay kutaal waqooyiga Yurub, waxayna kamid tahay wadamada loogu yeero European Economic Area, laakiin kamid maaha Midowga Yurub, waxayse la qaybsataa sharchiyo badan oo Yurub wada quseeya.

Boqortooyada Norway

Norway waa Qaran Boqortooyo
Kudhisaa Parlamaan Diimuquraadiyad ah

Qoyska Boqorka

Boqorka Norway: Harald V.
Boqorada: Sonja
Wilka Boqorka (dhaxalka leh): Haakon
Xaaqiyada Haakon: Mette-Marit
Caruurtooda: Alexandra iyo Magnus

Qaabka looga Taliyo Norway

Norway waxay leedahay barlamaan ay fariistaan xisbiyo mucaarad ah iyo xisbiga markaa talada dalka haya. Halkan oo lagu lafa guro arimaha siyaasadda, dhaqaalaha, bulshada iwm.

Golaha Shacabka Norway

Doorashada Barlamaanka 4-tii sano waa mar, doorashadii 2009, wadarta kuraasta lagu tartamayay waxay ahaayeen 169 kursi, waana sidan xisbiyada ku guulaystay.

Xisbiga	Inta kursi helay	Tirada codadka heleen Boqolkiiba %
Shaqaalaha (Ap)	64	949 049 37.9
Horumarka (FrP)	41	614 717 24.3
Midigta (H)	30	462 458 17.2
Bulshada Bidix (SV)	11	166 361 6.2
Dhexda (SP)	11	165 006 6.2
Kiristaanka (KrF)	10	148 748 5.5
Bidixda (V)	2	104 144 3.9

Xuduuda ugu hoosaya inuu xisbi soo galoo barlamaanka waa 4%



Golaha Shacabka - Norway (Stortinget) - Photo Maxamed/Kaf.

Gudoomiyaha Barlamaanka Norway

Dag Terje Andersen (Ka tirsan xisbiga shaqaalaha)

Dowladda Norway

Ra'iisul Wasaaraha: Jens Stoltenberg, wuxuu ka socdaa Xisbiga shaqaalaha.

Dowladdu ka kooban tahay 17 waziir iyo 17 wazaaradood oo kala ah sidan hoose:

17-Wazaaradood

Shaqada & Shaqaalaha	Badda & Kalluunka
Qoyska, Caruurta & Sinaanta	Maamulka, Maareynta & Kaniisadda
Maaliyadda	Difaaca
Caafimaadka & Daryeelka	Gobolada & Degmooyinka
Hidaha, Dhaqanka & Suugaanta	Waxbarashada
Beeraha iyo Cunada	Daryeelka Bay'adda
Ganacsiga	Arimaha Dibadda
Cadaaladda & Booliska	Shidaalka & Xoogga Korontada
Gaadiidka	

Dadweynaha Norway

Marka laga reebo dadka asal Norwijiiga ah iyo dadka loo yaqaan Samer oo asalkooduna kasoo jeedo xuduuda waqooyiga Norway, Sweden, Finland iyo Ruushka. Waxaa jira shan qolo oo Norway wax kuleh oo aanan ajaanib ku aheyn, waana:

Romanifolket (tatere / de resiende): Dad loo yaqaan musaafirin / socoto, asalkoodu kasoo jeedo Hindiya. Waxay Norway soo gaareen taqriiban sanadkii 1505, tiradoodu aad u yartahay, maadama lagu milay bulshoweynta.

Sigøynere: Dad Yurub kudhex socda oo aanan dal u cayiman laheyn, asalkooda kasoo jeedaan waqooyiga Hindiya.

Yuhuud: Loo yaqaanay (askinasisk jøder) Yuhuud kasoo jeeda Ashkenazi, aslan kayimid xagga Jarmalka, Polan iyo Yurubta Bari. Waxay Norway soo gaareen sanadkii 1851, waxaana lagu daray dadyowga qaranka 1999, tirada maanta joogta waa kayar yihiin 2000 ruux.

Kvener: Waa dad dagi jiray waqooyiga Norway, aslan kasoo jeeda Finland, diiwanka dadweynaha waxay soo galeen sanadku markuu ahaa 1500. Dadyawga qaranka lagu daray 1998.

Skogfinner: Waa dad xagga Finland kasoo galay sanadihi 1575-1660, dhanka xuduuda waqooyiga maanta loo yaqaan Finnskogene.

Luuqadaha la aqoonsan yahay Norway
Norsk (laba lahjadood bokmål & nynorsk)
samisk (luuqada dadka samer-ka ah)

Diin-dalka: Kiristaan qaybta Borotestaan



Oslo 17.05.12 Maalinta Qaranka Norway - Photo Maxamed



Oslo 17.05.12 Maalinta Qaranka Norway - Photo Maxamed

Da' da dadweynaha

Waxaa dhacda qofka inay u muuqdaan dad badan oo waayeel ah iyo qoysas haysta tiro caruura oo kooban. Halkan hoose kusoo bandhigay sida ay da'aha dadku u kala qaybsan yihiin, arintan oo mustaqbalka dalka saameyn kuleh.

	1995	2010-2011
<u>Guud ahaan Tirada</u>	4 369 957	4 920 305
<u>Dadweynaha Norway</u>		
<u>Inta nolol kudhalatay</u>	60 292	61 442
Wiilal	31 006	31 461
Gabdho	29 286	29 981
<u>Inta Dhimatay</u>	45 192	41 449
Rag	23 020	20 027
Dumar	22 170	21 472

Isha: Statistics Norway

Da'	2011
0 -5 jir	369 000
6 - 15 jir	617 000
16 - 66 jir	3 297 000
67 jir & kaweyn	637 000
Labada qaybood ee ugu badan waa 16-66 jir iyo inta kaweyn 67 jir	

Gobalada & Degmooyinka ay dadku aad u degan yihiin

Gobal	Inta Degmo	Tirada Degan	Magaalo-weyn	Tirada Degan
Oslo	1	599 230	Oslo	599 230
Østfold	18	274 827	Fredrikstad	74 579
Akershus	22	545 653	Bærum	112 789
Hedmark	22	191 622	Hamar	28 662
Oppland	26	186 087	Gjøvik	28 974
Buskerud	21	261 110	Drammen	63 582
Vestfold	14	233 705	Sandefjord	43 648
Telemark	18	169 185	Skien	52 077
Aust-Agder	15	110 048	Arendal	42 229
Vest-Agder	15	172 408	Kristiansand	82 394
Rogaland	26	436 087	Stavanger	126 921
Hordaland	33	484 240	Bergen	260 392
Sogn og Fjordane	26	107 742	Førde	12 207
Møre og Romsdal	36	253 904	Ålesund	43 670
Sør-Trøndelag	25	294 066	Trondheim	173 486
Nord-Trøndelag	24	132 140	Stjørdal	21 659
Nordland	44	237 280	Bodø	47 847
Troms Romsa	25	157 554	Tromsø	68 239
Finnmark	19	73 417	Alta	19 071



Muuqaal kore Oslo - Photo: Maxamed

Shax muujinaysa inta degmo ee gobal walba ee Norway ka kooban yahay iyo tirada dadka degan gobalkaas - Isha: Statistics Norway

Warbaahinta (Media) - Joornaalada Norway ugu waa weyn

Magaca Joornaalka	Goobtuu kasoo baxo	Noociisa
Aftenposten	Oslo	Warar sugar (serious-minded)
VG – Verdens Gang	Oslo	Ubadan maawelo & sport (tabloid)
Dagbladet	Oslo	Ubadan maawelo & sport (tabloid)
Dagens Næringsliv	Oslo	Warar sugar (serious-minded)
Bergens Tidende	Bergen (Galbeedka dalka)	Warar sugar (serious-minded)
Adresseavisen	Trondheim (Bartamaha dalka)	Warar sugar (serious-minded)
Stavanger Aftenblad	Stavanger (Galbeedka dalka)	Warar sugar (serious-minded)
Fædrelandsvennen	Kristiansand (Koonfurta dalka)	Warar sugar (serious-minded)
Drammens Tidende	Drammen (Bariga dalka)	Warar sugar (serious-minded)
Klassekampen	Oslo	Warar sugar (serious-minded)

Shax muujinaysa joornaalada Norway & noocyadooda - sha: Mediebedriftenes Landsforening (MBL)

Aftenposten, VG iyo Dagbladet waa joornaalada ugu weyn qaran ahaan, laakiin labada danbe waa nooca joornaalada loo yaqaan madadaalada (tabloid) ee inta badan xooga saara wararka xamaasadda iyo xaraarada leh, sida dilka, dhaca, labiska, isqurxinta, sportiga, heesaha iyo waxyaalahu dadka kacsha ee aan falanqeyn hoose ubaahneyn. Meesha joornaalada sida Aftenposten, Klassekampen iyo kuwa gobalada kor kuxusan inta badan kahadlaan warar sugar oo falanqeysan xagga siyaasadda, dhaqaalahu, bulshada, waxbarashada iyo bay'adda.

Isha wararka laga soo xigto ee Norway : Norsk Telegrambyrå AS (NTB)

Waxbarashada

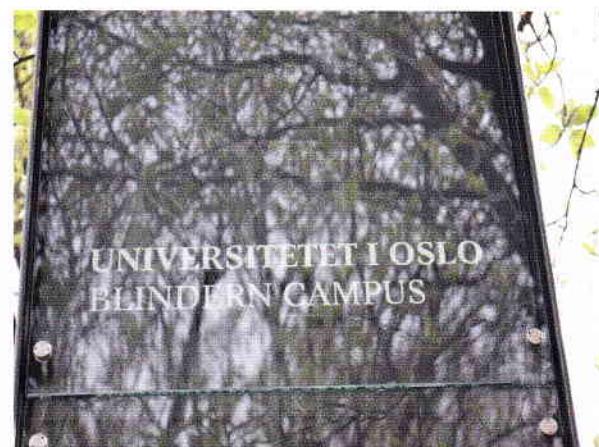
Halkan hoose kusoo koobaynaa waxbarashada xagga iskoolada hoose/dhexe, sare, jaamacadaha iyo cadadka ardayda dhigata.

Goob Waxbarasho

2011

	Tirada Iskoolada	Tirada Ardayda
Hoosse-Dhexe dowlad	2997	613 928
Hoosse-Dhexe khaas	154	15 837
Dugsi-Sare dowlad	454	246 314
Dugsi-Sare khaas	95	26 070
Jaamacado dowlad	70	221 934
Jaamacado khaas	32	32 282

Shax muujinaysa goobaha waxbarashada & inta arday dhigata goob walba - Isha: Statistics Norway



Jaamacadda Oslo - Photo Maxamed/Kafaalo

Gaadiidka

Gaadiid	Tiro
Gawaari yaryar	2 244 039
Basas	21 474
Gawaarida alaabta qaadda	387 546
Gawaarida xamuulka	136 605
Cagacagaf-yada	250 995
Mootooyinka	373 218
Dhammaan gaadiid	4 485 918
dhaqaaqa	

Shax muujinaysa tirada gaadiidka Norway- Isha: Statistics Norway



Maktabadda Jaamacadda Oslo - Photo Maxamed/Kafaalo

Duyuuradaha

Duyuurd	Tiro
Duyuurado	765
Duyuuradaha sida quman u kaca (Helicopters)	244
Dhammaan gaadiidka hawada	1009

Shax muujinaysa tirada duyuuradaha Norway- Isha: Statistics Norway

Waddooyinka

Nooc waddo	Tiro
Waddooyinka dalka iskuxira	27 477
Waddooyin gobolo	27 281
Waddooyin degmooyin	38 589
Dhammaan waddooyinka gawaarida	93 347
Waddooyinka tareenada	
Koronto ku shaqeeya	2 566
Jidadka tareenada leh labo jiho	241
Dhammaan jidadka tareenada	4 169

Shax muujinaysa tirada waddooyinka Norway- Isha: Statistics Norway



Maxadada Tareenada Oslo - Photo Maxamed/Kafaalo

Diiimaha kajira

Norway

Halkaan ku eegaynaa inta diimood ee dalkan kajira. Wuxaana noo muuqanaysa marka laga so tago diinta Kiristaanka ee tan dalkan, inay diinta Islaamku tahay mudda labaad ee ugu weyn.



Guriga Gobalka Oslo - Photo: Maxamed/Kafaalo

Qaybaha kala duwan Kiristaanka ee kajira diiwaanka dowladda

Diiimaha

Kaniisada dowladda	
Adventistsamfunnet	
Den Frie Evangeliske Forsamlinger	
Den Evangelisk Lutherske Frikirke	
Den Finlandska Evangeliske-Lutherska Forsamlingen	
Den Islandiske Evangeliske Lutherske manighet	
Den Kristelige menighet	
Den Ortodokse kirke	
Den romerske-katalogiske kirke	
Det evangelisk-lutherske kirkesamfunn	
Det Norske Baptistsamfunn	
Den Norske Misjonsforbund	
Johaves vitner	
Kristensamfundet	
Kristne senter	
Metodiskkirken	
Pinsemenighet	
Svenska Margarethaorsamlingen	
Qaybaha kale ee Kiristiyaanka	

Tirada dadka u diiwan gashan

3 848 841
5 136
3 492
19 503
4 169
5 422
6 879
8 492
66 972
3 213
9 749
8 729
11 082
2 578
3 266
11 082
39 923
14 626
20 793

Shax tusaysa diimaha kala duwan ee kajira Norway - Isha: Statistics Norway

Diiimaha kale	Xubnaha u diiwan gashan
Islam	98 953
Budiisme	13 376
Hinduuiska	5 175
Siikha	1 037
Baha'i	1 012
Yuhuudda	818
Bilaa-diin	81 800
Inta kale	950

Shax tusaysa diimaha kala duwan ee kajira Norway -
Isha Statistics Norway

Dadka Islaamku intaas kore way ka fara badan yihiin, maadama ay jiraan dad badan oo aanan ka diiwan gashaneyn Masaajidda. Taasoo keenaysa qofka hadii uusan katirsaneyn Masjid, in si lama filan looga diiwan gelinayo Kaniisadda Dowladda. Dadkaas ubadan yihiin inaysan la socon meesha ay ka diiwan gashan yihiin.

Dhaqaalaha

Qaybtan ugu danbaysa ku eegaynaa ilaha dhaqaalaha Norway oo xoogiisu kayimaado khayraadka dhulka sida shidaal iyo kalluun.

Ganacsiga

Xoolaha ay haystaan ganacsatada beeraha.

Xoolo Tiro 2010

Fardo	36 381
Dibyo	875 169
Lo' da	308 399
Idaha kaweyn 1 sano	919 046
Riyo	36 935
Digaag	3 891 109

Shax muujinaysa xoolaha Norway - Isha:SSB

Dhoofinta Kalluunka

Kalluun	Inta la dhoofiyay	Kharash
Noocyada kalluunkoo idil	2 464 000 tan	52 424 malyuun

Shax muujinaysa dhoofinta kalluunka Norway - Isha:Statistics Norway

Shirkadaha & Shaqaalaha

Waax	Inta shirkad	Inta Shaqaale
Ganacsi alaab & adeega	6 7890	374209
Ganacsiga guryaha & adeegyada kale	101 299	259 176
Warshadaha	21 422	281 296

Shax tusaya tirada shirkadaha & shaqaalaha Norway - Isha:Statistics Norway

Shidaalka

Nooca	Inta lasoo saaray 2009
Shidaalka cayriinka ah	115 453 000 Sm
Gaska dabiciiga	96 563 000 Sm ³
Inta la dhoofiyay	³
Shidaalka cayriinka ah	100 084 000 Sm
Gaska dabiciiga	96 563 000 Sm ³
Inta kashaqaysa hawlaha shidaalka & gaaska	47 215 ruux ³

Shax muujinaysa tirokoobka shidaalka Norway- Isha: Statistics Norway



Sayladda-Samiyada Oslo - Photo: Maxamed/Kafaalo



Barxadda Guriga Gobalka Oslo - Photo: Maxamed/Kafaalo

Ka warqabka Dadkeena - Soomaalida Norway

W/D Cabdirashiid Xasan Cilmi

Arday: Becholor of Administration & Economics

Buskerud University College - Norway

Soomaali intee le'eg ayaa joogta Norway?

Qaybtan waxaan ku qaadaa-dhigaynaa daraasad iyo tirokoob guud oo dhinacyo kala duwan ka taabanaya Soomaalida cagta soo dhigatay Norway dhawrkii sano ee u danbeeyey. Daraasadan waxaad ka dheehan kartaa tirada guud ee Soomaalida, Soomaalida iyo waxbrashada, Soomaalida iyo suuqa shaqada, Soomaalida iyo denbiyada, Soomaalida iyo Maraakizta.

Wakhtigii ugu horaysay ee Soomaalidu soo caga dhiigato Norway waxay ahayd wakhti yar kahor 1985, wakhtigaas tiradoodu waxay ahaayeen 43 qof keliya. Kooxdaas waxaa ku xigay koox kale oo soo gashay intii u dhaxaysay 1986 ilaa 1990. Dadkaas tiradoodu waxaa lagu qiyaasaa inay dhamaayeen 1072 qof. Wixii intaas ka danbeeyey sanadba sanadka ka danbeeyya way soo kordhayeeyen, qiyaas ahaan waxaa la xusaa 1990-2000 tiradoodu inay gaadhay 7000 iyo xoogaa qof. Kadib tobankii sano ee danbe 2000-2010 ayay si xoog leh Soomaalidu usoo gashay Norway. Tirokoobka hoose si guud ayaan isku-barbardhigaynaa tirada Soomaalida sanadihii danbe sidii ay u korodhay.

Wadarta guud ee joogtay wadanka 23 633 qof

1.1.2009

Dhalatay sannadkii 2009	919
Dhimatay 2009	27
Soo Gashaya wadanka	1471
Ka guurtay wadanka	504
Wadarta guud ee deganayd wadanka 1.1.2010	25496

Isha: SSB - Norway Statistics

Shaxdan sare ayaa muujinaysa daraasad ay Waaxda Tirokoobka Norway ku samaysay Soomaalida, iyadoo isbarbardhigaysay sadexdii sano ee lasoo dhaafay. Sida shaxda ka muuqata bilowgii 2009 waxay ahaayeen Soomaalida joogta Norway 23 633 qof. Isla sanadkaas waxaa dhashay caruur gaadhaysa 919 ilmood.

Dhimashada Soomaalida ee sanadkaas waxay gaadhay 27 marxuum. Sanadkaas gudihiisa waxaa ka guuray Norway 504 qof oo Soomaaliyeed. Qaxootiga Soomaaliyeed ee soo galay Norway sanadkaas waxay

dhamayeen 1471 qof. Wadarta guud ee sanadkaas wadanka kusoo siyaaday waxay aheyd 1863 qof oo Soomaali. Taas macnaheedu waxaa weeye bilowgii 2010 waxaa Norway joogay 25496 qof oo Soomaaliyeed.

Wadarta guud ee joogtay wadanka 25496 qof

1.1.2010

Dhalatay sannadkii 2010	940 Cunug
Dhimatay 2011	31 Qof
Soo Gashaya wadanka	2613Qof
Ka guurtay wadanka	653 Qof
Wadarta guud ee deganayd wadanka 1.1.2011	27523

Isha: SSB - Norway Statistics

Shaxdan kore ayaa sida tii hore isbarbardhigaysa sanadaha 2010 iyo 2011. Tan oo muujinaysa in Soomaalidu isku celcelis koradhay 2027 qof. Halkaas oo bilowga 2011 ay tirada Soomaalidu gaadhay 27523 qof.

Soomaalida iyo Da'dooda

Daraasadan hoose ayay Waaxda Tirokoobku isku taxalujisay inay ogaato da'da ay ubadan yihiin dadka Soomaliyeed ee kudhaqan Norway. Arinkan oo qayb ka ahaa tirokoob si guud loogu eegayay ajaanibta Norway cadadka ay gaari karaan ilaa sanadka 2040.

Sanad iyo da'da Soomaalida Norway	Tiro
0-10 sanno	8086
11-20 sanno	5288
21-30 sanno	5472
31-40 Sanno	4662
41-50 sanno	2854
51-60 Sanno	742
61- 90 sanno	419
Wadarta guud	27523

Isha: SSB - Statistics Norway

Daraasadani waxay da'da u qortay sanad kasta, inta jirta 1 sano, 2 sano ilaa inta qof ee jirta 80 sano. Lakiin booska oo yar dartiis 10-kii sanaba waanu israacinay.

Shaxdan sare waxay inoo tilmaamaysaa dadka Soomaaliyeed ee usoo qaxay Norway in ay boqolkiiwa 68.5% yihiin dhalinyaro iyo caruur. Dhammaan Soomaalida Norway joogta inta kaweyn 50-jir waa 1161 qof. Tan oo u dhiganta boqolkiiwa 4.2 %. Daraasadan waxay si fiican u iftiiminaysaa in Soomaalida joogta Norway ubadan yihiin caruur iyo dhalinyaro. Arinkan oo hadii lagu sii firsho il-caadila, noosii bidhaamin karta sababta Soomaalidu ugu yar yihiin suuqa shaqada ee dib ka imaan doona.

Tirada guud 01.01.2012 waa 29 395 qof	Rag	Dumar
Inta guur u diiwan gashan yahay	4146	3162
Inta uusan guur u diiwan gashneyn	10069	8804
Inta is-furtay ama la kala geeyay	1169	1610
Inta lamaanahoodi ka geeriyyoday	102	333

Soomaalida iyo Waxbarashada

Halkaan waxaan ku falanqeynaynaa daraasad ay samaysay Waaxda Tirokoobka Norway (WTN) oo tilmaamaysa in Soomaalida Norway aad ugu hooseeyaan xagga waxbarashada iyo sababaha keena. WTN waxay ku andacoonaaysaa in Soomaalida kusoo qaxday Norway boqolkiiwa 70% yihiin dad asalkoodi dugsiga hoose keliya soo dhameeyey. Inta kale oo dugsiga sare gaadhay way yar yihiin wax jaamacad soo dhigtay.

Daraasad ay samaysay WTN ayaa waxay muujinaysaa in ardayda Soomaaliyeed Norway ee gaadhay heer dugsi-sare ay aad u yaryihin.

Inta kahartay dugsiga sare Inta toos u bilowday D/S

307	250
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Ardyada Soomaaliyeed ee Dugsiga Sare dhigata Tiiro

2005	1010
2007	986
2009	1107

Shaxdan sare waxay muujinaysaa in diraasad labadii sano mar la sameeyo oo caddeynaysa sida ay isku bedbedasho xaaladda waxbarashada ardayda Soomaaliyeed ee dhigata dugsiga sare. Tan oo mar kor u kacday, mar hoos udhacday marna kor u kacday mudadii u dhaxaysay 2005 – 2009, laakiin markii la barbardhigo ajaanibta kale aad ayay Soomaalidu uga hooseeyaan.

Maxaa sababa hoos-udhacaas waxbarashada dugsiga sare (D/S)?

Dugsiga hoose/dhexe waa khasab Norway, hadaba arday Soomaaliyeed ayaa markii ay dhameeyaan fasalka 10aad ee dugsiga/hoose waxa aad ugu adkaata inay bilaaban dugsiga sare. Inta bilowda dugsiyada sare ayaa iyaguna aan xariifyo ku aheyn inay dhamaystirtaan 3-sano ee dugsiga sare. Daraasadaha ayaa muujiya in 55% ardayda kahara iskoolka u badan yihiin ajaanib, gaar ahaan Soomaali!

WTN ama SSB waxay isku dayday inay baarto sababaha keena arinkan, waxayna guud ahaan kusoo koobeen 3-qodob:

1. Cimriga Soomaalida joogta Norway oo aan dheerayn, iyo luuqadda oo aan si wacan loo baran.
2. Dhalinta oo doorbidda inay iska shaqaystaan, markii ay joogaan 2-3 sano.
3. Guur-guuritaanka Soomaalida oo aad ubadan.
4. Dhalinyarada oo guur dartii uga hara waxbarashada.

Diraasadan tilmaamaysa in wadarta guud ee ka hartay dusiga sare yihiin 307 arday, ayaa xustay in gabdhuhu ku leeyihiin 157, meesha wiilashu yihiin 150. Inta tiri guur dartiis uga harnay ahaayeen 109 arday, meesha inta aanan guursan ee ka hartay ahaayeen 169 arday,

Falanqeeyn Sababaha kaharidda iskoolka

Hadii si xeeldheer loo falanqeeyo sababaha ardaydu uga haraan dugsiga sare iyagoon dhamaystiran, waxaa noo muuqanaya sababo badan oo gundhig noqon kara. Isla markaana qiimeyntooda gaarka ah ubaahan. Halkan hoose ku tilmaamaynaa.

Sababahaas kore ee WTN, waxaa la oran karaa waa macquul, balse waa muuqaal sare oo aanan ka tarjumeyn xaqiqda dhabta ah ee hoose ee arimahaan sababaya. Qaarkood la iskuma raacsana inay sabab unoqon karaan arinka. Tusaale ahaan ardayda kale way guursadaan ama ardayda Norweejiga waxay iskula nool yihiiin sidii dad is-qaba, waxna way bartaan. Hadaba muxuu wada noolaanshaha umuuqda guurka uga horistaagi waayay waxbarashada ardaydaas? Waxaa hubaala xaqiqda dhabta ah cidda og inay yihiiin Soomaalida laftigooda, taasoo lagaga kalsoonaan karo midaa guud ee lagu soo uruurshay waraysi lala yeeshay dhawr qof oo laga yaabo markaa inay arinta ka eegeen dhinacooda keliya.

Hadan ka Soomaali ahaan duruufteena dhabtaa eegno sababuhu intaa way kabadan yihiiin, wayna kala mug weyn yihiiin, waxaana kamid noqon kara:

1. Burburka guud & kan maskaxeed ee kudhacay umadda Soomaaliyeed.
2. Kala daadsanaanta qoysaska Soomaalida iyo kala daadsanaanta guud ee bulshada.

3. Muhiimadda waxbarashada oo aanan si wanaagsan loo fahansaneyn.
4. Iyadoo ay yar yihiiin raacyo ama kooxo hore oo wanaagsan oo dhiira geliya ama gacan qabta jilalka soo koraya.
5. Soomaalida oo aanan aheyn dad isku dhiira geliya horumarka & wax wada qabsiga, balse ubadan inay ku dagaalamaan ama ku loolantamaan wax walba.
6. Niyad jabka guud oo badan iyo dadka niyad jabsan oo sii niyad-jabiya qof walba oo waxbarasho iyo horumar tiigsanaya.
7. Yasid, bahdil iyo quursi daahsoon oo uu ardayga Soomaaliyeed kala soo kulmayo qaar kamid ah macalimiinta iskoolada hoose-dhexe, sida '*adigu kuma fiicnid arimahan iwm, orodoo doono wax fudud oo aad shaqo ku hesho*'.
8. Kalsoonidii guud ee dal iyo dad oo maqan.

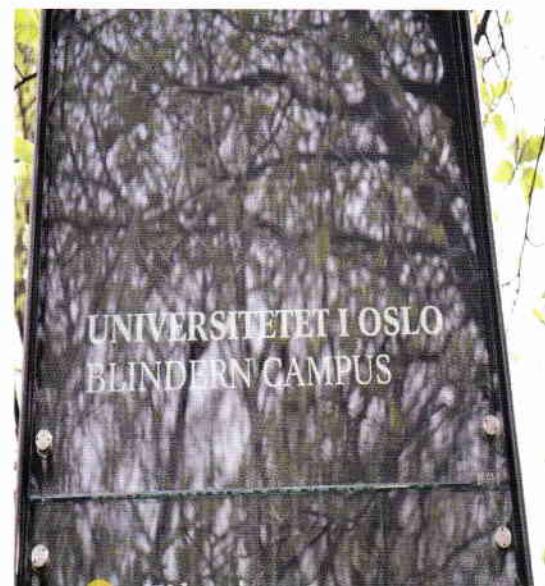
Sababuhu intaa way kasii badnaan karaan, laakiin kuwa ugu waa weyn waa kuwa ardaygu kala kulmayo qoyskiisa iyo bulshada uu kasoo jeedo oo aanan waxba isku ogaleyn & bulsho weynta oo aan dan ka laheyn.

Soomaalida & Waxbarashaa Heerka Jaamacadeed

Tirada Guud ee dhigta Jamacadaha 2009	Rag	Dumar
233	105	128

Isha:SSB - Norway Statistics

Bulsho walba hadaad eegto waxaa waxbarashada ugu sita gabdhaha, sidoo kale waxaa shaxdan kore ka muuqata gabdhaha Soomaaliyeed inay kaga fiican yihiiin wiilasha dhankaas. Gabdhuhu waa 128 arday, meesha wiilashu ka yihiiin 105 arday. Tirada guud ee Soomaalida waa 233 arday, waa tiro aad iyo aad u hoosaysa markii loo firsho tirokoobka guud ee Soomaalida Norway joogta (kor ka fiiri).



Jaamacadda Oslo - Photo - Maxamed / Kafaalo

Soomaalida & Suuqa-Shaqada

Tirokoobyada laga sameeyey Soomaalida iyo suuqa shaqada, waxay tusayaan in Soomaalidu lambar aad u hooseeya kaga jiraan xaga shaqada. Waxaa Soomaalida kusoo dhaw dadka ka yimid Afqaanistaan iyo Ciraaq.



Xafiiska Shaqada Oslo, Photo: Maxamed

Tirakoobyadii ay dawladda Norway samaysay 2011 waxay sheegayaan in Soomaalida Norway oo dhan ka shaqeeyaan boqolkiiba 39,5%. Waa tiro hoosaysa marka la fiirsho wadarta guud ee dalka degan. Sababaha arintan keena dhinacyo badan ayaa loo aaneeyaa oo lamid noqon kara kuwii waxbarashada, waxaana kamid ah:

1. Soomaalida oo dalka waxbadan joogin, badankood sidaan bilowga ku sheegnay soo galeen sanadkii 2000 kadib, meesha Pakistaanta iyo Turkidu yimaadeen 1970-kii.
2. Barashada luuqadda oo aysan Soomaalidu xoogga saarin.
3. Soomaalida oo ah dad reer guuraa ah oo aan hal meel ku nagaaneyn, balse 3-sanaba isu maraya dhawr dal.
4. Iyo dhib guud oo ay la qabaan Muslimiinta kale.

Waxaa intaa dheer oo aan naga daahsooneyn oo ubaahan dhexdeena inaan si cambaareysan iskula eegno dhinacyo kale oo hoos uriday sharafta dadka Soomaaliyeed, sida laalaabka, lacago is-daba marinta, doorbidida qofku inuu fadhi wax kuhelo isagoo gacantiisa kumaali kara, qofka oo eegaya ujeedo dhow oo si dhakhsa ah ku gaaro, balse aan eegayn shakhsiyadda uu utaagan yahay, sharaftiisa, diinta, dadka iyo dalka uu matalayo, Aakhiradiisa iyo waxyaalo badan oo uu qofku ubaahan yahay inuu si xeel-dheer u eego oo uusan barbardhigin waxyaalo dhow-dhow.

Dhanka kale waxaanan qarsooneyn oo iyadana ubaahan il-cambaaraysan in lagu eego, inuu jiro Islaam-naceyb ba'an, magaca qofka Muslimka ee shaqo-doonka ah oo aan arjigiisa latixgelin, madax shirkado badan inay si cad u yiraahdeen doorbidi meyno qof aanan reer Galbeed aheyn. Balse shirkadaha dadka shaqada geeya (Employment Agency) qaarkood waraysiyo kusheegeen in madaxda shaqaale doonka ah ay si toosa ugu yiraahdeen 'Soomaali ha ii keenin'! Marka si guud waxaa lagu soo koobi karaa 4-sababood inay haysato Soomaalida 1) Iyagoo dhawreyn sharaftooda & Qiyamka ay xambaarsan yihiin. 2) Guurguuritaan badan & waxbarasho-yari. 3) Islaamka oo aan la jeclayn. 4) Midabkooda oo lagu sooco. Hadii ay labada hore iska gijjin lahaayeen, labada danbe way iska caabin kari lahaayeen. Labada danbe maaha labo ay wax kaqaban karaan, waayo qofku ma badeli karo diintiisa iyo midabkiisa, isagoo bedelina dadka wax wuu la qaybsan karaa.

Soomaalida & Ganacsiga

Tirakoobyada laga sameeyey Soomaalida iyo ganacsiga wuxuu tilmaamayaa in ganacsiga Soomaaliyeed uu yahay mid curdan ah oo gaaraya boqolkiiba 0.9% inta iyagu ganacsigooda u madax banaan. Inkastoo ganacsiga Soomaaliyeed uusan ahayn ganacsii bislaaday oo aad uga dhex muuqda wadankan. Hadana waxaa beryahaan soo badanayey ganacsiyo yaryar ee Soomaaliyeed.

Ganacsiyadaas yaryar oo looga gol-leeyahay inuu qofka Soomaaliga ahi isku filnaansho kaga gaadho shaqooyinka lagu maamulo ama koorsooyinka qolyaha caydha dadka u diraan. Ganacsiga ugu badan ee Soomaalidu ku leeyihii guud ahaan Yurub gaar ahaana Norway wuxuu u badan yahay dukaamo kala duwan oo lagu iibiyoo qalabka guryaha, dharka ragga iyo dumarka, maqaaxiyo cunno, Internet-Cafe, xafiisyo lagu iibiyoo tigidhada safarada, xawaalado iyo gaadiidka dadka-sida taksiyo.



Suuqa Ganacsiga Soomaalida Oslo - Photo: Khadar

Soomaalida & Danbiyada

Sanadkii la soo dhaafay 2011 ayaa la sameeyey daraasad cilmi baadhis ku saabsan Soomaalida iyo falal denbiyeedyada. Daraasadan ayaa waxay ku andoocanaysaa in dadka ajnabiga ee ugu danbi-galka iyo sharci jebinta badan yihin dad ka yimid Fiidnaam, Chile, Iraan Boosniya, Ciraaq, Soomaaliya, Marooko, Lubnaan iyo Eritreeya.

Sida shaxda hoos kamuuqata waxay daraasadani muujisay in 4021 qof oo Soomaaliyed lagu qabtay denbiyo kala duwan. Waa tiro aanan lagu farxeyn, laakiin waxaa kasii naxdin badan in danbiyada daroogada yihin boqolkiiiba 30% oo lagu xiray dad tiradoodu gaarayso 1206 ruux. Arinkaan mawduuc gaar ah ayaan ka qornay oo aan kawaraysanay wiil Soomaaliyed (fiiri bogga 26aad).

Balse waxaa meesha kujira qaadka oo Norway udhigma daroogada Amtfetimin, laakin Soomaali badan u ah caleen la ruugo! Danbiyada kale mid walba boqolkiiiba in ayuu kayahay tiradaas guud. Ciqaabta dadkan la mariyay waxay isugu jiraan qaar lagu xukumay xabsi sanado ama dhawr bilood ah iyo qaar ganaax lacageed la saaray. Waxyaalahaa aysan dasan muujin waxa ka mid ah Soomaalida iyo dilka. Arintan oo ay Soomaalida Yurub timid aanan guud ahaan ku badneyn, marka dadka kale loo eego, laakiin dhacdooyin dhawra way jiraan.

Denbiyada Soomaalida ay galeen iyo noocyadooda

Wadar Guud	Musuqmaasuq Dhaqaale	Dhac iyo Tuuganimo	Gacan ka hadal	Kufsi iyo Xoog	Daroogo	Burburin qalab	Sharciga Gadiidka	Denbiyo kale
4 021	0,8	18,1	10,1	0,9	30,0	1,4	17,3	21,5
Tiro	32	727	402	36	1206	56	695	864

Shax muujintaysa danbiyada - Ishaa: SSB

Dhiraandhirin Daraasadda Sare

Darasadan danbiyada ayaa ku doodaysa inay Soomaalidu ajaanibta kayihiiin boqolkiiiba 5.6%, arinkan oo sababahiisa dib loogu celinayo waxbarasho yari iyo shaqo yari. Balse hadii si dhaliilsan loo eego labadaas arimoond keliya sababo waa weyn manoqon karaan, maadama aysan macquul ahayn in qof walba oo aan waxbarasho kujirin ama shaqo heyn inuu dhanka danbiga u leexdo, mase lawada diidi karo dadka qaar inay kudhacdo sida dhalinyarada.

Waxaa kaloo mudan in xisaabta lagu daro in dad badan saameyn ku yeelan karaan dagaaladii ay soo mareen. Waxaa iyana sabab noqon karta danbiyada qaar sida gacan kahadalka inay kordhaan, Isfahan la'aan kadhex dhici karta Soomaalida iyo bulshada ay u yimaadeen oo ah bulsho hadal wax ku qaybsata oo hadal sirgaxan kudilaysa qofka, iyagoo gacan u geysan, meesha Soomaali badan ka doorbidaan inay gacanta kahadlaan, tanoo dhib weyn u geysata qofkii gacan qaadka bilaaba.



Guriga Booliska Oslo - Photo: Maxamed/Kafaalo

Guud ahaan, hadii si xaqiiqaysan loo eego, markaan bardadhigno Soomaalida danbiyada gasha way ka danbiyo khafiifsan yihin ajaanibta kale, laakin waa dad muuqda oo inta badan ay dhacdo in meelaha qaar loo adeegsado. Dadyowga kale kahadlaan waxyaalo waa weyn oo dil kulug leh. Balse in danbiile la isbarbardhigo, waxaa ka wanaagsan inaan danbi oo dhan la gelin noocuu doono ha ahaadee.

Qaxootiga Soomaalida

Burburkii ku dhacay wadankeenii, wuxuu sababay Soomaali badan inay qaxooti noqdaan, una sii bataan dhankaas, sanadba midka ka danbeeyaa. Shaxda hoose diiradda ku saaraynaa tirada Soomaalida kujirta xeryaha qaxootiga ee Norway. Kadibna si gaar ah usii eegaynaa sanadkan 2012 inta qaxooti ahaan joogta iyo da'ahooda.

Dhawrkii sanadood ee u danbeeeyey ayaa waxaa wadanka Norway qaxootinimo kusoo galay Soomaali kabaden 14043 qof. Dadkaas Soomaaliyeed ee xerada qaxootiga ku jira ayaa sanadba kasii badanaya kan kasii danbeeyaa. Dadkaas waxay isugu jiraan dad sharciga deganaanshaha loo ogolaaday iyo qaar loo diiday oo meel loo musaafiriyo laheyn, laakiin kabaxa dalka layiri, balse dhuumasho ku jooga. Sanadkii 2009 Waaxda Socdaalka Ajaanibta ee Norway (UDI) waxay sharciga dhalashada siisay dad Soomaaliyeed oo dhan 1740 qof.

Soomaalida kujirtay xeryaha qaxootiga Norway bilowgii 2005 ilaa 09.05.2012

Inta Xeryaha Qaxoontiga kujira sanadkan 2012	2677
Inta Xero Qaxoonti kujirtay sanadkii 2011	2613
Inta Xero Qaxoonti kujirtay sanadkii 2010	1741
Inta Xeryaha Qaxoontiga kujira sanadkan 2012	2167
Inta Xero Qaxoonti kujirtay sanadkii 2008	1356
Inta Xero Qaxoonti kujirtay sanadkii 2007	791
Inta Xero Qaxoonti kujirtay sanadkii 2006	1262
Inta Xero Qaxoonti kujirtay sanadkii 2005	1436
Wadarta guud ee soo martay xeryaha 8-daan sano	14043

Isha: UDI



Booliska Qaybta Ajaanibta - Photo: Maxamed/Kafaalo

Dadka xeryaha qaxootiga ku jira sanadkan 2012 iyo da'dooda, waxay u kala qaybsan yihin sidan hoose

Caruur u dhexaysa	Caruur u dhexaysa	Caruur u dhexaysa	Dad waaweyn	Dhamaan
0-5 Sanno	6-10 Sanno	11-17 sanno	Wixi 18 sanno ka wayn	
198	45	65	2369	2677

Sida ka muuqata shaxdan sare waxaynu kadheehan karnaa in caruurta jirta 0-5 sano ay yihiin 198 cunug, marka caruurta oo dhan wadartoodu isku tahay 308 ilmood. Dadka da'doodu ka wayn tahay 18 sano ee maanta ku jira xeryaha qaxootiga waa 2369 ruux. Tiradani waa tirakoob la hayo ilaa maanta (09.05.2012) inta xeryaha kujira, laakiin maalin kasta dad cusub ayaa wadanka soo galaya, sanadkiina wali kala badh ma gaarin. Hadaba, hadii ay intaa kasii bataan, sanadkan 2012 noqonayaa sanadkii ugu Soomaalida badnaa mudadan danbe. Taas oo lagu sii saadaalin karo in dhamaan Soomaalida Norway dhamaadka sanadkan gaarayaan in kudhow 33 000 qof lagu sii daray caruurta dhasha sanadkan, waa hadii inta cusub loo ogolaado dagenaasho.



Shaxda-muuqaalka laga filayo inuu umuuqan doono Masjidka Tawfiiq - Oslo

Soomaalida & Gooobaha Cibaadada

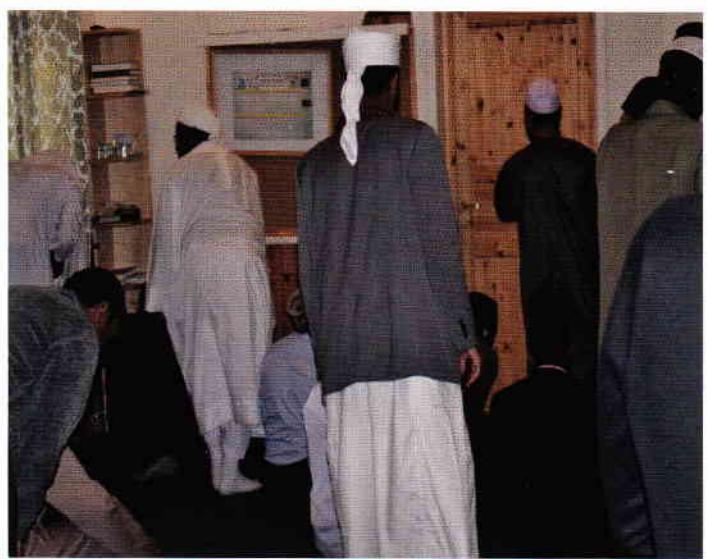
Waxyaabaha lagu amaano Soomaalidu inay ku fiican yihiiin waxaa kamid ah ku dheganaanta diinta Islaamka iyo muujinta shacaa`irta Islaamiga ah sida salaadda iyo xijaabka iwm. Wolow dhanka kale Muslimiin & dad aan Muslimiin aheynba ku cambaareeyaan inuusan islaheyn muuqaalka diineed ee Soomaalida iyo habdhaqankooda.

Si kastaba ha ahaatee, camiridda goobaha cibaadada iyo duruusta waa arin aanan lagu gaarin Soomaalida. Taasoo ka markhaati kacaysa inay Masjid ku leeyihiin ama gacanta ku hayaan Masjid magaalo walba oo ay ubadan yihiiin. Magaalooyinka waaweyn oo dhan Soomaalida Norway waxay ku leeyihiin Maasjid ama goob cibaado oo u khaas ah.

Magaalooyinka ay Masaajidda Soomaaliyeed ku yaalaan waxaa kamid ah, Oslo, Bergen, Trondheim, Stavanger, Kristiansand, Tromsø, Drammen, Hamar, Bodø, Fredrikstad, Skien, Moss, Ski, Halden, Horten, Bærum iyo Narvik. Masaajidadaas Soomaali ayaa maamulkooda iska leh. Waxaa kale oo jira Maasjidyo badan oo aysan Soomaalidu maamulin, laakiin ay imaamyo ama macalimiin ka yihiiin, iyaguna u badan yihiiin. Wuxuu dhici karta in ay ka badan yihin, lakiin intaas kusoo koobnay.

Masjidka ugu wayn, ugu caansan, uguna horeeyay ee Soomaalida Norway ku yeelatay waa Masjidka Tawfiiq. Waa xaruntii ugu horaysay ee Norway laga furo ee Soomaali yeelato. Waa masjid taarikh dheer soo maray, kana dhaxeeyaa Soomaalida oo dhan. Wuxaana shiikh iyo imaam ka ah Dr. Cali Maxamed Saalax oo ilaa

jaamacadaha iyo goobaha Muslimiinta kale khudbado afaf kala duwan kajeediya.



Masjidka Abuubakar ee Drammen - Photo: Maxamed / Kafaalo



W / D: Maxamed Cabdi Faarax

Wiil-Soomaaliyeed - Photo: Maxamed/Kafaalo

Waraysi Cabdi oo ah wiil arkay dhibta daroogada

Daroogada ayaa ah maandooriye aad loogu cambaareeyo diin walba, dal walba iyo xag dad walbaba, lana isku raacsan yahay inay tahay walax xun oo aanan u wanaagsaneyn qofka bini'aadamka ah caafimaadkiisa, jiritaankiisa nololeed iyo sharaftiisa. Kalmadda asalkeeda waxaa la sheegaa inay kasoo jeeddo kalmad Giriig ah (narkotikos), laguna qeexo walax badalaysa qofka xaaladda uu kusugan yahay, taasoo gelinaysa xaalad aanan dhab aheyn.

1433 sano kahor ayuu Nabi Muxammed (scw) qeexay arinkan oo noo sheegay wax walba oo qofka maandooriya inay xaraam yihiin. Quraankuna gebi ahaan reebay wax walba oo dhib u gaysanaya qofka naftiisa, maalkiisa iyo sharaftiisa. Sidaa awgeed qofka Muslimka ah looga baahan yahay mar walba inuu ahaado qof maankiisa qaba. Soomaalida oo ah dad Muslimiin ah, diintana jecel, ayaa dhibaatooyinka uu qaxii iyo burburkii u geystay waxaa kamid ah in dhalinyaro badan ku imtixaaman yihiin daroogada noocyadeeda kala duwan. Taasoo sii sababtay qaar badan inay ka dheceen noloshii caadiga aheyd ee loogu tala galay qofka insaanka ah amaba loo taxaabay xabsiyo seejiyay aduun iyo Aakhiro!

Magaalada Oslo caasumadda Norway waxaa dhexmara wabi layiraahdo (Akerselva) oo warbaahinta dalkan waxbadan kaqortay kana duubtay filimo qarsoon oo kusaabsan dhalinyaro Soomaali & Afrikaan ah oo la sheegayo inay daroogada halkaa ku iibiyaa. Hadaba Kafaalo Magazine wuxuu la kulmay oo waraysi

wanaagsan la yeeshay Cabdi oo kamid ah dhalinyarada Soomaaliyeed ee goobta wabigaas. Anagoo doonayna inaan arinka ka eegno dhan iyo qaab kaduwani qaabka warbaahinta dalkan u iftiimiyaan. Isla mar ahaantaana talo-iswaydaari, isku-xir iyo macluumaad u kala gudbino bulshadeena. Waraysigu wuxuu udhacay sidan:

KM: *Walaal, ma iskaga kaaya warbixin kartaa?*

Cabdi: Walaal, waxaa la'i yiraahdaa Cabdi, waxaan ahay wiil isagoo 13-sano jira yimid Norway, hadana waxaan jiraa 27 sano.

KM: *Markii aad imaanaysey wadankaan maxaad ku hamiyaysey?*

Cabdi: Dabcan fakarkeygu waxa uu ahaa sida Soomaalida kale oo dhan, sida dadka qurbo-joogta ah looga bartey in ay ka caawiyaan qaraabadooda dhaqaalaha iyo wixii la mid ah. Sidoo kale waxaa kamid ah ahaa in aad sawirato dadkani inay ku noolyihiin nolol fiican oo aad qayb kanoqon karto.

KM: Marka maxaa kugu kalifay ama sabab u ah inaad doorato wadadan iyo daroogada?

Cabdi: Runtii nin da' yar baan ahaa, waxyaalaha sababay waxaa kamid ah, in xaflad la igu casuumay kadibna dhalinyaro aanu isku da' nahay ayaa meesha joogay oo markaa wada tijaabinayey. Waxay ahayd wax aad loo xiisayn jiray waqtigaa. Marka aad aragtid dad kale oo samaynaya oo aadan haysan wax kaa qabta, kawardoон ayaad is-oranaysaa.

KM: Maxaad kala kulantay mudada aad kudhex jirtay?

Cabdi: Meel fog oo foolxun oo aanan fileyn ayay si fudud igula gaadhay. Waxay kuusii gudbinaysaa danbiba midka uu kasii weyn yahay. Nolosha oo idil ayaad nacaysaa, aduunka wax aad ku leedahay majiro, Aakhrina wax kaa horeeya ma garanaysid. Heer waxaan gaadhay dhiigeyga laga miiro.

KM: Yaa masuuliyadeeda qaadaya inay nolashaadii sidan noqotay?

Cabdi: Ugu horayn wax kasta oo aan naftayda u geystay masuul aniga ayaa ka ah. Marka xigta waxaan dareemay maadama aan yara lumay wax caawimo ah ma helinba ama wax i yiraahda joog waad khaldan tahaye ama i siyya wax talo wanaagsan ah ma helin.

KM: Sidee baad uga bixi kartaa?

Cabdi: Muhiimadu waxaa weeye dadku waxay moodaan in aad hal maalin waxan oo dhan aad meal dhigi kartid oo aad halkaas kaga hari kartid, laakiin xaqiqdu sidaa maaha. Waa halaag, sida lagu soo galo aad ayay u fududahay oo waa adigoo saaxiib xun yeesha kuna qanciya "Waayahay", laakiin sida looga baxo aad iyo aad ayay u adag tahay. Marka aad dhawr jeer tijaabisid inaad kabaxdo oo aad ku guul daraysato, niyaddu way kaa jabaysaa tan ugu weyn waa taas, cid ku aaminaysa ama dan kaa lehna majidho. Laakiin Ilaahay idankiis anigu waxaan ku rajo weynahay inaan uga soo baxo si dhakhso ah.

KM: Sidii aad horay uga dhawaajisay iminka sidii hore waad dhaantaa wax ma nooga sheegi kartaa?

Cabdi: Waxaa aan dareemay maadamaa aan waynaadey, dhawr jeerna aan ku guul daraystay, anaa iska dhaadhiciyey waad iska joojin kartaa. Laakiin hawsha ay iiga baahantahay ma yara! Waxayna u baahantahay in aan maro wado dheer haddii aan rabo in aan ku guulaysto juhdi faro badan, Ilaahay ha ii

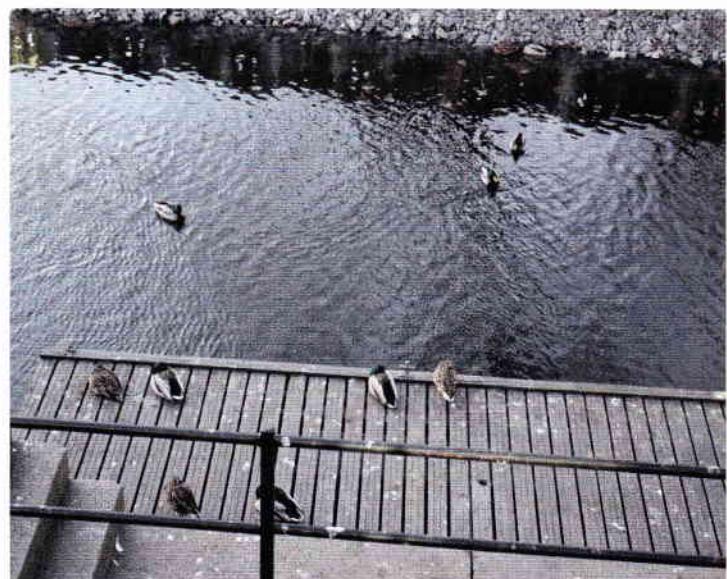
fududeeyo.

KM: Aamin. Maxaad waano kusiin lahayd dhalinyarada aanan ogeyn waxaan, oo lasoo mara habaabbin karo?

Cabdi: Wax lagu deg-dego runtii maaha, qofkuna intii uu ka carari karo inuu ka cararo aaya u fiican. Laakiin waxaan u xaqijinayaa ama waqtid dheer ku jir ama waqtid gaaban, inaad ka qoomameyn doontid, waliba mid murugo leh! Waa kula talinayaa in ay si wacan uga fakaraan inta aysan soo galin, waayo waxaad isku ceebayn doontaa ehelkaaga, dadkaaga, saaxiibadaa, iyo bini'aadamka oo dhan.

KM: Cabdi walaal, aad ayaad u mahadsan tahay waraysigan qiimaha leh ee aad na siisay?

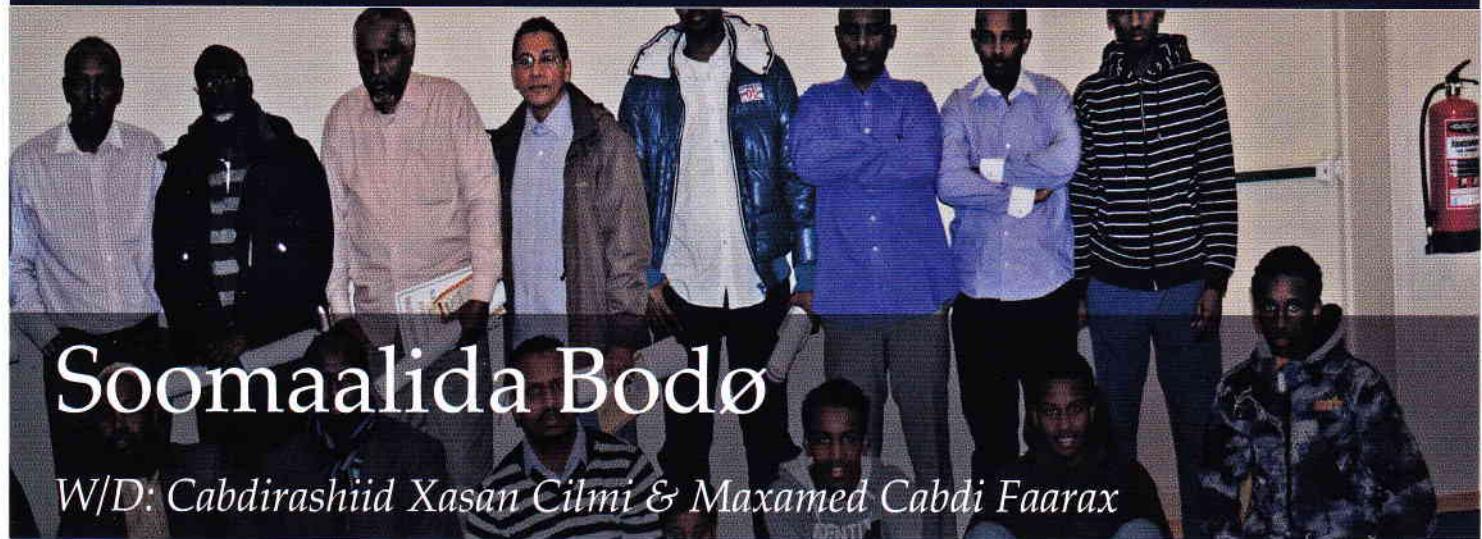
Cabdi: Idinka ayaa mudan, runtiina haddii ay umaddu wax ku qaadanayso waraysigaa yar, waa wax lagu farxo aadna u fiican. Mahadsanidiin.



Goob kamid ah goobaha ay ubadan yihiin dadka isticmaala daroogada
Photo: Maxamed/Kafaalo



Maxadada Tareenada Oslo horteeda - Photo: Maxamed/Kafaalo



Soomaalida Bodø

W/D: Cabdirashiid Xasan Cilmi & Maxamed Cabdi Faarax

Odayaal, Waxgarad iyo Dhalinyaro kamida Soomaalida kudhaqan magaalada Bodø - Waqooyiga Norway - Photo: Maxamed/Kafaalo

Kafaalo Magazine ayaa waxay booqatay Magaalada Bodø markay taarikhdu ahayd 18.03.2012. Hadafka booqashadan ayaa qayb ka ahaa kawarqabka iyo waraysiyada guud ee ay Kafaalo la qaadato Soomalida meel walba oo ay joogaan. Bodø waxaan kula kulanay qaybo kala duwan oo kamid ah bulshada Somaliyeed ee degan magaaldaas, sida waalidiin, odayaal, imaamka Masjidka, macalimiin, ardayda iyo dhalinyaro.

Soomaalida magaaladaan

Soomaalida degan magaaladan waxay isku qiyaaseen in cadadkoodu yahay 300-qof iyo in kudhow 50-qof oo iyaguna kujira xero-qaxooti oo aan magaalada ka fogeyn. Soomaalida-Bodø waxay ubadan yihiiin dhalinyaro iyo caruur intooda badan kayar 20-jiro, meesha dadka waa weyn ay kuyar yihii. Kafaalo waxay fadhi-waraysi guud kula yeelatay odayaasha magaalada iyo akhyaar kale oo ay ka muuqatay kala danbeyn iyo wax wada wadaag, arimahan oo dad badani ku dhaliilaan inaan laga helin Soomaali badan. Guud ahaan reer Bodø waxay si kalsooni ah u xuseen inay kawarqabaan qof walba oo iyaga kamid ah xaalkiisa guud, meesha uu degan yahay iyo wuxuu qabto ama bulshada u qaabilsan yahay. Iyagoo xusay inay si degdega iskugu gurmadaan hadii dhibi kudhacdo, iyadoo aanan la qiimeynayn qofkaas Soomaaliyeed asalkiisi gobalka uu kasoo jeedo.

Masjidkeena

Waraysigaan ayaa kusaabsanaa arimo la xiriira caqabadaha ay Soomaalidu guud ahaan kala kulmaan Norway iyo gaar ahaan reer Bodø, sida diinta, Soomaalinimada, waxbarashada, burburka qoyska, barbaarinta caruurta iyo qaadashada caruurta. Adeer Raage oo kamid ah odayaasha Bodø wuxuu xusay in magaaladan kuyaal hal Masjid oo ay ku iibsadeen 4.5 malyan oo kroner (taqriiban \$800.000). Lacagtaas oo laga aruuriyay dhamaan Muslimiinta degan gobalka

Nordland ee ay magaaladan u tahay caasumad (fiiri Xaqiqda-Arinka). Masjidku waa mid ay muslimiintu wada leeyihiin, laakiin dadka kuxiran, Imaamka, macalimiinta waa Soomaali.

Mushkilad - Qubuuraha Muslimiinta & Salaadaha Arimaha waa weyn ee reer Bodø carqalad ka haysato waxaa kamid ah inaysan laheyn qubuuro ugaar ah Muslimiinta ee lagu aaso dadka waa weyn, laakiin waxaa la siiyay labo goobood oo ay caruurta ku aastaan. Markii qof weyn geeriyoodo oo ay janaazo kutukadaan waxay u qaadaan magaalada ugu dhow ee leh qubuuro Muslimiin ama Oslo. Sidoo kale waxay carqalad kala kulmaan wakhtiyada salaadaha iyo soonka oo aan la kala saari karin ama sanka isku haya xilliga ay salaadi soo gashay ama baxday. Arinkan oo dhaca xiliga xagaaga iyo qaboobaha (Fiiri Xaqiqda-Arinka).



Caruur Soomaaliyeed kudhashay Bodø - Photo: Maxamed/Kafaalo



Muuqaal guud magaalada Bodø

Isha: Bodø kommune

Reer Bodø waxay xuseen dhibta barbaarinta caruurta inay la qabaan Soomaalida ama Muslimiinta kale ee Yurub joogta, laakiin iyagu usii dheer tahay inay meel fog degan yihiin. Sidaas oo ay tahay caruurta waxay si gaar ah uga caawiyaan casharada iskoolka, waxaana Masjidka loogu dhigaa Quraanka Kariimka iyo tarbiyadda Islaamka. Meesha dhalinyarada roroon loo sameeyeen guddi gaar u ah oo ku baraarujiya waxbarashada, laqabsiga wadanka, ku dhaganaanshaha diinta Islaamka iyo dhaqanka Soomaaliyeed ee wanaagsan. Waxayna reer Bodø khibrad ahaan xuseen una dardaarmeentaa waalidiinta kale, in qofkii doonaya inuu si wanaagsan u barbaariyo ulana badbaado caruurtiisa ay asaas u yihiin qodobadaan hoose iyo kuwo kale:

1. Si wanaagsan u barashada luuqadda wadanka aad degan tahay
2. Is-jeclaysiinta caruurtaada, hadii kale dad kale ayaa isjeclaysiinaya
3. Qaab qurxoon inuu qofku u raadsado quudkiisa, kana fakaro Aakhiradiisa.

Waajibaad & Xuquuq

Sadexdaas qodob oo ka tarjumaya qofku inuu la falgalo xuquuqda iyo waajibaadka saaran. Luuqaddu waxay kuusoo dhicinaysaa xuquuqdaada, waxayna kaa difaacaysaa in lagu handado oo xaqaaga lagu duudsiiyo. Quudka oo loo raadsado qaab-qurxoon waxay muujinaysaa inaan gudanayno waajibka naga saaran wax laqaybsiga bulshada aan lasoo darisnay, waxayna dhawraysaa sharafteena iyo dadnimadeena. Waayo guryaheena ayaa daaqadaha nalooga soo galayaa, hadii wax loo daydayo qaab aanan wanaagsaneyn, sida warbaahintu nagu eedayo marmar badan.

Tan sadexaad, waxaanu nimi dhul caruurta loo muujiyo galkaceyl badan oo lasiyo qiimeyn gaar ah, markaa hadii aan caruurteena kula dhaqano af-&-gacan wada socda, waxay aadayaan meesha looga muujiyo raxmadda iyo jaceylka. Anaguna markaa ka markhaati

kacaynaa hadalo been ah ee qaar buugaag kuqoreen sida, ninka Soomaaliyeed inuu garaaco xaaskiisa, xaaskuna sii garaacdoo caruurta, caruurtuna midba garaaco midka kayar, ilaa kan ugu yarna guriga darbiyadiisa garaaco oo burburiyo. Taasoo sawir looga bixinayo inaan nahay qoysas aysan kadhaxeyn raxmad iyo galkaceyl. Sidaa awgeedna mudan in lasoo fara geliyo qaab nololeedkooda iyo guryahooda, lagana fara maroojiyo caruurtooda. Hadaba waajibaadka & xuquuqda waa gundhingga qofku ku badbaadi karo, kuna badbaadin karo qoyskiisa iyo bulshada uu kasoo jeedo.



Caruurta Soomaaliyeed - reer Bodø - Photo: Maxamed

Xaqiiqda-Bodø

Magaca Bodø jiray qarnigii 1500.

Bodø waa caasumadda gobalka Nordland.

Gobalka Nordland kudhaqan 236.000 qof.

Bodø waxaa kudhaqan dad kudhow 48 453 qof.

Inta ajnabi ah jinsiyad walba leh 3188 qof.

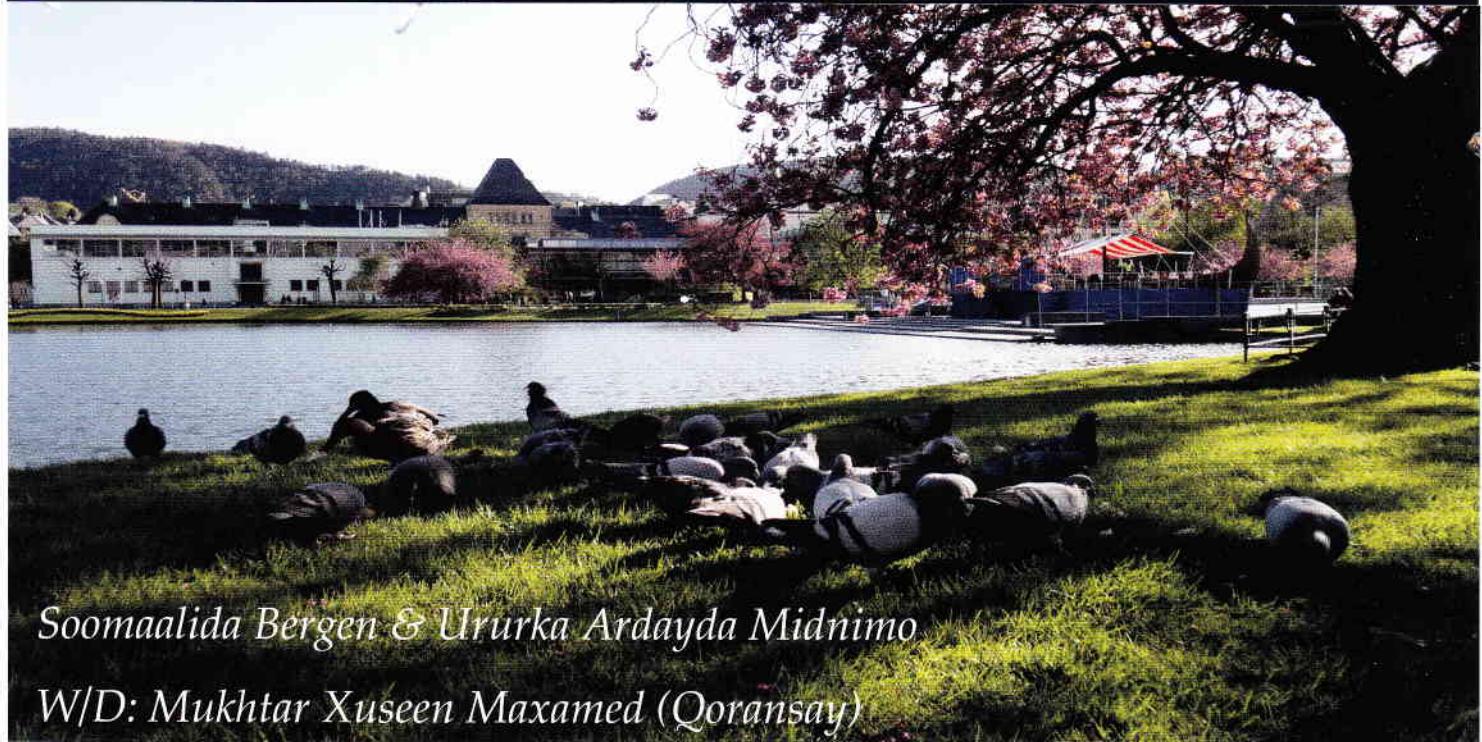
Soomaalida qiyaas ahaan 250 qof.

Waxaa kuyaal University Collage Bodø.

15 - 29 Desember waa xilli mugdi ah qorax lama arko.

02 Juni - 10 July qoraxdu madhacdo waa wada iftiin.

Isha: Bodø kommune, SSB, Wikipedia



Soomaalida Bergen & Ururka Ardayda Midnimo

W/D: Mukhtar Xuseen Maxamed (Qoransay)

Bartamaha Bergen - Photo: Cabdul

Kafaalo Magazine ayaa taariikhdu markii ay aheyd 18.03.2012 booqasho ku gaadhay caasimadda labaad ee dalka Norway, magaalada Bergen (faahfaahin Bergen fiiri xaqiqda-Bergen). Booqashadan ayaa ujeedadeedu lamid aheyd sida kuwa kale ee Kafaalo ku gaadhay magaalooinka iyo wadamada kale. Taasoo ah isku xirka, kawarqabka iyo macluumaa u kala gudbinta bulshada Soomaaliyeed. Kafaalo waxay si gaar ah usii danaynaysay waxbarashada iyo ardayda jaamacadda, maadama Kafaalo kashaqayso waxbarasho iyo wacyigelin.

Bergen oo ah magaalo aad u roob badan, kuna taal galbeedka Norway, ayaan kula kulanay qaybo kala duwan oo kamid ah bulshada Soomaaliyeed ee kudhaqan magaaladaas, sida qaar kamid ah odayaasha magaalada, waalidiin, macalimiin wax kadhiga iskuulada magaalada, ururka ardayda iyo arday. Warbixin kooban oo ay akhyaarta magaalada uga faaloodeen Soomaalida Bergen waxay ku xuseen in Soomaaligii ugu horeeyay soo galay Bergen 80-maadkii. Xaaladdo kala duwan oo aan lagu amaanin ayay soo mareen, sida qaar kamida inuu wakhti badan kaga lumay jardiino nasasho oo layiraahdo Nygårdsparken (loo akhriyaa Nii-goosh-parken) oo ah goob ay iskugu yimaadaan dadka isticmaala mukhaadaraadka, laakin hadda Soomaalidu kaga jiraan suuqa shaqada magaaladaas lambarka 2aad, iyagoo waxyaalo kala duwan ka shaqeeya, balse ubadan taksiyada iyo

basaska. Guud ahaan dadka Soomaalida Bergen u badan yihiin qoysas. Kafaalo Magazine waxay kaloo si gaar ah u waraysatay ururka ardayda Midnimo ee ah ururka ardayda Jaamacadda Bergen.

Waraysi Guddiga Ururka Ardayda Midnimo Bergen:

KM: *Ma nooga warbixin kartaa ururkiina ardadyda?*

Cabdul: Ururkan layiraahdaa Midnimo, waa ururka ardayda Soomaaliyeed ee dhigata Jaamacadda Bergen. Wuxuu kashaqeyaa guud waxaa kamid ah horumarinta aqoonta guud ee bulshada reer Bergen, gaar ahaan caruurga iyo isku xirka ardayda Jaamacadda.

KM: *Qaabkee udhisan yahay maamulka ururka?*

Cabdul: Maamulku ka kooban yahay sadex xubnood oo kala ah Gudoomiye, Xogheyn iyo Khasnaji, labadii sano mar la doortaa, laakiin ururku leeyahay xubno badan.

KM: *Maka jiraan ururo arday kale ee Soomaaliyeed Bergen?*

Cabdul: Maya inta aan ka warhayno, ururkan ayaa ahaa midkii ugu horeeyay ee ku furma magac Soomaaliyeed, ilaa haddana waa midka keliya ee isku xira ardayda reer Bergen.

KM: *Maxaad ilaa hadda hawl ahaan qabateen ama guul fiican ka gaadheen?*

Cabdul: Arinka aan si fiican ugu guulaysanay waa darsi-kacaawinta ardayda dhigata iskoolada hoose dhexe iyo waliba dadka dhigta dugsiyada dadka waaweyn.

Waxyaabaha xusida mudan waxaa ka mid ah in arday markii hore ka rajo dhigay wax-dhigashada ay rajo galisay, oo ay hadda heer fiican marayaan, buundooyinkooduna kor u soo kaceen.

KM: Ardayda Somaliyeed ee dhigata Jaamacadda Bergen qaybtee u badan yihin ?

Cabdul: Wuxaad moodaa in ay ku kala baahsan yihin kuliyadaha cilmiga ee kala duwan, laakiin tirada ugu badan waxay dhigtaan maadooyinka caafimaadka la xiriira. Inta noo diiwan gashan waa 20 arday, laakin waa ka badan yihin inta jaamacadda dhigata.

KM: Waalidiinta Soomaliyeed dawr intee le'eg ayay ka ciyaaraan soo xero gelinta arday cusub dhanka Jaamacadda?

Cabdul: Runtii waa su'aal muhiim ah. Haddii aan isku dayo khibraddaya iyo intii aan la shaqaynayey ururka ardayda wixii aan ku ogaaday, aad ayey u yartahay. Way jiraan waalidiin dadaal badan muujiya ,wada shaqayn fiicanna muujiya si carruurtoodu ugu wanaagsanadaan waxbarashada, laakiin nasiib darro aad ayey u yar yihin. Baraarug la'aantaas waxaan u maleyn in siyaabo badan loo macnayn karo, laakiin waxaan ku gaabsan karnaa aqoon yari.

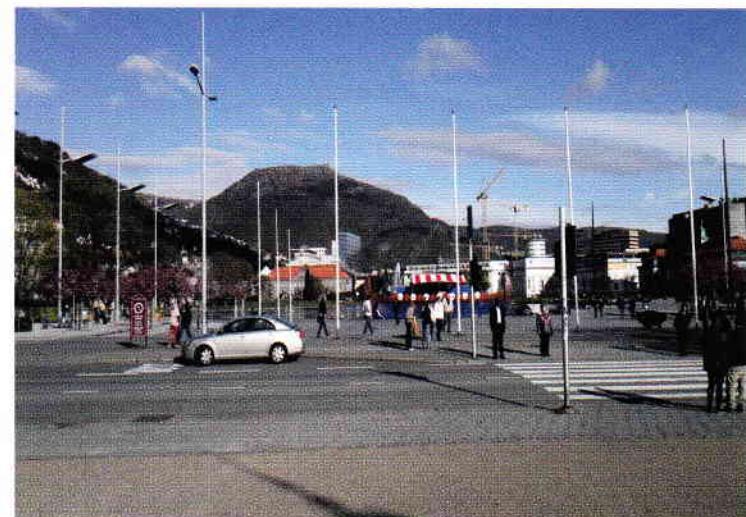
KM: Soomaaliweyn farriin nooce ah ayaad u diraysaan, hadaad tihin Ururka Ardayda Somaliyeed Midnimo Bergen?

Cabdul: Farriinta aan u dirayno ummadda Soomaaliyeed waxay tahay aqoon la'aani waa iftiin la,aan. Wuxaan filayaa haddii si dhab ah loo fahmi lahaa hadalkaas qiimaha badan ee uu ka tagay abwaan Xasan Shiikh Muumin in wax badan is bedeli lahaayeen.

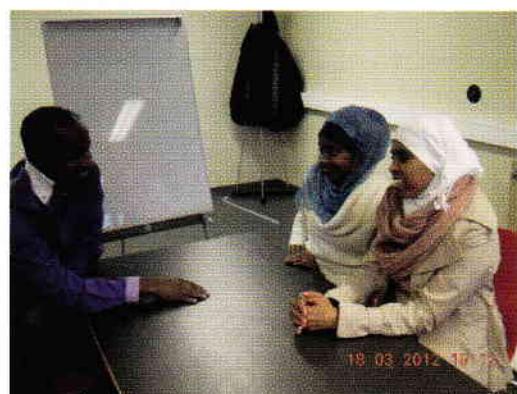
Kafaalo Magazine: Xaqiiqda-Arinkan



Sawir guud Bergen - Photo: Cabdul



Bartamaha magaalada Bergen - Photo: Cabdul



Guddiga Ururka Ardayda Midnimo. Midig Ifraax Xoghaynta, dhexda Xamdi Dhaqaalaha, bidix Cabdul Gudoomiye

Bergen waa caasimadda 2aad ee Norway.

Kutaalaa Galbeedka xagga xeebta, waxayna leedahay deged weyn. Waxaa ku heraarsan buuraha loo yaqaan 7-dii buurood.

Bergen waxay caasumad utahay gobalka Hordaland.

Layiraahdaa caasumadda dhulka Galbeedka (Vestlands hovedstad).

Waxaa magaalada asaasay Olav Kyrré sanadku markuu ahaa 1070 miilaadi, waxaana la oran jiray Bjørkvin.

Tirada dadka degan waa 263 762 qof (01.01.2012).

Waxayna ka kooban tahay 8 xaafadood.

Soomalida degan 01.01.2012 waa 1051 qof.

Ururka Ardayda Midnimo la asaasay 01.01.2009

Isha: Bergen kommune & SSB



Kulliyadda Culuumta Bulshada - Jaamacadda Oslo - Photo: Maxamed

SSF - Ururka Ardayda Soomaaliyeed - Oslo W/D: Cabdirashiid Xasan Cilmi

Kafaalo Magazine ayaa kaqayb gashay 29.02.2012 kulan uu soo qaban qaabiyeen ururka ardayda Soomaaliyeed ee Jaamacadda Oslo, loo yaqaan (SSF). Kulankan ayaa ah mid sanadle ah oo SSF u qabato ardayda ka imaanaysa dugsiayda sare iyo dadka waa weyn ee danaynaya Jaamacadda, iyadoo lagu dhiiragelinayo waxbarashada sare iyo qaybaheeda kala duwan.

SSF waxay kulanka ku casuuntaa marti kala duwan oo horay Jaamacadda uga baxay, kana shaqeeyaa waaxo kala duwan. Kulankaas wuxuu ahaa mid si'aada loosoo camiray, lana isku dhaafsatay warbixino iyo dhiirogelino wax ku oola. Kulanka kadib, Kafaalo Magazine waxay fursad u yeelatay inay waraysi la yeelato Gudoomiyaha SSF Maryan Cabdi Xuseen oo kadhigata Jaamacadda Oslo Master-macalinimo, waana kan waraysigii oo kooban:

KM: Warbixin managa siin kartaa Ururka Ardayda

Soomaaliyeed ee Jaamacadda Oslo?

Maryan: Ururkaan waxaa af-Norwiji lagu yiraahdaa Somalisk Studentforening (SSF), Ururka Ardayda Soomaaliyeed. Fakarkiisa waxaa iska lahaa 10 arday oo Jaamacadda dhiganaysay sanadkii 1993, laakin wuxuu diiwan galay 1995. Kadib ardaydaas markii ay arkeen sida ay u kala daadsanaayeen ardayda Soomaaliyeed, ayay ku dhaqaaqeen inay ururkaan u aasaan dhidibada.

KM: *Waa sidee hab-maamulka ururkaan udhisay yahay?*

Maryan: Maamulka SSF wuxuu ka kooban yahay 7 xubnood oo isugu jira wiilaal iyo gabdho. Labadii sano mar ayaa la dortaa maamul cusub. Qofka maamulka kamid noqonaya waxaa shuruudiisa kamid ah inuu yahay arday dhiganaya Jaamacadda oo xubin ka ah ururka, isla markaana baxsha lacagta xubnimada ee sanadka. Dadka maamulka haya wax masruuf ah kuma qaataan, Ilaahay dartiis ayay u shaqeeyaan iyo sidii ay dadkooda wax u ugu qaban lahayeen.

KM: *Shaqada SSF maxay tahay, muxuse qabtay ilaa hadda?*

Maryan: SSF hawlo badan ayuu qabtaa, waxaa kamid ah isku xirka ardaysa Somalifyeed, si'ay isu caawiyaan iskagana warhayaan, qabashada siminaaro iyo kulano wacyi-oyo dhiiragelin waxbarasho, kusoo dabinta arday Soomaaliyeed Jaamacadda Oslo, ka caawinta leylisyada ardayda dugsiyada hoose / dhexe ama sare iwm.

KM: Ardayda Soomaaliyeed ee Jaamacadda dhigata qaybtee ayey ubadan yihiin?

Maryan: Qaybo kala duwan ayay kujiraan, wiilashu ubadan yihiin qaybta injineeriyyada, meesha gabduhu ubadan yihiin maadooyinka caafimaadka, raajada, iyo arimaha bulshada. Inkastoo sanadahaan danbe gabduhu usoo janjeeraan xagga barashada macalinimada.

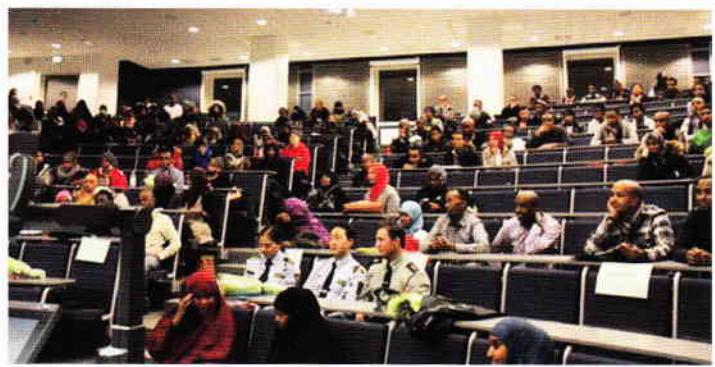
KM: Ma jirta qaab aad isugu xidhan ardayda Jamacadda dhigata?

Maryan: Haa, dhawr qaab oo kala gedisan ayaanu isticmaalnaa si'aanu iskugu xidhno ardayda dhigta Jaamacadda. Wuxaan u qabanaa kulan khaas u ah habeenada qaar, kulankaas oo marba mawduuc muhiim u ah ardayda aanu ku falanqayno. Wuxaanu leenahay qol ka mid Facebook oo aanu wixii warbixin iyo wargelino ah isku dhaafsano. Wuxaanu kaloo leenahay diwaan loogu talo galay ardayda Somaliyeed ee Jamacadda dhigata, halkas oo aanu ku diwaangelino e-mailadooda si aanu isaga warhayno oo wixii maclumaad ah isku dhaafsano.

KM: Fariin nooce ah ayaad u diraysaan, umadda Soomaaliyeed?

Maryan: Ummada Somaliyeed meelkasta oo ay joogaan waxaanu u diraynaa fariintan:

- ★ Ummad yahay dalkeeni iyo dadkeeni waxaa dhameeyey jaahilnimo ee aan waxbarano, si'an nafteena iyo ummadeena u badbaadsano.
- ★ Qofkasta oo Soomaaliyeed waxaanu leenahay aduunka wax adag ma jiraan ee waxbaro, waayo waxbarashadu waa iftiin.
- ★ Waxbarta oo sawir wanaagsan ka bixiye dadkeena wanaagsan ee jahligu la darsay.
- ★ La soco meelkasta oo aad joogtid waxad tahay safir Soomaaliyeed, adiga ayaana metalaya Soomaalida kale oo dhan ee sawir wanaagsan ka bixi dadkaaga.



Kulan kamid ah kulamada SSF - Isha SSF



Maryan Cabdi Xuseen - Isha SSF

Kafaalo Magazine: Xaqiqa-Arinkan

SSF la asaasay 1993, waxay kamid tahay ururada Soomaaliyeed ee ugu da'da weyn Norway.

Maamulka ururku ka kooban yahay 7-xubnood oo kala ah 6-gabdhood iyo wiil.

SSF waxay hawsheeda ugu balaaran ee leylis caawinta ku qabataa iskuulka xaafadda Tøyen (Tøyen skole).

Oslo caasumadda Norway la gundhigay 1624 miilaadi.

Loogu yeeri jiray Christiania.

Dadka degan cadadkoodu yahay 617 242 ruux (01.01.2012)

Ajaanibta kudhaqan Oslo iskudar 181 343 (01.01.2012).

Soomaalida kudhaqan Oslo waa 12 779 (01.01.2012).

Jaamacadda Oslo loo soo gaabshaa (UiO).

La asaasay 02.September 1811 miilaadi.

Waxaa dhigta 27 000 arday.

Waxaa ka shaqeeya 6000 shaqaale.

Waxay ka kooban tahay 8 kuliyyadood.

Waxay kujirtaa 100 jaamacadood ee ugu sita xagga cilmiya bulshada (Social Science) - Academic Ranking of World Universities.

Isha:UiO, Oslo kommune, SSB, Wikipedia, ARWU

Gamle Oslo barneverntjeneste

PLATOUSGATE 12

Åpningstid:
man. - fre. kl. 8 - 15.35

Qayb kamida hay'adda caruurta dhawrta (Soomaalidu ugu yeedho qoloda caruurta qaadata) - Photo: Maxamed/Kafaalo

Waraysi Hay'adda Caruurta Dhawrta

W/D: Cabdirashiid Xasan Cilmi & Maxamed Cabdi Faarax

Kafaalo Magazine oo wali ku guda jirta sidii ay dadka Soomaaliyeed ugu soo gudbin laheyd macluumaad sugan xagga arinta caruur qaadashada oo waayahaan danbe weeraro kulul lagu hayay Soomaalida, ayaa waxaa noo suurta gashay inaan waraysi iyo fadhi la yeelano qayb kamida Waaxda Caruurta Dhawrta (Barnevern, loosoo gaabshaa BV) ee degmada Alna ee caasumadda Oslo.

KM: Qaabkee ayay ku bilaabataa hawsha caruur qaadashadu?
BV: Cunuga markiiba iskama qaadano. Waxkasta waxay ka bilowdaan inaanu helno fariin-walaac la socoto, oo tilmaamaysa in waalidkaasi kasoo bixi karin masuliyadiisa. Qolyaha si fiican arrintan nagala shaqeeya waxaa kamida iskuulada, xanaanada, dhakhaatiirta, dariska iyo qof-qarsoon. Caruurta qaarba la garaacaa, qaarbaan cunto la siin, qaar kale dharkii qabawga iyo kii kulaylka ma haystan amaba guriga ayey shaqo badan ka qabtaan ama diif badan ayaa ka muuqata.

KM: Laakiin waalidiin badani waxay idinka sheeganayaan in aad si caddaadal darro ah ula dhaqantan arrintaas maxaa ka jira ?

BV: Waalidiin badan cabsi ayey naga qabaan, sababtoo ah sawir khaldan ayey naga haystaan. Waayo wararka ayey ka arkaan sawiro khaldan. Hadii waalidku isagoo qalbi saafi ah noo yimaado, markaana noo sheegtaan waxay rabaan, si fiican baanu ula shaqaynaynaa.

KM: Marka caruurta waalidkood laga qaato, xagee la geeyaa, yaase u fiican cunuga in uu waalidkiis la noolaado iyo in guri kale la geeyo?

BV: Dabcan cunug kasta wuxuu jecel yahay inuu la

noolaado waalidkiisa dhabta ah. Arintaas cid kasta waa isku waafaqsan tahay, dawladuna runti dhaqaale badan ayey ku kaydsan lahayd, hadii cunug walba la joogi lahaa hooyadii iyo aabihii. Cunug walba marka la qaato waxaan geynaa goobo loogu talo galay.

KM: Miyaad ka caawisaan cunuga la qaato inuu waalidkiis wax xiriir ah la yeesho?

BV: Marka xaakimku go'aamiyo in cunuga waalidkiil laga qaado, ayaa waalidka waxa loo ogolaada inuu sanadkii dhawr jeer soo booqdo cunugiisa. Mar marna waxa dhacda in uusan weligiisba soo booqan karin!

KM: Caruur badan oo waalidkood laga qaatay waxaa laga sheegaa in markii ay arkaan xaalada ay ku noolyihin, waxay codsadaan in gurigii hooyadood dib loogu celiyo, waadna ka diidan, arintaas maxaad kaga jawaabaysa ?

BV: Haddii ay dhacdo in cunugu rabo inuu ku laabto gurigii waalidkiis, waanu qiimaynaa inta aanan go'aan ka gaadhin!

KM: Waalidiin badan oo aanu la kulanay waxay noo sheegeen inaad caruurta kaga qadataan hanjabaad iyo cabsi gelin, arintasi run ma tahay?

BV: Arintan wax waa ka jiraan, laakin hadana inbadan waa laga badbadiyaa. Waa sax oo wargelin welwel la socoto waxaa badanaa nosoo dira deriska ama qof caruurta waddo kula kulma, laakin dhibtu inta badan waxaa weeye waalidka oo cabsi badan naga qaba ayaa waxa uu moodayaa inaanu u hanjabayno ama cabsi gelinayno marka aanu la hadalno.

KM: Inta badan cunuga marka waalidkii laga qaato, dhawr meelood oo kala duwan ayaa la dejiyaa. Arintaas miyeysan cunuga dhib u keenayn in uu maalin kasta geedi ku jiro?

BV: Arintaasi waa caqabada ugu weyn oo na haysata runtii, sababtuna waxaa weeye waalidkii cunuga korsan lahaa oo aan si sax ah uga soo baxeyn masuuliyadii ilmaha ama cunuga ayaa ah mid aanan lahayn karin oo faraha looga gubto. Taasi inta badan waxay keentaa in cunugii dhawr meelood oo kala duwan la dejijo.

KM: Waalidiin badani waxay qabaan in aydan wax fursad ah siin waalidkii dhabta ah ee cunuga dhalay, wax fursad ah ma siisaan miyaa? Sharciguna sidaas ayuu dhigayaaye!

BV: Sidaan horey kuugu sheegay cunuga qadashadiisa waxaa go'aamiya xaakim gobal. Go'aankaas marka la qaato wax is-bedel ah laguma samayn karo. Laakiin waalidka waxa loo ogolaada inuu sanadkii dhawr jeer soo booqdo cunugiisa iyada oo weliba lagu dul ilaalinayo!

KM: Waalidin badani waxay noo sheegen in ay Norway yimaadeen iyaga oo ku riyoonaaya in ay caruurtoodu hesho nolol wanaagsan. Laakiin u arkaan in hamigoodi iyo riyadoodi ugu bedesheen inaad caruurtoodi ka qadateen oo weliba ku dul ilaalisaa marki ay soo boqonayaan, arintaas sidee uga jawaabi lahaydeen?

BV: Anagu cidna dusha kama ilaalino, naloomana ogola arintaas. Laakiin sida aanu samayno waxaa weeye waalidka ayaanu filim ka duubnaa si aanu u tusno waxa ay ubaahan yihiin inay iska bedelaan iyo waxa ay ubahaan yihiin inay cunuga ka caawiyaan.

KM: Caruur badan baa marka waalidkood laga qaato oo aad masuuliyadooda la wareegtaan waxay bilaaban in ay isticmaalaan daroogada, arintaas maxaad ka qabataan?

BV: Goobo badan oo caruurta lagu hayn jiray ayaa la baabi'iyey, sababtoo ah waxay kasoo bixi waayeen masuuliyadii caruurta. Wayna jiraan caruur dhib badan oo aan la maareeyn karin. Dhibta mukhaadaraadku badanaa waxay bilaabataa markii ay caruurta weynaadaan oo aysan nolosha meel fiican ka gaadhin.

Kafaalo Magazine: Xaqiqa-Arinkan

Hay'adda Caruurta Dhawrtta (Barnevern) waxaa la oran jiray (Vergerådet) Shuurada Masuuliyyinta Caruurta. Vergerådet waxaa la gundhigay 1896 iyadoo loo sameeyay sharci la oran jiray (§vergerådsloven).

1937 waxaa (Vergerådet) lagu eedayn jiray inay ka koobnaayeen dad ladan oo caruurta si cadaalad darro ah uga qaadi jireen dadka fuqarada ahaa. Sababaha ugu weynaa ee caruurta lagu qaadan jiray waagaas, waxaa kamid ah wiil dukaan wax kaxaday ama gabar wiil u galmodday. Kadibna caruurtaas la geyn jiray koleej lagu edbiyo.

Arinkaas wuxuu loolan geliyay labada guddi ee Vergerådet iyo Fattigvesenet (Waaxda Fuqarada). Guddiga Fuqaradu waxay daryeeli jireen caruurta dadka fuqarada ah. Taas oo keentay inay 1949-kii masuul ka noqdaan caruur kabadan kuwa (Vergerådet) hayeen.

Si labadaas guddi hal dalad loogu sameeyo, ayuu 1947 Barlamaanku magacaabay guddi loo baxshay Guddiga Dhawrista Caruurta (Barnevernskomite').

17.July 1953 ayuu soo baxay sharciga §Barnevernsloven oo ay ka dhasheen qolodaan hadda layiraahdo (Barnevern), Soomaalidu u taqaan qoloda caruurta qaadata.

Barnevern waxay hoos yimaadaan waax layiraahdo Bufetat (Barne, ungdoms- og familiedirektoratet), waaxdaan waxay sii hoos taktaa Wazaaradda Qoyska, Caruurta & Sinaanta.

Barnevern waxay hawl-gal ku sameeyeen 2009 caruur dhan 45600. Isla sanadkaas caruurta Soomaalida ee waalidkood laga qaatay ahaayeen 936 caruura. Tirokoobku xusaa inay ubadan yihiin caruurta la keeno wadanka, meesha ay yar yihiin kuwo kudhasha Norway. Barnevern waxay dalka ku leeyihiin 1425 xarumood oo lagu hayo caruurta ay qaataan.

Marianne Haslev Skålend oo ah Professor Cilmiga Luuqadaha, aadna wax uga qorta arimaha bulshada. Cilmibaaris ay sameysay oo ay ka soo xigatay 'Journal of Marriage and the Family' wadamada USA, Finland, Sweden & Norway Waxay xustay Booliska Norway wargelinada soo gaadha 70% caruurta la fara xumeeyay, ay kadhaday guryaha dadka loo dhiibay caruur aysan dhalin!

Isha: Regjeringen,SSB,M.H.Skålend, Barnevern

Hooyo Soomaaliyeed oo caruurteedii laga qaataay

W/D: Maxamed Cabdi Faarax & Cabdirashiid Xasan Cilmi

Kafaalo Magazine oo doonaya inuu baaris iyo kawarqab ku sameeyo arinta qaadashada caruurta oo sanadahan danbe tiradoodu kor u kacday Norway, ayaa waxaan fursad u yeelanay inaan la kulano hooyo Soomaaliyeed oo caruur laga qaataay. Waraysigaan wuxuu barbar dhac u yahay oo dhan kale nooga iftiimin xaqiiq kale oo jirta. Tan oo muujnaysa aragti ka duwan sida ay warka u dhigeen Waaxda Caruurta Dhawrta (Barnevern) ee aan bogii hore kaga soo waranay.

Waxaan dooranay inaan waraysano Hooyo Soomaaliyeed (usoo gaabinaynaa HS) oo kamida hooyooyinka Soomaaliyeed ee caruurtoodi kala soo cararay dagaal, Norway laqabsatay, afka si wakan u taqaan, muddo dheer kunooleyd dalka, shaqaysata, una muuqata qof firfircoo oo masuul ah, laakin imtixaan kala kulantay Hay'adda Caruurta Dhawrta.

HS = Hooyo Soomaaliyeed

KM: Walaal, Norway imisa ayaad joogtay?

HS: Walaal, waxaan joogey 18 sano ku dhawaad.

KM: Maxaad qabataa?

HS: Walaal waxaan kashaqaystaa goob caafimaad.

KM: Caruurta lagaa qaataay imisa ayeey jiraan, sababtu'se maxay ahayd?

HS: Waxaa weeye 2 wiil iyo gabar, kala ah 9, 11 iyo 13 jiro. Sababta la igaga qaataay waa baadil. Wiil aan dhalay ayaa wacay oo kuyiri waa la i garaacaa. Kadib toos bay guriga u yimaadeen. Laakiin ma ihi qof caruurteeda garaacda, waxna la ima waydiin.

KM: Wax xiriir ah ma la leedahay caruurtaadi iminka?

HS: Waa aan ku daalay sidii aan uga daba wareegayey kadib waxay ii ogolaadeen 10 daqiqo inaan la joogo. Wuxaa aan waydiinayo waxay ahaayeen wax ay iyagu soo doorteen, wax kale kalama hadli karo oo xor uma ahayn in aan waydiyo waxaan rabey.

KM: Dareenkaadu sidee buu ahaa markii ay ciyaalkaadii gacan u galeen dad kale iyo hadda oo laguuba diidan yahay inaad la sheekaysato caruurtaa aad dhashay?

HS: Qof kasta oo wax dhalay waxa uu ka naxo waa in ciyaalkisii gacantiisa kabaxaan oo ay waliba u gacan galaan dad kaa duwan diin iyo dhaqan, musiibo ka daran majirto. Sidoo kale waxaa lagu tusayaa in aadan waxba ka samayn karin oo awood laguu sheeganayo.

KM: Wax kaalmo ama caawimaad ah maka heshay bulshada Soomaaliyeed.

HS: Ilaahey mahadii waxaan caawimaad kahelay

qoyskeyga kaliya, runtii caawimaad kale ma raadinba. Waraysigaan laftigiisu waa nooc caawimaad oo ku siinaya dareen walaaltinimo.

KM: Caruurtaada hadda xagee ayay joogaan yay'se la joogaan.

HS: Waxay joogaan xaafad sir ah ma ogi meel ay kutaalo iyo cid haysa!

KM: Rajo intee la'eg ayaad ka qabtaa in laguu soo celiyo?

HS: Rajo weyn ayaan ka qabaa inaan ku guulaysto oo aan waliba iyaga dacwo ku furo. Waayo sida ay iminka u nool yihiiin waa si naxdin leh oo aanan ku fakarin in ay ciyaalkaygu ku noolaadaan.



Soomaalida Oslo - Photo: Maxamed

KM: Maxaad kula talin laheyd waalidiinta

Soomaaliyeed ee caruurtoodii laga qaatey ama dhici
karto in warar aanan sugneyn laga faafyo?

HS: Wuxaa kula talinayaan waalidiinta Soomaaliyeed
ogaada caruurtiinu waxay samaynayaan marka ay kula
joogaan iyo waliba marka ay kaa maqan yihiin. Saaxiib
la noqo caruurtaada waayo waalidka ciyaalkiisa la
saaxiiba waxay kutusaysaa in uu aduunka ugu
jecelyahay. Sidoo kale, waxaan kula talinayaan noqda
kuwo isku duuban noqda bulsho iska warhaysa. Barta
sharciga laguu adeegsanayo. Waayo nina kuma uusan
dhalan ee waxa la isku dhaafey waxbarasho. Haddii
aadan aqoon sharciga wadanka aad ku nooshahay, ma
ogid qdobka laguu adeegsanayo.

Kafaalo Magazine: Xaqiqa-Arinkan

Hooyadan Soomaaliyeed lagala wareegay 3
caruura oo ay dhashay.

Caruurta waxaa haya dad kale oo aysan
garaneyn.

May oga meesha ay ku sugar yihiin.

Waxay wadanka deganayd muddo 18 kudhow.
Luuqad, shaqo iyo dhan walba oo dalkan
qofka lagu qiimeeyo way kadhisan tahay.
Waxaa masuuliyadeeda u markhaati furay
dariskeeda, dhakhtarka iyo dadka yaqaan.

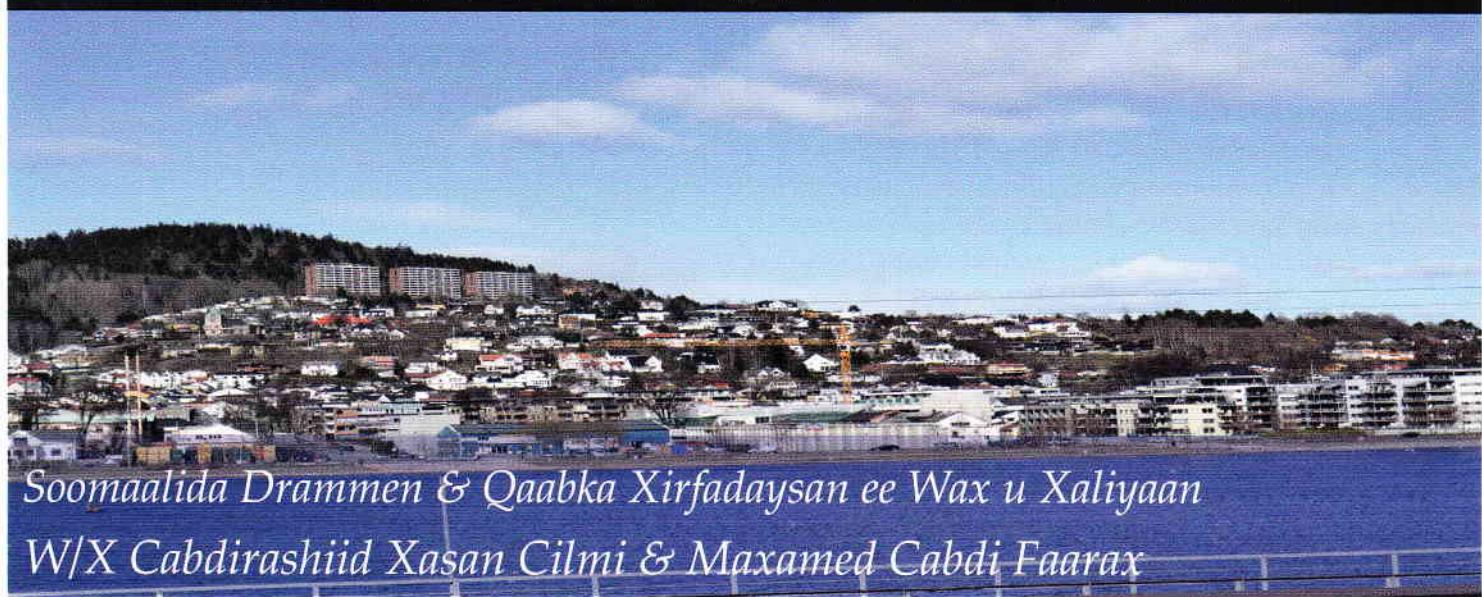
Kafaalo Magazine: Falanqeyn Xaqiqa-Arinkan

Hooyadan Soomaaliyeed arinkeeda wuxuu dhinac kale ka bidhaamin inay umuuqato si degdega in lagu
gaaro go'aamada caruur qaadashada, iyada oo aanan la hubsaneyn warka kayimaada caruurta ama
fariimaha loo yaqaan 'Fariin-walaac'. Isla markaana tixgelin la siineyn aragtida waalidka iyo rabitaan xalka
ugu fiican. Arinkaan hadii uu sidaa udhaco, wuxuu ka hor imaanayaa sharciyada udagsan Waaxda
Caruurta Dhawrta (Barnevern) qdobadooda (BVL § 4-4). Qdobkaan wuxuu tilmaamayaa in marwalba la
tixgelinayo caawimaad qofku raali kayahay. Taa soo xaalandaha badankood la isku dayayo in caruurta
gurigooda loo daaayo inta aanan lala wareegin. Wuxaa moodaa dadka ajaanibta ah inay galeen booskii
dadkii fuqarada ahaa ee caruurta looga qaadan jiray gardarrada.

Dhanka kale ee arinku bidhaaminayo waxaa weeye inaysan caruur qaadashadu ku xirneyn dalka intaad
joogtey iwm, laakin waxaa muuqata kalsooni inaan loo hayn waalidka iyo dadka waa weyn. Tan oo yeelan
karta sababo muuqda xagga habdhaqanka waalidka Soomaaliyeed iyo kuwo daahsoon xagga qoloda
caruurta qaadanaysa. Si kastaba ha ahaatee, waxaa hubaala hubka ugu weyn ee qofku isku difaaci karo ama
xaqiisa kusoo dhacsan karo inuu yahay afka, kawarqabka caruurta, masuuliyad dareen-muujin iyo qofku
inuu yahay qof uruursan oo aanan dhaadhacyo loogu soo gabado laga helin.

Baarista & waraysiga aan la samaynay Waaxda Caruurta Dhawrta waxaa nooga baxay inay shaqaaluhu
ubadan yihiin haween waa-weyn oo aan caruur horay udhalin. Halkan oo qofku tafsiir kaqaadan karo inay
dareemaheyn naxariista hooyanimo iyo dad Soomaali ah oo madaxa uun iska-luxa, dadkoodana been
kasheega, si loo aqbalo, laakin Soomaalida waayeelkooda iyo waxgaradkooda waxba lama weydiyo. Sidoo
kale shaqaalaha Waaxdan waa dad aanan xiriir la laheyn bulshada ajnabiga ah, kana haysta sawir khaldan.
Khaladkaas maskaxdooda kabuuxsamay wuxuu kalifay inaysan arinta labo dhinac ka eegin, isla markaana
ku takri-falaan oo tafsiir ciriiri ah ka qaataan sharciga dowladdu dajisay ee loogu talagalay in ilmaha loo
dhawro sida ugu fiican maslaxadooda.

Hay'adda Caruurta Dhawrta argagaxooda kuma koobna ajaanibta keliya, balse dadka Norwijiiga ah
laftigoodu ayaa aad uga sheegta, qoraalo badana way ka diyaarsheen. Taloojin iyo fikrado keheli kartaa
barnasRett.no, knut.com barnevernshjelp.no, fadvokat.no iyo bogag kale oo badan, waxaana jira looyaro
arimahan si gaara kaaga caawinaya.



Soomaalida Drammen & Qaabka Xirfadysan ee Wax u Xaliyaan W/X Cabdirashiid Xasan Cilmi & Maxamed Cabdi Faarax

Magaalada Drammen muuqaal guud - Photo: Maxamed / Kafaalo

Kafaalo oo daydayeysa la socoshada iyo xal uraadinta dhibaatooyinka lasoo gudboonaada bulshada Soomaaliyed, ayaa booqasho gaaban ku gaadhay magaalada Drammen, kadib markii ay xogbaartay in Soomaalida kudhaqan Drammen ay si xirfadeysan u xaliyaan arimaha bulshada iyo qoyska sida qaadashada caruurta, dhibaatooyinka shaqada, kuwa iskuulka iwm.

Soomaalida kudhaqan Drammen waxay leeyihiin hal masjid (Masjidka Abubakar) oo nidaamsan, si wanaagsana iskugu xira bulshada qaybaheeda kala duwan. Sidoo kale Masaajidda muslimiinta kale waxay gaarayaan ilaa 14 Masjid, sida uu noo sheegay Gudoomiyaha Masjidka mudane Ismaaciil.

Warbaahinta Norway ee gobalkaas ayaa dhawr jeer wax kaortay Soomaalida Drammen, lana kulantay imaanka Masjidka Isxaaq Aadan, iyagoo tilmaamay Masjidku inuu furfuran yahay, si xirfadysanna arimo badan u xaliyo. Sidoo kale waxaa la xusaa oo hadalheynteedu badan tahay in Masjidka Abuubakar ee Drammen si xirfadysan uga difaacay qoysas badan oo Soomaaliyed Waaxda Caruurta Dhawrt (Barnevern). Hadaba Kafaalo Magazine oo arimahaas tixraacaysa, isla markaana doonaynsa inaan ka faaa'iidaysano khibradda reer Drammen, ayaa booqasho ku gaadhay Drammaen 07.04.12, halkaas oo aan ku waraysanay Gudoomiyaha Masjidka Ismaaciil iyo Masuulka Arimaha Qoyska Cabdirisaaq, sidan ayuuna udhacay waraysigii:

KM: *Ma jirta Caruur Soomaaliyed oo gobalkaan laga qaataay?*

Ismaaciil: Anagu reer Drammen ahaan waanu ka ladanahay musiibada caruur qaadashada, Alle mahaddii. Sababtuna waxaa weeye waxaanu leenahay 5-qareen oo xaquuqdayada u dooda. Shantaas qareen oo qaybo kala duwan ku takhasusay ayaa noosoo dhiciya xaquuqdayada hadii nala duufsiiyo.

KM: *Qareenadu ma bilaash baa?*

Ismaaciil: Maya walaal, bilaash ma aha qofkii iska bixin kara isaga ayaa iska bixinaya. Qofkii aanan iska bixin karin, anaga ayaa caawinna oo ka bixinna.

KM: *Maxaa ka mid ah arimaha ay qareenadaasi idinka caawiyaan?*

Ismaaciil: Qareenaadani waxay naga caawiyaan waxkasta oo ku saabsan Sharciga Norway. Waxyaabaha ay naga cawiyaan waxaa ka mid ah arinta caruur qaadashada, denbiyada, shaqada iyo arimaha kale ee qoyska.

KM: *Ma jirtaa dhacdooyin aad ku guulaysateen?*

Ismaaciil: Ilahay Mahadiis, waxaanu ku guulaysanay arimo badan oo kala duwan. Tusaale ahaan waxaa jiray walaal Soomaliyed oo ka shaqaynayey shirkad. *Heshiis ayuu kula galay shirkadda in lasiyo 5-daqiiqo oo uu ku soo tukado, mushaarkiisa laga jaro 5-taas daqiiqadood ee uu salaada ku maqan yahay, waa loo ogolaaday.*

Wakhti kadib ayaa maamulkii shirkadu walaalkii u sheegeen inuusan ku tukan karin goobta shaqada! Markaa waxaanu u qabanay qareen ka mid ah qareenadayada oo noo qaabilsan arimaha shaqada. Arinkii maxkamad ayuu gaadhay. Kadib waanu ku guulaysanay oo walaalkii waxaa la siiyey magdhaw in shaqada si sharii daro ah looga eryay oo ay maamulkii shirkaddu heshiiskii buriyeen.



*Soomaalida Drammen & Qaabka Xirfadysan ee Wax u Xaliyaan
W/D: Cabdirashiid Xasan Cilmi & Maxamed Cabdi Faarax*

Midig Xaaji Cali, dhexda Ismaacil Yuusuf oo ah Gudoomiyaha Masjidka Abubakar ee Drammen, bidix Cabdirashiid - kasocda Kafaalo Magazine - Photo: Maxamed/Kaf.

KM: Sidee u cawisaan waalid Soomaaliyeed oo markaa caruurta laga qadan rabo?

Ismaacil: Hadii ay dhacdo in qolyaha caruurta qaata ay waalid Soomaaliyeed soo faro geliyaan, waxaanu si buuxda isu garab taagnaa waalidka. Masjidku wuxuu qoraa waraaq caddaynaysa in waalidkani u yahay waalid wanaagsan oo masuuliyadda caruurtiisa kasoo bixi kara. Marmarna waxaanu samaynaa dadka Masjidka jooga oo dhan ayaanu saxeex ka soo qaadnaa, inay waalidkan garanayaan oo uu yahay waalid caruurtiisa ku filan. Marmarka qaarkood waxaanu soo uruurinnaa ilaa 300 oo saxiix , intaas oo saxiix ayaan qolodaad u dirnaa.

KM: Hay'adda Caruurta Dhawrtaxirir mala leedihii?

Ismaacil: Hay'addan xiriir toos ah lama lihin, laakiin dhibtu inta badan waxay ka bilaabataa iskuulada. Sidaas darteed iskuulada ay caruurta Somaliyeed ku badan yihii ayaanu heshiis la galnay ah, inta aysan arinta ilmaha u gudbin hay'adaas, inay nagu soo wargeliyaan. Anaguna markaa ayaan hawsha u istaagnaa xalkeeda inta ay curdanka tahay.

Mushkiladaha qaar waanu ka hortagnaa, wixii aanu ka hortegi kari wayno waxaanu adeegsanaa qareenadeena.

KM: Ma jirtaa arimo kale oo Aad bulshada u qabataan?

Ismaacil: Haa, Masjidkan yarkaa ee Aad arkayso waa dawlad soconaysa. Wuxuu qabtaa waxyaalaha arimaha bulshada ee laga rabay inay dawlad Islaami ah qabato. Inkastoo aanan wax walba awood u laheyn, laakiin waxaanu qabanaa guurka, aaska, xalinta khilaafadka qoyska oo waxayba leeyihiin guddi u gaar ah arimahaas. Waxbarashada diiniga ah ayaa iyaduna boos muhiim ah kaga jirta hawlaheena.

Cabdirisaq Maxamed oo ka tirsan Gudiga Arimaha Qoyska wuxuu yiri:

Soomaalida waxaan kula talinyaa inay iska daayaan kala noolaanshaha qoyska. Waayo caruurta inta badan arintooda loo gudbiyo qolyaha caruurta qaata waa qoys aabihi iyo hooyadii kala noolyihin. Somalida meelkasta joogta waxaan leenahay walaalayaal dhibtiina u midooba, sabsbtuu ah hawl walba oo la qabanayo waxaa gundhig u ah midnimo. Caruurteena aan ka badbaadsanno inay gacanta u galaan dadyow kale. Waxaa muhiima in aanu ogaano qolo kasta oo isu taagta in ay bulshada wax u qabato, waxaa laga helayaa dad kala feker duwan, kala aragtiyo duwan oo qofba si xalka u arko iyo qaar raba inay xagal daaciyaan mashruuca bulshada loo hayo. Arimahaasi yeysan inoo siyaadin kala tag iyo sii kala fogaansho iyo niyad jab. Bulshadeena aynu u qabano wax walba oo wanaagsan, mar walbana aanu u hiilino wanaagga, anagoo noqonayna wanaagsanaade ama wanaajiye ama labadaba.

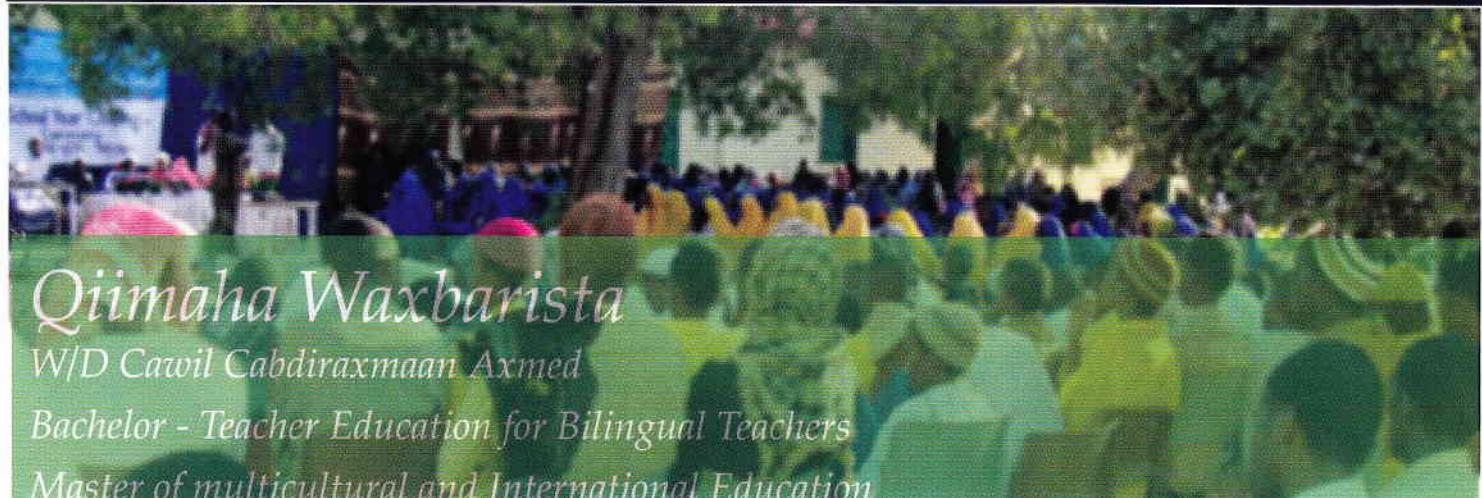
Drammen la gundhigay sanadkii 1811

Drammen tirada dadka degan 64754

Caasumadda Osl u jirtaa 35km

Soomaalida kudhaqan 662

Isha: Drammen kommune, SSB



Qiimaha Waxbarista

W/D Cawil Cabdiraxmaan Axmed

Bachelor - Teacher Education for Bilingual Teachers

Master of multicultural and International Education

Kafaalo Schools Ganaane - Xafladdii Sanad-Dugsiyeedka 2010 -2011 - Photo KSG

Qiimaha waxbarashadu waa arrin dadka badankiisu garanayaan. Waxaa lagu ogaan karaa caqliga wanaagsan iyo aqoon la yeesho labadaba. Aqoontaasi mid diini ah amase mid ku salaysan dadaalka aadamiga midday doonto ha ahaatee. Inkastoo qiimaha waxbarashada la wada qirsan yahay waxaa laga yaabaa in aan la isku raacsanayn waxa ay waxbarashadu tahay. Sida loo qeexaana waxay, inta badan, ku xiran tahay hadafka laga leeyahay waxbarashada iyo mabaadi'da ay qabaan dadka wax qeexaya. Afkaarta ku saabsan waxa waxbarashadu tahay iyo aqoonta waxbarashadu (learning theory) waa cilmi qoto dheer oo ay tahay lagama maarmaan in ay dadka ku hawlan arrimaha waxbarashadu si weyn wax uga ogaadaan.

Qoraalkeennaan koobani waxaa uu ku saabsan yahay cilmi gaar ah oo qiimo weyn u leh waxbarashada, si gooni ahna ay u bartaan macallimiinta iyo hawl-wadeennada waxbarashadu, waana cilmiga waxbarista (didactic method).

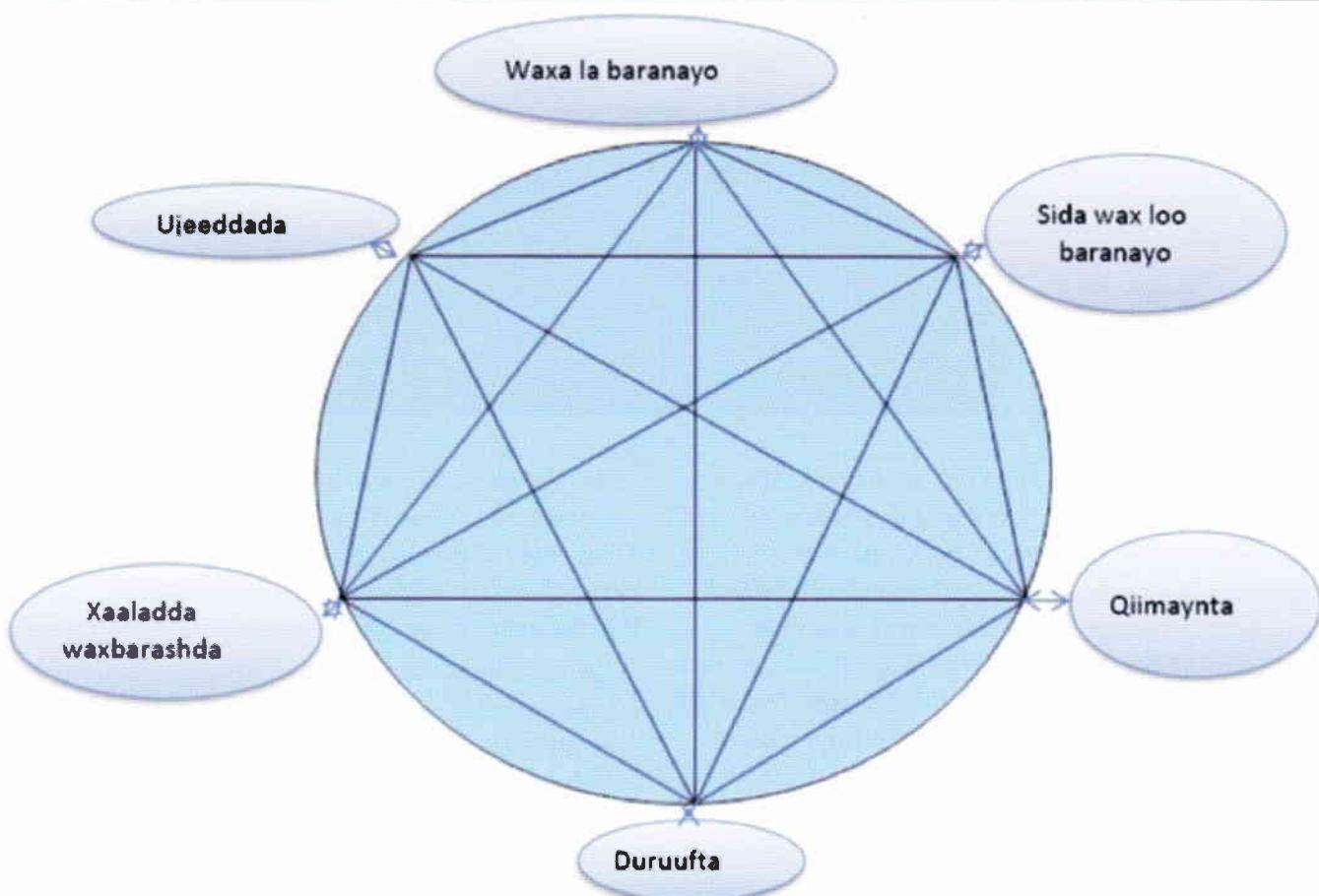
Waa maxay waxbaristu haddaba? Haddii qof wax ka soo bartay macallimiin kala duwani uu dib u xasuusto sidii ay ahaayeen macallimiintaasi, waxaa inta badan dhacda in qofkaasi uu tilmaamo hal macallin ama labo. Kuwaasi oo uu ku tilmaamo in ay ka "fiicnaayeen" macallimiinta kale. Fiicnaantaasi, sida ay qofkaas la tahay, waxay noqon kartaa mid la xiriirta aqoonta sare ee uu macallinku u lahaa maaddadiisa iyo waliba qaabka wanaagsan ee uu aqoontiisa ugu gudbin jirey ardaydiisa. Waxaa halkaas inooga muuqata laba shardi oo uu macallinka wanaagsani leeyahay, in uu maaddadiisa ka adag yahay iyo in uu si wanaagsan wax u bari karo ardaydiisa (Lyngsnes iyo Rismark 1999).

Waa ay jiraan macallimiin hibo u leh wax gudbinta, laakiin waxaa ay macallimiinta badankoodu u baahnaan karaan waqtidheer oo waaya-aragnimo ah haddii aan si nidaamsan loo barin qaabka waxbarista.

Arrintani waxay si gaar ah lagama maarmaan u tahay markii uu jiro barnaamij waxbarasho oo bulsho ama qaran lagu horumarinayo, waana tan keentay in culays gaara la saaro cilmigaan waxbarista. Macallinku waxaa uu sidaas darteed awoodi karaa in uu u dajiy, fuliyo oo uu qiimeeyo shaqadiisa si waafaqsan ulajeeddada guud ee waxbarashada iyo sidoo kale xaaladda iyo duruufta gaarka ah sida waqtiga, goobta iyo kala duwanaanta ardayda.

Waxaa haddaba jirta fikrado kala duwan oo laga qabo waxbarista. Qolada taageerta waxbarasho-dhaqameedku (traditionalism) waxa ay hormariyaan waxa la baranayo ee culays ma saaraan qofka baranaya; aqoonta waxay u arkaan in ay tahay wax qofka lagu shubi karo; macallinka uun baa awoodda iyo firfircoonda leh; ardaygu waa aammusan yahay oo waa "qabow"; waxaa xoog leh edbinta ardayga; iskuulka ayaa ay shaqadiisa tahay in uu soo saaro kaadir anfaca bulshada; Muhimadda waxaa leh maaddada.

Waxaa qolyahaas ka soo horjeeda waxbarasho-horumariyeeyalka (progressivism) oo ayagu u arka ardaygu in uu yahay waxa ugu muhiimsan; ay tahay in la fiiriyo danta ardayga; ay tahay in wax lagu barto qaab baaris iyo waxqabasho ah; la yareeyo imtixaannada; macallinku waa diyaariye, dhiirrigeliye iyo hoggaamiye; iskuulka iyo bulshadadu waa isu muraayad (Lyngsnes iyo Rismark 1999:34). Sida ay u badantahay shaqada waxbaristu waxay dhacdaa meel u dhaxaysa dhinacyadaas iska soo horjeeda, waxaase macallinka laga rabaa in uu fahamkiisa ka qaato qodobbada uu ku salaynayo casharkiisa asagoo isla markaana ku xisaabtamaya natijjada ka dhalan karta go'aankiisa.



Jaantuska 1aad. Qaabka iskuxirnaanta qaybaha waxbarista (ku salaysan Bjørndal B. iyo S. Lieberg (1978))

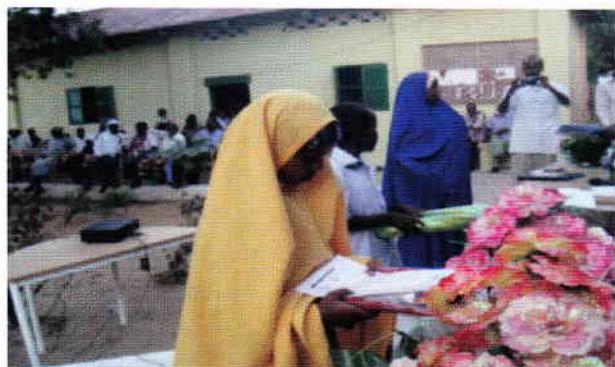
Ugu danbeyn waxaa jira qaabab kala duwan oo loo diyaariyo waxbarista. Mid ka mid ah qaababkaasi (ku salaysan Bjørndal iyo Lieberg 1978 oo ku qoran Lyngsnes iyo Rismark 1999:78) waa qaabka isku xirnaanta qaybaha waxbarista, sida ka muuqata sawirkaan kore (jaantuska 1aad):

Sababta sida gaarka ah loogu doorbido qaabkaani waxaa weeye in uu si isku mid ah u qiimeynayo qaybaha kala duwan ee waxbarista oo uu muujinayo in aan qaybna laga maarmi karin iyo in uu muujinayo isku-xirnaanta loo baahan yahay in ay ka dhaxayso qaybahaas kala duwan. Wuxaan rajeynayaa in aynu mustaqbalka mid-mid ugu soo qaadanno qoraal cilmiyedkeenna qaybahaas waxbarista, oo sida sawirka ku cad kala ah:

1. Waxa la baranayo: maaddada, danta bulshada, baahida ardayga.
2. Sida wax loo baranayo: dhiirrigelin, hawlgalin, tusid, kala saaris arday, wadashaqayn.
3. Qiimayn: Maxaan qiimaynaynaa? Sidee u qiimaynaynaa? Yaa qiimaynaya? Sababtee u qiimaynaynaa? Yaa ogaanaya natijjada?
4. Duruufta: waqtiga, meesha, tirada ardayda iwm.

5. Xaaladda waxbarashada: xaaladda ardayga (kartida waxbarasho, da', caafimaad, bulshonnimo), xaaladda macallinka.
6. Ulajeeddo: mid guud sida manhajka waxbarashada iyo mid gaar ah sida danta laga leeyahay maaddada iyo waliba casharka.

Haddii lagu dajiyo, fuliyo oo lagu qiimeeyo casharka qaabkaan kor ku xusan waxaa markaa sahlan in haddii (waa sida ay u badan tahaye) barnaamijkii macallinku uu u hirgeli waayo sidii loogu tala galay la ogaan karo meesha wax ka hallaabeen waayo waxaa la yaqaan qodobka maqan ama wax ka dhimman yihiin iyo saamaynta uu ku yeelan karo qodobbada kale ee waxbarista.



Arday qaadanaysa shahaadooyinkoodi sanad-dugsiyedka - Photo:KSG

Barbaarinta Wanaagsan

W/D Sh. Aadam Sh. Cali Maxamuud

Electrical Engineer

Practical Pedagogy Diploma / Didactics in Mathematics & Physics

BSc/Master of multicultural and International Education

Ardayda Dugsiga Hoose/Dhexe KSG - Photo KSG

Eebhaha wayn baa mahad oo dhan leh. Suubanow Nabigiina nabadgelyo iyo naxariis baan Eebbe uga baryaynaa.

Waxaa muhiim ah inaan qeexo waxbarasho iyo barbaarin waxa ay kala yihinn si akhristuhu u fahmo waxa maqaalkan looga jeedo. Barbaarin waa eray baaxad weyn oo daboolaya waxkasta oo loo sameeyo kan la barbaarinayo (carruurta iwm) si loogu diyaariyo inuu noqdo xubin waxtar isuleh, bulshadana uleh. Marka sidaas loo qeexo barbaarin waxaa la arkayaa inay tahay wax ka ballaaran waxbarasho. Markaa waxaynu oran karnaa in waxbarashadu ay qayb ka noqonayso oo hoos imaanayso barbaarinta. Si'aan usoo dhaweyno fahamka erayga maadaama in badan oo waxgaradka Soomaalida ahi ay afaf qalaad wax ku barteen waxaan soo qaadanaynaa erayada udhigma barbaarin تربية، oppdragelse/utdanning، upbringing/ education, allevamento/educazione.

Waxbarasho waa tababar ku aaddan maaddo ama xirfad ku socota qorshe la dejiyey oo la ogyahay qaybaha ay ka kooban tahay, muddada ay qaadanayso iyo waxa qofka bartay uu kuqabsan karo sida xisaabiye, macallin, dhakhtar, farsamo yaqaan iwm. Waxbarasho waxay u dhigantaa erayada تعلم، opplæring, training / education, formazione / educazione. Bulsho kastaa iyadoo ka ambaqaadaya waxa ay aaminsan tahay iyo dhaqanka ay leedahay, ayay waxay dejisaa waxa ay is-dhaxalsiinayso oo jiilba-jiilka ka dambeeya ugudbinayo.

Barbaarintu waxay ku saabsan tahay **qof caynkee ah baanu doonaynaa inaan soo saarno** si uu xubin waxtar leh ugu noqdo naftiisa iyo bulshada. Barbaarintu waxay abbaaraysaa diinta, damiirka, asluubta, anshaxa iyo is-aqoonsiga, qofku isku aqoonsanayo inuu ka midyahay bulshadiisa (identity). Barbaarinta aynu sidaa uqeexnay ayaa u ah halbeegga lagu garto in ummadi ay yeelato jiritaan sugar oo xididdo ku qotoma iyo inay doorsoonto oo dabayshu qaaddo. Marka lagasoo bilaabo qoraalladii ugu horreeyey ee la heli karo waxaa bulsho kastaa lahayd hay'ad u qaabilsan waxbarashada

oo ku shaqaysa qorshe ay dejisey cidda awoodda siyaasadeed iyo tan diineed ama dhaqan looga dambeeyo ee bulshada xukumta. Erayga casriga ah oo loo yaqaan hay'addaas waa **Wasaaradda**

التربية و التعليم

وزارة. Turjimidda Soomaaliga ah waxay soo horraysiisaa waxbarashada, laakiin tan afka Carabiga ah waxay soo horraysiisaa barbaarinta. Wuxaan maqaalkan bilowgiisa kusoo qeexnay in barbaarintu asaas tahay waxbarashaduna farac tahay. Marka waxaa habboonayd inaan afsoomaaliga ku niraahno **Wasaaradda Barbaarinta iyo Waxbarashada.** Ummadaha horay umaray waxay hormariyaan barbaarinta marka ay sharciyada waxbarashada dejinayaan. Dib ayaan ka xusi doonaa tusaaleyaal kusaabsan sida reer Galbeedku ay ahamiyad usiyyeent barbaarinta bulshadooda iyo sida ay ugu khasbeen cid kasta oo ay kaxoog roonadeen inay qaadato manhajkooda barbaarinta. Wuxaase muhim ah inaan fahamno barbaarinta siduu Islaamkeenu u hormariyey. Innagu haddaynu nahay bulsho muslimnimadu dhab ka tahay (taasoo aan rajeynayno), waxaa inagu filan inaynu fahamno oo ku dhaqanno Islaamka maaxda ah oo aan wax kale lagu barxin.

Wuxuu Rabbi kuleeyahay aayad macnaheedu yahay:

"Xag Alle waxaa idinkaga yimid nuur iyo kitaab cad, kaasoo Alle ku hanuuniyo wadada nabad-galyada qofkii raaca raali ahaanshihiisa, ugana saaro mugdiyo, una geliyo iftiimyo, kuna hanuuninayo waddada toosan" (Ma'idah 16).

Nabiga suubanna waxaa laga weriyey inuu yiri:

"Dhamantaan masuuliyiin ayAAD tiihin, qof walbana wuxuu masuul kayahay cidda la raaciay. Imaamku masuul kayahay dadkiisa, ninku masuul kayahay qoyska gurigiisa, haweenaydu masuul katahay guriga ninkeeda, khaadimka ama shaqaalihu masuul kayahay maalka sayyidkiisa ama mudiirkiiisa", (Saxiixul Bukhaari).

Haddii Eebe idmo, waxaan kusoo qaadanaynaa tirooyinka soo socda ee KM maqaalo ynu ku qaadaan dhigayno arinkaan. Innagoo soo xiganayna marka hore culamadeenna Islaamka ee wax ka qoray mawduucan. Kadibna soo xigan doonaa culamada mawduucaan wax ka qoray ee bari iyo galbedba leh intooda wanaagsan.



Kafaalo er en somalisk humanitær hjelpeorganisasjon

- Kafaalo jobber med feltene utdanning, fattigdomsbekjempelse og kunnskap – og informasjonsspredning.

Vi oppfordrer deg til å bli en del av Kafaalo !!!

Du kan velge mellom om du vil betale 50,- kr., 70, kr., 200,- kr. eller et annet beløp hver måned. Som Kafaalo-medlem styrker en av barns selvtillit, selvrespekt og kunnskap til å ta vare på sin egen identitet og fremtid.

Slik kommer du i gang

Fyll bare ut vedlagte svarkupong, underskriv, og send den til oss.

Qeybta hoose ee waraaqdan buuxi oo saxiix kadibna noo soo dir ama gacanta noogu keen.

Med vennlig hilsen

Kafaalo

Avtale Giro

automatisk betaling av faste regninger

X-----

Halkan ku qor maclumaaadkaaga si aanu kuula soo xiriirno:

Kontaktinformasjon:

Telefon:

E-post:

X-----

PS! Vi anbefaler at du setter maksimums beløpsgrense til kr. 500,- per trekkmåned, for å ta høyde for eventuelle fremtidige endringer du måtte ønske å gjøre. Du vil uansett aldri bli trukket for mer enn det **avtalte støttebeløpet**.

Avtale Giro

automatisk betaling av faste regninger

JA TAKK! Jeg ønsker å betale med AvtaleGiro.

Beløpsgrense per trekkmåned

Hvis maks. beløp ikke fylles inn, vil beløpsgrensen bli satt til kr. 500,- per trekkmåned.

Mottaker

Kafaalo Welfare Organization

Mottakers konto

6067 05 28688

Beløpsgrense per trekkmåned

.....kr

(kryss av) Jeg ønsker å gi månedlig gave: 50,- kr annet beløpkr

Belast mitt konto nr.

KID nr.

(KID-nummeret fyller ut av betalingsmottaker)

Navn:

Adresse:

Jeg ønsker ikke å motta varsel i forkant av betalingen

Postnr./Sted:

Jeg har gjort meg kjent med og aksepterer avtalevilkår for AvtaleGiro.

Signatur / Skrift	Utdelerens skrift
-------------------	-------------------

Send svarkupongen til oss i orgnaisasjonen:
Kafaalo, Postboks 9351 Grønland, 0135 Oslo



Kafaalo ForeningWeb: www.kafaalo.com Email: kafaalo@kafaalo.com

Tel: 46 99 09 84



Erklæring

Navn: _____.

Adresse: _____.

Bank; _____ Regnr: _____ Kontonr: _____.

CPRnr: _____.

Jeg erklærer her ved tro og love, at jeg som medlem af Kafaalo forening har forpligtet mig til at betale forenings kontigent på

50,- 100,- 200,- Andre beløb _____ Dato: _____

Beløbet skal trækkes fremover automatisk fra den om handlede konto, den først i hver måned og overfør til den forenings konto.

Reg nr. 3719 Konto nr: 155 Konto nr: 3719190960 Danske Bank.

DN: Desuden må mit navn stå på betalingsoversigten, hermed giver jeg mit sammentrykke til at bestyrelsen kan aflevere dette papir til banken.

Sted/Dato: _____

Underskrift: _____

Kafaalo



Autogiroanmälan, medgivande

Betalningsmottagare Organisationsnummer**Bankgironummer**

Kafaalo Organization

802432-1591

222-4723

Personuppgifter

Fullständig namn*	
Postadress*	Lägenhetsnummer*
Postnummer &ort*	Hemtelefon*
Mobiltelefon*	E-postadress*
Belopp per månad*	Betalningsdatum*

Bankkontouppgifter

Bank*	Clearingnummer, 4 siffror*	kontonummer *
Personnummer (10 siffror)*		Kundnummer**

Det är viktigt att du fyller i kontouppgifterna korrekt och fullständig .***=Markerade uppgifter är obligatoriska******= fylles ut av Kafaalo**

Clearingnumret är det fyrsiffriga nummer som betecknar ett kontor eller en avdelning hos betaltjänstleverantören, se kontoutdraget. Normalt är clearingnumret de första fyra siffrorna i kontonumret.

Swedbank har ibland fem siffror, ex 8327 - 9XXXXX. Utelämna då femte siffran, i detta fall 9.
Handelsbankens clearingnummer ska alltid börja med 6 (hittar du inte det ange 6000).

Personkonto i Nordea där kontonumret är samma som ditt personnummer:

Clearingnummer = 3300 – ÅÅMMDDXXXX.

Personkonto i Nordea där kontonumret inte är ett personnummer: Clearingnummer = de fyra första siffrorna i kontonumret.

Underskrift autogiromedgivande

Jag har tagit del av och godkänner villkoren för Autogiro. (Anmälan måste skrivas under av medlemmen=kontoinnehavaren)

Ort och datum *
Underskrift *

Micro-Development

Kafaalo started Micro-Enterprise Development Project (MEDEP) in March 2011, it is a poverty reduction initiative project funded by Kafaalo members, mainly Somalis in different places in the world.

Micro-Enterprise Development Project April - September 2011

Bint Cabdi Maxamed - Family ID 99

I live in Kismaayo in Southern Somalia, my sponsor (Cabdidahir Maxamed Jaamac), provided me with lots of opportunity to make business in Somalia and running this butchery.



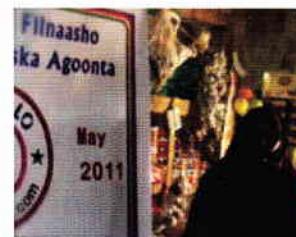
Sahro Bootaan - Family ID 506

I am in Adado in Central Somalia, this shop is made possibly by the generous help and support of our sponsor (Sahra Cige). We thank Allah, then we thank her.



Aamila Siciid Faarax - Family ID 291

I am in Badhan in Northern Somalia. Our sponsor (Jaamac Fargeeto) funding this shop for us, we generate our daily income and rely on ourselves. Thank Allah, then Jaamac.



Advantages of MEDEP

The program helps to improve the livelihood of the orphan families by creating various income generating opportunities through skill development training and support to establish small business enterprises.

MEDEP Objectives

The objective of the MEDEP or MIG as it called in Somali is to enhance socio-economic status of the families of the orphans in 4 districts in Somalia and North-Eastern Kenya, through promotion of micro-enterprises. The vast majority receiving MEDEP, almost 95% of beneficiaries are women. The program aims to provide low-income or no income orphan families (previously supported by Kafaalo) with skills, that allow them access to financial independence and access to business development services.

Our main aim is to provide them with resources and startup capital to generate enough and sustainable income to meet their needs without relying on charity or handouts. Kafaalo provided every family with an amount of money that they could

invest for example in small shops, a grocery shop, daily commodities shop, tailor shop, butchery and numerous trading activities.

The total beneficiaries are 147 families with 224 orphans. The total amount invested in this project was \$85000 and it has been completed in October 2011.



Family Maxamed Cabdi (Family ID 349)

Photo: Kafaalo Somalia

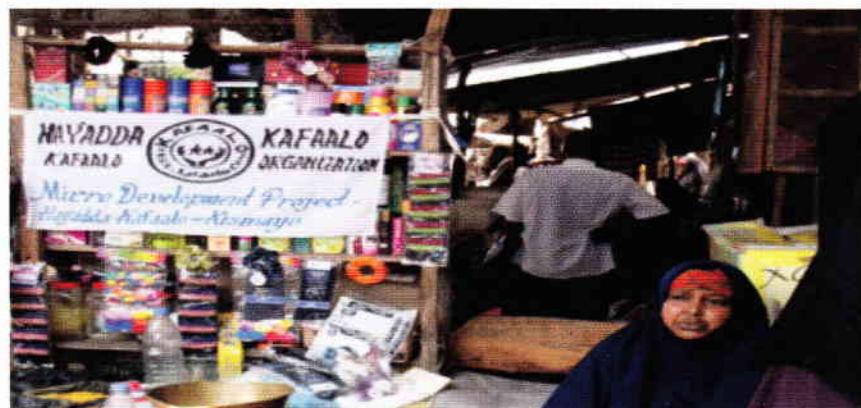
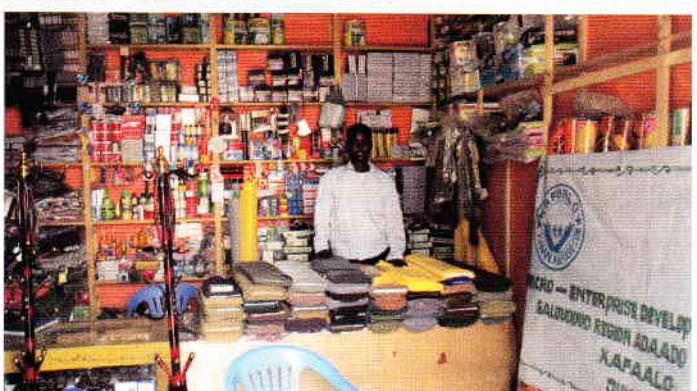
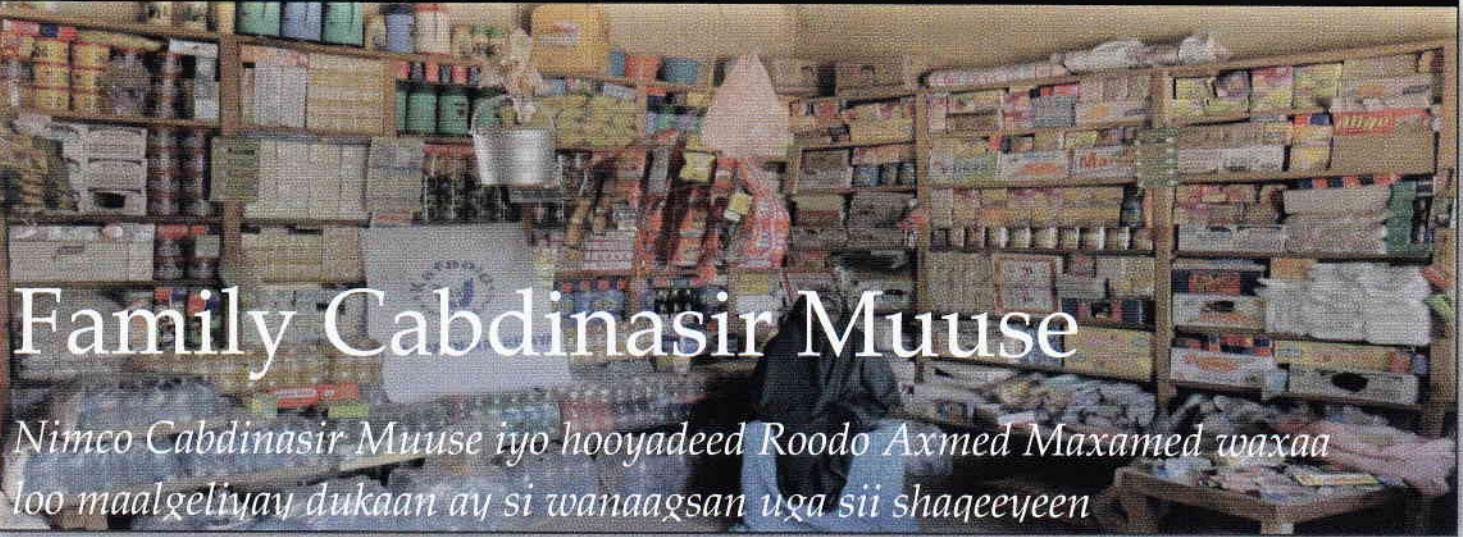
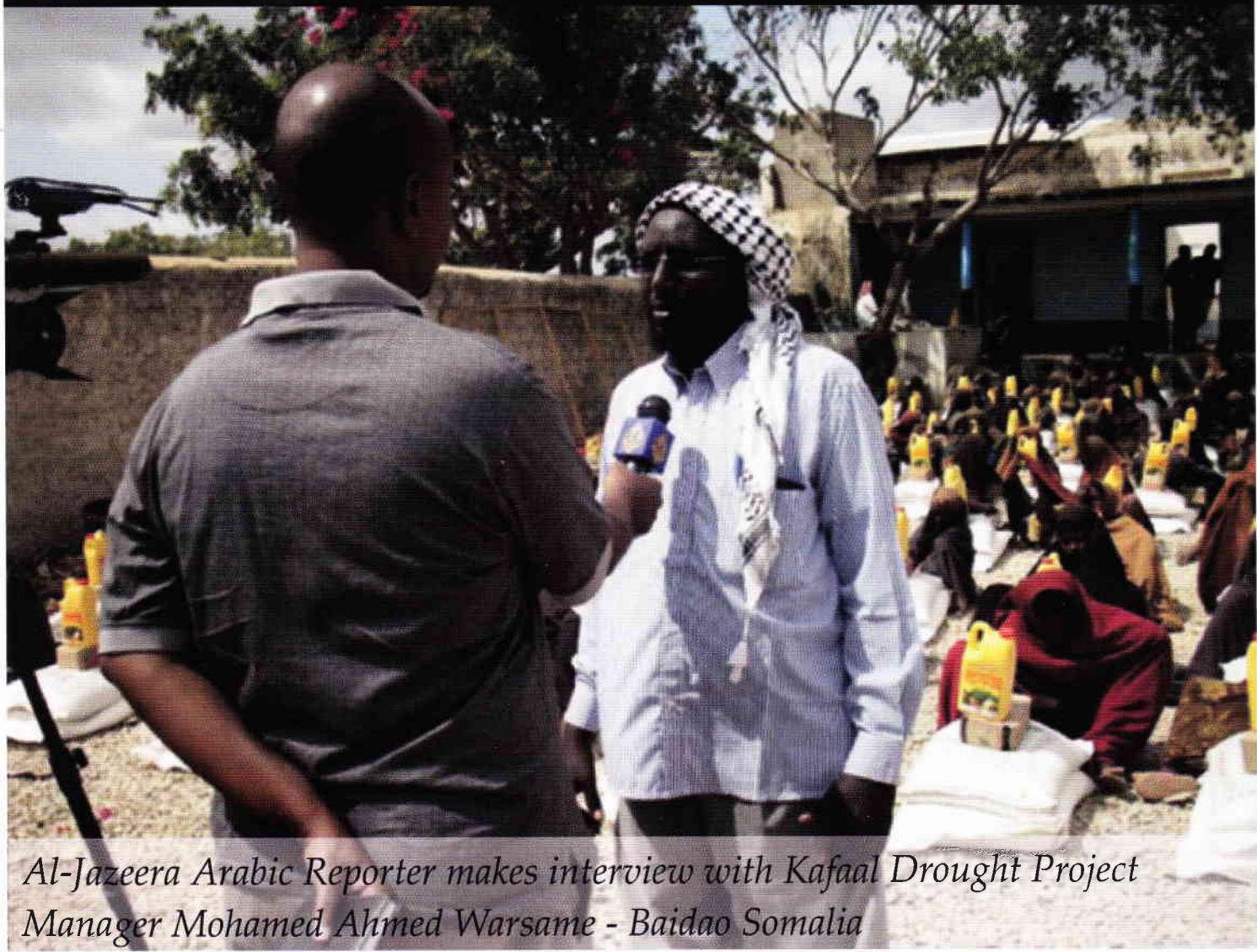


Photo: Kafaalo Somalia





Al-Jazeera Arabic Reporter makes interview with Kafaal Drought Project Manager Mohamed Ahmed Warsame - Baidao Somalia

Photo: Kafaalo Somalia

Kafaalo Organization has handed out food aid to hundreds of families living in camps for the internally displaced in Baidao town. The food aid distributed to the victims of famine comprised of rice, pasta, wheat flour and dates. These refugees have only recently reached these camps and have not previously received any aid. This aid distribution came at time when it was desperately needed.

The famine caused enormous sufferings and resulted in a huge influx of refugees as well as the deaths of many and the desertion of previously populated areas. Kafaalo reached out with a ton of food aid to the drought affected areas of

Awdinle and the surrounding villages of Galdaa, Riiraa and many others.

Kafaalo has until recently been carrying out food aid distribution in districts in southern Somalia which have been severely affected by the droughts and the subsequent famine and has succeeded in reaching out to the most affected victims in the nomadic and remote areas of Bay and Bakool regions such as Raahoole, Jameeo, Sheekuus, Oonley and Gaduudey.

These villages have been severely devastated by the famine and caused the deaths of both people and livestock. According to reports by local residents the number of

people who died as a result of the famine has reached a total of six people. The bodies of the victims swell and they die a few days later.

Village names

- 1-Awdiinle 2- Raaxoole 3- Oonley 4-Guduudeey
- 5- Jameecada 6-Siid kuus 7-Korow
- 8-Shamiinto 9-Garasmakaa 10-Towfiiq 11-Bule
- 12-Labileey 13-Geldaa 14-Rigoog
- 15-Shaqalow 16- Macalin dheere 17-Balbaal 18-Ilbeerto 19-Togtuwaar 20-Korimeey
- 21-Bakaal 22-Qaansooley 23-Habeen guureey

Kafaalo has distributed emergency food aid to a thousand impoverished families living in Juba regions of South Somalia especially in Kismayo town . This emergency aid came at a time when the regions of south and central Somalia were affected by a devastating famine.



Kafaalo has repatriated famine victims in southern Somali to their respective home districts. This project was funded by the Islamic Center in Helsinki, Finland. These families were evacuated from the refugee camps in Kismayo and relocated to their home village of Naftaaqre belonging to the Jamame district in lower Juba and other districts in the region. They were provided with food items lasting for three months as well as makeshift shelters made of plastic sheets. They were

also given farming tools and equipments such as hoes, machetes, axes, and files. According to local residents the farmers had not cultivated the fields for two years due to the failure of the rainfall in the southern regions of Somalia. This resulted in the huge influx of drought victims to the city of Kismayo. However after the falling of the spring rains, Kafaalo repatriated them to their home districts.

The residents expressed their happiness and

showed their deepest gratitude to contributors for helping and standing with them in times of calamities. The repatriates got their farms ploughed for them by means of plows and tractors. Seeing the work site, one would not help becoming impressed by the intensity of the work being carried out.



Shifting cultivation the fields for famine victims Somalia - Photo: Kafaalo



Repatriation of famine victims in Southern Somalia - Photo: Kafaalo

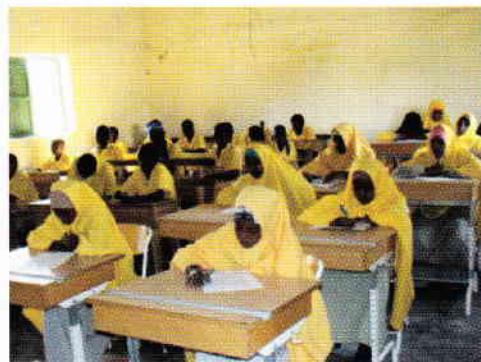
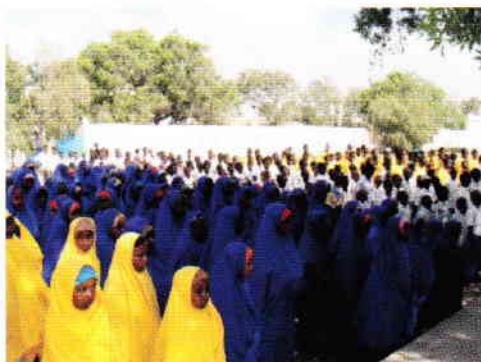


Kafaalo Schools Ganaane was largest Secondary school in lower Jubba region, stands on 100m X 130m squared area. After long duration of distraction and ruins, Kafaalo organization rehabilitated the school.

By: Ali Ahmed Warsame

Kafaalo Schools Manager

Kafaalo Schools Ganaane - Kismaayo - Photo: Cali Wanle



Kafaalo Schools

Since Somali government collapsed two decades ago the future education in Somalia remained dim. The violence continues in Somalia and the children remained its main chief victims. There is no central government and educational system. Boys as young as 14 or 15 years old of age live out the lives on the streets as thugs and gangs members. Those who attend schools find that they have few resources.

Schools at all levels lack textbooks and decent facilities. Teachers are poorly trained and poorly paid. The literacy rate is less than 20 percent. Many Somalis call upon the international community to help its children and rehabilitate its educational system, but there is no doubt that the Somalis must first find a way to reform their country.

Responding the needs of Somali people, Kafaalo organization re-established educational system management in many regions in Somalia including Kafaalo Schools Adado in Galgadud region, Kafaalo Schools Baran in Sanag region, Kafaalo schools in Mandera and Kafaalo schools Ganaane in lower Jubba.

Kafaalo Schools Ganaane was largest Secondary school in lower jubba region, stands on 100m X 130m squared area. After long duration of distraction and ruins, Kafaalo rehabilitated the school, created a boundary wall surrounding the school, classes, administration structure rooms Such as meeting rooms, mosque for praying and

well equipped with equipment brought from overseas in 2007.

Regarding the most vulnerable parts of the population, Kafaalo provided free education for hundreds of children from orphanages and poor families in Kismayo, also a number of low income families pay small fees.

Kafaalo started to reorganize and recruited experienced teachers and full paid them that made the Kafaalo Schools rapidly progressed in both quality and quantity as indicated in school statistical record between the first year and this academic record which showing 471 both genders 295 boys and 176 girls. Kafaalo schools Ganaane will start secondary level in upcoming school year 2012 / 2013.



No	Years	Student Number	Number of classes
1	2007 - 2008	88	3
2	2008 - 2009	151	5
3	2009 - 2010	251	7
4	2010 - 2011	361	9
5	2011 - 2012	471	12

Table shows increasing number of pupils in Kafaalo Schools per school year

Statement of Income and Expenditure

For the year ended 31st December, 2011

	Notes	2011 US \$
Income from contributions	1	324,315.15
Operating expenses	2	(311,969.50)
Gross Income over expenditure		12,345.65
Other Income	3	20,000.00
Administration Expenses	4	(27,500.02)
Net Surplus over Expenditure		4,845.63

Income

	2011 US\$	2011 NOK
Donation		
Kafaalo school fees, salaries & benefits from Norway HQ	56,023.00	322,869.52
Drought Aid From Norway Kafaalo Contributors	25,442.30	153,901.00
Micro-development project from Kafaalo Sponsors	85,584.65	509,362.00
Endowment Project from Kafaalo Donors	1,800.00	13,962.00
Resettlement program for drought affected	18,773.20	108,265.00
Total Income from Kafaalo HQ Norway	187,623.15	1,108,359.52

The Big Drought Aid Project

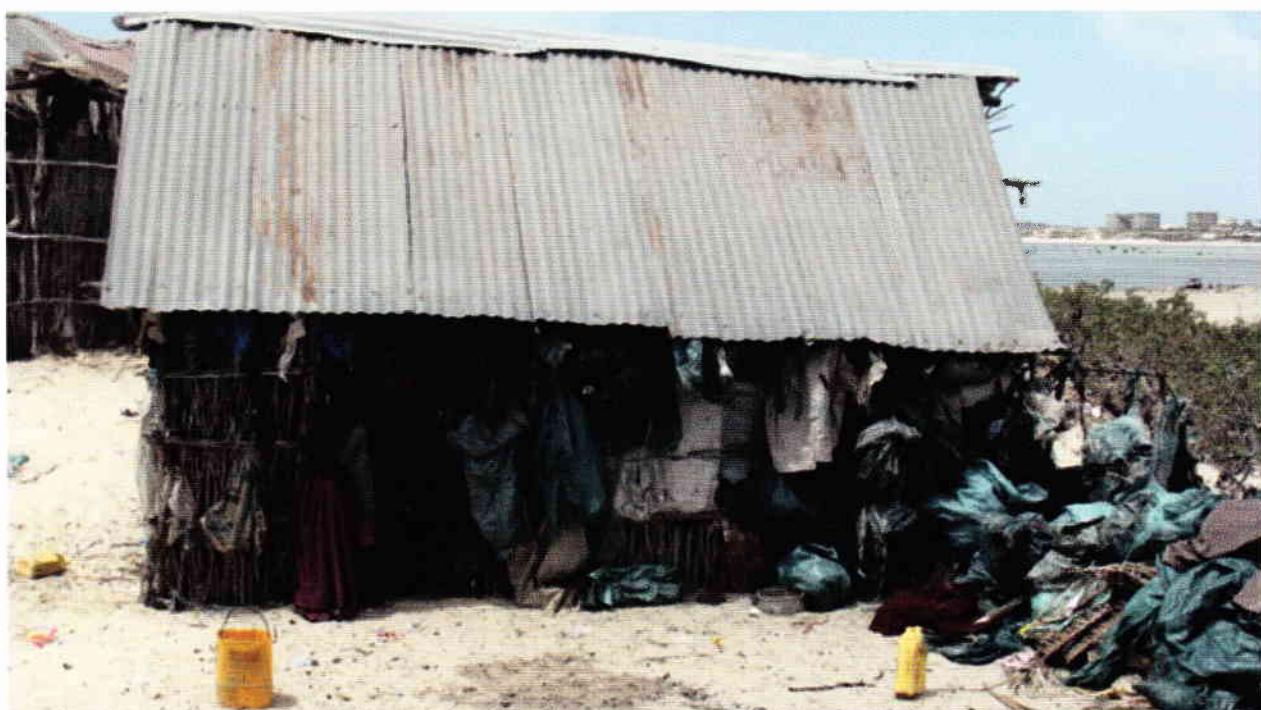
Somali Community Stockholm (Markaz-Nuur)	40,532.00
Kaafalo Members Around the Globe	26,299.00
Puntland Islamic Scholars	23,324.00
Kaafalo Gothenburg	20,149.00
Eskilstuna Muslim Community - Sweden	13,002.00
Orebro Muslim Community - Sweden	6,420.00
Somali Community Leicester - UK (Ibn Utheymin Center)	4,541.00
Somali Community in Koping	1,425.00
Somali Community in Vaxjo	1,000.00
Kaafalo International contribution to the Drought Relief	136,692.00
Total Income	324,315.15

	2011 US \$	2011 NOK
Expenditure		
Education, Kafaalo-School Fees and Salaries Expenses	56,023.00	322,869.52
Drought Aid Project Costs	19,871.50	120,305.90
Micro development project costs	82,500.00	491,099.53
Resettlement program costs	15,083.00	86,983.57
Endowment project for drilling costs	1,800.00	13,962.00
Administration costs	12,345.65	73,139.00
Other Expenses	136,692.00	-
Total Expenditure	324,315.15	1,108,359.52

Administration Expenses

The administrative expenses of US\$12,345 consist of the cost of transport and administration. The total administration cost as per income and expenditure statement is as shown below:

	2011 US \$
Administration and Transport Cost	12,345.65
Audit Fees	2,500.00
Depreciation Expense	12,654.37
Total administration cost	27,500.02



You can improve the livelihood of this family, they are one of 50 families who are getting MEDEP support this year. Be one of the generous hearts who help our people!

Mashruuca MIG wuu socdaa sanadkan, Ramadankan kamid noqo walaalaha dhisa qof dhan noloshiis

KAFAALO

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Shawwal 1433 - May 2012

Tirsiga laad

www.kafaalo.org

TANI WAA HAY'ADDA KAFAALO

XAQIQA DHABA TA AH EE
HAY'ADDA KAFAALO

TAARIKH KOOBAN

Kafaalo waxaa la asaasay 2005, xarunteeda guud waxay kutaal dalka Norway, magaalada Oslo. Isla mar ahaantaana waxay faracyo iyo wakiilo ku leedahay wadamada Iswiidhan, Danmaark, Holand, Ingiriiska & Kenya.

QEEXIDDA KAFAALO

Waa hay'add Soomaliyeed oo aan qeexideeda kusoo koobi karno sidan hoose:

1. Hay'ad kaga duwan hay'adaha kale aaminsanaanta iyo ku tiirsanaanta dadkeeda iyo dalkeeda.
2. Hay'add aanan ku gorgortameyn akhlaaqda iyo qiyamka Soomaliyeed, soona dhawaynaysa cid walba oo dhawrysya qiyamkaas, lana doonaynsa wanaag umadda Soomaliyeed.
3. Loolan gelinaysa dulmiga, cadaalad xumada iyo kutumashada sharafta ruuxa Soomaliyeed.
4. Hay'add hadalkeedu yaryahay, hawsheeduna badan tahay, aaminsan waxyar oo la qabto inay kamiro dhal badan yihiin hadal badan oo la sheego.
5. Hay'add aamisan waxbarashada iyo maskax kobcinta aadanaha inay tahay wadada fududeyn karta wada noolaanshaha iyo wax wada qabsiga.

Hay'adda Kafaalo ujeedooyinkeeda ugu muhiimsan ee loo asaasay waa u adeegidda umadda Soomaliyeed, dhanka waxbarashada, wacyi-gelinta maskaxeet, gargaarka degdega ah iyo arimaha la xiriira bulshada, waxaana kusoo koobi karnaa sidan:

1. *Ka qayb qaadashada ama yareynta jahliga, gaar ahaan xagga wax qoridda iyo akhriska.*
2. *Nidaaminta, iskudubaridka iyo tayyaynta iskuulada.*
3. *Kobcinta qaabka waxbarista iyo tayyaynta qaab fakarka ardayga Soomaliyeed.*
4. *Kor u qaadida tirada ardayda waxbarata ee kasoo jeedda qoysaska tabaalaysan.*
5. *Gacan ka geysashada arimaha gargaaryada degdega ah.*
6. *Ku walaaleynta Soomalida hawshaan iskaashiga, si ay u gaaraan nabad, horumar iyo isjeelaan, una soo ceshadaan sharafloodii.*

Waxaan aaaminsannahay:

1. *Cadaaladda, nidaamka, wada noolaanshaha iyo wax wada qabsiga.*
2. *Waxaan kasoo horjeednaa dulmiga iyo kala sooca umadda nooc walba oo uu yahay.*
3. *Qof walba inuu xaq u leeyahay waxbarasho iyo asaasiyaad caafimaad.*
4. *Uma aragno in horumar lagu gaarayo magacyo qabyaaladeed, ururo, balse iskaashi, wadahadal iyo wanaag kawada shaqeyn ayaa guusha soo dhaiveyn kara.*

Kafaalo Magazine mar walba oo ay soo baxdo si toosa ayaa loogu soo dirayaan ama keenayaa dad iyo goobo go'an, waxaanah kameedu:

1. Markaz ama jaaliyad Soomali badan kuxiran yihii, dhawr nuqul bilaash loogu soo dirayaan
2. Urur arday Soomaaliyeed dunida meel walba ay joogan, dhawr nuqul heli karaan
3. Inaad katahay xubin firfircoona Hay'adda Kafaalo oo aad soo dalbaddo magazinka.
4. Inaadan xubin aheyn, laakin si toosa usoo dalbanayso magazinka.
5. Inaan hayno cinwaankga (address) laguugu soo diri karo.

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Sweden	Columbus,OH	Malaysia
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Belgium	Boston,MA	Kuwait
UK	Salt lake city	Qatar
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Waxaay shirkadu awooda saartaa marwalaba iyo saacad walba sidii ay uga haqabtiri lahayd macaamisheeda dhankasta adeeg hufaan iyo hawl karnimo dhereeda ah. Halku dhagayagu waa sinaan iyo cadaalad.

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