

PBF PROJECT PROGRESS REPORT
COUNTRY: SOMALIA
TYPE OF REPORT: SEMI-ANNUAL, ANNUAL OR FINAL:
please select
YEAR OF REPORT: 2020



Project Title: Dhulka Nabaada (The Land of Peace): Supporting Land Reform in Somalia													
Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway: 114230													
If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Country Trust Fund <input type="checkbox"/> Regional Trust Fund Name of Recipient Fund: PRF	Type and name of recipient organizations: UN-HABITAT (Convening Agency) UNDP IOM UNHCR												
Date of first transfer: January 29, 2019 Project end date: January 21, 2021 Is the current project end date within 6 months? No													
Check if the project falls under one or more PBF priority windows: <input type="checkbox"/> Gender promotion initiative <input type="checkbox"/> Youth promotion initiative <input type="checkbox"/> Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions <input type="checkbox"/> Cross-border or regional project													
Total PBF approved project budget (by recipient organization): <table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th>Recipient Organization</th> <th>Amount</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>UN-Habitat</td> <td>\$ 597,681</td> </tr> <tr> <td>UNDP</td> <td>\$ 958,831.12</td> </tr> <tr> <td>IOM</td> <td>\$ 708,460.91</td> </tr> <tr> <td>UNHCR</td> <td>\$ 308,117.20</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Total: \$ 2,573,090.23</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Approximate implementation rate as percentage of total project budget: 60% *ATTACH PROJECT EXCEL BUDGET SHOWING CURRENT APPROXIMATE EXPENDITURE*</p>		Recipient Organization	Amount	UN-Habitat	\$ 597,681	UNDP	\$ 958,831.12	IOM	\$ 708,460.91	UNHCR	\$ 308,117.20		Total: \$ 2,573,090.23
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Gender-responsive Budgeting: Indicate dollar amount from the project document to be allocated to activities focussed on gender equality or women's empowerment: Amount expended to date on activities focussed on gender equality or women's empowerment:													
Project Gender Marker: please select Project Risk Marker: please select Project PBF focus area: please select													

Report preparation:

Project report prepared by: UN-Habitat (lead), UNDP, UNHCR, IOM

Project report approved by:

Did PBF Secretariat review the report: please select

NOTES FOR COMPLETING THE REPORT:

- *Avoid acronyms and UN jargon, use general /common language.*
- *Report on what has been achieved in the reporting period, not what the project aims to do.*
- *Be as concrete as possible. Avoid theoretical, vague or conceptual discourse.*
- *Ensure the analysis and project progress assessment is gender and age sensitive.*

PART 1: OVERALL PROJECT PROGRESS

Briefly outline the **status of the project** in terms of implementation cycle, including whether preliminary/preparatory activities have been completed (i.e. contracting of partners, staff recruitment, etc.) (1500 character limit):

Overall, the Dhulka Nabaada project has made some great strides in the last six months towards the implementation cycle. Some notable achievements include;

- IOM and UNHCR have under the direction of the Jubbaland Land Authority, completed the construction of a 7-room office building for the Land Dispute Committee in Kismayo.
- Under the authority of the Baidoa Land Commission, they also completed the construction of a five-room office in Baidoa.
- The construction of the two offices have also created job opportunities for 60 vulnerable youth, women and men through a cash for work model. The new constructions are only awaiting a handover ceremony scheduled for the upcoming weeks.
- To compliment the construction of the new buildings, UN-Habitat is also finalizing materials that will support a resource centre, facilitating access to information for beneficiaries and end-users of the centre. The resource centre will include tool-kits and informative pamphlets that will be placed inside both centres. The tool-kits are meant for both community members to understand some of their basic land and housing rights as well as informative manuals to be used as a resource and geared toward local municipality authorities and practitioners.
- UN-Habitat has also finalized a draft land policy brief that will be shared with both Federal and FMS governments for validation.
- UN-Habitat led a training session for 28 officials (22M;6F) from Jubbaland, South West State, Hirshabelle and Mogadishu on how to develop an inclusive land policy and finalized the Pro-Poor Land Policy Training Manual.
- Master Trainers capacitated by UNDP have gone on to train a pool of community facilitators in all selected FMS locations.
- M&E mid-term review underway

Please indicate any significant project-related events anticipated in the next six months, i.e. national dialogues, youth congresses, film screenings, etc. (1000 character limit):

During this reporting period, UN-Habitat began preparations, including development of a concept note for High-Level Land Conference to be held in Mogadishu. Unfortunately, this was tentatively scheduled for June 2020 and the outbreak of the pandemic has rendered this impossible at this stage. Depending on how the situation changes, consultations with stakeholders will be held to determine the best course of action going forward. The grass-roots training manual will be completed in the next six months along with training activities that will capacitate land dispute committees. The land administration infrastructure for Jubaland State of Somalia and South West State constructed in Kismayo and Baidoa, respectively, was completed during the reporting period and preparations for handing over

the offices are underway. IOM and UNHCR will also be working on procurement of information management systems to support the development of land tenure databases. The Local Authorities in Jubbaland and South West State are identifying four additional district/sites where IOM Engineers can support with the development of Land Commission offices architectural designs and bill of quantities to facilitate future developments.

FOR PROJECTS WITHIN SIX MONTHS OF COMPLETION: summarize **the main structural, institutional or societal level change the project has contributed to**. This is not anecdotal evidence or a list of individual outputs, but a description of progress made toward the main purpose of the project. (1500 character limit):

In a few sentences, explain whether the project has had a positive **human impact**. May include anecdotal stories about the project's positive effect on the people's lives. Include direct quotes where possible or weblinks to strategic communications pieces. (2000-character limit):

Community members living in Somalia know very well the complicated realities surrounding land acquisition and ownership. In addition to the more normative work being done on strengthening justice mechanisms that can respond to and prevent land conflict, this project is also working towards achieving more tangible results. The construction of the Land Dispute Committee office in Kismayo and the Baidoa Land Commission Office in Baidoa is one of those tangible results that will help generate a positive human impact. As one female member of the Baidoa community says in the Baseline Evaluation Report (attached as Annex B), “the government represents us, and it should respond to our needs. Land is one of the issues that trigger conflict in South West State. We hear of being killed because of land disputes. We welcome the construction of the land commission offices in our State and have the belief that land disputes issues will decrease once people know the office”. The construction of the land commission offices in Baidoa represents a safe space where people can find information, express their concerns on land issues and advocate for their rights. It's a positive step towards also building community and social cohesion while rebuilding trust amongst communities and local governments. In addition, UNDP reports that, local authorities in all the FMS locations community conversations have been engaged in the process of initiating the community conversations, and expressed their support for the community-led initiatives as well as their willingness to engage with the communities' action plans on locally-developed solutions. This is done with the hopes of not only gaining local ownership but also promoting positive relationships between communities and their political representatives.

PART II: RESULT PROGRESS BY PROJECT OUTCOME

Describe overall progress under each Outcome made during the reporting period (for June reports: January-June; for November reports: January-November; for final reports: full project duration). Do not list individual activities. If the project is starting to make/has made a difference at the outcome level, provide specific evidence for the progress (quantitative and qualitative) and explain how it impacts the broader political and peacebuilding context.

- *“On track” refers to the timely completion of outputs as indicated in the workplan.*

- “On track with peacebuilding results” refers to higher-level changes in the conflict or peace factors that the project is meant to contribute to. These effects are more likely in mature projects than in newer ones.

If your project has more than four outcomes, contact PBSO for template modification.

Outcome 1: Increased access to justice, remedial and adjudication on land issues through an integrated framework of the various mechanisms guided by clear policy and legislation ensuring coherence in resolution of disputes.

Rate the current status of the outcome progress: on track

Progress summary: (3000 character limit)

To ensure that increased access to justice is guided by clear policy and legislation UN-Habitat has been working on developing a Land Policy Brief that outlines systemic gaps, challenges and recommendations. The Policy Brief is intended to be used by both Federal and Member State governments as a guiding tool that will eventually support the development of policies, legislation, regulations, by-laws and/or decrees for the more effective management and administration of land processes. Prior to the development of the Land Policy Brief a group of officials from Jubbaland, South West State, Hirshabelle and Mogadishu were trained on how to develop a land policy. In total, 28 officials were trained, (22 Male and 6 Female). In addition, a grass-root negotiation training manual is also in its final stages and will be shared with local stakeholders. This manual, among others developed, will be used as a tool for the capacitation of the land dispute committees. Master trainers capacitated by UNDP in community conversation methodology have gone on to train a pool of community facilitators in all selected FMS locations - Baidoa, Jowhar, Dhusamareb, Kismayo and Garowe. To engage local communities in various FMS in an inclusive manner, sites and participants were selected with specific criteria to ensure representation, inclusive of women and marginalized groups such as minority clans and IDPs, different age groups, and to reach more remote areas. Community facilitators have started to conduct community conversations at sites in all locations. Initial response to the community conversations have been positive, with interest from local communities to participate. A total of 1347 people have participated in the community conversations thus far. Conversations have mainly focused on building trust within the group of participants and with the community facilitators. Land issues have surfaced as a prominent area of concern in the identification of common concerns.

Indicate any additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured under this Outcome:

(1000 character limit)

Ensuring gender equality, women’s empowerment and youth inclusion is critical to this project because without particular attention to this, already marginalized and disenfranchised groups will continue to struggle with lack of inclusion and access to justice. To engage local communities in various FMS in an inclusive manner, sites and participants were selected with specific criteria to ensure representation, including of women and marginalized groups such as minority clans and IDPs, different age groups, and to reach more remote areas. Community facilitators have started to conduct community conversations at sites in all locations. Initial response to the community conversations have been positive, with interest from local communities to participate. Women are engaged as active agents of transformative

change in their communities, as part of the community facilitators in the community conversations, as well as women leaders at the community dispute resolution centres, that encourage the participation and leadership of women. All training materials and documents developed to date also speak on how to promote inclusive and representative methods in achieving results.

Outcome 2: Improved delivery of land administration and land rights services through institutionalization of appropriate infrastructure and information management system, thus rebuilding community's confidence in local authorities.

Rate the current status of the outcome progress: on track

Progress summary: *(3000 character limit)*

As part of contributing towards improved delivery of land administration and land rights services, IOM collaborated with UNHCR and NRC to carry out the mapping of existing systems and infrastructure needs in Jubbaland State of Somalia (particularly Kismayo district) and South West State (particularly Baidoa district). The process involved consultations with Ministry of Interior, Jubbaland Land Authority and Baidoa Mayor's Office and Baidoa Land Commission to identify gaps and facilitate provision of responsive infrastructural support that directly strengthens institutional mechanisms that manage and adjudicate on land issues.

The Jubbaland Land Authority prioritized construction of a seven roomed office for Land Dispute Committee and Land Committee as well as engineers' operational boardroom and a public conference room. The office was completed and a handover ceremony is being organized. These facilities are envisaged to host deliberative dialogue forums on land disputes and advance land registration, tenure allotments and title deeds services.

The Baidoa Land Commission prioritized a five roomed office with latrines, water and elevated tank, conference room, furniture, air conditioner and solar system for energy provision. The construction has been completed and a handover event is in the pipeline. Supporting the Independent Land Commission is envisaged to strength local government capacity for delivery of land administration and management services, including formalized collection of taxes related to land, geo location for improved land management and land registration processes to advance rights and welfare of IDPs, returnees and host communities in Baidoa. UN-Habitat is also collaborating to ensure that the centres are equipped with resources and information relevant to enhancing land rights services.

The construction of the land authority offices in Kismayo and Baidoa also offered short-term employment opportunities to 60 vulnerable youth, women and men selected from the communities who worked on a cash-for-work basis, concurrently enhancing their skills and access to income, and promoting peaceful coexistence.

Lastly, UNHCR was able to hold four land dispute forums in Baidoa and Kismayo, six local land dispute resolution committees were reactivated and provided technical and material support to strengthen local dispute resolution capacities, two contextualized trainings on the use and manipulation of the local administrations' land and vital information systems were conducted for government employees whose functions are linked to those systems, and a selection of senior representatives from state institutions were provided general procedural awareness on land administration systems and processes. As part of institutional capacity development, a complete set of survey equipment was bought for the Municipality of Baidoa and the Jubbaland Land Authority. The project also expanded access to information that

allowed displaced communities to navigate administrative and legal obstacles limiting their ability to pursue recovery and durable solutions initiatives. Two live talk shows on HLP issues were repeated twice during the reporting period, 200 pieces of IEC materials were produced and distributed, and three standing banners with customized messaging on HLP procedures and processes were fabricated and placed at selected institutions offering public services.

Indicate any additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured under this Outcome:

(1000 character limit)

The Dhulka Nabada project mainstreamed gender through the following principles: it ensured participation of women, men and youths in the construction of land authority/commission offices in Baidoa and Kismayo. The agreed modality for public works through cash for work considered the vulnerabilities, needs and opportunities for men, women and youths. Location and timing of community-based activities considered gender to facilitate equitable participation and access. The project collected gender-disaggregated data for review and analysis. Development of training materials, information tool-kits and policy briefs also centre women and aim to enhance their participation. While being mindful of the social, political and economic barriers that are particular to their experiences in their communities and broader society.

Outcome 3:

Rate the current status of the outcome progress: Please select

Progress summary: *(3000 character limit)*

Indicate any additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured under this Outcome:

(1000 character limit)

Outcome 4:

Rate the current status of the outcome progress: Please select

Progress summary: *(3000 character limit)*

Indicate any additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured under this Outcome:

(1000 character limit)

PART III: CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

<p>Monitoring: Please list monitoring activities undertaken in the reporting period (1000 character limit)</p> <p>Overall, monitoring and evaluation has commenced through third party contracting. Axiom is currently conducting the mid-term review and has submitted an inception report, work-plan and data collection plan. In addition to the overall ongoing monitoring and evaluation agencies have also been conducting their own monitoring of specific activities. Various monitoring activities have been undertaken by the UNDP JJP team, including review meetings to assess the progress on community conversations, inspection visits to observe sessions, and gender-disaggregated data has been collected. A conjoint experiment study that will take place in the form of interactive phone surveys has been designed, to establish baseline specific to community conversations.</p> <p>Monitoring of cash for work initiatives was done through IOM field staff, Core Facilitation Team and Community Based M&E group. Attendance registers were also completed for cash for work beneficiaries.</p> <p>Site visits were carried out by IOM engineers to ascertain progress and ensure contractors comply with the specifications, construction drawings and design details.</p>	<p>Do outcome indicators have baselines? yes</p> <p>Has the project launched perception surveys or other community-based data collection? yes</p>
<p>Evaluation: Has an evaluation been conducted during the reporting period? please select</p>	<p>Evaluation budget (response required): \$117,052.25</p> <p>If project will end in next six months, describe the evaluation preparations (1500 character limit):</p>
<p>Catalytic effects (financial): Indicate name of funding agent and amount of additional non-PBF funding support that has been leveraged by the project.</p>	<p>Name of funder: Amount:</p>

<p>Other: Are there any other issues concerning project implementation that you want to share, including any capacity needs of the recipient organizations? <i>(1500 character limit)</i></p>	<p>Currently, the ongoing global pandemic caused by COVID-19 has of course posed particular challenges to implementation. Primarily, many gatherings and large scale in-person functions have been suspended.</p>
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Training Material for an Executive Course on:

HOW TO DEVELOP AN INCLUSIVE LAND POLICY

Adapted for the Somali Region

Training Material for an Executive Course on: How to Develop an Inclusive Land Policy - Adapted for the Somali Region

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HS Number:

ISBN Number:

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Acknowledgments

This training material has been developed using the guide *How to Develop an Inclusive Land Policy: Process, guide and lessons*, written by Clarissa Augustinus, former Chief of the Land Tenure and Property Administration Section, and Erika Lind, former Programme Officer of the Land Tenure and Property Administration Section, Shelter Branch, UN-Habitat. Klaus Deininger of the World Bank contributed to the training material and Paul Mundy provided editorial assistance.

The adaptation to the Somali context was managed by Ombretta Tempra, Human Settlements Officer, Land, Shelter and Housing Section and Fathi Egal, Programme Officer of the Somalia Country Programme, UN-Habitat and supported by Eleonora Francesca Serpi, El Habib Benmokhtar and Jean du Plessis, from the Land, Shelter and Housing Section of UN-Habitat. Editing was done by Victoria Quinlan.

Further information and contacts can be found at www.gltm.net

Table of Contents

Acronyms and abbreviations	5
Background and descriptive information about the training material	6
Purpose of the training course	6
Content of the training material.....	6
Overview of the course modules.....	6
Targeted group and duration of the training course.....	7
Learning objectives of the training course	7
Notes for the facilitators	7
Planning the course	7
Training needs assessment.....	8
Who can be a facilitator?.....	8
Training method: a participatory approach	9
Selecting participants	10
Pre-training assignment	10
How to schedule the course	10
Facilitating the modules	11
Delivering presentations	11
Facilitating groupwork.....	11
Dealing with debate	11
Action planning.....	12
Evaluation and follow up.....	12
Useful tools.....	12
About the Global Land Tool Network.....	12
Module 1. BRIEF BACKGROUND ON LAND ISSUES IN THE SOMALI REGION.....	15
1.1. Weak governance and legal pluralism.....	15
1.2. Unclear land rights.....	16
1.3. Land registration system	17
1.4. Statutory land governance institutions	17
1.5. Politics of exclusion	18
1.6. Displaced people and returnees.....	19
Module 2. INTRODUCTION TO INCLUSIVE LAND POLICY	20
2.1. Choosing an inclusive land policy	20
2.2. Political versus technical issues.....	21
2.3. Timeline for the policy process.....	21
2.4. Linking products and processes.....	21

Module 3. MANAGING CONFLICTS AND POLITICS	22
3.1. A tentative approach	22
3.2. Establish an action plan of activities	23
3.3. Thematical working groups	23
3.4. Taking gender into account	23
3.5. Building on what already exists	24
3.6. Managing the “politics” of the process	24
Module 4. ADDRESSING THE TECHNICAL ISSUES AND KEEPING PEOPLE INFORMED AND INVOLVED	26
4.1. How to address technical issues.....	26
4.2. The importance of keeping people informed and involved	27
Module 5. SUPPORTING APPROVAL AND IMPLEMENTATION	28
5.1. Steps towards policy approval and implementation.....	28
Module 6. THE LAND POLICY PROCESS.....	29
6.1. The key role of land tools	29
6.2. Ten key ingredients of a land policy process.....	29
ANNEXES.....	31
Annex 1. Participant nomination form	31
Annex 2. Pre-training assignment	32
Annex 3. Expertise matrix.....	34
Annex 4. Group work: Managing potential conflicts and “politics” of the process	35
Annex 5. Group work: Role-play.....	36
Annex 6. Action planning.....	39
Annex 7. Final evaluation form.....	41
Annex 8. Slides.....	43
REFERENCES.....	44

Acronyms and abbreviations

FFP:	Fit-for-purpose
GLTN:	Global Land Tool Network
IDP:	Internally displaced person
NGO:	Non-governmental organization
UN-Habitat:	United Nations Human Settlements Programme

Background and descriptive information about the training material

Purpose of the training course

UN-Habitat and the Global Land Tool Network (GLTN) have developed this training course in response to the increasing demand for greater knowledge exchange and capacity in the field of land policy development and housing, land, and property rights in the Somali Region.

The aim of the training is to strengthen the capacity of Somali Government representatives and other relevant land actors in developing, implementing and monitoring land tenure security and inclusive land policies. The training course offers a way forward based on the experiences gathered in other countries, particularly in Africa and Asia. The course also outlines a process that can be adapted as appropriate to the situation and the specific aspect of land policy that needs to be addressed. The modules are designed for and adapted to the Somali context but can be relevant to other countries too.

Content of the training material

The content of this training course is based on the guide *How to Develop an Inclusive Land Policy* developed by UN-Habitat and the Global Land tool Network (GLTN) in 2007. The content and design of this course have been enriched by the experiences of GLTN partners, facilitators and key resource people.

The training material is arranged in six modules, each covering a different topic, presented thus:

Module 1. **BRIEF BACKGROUND ON LAND ISSUES IN THE SOMALI REGION**

Module 2. **INTRODUCTION TO INCLUSIVE LAND POLICY**

Module 3. **MANAGING CONFLICTS AND POLITICS**

Module 4. **ADDRESSING THE TECHNICAL ISSUES AND KEEPING PEOPLE INFORMED AND INVOLVED**

Module 5. **SUPPORTING APPROVAL AND IMPLEMENTATION**

Module 6. **THE LAND POLICY PROCESS**

Overview of the course modules

Module	Content	Synopsis
1	Brief background on land issues in the Somali Region	This module introduces the background and the relevant core land issues in the Somali Region.
2	Introduction to inclusive land policy	This module introduces the concept of “inclusive land policy” and explain the importance of developing such policy.
3	Managing politics and conflicts	This module addresses the political and technical issues that can arise in the development of inclusive policies and proposes a strategy to manage potential conflicts.
4	Addressing the technical issue and keeping people informed and involved	This module outlines the importance of having the right stakeholders involved in the process and how to keep them involved in policy development.
5	Supporting approval and implementation	This module outlines the fundamental steps to get a policy approved and implemented.
6	The land policy process	This module identifies the pivotal role of land tools and the ten components of a land policy process.

Targeted group and duration of the training course

This training course is intended for Somali Region government representatives and other stakeholders and policymakers addressing land issues, such as humanitarian and development actors, donors, land professionals, consultants, NGOs and civil society representatives, who are involved in developing, implementing or monitoring land policies. Indeed, the inclusion of all these groups and the combination of skills is vital for the resulting policy to be politically acceptable, technically feasible, inclusive for all people and groups, and capable of being enforced. The modules can be used as a reference tool and as source material for training workshops or discussion sessions, as well as serving as a toolkit for a dedicated, two- to three-day training course.

Learning objectives of the training course

After taking this course, trainees will be able to:

1. Describe the key aspects of the process of developing an inclusive land policy.
2. Explain the importance of a multi-stakeholder, gender and age inclusive process.
3. Analyse the political and technical aspects of developing and implementing a land policy.
4. Engage in and successfully lead or contribute to inclusive land policy processes.

Notes for the facilitators

Planning the course

Training needs and situations can vary, therefore the planning should anticipate and take into account the variables such as the length and the approach of the workshop, the experience of the facilitators, the knowledge and skill level of participants and the training context.

A good learning process has three distinct steps: preparation, activity and follow up, even though there may be some overlap between the steps and sometimes looping back is necessary. The table below summarizes the good practice components of each step in a learning activity, which stresses that preparation and follow up are equally important as the activity itself.

Good practice components of a learning activity		
<p>Preparation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Clarify the purpose of the activity in terms of the specific needs to be addressed - Identify the right entry points and negotiate using them - Identify the right target group: agree on criteria of suitability participation and negotiate to get the right people in the room (this is possibly the most important preparation step of all) - Consult and formulate appropriate learning objectives based on the 	<p>Activity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use the right tools and sequence of steps to create a process that fits the needs, but be flexible and change if necessary - Take time before starting the substantive steps to clarify expectations and objectives - Have appropriate and adequate people and resources available to support the process - Facilitate rather than teach, using a mixture of methods as appropriate 	<p>Follow up</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure that follow-up activities are built into the design from the start - Where possible, ensure that the participants return to an environment that enables them to apply what they have learned - Never forget that some of the best learning comes from the challenges and failure that can occur when trying to apply new learning - Find ways to provide participants with active encouragement and

<p>existing capacity and needs of the participants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Involve the participants in some form of preparation activity (reading, self-assessment, preparing contributions, etc.) - Make sure there is enough time for adequate preparation of: the design of the learning process; those who will facilitate it; any materials or resources needed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure all participants can contribute their knowledge, experience and ideas to the shared learning process - Create an environment that fosters openness, honesty (especially about failures), inquiry and willingness to share - Review progress 	<p>support to deal with problems in a way that leads to deeper learning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Make resources available
<p>The ingredients for success include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Selecting the right participants 2. Involving multiple partners 3. Adequate preparation and context sensitive design 4. Participants and facilitators are all: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Curious for new, innovative ideas, insights, perspectives and approaches, and are willing to grapple with complexity • Willing to share knowledge and experiences in an open and honest way, to listen to each other and value what they hear • Willing and able to learn, apply, adapt, improve and learn again, especially from challenges and failure 5. Adequate and sustained follow-up to support application of learning. While not always possible, when it can be done this adds enormous value 		

Source: UN-Habitat, GLTN (2016). *Learning for Land Tool Development and Implementation. A Good Practice Guide*

Training needs assessment

Assessing needs is an essential step in the planning of an effective training programme. A training needs assessment usually focuses on current and desired skills, knowledge and attitudes of the trainees and it uses this information to determine if and how the training can be effective.

Training needs assessment must be a flexible process starting with a broad assessment that gradually becomes more specific. The process has seven steps, some of which can be carried out in parallel:

1. Verify demand and root of the problem
2. Identify key stakeholders
3. Identify desired capacity
4. Identify current capacity
5. Understand how to develop the current capacity
6. Understand whether the training can contribute to capacity development
7. Identify the training needs

Further information on how to carry out a training needs assessment can be found in the manual *Training Needs Assessment and Training Outcome Evaluation in an Urban Context*, UN-Habitat (2012).

Who can be a facilitator?

There are generally two key subject competencies required to deliver this course: in-depth knowledge of land rights and issues within the Somali Region and good capacity development skills.

These could be found in one person, or more typically in a team of facilitators (perhaps two) who complement each other's expertise.

As the training should be adapted to local settings, it is preferable to have someone who speaks Somali and who is familiar with the Somali Region context. If the facilitator and trainer(s) are not Somali-speakers, professional interpretation should be provided.

The number of facilitators required depends on the size of the workshop group. In larger events, there is likely to be different delivery roles in the programme for the organizers, facilitators and additional resource people. It is vital to clarify the roles and ensure harmony. Advance briefing sessions with facilitators (and resource people) are also strongly recommended, to ensure maximum benefit from their participation, and their inputs.

Capacity development

Capacity development is a complex process that requires an integrated approach, designed to deal with particular situations in a comprehensive manner. Different types of capacity are required, in combination, to face complex challenges, these are usually identified as "hard" technical skills and "soft" social capacities, both crucially important.

One of the failings of previous approaches to capacity development was the assumption that people with expert capacity in a particular field or discipline, for example land administration or land governance, automatically had the necessary skills to develop that same capacity in others. This means that the more traditional approaches of transfer of knowledge or "know-how" do not apply. Instead, it is necessary to put together teams and build entities throughout the land sector that have enhanced and combined skills not only in the content and process of innovative land tools, but also in local context and knowledge, and in training and learning practices relevant to the culture and context.

The GLTN Capacity Development Strategy is intended to be used by all GLTN partners and the Secretariat. The strategy offers a dynamic action learning approach to capacity development that incorporates a range of methods and techniques, regular feedback, review, discussion and improvement.

Source: UN-Habitat, GLTN (2014). *The GLTN Capacity Development Strategy*

Training method: a participatory approach

Choosing appropriate training methods to achieve the training objectives is an important task of the facilitator. The training is conceived as a participatory learning process in which the facilitator will have to use different participatory methods to ensure the active participation of the trainees. Such methods include:

- **Discussion method:** learning derives principally from the participants themselves rather than from an instructor. It is normally recognized to be of three main types: directed discussion, developmental discussion and problem-solving discussion.
- **Experiential method:** it occurs when a person engages in some activity, looks back at the activity critically, abstracts some useful insight from the analysis and puts the results to work.
- **Case study method:** a real scenario is presented to participants for their analysis to provide possible solutions to the problems identified.
- **Role play:** participants are presented with a situation which they are required to explore by acting out the roles of those represented in the situation.
- **Brain storming:** This is a technique used for finding solutions by means of stimulating ideas. A small group of people with or without conscious knowledge of the subject meets and contributes any suggestion or idea that strikes them. All suggestions are encouraged and

criticism is not allowed at this stage, although contributors are later invited to explain their ideas. Subsequently, all the ideas submitted are sifted and assessed.

A participatory approach is fundamental for a successful capacity development strategy as it allows all the participants to contribute to the training by bringing to the table their own knowledge, background and expertise. Moreover, this approach helps to link the training to the local context and needs, and allows participants to elaborate on solutions to specific challenges, keeping them interested and motivated throughout the training.

Selecting participants

Generally, a minimum of 12 and a maximum of 30 participants is recommended. The selected participants should have some knowledge, experience and interest in land governance, and they should be with a different backgrounds and expertise. The overall composition of participants should have a good gender balance.

For a positive outcome of training, it is essential to target the right participants. Participants should be selected through a nomination or motivation process to ensure that only 'the right people' will be in the room. A participant nomination form (see Annex 1) can be useful in managing this process.

Pre-training assignment

The pre-training assignment is a vital tool in a participatory learning process. Here, the organizers contact participants prior to the workshop with specific queries or tasks (often to be used at the workshop). The pre-training assignment encourages the participants to prepare for the training, reflect on their own roles and inputs and bring materials from their respective organizations to the workshop.

Pre-training assignments are useful to understand what knowledge and experience participants bring that could contribute to the success of the process, what they want to learn / take away, how they would apply it in their work, and how they can best learn. Such information can be collected through a pre-training assignment form which assess participants' profiles, expectations and knowledge/expertise (see Annex 2). The form can be modified and/or implemented to better suit the training needs.

The completed pre-training assignments must be received by the facilitator before the training so they can be analysed and incorporated into the training programme. Ideally, the whole training package should be sent to participants in advance so that they can start to familiarize themselves with the content, and they should be encouraged to enrich the course with their own land-related case studies and examples.

How to schedule the course

The planning process will determine the optimum duration of the training programme. The training can begin at 9 am and end around 3.30 pm. The schedule should allow for breaks, lunches and specific needs such as prayer time, and should consider the number of activities and allocate adequate time for each session (presentations/ group work/ discussions and plenary feedback).

The opening session should ideally provide an overview of the context and general objectives of the course. It is an opportunity for the hosts/organizers to get to know the participants and discuss

expectations and objectives of the training. An expertise matrix exercise (see Annex 3) is a good way for participants to share their areas of expertise and possible inputs.

Each module has been planned to take approximately 90 minutes. It is suggested that working sessions do *not* continue for more than 90 minutes without a break to avoid exhausting participants, particularly given the technicality, complexity or intensity of the topics.

Facilitating the modules

Each module should open with few questions or a short icebreaker to engage the participants. This can be followed by a short presentation by the facilitator drawing on the PowerPoint slideshows available in the training package.

Following the presentation, the facilitator should encourage group discussions and propose exercises based on a case study. The case study can be suggested by the facilitator or can arise from the group discussion. The facilitator should suggest questions which derive from the case study, but which also relate to the whole module.

Group work and exercises (see Annex 4) are then featured that aim to enable participants to translate theoretical principles from presentations / readings into a practical context. The facilitator may also opt to include a role-play session (see Annex 5). Participants will be encouraged to bring their own country contexts into the discussions and reflect on them. The course programme also includes an action planning session to encourage individual follow-up (see Annex 6).

Delivering presentations

The presentations by facilitators should be kept short as they are intended to stimulate participants to think about their own experience and to offer opinions for discussion. The facilitator should share the PowerPoint presentations with the participants beforehand where possible. Always allow time for questions and general plenary discussion, with the timing and manner of interventions explained at the beginning.

Facilitating groupwork

In most of the exercises, there is no “one right” answer, but a range of possibilities with different merits. Exercises are best done in small groups, the size depending on the number of course participants and the number of groups. The smaller the size of the group, the more likely it is to involve participants and generate a wider level of discussion. Often, groups need more time for discussions than allocated, so it is important to monitor their progress and give them notice that their time is up. Yet, after discussion sessions, each group should be given the opportunity to make a short report, which would feed into the plenary. A summary of these presentations and the discussions should be recorded and then collated (e.g. by the supporting resource person) as a record of all the proceedings.

Dealing with debate

While encouraging constructive debate on relevant issues, the facilitator must be able to draw a line where strong disagreement about fundamental values arises. The facilitator should flag this and praise it, noting that debate is welcome but not all debates can be resolved in the course. Most

importantly, the facilitator should ensure that every participant (within reason) is able to make their point and that everyone's views are treated with respect. This is particularly true for minority opinions at the workshop, which the facilitator must allow space for.

Action planning

The training should conclude with a dynamic action planning activity (see Annex 6). Action planning offers participants a chance to reflect and understand how they are going to use and apply their learning when they return to their places of work, and what support they would need to enable them to do that effectively.

Evaluation and follow up

What happens after a training is as important as the training itself. Follow-up should always be considered from the outset, starting by questioning what the participants will do with their new knowledge and skills. Training resources and additional informative material should be made available for the participants. When possible, remote coaching should be provided to anyone facing challenges in applying knowledge and tools.

Feedback from participants on content and process is necessary for improving the course content. Evaluation could be held at the end of each day and/or at the end of the workshop (see Annex 7). The forms should be filled in anonymously. For the daily evaluations, a short summary of the feedback can be provided by the organizers at the start of the next day. If this is done, it is important to ensure that the organizers and facilitators also consider changing some aspects of the course depending on participants' feedback and what is possible to change. If the course includes an action planning session, it is important that the organizers explain how they intend to follow up on the actions proposed.

Useful tools

Some useful tools for planning and delivering the training are:

- UN-Habitat, GLTN (2014). *The GLTN Capacity Development Strategy*
- UN-Habitat, GLTN (2016). *Learning for Land Tool Development and Implementation: A Good Practice Guide*
- UN-Habitat (2012). *Manual Training Needs Assessment and Training Outcome Evaluation in an Urban Context*

About the Global Land Tool Network

The Global Land Tool Network (GLTN) is dynamic and multisectoral alliance of international partners committed to increasing access to land and tenure security for all, with a particular focus on the poor, women and youth. The Network's partners include international rural and urban civil society organizations, research and training institutions, bilateral and multilateral organizations, and international professional bodies.

The GLTN aims to develop inclusive tools such as guidelines, methods and procedures, in key areas relating to land. It is developing tools in the following areas:

TRAINING COURSE ON HOW TO DEVELOP AN INCLUSIVE LAND POLICY

Land tool	Description
Access to land and tenure security	
1. Continuum of land rights	Recognizes a wide spectrum of tenure arrangements between the extremes of formal, individual titles to private property on one hand, and informal, community-governed, communal rights to land on the other.
2. Participatory enumerations	Local people gather data on their area, the ownership and occupancy patterns, and the infrastructure and services.
Land administration and information	
3. Social Tenure Domain Model	A concept, a model and a tool (software) that records 'people – land' relationships independent of the level of formality, legality and technical accuracy. It is a specialization of the ISO-approved Land Administration Domain Model (LADM).
4. Costing and financing of land administration service	Framework for decision making related to land reform, helps to identify the cost-implications of decisions and support fit-for-purpose approaches; a decision-support tool for the costing, financing and project design of land administration services.
5. Transparency in land administration	A training package for land administration leaders to improve transparency and combat corruption.
6. Fit-for-purpose land administration	Provides structured guidance on building the spatial, legal and institutional frameworks in support of designing country-specific strategies for implementing fit-for-purpose land administration. It contains the analysis and operational advisory guidelines to implement the approach.
Land-based financing	
7. Land-based financing	A training package for land administration leaders to improve transparency and combat corruption.
8. Valuation of unregistered lands and properties	Provides structured guidance on building the spatial, legal and institutional frameworks in support of designing country-specific strategies for implementing fit-for-purpose land administration. It contains the analysis and operational advisory guidelines to implement the approach.
Land management and planning	
9. Participatory and inclusive land readjustment	A way to rearrange the ownership and use of fragmented areas of land in and around cities so as to permit development, slum upgrading and regularization; it brings together land parcels belonging to different owners and treats them as a single unit for planning and infrastructure provision.
10. Tenure-responsive land-use planning	Guide on how to improve tenure security through land-use planning; complemented by an e-learning package that supports the efficient didactic coordination of knowledge, effective learning and knowledge dissemination.
Land policy and legislation	
11. Regulatory framework for non-state actors	Guide that provides viable ways to establish a non-state actors mechanism and to inform decision-makers engaged in the land sector, including national governments, bilateral and multilateral implementing agencies, about the non-state actors and their value-adding in land reform processes.
12. Pro-poor land policy development	Guide that outlines a participatory process for developing policies relating to land; it can be adapted as appropriate to specific country contexts; intended for ministers and senior policymakers responsible for land issues, donors, professionals, consultants and NGOs involved in developing land policies.

TRAINING COURSE ON HOW TO DEVELOP AN INCLUSIVE LAND POLICY

13. Land sector coordination mechanism	Guide on how to establish an effective land sector and coordinate different actors in the land sector; also offers viable approaches to pursue institutional harmonization processes.
Cross-cutting issues	
14. Gender	Criteria and guidelines for practitioners to ensure that women's needs for and access to land is adequately addressed in programming, as well as men's needs.
15. Youth	Criteria for assessing how responsive land programmes are to the needs of youth to ensure that they benefit from them.
16. Land and conflict	Guidelines on how to address land issues in conflict cycles.
17. Land and disaster 18. Land monitoring and indicators	Indicators and methodologies for monitoring the status of land-related issues, comparable across countries and land-tenure regimes.
19. Grassroots	Model, guidelines and training package for enabling the participation of local people in land-related initiatives.
20. Islamic land mechanisms	Training package on land, property and housing rights in the Muslim world and key principles and elements of Islamic dimensions of land; intended to provide a wider understanding of how to integrate Islamic dimensions into land projects and programmes.

Visit www.glt.net for more information.

Module 1. BRIEF BACKGROUND ON LAND ISSUES IN THE SOMALI REGION

This first module identifies the key core land issues in the Somali Region deriving from the absence of a clear land policy and legal framework. The objective of the module is to give an overview of current land governance and administrative practices in the Somali Region to provide a common understanding of the background in which the training curriculum is developed. Somalia's land issues are predicated on numerous factors that have contributed to the current system on land governance. Below are some of those factors.

1.1. Weak governance and legal pluralism

“Land governance concerns the rules, processes and structures through which decisions are made about access to land and its use, the manner in which the decisions are implemented and enforced, and the way that competing interests in land are managed.”¹ Land and the way it is accessed, used and controlled is a key element for sustainable, social and economic development, peace and stability, and the realization of human rights.² In Somalia, land is governed and managed by a complex system of **state institutions, traditional and religious authorities and community practices**. This complexity, aggravated by lack of clarity of mandates, roles and responsibilities, capacity gaps and weak legal systems results in weak land governance. The Somali Region, including its land sector, is governed by a **legally pluralistic system** where statutory laws, customary laws and Islamic law coexist, complement each other and overlap, resulting in a series of **common practices**, which seem to constitute the most solid element of such fluid governance system.

Under the **customary law**, land is treated as a sacred collective good and symbol of power inherited from the ancestors and is communally owned. Individuals have the right to use the land and these rights can be transferred from parents to children or granted by the community elders, who act as customary land administrators. Elders also have the right to resolve property-related disputes among clans and sub-clans, playing the important land administration function of customary land dispute resolution.³ **Islamic (or sharia) law** is a system of religious rules derived from the Koran and hadiths; it has a stronger power and it is more respected than the customary law although, at times, applied in an approximate way. The **statutory law** is the codified law developed by formal state institutions, a process still under consolidation and revision due to the recent transformation of Somalia into a federal government. The Somali legal pluralism offers different entry points to enhance tenure security at multiple levels through the continuum of land rights approach.

Islamic land and property rights

Under Islamic theory, the state in land management is seen as supervising land ultimately belonging to God, for the benefit of the community. The state is mandated to administer land, efficiently and fairly, in accordance with God's laws and ethical and moral principles.

Islamic property rights are conditional on the requirement that properties are not used wastefully or exploitatively or in a way that will deprive others of their justly acquired property. Land ownership in Islam is based on productive use of land as evidenced from the principle of ownership of dead land (*mewat*) through reclamation. Land rights are, thus, linked to land use. The person who uses the land will have priority over another with access to a patch of land but who has failed to use it. Unworked land in principle cannot be owned. Thus, Islamic principles have potentially important implications for access to land and secure tenure.

Source: UN-Habitat, GLTN (2010). *A Training Course On Land, Property and Housing Rights in the Muslim World*.

¹ UN-Habitat/FAO (2009). *Towards Improved Land Governance*.

² UN-Habitat, GLTN (2017). *Land Governance: A review and analysis of key international frameworks*.

³ UN-Habitat/IOM (2017). *Kismayo Urban Profile*. Working Paper and Spatial Analyses for Urban Planning Consultations and Durable Solutions for Displacement Crises.

1.2. Unclear land rights

Discussions with key informants about land rights are often restricted to the provisions of the 1975 Land Law enacted by the Siad Barre government, which still constitutes the main legal basis of the prevailing land rights. Under this legislation, ownership and control of land was transferred to the government. The law made it compulsory for all individuals to register their landholdings within six months from the enactment of the law. The **1975 Land Law formally eradicated customary land tenure**, substituting it with state leasehold title as the only means of claiming land rights,⁴ pushing millions of Somalis into informality. At the time of the 1975 Land Law, Somalia followed a socialist economic model which informed the state land ownership policies that were in place. In policy development, it is important also to note that economic systems inform policies and legislations. Today, Somalia's free market, liberal economy allows for private ownership and land can be used a useful tool to drive economic development.

Despite the enactment of the 1975 Land Law, in practice **most of the land remains unregistered** because of various constraints associated with the cost and bureaucratic procedures of land registration. The land registered after the law came into force was mostly in urban centres, or was tracts of agricultural land put to cash-crop farming and for export (investment driven rather than subsistence driven), a challenge that remains unchanged to this day. The registration process responded better to the needs of the urban elites and did not correspond to the contemporary criteria of inclusiveness and fairness. "Little registration by local farmers and, unfortunately, a significant amount (of registration) by well-connected outsiders" took place.⁵ The land registration process was characterized by **corruption, lack of transparency and inadequate land administration support**.

The Siad Barre land recordation system is still considered the most reliable and authoritative source of land rights documentation. Based on interviews with government officials and other key informants, the Siad Barre era land records are the primary source of uncontested land documentation that prove land ownership. The following administrations **lacked the required uncontested legitimacy** and land documents issued then do not hold the same level of validity than the ones issued during the Siad Barre government. Because of the protracted conflict following the fall of the Siad Barre government in 1991, land records that originated from that period define what is still considered to be "registered land", while the rest is defined "unregistered land". After the civil war, a public official who had the dossier of land registry and title deeds fled with the original documentation to Europe. It then became common practice that those who had the financial means would buy back these title deeds to use as documentary evidence during any legal proceedings. Of course, this level of institutional collapse has led to further marginalization of the public and a promotion of elites with access.

Most citizens are settled on the unregistered land, with no documentation to prove ownership. Many such **settlements are in unsuitable locations** and lack the necessary services and access to livelihoods. If no area-wide planning is undertaken and such settlements are reconnected and integrated in the city as neighbourhoods, they will develop into peri-urban slums. The need for a strategic spatial development plan is very apparent.

⁴ UN-Habitat (2018). *Women and Land in the Muslim World: Pathways to increase access to land for the realization of development, peace and human rights*.

⁵ Norton, G. (2008). *Land, Property and Housing in Somalia*.

1.3. Land registration system

Land registration is one of the most pressing problems to be solved in the short term for two key reasons: unlocking the social and economic potential of urban and agricultural land and gaining the required legitimacy in the eyes of the population. **Occupation, sale, and resale of property** since 1991 has made it difficult to provide original ownership; deaths of original landowners in the diaspora has led to **multiple competing claims** by their surviving relatives, and **false documentation** is ubiquitous, so possession of a deed is no guarantee of ownership. The dysfunctional land registration system causes and is aggravated by the common practice of **illegal occupation or land grabbing**. Land grabbers often use their alleged ownership to sell the land that is bought “legally” by third parties, creating an intricate scenario of land claims and land rights - a breeding ground for conflicts.

The gangs of land grabbers

Land gangs are organized into three groups, each with a specialized function. The first group, known in Somali as *indha indheeyayaal ama dhegadhegeyayaal* (identifying and gathering information), is located in different places and villages in Kismayo. The main task of the group is to identify vacant plots of land and the group then gathers information related to them.

The collected information is then submitted to the second group, typically consisting of people with military experience, including retired police and army officers. The group spearheads the operations associated with the seizing the targeted parcels of land. Once this occurs, the third group - *ili ma aragto* (the unseen group) emerges. This group is never present in any form of public contestation over the said land; its task is to finance the activities of the first and second groups. It typically comprises of businessmen, *qat* sellers - particularly women and some high-ranking officials from government bodies and the military. This third group pays the cost of developing the plot of land, including building a corrugated iron sheet house, a perimeter wall or others landmarks, and the cost of preparing fraudulent land documents. The slogan by the land gangs is “*dhul ninkii dhistaa leh*”: the land belongs to the one who invests on it or physically develops it.

Most of the time these groups grab land which is unregistered (*obosibo*). It is often the case that members of such gangs are witnesses for themselves when a dispute over this land is brought for arbitration. For fear of armed revenge, members of the public are often not willing to provide evidence against land gangs. In most cases, the grabbed land belongs to women, minority groups and absentee owners not resident in Kismayo or who live abroad. Claiming back the land is often complicated by the widely accepted concept that the “land belongs to the one who develops it”.

Source: UN-Habitat, GLTN (2018). *Land and Conflict in Jubaland. Root Cause Analysis and Recommendations*.

1.4. Statutory land governance institutions

The little literature that exists on land governance in the Somalia depicts generally weak systems and multiple land governance challenges such as the need for greater transparency and certainty in land tenure regimes.⁶ Many state **institutions remain weak or lack legitimacy**, including those with a role in land governance. Some of the causes of such institutional weaknesses are linked to the **political situation** of the country, other weaknesses are inherent to the specific institutions and include **lack of clear roles and mandates** for the different public institutions at the federal, state, province and district levels; **weak capacities and lack of resources**. Clarity on what is decided and legislated at the federal level and at the state or district level with regard to land is yet to be given.

⁶ Burman, J., Bowden A. and Gole A. (2014). *Land Tenure in Somalia: A Potential Foundation for Security and Prosperity*.

Moreover, in several areas of the country, the protracted conflict resulted in the **substitution of the state** by various forms of armed groups in decision making, including land governance. Political and military power, often expressed through ethnic identities, replaced the state as the centre of decision making.⁷ The land dynamics are often subjected to the change of government regimes which have tended to favour their respective clans (or groups), capturing state instruments to the advantage of a particular group. The tendency has been for “governing clans” to exploit and grab registered or unregistered land, government land and other open spaces.

The clans

The official discourse presents the Somali people as falling into four major clans: the Dir, the Darod, the Digil & Mirif and the Hawiye, split into sub-clans, sub-sub-clans, etc. A fifth group, comprising of several minority clans, completes the set. Such setup, formalized by the new federal constitution, has implications on how positions of power in key government institutions are shared amongst different clans. This clan-based approach is a new political and governance model in the making, one that is yet to mature and where there is space for continuous review and upgrading.

Evidence from literature demonstrates that clan politics is a pervasive phenomenon that manifests itself in many facets of life, including types of past and present land conflicts. Undoubtedly, the ubiquitous nature of clan issues is reflected in both urban and rural contexts. Clan issues often determine how settlements are organized in urban areas, with people opting to settle in clan-based neighbourhoods.

The collapse of the state institutions and the years of conflict led to a situation where the state authority gradually declined to a point where the clan substituted government as the most influential authority among citizens. In this context, clan identities and related politics have been assuming more and more importance and are continually manipulated, fostering clan-based fragmentation and a strong clan-based narrative in both development and humanitarian communities. Clan dynamics are critical in the land conflicts landscape and hence assume a central role in peace building and conflict management.

Source: UN-Habitat, GLTN (2018). *Land and Conflict in Jubaland: Root Cause Analysis and Recommendations*.

1.5. Politics of exclusion

Politics of exclusion is an important root cause of land-related conflicts that finds fertile ground in the weaknesses of the land governance and land administration described above. One illustrative example of politics of exclusion is the **land dispossession** carried out under Siad Barre. The 1975 Land Law effectively **eradicated customary tenure** and put all lands under state ownership, creating the conditions for a land registration process that suited best the urban elites and the rural large-scale investors to the disadvantage of broader sectors of the society. Smallholder farmers **are among the key categories that experienced land dispossession as a result of politics of exclusion**. The politics of exclusion continued following the collapse of the Siad Barre government, when the state authority gradually declined to a point where the **clan substituted government** as the most influential authority among citizens, with clear disadvantages for minority clans and groups.

⁷ Rift Valley Institute (2017). *Land Matters in Mogadishu. Settlement, ownership and displacement in a contested city*.

An inclusive approach: the continuum of land rights

Land tenure arrangements in the Somali Region are frequently described in opposing terms: legal/illegal, registered/unregistered, *de jure/de facto*, exacerbating the politics of exclusion. However, a wider and more complex spectrum of tenure categories exists between these extremities and land rights can be seen as a continuum between informal and formal rights.

The continuum of land rights is an inclusive approach that incorporates documented and undocumented tenure rights, formal as well as informal, for individuals as well as groups, including pastoralists and residents of slums and other settlements, which may be legal or not legal. The continuum of land rights approach advocates for the identification and progressive strengthening of the range of appropriate and legitimate land tenure arrangements already existing in a specific context as the most effective, scalable and time-efficient way to improve access to land for all in a relatively short timeframe. The most appropriate form of land rights' recognition depends on context, on what best suits the social, cultural and economic needs of local communities, what the existing capacities of recognizing and managing such rights are and the what the land administration authorities require. The rights so identified can be progressively upgraded over time, through incremental approaches.

In the context of the Somali Region, both formal and traditional, the identification of the most common types of land tenure should be undertaken through a participatory approach that involves all key stakeholders. This would allow for agreement on which types of land tenure should be recognized and regulated by the policy, legal and institutional frameworks.

Source: UN-Habitat, GLTN (2018). *Land and Conflict in Jubaland: Root Cause Analysis and Recommendations*.

1.6. Displaced people and returnees

Voluntary and involuntary migration is an entrenched feature of Somali society. The involuntary movements caused by conflict and reoccurring natural disasters such as droughts and famines has resulted in the monumental problems related to access to land and tenure security for the various categories of displaced people, who can be broadly categorized as IDPs, returnees, refugees and migrants. Each of these categories has similarities and differences when it comes to challenges related to access to land and related conflicts, aggravated by poverty and by the relations with “host communities”, or communities in a position of power. Social, economic and spatial integration of IDPs has largely not been possible in the Somali Region for “reasons (that) may include the fact that they do not have security of tenure for the land on which they are living, that they belong to different ethnic or tribal groups, and therefore they are **perceived as outsiders**, or because local authorities are prepared to offer them a ‘temporary sanctuary’ but not permanent residency”.⁸ Even if a **large number of Somali returnees** seeks access to land through the legal land market, they often end up buying unregistered land which is prone to contested ownership due to the **malfunctioning of the land market**.

⁸ ReDSS (2016). *Durable Solutions Framework - Local Integration Focus: Lower Juba Region*.

Module 2. INTRODUCTION TO INCLUSIVE LAND POLICY

The second module introduces the concept and the advantages of “inclusive land policy” and explores the political and technical challenges that may be encountered during the development and implementation process. The objectives of the module are: to open a debate on reasons why such a policy is needed and which issues it should address; to present an overview of the challenges to be considered while developing an inclusive land policy.

2.1. Choosing an inclusive land policy

Typically, and the Somali Region is no exception, there is the risk that land policies, laws and procedures discriminate against or are less beneficial to the poor, the vulnerable, the marginalized, the minorities and the women, even if these were not the intended objectives. The poor remain trapped in poverty in part because they cannot access and use the land they need to grow crops, build houses and establish businesses. Without secure tenure, they have no incentive to invest in the land. Many land procedures, such as registering a piece of land or transferring it to a new owner, are too expensive for poor people. The urban poor are forced to live in slums that lack such basic services as sewerage, running water and electricity, and rural poor people are deprived of access to grazing land, forests and water, and have no reason to prevent erosion or to invest in irrigation.

This is because the **process of policy development** itself is biased against such vulnerable groups. It is dominated by elites: politicians, commercial interests, landowners and developers, and technical specialists such as lawyers and surveyors. The vulnerable ones have little political clout and they lack the technical background and resources to contribute to the policy discussion. Inclusive policy processes are needed to overcome these barriers. Such policies should take into account and build on the continuum of land rights - a range of land rights suited to different areas, needs and situations. They should ensure that everyone has access to land and land services, at a price they can afford; they should give security of tenure, at a minimum, to prevent people from being arbitrarily evicted from their homes in urban or rural areas; and they should aim to redress injustices that force so many urban dwellers to live in unsuitable and underserved portions of urban land.

Adequate policy, legal and administrative frameworks need to be developed. Such frameworks have to be established at the federal level and interact at the regional level to address issues of subsidiarity and accountability. They will have to address, in an incremental way, the core land issues of the country: weak governance, unclear land rights, land-use management, physical planning, land administration and registration, land disputes resolution, land rights for all, including minority groups, youth, women, displaced people (IDPs, returnees, refugees, migrants) and the landless. The policy frameworks will have to address both rural and urban areas (or separate policies will have to be developed) and technical as well as human rights challenges.

Such processes will require time to be established and it is important that **adequate time and resources** are allocated to them. The following Global Land Tool Network tool on inclusive land policy development can assist this process and learning exchanges with countries that have been undergoing similar exercises in comparable contexts could take place. In the meantime, other **short and medium-term interventions both at the state and at local levels** can be made in preparation for the policy and legal reforms to take place and to address immediate needs.

2.2. Political versus technical issues

Land is one of the most sensitive political issues in any country. It is also complex, both in technical and legal terms.

- Land is linked to **political** patronage and the vested interests of elites; it is often a politically explosive issue and the source of many potential and actual conflicts.
- Land is also highly **technical**: it involves skilled professionals dealing with complex legal procedures in a complicated historical, cultural and economic context.

It is vital to deal with both political and technical aspects. Several countries have tried to keep the process entirely political and have had to go back to the drawing board and re-design the process to take technical constraints into account. Some countries have tried to keep the process entirely technical and have struggled to get new laws and approaches enforced and operational on the ground.

This guide outlines a way to reconcile these difficulties.

2.3. Timeline for the policy process

Reforming land policies and land administration systems involves many issues and concerns numerous government agencies and other stakeholders. Expect that it could take a long time, up to 10 years. That requires a long-term, high-level commitment from all parties such as government, civil society and landowner groups, land professionals and banks.

With such a potentially long process, it is a good idea to outline strategies for the short, medium and long term. Make sure the budget is adequate; it should cover not just the costs of the series of workshops outlined in this guide, but all related activities: studies, consultancies, training, and the management of the planning process itself.

2.4. Linking products and processes

It is necessary to think in terms of both “products” (revised policies, draft laws, land information systems etc.) and “processes” (how to get agreements to get to these products). The perfect policy, or the perfect technical solution, is useless if the various stakeholders do not buy into it – and they are likely to reject it if they have not been involved in the drafting process.

Keep in mind also that the 10 years needed for an overhaul of the land system is a long time in politics. Politicians and other stakeholders need to be able to show that they are making progress to their various constituents and supporters. That means that the process has to produce outputs – policy proposals, draft laws, etc. – frequently. In turn, that means slicing the topic area into manageable chunks that can be dealt with within a reasonable time.

An agreed “road map” for each of the phases of the land policy process will be needed and at the national, regional and local scales. There may be major differences within the country, from one province to another, or between urban, farming and dryland areas. It may be that one solution does not apply everywhere. The reforms may have to start in one area before they are implemented in others.

Module 3. MANAGING CONFLICTS AND POLITICS

The third module highlights possible strategies to resolve the conflicts arising among organizations and groups with differing views on land issues and contrasting political interests. The objective of the module is to suggest a way to resolve conflict and to keep all the stakeholders involved in the process without compromising the integrity of the process itself.

3.1. A tentative approach

- **Set up a coordination unit** to manage and plan the land policy process. This unit is best located in the lead national ministry and should be staffed with credible government representatives. It should maintain linkages to multi-stakeholder networks and expert groups throughout the entire process.
- **Gather background information** on the existing land systems and the problems they entail. Information can be gathered in various ways: participatory appraisals, discussions with NGOs and community organizations, formal surveys, review of secondary data, and public hearings. Analyse what is found, preferably together with the people who implement or are affected by the systems. Then develop short concept papers describing the problems, summarizing the various positions and changes needed, and suggesting a rough outline of how to develop new policies. These will probably have to be continually reviewed as people think them through over time.
- **Plan a series of workshops.** A participatory and consultative approach is key to developing an inclusive land policy, reaching and involving a wide range of stakeholders. Workshops enable all the various stakeholders to discuss and contribute to the development of national and federal policies. The stakeholders should be able to state their positions, document existing systems, identify problems and possible solutions, plan the process of developing new policies, and negotiate details. A single workshop is not enough; a series of workshops, over a long period, will be needed – perhaps at federal, national, regional and local levels. It is not necessary to have a precise blueprint at the outset but have an initial idea how each workshop feeds into the national land policy process. Adjust the process if necessary as you go along.
- **Make sure all stakeholders are represented** at the workshops, especially those with enough political clout to prevent success. Key stakeholders include government (local, state, national), land professionals, civil society and researchers. Invite additional people who are relevant to the topic of each workshop. Make sure to invite all key stakeholders – and do not omit civil society in a mistaken effort to avoid argument. Getting participants' buy-in is vital, so outline the process envisaged to them early on, and incorporate their ideas.
- **Start with the politics.** The first workshop(s) should get the political positions on the table and get buy-in and trust for the process. Until this happens it will be difficult for the participants to focus on technical issues. Do not just focus on political issues, though; the early workshops should also include some technical issues to build capacity. The political issues can always be revisited later in the process if needed. This may depend on elections or other political events in the country. Always be aware of political sensitivities and be ready for troubleshooting.
- **Go on to technical issues.** After getting political buy-in, move on to discussing the technical topics. The workshops should seek to identify and get agreement on specific problems, then identify solutions. Continue to include all stakeholders in workshops. That keeps people involved.
- **Develop an action plan.** Once the technical discussions have started in earnest, a structured action plan can be developed. This should lay out a road map for achieving a set of outputs –

draft policies that can be presented to decision makers. It should handle both political and technical issues. The budget must be realistic.

3.2. Establish an action plan of activities

The activities in the action plan may include:

- Workshops on specific issues and at national, regional and local levels;
- Study tours and evaluations of systems in other countries;
- Special studies;
- Presentations of “best practices”;
- Public consultations and discussion in the mass media;
- Activities to build political alliances;
- Improvements to the suggested model;
- User surveys and participatory assessments;
- Institutional and legal assessments.

Establish working groups on specific themes. It can be easier to find solutions to problems in a smaller group than in a large workshop. Arrange problems into themes and convene working groups of various stakeholders active in that field to deal with them. Working groups are also useful to ensure debate is constructive and honest. For example, if NGOs want free land services, the technical experts can explain why this is not possible. And if technical people say what a brilliant system they have and that all they need is more resources and not large-scale reform, the NGOs can show how the service is not operating well.

3.3. Thematical working groups

Working groups are a good way to focus discussion on details that are hard to deal with in plenary.

Consider having working groups on the following themes:

- Institutional reform issues;
- Technical systems and standards: surveying and information management;
- Information, communication and dissemination;
- Education and capacity building;
- Legal issues, including conveyancing and land record systems.

Keep working groups diverse; include users and politicians as well as technical specialists. Appoint unbiased chairpersons to guide the discussion. Have a rapporteur from each working group report back to the plenary.

3.4. Taking gender into account

Gender is a vital topic in land issues.

- Make sure that the interests of women and men are specifically addressed in the draft policies in a balanced way, especially in regard to inheritance issues;
- Seek a gender balance among workshop participants;
- Have special presentations on gender;
- Ask speakers specifically to address gender in their presentations;
- Have both men and women chair working groups;

- Make sure that capacity building and knowledge transfer on the subject is for men and women;
- Identify gaps. At the outset there is probably no overall description of how the country's land systems and laws operate. If this is the case, commission a study (or studies) by a relevant thematic group and have it presented at a subsequent workshop. The study should identify gaps, overlaps and conflicts in the various land policies and systems, including institutional systems; knowing these will enable the various policies to be aligned. Identifying and filling gaps is not just a one-off activity – this will have to be done continuously throughout the policy development process.

3.5. Building on what already exists

It is important to understand what already exists. Perhaps some aspects of the existing system can be tweaked to make it work better, or to benefit the poor more, without having to reinvent the wheel, while major reform is required in other parts.

Stakeholders may suggest ideas about good approaches or mention systems that “more or less” work and could be improved. Document these suggestions.

It may be possible to borrow and adapt approaches from other countries or regions. Consider using short-term consultants to propose ways to improve all these suggestions.

- **Deal with specific topics.** Once these gaps and overlaps are identified, convene meetings of experts to discuss specific questions. The results should be reported back to the wider stakeholder group. Consider engaging short-term consultants to address particular topics.
- **Produce outputs as you go along.** Remember the need to have tangible outputs at each stage of the process. The various stakeholders – especially politicians – need to be able to show their supporters that they are making progress, and that the process is not just a talking shop.
- **Draft the policy.** Write the final draft of the policy based on the outputs of the workshop series. This can be done in stages, along with a series of symposiums to review the draft. Drafting may well need assistance from national and/or international experts, as well as experienced drafters, before the policy is presented to the national parliament.

3.6. Managing the “politics” of the process

At the beginning of the land policy development process, the political should take precedence over the technical. Once the political cards are on the table, the discussion can focus more on the technical issues. The final policy should be both politically acceptable and technically appropriate.

Because land is such a hot political topic, it will be necessary to have good political antennae if the land policy planning process is to be successful. Some guidelines:

- **Be strategic.** Know who the stakeholders are, understand their positions, and try to design a process that takes these into consideration. Knowing the political situation will also give guidance in terms of timing of workshops and events, selecting themes, allocating chairs, etc.
- **Make sure the government takes ownership.** The relevant ministry or state government body must take full ownership of the programme and be accountable for the outputs. This can be difficult because ministries may want to avoid the perceived political risk or not invite important stakeholders.
- **Allow for fatigue and resistance.** Reforming land policy is a long-term process, so fatigue is understandable. The process may be fraught with vested interests and conflicts. Seek to build

alliances to make the process and outputs sustainable. Avoid relying on a single person or organization, even if this seems the most efficient way of getting things moving.

- **Build buy-in.** Give all the key stakeholders room on the agenda. That puts all the issues on the table and tells everyone they are being taken seriously.
- **Brief the facilitator and session chairs.** Choose the workshop facilitator and session chairs carefully. Ensure that they fully support the agenda, are aware of the politics, can guide discussion and understand what outputs are needed.
- **Lobby key politicians.** They can make or break the process, so brief them beforehand and make them accountable for the outputs. Make sure the minister supports the agenda completely; other politicians will take his/her lead.
- **Choose the right coordinator.** It will be necessary to spend a lot of time in the political preparation for the process, especially at the beginning. This requires certain political skills, a knowledge of the agenda, skills in building alliances, and access to the minister and other people of influence. Find someone who has these attributes.
- **Allow time for the political process.** The government must take ownership of the process and there must be a certain level of agreement from key stakeholders on the process and outputs. There is little to gain from moving on to technical details before these conditions are met, after all, political agreement is vital if the policy is to be implemented once it is finalized.
- **Allow momentum to build.** At the same time, do not wait for everyone to agree before starting work. For example, local authorities may be reluctant to change their procedures to conform to new national standards so get a few of them on board first; the others will follow when they see the benefits of the new system.
- **Build consensus.** Aim to build enough consensus from the major stakeholders to ensure that the draft policy has a good chance of being approved when it is presented to the legislature.
- **Keep donors in the background.** Support from donors may be vital for the reform process, but they should stay in the background. They must be flexible enough to accommodate a long-term programme where the ownership and risk is in the hands of the government.

Module 4. ADDRESSING THE TECHNICAL ISSUES AND KEEPING PEOPLE INFORMED AND INVOLVED

The fourth module identifies the main technical issues that may be encountered during the development and implementation of an inclusive land policy, and highlights the importance of keeping the stakeholders informed and involved at all times. The objectives of this module are: to suggest a way forward to fill capacity gaps and to identify the best technical approach; to be sensible over the importance of keeping people informed and involved.

4.1. How to address technical issues

There are many vested interests among the technical specialists involved with land issues; the public and private sectors, different levels of government and multiple agencies each have their own history, views and procedures. There are likely to be gaps, overlapping mandates and duplicated activities, so it is important to have the right technical and institutional stakeholders involved in the redesign process in order to lend credibility and to ensure that the designs are feasible.

Each group may have its own ideas for the way forward. Workshop presentations on technical issues, and the discussions in working groups, will probably not produce a structured way forward from the outset. Instead, the result may be a wish list that is insufficiently structured and even contradictory. It is important to look for diversity in the group of technical experts and varying opinions, thoughts and backgrounds should be included.

Technical people are often over-confident about their systems and propose sophisticated, high-tech ways of expanding them. They may resist change, especially if it does not match their technical vision which may also be unrealistic – it could be too expensive or it requires too many skilled people to run. How can this be counteracted?

- Have ‘outsiders’ (people from another context) assess the system and get the technical people to agree on their findings.
- Enable users of the system to comment on it. They may point to problems such as lack of coverage, access for the poor and for women and so on. Make sure that those in charge of the system accept these comments.
- Estimate the costs and human resources needed for the high-tech vision. Are they realistic?

It is difficult to move forward unless those in charge of the existing system accept that the current system is not good enough, that it is not possible to realize the high-tech approach of their dreams, and that the system has to work for the majority of the population, including the poor and women.

Once those responsible have accepted these points, they are more likely to accept and/or develop alternatives that are realistic and inclusive. At this stage, if the political process is in place, it will be possible to re-think the technical and legal systems. This may include:

- Technical consultancies to assist in the re-thinking.
- Workshops to present the suggested changes, obtain stakeholder buying and allow users to assess the proposed new system.
- Different technical groups assessing each other’s systems.
- Institutional strengthening.
- Negotiations between different institutions over functional mandates, custodianship of databases, human resources and funding.

National and foreign consultants may bring in valuable experience from elsewhere. But use their services cautiously to avoid resentment. Employ consultants to provide support services rather than having them in a prominent role.

4.2. The importance of keeping people informed and involved

It is vital to understand the views and needs of the people and organizations that implement, use and are affected by the land systems under review. They should be given the opportunity to contribute to the new policy, which means talking not just with professionals and high-level government officials, but also with local residents, farmers, community groups and lower-level staff who actually implement the procedures and are familiar with day-to-day problems.

Because land issues are complex and the rules and procedures are often obscure, it may be necessary to educate people on how the system currently works before they can make meaningful contributions to the debate. The policy development process should be accompanied by a strategic awareness campaign to keep stakeholders and the public informed about, and involved in, current activities. Make sure enough time and resources are devoted to this effort.

Another awareness campaign will be needed after the changes have been put into place. This is necessary to make sure that all concerned understand the reasons for the new procedures as well as how to follow them.

Such a campaign is also key to risk management for the government as they can keep citizens informed on new issues discussed and stakeholders involved in the discussion in a way that builds trust and credibility.

Module 5. SUPPORTING APPROVAL AND IMPLEMENTATION

The fifth module highlights the fundamental steps to get a drafted policy approved and implemented. The objective of the module is to provide guidance on policy approval and implementation.

5.1. Steps towards policy approval and implementation

- **Get the policy approved.** It will be necessary to shepherd the new policy through the approval process in the relevant ministry and in the national parliament. This will require a champion (or champions) – an influential individual, a change team, or a coalition of interests. The champions are likely to have been involved in the process, are convinced of the benefits and are prepared to expend energy on getting the changes approved.
- **Mobilize resources.** Launching reforms and maintaining progress costs money, and it takes scarce management skills and staff time. This is not just a question of budgeting and workflow programming but also means ensuring that people have adequate incentives and are committed to the reforms.
- **Create a framework for implementation.** Once the land policy is approved, it must be translated into an implementation framework. That means assigning new objectives and tasks to various agencies, involving new partners, introducing new procedures, changing the structure of existing organizations, and perhaps creating new organizations. It will be necessary to prepare concrete action plans and set performance targets and standards. It may be best to introduce the reforms gradually, perhaps trying them out in a pilot region first before adopting them nationwide.
- **Build capacity.** New procedures mean developing human resources. It will be necessary to hire staff with different skills and retrain existing staff so they can handle the new approaches.
- **Implement and monitor progress.** Once the new policy is in place, it may need to be fine-tuned to make it work smoothly. Individual agencies should monitor their own activities, but new ways will also need to be found to monitor overall progress if more than one agency is involved. Non-government organizations can be especially useful for providing independent oversight of reforms.

Module 6. THE LAND POLICY PROCESS

The sixth module highlights the pivotal role of land tools in the development of land policies and identifies ten key ingredients of the land policy process. The objective of the module is to give a comprehensive overview of the land policy process.

6.1. The key role of land tools

A failing of many country's land policies is that they lack key "land tools": procedures or methods for handling specific aspects of the land system. For example, there may be a need for:

- An inclusive regulatory framework covering the private sector involvement in land administration.
- Robust, inclusive land records.
- An inclusive land information management system.
- A sustainable capacity-development programme.
- An affordable cost recovery system in land administration.
- Options for group tenure rights, especially for tribal groups, rural communities, displaced communities, etc.
- Inclusive tools for land acquisition, expropriation and compensation in urban and rural areas. These must accommodate customary land law, take into account livelihoods and natural resources, and work where no land records exist.
- Land tools that fit with the variety of local conditions in the country.

UN-Habitat has established the Global Land Tool Network (www.glttn.net) to gather examples of such tools and developing new ones to fill important gaps. It may be possible to adapt these tools to suit conditions in the country.

6.2. Ten key ingredients of a land policy process

1. **Government and national leadership is crucial.** Outsiders cannot be the sole champions of change and political will from national leaders is fundamental. However, there is a clear need to identify champions at many different levels, including professionals, grassroots, academia and the media. National leadership and capacity building at all levels must be a priority throughout.
2. **Reconcile multiple stakeholders and visions.** Reform processes never run smoothly. Given the diversity of perspectives, the often-overlapping mandates between and within ministries, institutional competition and the vested interests of all concerned will always generate conflict. These differences must be brought out early and addressed continuously.
3. **Long-time horizons.** Land issues are extremely complicated and do not lend themselves to a two-year project approach. Be wary of rushing to implement long-term solutions; existing solutions may not work, priorities may change. Constituency building is not a one-off task but must continue over the life of reform implementation.
4. **Deliver both process and products.** How reforms are pursued can be as important as what policy products and outcomes are delivered. The support of policy champions and the creation of reform constituencies are important. Politicians are key constituents but are in office for three- to five-year terms, so the process needs to deliver successes on a regular basis, perhaps taking advantage of opportunities as they arise rather than being constrained by a predetermined calendar of deliverables.

5. **Managing political risk is crucial.** Politics is part of the process and cannot be wished away. Reforms can require strategies, structures and mechanisms that reduce or neutralize the dominance of powerful actors. Building alliances across stakeholder groups is vital.
6. **Many existing technical solutions are inadequate.** There is a big gap between policy and implementation. Many of the existing tools are inadequate: they are expensive, complicated and bureaucratic, and cannot cater to (for example) group rights or other innovative forms of tenure. Appropriate technical solutions must be affordable both for the government and for users.
7. **Combine technical and grassroots experience.** Policymaking is generally dominated by technocrats. Grassroots realities and grassroots solutions also need to be understood and incorporated in the reform process. That means using participatory processes and making sure that the process is not captured by technocrats or the better-off.
8. **Process support requires dedicated resources.** Technical solutions often attract donor and government interests, but support for participatory processes is often undervalued and therefore under-funded. A weak process can render irrelevant the most technically exciting solution – as shown by countless failed or stalled reform projects.
9. **An effective outreach strategy is critical.** Under pressure to deliver, reformers often neglect communication strategies. Yet without a dedicated outreach campaign, clients will rarely adopt the proposed reforms.
10. **Expect political ups and downs.** Because land requires long-time horizons for delivery it often becomes the tool of politicians (national and local government) and civil society and donors, and just when everyone agrees, political pressure introduces new dimensions. Sometimes it is useful to continue with appropriate technical work and, in that way, introduce political change.

ANNEXES

Annex 1. Participant nomination form

LOGO(s) of training organizers/sponsors

PARTICIPANT NOMINATION FORM
< **How to Develop an Inclusive Land Policy** >
Date, location (city and country)

Name of the nominating organization:

Details of the nominated participant

Name and last name:

Position/organizational role:

Sex:

Nationality:

Country of current residence:

Contacts:

Details of the nominator

Name and last name:

Position/organizational role:

Contacts:

Briefly describe how the participant is actively engaged in ongoing work on land issues

.....
.....

Briefly describe the participant's engagement or experience with developing land policy

.....
.....

Briefly describe how you think the nominee will benefit from this event

.....
.....

Briefly describe the participant's organizational and professional linkages in the land sector

.....
.....

Date: _____ Signature of nominator: _____

Thank you for completing this nomination. Please return by [date] to [name of person] on [email]

Annex 2. Pre-training assignment

LOGO(s) of training organizers/sponsors

PRE-TRAINING ASSIGNMENT
< **How to Develop an Inclusive Land Policy** >
Date, location (city and country)

Personal information

Name:

Position / Title:

Organization / department:

Years of work experience:

Years of work experience on land and/or gender issues:

Level of educational qualification achieved:

Work information

What is the theme or area of your current work?

.....
.....
.....

In your daily work, do you encounter land issues? Please describe briefly.

.....
.....
.....

Do you have the support of your employer to be at this training?

.....
.....
.....

In your work, do you conduct research, evaluations or assessments? Please describe briefly.

.....
.....
.....

What are the main challenges or difficulties you face in your work? Please describe briefly.

.....
.....
.....

What are the main successes or achievements so far of your work? Please describe briefly.

.....
.....
.....

Give some thought to your present knowledge, skills and experience and then do a self-assessment.

1= strongly disagree 2= disagree 3= agree somewhat 4= agree 5= strongly agree

1. Experience in developing land policy

1 2 3 4 5

2. Understanding the need for inclusive land policy

1 2 3 4 5

3. Understanding of how land policies are biased against the poor

1 2 3 4 5

4. Skills and experience in managing land-related conflicts

1 2 3 4 5

5. Experience in dealing with technical issues

1 2 3 4 5

6. Knowledge of the work of GLTN

1 2 3 4 5

What do you hope to learn from this training workshop? Please describe briefly.

.....
.....
.....

How would you apply this in your future work? Please describe briefly.

.....
.....
.....

Annex 3. Expertise matrix

Sample of a professional focus/expertise matrix

This matrix can be used as an icebreaker when introducing participants to each other. The exercise usually takes 30-40 minutes, depending on the number of participants.

1. The facilitator will need a whiteboard or large sheets of paper and markers, to prepare the matrix.
2. In addition, each participant is handed a few post-it notes.
3. The categories in the matrix should be agreed jointly with participants, but a template can already be prepared beforehand by the facilitator to get the process started.
4. Each participant is then asked to take a few moments to reflect where they best fit in, in terms of their experience.
5. Participants are then invited to come up to the whiteboard or sheets, introduce themselves in a couple of sentences, and place the post-it note where it belongs in the matrix.
6. There may be participants who feel they do not fit into any category (or have a resistance to being "boxed in" or stereotypes into one category). In this case, the facilitator can welcome them to put their sticker anywhere on the board with any description they like of themselves.
7. The organizers may wish to place the completed matrix on one of the walls in the training room, so that it can be referred to, if needed, during the course. It can also be typed up and included together with a set of bios of the course participants in the final course report.

	Main field of work				
	Law and human rights	Land administration	Gender	Finance	Other
Academia and research					
NGOs and communities					
Private sector					
International organizations					
Government					
Other					

Annex 4. Group work: Managing potential conflicts and “politics” of the process

Instructions

Create groups of 5-8 people

The exercise usually takes 60 minutes, depending on the number of participants. 30 minutes for discussion and 30 minutes to report back.

Give concrete examples of when you were part of land policy development processes (or similar processes) and you had to deal with conflicts and politics.

1. What were the key issues?
2. How did you address them?
3. What else could you have done?

Annex 5. Group work: Role-play

Instructions

Part 1: Preparation

Each of you has been assigned a role.

Familiarize with your role:

4. What are your needs?
5. How do you access land?
6. Who administrates your land?
7. Which interests do you have in a land policy? How would it respond to your needs?

Part 2: Group work

Within your group, develop a land policy in a collaborative manner.

Step 1: In a group, discuss and agree what are three key priorities the land policy should address.

Step 2: Develop a short description (max two or three paragraphs) explaining what the policy should say about each of these priorities.

Step 3: Indicate which institutions have key roles in implementing what this policy provides for.

Step 4: Report back to the plenary, present a short description of the three priorities and the role of the institutions involved in the policy implementation.

Step 5: Reflect on the process and discuss the outcomes with the other groups. What can be improved?

Roles

ROLE 1: MAYOR

I have been mayor for two years. In my city, there is a positive economic development, but youth unemployment is high and capital investments in businesses, housing, hotels and offices is not as good as it could be. I do not have enough budget to invest in services and infrastructure, which makes it difficult for me to ensure garbage collection and provide water and sanitation services. Some neighbourhoods are doing quite well, but others are really poor and problematic, particularly as people do not have suitable houses. Moreover, there are many disputes over land and forced evictions that lead to security incidents. I cannot deal with everything at once, but during my term, I want to solve at least two main problems. The land policy process that just started is an important opportunity for me to achieve these changes.

ROLE 2: MINISTER OF LAND, HOUSING AND PUBLIC WORKS

I have just been chosen as the new Minister of Land, Housing and Public Works of the federal Government of Somalia. After several other jobs in the government and as businessman in Somalia and abroad, this is for me a great opportunity to improve things in the Somali Region. I have some knowledge on land, housing and public works and I want to implement a new policy on land that will fix most of the problems we are now facing. Many investors are coming to me with interesting proposals for developing basic infrastructure projects. Businessmen say they are ready to invest in hotels and offices and I want to make sure that land is made available for such projects. I also have to ensure that the implementation happens quickly so that some funds can flow into the ministry's account to do necessary works. There are many requests also coming from the states, each of which follows laws and processes that are similar but not identical. I need a system that is easy to manage and to be understood by everyone. The land policy process that just started is an important opportunity for me to achieve these goals.

ROLE 3: BUSINESSWOMAN

I was born and I lived in this town from most my life, although I spent few years in other parts of the country during the worst moments of the conflict. I managed to establish my own business, I trade different goods, mostly food, household items, clothes and construction materials. The business is going quite well, and I want to build my own house and shop. I have been renting for many years and I wasted a lot of money on rent and to move continuously from a place to another, as the landlords keep increasing rent prices without respecting our agreements. I am really struggling to get my own plot. The one that my father owned was taken by my uncle and he says that it is his and that I cannot even have a part of it. I made a payment for another plot nearby, but it came out that the person who sold it to me was not the real owner and this person gave me back only a small part of the money I paid. I heard that a land policy process just started, and I really hope it will solve these problems, so that I can find a permanent place for me to live in peace and for my business.

ROLE 4: INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSON

My family is from a beautiful place in the countryside, about 40 km from this city. A part of my family still lives there and I also lived there for few years. I came to this city during the worst moment of the conflict. I tried to go back once, but I did not manage to start a life back there as I could not find a job that would sustain me, my wife and my four children. I have been in this city for almost 15 years and I always get short term jobs with very little pay, but some months are better than others. I lived in many parts of the city, moving from place to place. I do not have enough money to pay rent in better areas, so I have to keep moving as the city expands or people decide to buy and build. A few times I was kicked out from the place where I was living with no notice, losing most of the little funds I invested in my shelter. Every time I have to start afresh. I wish I could be at least told where my family and I can stay. If I were given a small plot of land to stay on, I could have some peace of mind and, with the community around me, we would have a place to start from. I am from this country, I have been here for years, my kids lived all their lives here; it is our right to have a place to live in peace.

ROLE 5: FARMER

I live near the river, 40 km outside town. My community has been farming for generations and we are still doing it for a living, although sometimes some of us get other, occasional jobs in town. The crops grow well and provide a good income if there is no drought or flooding, which is happening more and more. Two years ago, there was drought and the crops were very scarce. Because of lack of grass, some pastoralists crossed to the river and passed over our land, and the cows and goats ate most of our crops and in two days they destroyed the work we did in months. Pastoralists were saying that grazing and going to the water is their right. We were so upset. Other families had the same problem and there was a big fight with the pastoralists. Some people got killed. Finally the elders settled the matter, but the following year it happened again. One of the relatives of the pastoralists says that we cannot stop them, as we have no proof that it is our land. This year, my family and I want to patrol our farm. We fenced it and, if necessary, we will protect it with force.

ROLE 6: ELDER

I am a businessman and also an elder. Sometimes I do office work in different organizations and this keeps me very occupied and gives me a lot of responsibilities. I spend a lot of time solving disputes among members of our community or between different communities. This is a very important part of my life and I do it with pride and satisfaction. Sometimes, however, it is frustrating to be called to solve problems created by others that did not consult you before taking a decision. Once, for instance, there was a dispute between two brothers over the ownership of a big plot of land in the outskirts of the city. One was abroad and the other developed it as he thought was best to rent it to IDPs. When the other came back he wanted half of the land, refused to pay for the development done by the brother and wanted him to return the land to as it was before. He went to the court and paid a lot until reached the court ruling but the court decision could not be enforced. The conflict between the two became very problematic, also for the IDPs living on the land as they were threatened to be removed by force and even shot. I managed to solve the conflict with the other elders, but I wish there could be a better way to deal with such issues. I heard there is going to be a new land policy and I have many useful ideas on how land related conflicts could be prevented and solved in a practical way.

Annex 6. Action planning

Action planning, likely to be held at the end of the course just before the final evaluation, includes both individual and group work. The session usually takes about two hours, depending on the number of groups.

The objectives of this session are to allow each participant to:

1. reflect on what has been learnt in the preceding days of the course;
2. think about which future steps will be undertaken and how participants will act with regards to new knowledge acquired when returning to his/her workplace;
3. interact with peers for possible collaborator in national organization-level follow-up.

Session plan

Time	Session activity
10-20 min	Guidance on action planning: short introduction to action planning (why it is considered important) and to the session.
10 min	Individual action planning: This sub-session will consist of individual reading of materials that have been handed out during the preceding days of the course and consideration of how the participant, in his/her individual capacity, will be able to use the new knowledge and skills gained from the course when returning to his/her position back home. A handout will be given for each participant to complete to help trigger thoughts on this.
60 min	Group action planning: this sub-session will consist of three steps: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discuss and agree what are three key priorities the land policy should address. • Develop a short description (max two or three paragraphs) explaining what the policy should say about each of these priorities. • Indicate which institutions have key roles to play in implementing what this policy provides for.
10 min per group + 10 min plenary	Report back to the plenary, including on three priorities, short description, and roles of institutions. Reflect on process.

Model for personal/country action plan

Your name and organization/professional background	
Idea to implement	
Internal context: problems/obstacles and strengths/opportunities	
External context: opportunities and threats	
Who must be involved?	
What resources are needed?	
How will you introduce this idea?	
When will you initiate it?	

Annex 7. Final evaluation form

LOGO(s) of training organizers/sponsors

EVALUATION QUESTIONNAIRE

< How to Develop an Inclusive Land Policy >

Date, location (city and country)

1= strongly disagree 2= disagree 3= agree somewhat 4= agree 5= strongly agree

A. Objectives and training scheduling

1. Clearly understood the training objectives.

1 2 3 4 5

2. The stated training objectives were fully met.

1 2 3 4 5

B. Inputs and discussion

1. The inputs were informative and stimulated my thinking.

1 2 3 4 5

2. The interaction and discussions deepened my knowledge and understanding.

1 2 3 4 5

3. I found the training consistently stimulating, of interest and relevant to me.

1 2 3 4 5

4. The training programme was designed in a sensible manner.

1 2 3 4 5

C. Perceived impact

1. The knowledge and ideas gained through this training are appropriate and adequate to engage in inclusive land policy development in the Somali Region.

1 2 3 4 5

2. Overall, I am very satisfied with this training.

1 2 3 4 5

3. When I return to my organization, I will inform my colleagues and other stakeholders about the training.

1 2 3 4 5

Which aspects of the course did you find most interesting?

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

How do you intend to apply what you have learned during the course?

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Which follow-up activities would you like to see?

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Other comments and suggestions:

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Thank you for your inputs!

Annex 8. Slides

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Casharka Tababarka ee Koorsada Fulinta oo
ku aaddan:

SIDII LOO SAMEYN LAHAA SIYAASAD DHUL LOO DHAN YAHAY

Loogu talagalay Gobolka Soomaaliya

Casharka Tababarka ee Koorsada Fulinta oo ku aaddan: Sidii loo sameyn lahaa Siyaasad Dhul Loo Dhan yahay - Loogu talagalay Gobolka Soomaaliya

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Afeef

Qeexitannada iyo soo bandhigista ku xusan warbixintaan maaha kuwa muujinaayo fikir ka soo baxay Xoghaynta Qaramada Midoobay oo ku aaddan xaaladda sharci ee waddan, dhul, magaalo ama meel, ama mas'uuliyintiisa, ama ku saabsan ka-takhalusidda xudduudaheeda, ama khuseeyo nidaamkiisa dhakhaale ama heerka horumarka. Falanqeynta, gabagabada iyo talooyinka warbixintaan maahan inay ka turjumayaan aragtiyada Barnaamijka Qaramada Midoobay ee Degsiimooyinka Aadanaha ama Golaheeda Maamulka.

Mahadnaq

Macluumaadkaan tababarka waxaa la soo saaray iyadoo la adeegsanaayo hagidda "Sida Loo Sameyn Lahaa Siyaasad Dhul Loo Dhan Yahay: Habka, Hagaha iyo Casharrada", oo ay qortay Clarissa Augustinus, oo xiligaas ahayd Madaxa Qeybta Dhulka iyo Maamulka Hantida iyo Erika Lind, oo xiligaas ahayd Sarkaalka Barnaamijka Qeybta Dhulka iyo Maamulka Hantida, Laanta Hoyga, UN-Habitat, iyagoo gacan ka helaaya Klaus Deininger ee Bangiga Adduunka (World Bank) iyo Paul Mundy oo dhanka tifaftirka ka caawiyay.

U beddelidda Afka Soomaaliga waxaa u xilsaarnaa Ombretta Tempra, Sarkaalka Degsiimooyinka Aadanaha, Dhulka, Hoyga iyo Qeybta Guriyeynta iyo Fathi Egal, Sarkaalka Barnaamijka Dalka Soomaaliya, UN-Habitat oo ay taageerayeen Eleonora Francesca Serpi, El Habib Benmokhtar iyo Jean du Plessis, oo ka socda Qeybta Dhulka, Hoyga iyo Guriyeynta UN-Habitat.

Faahfaahin dheeraad iyo xiriirada waxaa laga heli karaa www.glt.net

Tusmada Buugga

Xarfaha iyo soo gaabinta	5
Asalka iyo macluumaad ku saabsan Casharka tababarka	6
Ujeeddada koorsada tababarka	6
Waxyaabaha ku jira tababarka	6
Gudmar cutubyada koorsada	6
Kooxda la beegsanaayo iyo muddada koorsada tababarka	7
Ujeeddooyinka barashada koorsada tababarka	7
Qoraalada loogu talagalay fududeeyayaasha	7
Qorsheynta koorsada	7
Qiimeynta baahiyaha tababarka	9
Yaa noqon kara fududeeye?	9
Qaabka tababarka: qaab ka-qaybgal ah	10
Xulushada ka-qaybgalayaasha	11
Qiimeynta tababarka ka hor	11
Sida loo qorsheeyo koorsada	11
Fududeynta cutubyada	12
Gudbinta bandhigyada	12
Fududeynta wadashaqeynta	12
Wax ka qabashada doodaha	12
Qorshe hawleed	13
Qiimeyn iyo dib u eegis	13
Aaladaha waxtarka leh	13
Ku saabsan Shabbakada Caalamiga ah ee Qalabka Dhulka	13
Cutub 1-aad. TAARIKH KOOBAN OO KU SAABSAN ARRIMAHA DHULKA EE GOBOLKA SOOMAALIYA	16
1.1. Maamul daciif ah iyo sharcigo badan	16
1.2. Xuquuqda dhulka oo aan caddayn	17
1.3. Nidaamka diiwaangelinta dhulka	18
1.4. Hay'adaha sharciga ah ee maamulka dhulka	19
1.5. Siyaasadda ka saaridda	20
1.6. Barakacayaasha iyo dadka dib u soo laabtay	21
Cutubka 2-aad. HORDHACA SIYAASAD LOO DHAN YAHAY	22
2.1. Xulashada siyaasad dhuleed oo loo wada dhan yahay	22
2.2. Arrimaha siyaasadeed oo ka soo horjeeda kuwa farsamo	23
2.3. Jadwalka hannaanka siyaasadda	23
2.4. Iskuxirka badeecada iyo hawlaha	23

Cutubka 3-aad. MAAREYNTA KHILAFAADKA IYO SIYAASADDA.....	25
3.1. Qaab deggan.....	25
3.2. Samee qorshe hawleed waxqabadyo	26
3.3. Kooxaha shaqada oo mowduucyo leh.....	26
3.4. Tixgelinta jinsiga	27
3.5. Ku dhisidda waxyaabaha jira	27
3.6. Maareynta “siyaasadda” hannaanka.....	28
Cutubka 4-aad. WAX KA QABASHADA ARRIMAHA FARSAMADA IYO IN DADKA LAGU WARGELIYO INAY KU LUG YEESHAAN	30
4.1. Si wax looga qabto arrimaha farsamada	30
4.2. Muhiimadda ay leedahay in dadka la wargeliyo oo laga qaybgeliyo	31
Cutubka 5-aad. TAAGEERIDDA OGGOLAANSHAHA IYO HIRGELINTA.....	32
5.1. Tillaabooyinka loo maro ansixinta iyo hirgelinta siyaasadda	32
Cutubka 6-aad. GEEDI SOCODKA SIYAASADDA DHULKA.....	33
6.1. Doorarka muhiimka ah ee casharka dhulka.....	33
6.2. Toban qodob oo muhiim u ah geedi socodka siyaasadda dhulka	33
LIFAAQYADA	35
Lifaaqa 1-aad. Foomka magacaabidda ka qaybgalaha	35
Lifaaqa 2-aad. Qiimeynta tababarka ka hor	37
Lifaaqa 3-aad. Qaabka khibrada	39
Lifaaqa 4-aad. Shaqo kooxeed: Maareynta khilaafaadka ka dhalan karo “siyaasadda” hannaanka	40
Lifaaqa 5-aad. Shaqo kooxeed: Door-ciyaar.....	41
Lifaaqa 6-aad. Qorshe hawleed.....	45
Lifaaqa 7-aad. Foomka qiimeynta ugu dambaysa	47
Lifaaqa 8-aad. Bogag	49
TIXRAACYADA	50

Xarfaha iyo soo gaabinta

FFP: Ku habboon ujeeddo (Fit-for-purpose)

GLTN: Shabbakada Caalamiga ah ee Qalabka Dhulka(Global Land tool Network)

IDP: Dadka Gudaha ku Barakacay (Internal Displaced Person)

NGO: Hay'ad Aan Dowli Ahayn (Non-Governmental Organization)

UN-Habitat: Barnaamijka Qaramada Midoobay Ee Degsiimooyinka Aadanaha (United Nations Human Settlements Programme)

Asalka iyo macluumaad ku saabsan Casharka tababarka

Ujeeddada koorsada tababarka

UN-Habitat iyo Shabbakada Caalamiga ah ee Qalabka Dhulka(GLTN) ayaa soo saaray koorsadaan tababarka iyagoo ka jawaabaya baahida sii kordheysa ee is-weydaarsiga aqoonta iyo awoodda dhinaca horumarinta siyaasadda dhulka iyo guriyeynta, xuquuqda dhulka, iyo hantida Gobolka Soomaalida.

Ujeeddada tababarka waa in lagu xoojiyo awoodda wakiilada dowladda Soomaaliyeed iyo jilayaasha kale ee dhulka oo ay khuseyso ee ku aaddan horumarinta, hirgelinta iyo la socoshada damaanadda muddada degnaanshaha dhulka iyo siyaasadaha loo dhan yahay ee dhulka. Koorsada tababarka waxay bixisaa waddo ku saleysan khibradaha laga soo uruuriyay waddamo kale, gaar ahaan Afrika iyo Aasiya. Koorsada waxay sidoo kale sharraxaysaa hanaan la qaadan karo oo ku habboon xaaladda iyo wajiga gaarka ah ee siyaasadda dhulka ee u baahan in wax laga qabto. Cutubyada waxaa loogu talagalay loona habeeeyay xaaladda Soomaali balse way ku habboonaan kartaa dalalka kale.

Waxyaabaha ku jira tababarka

Waxyaabaha ku jira koorsadaan tababarka waxay ku saleysan yihiin hagaha “Sida Loo Sameeyo Siyaasad Dhul Loo Dhan Yahay” oo ay soo diyaarisay UN-Habitat iyo Shabakadda Aalada Dhulka ee Adduunka (GLTN) ee 2007-di. Nuxurka iyo qaabeynta koorsadaan waxaa xoojiyay xirfadaha saaxibada GLTN, fududeeyayaasha iyo khubarrada muhiimka.

Casharka tababarka waxaa loo qaybiyay lix cutub, mid walbana wuxuu ka hadlaaya mowduuc gooni, oo loo soo bandhigay sidaan:

Cutub 1. **TAARIKH KOOBAN OO KU SAABSAN ARRIMAHA DHULKA EE GOBOLKA SOOMAALIYA**

Cutub 2. **HORDHAC SIYAASAD DHUL LOO DHAN YAHAY**

Cutub 3. **MAAREYNTA KHILAFAADKA IYO SIYAASADDA**

Cutub 4. **WAX KA QABASHADA ARRIMAHA FARSAMADA IYO IN DADKA LAGU WARGELIYO IYO INAY KU LUG YEESHAAN**

Cutub 5. **TAGEERIDDA OGALAANSHAHA IYO HIRGELINTA**

Cutub 6. **HANAANKA SIYAASADDA DHULKA**

Gudmar cutubyada koorsada

Cutub	Waxyaabaha ku jira	Soo koobid
1	Taariikh kooban oo ku saabsan arrimaha dhulka ee Gobolka Soomaaliya	Cutubkaan wuxuu soo bandhigaaya taariikhda iyo arrimaha aasaasiga ee dhulka oo ku habboon Gobolka Soomaaliya.
2	Hordhac siyaasad dhul loo dhan yahay	Cutubkaan wuxuu soo bandhigaaya fikradda “siyaasad dhul loo dhan yahay” iyo in u sharraxo muhiimadda abuurista siyaasadaan oo kale.
3	Maareynta khilaafaadka iyo siyaasadda	Cutubkaan wuxuu ka hadlaayaa arrimaha siyaasadeed iyo farsamo ee ka dhalan karo horumarinta siyaasado loo dhan yahay wuxuuna soo jeedinayaa istrateejiyo lagu maareeyo khilaafaadka jira.

4	Wax ka qabashada arrimaha farsamada iyo in dadka lagu wargeliyo iyo inay ku lug yeeshan	Cutubkaan wuxuu sharraxayaa muhiimadda ay leedahay saamileyda saxda ah inay ku lug yeeshaan hannaanka iyo horumarinta siyaasadda.
5	Taageridda ogalaanshaha iyo hirgelinta	Cutubkaan wuxuu sharraxayaa tillaabooyinka aasaasiga ee lagu ansixiyo laguna hirgeliyo siyaasadda.
6	Hannaanka siyaasadda dhulka	Cutubkaan wuxuu caddeynayaa doorka muhiimka ah ee qalabka dhulka iyo tobanka qaybood ee hannaanka siyaasadda dhulka.

Kooxda la beegsanaayo iyo muddada koorsada tababarka

Koorsadaan tababarka waxaa loogu talagalay wakiilada dowladda Gobolka Soomaaliya, iyo sidoo kale daneeyayaasha kale iyo siyaasad dejiyayaasha kale ee wax ka qabanaaya arrimaha dhulka, sida jilayaasha bani'adamnimada iyo horumarka, deeq bixiyayaasha, xirfadlayaasha dhulka, la-taliyayaasha, Hay'adaha Aan Dowliga Ahayn (NGOs) iyo wakiilada bulshada rayidka ee ku hawlan horumarinta, hirgelinta ama la socodka siyaasadaha dhulka. Xaqiiqdii, ka-qaybgelinta dhamaan kooxahaan iyo isku dhafka xirfadaha waxay muhiim u tahay siyaasadaha soo socda inay noqdaan kuwa siyaasad ahaan la aqbali karo, farsamo ahaan la gaari karo, dhamaan dadka iyo kooxaha ay u dhan yihin isla markaana leh awood lagu dhaqan galiyo. Cutubyadaan waxaa loo isticmaali karaa cashar tixraac iyo inay noqdaan aalad asal ah oo loogu talagalay aqoon iswaydaarsiga iyo kalfadhiyada wadhadalka. Cutubyadaan waxay sidoo kale noqon karaan qalab loogu talagalay, koorso tababar oo 2-3 maalin.

Ujeedooyinka barashada koorsada tababarka

Kaddib marka ay dhameeyaan koorsadaan, ardeyda waxay awoodi doonaan inay:

1. Faahfaahiyaan qaybaha ugu muhiimsan ee geedi socodka sameynta siyaasad dhul loo wada dhan yahay.
2. Sharraxaan muhiimadda uu lee yahay geedi socod daneeyayaal badan, jinsi iyo da' loo dhan yahay.
3. Falanqeeyaan dhinacyada siyaasadda iyo farsamada sameynta iyo hirgelinta siyaasad dhul loo dhan yahay.
4. Ka qayb galaan oo si guul leh u hoggaamiyaan ama wax ku kordhiyaan geedi socodka siyaasad dhul loo dhan yahay.

Qoraalada loogu talagalay fududeeyayaasha

Qorsheynta koorsada

Baahiyaha tababarka iyo xaaladaha way kala duwanaan karaan; sidaas darteed, qorshuhu waa in uu sadaaliyo isla markaana tixgeliyo isbedelada sida dheerarka iyo qaabka aqoon isweydaarsiga, khibrada fududeeyayaasha, heerka aqoonta iyo xirfada ka qaybgalayaasha iyo xaalada tababarka.

Habka wanaagsan ee barashada wuxuu leeyahay saddax tillaabo oo cad: diyaarin, wax qabad, iyo dabagal, inkastoo ay dhici karto isugeyn u dhaxeysa tillaabooyinka, dib u laabashada ayaa marmar laga maarmaan ah. Shaxda hoose waxay soo koobeysaa qaybaha waxqabadka wanaagsan ee tillaabo kasta oo ku saabsan waxqabadka barashada, kaas oo carabka ku adkeeyay in diyaarinta iyo dabagalka ay si siman sida waxqabadka u muhiimsan yihin.

Qaybaha tababarka wanaagsan ee waxqabadka barashada		
Diyaarin	Waxqabad	Dabagal
<p>- Caddee ujeeddada waxqabadka marka loo eego baahiyaha gaarka ah ee wax laga qabanaayo</p> <p>- Aqoonso qodobada hordhaca kadib na ka gorgortan ka faa'iideysigooda</p> <p>- Aqoonso kooxda saxda ee la bartilmaameysanaayo: ka heshiyya shuruudaha waara ee ka-qaybgalka kana gorgortan sidii aad dadka saxda ah isugu keeni laheyd (tan waxay tahay tillaabada ugu muhiimsan ee diyaarinta)</p> <p>- La tasho oo sameyso ujeedooyinka barashada ku habboon oo ku saleysan kartida awood jirta iyo baahiyaha ka-qaybgalayaasha</p> <p>- Ka-qaybgalayaasha ka-qaybgali mid ka mid ah hawsha diyaarinta (aqrinta, isqiimeynta, diyaarinta tabaruca, iwm.)</p> <p>- Xaqiiji in u jiro waqti ku filan in loogu diyaar garoobo: naqshadeynta geedi socodka barashada; kuwa fududeynaya; iyo, wixi qalab ama kheyraad oo loo baahdo</p>	<p>- Isticmaal casharka saxda ah iyo tillaabooyinka taxanaha si aad u abuurto geedi socod ku habboon baahiyaha, balse ah mid dabacsan oo la beddeli karo haddii loo baahdo</p> <p>- Waqti qaado ka hor inta aadan bilaabin tillaabooyinka muhiimka ah si aad u caddeyso waxyaabaha lagaa filayo iyo ujeedooyinka</p> <p>- Hayso dad ku habboon kuna filan kheyraadka geedi socodka lagu tageerayo</p> <p>- Fududee inti aad bari lahayd, adigoo isticmaalaya qabab isku dhafan sida ku habboon</p> <p>- Xaqiiji in dhamaan ka-qaybgalayaasha ay geedi socodka barashada ku biirin karaan aqoontooda, khibradooda iyo fikiradahooda</p> <p>- Samee bay'ad dhisayso furfurnaan, daacadnimo (gar ahaan ku saabsan guuldarroyinka), su'aal weydiin iyo rabitaanka aad wax ku wadaagi lahayd</p> <p>- Dib u eeg horumarka</p>	<p>- Xaqiiji in hawlaha dabagalka ay marka ugu horeyso ku dhisan yihin qaabeynta</p> <p>- Xaqiiji marka ay surtagal tahay in ka qaybgalayaasha ay ku laabtaan bay'ad awood u siinayso inay ku adeegsadaan wixii ay barteen</p> <p>- Marna ha hilmaamin in waxbarashada ugu wanaagsan ay ka imaado caqabadaha iyo guuldarrada imaan karo marka la isku dayaayo in la adeegsado waxbarasho cusub</p> <p>- Raadi qaabab aad ka-qaybgalayaasha ku siiso dhiirigelin iyo taagero xoogan si ay ula tacaalaan dhibaatooyinka taasi oo u horseedeyso waxbarasho qooto dheer</p> <p>- Kheyraadka diyaar ka dhig</p>
<p>Guusha waxay ka kooban tahay:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Xulashada ka qaybgalayaasha saxda ah 2. Ka-qaybgalinta wada hawlgalayaal badan 3. Diyaarin ku filan iyo naqshad xasaasi u ah macnaha guud 4. Ka-qaybgalayaasha iyo fududeeyayaasha ayaa dhamaan ah: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kuwa xiiso u qaba fikrado hal abuur, aragtiyo, fikirro iyo wajiyo cusub, iyo inay diyaar u yihin inay la jaanqaadaan dhibaatooyinka • Kuwa diyaar u ah inay aqoon iyo xirfado ku wadaagaan hab furfuran oo daacad ah, in midba midka kale uu dhageysto isla markaana la qiimeeyo waxa la maqlo • Kuwa diyaar u ah inay wax bartaan, adeegsadaan, dabaqaan, horumariyaan, dib na u bartaan, gaar ahaan dhanka caqabadaha iyo guuldarrada • Dabagal buuxda oo joogta ah oo lagu taageerayo adeegsiga waxbarashada. In kastoo had iyo goor aysan surta gal ahayn, marka la sameyn karo waxay soo kordhisaa faa'iido aad u badan 		

Asalka: UN-Habitat, GLTN (2016) Barashada Kobcinta Casharka Dhulka iyo Hirgelinta Hagaha Hab-dhaqanka Wanaagsan

Qiimeynta baahiyaha tababarka

Qiimeynta baahiyaha tababarka waa tillaabo muhiim u ah qorsheynta barnaamij tababar oo wax ku ool ah. Qiimeynta baahiyaha tababarka wuxuu inta badan diiradda saara xirfadaha hadda jira oo la doonaayo, aqoonta iyo hab-dhaqanka ardayda wuxuuna macluumaadkaan u isticmaalaa in u ku go'aamiyo sida u tababarka waxtar u yeelan karo.

Qiimeynta baahiyaha tababarka waa inay ahaato geedi socod dabacsan oo leh qiimeyn ballaaran oo si tartiib ah noqoneysa mid cayiman. Hawshaan waxaa dib loogu bilaabi karaa toddobo tillaabo, oo qaarkood barbar socod lagu sameyn karo:

1. Xaqiiji baahida iyo asalka dhibaata
2. Aqoonso daneeyayaasha muhiimka
3. Aqoonso tirada la doonaayo
4. Aqoonso tirada hadda jirta
5. Faham sida loo horumarin karo tirada hadda jirta
6. Faham in tababarka u wax ku kordhin karo horumarinta tirada
7. Aqoonso baahiyaha tababarka

Faahfaahin dheeri oo ku saabsan sida loo sameyn lahaa qiimeynta baahiyaha tababarka waxaa laga heli karaa buugga “Qiimeynta Baahiyaha Tababarka iyo Qiimeynta Natiijada Tababarka ee Mawduuca Magaalada” waxaa qoray UN-Habitat (2012).

Yaa noqon kara fududeeye?

Guud ahaan waxaa jira labo maaddo oo aqoontooda muhiim ah loona baahan yahay in lagu bixiyo koorsadaan: aqoon qoto dheer oo ku saabsan xuquuqda dhulka iyo arrimaha ka jira Gobolka Soomaalida iyo awood wanaagsan ee horumarinta xirfadaha. Waxyaabahaan waxaa laga heli karaa hal qof, ama sida caadiga ah koox fududeeyayaal (laga yaabo labo) oo khibradahooda midba midka kale ku dhameystiraaya.

Maadama tababarka ku habboon yahay in lagu adeegsado goob maxalli ah, waxaa la door bidaa in la helo qof ku hadlo afka Soomaaliga oo yaqaano xaaladda Degaanka Soomaalida. Haddii fududeeyayaasha iyo tababarayaasha aysan ku hadlin afka Soomaaliga, waa in la bixiyo turjubaan xirfad leh.

Tirada fududeeyayaasha loo baahan yahay waxay ku xiran tahay baaxadda kooxda aqoon isweydaarsiga. Kullamada waa weyn waxaa jiri karto doorar kala duwan oo isgaarsin oo ka mid ah barnaamijka loogu talagalay, qabanqaabiyayaasha, fududeeyayaasha iyo shaakhsiyaadka aqoonta gaarka ah ee dheeriga. Fadhiyo kooban oo horudhac oo lala yeelanaayo fududeeyayaasha (iyo dadka aqoonta gaarka leh) ayaa sidoo kale si xoogan lagu talinaaya, si loo xaqiijiyo in faa'iido buxda ay ka soo baxdo ka-qaybgalkooda, iyo dadaalladooda.

Kobcinta Awoodda

Kobcinta awoodda waa geedi socod adag oo u baahan qaab isku dhaf ah, oo loogu talagalay in qaab dhameystiran lagula macaamilo xaaladaha gaarka. Noocyada kala duwan ee awoodda ayaa iyaga oo la isku daray loogu baahan yahay inay la kulman caqabad adag, kuwaan waxaa inta badan lagu gartaa xirfadaha “adag” iyo awoodda “fudud” ee bulshadeed, labaduba waa muhiim.

Mid ka mid ah guuldarrooyinki ka dhacay qaababki hore ee kobcinta awoodda waxay ahayd fikirka ah in dadka awood khibradeed u leh kuliyaad ama maado gaar, tusaale ahaan maareynta ama maamulka dhulka, sida caadiga leh xirfadaha lagama maarmaanka oo dadka kale loogu kobcinaayo awooddaas oo kale. Tan macneheedu waxay tahay in qaab-dhaqameedka wareejinta aqoonta ama “cilmiga” lama adeegsan karo. Taa bedelkeedu, waxaa lagama maarmaan ah in la abaabulo kooxoho iyo in la dhiso hay’ado, dhamaan qaybta dhulka, kuwaas oo leh xirfado la xoojiyay oo iskudar ah oo aan kaliya ku koobneen nuxurka iyo geedi socodka qalab hal abuur oo dhulka, balse sidookale duruufaha maxalliga iyo ah iyo aqoonta, iyo dhaqamada tababarka iyo waxbarashada ku habboon dhaqanka iyo xaaladda.

Istraatijiyada Horumarinta Awoodda GLTN waxaa loogu talagalay inay wada isticmaalaan dhamaan Iskaashatada iyo Xoghaynta GLTN. Istraatijiyada waxay soo bandhigtaa qaab waxbarasho firfircoon oo ku saabsan kobcinta awoodda oo ay ku jirto habab iyo farsamooyin kala duwan, jawaabcelin joogta ah, dib u eegis, wadahalad iyo horumarin.

Asalka: UN-Habitat, GLTN (2014) Istraatijiyada Horumarinta Awoodda GLTN (The GLTN Capacity Development Strategy)

Qaabka tababarka: qaab ka-qaybgal ah

Xulashada hababka tababarka oo ku habboon si loo gaaro ujeedooyinka tababarka waa shaqo muhiim uu ah fududeeyayaasha. Tababarka waxaa loo abaabulay in uu yahay geedi socod waxbarasho ka-qaybgal ah, taas oo uu fududeeyuhu u adeegsan doono habab kala duwan oo ka-qaybgal si loo hubiyo ka-qaybgal firfircoon ee ardeyda. Hababka noocan ah waxaa ka mid ah:

- **Habka wadahaladka:** waxbarashada waxay guud ahaan ka timaadaa dhanka ka-qaybgalayaasha mana ka timaado macallinka. Waxaa caadi ahaa loo aqoonsan yahay inay ka mid tahay saddaxda nooc ee muhiimka ah: wadahalad toos ah, wadahalad horumarineed iyo wadahalad lagu xallinaayo dhibaatooyinka.
- **Qaabka tijaabada:** waxay dhacdaa marka u qofka qabto hawl, si qooto dheerna u eego hawshaas, falanqaynta na kala soo baxo fikir waxtar leh islamarkaana ku shaqeysto natiijadaas.
- **Habka daraasadda kiiska:** Xaalad dhab ah ayaa loo soo bandhigaa ka-qaybgalayaasha si ay u falanqeyaan xal suurtagalna uga bixiyaan dhibaatooyinka la aqoonsaday.
- **Door ciyaarka:** ka-qaybgalayaasha waxaa loo soo bandhigaa xaalad laga doonaayo inay sahmiyaan iyagoo jilaayo doorarka lagu matalaayo xaaladaas.
- **Falanqayn:** Tan waa farsamo loo adeegsado helitaanka xalalka iyadoo loo maraayo fikradaha dhiirigelinta. Kooxo yar oo dad aqoon u leh ama aan u laheen mowduuca ayaa kulmo waxna ku biiriyo wixi fikir ama talo ee ku soo dhaca. Dhamaan talooyinka waa la dhiirigelinaaya, dhaleeceynta na lama ogalo marxaladaan, inkastoo marka dambe dadka wax ku soo biiriya la siiyo fursad ay ku sharraxaan fikradahooda. Marka xigta, dhamaan fikradaha la soo gudbiyay ayaa la sifeeya oo la qiimeeya.

Qaabka ka-qaybgalka waa aasaaska guul looga gaari karo istraatijiyaada horumarinta awoodda maadama ay dhamaan ka-qaybgalayaasha u ogalaanayso inay wax ku biiriyaan tababarka iyagoo aqoontooda iyo waayo aragnimadooda la imaanaayo. Intaas waxaa sii dheer, waxay ka caawinaysaa isku xirka tababarka iyo xaaladda maxalliga waxayna ka-qaybgalayaasha u ogalanayaan inay faahfaahin ka bixiyaan xallinta caqabadaha gaarka ah oo xiiso iyo dhiirigelin siinaaya inta lagu jiro tababarka.

Xulushada ka-qaybgalayaasha

Guud ahaan, ugu yaraan 12 iyo ugu badnaan 30 ka-qaybgalayaal ayaa lagu talinaaya. Ka-qaybgalayaasha la soo xulay waa inay lahaadaan aqoon, khibrad iyo inay xiseeyaan maamulka dhulka, iyo inay lahaadaan aqoon iyo waayo aragnimo kala duwan. Iskudarka guud ee ka-qaybgalayaasha waa inay ku jiraan tiro wanaagsan ee wakiillo dumar ah.

Si tababarka looga helo natiijo wanaagsan, waxaa lama huraan ah in la bartilmaameysto ka-qaybgalayaasha saxda ah. Ka-qaybgalaha waa in lagu xusho hanaan magacaabid ama dhiirigelin si loo hubiyo in dadka saxda ah kaliya ay qolka ku jiri doonaan. Foomka magaacibada ka-qaybgalayaasha (eeg Lifaaqa 1-aad) ayaa waxtar u yeelan karo maareynta hanaankaan.

Qiimeynta tababarka ka hor

Qiimeynta tababarka ka hor waa shay muhiim u ah geedi socodka waxbarashada ka-qaybgalka. Qabanqaabiyayaasha ayaa aqoon isweydaarsiga ka hor la xiriiro ka-qaybgalayaasha iyadoo wata su'aalo ama hawlo gaar ah (oo inta badan loo adeegsado aqoon isweydaarsiga). Shaqada tababarka ka hor waxay ka-qaybgalayaasha ku dhiirigelisaa inay tababarka isu diyaariyaan, ka fikiraan doorarkooda iyo dadaalkooda iyo inay sidookale macluumaad ku aaddan hay'adaha ay ka shaqeyaan ku soo biiriyaan aqoon isweydaarsiga.

Shaqooyinka tababarka ka hor waxay muhiim u tahay in la fahmo aqoonta iyo khibrada ay ka-qaybgalayaasha soo kordhinayaan oo gacan ka geysan karto guusha geedi socodka, waxay ay rabaan inay bartaan, ka faa'iidi lahaayeen, iyo sidi ay ugu dabaqi lahaayeen shaqadooda, iyo sida ugu wanaagsan oo ay wax ku baran karaan. Macluumaadka noocaan ah waxaa lagu heli karaa iyada oo loo maraayo foomka shaqada tababarka ka hor ee lagu qiimeeyo xogta ka-qaybgalaha, rajadooda iyo aqoontooda/khibradooda (eeg Lifaaqa 2-aad). Foomka waa la beddeli karaa iyo/ama loo fulin karaa si uu ugu habbonaado baahiyaha tababarka.

Shaqooyinka tababarka ka hor waa in loo gudbiyo fududeeyaha ka hor tababarka, si loo falanqeeyo laguna soo dhex daro barnaamijka tababarka. Fikrad ahaan, xirmada tababarka oo dhan waa in waqti hore loo diro ka-qaybgalayaasha si ay u bilabaan barashada casharka, sidookale waa in lagu dhiirigeliya inay koorsada ku kobciyaan darasadhooda iyo tusaaloyinka la xiriira dhulka.

Sida loo qorsheeyo koorsada

Hawsha qorsheynta waxay go'aamin doontaa muddada ugu wanaagsan ee barnaamijka tababarka. Tababarka wuxuu bilaaban karaa 9:00 a.m. wuxuuna dhamaan donaa 3:30. Jadwalka waa in waqti uu u qoondeeyo nasasho, qado iyo baahiyaha dhaqameed ee gaarka sida salaadda. Jadwalka waa in uu tixgeliya tirada waxqabadyada uu waqti ku habboon kulan kasto (bandhigyo/ shaqo kooxeed/ wadahalad iyo jawaab celin guud ah).

Kalafadhiga furitaanka waa in uu si fiican u bixiya dulmar guud oo ku saabsan duruufaha iyo ujeeddooyinka guud ee koorsada. Waa fursad dadka martigelinaayo/qabanqaabiyayaasha ku baran karaan ka-qaybgalayaasha ayna uga wadahaldaan rajooyinka iyo ujeeddooyinka tababarka. Qaabka lalyliga khibrada (eeg Lifaaqa 3-aad) waa hab fiican oo ay ka-qaybgalayaasha ku wadaagi karaan meelaha ay khibrada ku leeyihiin iyo dadaalkooda suuragalka ah.

Cutub kasta waxaa loo qorsheeyay inay qaadato ku dhowaad 90 daqiiqo. Waxaa la soo jeediyay in fadhiyada shaqada aysan *sii* soconin in ka badan 90 daqiiqo oo aan nasasho lahayn, si looga fogaado

inay ka-qaybgalayaasha daalan, gaar ahaan marka la eego farsamada, kakanaanta ama xoogga mowduucyada.

Fududeynta cutubyada

Cutub kasta waa in lagu furo dhowr su'aalood, ama bilow gaaban oo dajinaaya jawi xiisad, si looga qaybgaliyo ka-qaybgalayaasha. Tan waxaa ku xigi karaa soo jeedin kooban u fududeeyaha ku soo bandhigo doono bogaga PowerPoint oo laga heli karo xirmada tababarka.

Soo bandhigidda kaddib, fududeeyaha waa in uu dhiirigeliya wadahadal kooxeed islamarkaana soo jeediyo leyliyo ku saabsan daraasadda xaaladda. Daraasadda xaaladda waxaa soo jeedin kara fududeeyaha ama waxa ay ka imaan kartaa wadahadaal kooxeedka. Fududeeyaha waa in uu soo jeediyo su'aalo ka soo baxay daarasadda xaaladda, laakin sidoo kale la xiriira cutubka oo dhan.

Soo bandhigidda kaddib, waxaa jiro shaqo kooxeed iyo leyliyo (eeg Cutubka 4-aad) oo ujeeddadiisa tahay in ka-qaybgalayaasha looga caawiyo in mabaadi'da mowduucyada la soo badhigay/ akhriyay ay ka fahmaan xaalad shaqo. Fududeeyaha ayaa sidookale dooran karo in uu ku soo daro door-ciyaar (eeg Lifaafa 5-aad). Ka-qaybgalayaasha waxaa lagu dhiirigelin doonaa inay marxaladaha dalalkooda ku soo biiriyaan wadahadallada iyo inay ka fikiraan. Barnaamijka koorsada waxaa sidookale ka mid ah kalafadhi qorshe hawleed oo lagu dhiirigelinaayo dabagal shaqsiyeed (eeg Lifaafa 6-aad).

Gudbinta bandhigyada

Bandhigyada fududeeyayaasha waa inay gabnadaan si ka-qaybgalayaasha loogu dhiirigeliyo inay ka fikiraan khibradahooda iyo inay soo bandhigaan fikradaha doodaha. Fududeeyaha waa in uu ka-qaybgalayaasha haddii ay suragal tahay hore ula wadaago bandhigyada PowerPoint-ka. Mar walbo waqti u qoondey su'aalo iyo wadahadal guud oo aan xadiidnayn, iyadoo wakhtiga iyo qaababka dhexgalka lagu sharraxaayo bilawga.

Fududeynta wadashaqeynta

Layliyada inta badan, ma jiraan jawaab 'Hal sax ah', balse dhowr fursadood oo leh mudnaan kala duwan. Layliyada waxay ku fiican yihin in lagu sameeyo kooxo yar yar, baaxadda waxay ku xiran tahay tirada ka-qaybgalayaasha koorsada iyo tirada kooxaha. Haddii tirada kooxda ay yartahay, waxay u badan tahay in ka-qaybgalayaasha fursad la siiyo iyo in la abuurto heer wadahadal ballaaran. Inta badan, kooxaha waxay u baahan yihin waqti ka dheer midka loo qoondeeyay inay ku wada hadlaan, marka waxaa muhiim ah in la kormeero sida ay wax u wadaan iyo in la ogeysiyo marka uu waqtigooda dhamaado. Haddana, kalfadhiyada kaddib, koox kasta waa in la siiyo fursad ay warbixin gaaban ku diyaariyaan, oo ku koobnaan doonto kalfadhiga. Soo koobid ku saabsan bandhigyada iyo wadahadallada waa in la qoraa kadibna la guuriya (tusaale ahaan, qofka wax keediya), oo ah xogta dhamaan hawlaha la qabtay.

Wax ka qabashada doodaha

Inkastoo la dhiirigelinaaya dood wax ku ool ah oo la xiriirta arrimaha muhiimka ah, fududeeyaha waa in uu diido haddii khilaaf xooggan u soo dhexgalo xeerarka aasaasiga. Fududeeyaha waa in uu tan ka hadlo uuna amaano, isaga oo xusaayo in doodda la soo dhaweynaayo laakin aan doodaha oo dhan lagu xallin Karin koorsada. Tan ugu muhiimsan, fududeeyaha waa in uu hubiyo in ka-qaybgale

kaste (si xadidan) ku soo bandhigi karo fikirkooda iyo in qof walbe fikirkiisa la ixtiraamo. Tan waxaa xaqiiqda u gaaarka ah fikradaha laga tira badan yahay ee aqoon isweydaarsiga, oo la doonaayo in fududeeyaha u fursad siiyo.

Qorshe hawleed

Tababarka waa in lagu soo gabagabeeyo qorshe hawleed firfircoon (eeg Lifaaqa 6-aad). Qorshe hawleedka wuxuu sinayaa fursad ay ku fikiraan kuna fahmaan sida ay u isticmaali lahaayeen una adeegsan lahayeen waxbarashadooda marka ay ku laabtaan gobahooda shaqada, iyo tageerada ay u bahnaan lahayeen si ay u helaan awood ay si wax ku ool wax ugu qabtaan.

Qiimeyn iyo dib u eegis

Waxa dhaco tababarka kaddib si la mid ah sida tababarka ayay muhiim u yihin. Dabagalka waa in markasta bilawga la tixgeliya, iyadoo laga bilabaayo in ka-qaybgalayaasha la weydiyo waxa ay ku sameyn doonaan aqoontooda iyo xirfadooda cusub. Kheyraadka tababarka iyo wixi maclumaadka dheeriga waa in loo diyaariyo ka-qaybgalayaasha. Marka ay suuragalka tahay, waa in tababarro fog la siiyo qof kasta oo wajaha caqabad dhanka adeegsada aqoonta iyo casharka.

Jawaabcelinta ka-qaybgalayaasha ee casharka iyo geedi socodka ayaa laga maarmaan u ah horumarinta nuxurka koorsada. Qiimeynta waxaa la sameyn karaa dhamaadka maalin walba ama/iyo dhamaadka aqoon isweydaarsiga (eeg Lifaaqa 7-aad). Foomamka waa in lagu buuxiyo si qarsoodi ah. Marka loo yimaado qiimeynta maalinlaha, qabanqaabiyayaasha ayaa bilawga maalinta xigta bixin karaa jawaabcelin. Haddii tan la sameeyo, waxaa muhiim ah in la hubiyo in qabanqaabiyayaasha iyo fududeeyayaasha ay sidookale tixgeliyaan inay beddelaan waxyaabo qaar oo ka mid ah koorsada iyada oo la eegaayo jawaabcelinta ka-qaybgalaha iyo waxa suragalka ah in la beddelo. Haddii koorsada ay ku jirto kalfadhi qorshe hawleed, waxaa muhiim ah in qabanqaabiyayaasha ay sharraxaan qaabka ay doonayaan inay ula socdaan tillaabooyinka la soo jeediyay.

Aaladaha waxtarka leh

Qaar ka mid ah aaladaha waxtarka leh ee qorsheynta iyo bixinta tababarka ayaa ah:

- UN-Habitat, GLTN (2014) Istraatijiyada Horumarinta Awoodda ee GLTN (The GLTN Capacity Development Strategy)
- UN-Habitat, GLTN (2016) Barashada Kobcinta Casharka Dhulka iyo Hirgelinta Hagaha Hab-dhaqanka Wanaagsan (Learning for Land Tool Development and Implementation A Good Practice Guide)
- UN-Habitat (2012) Buuga Tilmaanta Qiimeynta Baahiyaha Tababarka iyo Qiimeynta Natiijada Tababarka ee Mowduuca Magaalada (Manual Training Needs Assessment and Training Outcome Evaluation in an Urban Context)

Ku saabsan Shabbakada Caalamiga ah ee Qalabka Dhulka

Shabbakada Caalamiga ah ee Qalabka Dhulka (GLTN) waa isbeddel firfircoon iyo isbaheysi qaybo badan oo iskaashato calami oo ay ka go'an tahay kordhinta helitaanka dhulka iyo damaannada muddada degnaanshaha dhamaan, iyada oo si gaar ah diiradda loo saarayo dadka saboolka,

dumarka iyo dhallinyarada. Wada-hawlgalayaasha shabbakada waxaa ka mid ah ururrada caalamiga ah ee bulshada rayidka miyiga iyo magaalada, machadyada cilmi barista iyo tababarka, ururrada laba gesoodka ah iyo iskaashatooyin dhinacyo badan leh, iyo hay'adaha xirfadlayaasha caalamiga. Ujeeddada Shabbakada Caalamiga ah ee Qalabka Dhulka waa horumarinta aaladaha loo dhan yahay sida xeerarka dagan, hababka iyo habraacyada, waxyaabaha muhiimka ah ee la xiriira dhulka. Waxay ay aaladahaan ku horumarisaa qaybaha soo socda:

Aaladda dhulka	Sharraxaad
Helitaanka dhulka iyo damaannada muddada degnanshaha	
1. Joogtaynta xuquuqda dhulka	Wuxuu aqoonsan yahay heshiisyada baaxadda wayn ee degnaanshaha oo u dhexeysa xadgudubyada rasmiga ah, shatiyada shakhsiyadeed ee hantida gaarka ah ee hal dhinac, iyo mid aan rasmi ahayn, oo ay bulshada maamusho, xuquuqda bulshadeed ee dhulka ee dhinaca kale.
2. Tirinta ka-qaybgalka	Dadka gudaha ayaa xog ka uruurinaaya degmooyinkooda, lahaanshaha iyo qaabka degnaanshaha, iyo kaabayaasha iyo adeegyada.
Maamulka dhulka iyo macluumaadka	
3. Cutubka Degnaanshaha Dhulka ee Bulshada	Fikrad, tusaale iyo aalad (software) diwaangelinaysa 'dadka – dhul' cilaqaadka ka madaxbannan heerka rasmiga, sharciga iyo saxnaanta farsamada. Waa takhasuuska heerka la ansixiyay ee ISO ee Cutubka Maamulka Degmada Dhulka (LADM).
4. Kharashka iyo maalgelinta adeega maamulka dhulka	Qaab-dhismeedka go'aan qaadashada ee la xiriira dib-u-habeynta dhulka, wuxuu ka caawiyaa in la garto qiimaha go'aannada iyo taakuleynta hababka ujeeddada leh; aalad taageerta go'aaminta kharashka, maalgelinta iyo qaabeynta mashruuca adeegyada maamulka dhulka.
5. Daahfurnaanta maamulka dhulka	Xirmooyinka tababarka loogu talagalay hoggaamiyayaasha maamulka dhulka si loo horumariyo daahfurnaanta loona la dagallamo musuqmaasuqa.
6. Maamulka Dhulka ee Ujeeddada Leh	Waxay bixisaa hagid qaabaysan oo ku saabsan dhisidda qaab-dhismeedyada dhulka, sharciga iyo hay'adeed iyadoo lagu tageeraayo qaabeynta istiraatiijiyado dalka u gaar ah oo loogu talagalay hirgelinta maamulka dhulka ee ujeeddada leh. Waxay ka kooban tahay falanqaynta iyo xeerarka shaqeynaya ee la-talinta si loo hirgeliyo soo-jeedinta.
Maalgelinta ku saleysan dhulka	
7. Maalgelinta ku saleysan dhulka	Xirmo tababar oo loogu talagalay in hoggaamiyayaasha maamulka dhulka ay ku horumariyaan daahfurnaanta kuna dagallamaan musuqmaasuqa.
8. Qiimeynta dhulalka iyo guryaha aan diwaangashneen	Waxay bixisa hagid qaabeysan oo ku saabsan dhisidda qaab-dhismeedyada dhulka, sharciga iyo hay'adeed oo lagu tageerayo qaabeynta istiraatiijiyado dalka u gaar ah oo loogu talagalay hirgelinta maamulka dhulka ee ujeeddada leh. Waxay ka kooban tahay falanqaynta iyo xeerarka shaqeynaya ee la-talinta si loo hirgeliyo soo-jeedinta.
Maareynta iyo qorsheynta dhulka	
9. Ka-qaybgalka iyo dib u habeynta dhulka loo dhan yahay	Qaab dib loogu habeynaayo lahaanshaha iyo in la isticmaalo degmooyinka dhulka burburay ee gudaha iyo kuwa ku harereysan magaaloooyinka si horumarka loo ogalaado, dib u habeynta iyo sharciyeynta xaafadaha isku raranta ah; waxay isu keenaysaa dhulal ay leeyihin milkiilayaal kala duwan iyadoo ka dhigeysa hal dhul oo loogu talagalay qorsheynta iyo bixinta kaabayaasha dhaqaale.

10. Qorshaynta isticmaalka dhulka ogalaanshaha ku xiran	Hagidda sida loo horumariyo amniga ogalaanshaha dhulka iyadoo loo maraayo qorsheynta isticmaalka dhulka; oo uu xoojinayo xirmo elektronig oo tageerayso isku duwidda, isku dubaridda aqoonta, waxbarashada wax ku oolka ah iyo faafinta aqoonta.
Siyaasadda iyo sharci dejinta dhulka	
11. Sharciyeynta qaab-dhismeedka loogu talagalay jilayaasha aan dowliga ahayn	Hagid bixinaayso qaab macquul oo lagu dhisi karo farsamooyinka jilayaasha aan dowliga ahayn iyo in go'aan qaadayaasha ku hawlan waaxda dhulka, oo ay ka mid yihin dawlada qaran, hay'adaha hirgelinta ee labo geesoodka iyo hay'adaha dhinacyada badan lagu wargeliyo, jilayaasha aan dowliga ahayn iyo waxyaabaha ay ku soo kordhinayaan geedi socodka dib u habeynta dhulka.
12. Horumarinta siyaasadda dhulka ee bartilmaameysanaysa saboolka	Hagid sharraxaayo geedi socodka ka-qaybgalka ee lagu dejinaayo siyasadda la xiriira dhulka; waxaa lagu waafajin karaa si ku habboon xaaladaha gaarka ah ee dalka; loogu talagalay wasiirada iyo sharci dejiyayaasha sare oo u xilsaaran arrimaha dhulka, deeq-bixiyayaasha, xirfadlayaasha, la-taliyayaasha, iyo Hay'adaha Aan Dawliga Ahayn ku hawlan dejinta sharciyada dhulka.
13. Qaabka isku duwidda waaxda dhulka	Hagidda sidi loo dhisi lahaa waax wax ku ool ah ee dhulka iyo isku dubbaridka jilayaasha kala duwan ee waaxda dhulka; waxay sidoo kale soo bandhigayaan habab macquul ah oo lagu gaaraayo habraacyada is waafajinta hay'adaha.
Arrimaha dhinacyada oo dhan taabanaaya	
14. Jinsiga	Shuruudaha iyo xeerarka loogu talagalay xirfadlayaasha si loo xaqiijiyo baahiyada haweenka ee helitaanka dhulka waxaa si wanaagsan looga hadlay barnaamijka, iyo sidookale ragga.
15. Dhallinyaro	Shuruudaha lagu qiimeyo sida barnaamijyada dhulka ay waxqabad ugu leeyihin baahiyaha dhallinyarada si loo hubiyo inay ka faa'iideystaan.
16. Dhul iyo iskudhac	Xeerarka sida wax looga qaaban laha arrimaha dhul wareegga ee isku dhaca.
17. Dhul iyo musiibo 18. Kormeerka iyo tilmaamayaasha dhulka	Tilmaamaha iyo habab lagu kormeerayo xaaladda arrimaha la xiriira dhulka, isbabar dhiga waddamada iyo nidaamka kireysiga dhulka.
19. Aasaaska	Cutubka, xeerarka iyo xirmada tababarka ee awood u sinaysa ka-qaybgalka dadka maxalliga ee hindisaha la xiriira dhulka.
20. Hababka dhulka ee Islaamka ku saleysan	Xirmada tababarka ee ku saabsan dhulka, hantida iyo xuquuqda guryeynta ee Caalamka Islaamka iyo mabaadi'da aasaasiga iyo qodobada dhinacyada Islaamka ee dhulka; oo loogu talagalay bixinta fahan ballaaran oo ku saabsan sidi dhinaca Islaamka loogu soo dari lahaa mashaaricda iyo barnaamijyada dhulka.

Wixi maclumaad dheeraad ah booqo www.glt.net

Cutub 1-aad. TAARIKH KOOBAN OO KU SAABSAN ARRIMAHA DHULKA EE GOBOLKA SOOMAALIYA

Cutubka koobaad wuxuu caddeynaya arrimaha adag ee dhulka ee Gobolka Soomaaliya ee ka soo baxay maqnaanshaha siyaasad dhuleed iyo qaab-dhismeedka sharciga. Ujeeddada cutubkaan waa in taariikh kooban oo ku saabsan maamulka hadda jira ee dhulka iyo dhaqannada maamul ee Gobolka Soomaaliya si loo bixiyo isfahan guud oo ku saabsan asalka dhulka oo lagu horumarinaayo manhajka tababarka. Arrimaha dhulka ee Soomaaliya waxaa lagu saadaalinayaa arrimo dhowr oo gacan ka gaystay nidaamka hadda jira ee maamulka dhulka. Qaar ka mid ah arrimahaas ayaa hoos ku xusan.

1.1. Maamul daciif ah iyo sharciyo badan

“Maamulka dhulka ayaa la xiriira qawaniinta, geedi socodka iyo qaab-dhismeedka lagu gaaro go’annada ku saabsan helitaanka iyo isticmaalka dhulka, qaabka go’aannada loo fuliyo loona dhaqan geliyo, iyo sida loo maareeyo danaha kala duwan ee dhulka¹”. Dhulka iyo helitaankiisa, isticmaalkiisa iyo maamulkiisa waa qayb muhiim u ah joogtaynta horumarka bulshada iyo dhaqalaha, Nabadda iyo xasilloonida, iyo xaqiijinta xuquuqda aadanaha². Soomaaliya, dhulka waxaa xukuma oo maareeya nidaam adag ee **hay’adaha dawliga, madaxda dhaqanka iyo diinta, iyo dhaqamada bulshada**. Dhibaataadan, waxaa sii xumeeyay waajibaadka oo aan la caddeynin, doorarka iyo mas’uuliyadaha, daldaloollada dhanka awoodda iyo nidaamyada sharciga daciifka ah oo horseeday maamul daciif ah ee dhulka. Gobolka Soomaaliya, oo ay ka mid tahay waaxdeeda dhulka, waxaa maamulo **nidaam sharci ahaaneed oo wadajir ah** halkaas oo sharciyada la dhaqan geliyay, sharciyada dhaqanka iyo sharciga Islaamka ay iswaafaqaan islana shaqeeyaan, kuwaas oo horseedaayo **dhaqanno isdaba joog ah** oo guud, kuwaas oo umuuqda inay ka kooban yihiin qaybta ugu adag ee nidaamka dowladnimo ee fudud.

Sida ku xusan **sharciga dhaqanka**, dhulka waxaaa loo arkaa wax muqaddas oo wanaagsan iyo astaan awood oo laga dhaxlay awoowayaal oo bulshada dhan ay leeyihin. Dadka waxay xaq u leeyihin inay dhulka isticmaalaan tan na waxaa lagu wareejin karaa walidiinta illaa iyo caruurta ama waxaa bixin kara odayaasha bulshada, kuwaas oo ah maamulayaasha dhaqanka ee dhulka. Odayaasha sidookale waxay leeyihin xaq ay ku xalliyaan khilaafaadka la xiriira dhulka ee u dhexeeya qabaa’ilka iyo qabaa’illada hoose iyagoo ciyaaraayo hawsha muhiimka ee maamulka dhulka ee xallinta khilaafka dhaqan ee dhulka³. **Sharciga Islaamiga (ama Shariicada)** waa nidaam xeerar diimeed oo laga soo qaatay Quraanka iyo Axaadiista; waxay leedahay awood xoog badan waxayna ka ixtiraam badan tahay sharciga dhaqanka, inkastoo, lagu daabaqo qaab qiyaas ah. **Sharciga la dhaqan geliyay** waa sharci la habeeyay oo ay soo saareen hay’adaha dawliga ah ee rasmiga ah, hannaan weli ku jiro isku dhafid iyo dib u eegis oo ay sidoo kale sabab u tahay isbeddelki dhowaan lagu sameeyay Soomaaliya ee lagu beddelay dowlad federaal ah. Sharciga wadajirka ah ee Soomaaliya wuxuu bixiyaa meelo dhowr hab oo laga soo galo si loo xoojiyo damaannadda muddada degnaanshaha ee heerar kala duwan iyadoo loo maraayo habka joogtaynta xuquuqda dhulka.

¹ UN-Habitat/FAO (2009) Dhanka Horumarinta Maamulka Dhulka (Towards Improved Land Governance.)

² UN-Habitat, GLTN (2017) Maamulka dhulka: dib u eegis iyo falanqeyn ku saabsan qaab-dhismeedka caalamiga ee muhiimka ah. (Land-governance: a review and analysis of key international frameworks.)

³ UN-Habitat/IOM (2017) Muqaalka Magaalada Kismaayo. Waraaqaha Shaqada iyo Falanqaynta Joqraafiyadeed ee Wadatashiyada Qorsheynta Magaalooyinka iyo Xalalka Waara ee Dhibaatooyinka Barakaca. (Kismayo Urban Profile. Working Paper and Spatial Analyses for Urban Planning Consultations and Durable Solutions for Displacement Crises.)

Xuquuqda dhulka iyo hantida ee Islaamka

Marka loo eego aragtida Islaamka, Dowlad ayaa dhinaca maareynta loo arkaa in uu kormeeraayo dhul uu ugu dambeynti Ilaahay leeyahay, iyadoo loo daneynaayo bulshada. Dowladda waxaa waajib ku ah inay maamusho dhulka, si hufan oo cadaalad ah, iyadoo la racaayo shuruucda Ilaahay iyo mabaadi'da anshaxa iyo akhlaaqda.

Xuquuqda hantida ee Islaamka waa shuruud lagama maarmaan u ah in guryaha aan loo isticmaalin si xad dhaaf ah ama six un looga faa'iideysanin ama qaab dadka kale ay ku waynayaan hantida ay sida cadaalada ah ku heleen. Lahaanshaha dhulka ee Islaamka waxay ku saleysan tahay in dhulka loo adeegsado si wax soo saar leh sida lagu caddeeyay mabd'a lahaanshaha dhul madhan (*mewat*) iyadoo loo maraayo dib u habeyn. Xuquuqda dhulka ayaa sidaas darteed, ku xiran isticmaalka dhulka. Qofka isticmalaayo dhulka wuxuu lahaan doonaa mudnaan ka sareysa qofka haysta qayb dhul ah balse aan isticmaalin. Dhul aan lagu shaqeysan mabd'a ahaan lama lahaan karo. Sidaas darteed, mabaad'ida Islaamka saameyn muhiim u ah surtagalnimada helitaanka dhulka iyo degnaanshaha sugan.

Asalka: UN-Habitat, GLTN (2010) Koorsada tababar oo ku saabsan dhulka, hantida iyo xuquuqda guryeynta ee dunida Islaamka. (A training course on land, property and housing rights in the Muslim world.)

1.2. Xuquuqda dhulka oo aan caddayn

Dood-wadaagyada lala yeesho ila wareedyada muhiimka inta badan waxaa had iyo jeer lagu xaddida qodobadi Sharciga Dhulka ee 1975-tii oo ay dejisay dowladdii Siyaad Barre, kuwaas oo weli ay ka kooban tahay sharciga guud ee aasaasiga ah ee xuquuqda dhulka ee hadda jira. Sida ku xusan sharciga la sheegay, lahaanshaha iyo xakameynta dhulka waxaa lagu wareejiyay dowladda. Sharciga ayaa shakhsiyaadka dhamaan ku qasbay inay muddo lix bil laga bilaabo dhaqangelinta sharciga diwaangeliyaan lahaanshaha dhulkooda. **Sharciga dhulka ee 1975-tii wuxuu si rasmi ah u ciribtiray dhaqanka dagnaanshaha dhulka**, kaas oo lagu beddelay lahaansho dowladeed oo magac kaliya ee lagu dacwodo xuquuqda dhulka⁴, taas oo Soomaali badan ku kalliftay wax aan rasmi ahayn. Xilliga sharciga dhulka ee 1975-tii, Soomaaliya waxay raaci jirtay hannaan dhaqaale oo hanti wadaag kaas oo wargeliyay siyaasadaha lahaanshaha dhulka ee Dowladda ee jiray. Marka la dejinaayo siyaasadda, waxaa muhiim ah in la ogaado in nidaamyada dhaqaalaha ay wargeliyaan siyaasadaha iyo shuruucda. Maanta, dhaqaalaha iyo suuqa xorka ah ee Soomaaliya wuxuu aqoonsadaa lahaanshaha shakhsi ahaaneed iyo dhulka waxaa loo isticmaali karaa aalad waxtar u leh in lagu kobciyo horumarka dhaqaalaha.

Ficil ahaan, inkastoo la dhaqan geliyay Sharciga Dhulka ee 1975-tii, **dhulalka intooda badan ma diwaan gashna** maadaama ay jiraan caqabado kala duwan oo la xiriira kharashka iyo hannaanka maamul ee la xiriira diwaangelinta dhulka. Dhulka la diwaangeliyay wuxuu inta badan ahaa mid ku yaalo xarumaha magaalooyinka, ama dhulal dhul beereed ah oo loo isticmaalo wax soo saarka dalaga beeraha iyo dhoofinta (loogu talagalay maalgashi halki quudka), caqabad aan illaa iyo manta is beddelin. Hawsha diwaangelinta ayaa jawaabcelin fiican ka bixisay baahiyaha dadka dabaqadda sare ee magaalooyinka balse lama jaanqaadin shuruudaha casriga ah ee loo dhan yahay iyo caddaalada. "Diwaangelin yar oo ay sameeyeen beeralayda maxalliga iyo, nasiib darro, tiro aad u badan (oo diwaangelin) oo ay sameeyeen dad dibedda ka yimid oo xiriir dhow la leh dad la yaqaano" ayaa dhacay⁵. Hannaanka diwaangelinta dhulka waxaa lagu garan jiray **musuqmaasuq, daahfurnaan la'aan iyo tageerada maamul ee dhulka oo aad u yar**.

⁴ UN-Habitat (2018) Haweenka iyo Dhulka ee Dunida Muslimka: Waddooyinka loo maro kordhinta helitaanka dhulka ee xaqiijiinta horumarka, nabadda iyo xuquuqda aadanaha. (Women and Land in the Muslim World: Pathways to increase access to land for the realization of development, peace and human rights.)

⁵ Norton, G. (2008) Dhulka, Hantida iyo Guryiyenta Soomaalida. (Land, Property and Housing in Somalia.)

Nidaamka diwaanka dhulka ee Siyaad Barre waxaa weli loo arkaa isha ugu kalsoonida badan ee aaminka ah ee dokumentiyada xuquuqda dhulka. Iyadoo lagu saleynaayo wareysiyada lala yeeshay saraakiisha muhiimka ah ee dowladda iyo ilaha kale ee muhiimka ah, diwaannada dhulka ee xilligi Siyaad Barre ayaa ah isha ugu muhiimsan oo si muran la'aan laga heli karo dokumentiyada dhulka ee caddeynaya lahaanshaha dhulka. Dowladihi xige ayaa **waxaa ka maqnaa sharci ahaanshaha loo baahnaa** dokumentiyada dhulka ee la bixiyay ma aysan ahayn heer ansaxnimo ee la mid ah kuwi la bixin jiray xilligi dowladdii Siyaad Barre. Sababo la xiriira dagaalada daba-dheeraaday ee ka dambeeyay markii ay dhacday dowladdii Siyaad Barre ee 1991-dii, diiwannada dhulka ee xilligaas la bilaabay ayaa qeexaya waxa illaa iyo hadda lagu tilmaamo “dhul diiwaangashan,” halka inta soo hartay na lagu tilmaamo “dhul aan diiwaangashnayn.” Dagaalki sokeeyay kaddib, sarkaal dowladeed oo gacanta ku haayay dokumeentiyadii diwaanka dhulka iyo shatiyada lahaanshaha dhulka ayaa dokumeentiyadii asalka ahaa ula cararay Yurub. Kaddib waxay noqotay caado in kuwa leh awood dhaqaale ay dib u iibsadaan shatiyada lahaanshaha dhulka si ay ugu adeegsadaan caddayn dokumeynti inta ay socoto dacwadda sharciyeed. Xaqiiqdi, heerkaan burburka hay'adaha wuxuu horseeday in dadka aad loo takooro iyo in la horumariyo dadka aqoonta leh ee awoodda u leh inay wax helaan.

Muwaadiniinta ayaa intooda badan dagan dhul aan diwaangashnayn, iyagoo aan haysanin dokumeynti caddaynaya lahaanshaha dhulkaas. Qaar badan oo ka mid ah **degsiimooyinka nocaan oo kale waxay ka soo baxaan goobo aan habbonayn** oo aan haysanin adeegyada lagama maarmaanka oo aan habnololeed laheen. Haddii an qorshe degmo dhan la sameynin oo ay degsiimooyinka nocaan lagu darin xaafadaha caadiga ah ee magaalada, waxay noqon doonaan xaafado isku rarran ah oo magaalo iyo miyi u dhexeeyo. Baahida loo qabo qorshe istiraatiijiyad horumarineed oo dhul waa mid aad u muuqda.

1.3. Nidaamka diiwaangelinta dhulka

Diiwaangelinta dhulka ayaa ah dhibaataada ugu daran ee lagu xallin doono muddo gaaban, oo labo arrimood oo muhiim ah ay sabab u yihin: furitaanka awoodda bulshadeed iyo dhaqaale ee magaalada iyo dhul beereedka iyo helitaanka sharciga ee dhanka dadweynaha. **Degnaanshaha, iibka, iyo sii iibinta guryaha** ayaa tan iyo 1991-dii adkeysay in la bixiyo lahaanshaha asalka ah. Milkiilayaasha asalka ah ee dhulalka oo qurbaha ku geeriyooday ayaa horseeday in ehelada soo haray **intooda badan ay sheegtaan lahaanshaha dhulka. Dokumeentiyada been abuurka ah** waa mid soo jireen ah, sidaas daraadeed haysashada shatiga lahaanshaha dhulka ma xaqiijinaayo lahaanshaha. Nidaamka noocan oo shaqeynaynin ee diiwaangelinta dhulka waxaa sii xumeeyay dhaqanka caanka ah ee **dagnaanshaha sharci darrada ah ama boobka dhulka**. Dadka booba dhulalka waxay inta badan isticmaalaan milkiyadooda been abuurka ah si ay u iibiyaan dhulka oo dhinac saddexaad 'si sharci ah' uga iibsado, iyagoo abuurayo xaalad cakiran ee sheegashada dhulka iyo xuquuqda dhulka: oo horseedayso isku dhacyo.

Burcadda booba dhulalka

Burcadda dhulka waxaa loo habeeyay saddex koox, mid walbana wuxuu leeyahay hawl gaar ah. Kooxda koobaad, afka Soomaaliga waxaa loo yaqaanaa *indha indheeyayaal ama dhegadhegeyayaal* (aqoonsashada iyo aruurinta macluumaadka), waxay ku yaallaan meelo kala duwan iyo tullooyin ku yaallo Kismaayo. Hawsha guud ee kooxda waa inay aqoonsadaan dhulal banaan. Marka ay aqoonsadaan dhulalka bannaan, kooxda waxay ku dhaqaaqdaa uruurinta macluumaadka khuseeya.

Macluumaadka la soo uruuriyay ayaa markaa loo gudbiyaa kooxda labaad, oo caadi ahaan ka kooban dad leh khibrad militari. Dadka noocan waxaa ka mid ah saraakiishi booliska iyo ciidanki hore ee shaqada ka

fadhiistay. Kooxda waxay hoggaamisaa hawlgallada la xiriiro qabsashada dhulalka la bartilmaameystay. Marka ay qabsadaan dhulka, kooxda saddaxaad ayaa meesha soo gasho. Waxaa loo yaqaanaa *ili ma aragto* (kooxda aan la arkin). Kooxdaan waligood laguma arko nooc ka mid ah muranka dadweynaha oo ku saabsan dhulka laga hadlaayo. Shaqadoodu waa inay maalgeliyaan hawlaha kooxda koobaad iyo tan labaad. Sida caadiga waxay ka kooban tahay ganacsato, dadka iibiya *qaadka* gaar ahaan haweenka iyo qaar ka mid ah saraakisha sarsare ee ka tirsan hay'adaha dowladda iyo militariga. Kooxda maalgelinaysa waxay mas'uul ka tahay bixinta kharashka lagu horumarinaayo dhismaaha dhulka, oo ay ka mid yihin dhismaha guri jingad, derbi lagu wareejiyo guriga ama taallo, iyo kharashaadka diyaarinta dokumeentiyada dhulka ee been abuurka ah. Hal ku dhigga burcadda dhulka waa "*dhul ninkii dhistaa leh*": dhulka waxaa iska leh qofkii maalgashaday ama shakhsi ahaan dhisay.

Kooxahaan ayaa inta badan booba dhul aan diiwaangashneen (*obosibo*). Waxaa had iyo jeer dhacda in kooxaha burcadda noocaas ay iyagu isu marqaati furaan markii muranka dhulka la heshiisinaayo. Iyagoo ka baqaaya aarsasho dad hubeysan, xubnaha bulshada ayaa inta badan dooneynin inay bixiyaan caddeyn ka dhan ah burcadda dhulka. Inta badan, dhulka la boobo waxaa iska leh haweenka, kooxaha laga tiro badan yahay iyo milkiilayaasha maqan ee aan Kismaayo dagneen ama dibadda ku nool. Dib u soo celinta dhulkaas ayaa inta badan adag marka la raacaayo fikradda guud ahaan la aqbalay ee "*dhul ninkii dhistaa leh*."

Asalka: UN-Habitat, GLTN (2018) Sababta asalka ah ee Isku dhaca Dhulka ee Jubbaland. Falanqaynta iyo Talooiyinka. (Land and Conflict in Jubaland Root Cause. Analysis and Recommendations.)

1.4. Hay'adaha sharciga ah ee maamulka dhulka

Qoraallada yar ee jira oo ku aaddan maamulka dhulka ee Soomaaliya ayaa muujinaaya in guud ahaan nidaamyada daciifka ah iyo caqabadaha badan ee dhulka sida baahida loo qabo daahfurnaan iyo habsiimada xukunnada degnaanshaha dhulka⁶. Hay'ado badan oo **dowladeed ayaa weli daciif ah ama haysanin sharci**, oo ay ka mid yihin kuwa doorka ku leh maamulka dhulka. Qaar ka mid ah waxyaabaha sababa in hay'adaha ay daciifaan waxaa lala xiriiya **xaaladda siyaasadeed** ee dalka, daciifnimo kale ayaa ka dhalatay hay'ado gaar ah oo ay ka mid yihin **inaysan jirin doorar iyo wajibaad muqda** ee hay'adaha dawlaga ah ee kala duwan ee federaalka, gobolka iyo degmooyinka; **awood daciif ah iyo kheiraad la'aan**. Weli lama caddeynin wixi la go'aamin lahaa iyo sharciyada lagu dejiyay heer federaal, gobol ama degmo oo ku aaddan dhulka.

Intaas waxaa u sii dheer, in colaadda daba dheeraatay ay in dhowr meelood ee dalka ah ay ka dhalsay in **Dowladda ay beddeleen** noocyo kala duwan oo kooxoho hubeysan oo go'an qaadashada oo ay ka mid tahay maamulka dhulka. Awoodda siyaasadeed iyo tan militari, ayaa inta badan lagu muujiyaa aqoonsi qowmiyadeed, oo beddelay dowladda oo ahayd xarunta go'aan qaadashada⁷. Is beddellada dhulka waxaa inta badan lagu soo roga in la beddelo nidaamyada dowladnimo oo doorbido qabaa'illada ay ka soo kala jeedaan (ama kooxaha), iyagoo danaha kooxo gaar ah u adeegsanaayo aaladaha dowladda. Ujeeddada ayaa ahayd in 'lagu xukumoo qabaa'lka' si ay uga fa'iideystaan iyo inay boobaab dhulka diiwaangashan ama aan diiwaangashneen, dhulka dowladda iyo meelaha kale ee furan.

⁶ Burman, J., Bowden A. and Gole A. (2014) Muddada Dagnaanshaha Dhulka ee Soomaaliya: Aasaas Suurtagal ah oo Loogu Talagalay Amniga iyo Barwaaqada. (Land Tenure in Somalia: A Potential Foundation for Security and Prosperity.)

⁷ Machadka Rift Valley (2017-ki) Arrimaha Dhulka ee Muqdisho. Degnaanshaha, lahaanshaha iyo barakaca magaalo muran ka taagan yahay. (Rift Valley Institute (2017) Land Matters in Mogadishu. Settlement, ownership and displacement in a contested city.)

Qabiillada

Hadalka rasmiga wuxuu soo bandhigaaya in dadka Soomaaliyeed ay yihiin dad ka kooban afar qabiil oo waa wayn: Dir, Daarood, Digil & Mirif iyo Hawiye, oo u kala qaybsamo qabiilo hoose, qabiilo sii hooseeyo,iwm. Koox shanaad, oo ay ka kooban yihin dhowr qabiilo oo laga tira badan yihin, ayaa dhameystiraaya tirada. Qaab-dhismeedka noocaan, oo uu sharciyeeyay dastuurka cusub ee Federaalka, wuxuu lug ku leeyahay sida xilalka awoodaha muhiimka ah ee hay'adaha dowladda loogu wadaago qaba'iillada kala duwan. Qaabkaan ku saleysan qabiilka waa qaab cusub oo siyaasadeed iyo dowladnimo la dhisaayo, haddana aan weli kobcin oo aysan jirin boos dib-u-eegis joogta ah iyo cusboonaysin.

Caddeymaha laga helo qoraallada ayaa muujinaaya in siyaasadda qabiilka ay tahay dhacdo calami ah oo isku muujisa dhinacyo kala duwan oo nolosha oo ay ka mid yihin noocyadii hore iyo kuwa hadda jira ee khilaafaadka dhulka. Shaki la'aan, dabecadda caalamiga ee arrimaha qabiilka waxa ay ka muuqata xaalladaha magaalooyinka iyo miyiga. Arrimaha qabiilka ayaa inta badan go'aamiya sida degsiimooyinka loogu abaabulo magaalooyinka, iyadoo dadka door bidaan inay degaan xaafadaha qabiilka ku saleysan.

Burburka hay'adaha dowladda iyo sanadihi colaadda ayaa horseeday xaalad ah in maamulka dowladda uu si tartiib tartiib u yaraaday illaa u qabiilka beddelay dowladda oo ahayd maamulka ugu saameynta badan ee shacabka dhexdiisa. Marka loo eego xaaladdaan, aqoonsiga qabiilka iyo siyaasadda la xiriirta ayaa qaadaya ahmiyad aad u badan oo si joogta ah loo adeegsado, kobcinta kala qaybsanaanta qabiilka ku saleysan iyo taariikhda ku saleysan qabiil oo xoog badan ee xagga horumarka iyo bulshooyinka samafalka ah. Dhaqdhaqaaqyada qabiilka ayaa muhiim u ah aragtida khilaafaadka dhulka iyadoo qaadanaayo door dhexe ee dhismaha nabadda iyo maareynta khilaafadka.

Asalka: UN-Habitat, GLTN (2018) Sababta asalka ah ee Isku dhaca Dhulka ee Jubbaland. Falanqaynta iyo Talooyinka. (Land and Conflict in Jubaland Root Cause. Analysis and Recommendations.)

1.5. Siyaasadda ka saaridda

Siyaasadda ka saaridda waxay muhiim u tahay sababta asalka ah ee isku dhacyada ku saleysan dhulka oo ku sii kobci karo daciifnimada maamulka iyo maareynta dhulka oo kor lagu sheegay. Hal tusaale oo sharraxaaya siyaasadda ka saarista waa **dhul ka saaristi** la sameeyay xilligi Siyaad Barre. Sharciga 44-aad ee Dhulka ee 1975-tii ayaa si wanaagsan u tirtiray **muddada dagnaanshaha dhaqanka** wuxuuna dhamaan milkiyadda dhulalka ku wareejiyay dowladda isagoo abuuraayo shuruudaha hannaanka diiwaangelinta dhulka oo aad u anfacaayo dadka ugu caansan magaalooyinka iyo maalgashadayaasha waaweyn ee miyiga iyadoo ay ku khasaareen qaybaha ballaaran ee bulshada. Beeralayda yar yar **ayaa ka mid ah qaybaha ugu muhiimsan ee dhulalka laga qaatay taas oo ay sabab u tahay siyaasadda ka saarista**. Siyaasadda ka saarista ayaa sii socotay kaddib burburki dowladdii Siyaad Barre, marki awoodda dowladdu ay si tartiib ah u dhacday illaa uu **qabiilka beddelay dowladda** oo ahayd maamulka ugu saameynta badan ee shacabka dhexdiisa, iyadoo ay aad u caddaayeen khasaarooyinka qabiillada iyo kooxaha laga tiro badan yahay.

Qaab loo wada dhan yahay: sii joogtaynta xuquuqda dhulka

Qaabka loo abaabulay muddada degnaanshaha dhulka ee Gobolka Soomaaliya ayaa inta badan lagu sharraxaa ereyo is diidan: sharci ah/aan sharci ahayn, diiwaangashan/diiwaangashneen, xaq loo leeyahay (de jure)/la dhaqan geliyay (de facto), taas oo sii xumeeynaysa siyaasadda ka saarista. Hasa ahaatee, noocyo ballaaran oo adag ee muddada degnaanshaha dhulka ayaa ka dhexeeya xuduudahaan iyo xuquuqda dhulka waxaana loo arki karaa sii joogtayn u dhexeysa xuquuqda aan rasmiga ahayn iyo kuwa rasmiga ah.

Sii joogtaynta xuquuqda dhulka waa qaab loo wada dhan yahay oo ay ka mid tahay xuquuqda muddada degnaanshaha oo sharciyeysan iyo kuwa aan sharciyeysneen, rasmi ah iyo sidookale aan rasmi ahayn, shakhsiyaadka iyo sidookale kooxo, oo ay ka mid yihiin xoolo dhaqatada iyo dadka daggan xaafadaha isku raranta iyo degsiimooyinka kale, kuwaas oo noqon kara kuwa sharci ah ama aan sharci ahayn. Sii joogtaynta habka loo maro xuquuqda dhulka ayaa ku talinayso aqoonsiga iyo xoojinta horumarinta abaabulka habboon ee la ansixiyay ee muddada dagnaanshaha dhulka oo ka jira xaalad gaar ah oo waxtar leh duwan, la cabiri karo iyo waqti wax ku ool ah oo lagu horumariyo waqtiga ugu gaaban oo ay dhamaan ku heli karaan dhul. Qaabka ugu habboon ee loo aqoonsado xuquuqda lahaanshaha dhulka waxay ku xiran tahay duruufaha, waxa ku habboon baahiyada bulshada, dhaqanka iyo dhaqaalaha bulshooyinka maxalliga ah, waa maxay awoodaha jira ee aqoonsiga iyo maareynta xuquuqda noocaas iyo shuruudaha mas'uuliyiinta maamulka dhulka. Xuquuqda la aqoonsaday, ayaa waqti kadib si tartiib tartiib ah loo horumarin karaa, iyadoo loo maraayo qaabab kordhin ah.

Marka laga hadlaayo xaaladda Gobolka Soomaaliya, ha ahaato mid rasmi ah iyo mid dhaqameedba, aqoonsiga noocyada ugu caanka badan ee muddada degnaanshaha dhulka waa in la sameeyo iyadoo loo maraayo qaab ka wada qaybqaadasha ah oo ay ku jiraan dhamaan daneeyayaasha muhiimka ah. Tan waxay u oggolaanaysaa in la aqoonsado noocyada muddada degnaanshaha dhulka la aqoonsan karo laguna nidaamin karo siyaasadda, qaab-dhismeedka sharciyeed iyo midka hay'adeed.

Source: UN-Habitat, GLTN (2018) Land and Conflict in Jubaland Root Cause. Analysis and Recommendations.

1.6. Barakacayaasha iyo dadka dib u soo laabtay

Guuritaanka ikhtiyaariga ah iyo midka aan ikhiyaariga ahayn waa astaanta asalka ah ee bulshada Soomaaliyeed. Dhaqdhaqaaqyada qasabka ah oo ay sababeen colaadda iyo soo laabashada musiiibooyinka dabiiciga ah sida abaaraha iyo gaajada, ayaa dhaliyay dhibaatooyin weyn oo la xiriira helitaanka dhulka iyo amniga muddada degnanaanshaha dhulka ee qaybaha kala duwan ee dadka barakacay oo si ballaaran loogu aqoonsan karo Dadka Gudaha Ku Barakacay (IDPs), dadka dib u soo laabtay, qaxootiga iyo muhaajirinta. Mid kasta oo ka mid ah qaybahaan waxay leeyihiin isu ekaansho iyo kala duwanaansho marka loo yimaado caqabadaha la xiriira helitaanka dhulka iyo kuwa la xiriira isku dhacyada, oo ay sii adkeysay saboolnimada iyo xiriirka ay la leeyihiin 'bulshooyinka martigeliyay', ama bulshooyinka awoodda leh. Isdhexgalka bulshada, dhaqaalaha iyo dhulka Dadka Gudaha Ku Barakacay ayaa inta badan ka suurtoogali wayday Gobolka Soomaaliya "sababaha (taasi) waxaa ka mid noqon kara inaysan haysanin damaanadda muddadan degnaanshaha dhulka ay ku nool yihiin, inay ka tirsan yihiin qowmiyado ama kooxo qabiileed kala duwan, **oo loo arko inay yihiin shisheeye**, ama sababta oo ah in maamullada maxalliga ah ay diyaar u yihiin inay siyaan 'meel ku meel gaar ah' laakin aan ahayn degnaansho rasmi ah."⁸ Xitaa **haddii dad badan oo ka mid ah Soomaalida dib u soo laabtay** ay raadsadaan dhul iyagoo u maraayo suuq dhuleed sharci ah, waxay inta badan ugu dambeynti iibsadaan dhul aan diiwaangashneen oo u nugul in uu muran milkiyadeed ka dhasho taas oo ay sabab u tahay **shaqo xumida suuqa dhulka**.

⁸ ReDSS (2016) Isdhexgalka Maxalliga oo Diiradda Lagu Saaraayo: Gobolka Jubbada Hoose. Dib-u-eegista qaab-dhismeedka xalalka waara ee xogta jirta iyo qiimeynta si loo garto daldaloollada iyo fursadaha si loogu wargeliyo (dib) isu dhexgelka qorsheynta iyo qabanqaabinta barakaca. (Local Integration Focus: Lower Juba Region. Durable solutions framework review of existing data and assessments to identify gaps and opportunities to inform (re)integration planning and programming for displacement.)

Cutubka 2-aad. HORDHACA SIYAASAD LOO DHAN YAHAY

Cutubka labaad wuxuu soo bandhigaayaa fikradda iyo faa'iidooyinka "siyaasad dhulka oo loo dhan yahay" wuxuuna sahmiyaa caqabadaha siyaasadeed iyo kuwa farsamo oo laga yaabo in la wajaho inta laguda jiro horumarka iyo geedi socodka hirgelinta. Ujeeddooyinka cutubyadaan ayaa ah: furitaanka dood ku saabsan sababaha loogu baahan yahay siyaasad noocaas iyo arrimaha la doonaayo inay wax ka qabato; soo bandhigidda guudmarka caqabadaha la doonaayo in la tixgeliyo inta la dejinaayo siyaasad dhulka oo la dhan yahay.

2.1. Xulashada siyaasad dhuleed oo loo wada dhan yahay

Sida caadiga ah, iyo Gobolka Soomaaliya kama marno, waxaa jiro halis ah in siyaasadaha dhulka, shuruucda iyo habraacyada oo lagu takoorayo ama aan loogu faa'iideeynin saboolka, dadka awoodda yar, dadka laga tiro badan yahay iyo haweenka, xitaa haddii tan aysan ahayn ujeeddadi loogu talagalay. Dadka saboolka ah ayaa weli ku dhex jiro saboolnimada taas oo ay sabab u tahay inaysan heli Karin iyo isticmaali Karin dhulka ay u baahan yihiin si ay u beeraan dalagyo, u dhistaan guryo iyo inay ganacsi bilaabaan. Damaanadda degnaanshaha dhulka la'aanteed, ma heystaan dhiirigelinay ku maalgeliyaan dhulka. Qawaaniin badan oo dhulka, sida diwaangelinta qayb dhul ah ama in lagu wareejiyo milkiile cusub, aad ayay qaali ugu yihiin dadka saboolka ah. Sidaas darteed, dadka saboolka ah ee magaaloyinka deggan ayaa ku qasbanaado inay ku noolaadaan xaafadaha isku rarranta ah ee aan haysanin adeegyada aasaasiga sida bullaacadada, biyo socda iyo koronto. Dadka saboolka ee miyiga ayaa haysanin dhul daaq, keymo iyo biyo. Mana haystaan sabab ay uga hortagaan nabaad-guurka ama ay ku maalgashadaan waraabinta dhulkooda.

Tan waxaa sabab u ah in **geedi socodka horumarka siyaasadda** u takooro kooxaha awoodda yar. Waxaa ku badan aqoonyahannada: siyaasiyiinta, dano ganacsi, milkiileyaasha dhulalka, iyo khubarrada farsamada sida qareennada iyo sahmiyeyaasha. Dadka aan awoodda haysaninayaa leh saameyn siyaasadeed oo yar, mana haystaan aqoonta farsamo iyo kheyraad ay ku biiriyaan doodaha siyaasadda. Hawlaha siyaasadaha loo dhan yahay ayaa loo baahan yahay si looga hortago caqabahaan. Siyaasadaha noocaan oo kale waa inay tixgeliyaan islamarkaana dhisaan sii socoshada xuquuqda dhulka, xuquuqda dhulka oo kala duwan, oo ku habboon meelaha, baahiyaha iyo xaaladaha kala duwan. Waa inay xaqiijiyaan in qof kasta u dhul iyo adeegyada dhulka ku heli karo qiimo u awoodo. Waa inay bixiyaan damaanadda muddada degnaanshaha dhulka, ugu yaraan, iyagoo ka hortagaayo in dadka si sharci darro looga saaro guryahooda ku yaallo magaallooyinka iyo miyiga. Waa inay ku dadaalaan inay magdhow ka bixiyaan caddaallad darrooyinka ku qasbaayo in dad badan oo magaallooyinka deggan ay ku nooladaan dhul aan habboonayn oo la dayacay.

Qaab-dhismeed siyaasadeed, sharci iyo maamul ku filan ayaa loo baahan yahay in la sameeyo. Qaab-dhismeedyada noocaan waa in heer federaal lagu dhiso oo lala shaqeeyo midka gobolka ee ka hadlaaya arrimaha maamul hoosaadka iyo isla xisaabtanka. Waa inay wax ka qabtaan, si qooto dheer, arrimaha muhiimka u ah dhulka ee dalka ka jira: maamulka daciif ah, xuquuqda dhulka oo aan caddayn, maamulka isticmaalka dhulka, qorsheynta wax ku ool ka ah, maamulka iyo diwaangelinta dhulka, xallinta khilaafaadka dhulka, xuquuqda dhulka oo dhan, oo ay ka mid yihiin kooxaha laga tiro badan yahay, da' yarta, haweenka, dadka barakacay (Dadka Gudaha Ku Barakacay (IDPs), dadka dib u soo laabtay, qaxootiga, muhaajirinta,...) iyo dadka aan dhulka haysanin. Siyaasadaan waa inay wax ka qabato meelaha miyiga iyo magaallooyinka labaduba (ama waa in la dejiyo siyaasado gaar ah) iyo farsamo ahaan iyo sidookale caqabadaha xuquuqda aadanaha.

Hawlaha noocaan waxay u baahnaan doonaan waqti waana muhiim in **waqti ku filan iyo kheyraad** loo qoondeeyo. Shabbakada Caalamiga ah ee Qalabka Dhulka ee soo socda oo ku saabsan

horumarinta siyaasadda dhulka oo loo dhan yahay waxay ka caawin kartaa geedi socodka iyo isweydaarsiga waxbarasho ee waddamada soo maray leyliyada noocaan ee xaaladaha isbarbar dhiga ayaa dhici kara. Dhanka kale, **waxqabadyo kale oo muddo gaabaan iyo muddo dhexdhexaad oo heer gobol iyo heer maxalli labaduba** ayaa la dhisi karaa, iyadoo loo diyaargarooabaayo inay dhacdo siyaasad iyo dib u habayn sharciyeed iyo in wax laga qabto baahiyaha degdegga ah.

2.2. Arrimaha siyaasadeed oo ka soo horjeeda kuwa farsamo

Dhulka waa mid ka mid ah arrimaha siyaasadeed ee ugu nugul waddan kasta. Sidoo kale way adag tahay, dhinaca farsamo iyo sharci labaduba.

- Dhulka wuxuu ku xiran yahay **tageerada** siyaasadeed iyo danaha ay leeyihin aqoonyahannada. Inta badan dhulka waa arrin siyaasad ahaan kacsan, waana isha iskuhorimaadyada dhabta ah oo dhici kara.
- Sidookale dhulka waa **farsamo** aad u sarreysa: waxay u baahan tahay xirfadlayaal, oo la tacaalaayo nidaamyada sharciyeed oo xaalad taarikh, dhaqan iyo dhaqaale ahaan adag.

Waa muhiim in lala tacaalo dhinacyada siyaasad iyo farsamo. Dhowr waddan ayaa isku dayay inay hawsha gebi ahaan ay ka dhigaann siyaasad; waxay ku qasbanaadeen inay dib hawsha u bilaabaan oo ay dib u qaabeeyaan geedi socodka si ay u tixgeliyaan caqabadaha farsamo. Waddamada qaar ayaa isku daya in hawsha gebi ahaan ay ka dhigaan farsamo, waxay ku dadaaleen sidii ay u heli lahaayeen sharciyo cusub iyo qaabab la dhaqan geliyay oo shaqeynaayo.

Hagahaan ayaa qeexaya qaab lagu xallin karo dhibaatooyinkaan.

2.3. Jadwalka hannaanka siyaasadda

Dib-u-habeynta siyaasadaha dhulka iyo nidaamyada maamulka dhulka ayaa ka kooban arrimo badan. Waxay quseysa hay'ado badan oo dowladeed iyo daneeyayaal kale. Filo inay qaadan doonto waqti dheer, illaa iyo 10 sano. Taasi waxay u baahan tahay dadaal muddo dheer oo heer sare oo laga doonaayo dhinacyada dhamaan sida dowladda, bulshada rayidka iyo kooxaha milkiileyaasha dhulka, xirfadlayaasha dhulka iyo bangiyada.

Iyadoo leh aragti foog oo muddo dheer, waxaa fikrad fiican ah in la soo bandhigo istraatijiyado loogu talagalay muddo gaaban, muddo dhexdhexaad iyo muddo dheer. Hubso in miisaaniyadda ay ku filan tahay: ma aha inay dabooшо oo keliya kharashaadka taxanaha aqoon isweydaarsiga ee lagu qeexay hagahaan, laakin sidookale dhamaan hawlaha la xiriira: daraasadaha, la tashiga, tababarka, iyo sidookale maareynta geedi socodka laftiisa.

2.4. Iskuxirka badeecada iyo hawlaha

Waa lagama maarmaan in lagu fikiro labada dhinac ee “badeecada” (siyaasadaha dib loo eegay, sharciga qabyada ah, nidaamyada macluumaadka dhulka iwm.) iyo “geedi socodyada” (sida loo helo heshiisyo si loo helo badeecadaan). Siyaasadda wanaagsan, ama xalka farsamada wanaagsan, waa mid aan waxtar leheen haddii daneeyayaasha kale duwan aysan oggolaanin – waxayna u eegtahay inaysan oggolaan doonin haddii aan laga qeyb galanin hawlaha qoraalka.

Maskaxda ku hay in sidookale 10-ka sanno ee loo baahan yahay in lagu dayactiro nidaamka dhulka waa waqti badan marka laga eego dhinaca siyaasadda. Siyaasiyiinta, iyo daneeyayaasha kale, ayaa u baahan inay codbixiyeyaashooda kala duwan iyo tageerayaashooda u muujiyaan inay hormar

sameynayaan. Tan micneheedu waa in hawsha ay dhaliso wax soo saar – qorshe siyaasadeed, qabyo qoraal sharci, iwm. – si isdaba joog ah. Taas beddelkeedu waxay micneheedu tahay waa in mowduuca loo kala qeybiyo qeybo la maareyn karo oo muddo macquul ah lagu la tacaali karo.

“Habraac” la isku raacay ee weji kasta oo ka mid ah geedi socodka siyaasadda dhulka ayaa loo baahnaan doonaa, iyo weliba misaamo kala duwan oo, qaran, gobol iyo maxalli. Waxaa jiri karo kala duwanaasho weyn oo gudaha dalka, gobol illaa iyo gobolka kale, ama u dhexeyso magaalo, beeraha iyo meelaha qalalan. Waxay noqon kartaa in xalka keliya uusan ku habbooneen meel walba. Dib-u-habeynta ayaa laga yaabaa inay ka bilaabato hal meel ka hor inta aan meelaha kale laga hirgelinin.

Cutubka 3-aad. MAAREYNTA KHILAFAADKA IYO SIYAASADDA

Cutubka 3-aad wuxuu muujineyaa istiraatiijiyado suurtagal ah oo lagu xallinaayo khilaafaadka ka soo baxaayo ururrada iyo kooxaha aragtiyada kala duwan ka qabo arrimaha dhulka iyo isbarbar dhiga danaha siyaasadeed. Ujeeddada cutubka waa soo jeedinta waddada loo maraayo xallinta khilaafaadka si dhamaan daneeyayaasha looga qayb geliyo geedi socodka iyadoo aan lagu xadgudbin daacadnimada nidaamka laftiisa.

3.1. Qaab deggan

- **Diyaari qayb isu duwid ah** si loo maareeyo loona qorsheeyo hannaanka siyaasadda dhulka. Qaybtaan waxay ku fiican tahay inay ku taalo hoggaanka wasaaradda qaran waana inay ka shaqeeyaan wakiilo dowladeed oo la aamini karo. Waa inay joogteyso xiriirka shabakadaha saamileyda badan leh iyo kooxaha khabirrada inta lagu gudajiro hawlaha oo dhan.
- **Soo uruuri macluumaadka asalka ah** ee ku saabsan nidaamyada dhulka iyo dhibaatooyinka jira. Macluumaadka waxaa loo uruurin karaa siyaabo kala duwan: qiimeynta ka-qaybgalka, wadhadallada lala yeelanaayo Hay'adaha Aan Dowliga Ahayn (NGOs) iyo ururrada bulshada, sahanno rasmi ah, dib u eegista maclumaad hosaadka, iyo dhageysiga dadweynaha. Falanqeynta wixi la soo helay, waxaana wanaagsan in la la wadaago dadka hirgelinaaya ama ay nidaamyada saameynayaan. Kaddib samee qoraallo fikradeed oo sharraxaaya dhibaatooyinka, adiga oo soo koobaayo jagooyinka kala duwan iyo isbeddellada loo baahan yahay, oo soo jeedi duluc qallafsan oo sida lagu dejin lahaa siyaasadaha cusub. Kuwaan waa in si joogta ah dib loogu eego maadaama ay dadka in muddo ah ka fikirayaan.
- **Qorshee aqoon isweydaarsi is daba joog ah.** Habka ka qaybqaadashada iyo wada tashiga ayaa muhiim u ah horumarinta siyaasadda dhulka, oo gaarsiisan ayna ka kooban yihin daneeyayaal fara badan. Aqoon isweydaarsiga ayaa awood u siinaaya dhamaan daneeyayaasha kala duwan inay ka wada hadlaan gacan na ka gaystan horumarka siyaasadaha qaranka iyo federaalka. Saamileyda waa inay awood u yeeshaan inay sheegaan mowqifyadooda, diiwaangeliyaan nidaamyada jira, caddeyaan dhibaatooyinka iyo xalalka suurtagalka ah, qorsheeyaan geedi socodka lagu dejinaayo siyaasadaha cusub, islamarkaana ay ka wada xaajoodaan faahfaahinnada. Hal aqoon isweydaarsi kuma filna: aqoon isweydaarsiyo isdabajoog ah, oo muddo dheer, ayaa loo baahnaan doonaa – laga yaabo heer federaal, qaran, gobol iyo maxalli. Muhiim maahan in marka ugu horreyso la helo qaab-dhismeedka saxda ah laakin waa in fikrad hore laga helo sida aqoon isweydaarsi kasta ugu gudbi doono hannaanka siyaasadda dhulka ee qaran. Wax ka beddel hannaanka haddii loo bahdo inta aad socotid.
- **Xaqiiji in dhamaan daneeyayaasha lagu matalo** aqoon isweydaarsiyada, gaar ahaan kuwa leh saameyn siyaasadeed oo ku filan in laga hortago guusha. Daneeyayaasha muhiimka ah waxaa ka mid ah dowladda (maxalli, gobol, qaran), xirfadlayaasha dhulka, bulshada rayidka, iyo cilmi baarayaasha. Ku casuun dad dheeri ah oo ku habboon mowduuca aqoon isweydaarsi kasta. Xaqiiji in aad casuunto dhamaan daneeyayaasha muhiimka ah – hana ka reebin bulshada rayidka adiga oo dadaal qaldan u maraayo in aad ka fogaato dood. Helitaanka iibsiga ka-qaybgalayaasha waa muhiim, sidaa darteed u sharrax hannaanka horay loo sii sadaaliyay goor hore, kuna dar fikradahooda.
- **Ka bilow siyaasadda.** Aqoon isweydaarsi(yada) ugu horreeyo waa inay helaan mowqif siyaasadeed una helaan iibsi iyo aaminadda hawsha. Inta ay tan dhaceyso waxaa adkaaneyso in ka-qaybgalayaasha ay diiradda saaraan arrimaha farsamada. Diiradda ha saarin arrimaha siyaasadda oo keliya, inkastoo; aqoon isweydaarsiyada hore waa in sidoo kale lagu soo darro arrimaha farsamada si loo dhiso awood. Arrimaha siyaasadda mar walbo dib ayaa loo booqon

karaa haddi loo bahdo. Tan waxay ku xirnaan kartaa doorashooyinka ama dhacdooyinka kale ee siyaasadeed ee waddanka ka dhaca. Had iyo jeer ka feejignow dareenka siyaasadeed una diyaar garow xallinta.

- **U gudub arrimaha farsamada.** Kaddib marka la helo iibsi siyaasadeed, u gudub ka wada hadalka mowduuca farsamadeed. Aqoon isweydaarsiga waa in uu ku dadaalo in uu aqoonsado kuna heshiiyo dhibaatooyin gaar ah, kaddib na la caddeeyo xalalka. Sii wad in aad dhamaan daneeyayaasha ka qaybgeliso aqoon isweydaarsiyada. Tan ayaa dadka ka qaybgelinayso.
- **Samee qorshe hawleed.** Mar haddii farsamada si habsami leh ay u bilaabmaan, qorshe hawleed qaabeysan ayaa la dejin karaa. Tan waa inay soo bandhigto xeer lagu gaaro qorshe wax soo saar – siyaasadaha qabyada ah ee loo bandhigi karo dadka go’annada sameeya. Waa in u wax ka qabto arrimaha siyaasadeed iyo kuwa farsamo labaduba. Miisaniyaddu waa inay noqoto mid macquul ah.

3.2. Samee qorshe hawleed waxqabadyo

Waxqabadyada qorshe hawleedka ka tirsan waxaa ka mid noqon karo:

- Aqoon isweydaarsiyo heer qaran, gobol iyo maxalli;
- Boqoshada daraasadeed iyo qiimeynta nidaamyada waddamada kale;
- Daraasadaha gaarka ah;
- Soo bandhigidda “dhaqamada wanaagsan”;
- La-tashiyada dadweynaha iyo wada hadalka warbaahinta guud;
- Hawlaha lagu dhisaayo isbaheysiyada siyaasadeed;
- Horumarin lagu sameynaayo cutubka la soo jeediyay;
- Sahamada macaamiisha iyo qiimeynta ka-qaybgalka;
- Qiimeynta hay’adeed iyo mid sharci.

Samee kooxo shaqeeya oo mowduucyo gaar ah leh. Way sahlan tahay in xal loo helo dhibaatooyinka koox yar marka loo eego aqoon isweydaarsi weyn. Dhibaatooyinka mowduucyo u habey oo u samee kooxo shaqo oo ka kooban daneyayaal kala duwan oo ka hawlgalo dhinacaas si ay wax uga qabtaan. Kooxaha shaqada ayaa sidookale waxtar u leh inay hubiyaan in doodda tahay mid waxtar leh oo daacad ah. Tusaale ahaan, haddii Hay’adaha Aan Dowliga Ahayn (NGOs) ay rabaan adeegyo dhuleed oo lacag la’aan ah, dadka farsamada ayaa u sharrixi karo sababta ay tan u suurtoobi Karin. Haddii ay dadka farsamada shegaan inay nidaam wanaagsan hayaan ayna u baahan yihiin kheyraad badan ayna ahayn dib-u-habeyn ballaaran, Hay’adaha Aan Dowliga Ahayn ayaa tusi karo sida uusan adeegga u shaqeyneyn.

3.3. Kooxaha shaqada oo mowduucyo leh

Kooxaha shaqada ayaa ah habka ugu wanaagsan oo diiradda lagu saari karo falanqaynta tafaasiisha adag in laga wadahadlo.

Tixgeli in aad yeelato kooxo shaqo oo ku saabsan mowduucyada soo socda:

- Arrimaha dib-u-habaynta hay’adeed;
- Nidaamyada iyo heerarka farsamo: sahminta iyo maareynta macluumaadka;
- Macluumaad, isgaarsin iyo baahin;
- Waxbarasho iyo awood dhisidda;
- Arrimaha sharciga, oo ay ka mid tahay gudbinta iyo nidaamyada diiwaangelinta dhulka.

Kooxaha shaqada ka dhig kuwa isku dhafan: ka-qaybgeli macaamiisha iyo siyaasiyiinta iyo sidookale khabirro farsamo. Xullo guddoomiyeyaal dhexdhexaad ah oo hagaayo doodda. Yeelo wakiil ka soo jeedo koox walbo oo shaqada oo ku soo war celiyo kulanka guud.

3.4. Tixgelinta jinsiga

Jinsiga waa mowduuc muhiim u ah arrimaha dhulka.

- Xaqiiji in siyaasadaha qabyo qoraalka ah ay si gaar ah uga hadleen danaha haweenka iyo ragga; hab isku dheelitiran, gaar ahaan arrimaha la xiriira dhaxalka;
- Ku dadaal isku dheelitir jinsiyadeed ee ka-qaybgalayaasha aqoon isweydaarsiga;
- Yeelo bandhigyo gaar ah oo ku saabsan jinsiga;
- Weydii dadka hadlaayo inay bandhigyadooda si gaar ah uga hadlaan jinsiga;
- In ragga iyo dumarka ay guddoomiyaan kooxaha shaqada;
- Xaqiiji in awood dhisidda iyo aqoon wareejinta ee maaddada loogu talagalay ragga iyo dumarkaba
- Aqoonso daldaloollada. Bilowga malaha qeexitaan guud oo ku saabsan sida nidaamka dhulalka dalka iyo sharciyada ay u shaqeeyaan. Haddii ay taasi dhacdo, amar ku bixi in la sameeyo daraasad (ama daraasado) koox mowduuca ku habboon, hana lagu soo bandhiggo aqoon isweydaarsiga xiga. Daraasadda waa inay aqoonsato daldaloollada, iskudhacyada iyo khilaafaadka siyaasadaha iyo nidaamyada kala duwan ee dhulka, oo ay ka mid yihin nidaamyada hay'adeed. Tan ogaanshaheedu ayaa horseedi doonta siyaasadaha kala duwan ee la waafajinaayo. Aqoonsiga iyo buuxinta daldaloolladaan ma aha waxqabad hal mar la qaban karo – tan waa in si joogta ah loo sameeyo inta lagu gudajiro geedi socodka horumarka siyaasadeed.

3.5. Ku dhisidda waxyaabaha jira

Waa muhiim in la fahmo waxa jira. Waxaa laga yaabaa in dhinacyo ka mid ah nidaamka jira wax laga beddelo si u si wanaagsan ugu shaqeeyo, ama loogu faa'iideeyo saboolka, iyadoo aan loo baahneen in wax laga beddelo wareegga, halka dib-u-habeyn weyn looga baahan yahay dhinacyada kale.

Daneeyayaasha waxay soo jeedin karaan fikrado ku aaddan habab wanaagsan ama waxay sheegi karaan nidaamyo “badan ama yar” shaqeynaayo oo la horumarin karo. Diiwaangeli talooyinkaan.

Waa suuragal in la amaaho oo la waafajiyo habab ka yimid waddamada ama gobollada kale. Tixgeli adeegsiga la-taliyeyaasha muddo gaaban si ay u soo bandhigaan habab lagu horumariyo dhamaan talooyinkaan.

- **La tacaal mowduucyo gaar ah.** Marka la aqoonsada daldalollada iyo isugeynta, shir isugu yeer khubarro si looga wadahadlo su'aalaha gaarka ah. Natijjooyinka dib ugu soo celi kooxda daneeyayaasha waa weyn. Tixgeli in aad muddo gaaban ka qaybgeliso la-taliyeyaal si wax looga qabto mowduucyo gaar ah.
- **Soo saar natijjo inta aad sii socotid.** Xusuusnow baahida loo qabo in la helo wax soo saar la taaban karo marxalad kasta oo geedi socodka ka mid ah. Daneeyayaasha kala duwan– gaar ahaan siyaasiyiinta – waxay u baahan yihin inay awood u yeeshaan inay taageerayaashooda tusaan inay horumar sameyn karaan, iyo in geedi socodka uusan ahayn hadal keliya.
- **Qabyo qoraalka siyaasadda.** Qor qoraalka ugu dambeeya ee siyaasadda oo ku saleysan wax soo saarka aqoon isweydaarsiga isdaba jooga. Tan waxaa lagu sameyn karaa marxalado, oo ay weheliso taxenayaal aqoon isweydaarsi ah oo dib loogu eego qabyada. Qabyo qoraalka ayaa u

baahnaan karo caawimaad laga helaayo khubarrada qaran ama/iyo kuwa caalamiga, iyo sidoo kale qorayaal khibrad leh, ka hor inta aan siyaasadda loo soo bandhigin baarlamaanka qaran.

3.6. Maareynta “siyaasadda” hannaanka

Bilowga geedi socodka horumarinta dhulka, siyaasaddu waa inay ka horeysa farsamadu. Mar haddii siyaasadda la soo bandhigo, dooddu waxay si xoog ah diiradda u saari kartaa arrimaha farsamada. Siyaasadda ugu dambaysa waa mid siyaasad ahaan iyo farsamo ahaan labaduba la aqbali karo.

Maadama u dhulku yahay mowduuc siyaasad ahaan kulul, waa lagama maarmaan in la helo talo weydiin siyaasadeed oo wanaagsan haddii la doonaayo in geedi socodka qorsheynta siyaasadda dhulka u noqdo mid lagu guuleysto. Tilmaamaha qaar:

- **Istraatiiji ahaw.** Ogow cidda ay daneeyayaashu yihin, faham mowqifyadoodu, iskuna day in aad qaabeysid geedi socod tan tixgelinaayo. Ogaanshaha xaaladda siyaasadeed ayaa sidookale bixin doonto hagitaan ku aaddan jadwalka aqoon isweydaarsiyada iyo munaasabadaha, xulashada mowduucyada, qoondaynta kuraasta, iwm.
- **Xaqiiji in dowladda ay yeelato lahaansho.** Wasaaraddu ama dowlad goboleedka ay khuseyso waa inay si buuxda ula wareegan barnaamijka islamarkaana lagula xisaabtamo wax soo saarka. Tan way adkaan kartaa maadama ay wasaaraduhu rabi karaan inay ka fogaadaan khatarta siyaasadeed ee suurtagali karta ama aysan casuumin daneeyayaasha muhiimka ah.
- **Oggolow daal iyo iska cabin.** Dib-u-habeynta siyaasadda dhulka waa geedi socod muddo dheer qaadanaayo, sidaas darteed daalka waa wax la fahmi karo. Geedi socodka waxaa wehlin karo dano iyo khilaafaad. Ku dadaal in aad dhisto xulafuoyin si geedi socodka iyo natiijooyinka loo joogteeyo. Ka fogow in aad ku tiirsanaato hal qof ama urur, xitaa haddii tan ay u muuqato habka ugu waxtarka badan oo wax kasta lagu socodsiin karo.
- **Dhis iibka.** Dhamaan daneeyayaasha muhiimka ah boos ka sii ajeendaha. Taasi waxay soo shac bixinaysaa arrimaha oo dhan iyadoo qof walbo la la socodsiinayso in si dhab ah loola dhaqmaayo.
- **Wargeli fududeeyaha iyo guddoomiyayaasha kulanka.** Si taxadar leh u xulo fududeeyayaasha aqoon isweydaarsiga iyo guddoomiyayaasha kulanka. Xaqiiji inay si buuxda u tageerayaan ajeendaha, ka war hayaan siyaasadda, ay hagi karaan wadhadalka, ayna fahansan yihiin natiijooyinka loo baahan yahay.
- **Qanci siyaasiyiinta muhiimka ah.** Way sameyn karaan ama jabin karaan hawsha, sidaa darteed hore u wargeli kala na xisaabtan natiijooyinka. Xaqiiji in Wasiirka u si buuxda u tageeraayo ajeendaha: siyaasiyiinta kale ayaa qaadan doonaa hoggaankiisa/keeda.
- **Xulo iskuduwaha saxda ah.** Waxaa lagama maarmaan noqonayso in waqti badan lagu qaato diyaarinta siyaasadeed ee hawsha, gaar ahaan bilowga. Tani waxay u baahan tahay heer xirfado siyaasadeed, aqoonta ujeeddada, xirfadaha dhisidda xulafada, iyo in la heli karo Wasiirka iyo dadka kale ee saameynta leh. Raadi qof sifooyinka leh.
- **Waqti sii geedi socodka siyaasadeed.** Dowladdu waa inay la wareegta lahaanshaha geedi socodka, waana in daneeyayaasha muhiimka ah laga helo heshiis ku aaddan geedi socodka iyo wax soo saarka. Ma jiraan wax faa’iido oo laga heli karo u gudubka tafaasisha farsamo ka hor inta shuruudahaas la buuxinin. Ugu dambeyn, heshiiska siyaasadeed waa lama huraan haddii siyaasaddu la dhaqan geliyo marki la dhameystiro.
- **Oggolow in xoogga la kobciyo.** Isla mar ahaantaana, ha sugin in qof walbo u ogalaado ka hor inta shaqada la bilaabin. Tusaale ahaan, maamullada maxalliga ah waxaa laga yaabaa inaysan diyaar u ahayn inay beddelaan nidaamyadooda si ay ula jaanqaadaan heerarka qaran ee cusub. Dhowr ka mid ah ku soo dar guddiga marka hore; kuwa kalena way ka daba imaan doonaan marka ay arkaan faa’iidooyinka nidaamka cusub.

- **Dhis is afgarad.** Ku dadaal in aad dhisto is afgarad filan oo ka socda dhinaca daneyayaasha waa weyn si loo hubiyo in siyaasadda qabyada ay leedahay fursad wanaagsan oo lagu ansixiyo marka loo soo bandhigo golaha sharci dejinta.
- **Deeq-bixiyeyaasha ku hay meel daahsoon.** Tageerada laga helo deeq-bixiyeyaasha ayaa muhiim u noqon kara hawlaha dib-u-habeynta, laakin waa inay meel daahsoon ku koobnadaan. Waa inay aad u dabacsanaadaan si ay ula jaanqaadaan barnaamij muddo dheer oo lahaanshaha iyo halistu ay ku jirto gacmaha dowladda.

Cutubka 4-aad. WAX KA QABASHADA ARRIMAHA FARSAMADA IYO IN DADKA LAGU WARGELIYO INAY KU LUG YEESHAAN

Cutubka afaraad wuxuu aqoonsanaaya arrimaha farsamada ee ugu waa wayn ee lala kulmi karo inta lagu gudajiro horumarinta iyo hirgelinta siyaasadda dhulka oo loo dhan yahay wuxuu na muujinayaa muhiimadda ay leedahay in mar walba la wargeliyo lagana qaybgeliyo daneyayaasha. Ujeedooyinka cutubkaan waa: soo jeedinta hab lagu buuxiyo daldaloollada awoodda iyo in la aqoonsado habka farsamo ee ugu wanaagsan; caqli gal u ah muhiimadda ay leedahay in dadka la wargeliyo oo laga qaybgaliyo.

4.1. Si wax looga qabto arrimaha farsamada

Waxaa jiro dano badan oo ay leeyihin khubarrada farsamada ee ku lug leh arrimaha dhulka: waaxda dadweynaha iyo tan gaarka ah, heerarka kala duwan ee dowladda iyo hay'ado badan mid walbana leh taarikh, aragtiyo iyo nidaamyo u gaar ah. Waxaa suurtagali kara inay jiraan daldaloollo, waajibaad isku imanaayo iyo hawlo soo noq noqonaayo. Sidaa darteed, waxaa muhiim ah in daneeyayaasha farsamo iyo kuwa hay'adeed ee saxda ay ku lug yeeshaan hawsha dib-u-habeynta, si loo helo kalsooni, waa in la xaqiijiyo in naqshadaha ay yihiin kuwa macquul ah.

Koox walba way yeelan karto fikrado u gaar ah oo ku aaddan horumarka. Bandhigyada aqoon isweydaarsiga ee ku saabsan arrimaha farsamo, iyo wadhadallada kooxaha shaqada, ayaa laga yaabaa in aysan bilawga soo saari doonin horumar qaabeysan. Taas beddelkeedu, natiijada ayaa noqon karta rabitaan aan si wanaagsan u dhisneen oo is khilaafsan. Waa muhiim in sidookale la raadiyo kala duwanaan kooxda khubarrada farsamada, aragtiyo kala duwan, fikrado iyo taarikh waa in lagu soo daro.

Dadka farsamada ayaa inta badan kalsooni badan ku qaba nidaamyadooda, waxayna soo jeediyaan qaabab casriyeysan oo leh farsamo sare oo lagu ballaariyo. Waxay ka hortagaan isbeddelka, gaar ahaan haddii uusan u dhigmin aragtidooda farsamo. Laakin aragtidaan ayaa inta badan macquul ahayn – way kharash badan tahay ama waxay u baahan tahay dad badan oo xirfad leh inay socodsiiyaan. Sidee tan looga hortagi karaa?

- Dadka banaanka jooga ha qiimeyaan nidaamka islamarkaana isu keen dadka farsamada si ay uga heshiiyaan natiijooyinka.
- U oggolow in dadka isticmaala nidaamka ay faallo ka bixiyaan. Waxay farta ku fiiqi karaan dhibaatooyin ay ka mid yihiin caymis la'aan, helitaanka saboolka iyo haweenka iyo wax la mid ah. Xaqiiji in dadka u xil saran nidaamka ay oggolaadaan fallooyinkaan.
- Qiyaas kharashka iyo khayraadka aadanaha ee looga baahan yahay aragtida farsamada sare. Ma yihin kuwo macquul ah?

Way adag tahay in hore loo socdo illaa iyo dadka mas'uulka ka ah nidaamka jira ay oggolaadaan in nidaamka hadda jira uusan wanaagsaneen, in aysan suurtagal ahayn in lagu dhaqmo habka farsamo oo sare ee riyadooda, iyo in nidaamka uu daboolo dadweynaha intooda badan oo ay ka mid yihiin kuwa saboolka iyo haweenka.

Marka kuwa mas'uulka ah ay aqbalaan qodobadaan, waxay u badan tahay inay aqbalaan /ama dejiyaan beddel kale oo macquul ah loona dhan yahay. Marxaladaan marka la maraayo, haddii geedi socodka siyaasadeed u jiro, waxaa suurtagal noqon doonta in dib looga fikiro nidaamyada farsamo iyo kuwa sharci. Tan waxaa ku jiri kara:

- La-talin farsamo si ay gacan uga geysato dib u fikirka.

- Aqoon isweydaarsiyo lagu soo bandhigaayo isbedellada la soo jeediyay, helitaanka iibka daneyayaasha iyo in macaamiisha loo oggolaado inay qiimeeyaan nidaamka cusub ee la soo jeediyay.
- Kooxo farsamo oo kala duwan oo midba midka kale nidaamkiisa qiimeynaayo.
- Xoojinta hay'adda.
- Wadahadallada u dhexeeyo hay'adaha kala duwan oo ku saabsan wajibaadka shaqo, ilaalinta xogta keydka macluumaadka, kheyraadka aadanaha iyo maalgelinta.

La-taliyeyaasha qaran iyo kuwa shiisheeya waxay meel kale ka keeni karaan khibrado qiimo leh. Laakin si taxaddar leh u isticmaal adeegyadooda si aad caro uga fogaato. Shaqaaleysii la-taliyeyaal si ay si daahsoon ugu bixiyaan adeegyadooda halka la siin lahaa door muhiim ah.

4.2. Muhiimadda ay leedahay in dadka la wargeliyo oo laga qaybgeliyo

Waa muhiim in la fahmo fikradaha iyo baahiyaha dadka iyo ururrada hirgeliyo, isticmaalo, ayna saameeyso, nidaamyada dhulka ee dib u eegista lagu sameynaayo. Waa in la siiyo fursad ay wax ugu biiriyaan siyaasadda cusub. Tan micnaheedu ma'aha in keliya lala hadlo xirfadlayaasha iyo saraakisha sare ee dowladda, balse sidookale dadka maxalliga, beeralayda, kooxaha bulshada, iyo shaqaalaha heerka-hoose oo hirgeliya nidaamyada islamarkaana fahansan dhibaatooyinka maalinlaha.

Maadama ay arrimaha dhulka adag yihiin oo qawaaniinta iyo nidaamyada ay inta badan qarsoon yihiin, waxaa dhici karto in lagama marmaan ay tahay in dadka lagu wacyi geliyo sida uu nidaamka hadda u shaqeeyo ka hor inta ay wax muhiim ah ku soo kordhinin dooda. Geedi socodka horumarinta siyaasadda waa in u wehliya olole wacyigelin si daneyayaasha iyo dadweynaha looga wargeliyo, loogana qaybgeliyo, hawlaha hadda socda. Xaqiiji in waqti iyo kheyraad ku filan loo qoondeeyo dadaalkaan.

Olole kale oo wacyigelin ayaa loo bahnaan doonaa kaddib marka isbedellada la hirgeliyo. Tan waxay lagama marmaan u tahay in la xaqiijiyo in dhamaan dadka ay khuseeyso ay fahmaan sababaha nidaamyada cusub iyo sidookale sida loo raaco.

Olalaha nocaas wuxuu sidookale muhiim u yahay in dowladda ay maareeyso khatarta maadama ay shacabka ku wargelin karaan arrimaha cusub ee laga wada hadlay iyo in daneyayaasha ay ka-qaybgalaan wadahadalka si loo dhiso aaminaad iyo kalsooni.

Cutubka 5-aad. TAAGEERIDDA OGGOLAANSHAHA IYO HIRGELINTA

Cutubka shanaad wuxuu iftiiminaaya tillaabooyinka aasaasiga ah ee lagu ansixinaayo laguna hirgelinaayo siyaasadda qabyo qoraalka. Ujeedadda cutubkaan waa in la bixiyo hagitaan ku saabsan ansixinta iyo hirgelinta siyaasadda.

5.1. Tillaabooyinka loo maro ansixinta iyo hirgelinta siyaasadda

- **Siyaasadda ansixi.** Waxaa lagama maarmaan noqon doonta in la ilaaliyo siyaasadda cusub iyadoo loo maraayo hannaanka ansixinta ee wasaaradda ay khuseyso, iyo parlamaanka qaran. Tani waxay u baahan doontaa halyey (ama halyeyo) – shakhsi saameyn leh, koox isbeddel, ama isbaheysi daneed. Halyeyada ayaa laga yaabaa inay ku lug lahaayeen hannaanka, waxay ku qanacsan yihiin faa'iidooyinka, oo waxay diyaar u yihiin inay xoog ku bixiyaan in la ansixiyo isbeddellada.
- **Abaabul kheyraadka.** Bilaabidda dib-u-habeynta iyo joogtaynta horumarka waxaa ku baxaaya kharash. Waxay qaadataa maareyn xirfadeed iyo waqti shaqaale oo yar. Tani maahan su'aal la xiriirta misaanayadda iyo barnaamijka socodka shaqada. Waxay kalo ka dhigan tahay xaqiijinta in dadka ay helayaan dhiirigelin ku filan ayna ka go'an tahay dib-u-habeynta.
- **Abuur qaab-dhismeed si loo hirgeliyo.** Marka la ansixiyo siyaasadda dhulka, waa in loo beddelaa qaab-dhismeed la hirgelinaayo. Taasi micneheedu waa in hay'adaha kala duwan loo qeybiyo ujeedooyin iyo howlo cusub, oo ay ka kooban yihiin la-hawlgalayaal cusub, soo bandhigidda habraacyo cusub, bedelidda qaab-dhismeedka ururrada jira, iyo laga yaabo in la abuurro ururro cusub. Waxaa lagama maarmaan noqon doonta in la diyaariyo qorshooyin waxqabad la taaban karo iyo in la dejiyo howlaha la fullin karo iyo heerarka. Waxaa fiicnaan laheyd in si tartiib tartiib ah loo soo bandhigo dib-u-habeynta, waxaa dhici karto in aad ku tijaabiso gobol tijaabo ah ka hor inta aadan waddanka oo dhan laga isticmaalin.
- **Awood dhis.** Qaababka cusub micneheedu waa horumarinta kheyraadka aadanaha. Waxaa lagama maarmaan noqon doonta in la shaqaaleysiyo shaqaale leh xirfado kala duwan iyadoo dib loo tababaraayo shaqaalaha hore u joogay si ay ula jaanqaadaan qaababka cusub.
- **Hirgelinta iyo kormeerka horumarka.** Mar haddii siyaasadda cusub la meel mariyo, waxay u baahnaan doontaa in la hagaajiyo si loogu shaqeeyo si habsami leh. Hay'adaha gaarka ah waa inay la socdaan wax qabadkooda, laakin habab cusub ayaa loo baahnaan doonaa in la helo si loola socdo horumarka guud haddii in ka badan hal hay'ad ay ku lug leedahay. Ururrada aan dowliga ahayn waxay si gaar waxtar ugu yeelan karaan bixinta kormeer madaxbannaan oo dib-u-habeyn ah.

Cutubka 6-aad. GEEDI SOCODKA SIYAASADDA DHULKA

Cutubka lixaad wuxuu iftiiminayaa doorka muhiimka ah ee casharka dhulka ee horumarinta siyaasadaha dhulka oo tilmaamaya toban qodob oo muhiim u geedi socodka siyaasadda dhulka. Ujeeddada cutubka waa in la bixiyo guudmar guud oo ku saabsan geedi socodka siyaasadda dhulka.

6.1. Doorka muhiimka ah ee casharka dhulka

Guuldarrada siyaasadaha dhulka ee waddamo badan ayaa ah in aysan lahayn “aaladaha dhulka” oo muhiim ah: habraacyo ama qaabab wax looga qabto qeybaha gaarka ah ee nidaamka dhulka. Tusaale ahaan, waxaa jiri karo baahi:

- Qaab-dhismeed sharci oo ka hadlaayo ka mid ahaanshaha waaxda gaarka ah ee maamulka dhulka.
- Diiwaangelin dhuleed oo xoog leh islamarkaana loo wada dhan yahay.
- Nidaam maareynta macluumaadka dhulka oo loo wada dhan yahay.
- Barnaamij awood kobcin oo waara.
- Nidaam dib u soo kabasho dhaqaale oo la awoodi karo oo ku saabsan maamulka dhulka.
- Bixinta ikhiyaar ku aaddan xuquuqda kooxeed ee muddada degnaanshaha dhulka, gaar ahaan kooxaha qabaa'ilka, bulshooyinka reer miyiga ah, bulshooyinka soo barakacay, iwm.
- Aalado loo wada dhan yahay oo loogu talagalay helitanka dhulka, la wareegidda iyo magdhowga meelaha magaalooyinka iyo miyiga. Waa inay waafaqaan sharciga dhaqanka ee dhulka, tixgeliyaan habnololeedyada iyo kheyraadka dabiiciga ah, ayna shaqeeyaan haddii diiwannada dhulka aysan jirin.
- Casharka dhulka ee ku habboon xaaladaha maxalliga ee kala duwan ee dalka ka jira.

UN-HABITAT waxay aasaastay shabbakad, Shabbakada Caalamiga ah ee Qalabka Dhulka (www.gltn.net), si ay u uruuriso tusaalayaasha aaladaha noocaan iyo horumarinta aalado cusub si loo buuxiyo daldaloolada muhiimka ah. Waa suurtagal in la qaato aaladahaan si loogu waafajiyo xaaladaha dalka ka jira.

6.2. Toban qodob oo muhiim u ah geedi socodka siyaasadda dhulka

1. **Hogaaminta Dowladda iyo Qaranka waa muhiim.** Dadka dibedda jooga ma noqon karaan dadka keliya ee u ololeeya isbeddelka. Diyaargarowga siyaasadeed ee hoggaamiyeyaasha qaranka waa muhiim. Hasa ahaatee, waxaa jirta baahi cad oo loo qabo in la aqoonsado halyeeyada heerarka kala duwan, oo ay ka mid yihiin xirfadlayaasha, qeybaha hoose, aqoonyahanno iyo warbaahinta. Hoggaanka qaranka iyo dhisidda awoodda ee heerarka oo dhan waa in mar walba mudnaan la siiyo.
2. **Dib u heshiisiinta daneyayaal iyo himilooyin badan.** Hawlaha dib-u-habeynta marna si habsami leh uma shaqeeyaan. Marka la eego kala duwanaanshaha aragtiyada, waajibaadka inta badan isku xiran ee ka dhexeeya wasaaradaha dhexdooda, tartanka hay'adaha iyo danaha la maalgeliyay ee dhamaan dadka ay khuseyso ayaa mar walba dhalin doono khilaaf. Kala duwanaanshahaan waa in waqti hore la soo bixiya oo si joogta ah wax looga qabto.
3. **Waxay u baahan yihiin aragti fog.** Arrimaha dhulka aad ayay u dhib badan yihiin kumana amaahan karaan qaab mashruuc oo labo sano ah. Ka digtoonow in aad ku degdegto hirgelinta xalal muddo dheer; xalalka jira ayaa laga yaaba inaysan shaqeynin, mudnaanta ayaa isbeddeli karta. Dhisidda degmada ma ahan hawl hal mar ah laakin waa inay sii socoto muddada ay hirgelinta dib-u-habeynta socoto.

4. **Ka soo bax geedi socodka iyo badeecada labaduba.** Qaabka dib-u-habeynta loo gaaro ayaa la mid ah siyaasadda iyo natiijooyinka looga soo baxo muhiim u noqon karto. Tageerada dadka u ololeeya siyaasadda iyo dhisidda degmooyin dib-u-habeyn waa muhiim. Siyaasiyiintu waa xubno muhiim ah balse waxay xilka hayaan muddo 3/5-sano ah. Sidaas darteed, hawsha waa inay si joogta ah guul u keenta, waxaa laga yaabaa ka faa'iidsiga fursadaha markii ay soo baxaan halkii ay ku xaddidnaan lahaayeen jadwal hore loo go'aamiyay ee hawlaha la sameyn karo.
5. **Maareynta khatarta siyaasadeed waa mid muhiim ah.** Siyaasadda waxay qayb ka mid ah geedi socodka mana laga fogaan karo. Dib-u-habeynta waxay u baahnaan kartaa istiraatiijyo, qaab-dhismeedyo, iyo farsamooyin yareyn kara ama tirtiri kara awoodda jilayaasha awoodda leh. In xisbiyo laga dhex dhiso kooxaha daneyayaasha waa muhiim.
6. **Xalalka farsamo oo jira intooda badan maahan kuwa ku filan.** Farqi wayn ayaa u dhexeeya siyaasadda iyo hirgelinta. In badan oo ka mid ah aaladaha jira ayaa ah kuwa aan habbooneyn: waa qaali, adag yihiin sharcina way ku dhisan yihiin, mana awoodi karaan inay (tusaale ahaan) xuquuqda kooxaha ama qaababka casriga ee muddada degnaanshaha dhulka. Xalalka farsamo ee habboon waa inay noqdaan kuwa ay dowladda iyo macaamiisha labaduba awoodi karaan.
7. **Iskudar khibradaha farsamo iyo kuwa aasaasiga ah.** Sharci dejinta inta badan waxaa xukuma aqoonyahannada tiknoolojiyadda. Xaqiiqada aasaasiga ah iyo xalalka aasaasiga ah ayaa sidookale loo baahan yahay in la fahmo oo lagu daro geedi socodka dib-u-habeynta. Taasi micneheedu ayaa ah isticmaalka geedi socodka ka-qaybgalka iyo xaqiijinta in hawsha aysan markale qabsanin aqoonyahannada tiknoolojiyada ama kuwa ka sii fiican.
8. **Taageerada geedi socodka waxay u baahan tahay kheyraad loo qondeeyay.** Xalalka farsamo ayaa inta badan soo jiita danaha deeq-bixiyeyaasha iyo dowladda, laakin taageridda geedi socodka ka-qaybgalka lama qiimeeyo inta badan sidaas darteed na dhaqaale ku filan lama siiyo. Hannaan daciif ah wuxuu xalka farsamo ee xiisaha badan ka dhigi karaa mid aan muhiim ahayn – sida ay muujiyeen mashruucyo dib-u-habeyn oo badan oo fashilmay ama istaagay.
9. **Istiraatiijiyad wacyigelineed oo wax ku ool ah ayaa muhiim ah.** Cadaadis ka saaran in hawsha laga soo baxo, dib-u-habeyayaasha ayaa inta badan dayaca istiraatiijiyada isgaarsiinta. Hasa yeeshee olole wacyigelin oo gooni ah la'aantiis, macaamiisha ayaa qaadan doonin isbeddellada la soo jeediyay.
10. **Filo hubaal la'aan siyaasadeed.** Maadaama u dhulku u baahan yahay aragtiyo fog oo waqti dheer ee xagga bixinta, wuxuu had iyo jeer noqdaa aaladda siyaasiyiinta (qaran iyo dowladda hoose) iyo bulshada rayidka iyo deeq-bixiyeyaasha, oo marka u qof waliba oggolaado, cadaadiska siyaasadeed ayaa soo kordhiyo qaabab cusub. Mararka qaar waa muhiim in la sii wado shaqada farsamada ee habboon oo sidaas loo sameeyo isbeddel siyaasadeed.

LIFAAQYADA

Lifaaqa 1-aad. Foomka magacaabidda ka qaybgalaha

ASTAAN(Astaamaha) abaabulayaasha/kafaala qadayaasha tababarka

FOOMKA MAGAABIDDA KA QAYBGALAHA
< Sida loo sameeyo siyaasad dhul loo dhan yahay >
Taariikhda, goobta (magaalo ama waddan)

Magaca ururka magacaabaayo:

Macluumaadka ka qaybgalaha la magaacabay

Magaca iyo magaca qoyska:

.....

Jagada/doorka hay'adda:

Jinsiga:

.....

Dhalasho:

Waddanka aad hadda dagan tahay:

.....

Taleefanka:

.....

Macluumaadka qofka soo magacaabay

Magaca iyo magaca qoyska:

.....

Jagada/doorka hay'adda:

Taleefanka:

.....

Si kooban u sharrax sida u ka-qaybgalaha ugu firfircoon yahay shaqada socota ee arrimaha dhulka

.....

.....

Si kooban u sharrax sida ka-qaybgalka ama khibradda ka-qaybgalaha ee ku aaddan horumarinta siyaasadda dhulka

.....

.....

Si kooban u sharrax fikirkaaga ku aaddan qabka qofka la soo magaacabay uu uga faa'iideysan doono munaasabaddaan

.....
.....

Si kooban u sharrax xiriirka hay'adeed iyo xirfadeed ee ka qaybgalaha oo ku saabsan waaxda dhulka

.....
.....

Taariikhda: _____

Saxiixa magacaabaha:

Waad ku mahadsantahay dhameystirka magaacibidaan. Fadlan ku soo celi [taariikhda] [magaca qofka] ee [emaylka]

Lifaaqa 2-aad. Qiimeynta tababarka ka hor

ASTAANTA(Astaamaha) abaabulayaasha/kafaala qadayaasha tababarka

QIIMEYNTA TABABARKA KA HOR

< Sida loo sameeyo siyaasad dhul loo dhan yahay >

Taariikhda, goobta (magaalo ama waddan)

Macluumaadka gaarka ah

Magaca:

Jagada / Cinwaanka:

Ururka / Waaxda:

Sanadaha waayo aragnimada shaqo:

Sanadaha waayo aragnimada shaqo ee ku saabsan arrimaha dhulka ama /iyo jinsiga:

Heerka aqoonsi waxbarasho ee la gaaray:

Maclumaadka shaqada

Waa maxay mowduuca ama waaxda shaqada aad hadda sameyso?

.....
.....
.....

Shaqadaada maalinlaha ma kula kulantaa arrimaha dhulka? Fadlan si kooban u sharrax.

.....
.....
.....

Maamulahaaga tageero aad tababarkaan ku joogto ma ka heysataa?

.....
.....
.....

Shaqadaada, miyaad ku sameysaan cilmi baaris iyo qiimeyn? Fadlan si kooban u sharrax.

.....
.....
.....

Waa maxay caqabadaha ama dhibaatooyinka waa wayn ee aad kala kulanto shaqadaada? Fadlan si kooban u sharrax.

.....
.....
.....
Waa maxay guulaha waa wayn aad illaa iyo hadda shaqadaada ka gaartay? Fadlan si kooban u sharraax.

.....
.....
.....
Fikirkaaga ka bixi aqoonta, xirfadaha iyo khibrada aad hadda heysato kadib na qiimeyn isku samey.

1= si aad u diiddan 2= diiddan 3= in yar oggol 4= oggol 5= si aad u oggol

1. Khibrad ku leh horumarinta siyaasadda dhulka

1 2 3 4 5

2. Fahansan baahida loo qabo siyaasadda dhulka oo loo dhan yahay

1 2 3 4 5

3. Fahansan sida siyaasadaha dhulka ay u takooraan dadka saboolka

1 2 3 4 5

4. Xirfado iyo waayo aragnimo ku saabsan maareynta khilaafaadka la xiriira dhulka

1 2 3 4 5

5. Khibrad u leh la tacaalidda arrimaha farsamo

1 2 3 4 5

6. Aqoon u leh shaqada GLTN

1 2 3 4 5

Maxaad rajeynaysaa in aad ka barato tababarkaan aqoon isweydaarsiga? Fadlan si kooban u sharraax.

.....
.....
.....
Sidee tan ugu adeegsan laheyd shaqadaada mustaqbalka? Fadlan si kooban u sharraax.

.....
.....
.....

Lifaaqa 3-aad. Qaabka khibradda

Tusaalaha aragtida xirfadlaha /qaabka khibradda

Qaabka waxaa loo adeegsan karaa in lagu furo dhowr su'aalood, ama bilow gaaban oo dajinaaya jawi xiisad marka ka-qaybgalayaasha la is barayo. Layliga wuxuu inta badan qaata 30-40 daqiiqo, oo ay ku xiran tahay tirada ka-qaybgalayaasha.

1. Fududeeyuhu wuxuu u baahnaan doonaa sabuurad ama warqado, iyo sidookale qalimaan, si uu u diyaariyo foomka.
2. Inta waxaa u dheer, ka-qaybgale kasta waxaa la siin doonaa qoraalo dhejis ah.
3. Qaybaha foomka waa in si wadajir ah looga la heshiiyo ka-qaybgalayaasha, laakin fududeeyaha ayaa hore u sii diyaarin kara hage si hawsha loo bilaabo.
4. Ka-qaybgale kasta ayaa kadib laga codsanaayaa in u qaato dhowr daqiiqo si uu uga fikiro halka uu ku habboon yahay, marka loo eego khibradooda.
5. Ka-qaybgalayaasha ayaa kadib lagu casuumaaya inay yimaadaan sabuuradda ama waraaqaha, inay dadka is baraan iyagoo isticmaalaayo dhowr erey, oo qoraalka dhejiska ah ay ku dhejiyaan meesha loogu talagalay ee foomka.
6. Waxaa jiri kara ka-qaybgalayaal dareemaaya inaysan ku habboonayn qayb walba (ama iska caabin ku ah in 'lagu xiro' ama fikradaha qaldan oo hal nooc. Sidaas darteed, fududeeyuhu wuu ku soo dhoweyn karaa inay warqadooda ku dhejiyaan meel kasta ee sabuuradda oo leh sharraxaad kasta oo ay naftooda ka jecel yihiin.
7. Qabanqaabiyayaashu ayaa laga yaaba inay doonayaan in foomka ay saaraan mid ka mid ah derbiyada qolka tababarka, si loo tixraaco, haddii loo baahdo, inta lagu gudajiro koorsada. Sidookale waa la qori karaa waxaana lagu soo dari karaa warbixinta ugu dambaysa ee koorsada iyadoo ay la socoto taariikh nololeedyada ka-qaybgalayaasha koorsada.

	Qeybta guud ee shaqada				
	Sharciga iyo xuquuqda aadanaha	Maamulka dhulka	Jinsiga	Dhaqaalaha	Waxkale
Tacliinta iyo Cilmi Baarista					
Hay'adaha Aan Dowliga Ahayn (NGO) iyo bulshada					
Waaxda gaarka loo leeyahay					
Ururrada caalamiga					
Dowladda					
Waxkale					

Lifaaqa 4-aad. Shaqo kooxeed: Maareynta khilaafaadka ka dhalan karo “siyaasadda” hannaanka

Tilmaamaha

Abuur kooxo 5-8 qof ka tirsan

Layliga wuxuu inta badan qaataa 60 daqiiqo, oo ay ku xiran tahay tirada ka-qaybgalayaasha. 30 daqiiqo oo wadahal ah iyo 30 daqiiqo oo dib looga soo warbixinaayo.

Bixi tusaalooyin la taaban karoo o ku aaddan xiliga aad qayb ka ahayd geedi socodka horumarinta siyaasadda dhulka (ama habab la mid ah) oo ay ahayd in aad la tacaasho khilaafadyada iyo siyaasadda.

1. Maxay ahaayeen arrimaha muhiimka ah?
2. Sideed wax uga qabatay?
3. Maxaa kale ee aad sameyn laheyd?

Lifaaqa 5-aad. Shaqo kooxeed: Door-ciyaar

Tilmaamaha

Qeybta 1-aad: Diyaargarow

Mid kasta oo idiin ka mid ah waxaa loo xilsaaray door.

Baro doorkaaga:

4. Waa maxay baahiyahaaga?
5. Sidee u helaysaa dhul?
6. Yaa maamula dhulkaaga?
7. Waa kuwe danaha aad ka leedahay siyaasadda dhulka? Sidee baahiyaga uga jawaabcelin doonaan?

Qaybta 2-aad: Shaqo kooxeed

Kooxdaada dhexdeeda, qaab iskaashi ah u sameeya siyaasad dhuleed.

Tallaabada 1-aad: Koox ahaan, ka wada hadla oo ku heshiiya 3 mudnaan oo ugu muhiimsan ee loo baahan yahay in siyaasadda dhulka ay wax ka qabato.

Tallaabada 2-aad: Samee sharraxaad gaaban (ugu badnaan 2 illaa iyo 3 sadar) oo sharraxaaya waxa ay siyaasaddu ka sheegi doonto mid kasta oo ka mid arrimaha mudnaanta leh.

Tallaabada 3-aad: Muuji hay'adaha doorka muhiimka ah ku leh hirgelinta waxyaabaha siyaasadda ay bixineyso.

Tallaabada 4-aad: Ku soo nogo kulanka, soo bandhig sharraxaad kooban ee 3 arrimood ee mudnaanta leh iyo doorka hay'adaha ku hawlan hirgelinta siyaasadda.

Tallaabada 5-aad: ka fikir hawsha oo natiijooyinka kala wadhadal kooxaha kale. Maxaa la hagaajin karaa?

Doorarka

DOORKA 1-AAD: DUQA MAGAALADA

Waxaan duqa magaalada ahaa labo sano. Magaaladeyda, waxaa ka jira horumar dhaqaale oo togan, laakin shaqo la'aanta dhallinyarada waa mid aad u sareysa oo maalgashiga raasulmaalka ganacsiyada, guryaha, hoteelada iyo xafiisyadu uma fiicna sida laga rabay. Ma haysto miisaaniyad igu filan oo aan ku maalgeliyo adeegyada iyo kaabayaasha dhaqaalaha, taasi oo aniga igu adkeynaysa in aan hubiyo uruurinta qashinka iyo bixinta adeegyada biyaha iyo nadaafadda. Xaafadaha qaar ayaa si wanaagsan ku nool, balse qaar kale ayaa aad u liita oo dhibaateysan, gaar ahaan maadama dadku aysan haysanin guryo ku habboon. Intaa waxaa dheer, waxaa jiro muranno badan oo la xiriira dhulka iyo guri ka saarista khasabka oo horseedda dhacdooyin amni. Wax walbo hal mar wax kama qaban karo, laakin muddada aan xilka haayo, waxaan rabaa in aan ugu yaraan xalliyo labo dhibaato oo waaweyn. Geedi socodka siyaasadda dhulka ee hadda la bilaabay waa fursad muhiim ii ah in aan sameeyo isbeddeladaan.

DOORKA 2-AAD: WASIIRKA DHULKA, GURYAHA IYO SHAQADA DADWEYNAHA

Waxaa hadda la ii doortay Wasiirka Cusub ee Dhulka, Guryaha iyo Shaqada Dadweynaha ee dowladda federaalka ee Soomaaliya. Kaddib shaqooyin badan oo dowladeed iyo ganacsiyo gudaha Soomaaliya iyo dibedda, tan waxay ii tahay fursad muhiim ah oo aan ku horumariyo waxyaabo badan ee ka jira Gobolka Soomaaliya. Waxaan xogaa aqoon u leeyahay dhulka, guryaha iyo shaqada dadweynaha waxaana rabaa in aan hirgeliyo siyaasad cusub ee ku saabsan dhulka oo xallin doonto in badan oo dhibaatooyinka hadda aan wajaheyno. Maalgashato badan ayaa ii la imaado fikrado xiiso leh oo ku aaddan horumarinta mashaaricda aasaasiga ah ee kaabayaasha dhaqaalaha. Ragga ganacsatada ayaa sheegay inay diyaar u yihiin inay maalgashadaan hoteelada iyo xafiisyada waxaana rabaa in aan xaqiijiyo in dhul loo diyaariyo mashaaricda noocaas. Waa in aan sidookale xaqiijiyo in fullinta ay si dhakhso ah ku dhacdo si dhaqaalaha lagu fullinaayo hawlaha muhiimka ay u soo gasho akoonka Wasaaradda. Waxaa sidookale jira codsiyo ka imaanaayo Gobollada, oo mid kasta u raacaayo sharciyo iyo geedi socod isku mid ah balse aan isu ekeen. Waxaan u baahanahay nidaam si sahlan loo maareyn karo oo qof walbana u fahmi karo. Geedi socodka siyaasadda dhulka ee hadda la bilaabay waa fursad muhiim ii ah si aan u gaaro hadafyadaan.

DOORKA 3-AAD: HAWWEENAY GANACSATO AH

Waxaan ku dhashay oo aan nolosheyda inteeda badan ku noolaa magaaladaan, inkastoo aan dhowr sano ku noola qeybaha kale ee dalka intii lagu jiray xilliyadi ugu xumaa ee coladda. Waxaan ku guuleystay in aan furto ganacsi, waxaan iibiyaa badeeco kala duwan, inta badan raashinka, alabta guriga, dharka iyo qalabka dhismaha. Ganacsiga ayaa si wanaagsan u socda, waxaanan rabaa in aan dhisto guri iyo dukaan. Waxaan sanado badan bixinaayay kiro waxaana lacag badan ku khasariyay kiro iyo guritaan joogta ah aan meelo kala u guuraayay, maadama ay miilkiilayaasha guryaha si kordhinaayeen lacagta kirada iyagoo aan tixgelinaynin heshiiska aan isla galnay. Runti waxaan ku dhibaatoonayaa sidii aan u heli lahaa dhul aan leeyahay. Dhulki uu aabahay lahaa waxaa la wareegay adeerkay wuxuuna dhahay aniga ayaa iska leh oo qayb ka mid ahna iga ma siin karo. Waxaan lacag ka bixiyay dhul kale oo halkaan ka dhow, laakin waxaa dhacday in qofka iga iibiyay uusan ahayn miilkiilaha dhabta ah qofkaas na wuxuu ii soo celiyay qayb yar oo ka mid ah lacagti aan bixiyay. Waxaan maqlay in geedi socod siyaasadda dhulka la bilaabay, runtii waxaan rajeynayaa in tan ay xallin doonto dhibaatooyinka, si aan u helo meel aan si nabad ugu nolaado oo ku ganacsado.

DOORKA 4-AAD: QOFKA GUDAHA KU BARAKACAY

Qoyskeyga waxay ka soo jeedaan meel qurux badan oo miyi ah, oo 40 km u jirta magaaladaan. Qayb ka mid ah qoyskeyga ayaa weli halkaas ku nool, aniga na waxaan halkaas ku noolaa dhowr sano. Waxaan magaaladaan yimid inta lagu jiray xilligi ugu xumaa ee colaadda. Waxaan isku dayay in aan hal mar ku laabto, laakin kuma guuleysanin in aan nolosha halkaas ku bilaabo maadama aanan helin shaqo aniga, xaaskayga iyo afarteyda caruur na quudiso. Waxaan magaaladaan joogaa ku dhowaad 15 sano marwalbana waxaan helaa shaqo muddo gaaban oo mushaar aad u yar, laakin bilo qaar ayaa ka fiican kuwa kale. Waxaan ku noola qaybo badan ee magaalada, aniga oo hal meel illaa iyo meel kale u guuraayo. Ma haysto lacago ku filan in aan meelo wanaagsan kiro ku bixiyo, sidaas darteed waa inaan guuro maadama ay magaalada sii ballaranayso dadkuna ay go'aansanayaan inay dhul iibsadaan ayna dhistaan. Dhowr jeer ayaa ogeysiis la'aan la iiga cayriyay meeshi aan ku noolaa, waxaana ku waayay in badan oo ka mid ah lacagihii aan ku maalgeliyay hoygeyga. Mar walbo waa in aan kow ka soo bilaabo. Waxaan jeclaan lahaa in ugu yaraan la ii sheego meesha aan aniga iyo qoyskeyga ku noolaan karno. Haddii la i siiyo dhul yar oo aan ku noolaado, maskaxda ayaa ii degi lahayd, aniga iyo bulshada igu hareeraysan, waxaan heli lahayn meel aan wax ka bilowno. Waxaan ka soo jeeda dalkaan, sanado badan ayaa halkaan joogay, caruurtayda ayaa noloshooda oo dhan inta ku noolaa, waa xaqeena in aan helno meel aan si nabad ah ugu noolaanno.

DOORKA 5-AAD: BEERALEY

Waxaan ku noolahay meel u dhow webiga, 40 km magaalada ka baxsan. Bulshadeyda ayaa jiilal badan beeraley ahaa welina nolosheena ayaa ku tiirsan inkastoo, mararka qaar, qaar naga mid ah ay shaqooyin ka helaan magaalada. Dalaga ayaa si wanaagsan u baxo waxaana ka soo baxa dakhli fiican haddii aysan jirin abaaro ama daad oo soo badanaayo. Labo sano ka hor, waxaa jirtay abaar dalagu na aad buu u yaraaday; daaq la'aan awgeed, xoola dhaqatada qaar ayaa ka soo gudbay webiga iyaga oo soo maray dhulkeena. Lo'da iyo riyaha ayaa cunay dalageena intiisa badan labo maalin gudahoodna waxay haleeyeen shaqadii aan bilooyin ku qabannay. Xoolo dhaqatadu ayaa sheegay in daaqa iyo biyaha ay xaq u leeyihiin. Aad ayaan u xanaaqnay. Qoysaska kale ayaa isla dhibaataadaan wajahayay waxaana dagaal wayn lala galay xoola dhaqatada. Dad qaar ayaa la dilay, ugu dambeyntii odeyaasha ayaa xaliyay arrinta, laakin sanadki xigay ayay markale dhacday. Mid ka mid ah ehellada xoola dhaqatada ayaa sheegay in aan ka hor istaagi Karin, maadaama aan haysanin caddeyn muujinaysa in aan dhulka leenahay. Sanadkaan, aniga iyo qoyskeyga ayaa doonayna in aan si wanaagsan u ilaalinno beerteena, deyr ayaan ku wareejinnay, haddii loo baahda na, xoog ayaan ku difaacaynaa.

DOORKA 6-AAD: ODEY DHAQAMEED

Waxaan ahay ganacsade iyo sidookale oday dhaqameed, mararka qaar waxaan hay'ado kala duwan ka qabtaa shaqada xafiiska taasina aad ayay ii mashquulisaa waxayna i siisaa waajibaad fara badan. Waqti badan ayaan ku qaataa xallinta khilaafaadka ka dhex dhaca xubnaha bulshadeena ama u dhexeeya bulshooyinka kale. Tani waa qayb aad muhiim u ah oo ka mid ah nolosheyda waxaana ku qabtaa sharaf iyo kalsooni. Hasa ahaatee, mararka qaar, waa wax laga xumaado in lagugu yeero in aad xalliso dhibaatooyin ay ka dambeeyeen dad kale oo aan kula tashanin ka hor inta aysan go'aan qaadanin. Tusaale ahaan, mar, waxaa jiray khilaaf dhex maray labo walaalo ah oo ku aaddan milkiyadda dhul wayn oo ku yaalo magaalada duleedkeeda baxsan. Mid ayaa dalka dibeddiisa ku maqnaa midka kalena dhulki buu ka shaqeeyay maadama u mooday inay ku wanaagsan tahay in laga kireeyo Dadka Gudaha Ku Barakacay (IDPs). Midka kale markii u soo laabtay wuxuu rabay

kalabar dhulkaasi, wuxuuna diiday in uu bixiyo kharashki ku baxay horumarka u walaalkiis sameeyay wuxuuna rabay in uu dhulka ku soo celiyo sidiisi hore. Maxakamad ayuu tagay wuxuuna bixiyay lacag faro badan illaa ay maxakamaddii gaartay xukun balse xukunki maxakamadda lama fullin karin. Khilaafka labadaas u dhexeeyay ayaa noqday mid aad u dhib badan, oo ay Dadka Gudaha Ku Barakacay (IDPs) sidookale dareemeen maadama loogu hanjabay in xoog looga saari doono oo xitaa la toogan doono. Waxaan aniga iyo odeyaasha kale ku guulaysannay in aan xallino khilaafka, balse waxaan jeclaan lahaa in la helo hab ka wanaagsan oo lola tacaalo arrimaha noocaas. Waxaan maqlay inay jiri doonto siyaasad cusub ee dhulka waxaana haaya fikrado badan oo waxtar leh oo ku saabsan sida looga hortagi karo khilaafaadka dhulalka la xiriira looguna xallin karo qaab wax ku ool ah.

Lifaaqa 6-aad. Qorshe hawleed

Qorshe hawleed, ay u badan tahay in la sameeyo dhamaadka koorsada ka hor qiimeynta ugu dambeysa, waxay ka kooban tahay shaqo shakhsiyadeed iyo mid kooxeed labaduba. Kulankaan ayaa sida caadiga ah qaato 2 saacadood, oo ay ku xiran tahay tirada kooxda.

Ujeeddooyinka kalfadhiga ayaa ah in ka-qaybgale kasta loo ogolaado:

1. Ka fikiro waxyaabaha lagu bartay maalmihi ugu horeeyay ee koorsada;
2. Ka fikiro tillaaboyinka mustaqbalka ee la qaadi doono iyo sida loogu dhaqmi doono marka laga hadlaayo aqoonta cusub ee la helay marka uu ugu laabto goobtiisa/goobteeda shaqada;
3. Is dhexgal la sameeyo asxaabta si loo suuragaliyo iskaashi dabagal ee heer urur qaran.

Qorshaha kalfadhiga

Waqtiga	Waxqabadka kalfadhiga
10-20daqiiido	Hagid ku aaddan qorsheynta hawlaha: horudhac gaaban oo ku saabsan Qorshe Hawleedka (sababta loogu arko inay muhiim tahay) iyo kalfadhiga.
10daqiiqo	Qorshe hawleed shakhsiyeed: Kalfadhi hoosaadkaan wuxuu ka koobnaan doonaa akhrinta shakhsiyeed ee casharka la siiyay maalmihi ugu horeeyay ee koorsada iyo tixgelinta sida ka-qaybgalaha, u awooddiisa/awooddeeda shakhsiyadeed, ay awoodi doonaan inay adeegsadaan cilmiga iyo xirfadaha cusub ee koorsada marka u dib ugu laabto/ laabato shaqadeeda guriga. Qoraal warbixineed ayaa la bixin doonaa kaasi oo u ka-qaybgale kasta buuxin doono, si loogu caawiyo inay dhaliyaan fikrado ku aaddan tan.
60daqiiqo	Qorshe hawleed kooxeed: kalfadhi hoosaadkaan wuxuu ka koobnaan doonaa saddex tillaabo: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Falanqeeya oo ku heshiia 3-da arrimood ee mudnaanta leh oo ay tahay in siyaasadda dhulka ay wax ka qabato. • Samee sharraxaad gaaban (ugu badnaan 2 ama 3 sadar) oo faahfaahinaaya waxyaabaha ay siyaasadda ka sheegi doonto mid kasta oo ka mid ah arrimahaan mudnaanta leh. • Muuji hay'adaha doorarka muhiimka ah ka ciyaara sidii loo fullin lahaaa waxyaabaha siyaasaddaan ay bixiso.
10daqiiqo koox kasta + 10daqiiqo kulanka	Dib ugu soo warbixi shirarka, oo ay ku jiraan 3-da arrimood ee mudnaanta leh, faahfaahin gaaban, iyo doorarka hay'adaha. Ka fikir hawsha.

Moodel loogu talagalay qorshe hawleed shakhsiyeed/waddan

Magacaaga iyo ururkaaga /taariikhdaada xirfadeed	
Fikrad la hirgeliyo	
Macnaha guud ee gudaha: dhibaatooyinka/carqaladaha iyo xoogaga /fursadaha	
Macnaha guud ee dibedda: Fursadaha iyo hanjabaadaha	
Yaa loo baahan yahay in uu ku lug yeesho?	
Kheyraadkee loo baahan yahay?	
Sidee u soo bandhigi doontaa fikradaan?	
Gormaad bilaabi doontaa?	

Lifaaqa 7-aad. Foomka qiimeynta ugu dambeysa

ASTAANTA(ASTAAMAHA) abaabulayaasha /kafaalaqaadayaasha tababarka

QIIMEYN XOGWAREYSI

< Sida Loo Sameyo Siyaasad Dhul Loo Dhan Yahay >

Taariikhda, goobta (magaalo iyo waddan)

1= sia ad u diidan 2= diidan 3= in yar oggol 4= oggol 5= si aad u oggol

A. Ujeedooyinka iyo jadwalka tababarka

1. Si cad u fahmay ujeedooyinka tababarka.

1 2 3 4 5

2. Ujeedooyinka tababarka ee la sheegay ayaa si buuxda loo waafaqay.

1 2 3 4 5

B. Xogta iyo wadhadalka

1. Xogaha waxay ahaayeen kuwa wacyigelin ah oo dhiirigeliyay fikirkeyga.

1 2 3 4 5

2. Isdhexgalka iyo wadhadallada ayaa kordhiyay aqoonteyda iyo fahamkeyga.

1 2 3 4 5

3. Tababarka wuxuu ii ahaa dhiirigelin joogta ah, xiiso ii leh oo ii khuseeya.

1 2 3 4 5

4. Barnaamijka tababarka waxaa loo qaabeyay si macquul ah.

1 2 3 4 5

C. Saameynta muuqata

1. Aqoonta iyo fikradaha laga soo qaatay tababarkaan waa kuwa habboon kuna filan in laga hawlgeliyo horumarinta siyaasad dhul oo loo dhan yahay oo laga sameeyo Gobolka Soomaalida.

1 2 3 4 5

2. Guud ahaan, aad ayaan ugu qanacsanahay tababarkaan.

1 2 3 4 5

3. Marka aan ku laabto shirkadeyda, waxaan asxaabteyda iyo daneeyayaasha kale ku wargelin doonaa tababarkaan.

1 2 3 4 5

Waa maxay qaybaha koorsada ee aad ka heshay?

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.....

Sidee ugu talagashay in aad ku dabaqdo wixii aad soo baratay intii koorska u socday?

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Hawlo dabagal oo noocee ah ayaad jeclaan laheyd in aad aragto?

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.....

Faallooyinka iyo Tallooyinka kale:

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Waa ku mahadsantahay ka-qaybgalkaaga!

Lifaaqa 8-aad. Bogag

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International Organization for Migration (IOM)
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RECOVERY AND DURABLE SOLUTIONS UNIT

BASELINE EVALUATION REPORT

**DS.0015_DHULKA NABAADA (THE LAND OF PEACE): SUPPORTING PEACE IN URBANIZING
CONTEXTS THROUGH LAND DISPUTE RESOLUTION IN SOMALIA**



Proposed land commission building for Jubaland



Proposed land commission building for South West

Submitted Date: February 2020

Contents

List of Abbreviations	3
List of tables	4
Table of Figures.....	4
1. BACKGROUND.....	7
2. MAP OF TARGET LOCATIONS	9
3. METHODOLOGY	10
3.1. Household surveys (Quantitative data collection).....	10
3.1.1. Demographics of respondents	11
3.1.1.1. Gender of respondents	11
3.1.1.2. Age of respondents	12
3.1.1.3. Occupation of respondents.....	12
3.1.1.4. Household size of respondents.....	13
3.1.1.5. Status in settlement	13
3.1.1.6. Education level of respondents	14
3.1.1.7. Primary of source of income	15
3.2. Qualitative data collection.....	15
3.2.1. Key informant interviews (KIIs).....	16
3.2.2. Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)	16
4. FINDINGS AND ANALYSIS	17
4.1. Knowledge.....	17
4.2. Relevance	19
4.3. Potential Impact.....	22
4.4. Land ownership and documentation	24
4.5. Land dispute and resolution mechanism.....	27
4.6. Land related crimes.....	30
4.7. Confidence in land management system.....	32
4.8. Government responsiveness	33
5. CONCLUSION.....	35
6. RECOMMENDATIONS.....	35
7. PHOTOS.....	37

List of Abbreviations

CfW	Cash for Work
DG	Director General
FGD	Focus Group Discussions
FMS	Federal Member States
HC	Host Community
HH	Household
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
IOM	International Organization for Migration
KII	Key Informant Interviews
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
RDS	Recovery and Durable Solutions

List of tables

Table 1: Summary of methods.....	10
Table 2: Age of respondents	12
Table 3: Occupation of respondents.....	13
Table 4: Family size of households.....	13
Table 5: Highest level of education.....	14
Table 6: Composition of KIIs	16
Table 7: Means of Learning about the project.....	18
Table 8: Where do you go if you have land dispute?	28
Table 9: How long does it take to find a solution to land related disputes/conflicts?	29
Table 10: How often do incidents of conflicts/ crime related to land happen in your location?.....	30

Table of Figures

Figure 1: Gender of Respondents	11
Figure 2: What is your status in your settlement?.....	14
Figure 3: What is your primary source of income?.....	15
Figure 4: Do you know that land commission buildings will be constructed in your State/location?	17
Figure 5: Do you know the exact location where the land commission buildings will be constructed?....	18
Figure 6: How would describe the accessibility of the site to construct the land commission building? ..	19
Figure 7: How would describe the appropriateness of the site to construct the land commission building?	20
Figure 8: What is your impression about the construction of land commission buildings in your state? .	21
Figure 9: How relevant do you think will be the construction of offices for the land commission in your state?	21
Figure 10: How problematic is the lack of offices for the land commission in your location?.....	22
Figure 11: According to you, what are the main problems associated with lack of building for land commission in your state?	23
Figure 12: Who do you think the construction of offices for the land commission in your location will benefit?	23
Figure 13: Do you think the construction of offices for the land commission will make life better, worse, or the same for you and your household?.....	24
Figure 14: Do you have access to land?	25
Figure 15: What is the status of ownership of the land you reside in?	26
Figure 16: What kind of document do you have for the land you reside in?	26
Figure 17: How do you access land in your location?.....	27
Figure 18: How do cases of land dispute addressed in your location?.....	28
Figure 19: How trustworthy are you with the current adjudication of land disputes in your location?....	29
Figure 20: How far does lack of land management system contributes to land disputes in your location?	30
Figure 21: Who are the most vulnerable people to land related issues/disputes?.....	31
Figure 22: Do you know any land management system that exists in your location?	32
Figure 23: How confident do you feel with the current land commission in your location?	33
Figure 24: How do you rate the responsiveness of the government to issue related with land?.....	33

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Dhulka Nabadda programme is expected to produce two broad outcomes: *“Increased access to justice, remedial and adjudication on land issues through an integrated framework of the various mechanisms guided by clear policy and legislation ensuring coherence in resolution of disputes and Improved delivery of land administration and land rights services through institutionalization of appropriate infrastructure and information management systems, thus rebuilding the community’s confidence in local authorities.”*

The project locations are Kismayo in Jubaland State and Baidoa in South West State. The project employs cash for work (CfW) modality and 60 beneficiaries are expected to benefit from the CfW activities. The beneficiaries will be drawn from the host community, returnees and IDPs while gender will be a major consideration. These beneficiaries will be registered on Kobo Collect to track down how the cash they receive through the project will help improve their livelihood, and to ensure the selection criteria was followed accordingly.

Out of 766 respondents interviewed in the baseline, 72.3 per cent are women while 27.7 per cent are men. In addition, 61.88 per cent of the respondents are from Host Community (HC). At the baseline, 36.3 per cent of the respondents have knowledge of the construction of the land commission building in their location. Regarding the relevance of the project, 95.95 per cent have good impression about the project while 90.61% stated that the project is very relevant in answering their needs. About 50% of the respondents believe that the site designated for the land commission is appropriate and can be accessed by everybody.

The respondents have the expectation that the project will bring the following changes in their locations:

- It will decrease the number of land disputes
- It will issue land documentation to the people
- Land policies will be developed
- It will enhance land reconciliation processes
- It will plan land allocation and land uses

A total of 82.64 per cent hold the belief that the lack of offices of the land commission is problematic or very problematic indicating that there is need for the establishment of such offices to serve the target communities.

The problems associated with lack of land commission building are:

- Evictions (36%)
- Frequent land disputes (33%)
- Forceful taking of land (20%)
- Insecure land tenure system (11%)

Regarding the kind of documents they have for the land they reside, a total of 48.96 per cent (27.81% in Baidoa and 21.15% in Kismayo) have no documents, 26.63 per cent (15.27% in Baidoa and 11.36% in Kismayo) have title deeds from the central government that fall in 1991 and a total of 24.41% (6.92% in Baidoa and in 17.49% Kismayo) have title deeds from the Federal Member States (FMS).

When the respondents were asked how cases of land disputes are handled in their location, 60.71 per cent (23.11% in Baidoa and 37.60% in Kismayo) stated that land disputes are addressed through formal way.

Formal way of addressing land disputes involves the engagement of the government in resolving land related disputes/conflicts. The other common approach to land dispute handling is the Somali Xeer¹ with 21.8 per cent (15.4% in Baidoa and 6.4% in Kismayo). 36 per cent (10.97% in Baidoa and 25.07%) of the respondents stated that such crimes occur every day, 18.76 per cent (14.23% in Baidoa and 4.44% in Kismayo) said that incidents of crime related to land occur once a year and 13.86 per cent stated that land related crimes happen once in a month.

Finally, a total of 96.08 per cent who have confidence in the land commission. The project is expected to strengthen the confidence level of the public towards the land commission while a total of 61 per cent (36% in Baidoa and 25% in Kismayo) believe that the government is very responsive while 25 per cent (7% in Baidoa and 18% in Kismayo) stated that the government is somewhat responsive.

¹ Xeer is the traditional legal system of Somalia, and one of the three systems from which formal Somali law draws its inspiration: others being civil law and Islamic law.

1. BACKGROUND²

Many of Somalia's political challenges can be traced back to the imposition of centralized nation state structures on to existing decentralized and egalitarian systems, leading eventually to a zero-sum struggle between clans for control of the state apparatus and its resources, including land. Following the collapse of the Somali state, a number of groups have had political or economic incentives to oppose the process of building (or rebuilding) the state and to act as "spoilers" in any peace process. Considerable sums of money can be made by control of key real estate in a conflict economy.

After decades of insecurity and political instability, Somalia currently stands at a critical juncture for stabilization, peacebuilding and development. The prolonged conflict, in conjunction with the slow rise of political and state legitimacy, leaves the country with almost no functioning institutions and or rule of law. In 2012, the reestablishment of the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS), marked progress towards more permanent governance structure.

Despite the considerable progress made in the last few years, the country still faces many challenges regarding political stability, peace and economic progress. One of those key challenges relates to land issues and how to address them in a systemic way in order to contribute to overall peacebuilding efforts.

Land becomes intertwined with conflicts in various ways, primarily when dispossession takes place, or when rights to ownership, land use, access and transferability are consistently and arbitrarily violated. Any disruptive or forcefully imposed change on how groups and individuals connect to their land usually produces contentions, which may – and in Somalia has - resulted in various forms of organized violence and community disruption. Clan dynamics have also been a contributing factor to land conflict when there has been competition for the control of resources. With little to no effective state control of land or its administration, management and governance; armed groups and individuals can illegally acquire land, dispossess people, and forcibly evict the most vulnerable without due process. Those with access to social, economic and political power, coupled with the ability to use violence, have been able to illegally gain titles or control over land.

The tenure insecurity is also a significant barrier to the integration and economic development of displaced persons and communities. With the constant threat of forced evictions, displaced and vulnerable groups do not invest in the land, which impacts their ability to seek a livelihood.

One of the contributing factors to the land conflict dynamic in Somalia, which has only become more pronounced in recent years is migration and displacement. Due to years of conflict and natural disasters, millions of Somalis have been displaced and dispossessed of their land. Recent trends of returning refugees from neighbouring countries and those who have been in a state of protracted displacement has resulted in large communities of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and vulnerable groups living in informal settlements with little to no access to tenure security.

Because of the current trends, it is predicted that this dynamic will continue, and programs must account for the reality that not only will rapid urbanization rates require urban resilience measures, but also promoting social cohesion is vital to peacebuilding initiatives. Protective measures for vulnerable groups through safeguarding basic human rights and enhancing security of tenure is not only important for land

² Project document

tenure purposes, but it also facilitates reintegration and economic development that can help stabilize and develop the region.

Land disputes and conflict have disproportionate impacts on different groups within society. Women and youth are amongst the most disenfranchised when it comes to equal access to land use and ownership. With little formal recognition of rights to land and a male dominated customary land adjudication process, the rights of women are often periphery in land discussions. Ownership of land for Somali women is often linked to male relatives for greater protection. Such a reliance however limits their agency and poses a significant disadvantage to women-headed households. This programme will work towards enhancing women's access to justice as end-users and encouraging their participation in land governance and adjudication systems.

2. MAP OF TARGET LOCATIONS



Map of Baidoa and Kismayo marked in Black

3. METHODOLOGY

The baseline assessment is meant to provide information on the status quo of land related issues in Baidoa town of South West State and Kismayo town of Jubaland State. Capturing the current situation helps to form basis for critical reference point for assessing changes and impact once the projects is completed. The baseline assessment employed robust mixed methods to gather information needed. These methods are summarized in the table below:

Table 1: Summary of methods

Summary of the Methodology			
Location	KIIs	FGDs	HH Survey
Baidoa	7	2	383
Kismayo	8	2	383
Total	15	4	766

The data collection for Dhulka Nabadda baseline assessment commenced on 6th January in Kismayo was successfully completed on 12th January 2020 while the data collection started in Baidoa on 4th January and ended on 11th January. It was spearheaded by Recovery and Durable Solutions Unit's (DS) M&E team and locally hired freelance enumerators and interviewers. The actual field data collection team was composed of RDS' National MEAL Officer and M&E Intern in Kismayo while M&E Assistant led the data collection in Baidoa. A total of 10 enumerators and 6 interviewers were recruited to data the quantitative and qualitative data collection respectively.

The RDS' M&E staff were responsible for overall management of the fieldwork teams including, recruiting and training of fieldwork teams, ensuring consistent execution of all fieldwork related tasks and performing routine quality control checks of data during the fieldwork process including accompaniments, back-checks, and ad hoc data review.

3.1. Household surveys (Quantitative data collection)

The quantitative data collection was carried out using 10 local freelance enumerators (5 in each location) trained in using real-time data collection software (Kobo collect) for use with smartphones that is also capable of capturing photos and GPS coordinates. This ensures higher data reliability, quality, reduces time for data collection, provides the GPS coordinates of where the interview was conducted, and gives RDS an opportunity to skip the data entry process which usually compromises data quality. Together with the automatic registration of each survey's start and end time, it provided additional verification of the enumerators' work, ensuring that all survey responses are genuine and not filled in by the enumerators themselves at a convenient place.

In the final count, a total of 766 observations were collected randomly from the community (383 in Baidoa and 383 in Kismayo). The sample for the baseline assessment was calculated using Raosoft³ sample size calculator. In Baidoa, the sample interviewed from the community comprised of the following categories:

- 215 from the host community
- 160 from the Internally Displaced Persons
- 8 from the returnees

Additionally, the sample size interviewed from Kismayo had the following composition:

- 260 from the host community
- 62 from the IDPs
- 61 from the returnees

3.1.1. Demographics of respondents

Demographics are characteristics of a population. Characteristics such as gender, age, education level, settlement status, household size, source of income and occupation are all typical examples of demographics that were captured in the household survey.

3.1.1.1. Gender of respondents

72.3 per cent of the overall respondents interviewed were female (30.94% in Baidoa and 41.38% in Kismayo) while 27.7 per cent of the respondents were male (19.06% in Baidoa and 8.62% in Kismayo).

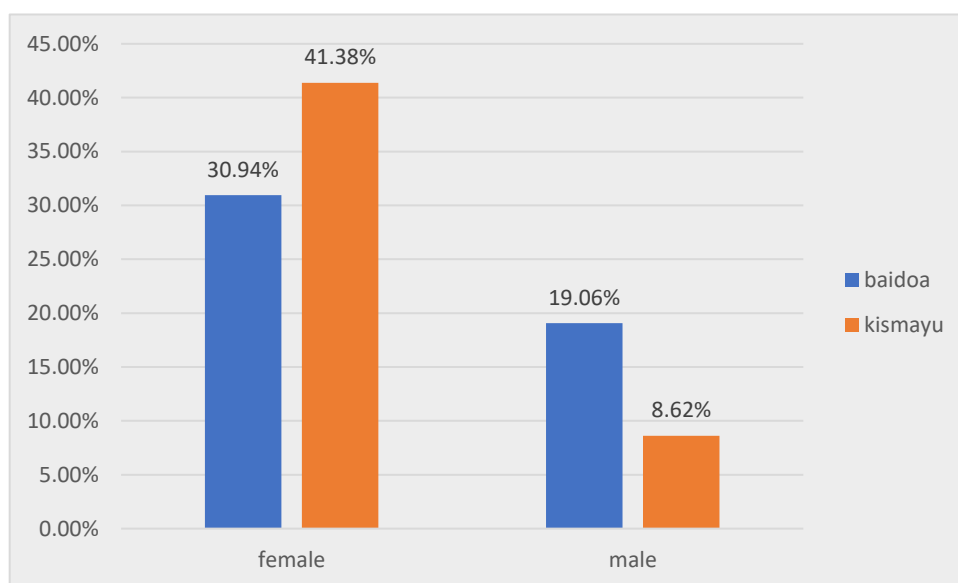


Figure 1: Gender of Respondents

Due to the fact that Somali women tend to stay at home during working hours to take care of the children and perform other family chores while men work in the farms, the gender balance of the survey respondents is uneven with more females staying at home during the survey. However, it was observed that many households (number not necessary) do not welcome interviews and refused to be interviewed. According to them, there has been many information collected with no results (labelling it “information

³ A margin error of 5% and a confidence level of 95% was employed. The distribution response was 50%.

and papers”). In this case, the next household was interviewed. The respondents were informed about the purpose of the interview prior to the start of the interview and their consent was paramount to initiate the interview.

If the head of the household refused to be interviewed, the next household was the target without repercussions. This has not affected the quantity or quality of the baseline assessment despite there being tendencies of refusal.

3.1.1.2. Age of respondents

The other demographic information collected from the respondents was age. The age was evenly distributed among the respondents. 32 per cent of the respondents were between the ages 28-37 years (14% from Baidoa and 18% from Kismayo), followed by 18-27 years with 29 per cent (14% from Baidoa and 15% from Kismayo) while the ages 38-47 fall under 21 per cent (11% from Baidoa and 10% from Kismayo). The other notable age groups were 48-57 years with 9 per cent 57-67 years with 5 per cent 68-77 years and 78-87 years with 2 per cent. Elderly people were not common in the baseline assessment.

<i>Age Bracket</i>	<i>Baidoa</i>	<i>Kismayo</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>18-27</i>	14.00%	15.00%	29.00%
<i>28-37</i>	14.00%	18.00%	32.00%
<i>38-47</i>	11.00%	10.00%	21.00%
<i>48-57</i>	5.00%	4.00%	9.00%
<i>58-67</i>	4.00%	1.00%	5.00%
<i>68-77</i>	1.00%	1.00%	2.00%
<i>78-87</i>	1.00%	1.00%	2.00%
<i>88-97</i>	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
<i>Total</i>	50.00%	50.00%	100%

Table 2: Age of respondents

This is a clear indication that a good number of the sample interviewed in the household survey is youth. The high unemployment rate and the influence of al-Shabaab blurs the future of this large segment of the community and if not engaged in constructive activities they can be a threat to stability in the whole country.

3.1.1.3. Occupation of respondents

Occupation was another variable collected from the respondents in Kismayo and Baidoa. Housewife was the most common occupation from both the locations with 31 per cent (16% from Baidoa and 15% from Kismayo). 23 per cent of the respondents were labourers (8% from Baidoa and 15% from Kismayo). The other visible occupation among the respondents was agriculture with 12 per cent (10% from Baidoa and 2% from Kismayo). 20 per cent of the respondents interviewed were unemployed.

	<i>Baidoa</i>	<i>Kismayo</i>	<i>Total</i>
Agriculture	10%	2%	12%
Government official	0%	1%	1%
Housewife	16%	15%	31%
Labourer	8%	15%	23%
Other	0%	2%	2%

Professional	0%	2%	2%
Refused to answer	0%	0%	0%
skilled labour	5%	2%	7%
Student	1%	1%	2%
Unemployed	10%	10%	20%
Total	50%	50%	100%

Table 3: Occupation of respondents

Skilled labourers were also found in both locations with 7 per cent (5% from Baidoa and 2% from Kismayo). The other occupation mentioned by the respondents were Student with 2%, Professionals with 2% and government official with 1%.

3.1.1.4. Household size of respondents

The number of people living in the household is a factor captured in the baseline assessment of Dhulka Nabadda programme to understand the number of persons affected by the land related issues. The largest household has a family size between 5 to 8 persons with 52 per cent (28% in Baidoa and 24% in Kismayo) followed by families with 9 to 12 persons with 27 per cent (12% in Baidoa and 15% in Kismayo). The other family sizes notable from the baseline assessment are families with 1 to 4 persons with 16 per cent (9% in Baidoa and 7% in Kismayo). The biggest family size has the smallest representation (13 to 16 with 4% and 17 to 20 with 1%).

Number of people	Baidoa	Kismayo	Total
1-4	9%	7%	16%
5-8	28%	24%	52%
9-12	12%	15%	27%
13-16	1%	3%	4%
17-20	0%	1%	1%
Total	50%	50%	100%

Table 4: Family size of households

The average household size is approximately six members per household. Nomads have the largest household size, with an average of 6.5 members. The smallest average household size is found among the IDP population, with an average of 3.7 members per household

3.1.1.5. Status in settlement

Dhulka Nabadda programme is expected to serve people with different settlement status: Host community, IDPs and Returnees. Kismayo and Baidoa are believed to host the largest returnees from Kenya.

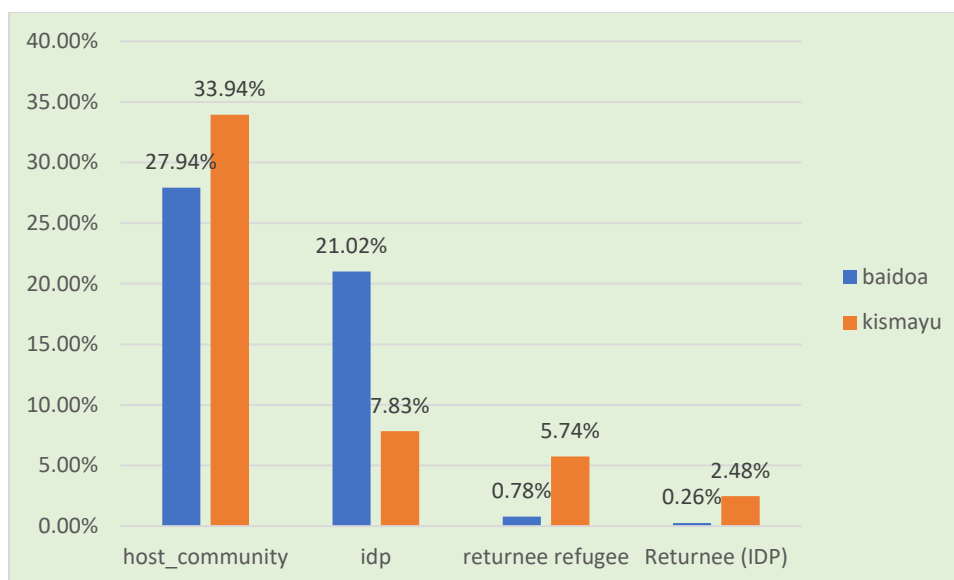


Figure 2: What is your status in your settlement?

According to the respondents, 61.88 per cent of the respondents are from the host community (27.94% from Baidoa and 33.94% from Kismayo), 28.85 per cent are IDPs (21.02% from Baidoa and 7.83% from Kismayo) while 6.52 per cent (0.78% from Baidoa and 5.74% from Kismayo) are returnee refugees and 2.74 per cent (0.26% from Baidoa and 2.48% from Kismayo) are Returnee IDPs.

3.1.1.6. Education level of respondents

The highest level of education is also collected from the respondents. The highest number (40%) of the respondents have Quranic education (21% from Baidoa and 19% from Kismayo) followed by those with no education with 38 per cent (20% from Baidoa and 18% from Kismayo).

Education Level	Baidoa	Kismayo	Total
Quranic	21%	19%	40%
No education	20%	18%	38%
Some Primary	3%	6%	9%
Completed Primary	2%	2%	4%
Some secondary	2%	1%	3%
Completed secondary	1%	2%	3%
Vocational Training	1%	1%	2%
Some university	0%	1%	1%
Graduate degree	0%	0%	0%
refused	0%	0%	0%
Total	50%	50%	100%

Table 5: Highest level of education

The other levels of education mentioned by the respondents are:

- Some primary 9% (3% from Baidoa and 6% from Kismayo)
- Completed primary 4% (2% from Baidoa and 2% from Kismayo)
- Some secondary 3% (2% from Baidoa and 1% from Kismayo)
- Completed secondary 3% (1% Baidoa and 2% Kismayo)

- Vocational training with 2% (1% from Baidoa and 1% from Kismayo)
- Some university with 1% from Kismayo

3.1.1.7. Primary of source of income

The last variable related to the household data is the source of income. Primary source of income is sparsely distributed between Baidoa and Kismayo. Petty trade makes up 14.10 per cent in Baidoa and 7.05 per cent in Kismayo, farming/livestock rearing is 15.54 per cent in Baidoa and 1.96% in Kismayo, sharing with others is 7.18 per cent in Baidoa and 9.53 percent in Kismayo, remittance is 2.74 per cent in Baidoa and 0.78 per cent in Kismayo and begging is 1.83 per cent in Baidoa and 1.17 per cent in Kismayo. 2.74 per cent in Baidoa and 15.27 per cent in Kismayo stated that they have other sources of income while 5.78 per cent in Baidoa and 14.23 per cent confirmed that they have no source of income.

In summary the most common sources of income for Baidoa are:

- Farming 15.54%
- Petty trade 14.10%
- Sharing with others 7.8%
- Remittance 2.74%

The most common sources of income in Kismayo are:

- Sharing with others 9.53%
- Petty trade 7.05%
- Farming/livestock rearing 1.96%

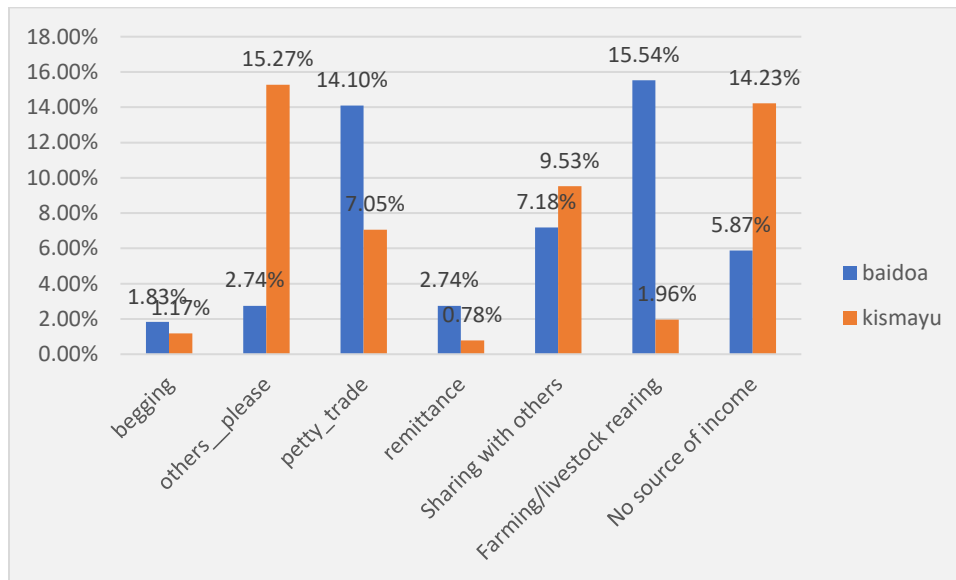


Figure 3: What is your primary source of income?

3.2. Qualitative data collection

Qualitative data provided in-depth and detailed information that explained deeper attitudes, feelings and behaviours as it created openness by encouraging participants to expand their responses amicably. Qualitative data was collected through key informant interviews and focus group discussions for this baseline assessment and has provided a detailed picture on how the community perceives the current land related issues. The qualitative data sources are used alongside the quantitative data collection to explain

why a particular response was given, facilitating triangulation in data. The qualitative data collection was undertaken by freelance interviewers who are locally hired and trained by RDS' M&E on data collection based on qualitative approach. These participants are the key stakeholders in the project.

3.2.1. Key informant interviews (KIIs)

Key informant interviews typically involved a one-on-one conversation between the interviewer and a key informant identified as an important stakeholder. The KIIs provided rich information related to land and the gaps that exist in the target locations. The key stakeholders have important information to convey that you may not get through other means like the household survey.

The stakeholders interviewed are:

- Local authority officials
- Officials from Ministry of Interior and Public Works
- Land Commission officials
- Village heads
- IDPS/returnees

Table 6: Composition of KIIs

KII Type	Baidoa	Kismayo
Municipality	5	5
Ministry of Interior	0	1
Current land commission	1	2
Ministry of Public Works	1	0
Total	7	8

3.2.2. Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)

The Focus group participants were asked questions in an interactive setting and encouraged to discuss thoughts freely with other participants. The open and free discussions typically generated ideas that provided a wealth of information about the current land related situation in Baidoa and Kismayo districts. FGDs helped to provide:

- information on how groups of people think or feel about the project and how the situation is like in the target districts.
- greater insight into why certain opinions are held
- thoughts on how to improve the planning and design of the project and its sustainability
- insights for the best modality of implementation

Four FGDs were conducted in the baseline assessment (one in Baidoa and one in Kismayo). The FGDs were separate for females and males, however each FGD composed of IDPs, returnees and the host community.

4. FINDINGS AND ANALYSIS

4.1. Knowledge

At the baseline, 36.3 per cent (11.23% from Baidoa and 25.07% from Kismayo) of the respondents have knowledge about the project while 63.7 per cent (38.77% from Baidoa and 24.94% from Kismayo) have no knowledge about Dhulka Nabadda project. It is advisable that the community know the project implemented in their location so that they reap the benefits. This can be done through community awareness and via the media. The groundbreaking ceremony should be aired in the local media to ensure the news of the programme reaches the masses.

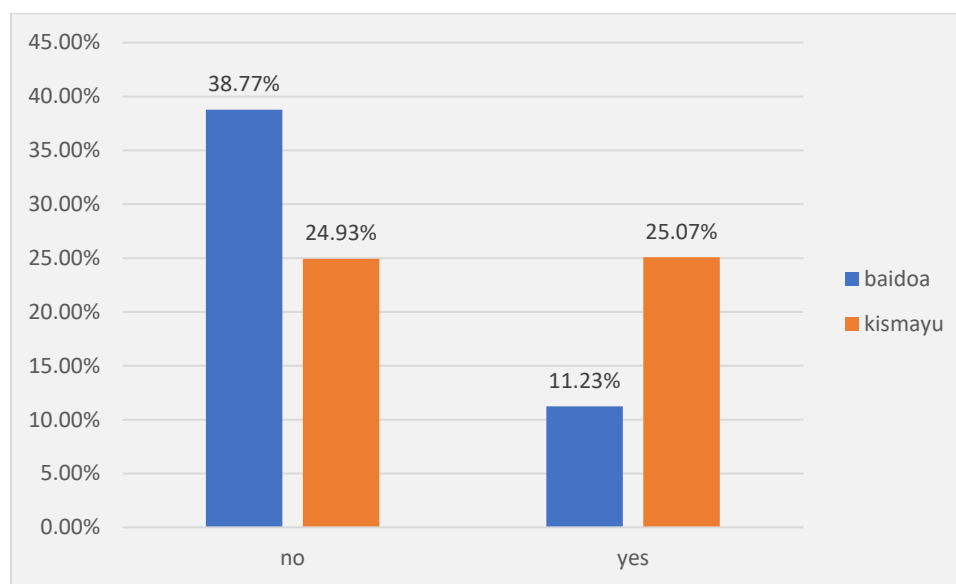


Figure 4: Do you know that land commission buildings will be constructed in your State/location?

Those who have the knowledge about the project learnt from different sources. The most common source of information is from the radio with 32.01% followed by friends/neighbours with 28.42 per cent and from family with 12.3 per cent and local community leader with 11.87 per cent. The least sources of information are:

- Television with 5.40%
- Internet with 3.6%
- At work with 3.24%
- Local authorities with 1.8%
- Newspaper with 0.72%
- Project staff with 0.36%

Means	Baidoa	Kismayo	Grand Total
At work	2.52%	0.72%	3.24%
Family	9.35%	2.88%	12.23%
Friends/Neighbours	6.83%	21.58%	28.42%
I have seen it Physically	0.36%	0.00%	0.36%
Internet	2.16%	1.44%	3.60%
Local Community Leader	0.36%	11.51%	11.87%
Local Government Official	0.72%	1.08%	1.80%

Newspaper	0.72%	0.00%	0.72%
Project Staff	0.36%	0.00%	0.36%
Radio	6.47%	25.54%	32.01%
Television	1.08%	4.32%	5.40%

Table 7: Means of Learning about the project

Regarding the knowledge of the exact location where the land commission buildings will be constructed, 73.74 per cent answered that they know the location while 26.26 per cent have no idea of the location where the building will be erected.

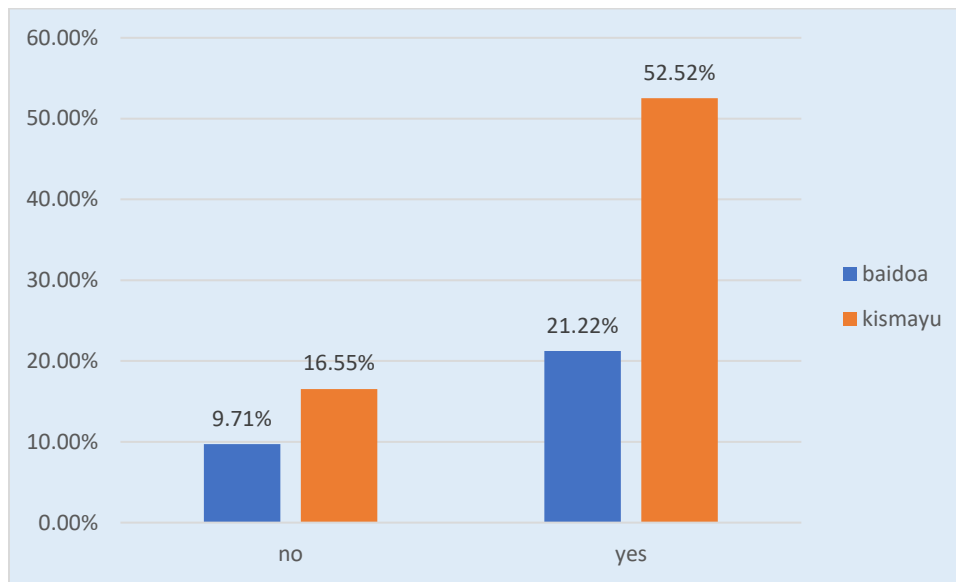


Figure 5: Do you know the exact location where the land commission buildings will be constructed?

Even though there was no community awareness carried out, a large number of the population in both districts have knowledge of the location of the land commission building.

“So far we have no functional land commission authority that exists in Jubaland and still we have many gabs because of lack of land commission offices and if we get both real land commission and good building there will be huge change because most of the people have problems in accessing land when it comes to documentation or land dispute issues and building this offices will help to make work easier for the entire Jubaland society,” Aden Farah Garane DG Ministry of Interior Jubaland

4.2. Relevance

The relevance of Dhulka Nabbada project can be depicted from four angles. Firstly, perception on accessibility of the land commission building, secondly how the public view the appropriateness of the site, thirdly assessing the impression of the community on hearing the construction of the land commission and lastly how relevant the land commission building will be in answering needs in the target districts.

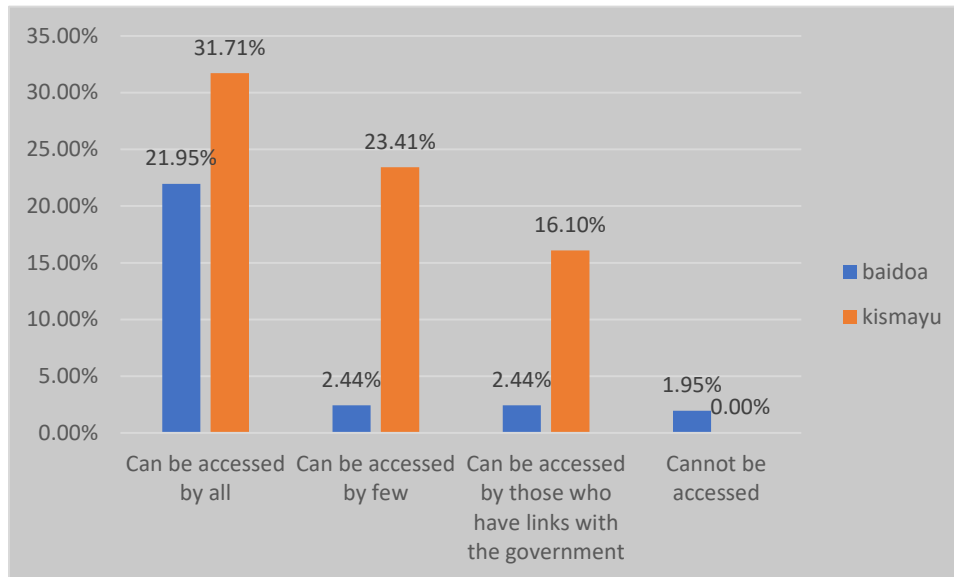


Figure 6: How would describe the accessibility of the site to construct the land commission building?

53.66 per cent of the respondents (21.95% from Baidoa and 31.71% from Kismayo) have the perception that the land commission building is accessible to everybody while 25.85 per cent (2.44% from Baidoa and 23.41% from Kismayo) believe that the land commission building can be accessed by few. It is also very interesting to note that 18.54 per cent (2.44% from Baidoa and 16.10% from Kismayo) stated that the land commission building can only be accessed by “those who have links with the government” while 1.95 per cent from Baidoa said that the offices of the land commission cannot be accessed at all. The KII and FGD participants have revealed that government buildings are always covered with security barriers that impede the accessibility of the community members.

Accessibility of the land commission is an important aspect as the offices are meant to benefit all the community members. All the barriers to accessibility should be removed. The land commission building in Baidoa is expected to be constructed inside the district administration building and it is perceived that the site is accessible to the community. The planned Kismayo land commission building site is government-owned building which was previously built for a bank that never materialized as the central government collapsed. It is important to consider People with Disabilities in the design and the accessibility of government buildings.

Regarding the appropriateness of the site, 49.76 per cent of the respondents stated that it is appropriate. This comprises of 40 per cent from Kismayo and 9.76 per cent from Baidoa. Another 30.25 per cent of the respondents (16.59% from Kismayo and 13.66% from Baidoa) said that the site of the building is very appropriate. The total number of those who said the site of the building is either inappropriate or very inappropriate is 16.1 per cent (13.66% from Kismayo and 2.44% from Baidoa). A total of 2.44 per cent from the two districts said that they don't know the appropriateness of the site of the land commission building while 1.46 per cent (from Baidoa) refused to answer.

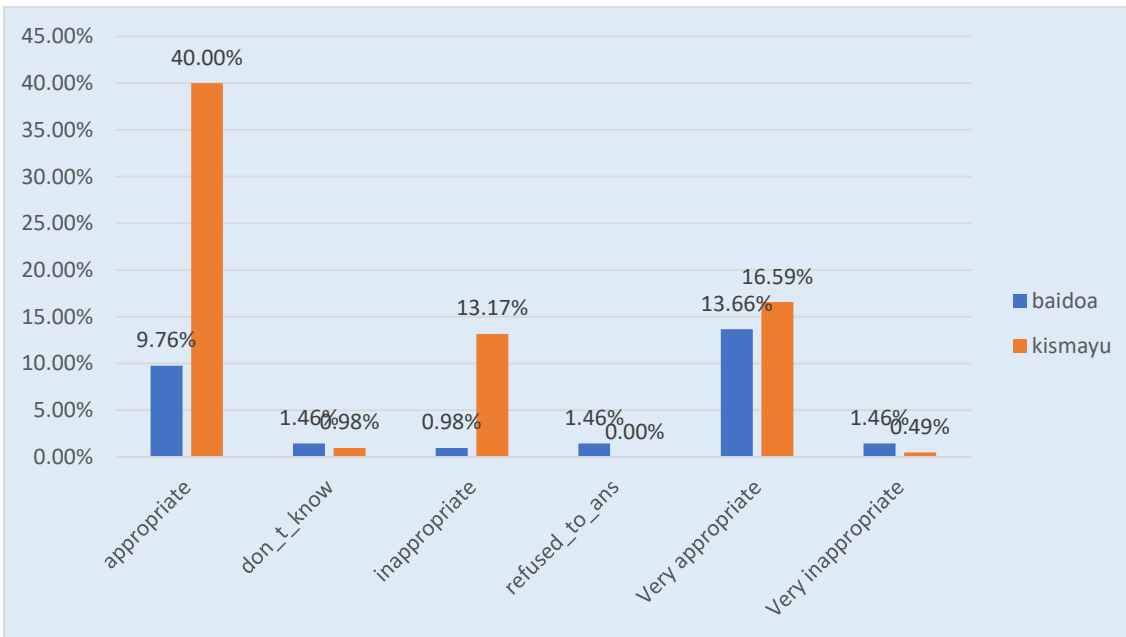


Figure 7: How would describe the appropriateness of the site to construct the land commission building?

The respondents were asked about their impression about the project on hearing that the land commission building will be constructed in their location. In Baidoa the good and the very good impression about the project is 49.22 per cent while in Kismayo a total of 46.73 per cent said that their impression was very good or good. Those who did not welcome the project are negligible. This depicts that the land commission building is relevant in the target locations and is expected to answer the needs of the community.

Director General of Ministry of Public Works of South West State welcomed the construction of the land commission building however he reiterated that the land policy informs the composition of the land commission and adamantly insisted that the commission is non-existent now but once the policy is approved, the land commission headed by the Ministry of Public works will be established. According to the Director General (DG) the land commission that will be established as a government institution will serve the entire South West State.

Besides, the DG advocated for capacitating the land commission once it is established. He says that the government relies much on its partners to develop the land commission policy and expect to offer trainings/workshops to the commission once established so that they execute their mandate effectively.

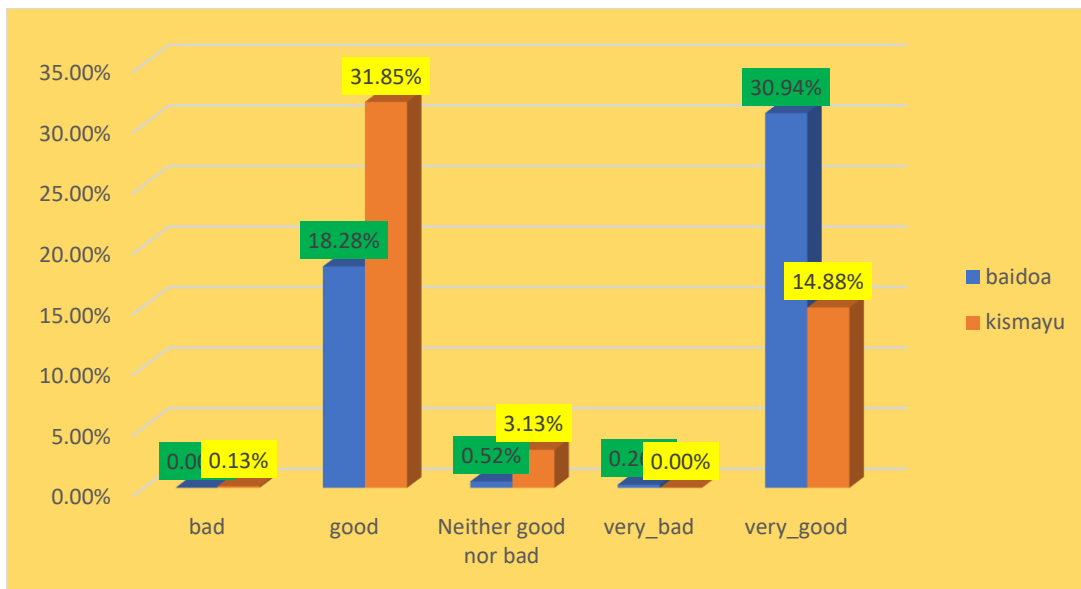


Figure 8: What is your impression about the construction of land commission buildings in your state?

Despite the fact that respondents in the household survey, KIIs and FGD participants in both Jubaland and South West State have welcomed the construction of land commission building, the Director General of Ministry of Interior of Jubaland, Aden Farah Garane stated that there is no formally established land commission in Jubaland but land related incidents are handled by the local authorities headed by the Mayor of Kismayo. The DG recommends that the programme activities to be halted until such institution is established.

When the respondents were asked how relevant the project will be, a total of 46.87 per cent said it is relevant or very relevant, while in Kismayo a total of 43.74 per cent confirmed that it is relevant or very relevant. A total of 4.82 per cent (1.17% from Baidoa and 3.65% from Kismayo) said that the project is not relevant or not relevant at all.

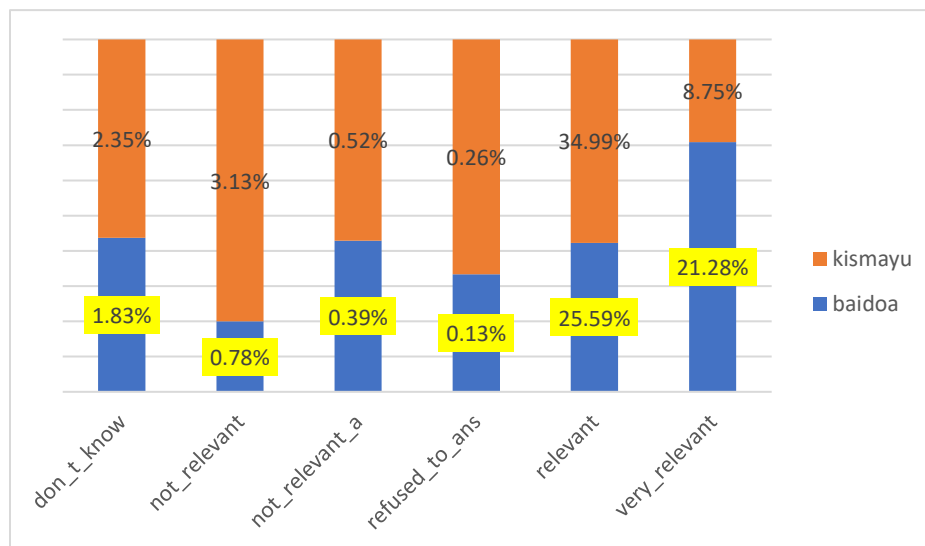


Figure 9: How relevant do you think will be the construction of offices for the land commission in your state?

4.3. Potential Impact

Dhulka Nabadda programme is expected to increase access to justice, remedial and adjudication on land issues through an integrated framework of the various mechanisms guided by clear policy and legislation ensuring coherence in resolution of disputes. At the baseline, the target community in Baidoa and Kismayo were asked the potential impact they expect from the programme. This will be compared with the endline to make a clear cut between the baseline and the endline.

The FGD participants in Kismayo mentioned the following changes once the land commission offices are constructed:

- It will bring decrease of land disputes
- It will issue land documentation to the people
- Land policies will be developed
- They can enhance land reconciliation processes
- They will plan land allocation and land uses

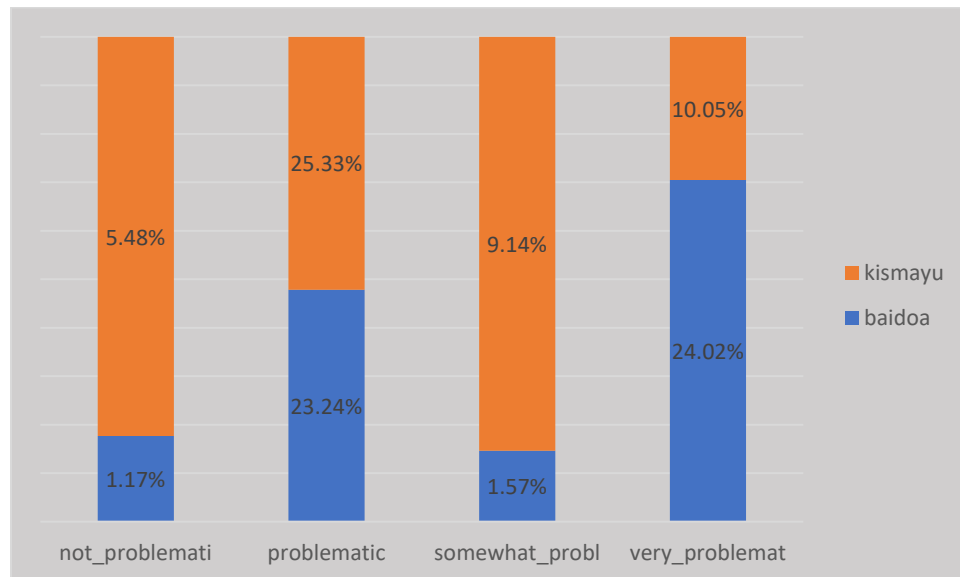


Figure 10: How problematic is the lack of offices for the land commission in your location?

When the respondents were asked how problematic lack of offices for the land commission is, 35.38 per cent from Kismayo said that it is problematic or very problematic while 47.26 cent from Baidoa stated that it is problematic or very problematic. This means that a total of 82.64 per cent have the belief that the lack of offices of the land commission is problematic or very problematic indicating that there is need for the establishment of such offices to serve the target communities.

Land is believed to be a source of conflict in Somalia and many people do not know where to turn to for assistance when they encounter land related disputes. The construction of land commission offices means that target communities will have avenues to table their land issues formally.

According to the Female FGDs in Kismayo, the first challenge they encounter due to lack of offices for land commission is “nowhere to report the land dispute issues but we refer our cases to police station or xeer system which is liable to partiality”.

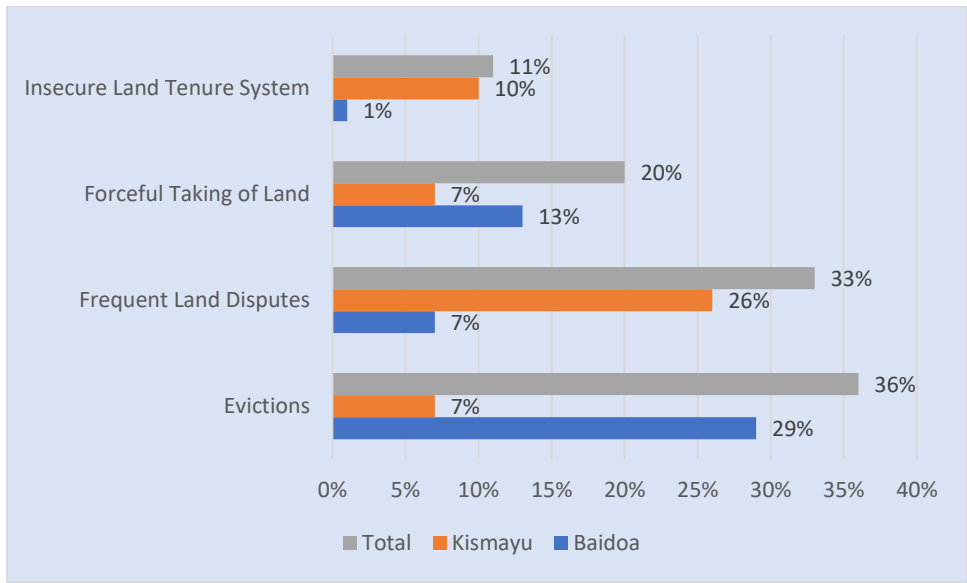


Figure 11: According to you, what are the main problems associated with lack of building for land commission in your state?

When the respondents were probed to mention the problems associated with lack of offices for the land commission, 36 per cent (29% from Baidoa and 7% from Kismayo) said evictions is the major challenges, followed by frequent land disputes with 33 per cent (7% from Baidoa and 26% from Kismayo). This explains that there are more land related disputes in Kismayo than in Baidoa. The other common problems mentioned are forceful taking of land with 20 per cent (13% in Baidoa and 7% in Kismayo) and insecure land tenure system with 11 per cent (1% in Baidoa and 10% in Kismayo).

These problems mentioned by the respondents in Kismayo and Baidoa are aggravated by the lack of offices as well as lack of capacity of the Federal Member States (FMS) to establish an impartial land commission that is statutorily formulated.

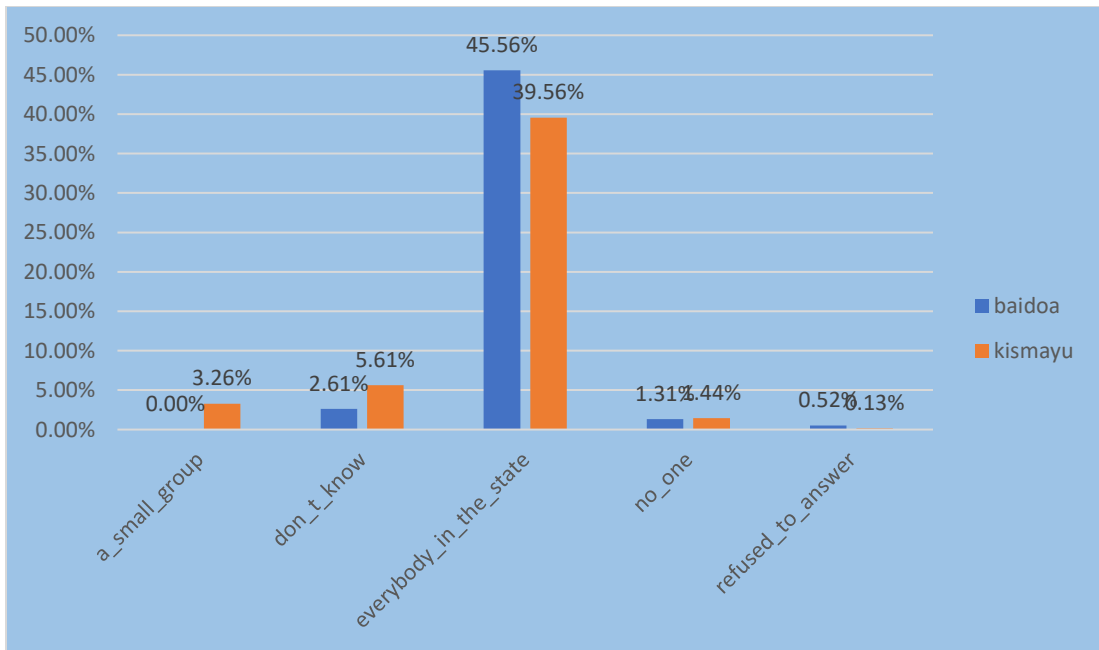


Figure 12: Who do you think the construction of offices for the land commission in your location will benefit?

Interestingly, 85.12 per cent of the respondents in both Kismayo and Baidoa perceived that the land commission building will benefit everybody, whilst only 3.26 per cent stated that the building will be benefited by a small group. When probed further the respondents mention clan elders and those who have links with the government. 2.74 per cent of the respondents said that the project will benefit nobody.

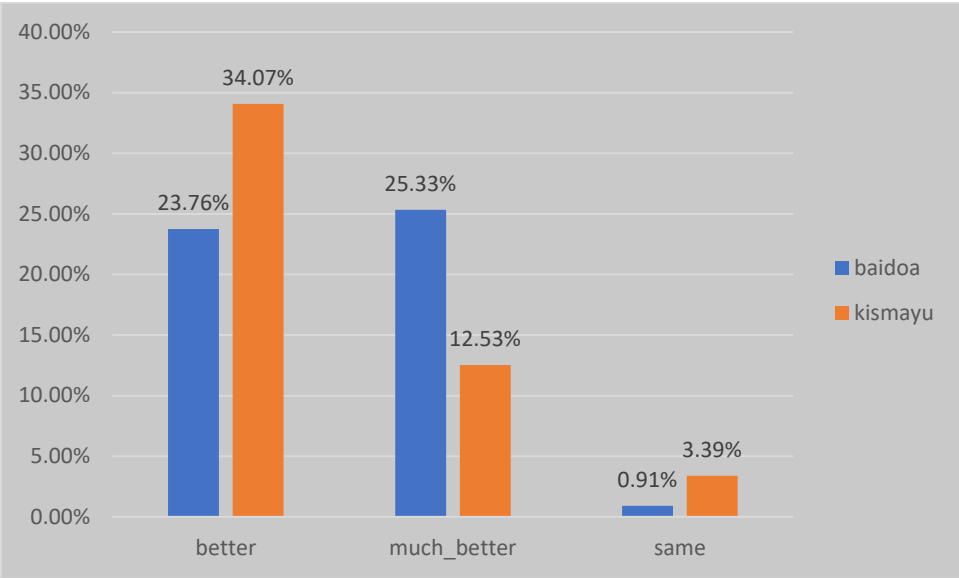


Figure 13: Do you think the construction of offices for the land commission will make life better, worse, or the same for you and your household?

The respondents in Baidoa and Kismayo stated that the programme will make life better or much better for themselves and for their households with 95.69 per cent (49.09% in Baidoa and 46.6% in Kismayo). The programme uses Cash for Work modality in the construction of building for the land commission. A total of 60 beneficiaries will work in the construction who will earn 6USD per day and work 6 days per week. The cash will flow into the community at large and the beneficiaries’ households in particular by improving their livelihoods.

4.4. Land ownership and documentation

Land is an asset in Somalia but is also a contributing factor in conflicts. In Somalia, land was nationalized in the 1970s and was considered a public asset held by the Government in trust for the Somali people. The uncertainty and insecurity created by this system meant that land was already poorly managed and the subject of frequent disputes before the collapse of the government in 1991. The period from 1991 to 2012 was marked with widespread conflict over land, land grabbing by those in power and huge displacement of local populations, especially in South-Central Somalia.

Even before the fall of the central government in 1991, conflicts over land in South Central Somalia were widespread. Communal land was administered by tribal elders and private land was managed through the formal system. From 1991 onwards, many of the records of the registration of private land were lost or destroyed, the formal legal system collapsed land, and land grabbing by warlords escalated. Tensions over access to, possession of and use of land were central to the conflict throughout the stateless period.

According to Milestone⁴ company, 286 cases were executed by land authority, and 60 out of this were resolved while the remaining 142 are in progress.

Access to land is fairly similar amongst the Kismayo and Baidoa respondents. 35.64 per cent of the respondents in Kismayo and 28.98 per cent in Baidoa have no access to land while 14.36 per cent in Kismayo and 21.02 per cent in Baidoa have access to land. In total 64.62 per cent of the respondents from Baidoa and Kismayo have no access to land while 35.38 per cent have access to land. This means that majority of the respondents interviewed have no access to land.

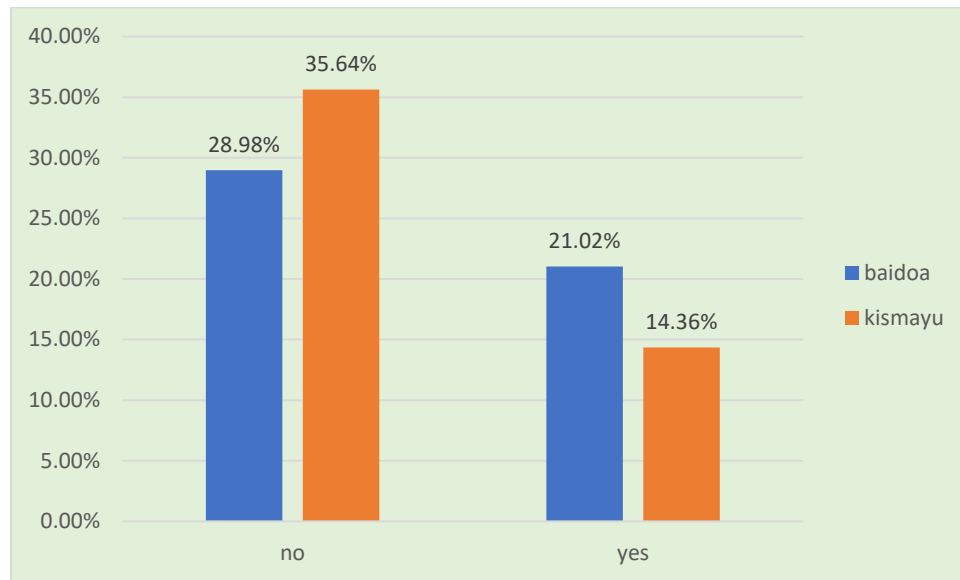


Figure 14: Do you have access to land?

When the respondents were asked the status of the land they reside, a total of 31.64 per cent (21.41% in Baidoa and 11.23% in Kismayo) live in free land. This composes of IDPs/returnees who live in government building or Host community who cannot afford to pay rent. Another 28.72 per cent (16.45% in Baidoa and 12.47% in Kismayo) live in their own lands while 38.64 per cent of the respondents (12.14% in Baidoa and 26.50% in Kismayo) live in rented houses.

⁴ Milestone is a private company that undertakes town planning and land documentation in Jubaland.

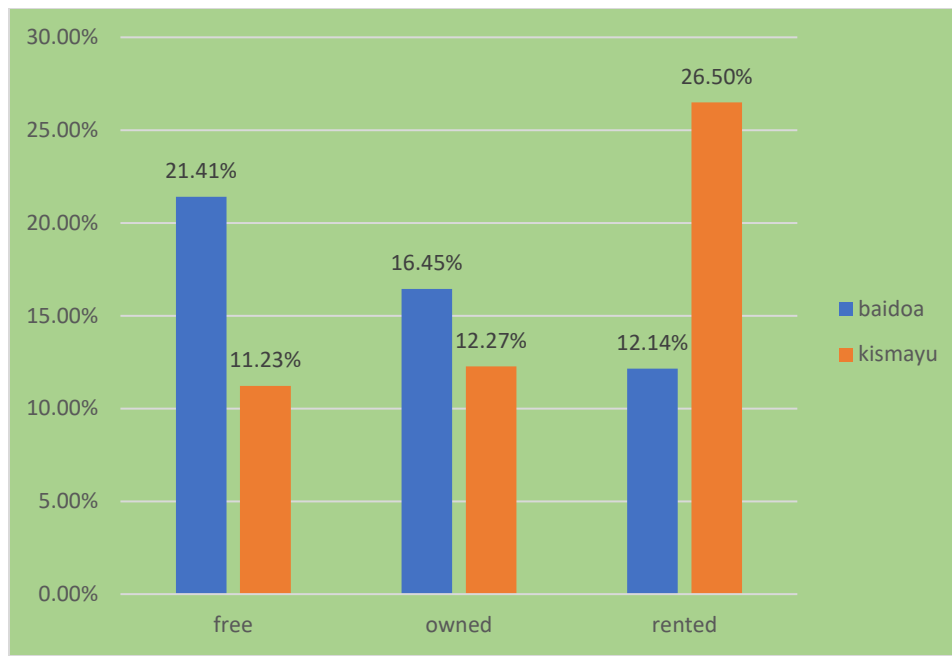


Figure 15: What is the status of ownership of the land you reside in?

Regarding the kind of documents they have for the land they reside, a total of 48.96 per cent (27.81% in Baidoa and 21.15% in Kismayu) have no documents, 26.63 per cent (15.27% in Baidoa and 11.36% in Kismayu) have title deeds from the central government that fall in 1991 and a total of 24.41 per cent (6.92% in Baidoa and in 17.49% Kismayu) have title deeds from the FMS.

Jubaland State has authorized a private organization (Milestone) to handle land related issues, do urban planning and issue land documents on behalf of the State. South West State has drafted land policy and has not yet established Land Commission. The land policy in Baidoa is in draft stage and awaiting the Parliament's consent and the President's approval.

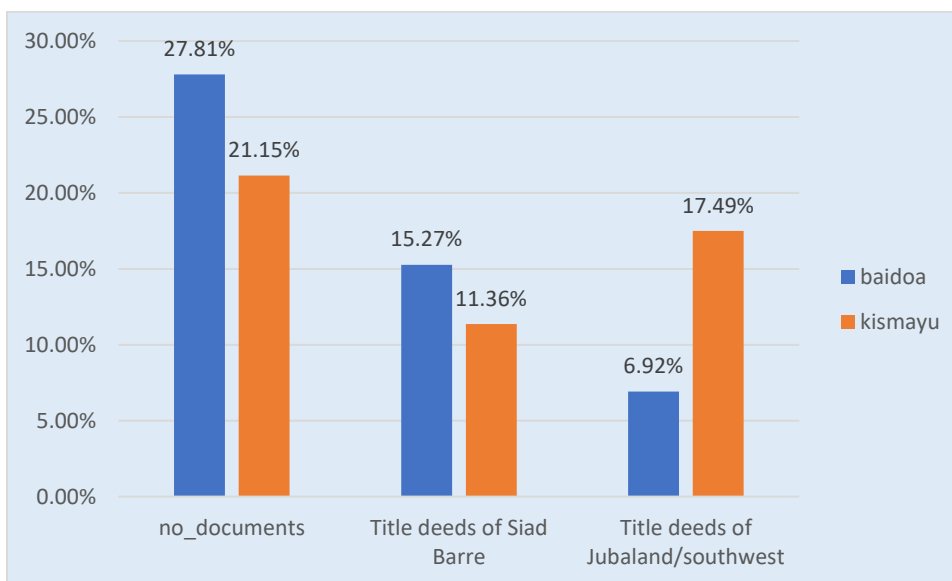


Figure 16: What kind of document do you have for the land you reside in?

Although many respondents do not have documents for land, the most common way (48.9%) of getting land in Baidoa and Kismayo is through formal process (22.06% in Kismayo and 26.89% in Baidoa) followed by the informal way with 47.52 per cent (26.37% in Baidoa and 21.15% in Kismayo). The least common method of getting land is through inheritance (3.53% in both Baidoa and Kismayo).

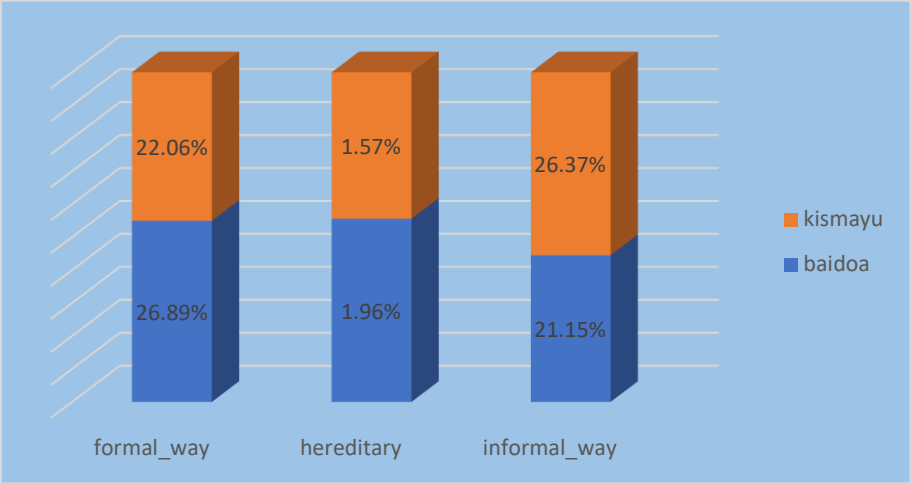


Figure 17: How do you access land in your location?

4.5. Land dispute and resolution mechanism

Land disputes are rife in the region and have been exacerbated by the reality that urban centres have been inundated with growing numbers of displaced persons and returning refugees. Posing a challenge for local and State authorities to absorb the high numbers and manage increasing land disputes and tenure insecurity. These issues, however, are not only limited to the urban centres such as Kismayo, there are also growing numbers of land disputes and land conflict in peri-urban and rural areas. In the Juba Valley, the original landowners displaced from their land due to conflict, insecurity, droughts and famine will eventually return to claim their land, upon liberation from al-Shabaab. This will inevitably lead to an increase in land disputes.

There is currently no comprehensive Member State response to land dispute resolution. In the Juba Valley, al-Shabaab has been able to build legitimacy in the eyes of local populations by providing arbitration for land disputes. The judiciary is overwhelmed with the onslaught of land disputes and under-capacitated to deal with them. This has led to increased reliance on customary and traditional methods of dispute resolution in both urban and rural centres.

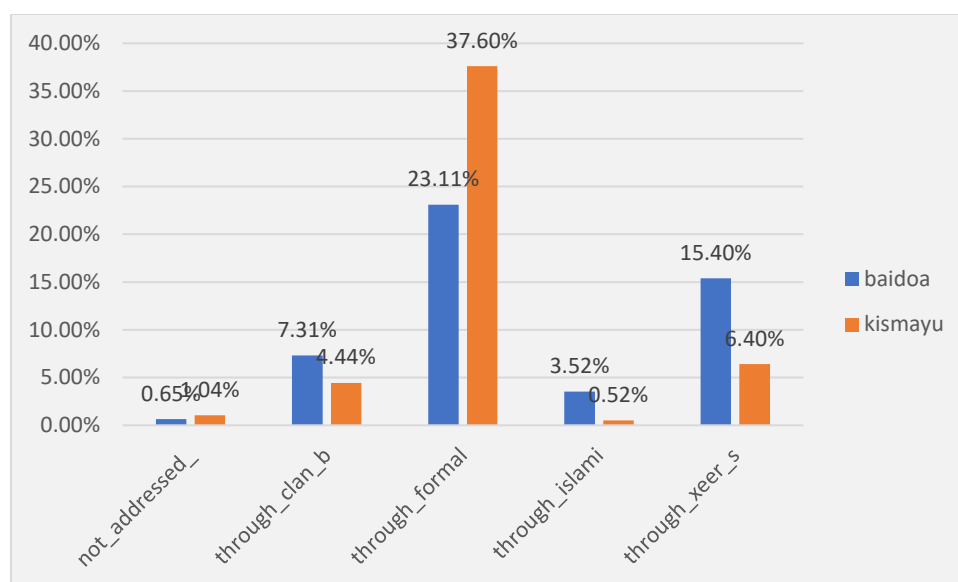


Figure 18: How do cases of land dispute addressed in your location?

When the respondents were asked how cases of land disputes are handled in their location, 60.71 percent (23.11% in Baidoa and 37.60% in Kismayo) stated that land disputes are addressed through formal process. The formal way of addressing land disputes involves the engagement of the government in resolving land related disputes/conflicts. The other common approach (21.8%) of land dispute handling is the Somali Xeer (15.4% in Baidoa and 6.4% in Kismayo).

The other notable channels of handling land disputes is through the clan-based system with 11.75 per cent in both Baidoa and Kismayo. Opting for al-Shabaab to handle land disputes is minimal in both districts, however residents of Baidoa tend to be higher than that of Kismayo (3.52% in Baidoa and 0.52% in Kismayo). This is an indication that the public has trust in the FMS and the Dhulka Nabadda programme is expected to strengthen the legitimacy of the government in provision of public services. If the government continues to provide essential services to the public, then the people tend to develop trust and confidence in the government, and this undermines the influence of al-Shabaab as a source of authority.

Place/institution to report land disputes	Baidoa	Kismayo	Total
District Administration	22.45%	42.04%	64.49%
Clan Elder	17.23%	6.92%	24.15%
Religious Leader	5.48%	0.26%	5.74%
Alshabab	3.26%	0%	3.26%
Keep Quiet	0.65%	0.39%	1.04%
Don't know where to turn for help	0.78%	0.39%	1.17%
Refused to answer	0.13%	0%	0.13%
Total	50.00%	50.00%	100.00%

Table 8: Where do you go if you have land dispute?

When the respondents were asked where they turn for help when they have land disputes, majority of the respondents (64.49%) in both districts take their cases to the district administration. Baidoa and Kismayo districts have district-based land commission that handles land related disputes where the residents of the towns take their cases

24.15 per cent of the respondents take land related to clan elders while 5.74 per cent said that religious leaders are their sources of help in case of land disputes. The place where residents of Baidoa and Kismayo turn for help the least in case of land dispute is al-Shabaab (3.26%). Others said they would keep quiet (1.04%) when they have land dispute and 1.17% do not know where to turn for help if they have land disputes.

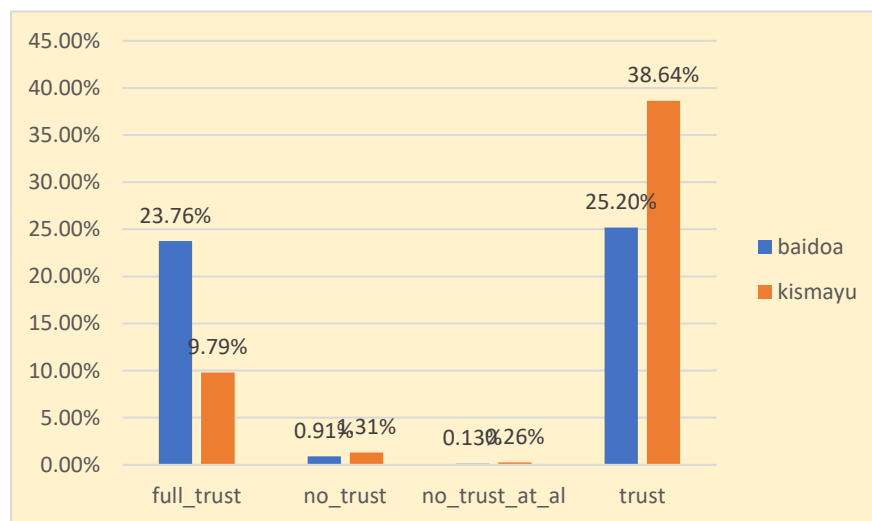
Duration	Baidoa	Kismayo	Total
1-3 Months	15%	17%	32%
6 months	13%	13%	26%
A week	11%	7%	18%
One Year	10%	8%	18%
More than a year	1%	5%	6%
Total	50%	50%	100%

Table 9: How long does it take to find a solution to land related disputes/conflicts?

Time taken to find a solution to land related disputes varies in the two districts. 32 per cent of the respondents (15% in Baidoa and 17% in Kismayo) says that it takes one to three months to solve land disputes while 26 per cent (13% in each district) stated that the duration for finding solution to land related disputes is six months.

18 per cent confirm that it takes a week while the same percentage of respondents says that it takes one year. Only 6 per cent said that it takes more than a year. However, according to the KIIs and the FGDs conducted in both States, the duration of processing land dispute cases depends primarily on the severity and the nature of the case. For example, if the case is between two clans it is expected to prolong due to clan ties.

When the respondents were asked how trustworthy they feel with the current adjudication processes of land disputes, 33.55 per cent (23.76% in Baidoa and 9.79% in Kismayo) stated they have full trust while a



total of 63.84 per cent said that they have trust (25.20% in Baidoa and 38.64 per cent in Kismayo). Those who do not have trust in the current adjudication of land disputes amount to 2.61 do not in both districts.

Figure 19: How trustworthy are you with the current adjudication of land disputes in your location?

This is an explicit indication that land disputes in Kismayo and Baidoa are handled and the residents are happy with the adjudication systems. The district administrations in both districts play an active role in land related disputes and if the capacity of such commission is strengthened and offices established the number of people that seek services may increase.

4.6. Land related crimes

According to the respondents in both districts, the frequencies of land related crimes vary. 36 percent (10.97% in Baidoa and 25.07%) of the respondents stated that such crimes occur every day, 18.76 per cent (14.23% in Baidoa and 4.44% in Kismayo) said that incidents of crime related to land occur once a year and 13.86 per cent stated that land related crimes happen once in a month. Besides, 11.62 per cent believe that crimes occur once a week while 7.58 per cent do not know frequencies of such crimes in their location. The responses reveal that land related crimes are common in both districts and the land commission building is expected to formally eliminate such crimes.

Frequency	Baidoa	Kismayo	Total
Everyday	10.97%	25.07%	36.04%
Once a year	14.23%	4.44%	18.67%
Once a month	11.10%	2.74%	13.84%
Once a week	4.44%	7%	11.62%
Don't know	3.92%	4%	7.58%
Three times a week	2.22%	2.61%	4.83%
Twice a week	1.83%	2.74%	4.57%
Never	1.57%	1.31%	2.88%
Total	50.00%	50.00%	100.00%

Table 10: How often do incidents of conflicts/ crime related to land happen in your location?

It is believed that lack of formal land management system in the target districts contributes to land disputes. 62 per cent (26% in Baidoa and 36% in Kismayo) of the respondents stated that lack of land management system contributes land disputes much while 26 per cent (21% in Baidoa and 5% in Kismayo) said it contributes very much. 10 per cent of the respondents confirmed that lack of the land management system contributes to land disputes little while 1 per cent said that it does not contribute at all.

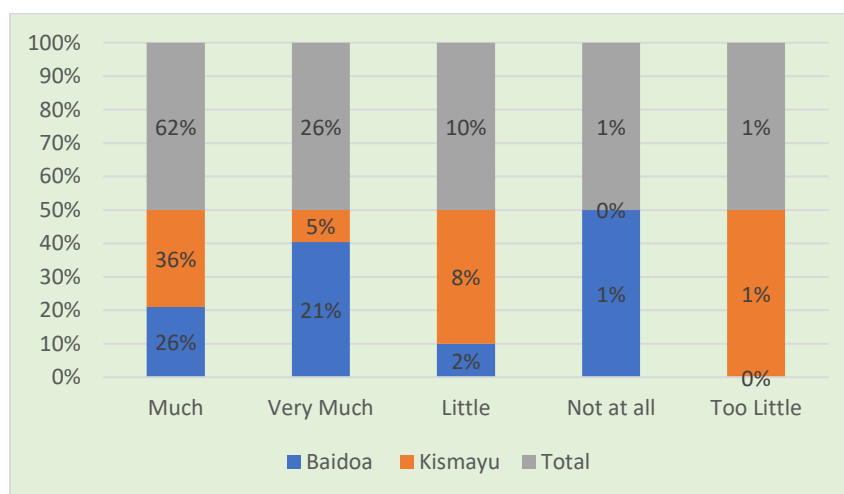


Figure 20: How far does lack of land management system contributes to land disputes in your location?

Land commission in both Jubaland State and South West State are important as land related incidents are very common in the areas. Land issues are privately handled by a company that has entered into an agreement with Jubaland State, whereas in Baidoa such issues are handled by Baidoa municipality. The land policy is in draft stage in South West and awaiting the approval of the parliament and presidential ratification.

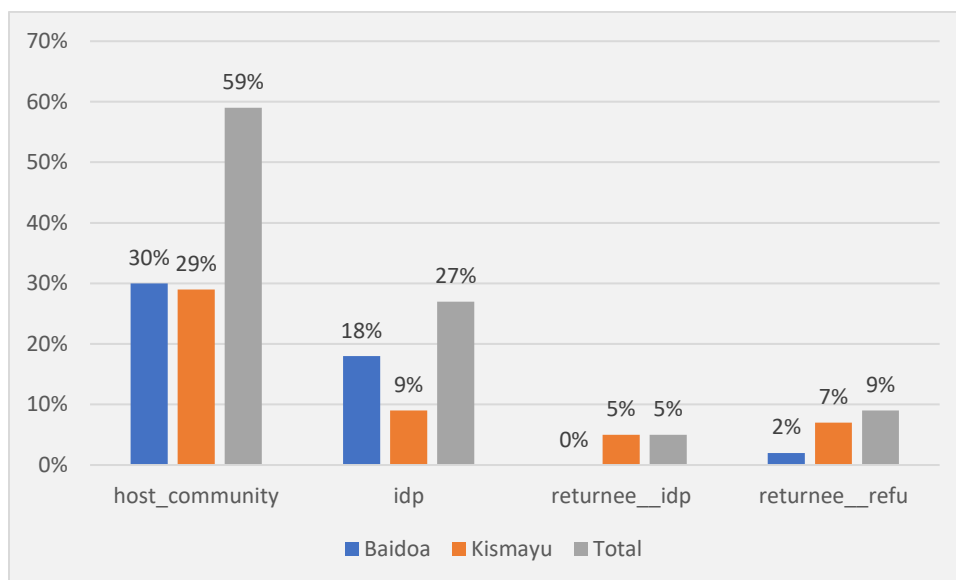


Figure 21: Who are the most vulnerable people to land related issues/disputes?

The most vulnerable groups when it comes land related issues proportionately varies among the respondents. 59 per cent (30% in Baidoa and 29% in Kismayu) said that the Host Community (HC) are the most vulnerable group followed by IDPs with 27 per cent (18% in Baidoa and 9% in Kismayo). Returnees are believed to be comparatively less vulnerable groups with 14 per cent. The same sentiment is echoed by key Informants.

“Nowadays land has become source of conflict amongst the Jubaland community especially those living in Kismayo district and its surrounding. This is because land has become source income. Most people make many from land and they even try to kill to get land. People who are living here in Kismayo are of two groups; host community who have been living here and those who are from outside or came later. The newcomers from Ethiopia, Kenya and the Diaspora tend to settle in Kismayo and apply any means whether legal or illegal to acquire land. They know that people don’t have or lost the land documentation”

Abdifatah Aden Abdullahi, Fanole Village Chief Kismayo

DG of Ministry of Public Works of South West State has the notion that host community and the diaspora are the mostly vulnerable groups in terms of land related issues. He believes that there are many people who grab land that belonged to the host community and sometimes come up with illegal documents to claim lands. The diaspora community fled the country when the civil war erupted leaving every property including lands. Some of them came back home while their lands (houses, farms, business centres) have been occupied and there are no formal approaches in solving such cases.

4.7. Confidence in land management system

Existence of land commission is a key to resolving land related issues. Though are no formal State level land commissions that are established in Baidoa and Kismayo, land issues are handled by the municipalities in both States.

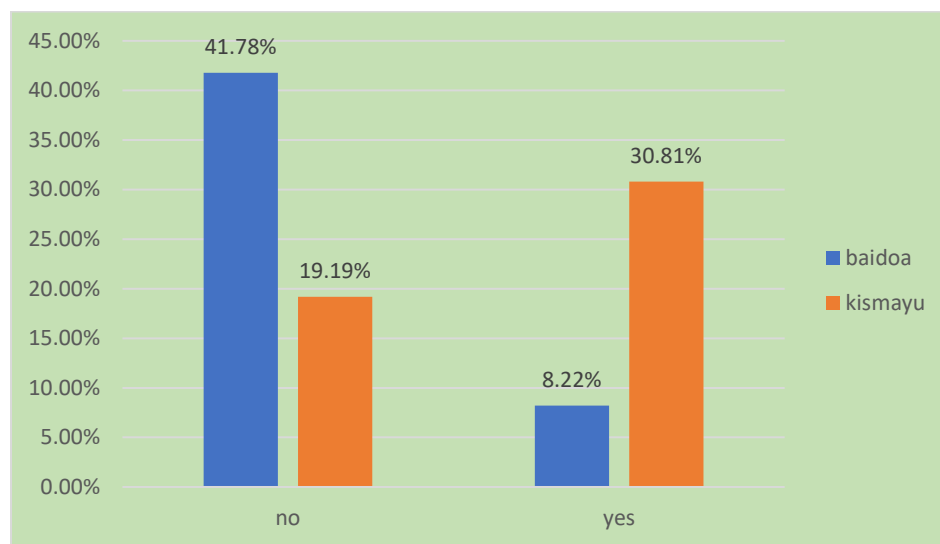


Figure 22: Do you know any land management system that exists in your location?

When the respondents were asked if they know any land management system that exists in their location 60.97 per cent (41.78% in Baidoa and 19.19% in Kismayo) said no while 39.03 per cent (8.22% in Baidoa and 30.81 per cent in Kismayo) answered in the affirmative (yes). This illustrates that there are no formal land management systems that operates in either FMS, but municipality level land dispute resolution committees exist.

According to the Mayor of Kismayo, there is no State level land commission that exists currently and when it comes to issuing of land it is taken under by the local government who has land commission committee and land dispute committee that does the work on behalf of the local government. According to the Mayor each group consist of 11 members from the community that are living all over Jubaland but he also mentions the existence of the Milestone company (privately owned) that helps them in terms of land policies and land management system. After Milestone completes the documentation for the landowners the Mayor signs and gives full authority to the owners.

At the baseline assessment, the respondents were asked how confident they feel with the current land commission that exists in their location. The baseline value will be compared with the endline evaluation to see the changes. At the baseline, a total of 55.87 per cent (34.46% in Kismayo and 21.41% in Baidoa) have confidence in the land commission while 40.21 per cent have full confidence in the commission. This

makes a total of 96.08 per cent who have confidence in the land commission. The project is expected to strengthen the confidence level of the public towards the land commission.

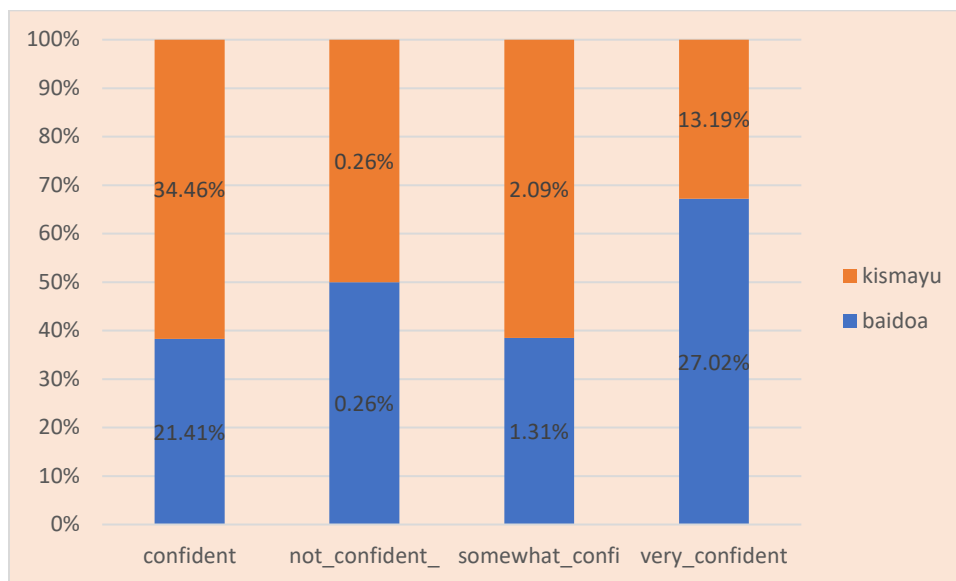


Figure 23: How confident do you feel with the current land commission in your location?

4.8. Government responsiveness

The respondents were asked how they perceive government’s responsiveness in answering land related needs in both Baidoa and Kismayu. The baseline value will be compared with the endline to assess how the project will impact this perception.

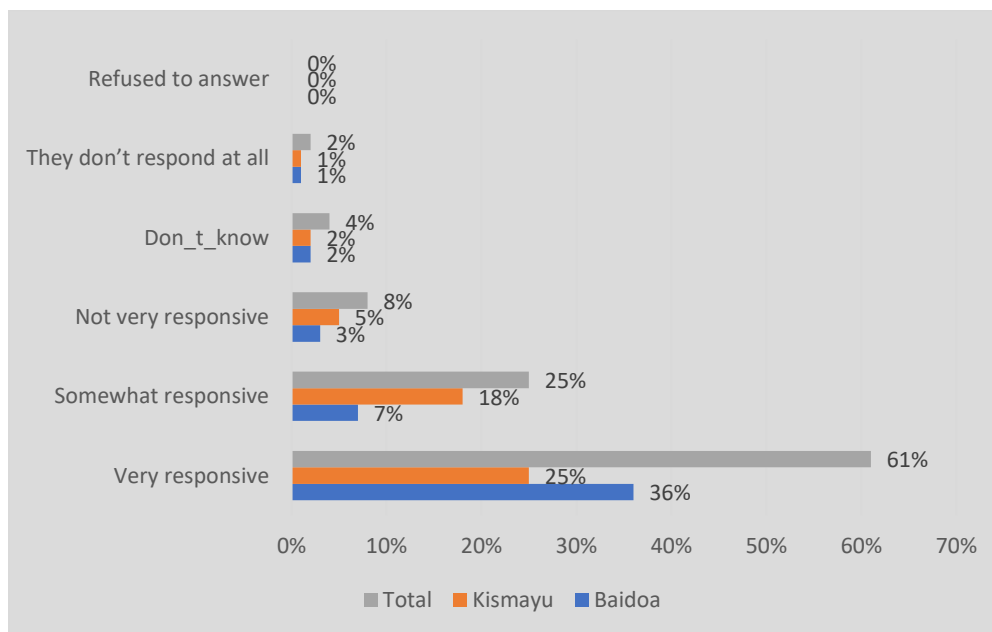


Figure 24: How do you rate the responsiveness of the government to issue related with land?

A total of 61 per cent (36% in Baidoa and 25% in Kismayo) have the belief that the government is very responsive while 25 per cent (7% in Baidoa and 18% in Kismayo) stated that the government is somewhat responsive. Another 8 per cent of the respondents said that the government is not responsive. This

illustrates that Jubaland State and South West have tried their best to respond to land issues. Jubaland has established an agreement with a private company to undertake land related documentation while in Baidoa the municipality has shouldered the responsibility of creating Baidoa based land commission that addresses land related incidents.

“The government represents us, and it should respond to our needs. Land is one of the issues that trigger conflict in South West State. We hear of being killed because of land disputes. We welcome the construction of the land commission offices in our state and have the belief that land disputes issues will decrease once people know the office.”

- Female FGD member, Baidoa

5. CONCLUSION

Responses from the interviews show that Dhulka Nabadda programme appeared at the right time when land has been the major causes of conflict due to lack of proper/secure documentation. Urbanisation is another contributing factor to issues in conflict. Major towns of Somalia are expanding rapidly, and farm and grazing lands have turned into residential sites. However, the government (State and Federal levels) have no capacity to execute land related services. In most cases, land related issues are handled by private companies that charge the public high prices.

The communities living in the target locations (Baidoa and Kismayo) have highly welcome the construction of the land commission building and have the firm belief that the project will answer their needs as it will help them know where they can take their land related issues. The community and the land commission will interact in the following occasions:

- When buying/selling land
- When want to acquire land tenure system
- When land disputes occur
- When partitioning land
- When children members want to share land after father/mother dies
- If title deeds got lost

The respondents expect that the project will address the following common problems:

- Evictions
- Forceful taking of land
- Insecure land tenure system
- Frequent land disputes

6. RECOMMENDATIONS

The baseline assessment report proposes the following recommendations:

1. There are conflicts among the different stakeholders of land in Baidoa and Kismayo. In Baidoa, the land related issues are handled by the municipality while the Ministry of Public works wants to lead the land commission. In Kismayo, the president of Jubaland has established an agreement with a private company (Milestone) to carry out all land related issues while the Ministry of Interior and the Mayor of Kismayo claim land should come under the ministry. It is therefore recommended to avoid widening the conflict gap and raising expectations at each level. The use of the offices that will be built lies with the governments of South West and Jubaland.
2. Dissemination of the construction of land commission building is an important channel to increase knowledge of the public about the project. Key messages related to the project can be delivered at the launching and at the handover ceremonies.
3. It is recommended that the district administration in Kismayo and Baidoa to fairly select the beneficiaries for the CfW activities. There widespread unemployment in both locations and the community will see the opportunity as a source of livelihood. This will in turn improve government legitimacy. RDS should verify and register the beneficiaries to ensure that the right people are selected.

4. Once the land commissions are established in both Jubaland and South West States, they need capacity building to execute their mandates. It is therefore recommended that the partners support the government in capacitating the commission.

7. PHOTOS



KIIs in Kismayo



Enumerator Training and KII in Kismayo and Baidoa respectively



FGD sessions in Baidoa