

Xaaladda Isla Xisaabtanka Soomaaliya Sanadka 2020

marqaati

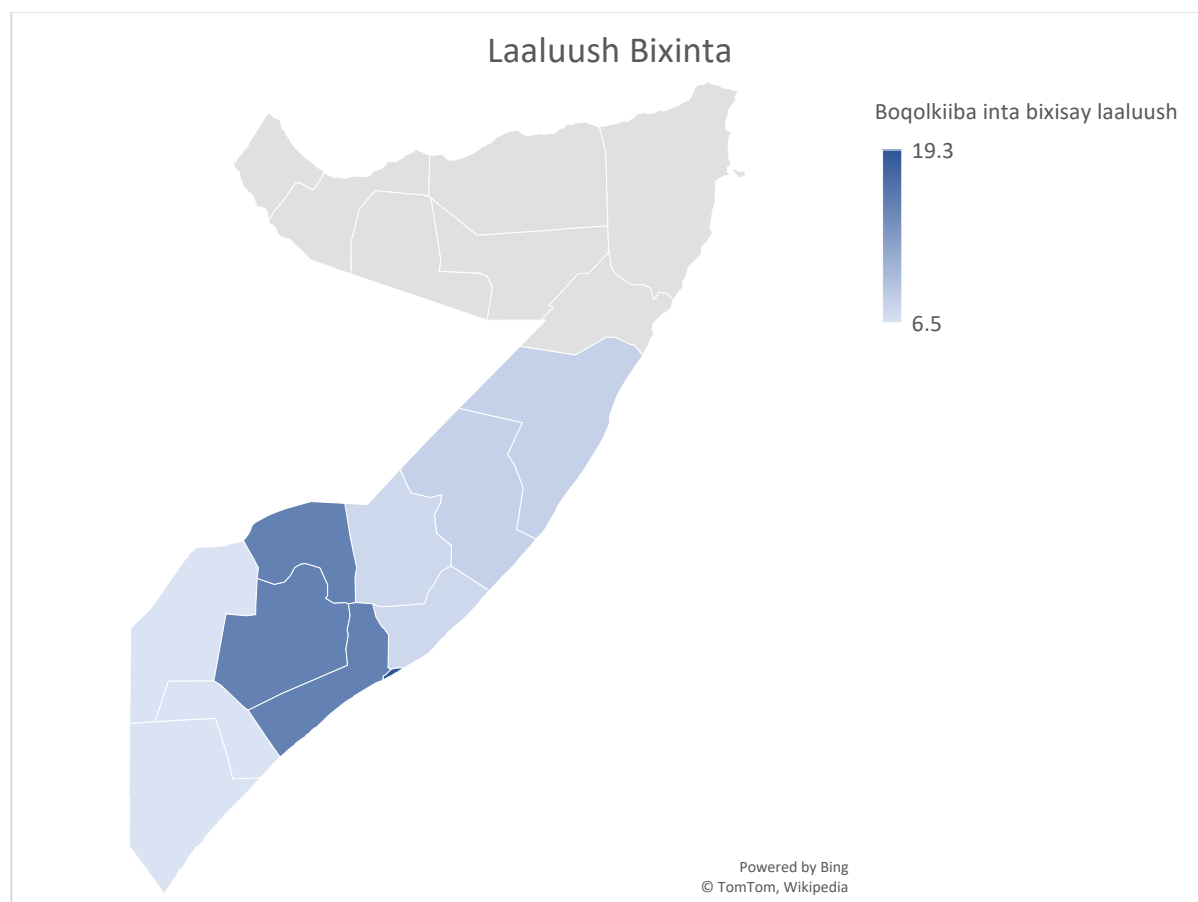
Table of Contents

Soo Koobid	1
Hordhac	2
Habka	2
Baahsanaanta Dadweeynaha	3
Da’da iyo Jinsiga	5
Xaaladda shaqada	7
Bixinta laaluushka	7
Cabashooyinka laaluushka	8
Soo noqnoqoshada iyo qadarka la bixiyay	9
Cidda qaadata laaluushka	11
Bixiyeyaasha laaluushka ee gobol kasta iyo degmo kasta	12
Dowlad Goboleedka Koonfur Galbeed.....	14
Dowlad Goboleedka Jubbaland.....	14
HirShabelle iyo Galmudug.....	15
Banadir	16
Gunnaanad	17

Soo Koobid

Sharciga oo liita iyo hay'ado aan jirin oo la xisaabtama kuwa awooda haya, bixinta laaluushka ayaa ku soo badanaya Soomaaliya, gaar ahaan meelaha ay ku xoogan tahay dowladu. In kasta oo guud ahaan bixinta laaluushka ay tahay 14%, waa tiro go'an maxaa yeelay joogitaanka dawladdu ee gobolladu wuu daciifsan yahay ama kama joogo dalka intiisa badan. Degmooyinka Muqdisho qaarkood, oo ah halka ay ku xoogan tahay dawladdu, bixinta laaluushka waxay gaareysaa ilaa 50%. Baahida laaluushka ayaa ugu badan ciidamada amniga ee dawladda federaalka, kuwa amniga gobolka Banaadir, iyo Al-Shabab. FMS-yada Dowlad Goboleedka Koonfur-Galbeed iyo Maamulka Gobolka Banaadir waxay arkaan dalab laaluush oo aad u badan, taasi oo xoojinaysa qiimeynta ah in joogitaanka dawladda ee gobol ay astaan u tahay kororka dhacdooyinka bixinta laaluushka.

Xoojinta hay'adaha amniga iyadoo aan la xoojin xukunka sharciga ayaa u horseedaya Soomaaliya inay yeelato dowlad aan xakameynin sharciga isla markaana aan ka jawaabin rabitaanka shacabka. Kuwa maalgashiga ku sameynaya amniga Soomaaliya waxaa saaran waajibaad akhlaaqeed oo ah inay dalbadaan oo ay maalgashi badan ku sameeyaan sharciga iyo dimuqraadiyeynta, oo ay ku jiraan la-dagaallanka musuqmaasuqa, ama waxay khatar ugu jiraan inay abuuraan dowlad kali-talis ah. Dawlad noocaas ah ma fulin doonto ujeeddada deeq-bixiyeyaasha Soomaaliya, maadaama argagixisada weli aan la xakamayn doonin iyadoo awoodda dawladda loo weeciyay ilaalinta danaha shaqsiyadeed ee madaxda dawladda.



Jaantus 1 Boqolkiiba bixiyay laaluush

Hordhac

Burburkii dowladnimo ee Soomaaliya 1991 waxaa ka horreeyay 22 sano oo kali-talishnimo ah oo la burburiyay hay'adihii isla xisaabtanka, iyo nabaad-guurka ku yimid sharciga iyo adeegsiga naxariis darrada ah ee awoodeed ee dowladdu si ay ugu sii hayaan hoggaanka talada haya. Nasiib darro, Soomaalida waxay umuuqataa in wax yar ay ka baratay cutubkaas ee taariikhdeena. Dib-u-dhiska Soomaaliya, maalgashiga ugu badan wuxuu galay xoojinta dowladnimada iyada oo aan la xoojinin ku dhaqanka sharciga ama aan la dhisin hay'adaheeda madaxda lagula xisaabtami karo. Tani waxay lamid tahay dhisida gaari aan lahayn astaamaha amniga sida biririfta iyo barkinta shilka. Iyadoo aan la helin hay'adihii lagama maarmaanka u ahaa inay xakameeyaan awoodda ciidamada amniga, kalsoonida bulshada ee dawladda iyo rabitaankooda ah inay ixtiraamaan ku dhaqanka sharciga ayaa yaraanaya maadaama awoodda dowladnimada loo adeegsado siyaasadda, sharciguna uu doorbido laaluush-bixiyeyaasha.

Jidka hadda uu ku socdo qarankii Soomaaliyeed ee dib loo yagleelay ma dhiirrigelinayo kalsooni in natiijada ugu dambeysa aysan noqon doonin mid ku burburisa dowladnimada haddii iyo marka la joojiyo taageerada caalamiga ah. Warbixintaani waxay muujineysaa in laaluush bixinta aysan kaliya ku badneyn dalka oo dhan, laakiin sidoo kale ay si aad ah uga sarreyso meelaha ay dawladda ugu xoog badan tahay. Tani waxay muujineysaa in maalgashiga aan habooneyn ee amniga ee aad kaga badan maalgashiga sharciga iyo dimuqraadiyeynta ay keentay in ciidamada amniga aan la xisaabtami karin marka laga reebo kuwa mushaharka siiya; caddaaladda oo laga iibiyo lacag-bixiyaha ugu sarreeya; iyo tixgelin la'aanta awooda dawladeed ee muwaadinka.

In kasta oo deeq bixiyaasha caalamiga ah ee Soomaaliya ay canshuuraha dadkooda ku bixiyeen taageerida dimuqraadiyeynta Soomaaliya, wax yar baa iska bedelay sagaalkii sano ee la soo dhaafay. Xubnaha baarlamaanka waxaa soo xushay shakhsiyaad aan haysan awood ay ku metelaan dadweeynaha. Haddii aan la helin dowlad lala xisaabtamo, suurtagal ma ahan in shacabka ay saameyn ku yeeshaan mustaqbalkooda ama ay ku aaminaan in dawladda ay wakiil ka tahay danahooda.

Habka

Waxaan daraasad ka sameynay 1200 oo qof guud ahaan Soomaaliya, laga soo bilaabo 25-31 Disember 2020. Dadkan waxaa si aan kala sooc lahayn looga xushay lambarrada Hormuud. Qiyaasta ayaa ka kooban sideed milyan oo suurtagal ah, kuwaas oo afar milyan oo ka mid ah ay yihiin isticmaaleyaal firfircoon sida ay sheegtay Hormuud. Waxaan sameynay 5653 wicitaan taleefan: 578 kamuu jawaabin; 402 ayaa diiday in la wareysto ama waxay ahaayeen da 'yar; 1200 ayaa da 'ahaan na siiyay wareysi; iyo lambarrada 3473 ayaa ahaa kuwo la damiyay isku dayo badan ka dib ama ay ka maqnaayeen adeegga. Tani waxay ka dhigan tahay in 2180 lambar oo ka mid ah 5653 ay ahaayeen kuwo shaqeeya, taas oo macnaheedu yahay in ku dhowaad afartan boqolkiiba tirada ay ahaayeen kuwo shaqeeya. Tani waxay u dhigantaa qiyaasta shirkadda Hormuud ee ah in kala badh nambarka taleefannada ee ay soo saaraan ay shaqeynayaan. Baadhitaankayagu wuxuu si ku filan wakiil uga ahaa macaamiisha Hormuud. Sidaas awgeed, sahankeenu wuxuu daboolayaa aagga juqraafiyeed ee ay gaadho Hormuud: dhammaan Dawladaha Xubnaha ka ah DF, Gobolka Banaadir, iyo DF ee Muqdisho. Ma khuseeyo Puntland iyo Somaliland.

Iyada oo leh afar milyan oo macaamiil ah, tani waxay u taagan tahay qiyaastii 54% dadweynaha ku nool aagga aynu saarnay diiradda. Marka loo eego muuqaalka tirakoobka dadka ee Soomaaliya, qiyaastii kala bar dadka ayaa ka yar 18 sano, taas oo macnaheedu yahay in 3.65 milyan oo qof ay ka sarreeyaan siddeed iyo toban meelaha aan baadhnay.¹ Anaga oo tixgelinayna kororka dadka, sidaas darteed waxaan ku qiyaasnay in ugu yaraan 97% dhammaan dadka waaweyn ee aaggan ay leeyihiin taleefannada gacanta.

Tirada dadka ku nool aaggan ayaa ah 7.3 milyan.² Heerka kalsoonida - itimaalka in muunadeena ay si sax ah u muujiso aragtida dadkeena - waa 95%. Sidaa darteed, farqiga qaladka - intee in le'eg ayaan ka filan karnaa natiijooyinkeenna in ay ka duwanaadaan aragtida guud ee dadweynaha - waa 3%.

Baahsanaanta Dadweynaha

Tirada jawaab bixiyayaashu waxay umuuqdaan kuwa matalaya saamiga dadka kudhaqan meelaha qaar halka kuwa kalena ay ka badanyihiin. In kasta oo qaar ka mid ah tani ay u sabab noqon karto isbeddelka dadka illaa 2014 markii la qabtay PESS, qaar ka mid ah waxay u muuqdaan inay u sabab yihiin arrimo dhaqaale. Matalaad xad dhaaf ah ee Banadir - aagga Muqdisho - marka loo barbar dhigo Dowlad Goboleedka Koonfur-galbeed waxay soo jeedineysaa in dad badan ay taleefannada ku leeyihiin Banaadir marka loo eego KG.

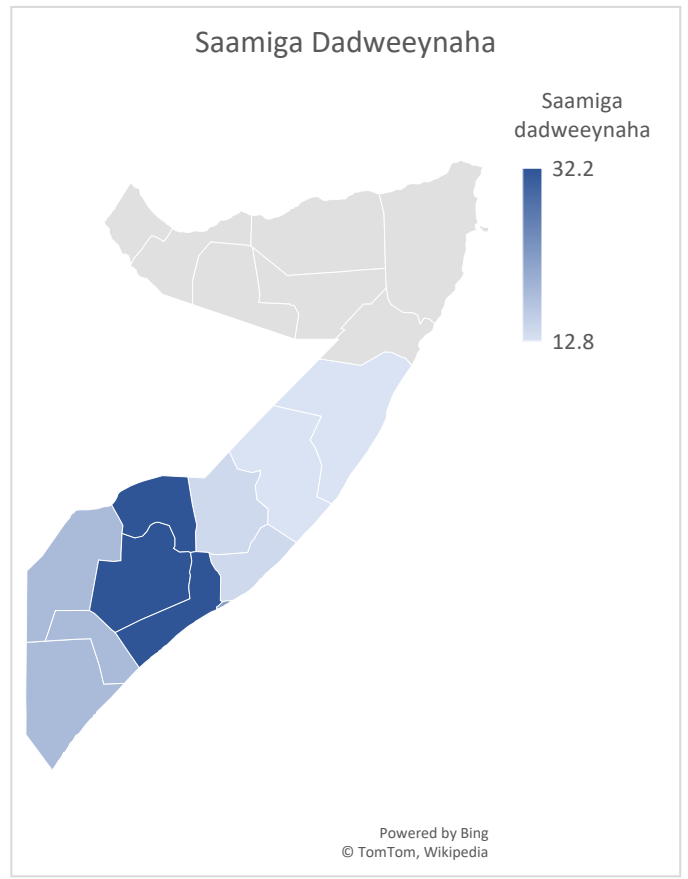
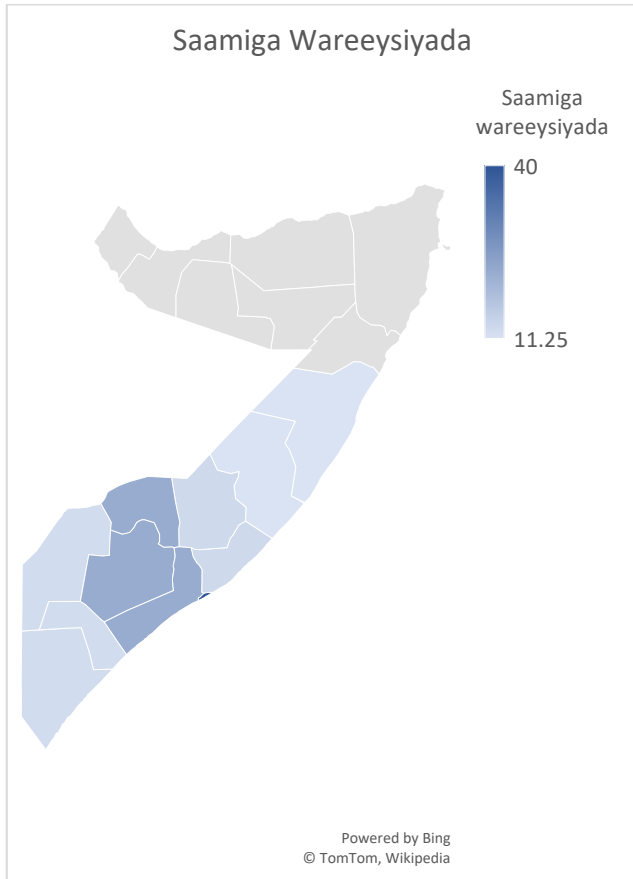
Table 1 Tirada dadweynaha iyo saamiga

State	Tirada dadweynaha ³	Saamiga dadweynaha	Saamiga wareysiyada
JL	1350000	18.3	12.6
KG	2367000	32.2	22.3
HSh	1036000	14.1	13.3
GM	940000	12.8	11.2
FGS/BRA	1650000	22.4	40

¹ Eeg <https://www.cia.gov/the-world-factbook/countries/somalia/> and https://www.cia.gov/the-world-factbook/static/99d0d39fd79b9ffed5d78d680f0df8e5/SO_popgraph2021.pdf

² Eeg <https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Population-Estimation-Survey-of-Somalia-PESS-2013-2014.pdf>

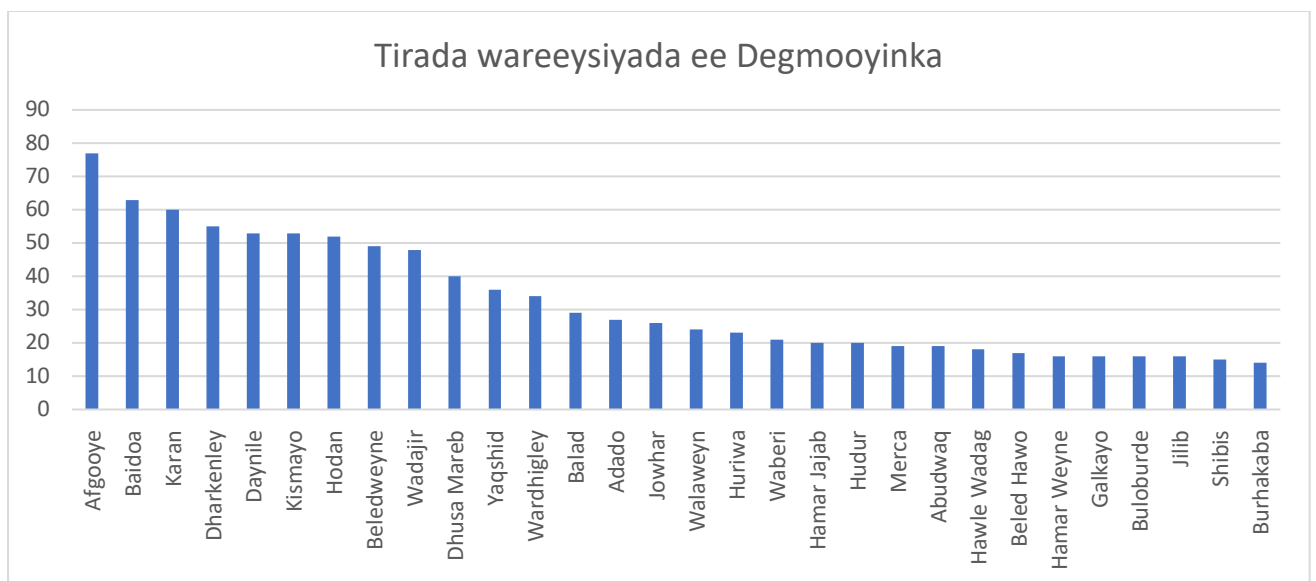
³ Qiyaasta dadweynaha waxay ku saleysan tahay Sahanka Qiyaasta Dadka ee 2014.



Jaantus 2 Qeybinta maadooyinka wareysiga

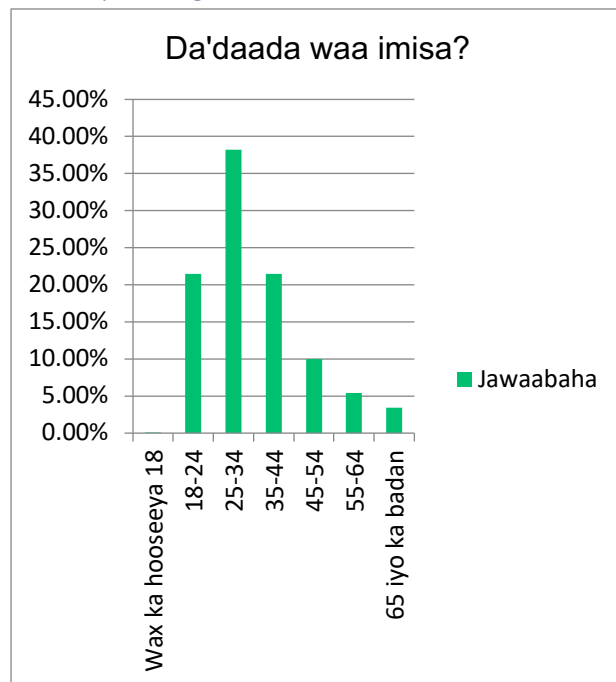
Jaantus 3 Qeybinta dadka ee aagga

Si kastaba ha noqotee, haddii aan eegno jawaabaha degmadu bixiso, waxaan bilaabaynaa inaan aragno sida qaybintu u tahay mid ka tarjumeysa tirada dadka. Hoos waxaa ku qoran 30-ka degmo ee wareeysiyada ugu badan laga qaaday. Degmooyinkaasi waxay bixiyeen isku-darka 976 wareysi, taas oo u dhiganta 81.3% wadarta guud. Waxay sidoo kale wakiil ka yihiin 87.5% warbixinnada musuqmaasuqa.

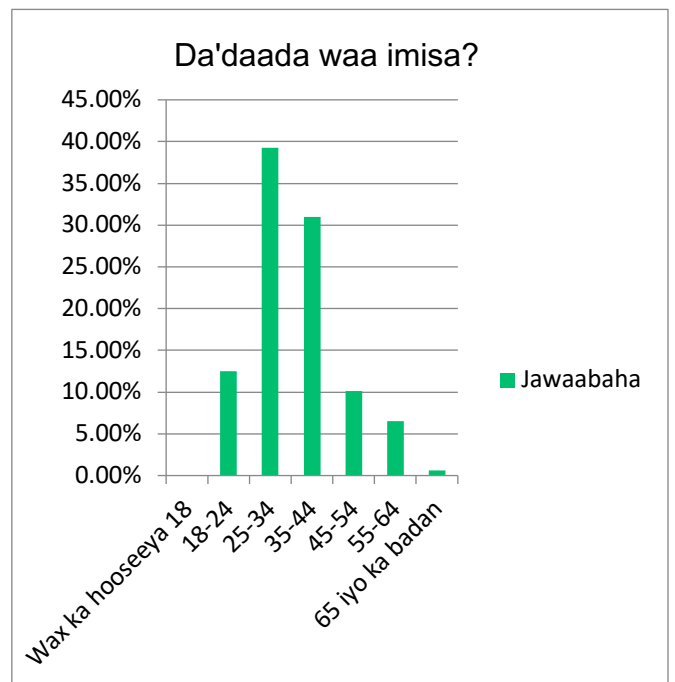


Jaantus 4 Wareeysiyada degmo kasta

Da'da iyo Jinsiga



Jaantus 5 Jawaabaha guud

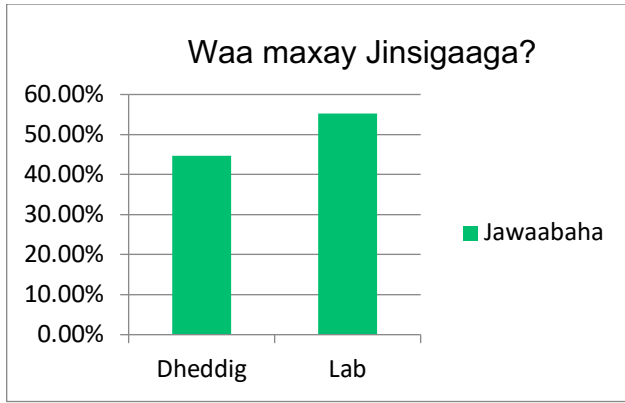


Jaantus 6 Jawaabaha Laaluush-bixiyeyaasha

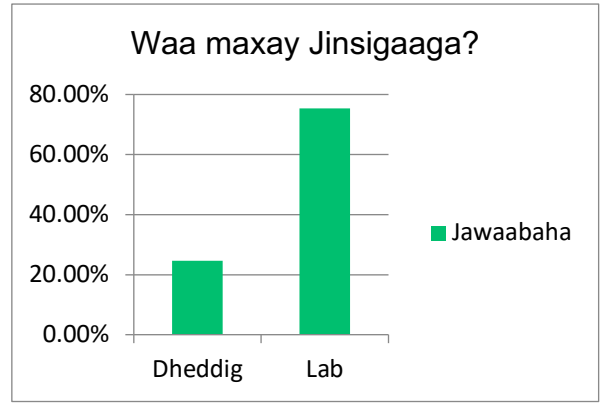
Waxaa jiray in wax yar ay badan tahay matalaadda ragga marka loo eego dumarka. Mar labaad, tani waxay umuuqataa sababo dhaqaale awgood. Ragga ayaa ka fursad badan taleefannada marka loo eego dumarka. Si kastaba ha noqotee, eexashada labka ah ayaa yar marka la barbardhigo ololaheena internetka, taas oo u aragta ragga inay matalaan ilaa 70% dadka internetka. Tani waxay soo jeedineysaa in ragga kaliya aysan ka taleefan badneyn dumarka, laakiin inta badan taleefannadooda ay yihiin kuwa casriga ah halka dumarka badankood ay isticmaalaan taleefannada iyaga oo aan awood u lahayn internetka.

Farqiga dhaqaale ee u dhexeeya jinsiga ayaa mar kale ka muuqanaya matalaadda badan ee ragga ee bixinta laaluushka. Tani waxay u muuqataa inay la jaanqaadayso kaqeybgalka xoogga shaqaalaha haweenka ee Soomaaliya.⁴

⁴ Eeg <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.TLF.TOTL.FE.ZS?locations=SO>



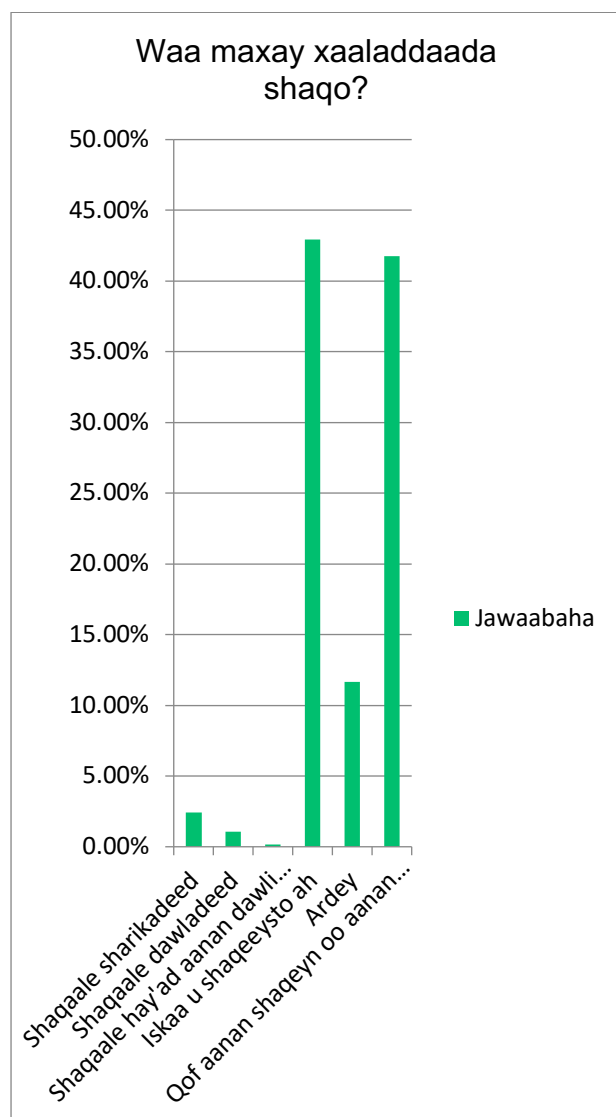
Jaantus 6 Jawaabaha guud



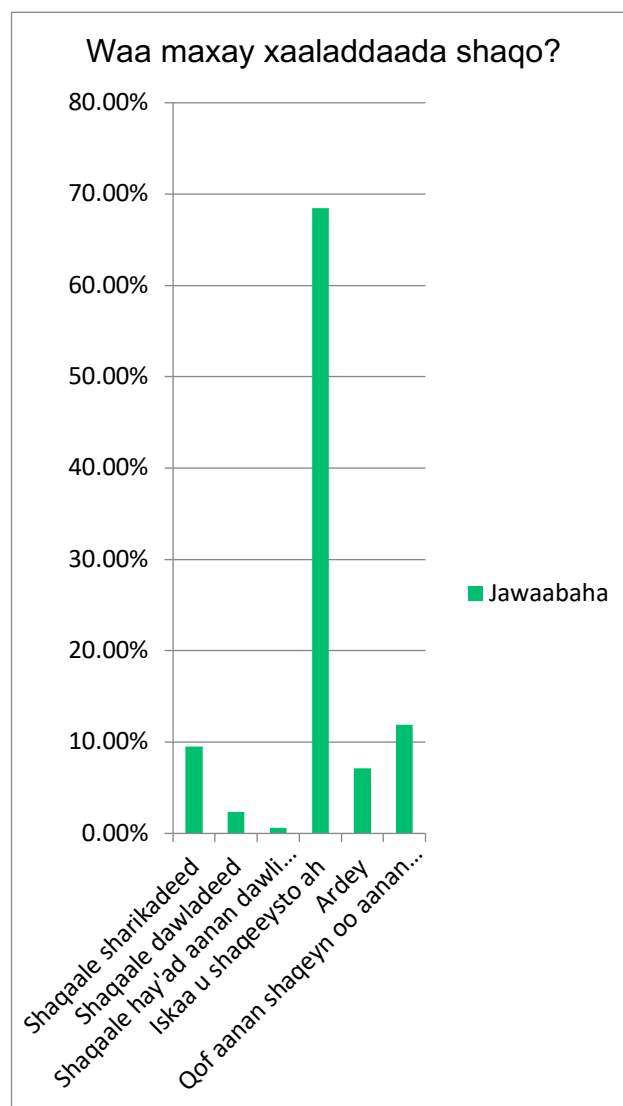
Jaantus 1 Jawaabaha Laaluush-bixiyeyaasha

Xaaladda shaqada

Heerka shaqo la'aanta ee jawaab bixiyaasha ayaa u dhiganta qiyaasta UN-ja ee shaqo la'aanta ka jirta Soomaaliya.⁵



Jaantus 2 Jawaabaha guud



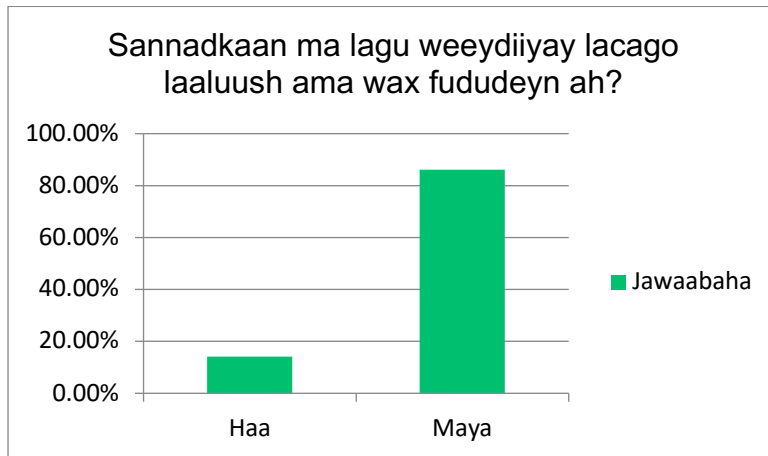
Jaantus 3 Jawaabaha Laaluush bixiyeyaasha

Bixinta laaluushka

Guud ahaan, 14% dhammaan dadka ku nool dalka waxay bixiyeen laaluush sanadka 2020. Hase yeeshe, tani kama tarjumeysa heerka dhibaatada jirto. Tan waxaa ugu wacan laba sababood oo waaweyn: marka hore, joogitaanka dawladdu wuxuu ku kooban yahay inta badan xarumaha magaalooyinka; marka labaadna, xarumahaas magaalooyinka dhexdooda ah, joogitaanka dowladu waxay ku egtahay meelaha nabdoon waxayna ku urursan tahay goobaha dowladda. Tusaale ahaan, joogitaanka dawladda ee Muqdisho waxay ku urursan tahay

⁵ Eeg https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Thematic%20briefing_youth_final.pdf

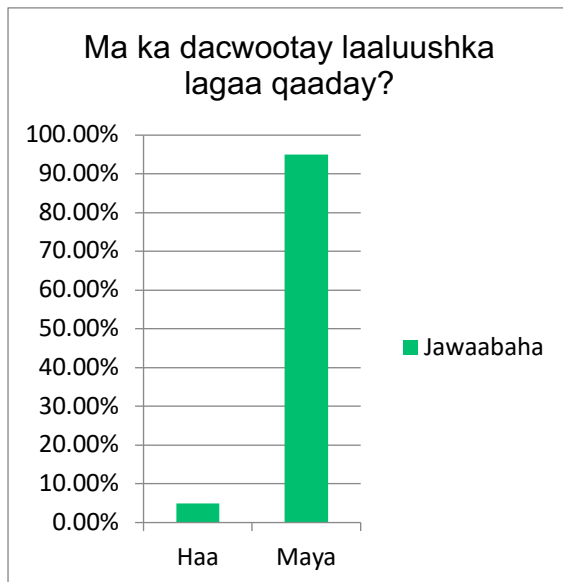
degmooyin gaar ah. Sida aan gadaal ka arki doonno, aagagani waxay leeyihiin kiisas laaluush ah oo aad uga badan meelaha kale.



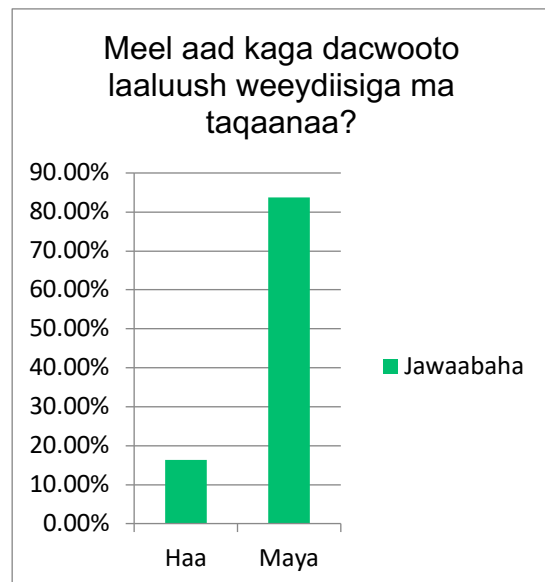
Jaantus 11 Jawaab guud

Cabashooyinka laaluushka

In kabadan 95% dadkii laaluushka bixiyay waxay sheegeen inaysan ka cabanin laaluushka lagu qasbay inay bixiyaan. Sababtuna waxay tahay iyaga oo aan garanaynin meesha ay ka caban karaan: in ka badan 83% ayaa sheegay in aysan garanaynin meesha ay cabasho ka furan karaan.



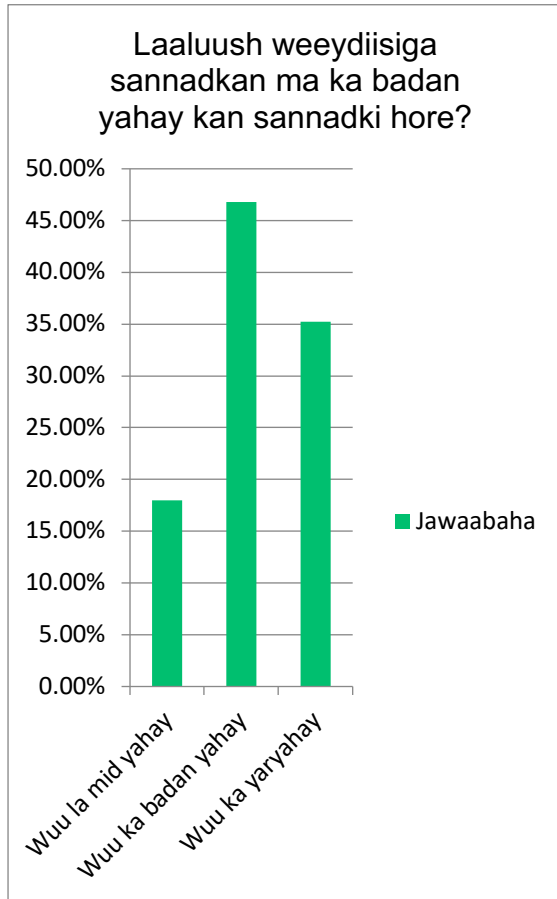
Jaantus 4 Jawaabaha Laaluush bixiyeyaasha



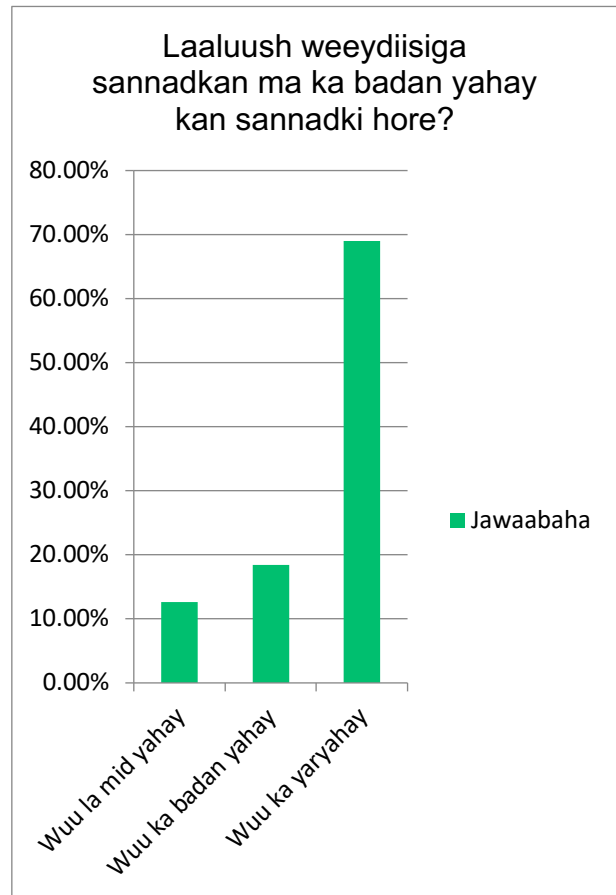
Jaantus 5 Jawaabaha Laaluush bixiyeyaasha

Isbeddellada laaluushka-bixinta

Qiyaastii saddex meelood labo meel dadka laaluushka bixiyay waxay yiraahdeen waxay la mid tahay sanadkii ka horreeyay ama way korodhay. Sida la fahmi karo, kuwa aan bixin laaluushka waxay u arkaan inay hoos u dhacday maadaama aysan iyagu bixin laaluush.



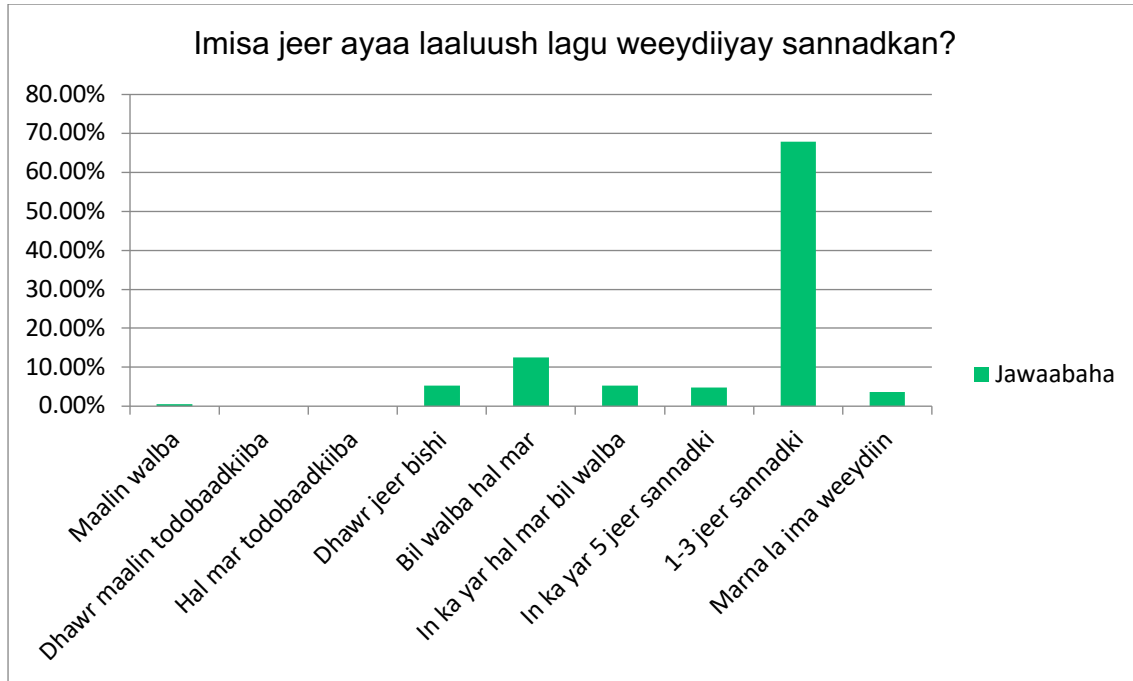
Jaantus 6 Jawaabaha Laaluush bixiyeaasha



Jaantus 7 Jawaabaha guud

Soo noqnoqoshada iyo qadarka la bixiyay

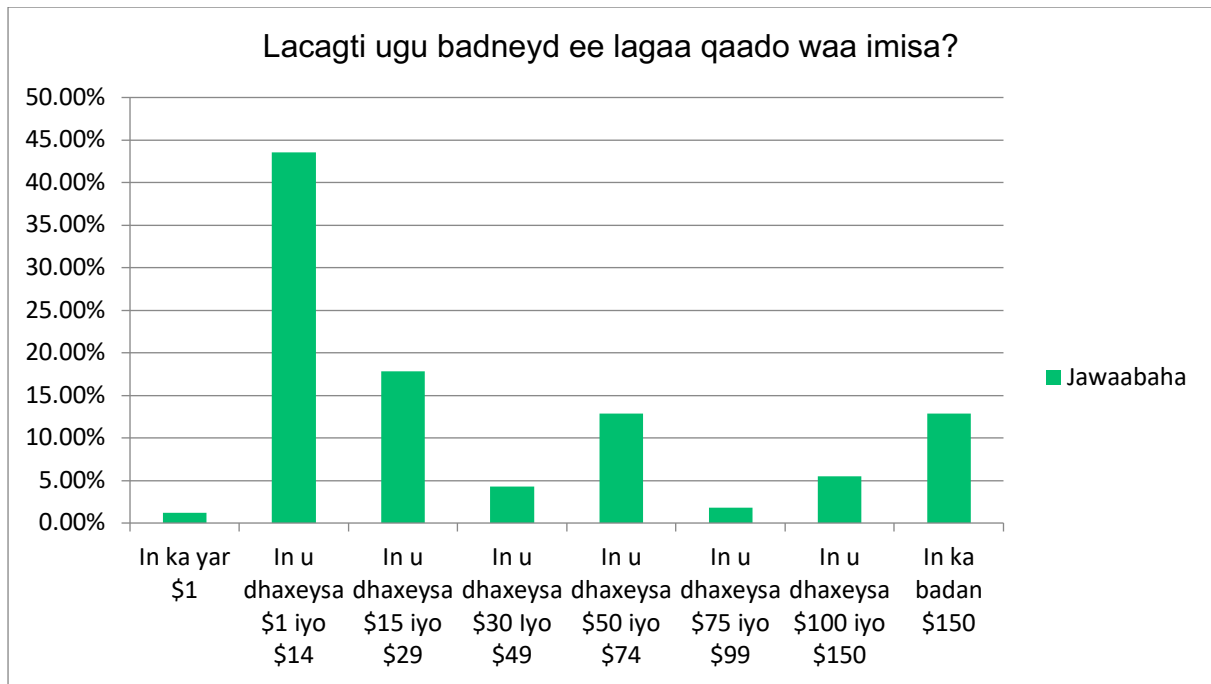
Inta badan laaluush-bixiyaashu waxay bixiyeen dhowr jeer sanadkii; si kastaba ha noqotee, 12.5% waxay bixiyeen laaluush bishiiba mar, halka 5% ay bixiyeen laaluush toddobaadkiiba mar. Kuwa maalin walba bixiya waxay matalayeen 0.6% dadka bixiya laaluushka.



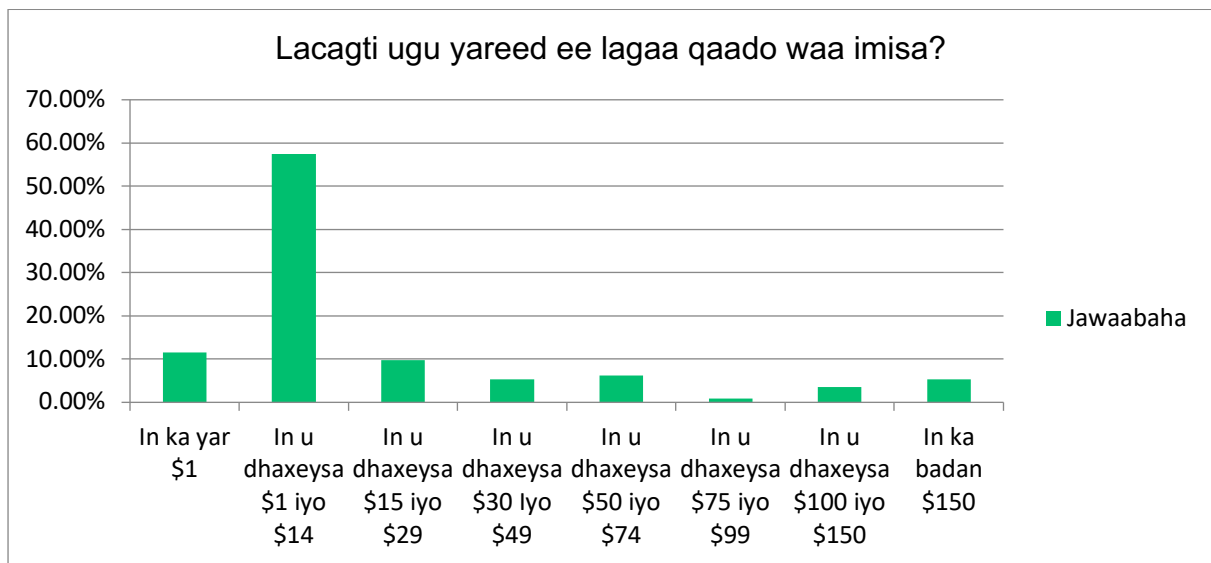
Jaantus 16 Inta jeer ee bixinta laaluushka

In kasta oo inta badan qaddarka lacageed ee laaluushka ay umuuqdaan waxyar, in kabadan seddex meelood meel laaluush bixiyaashu waxay bixiyeen lacago udhaxeeya 12% ilaa 37.5% celceliska dakhliga qofkiiba ee Soomaaliya..⁶

⁶ See <https://www.afdb.org/en/countries-east-africa-somalia/somalia-economic-outlook>



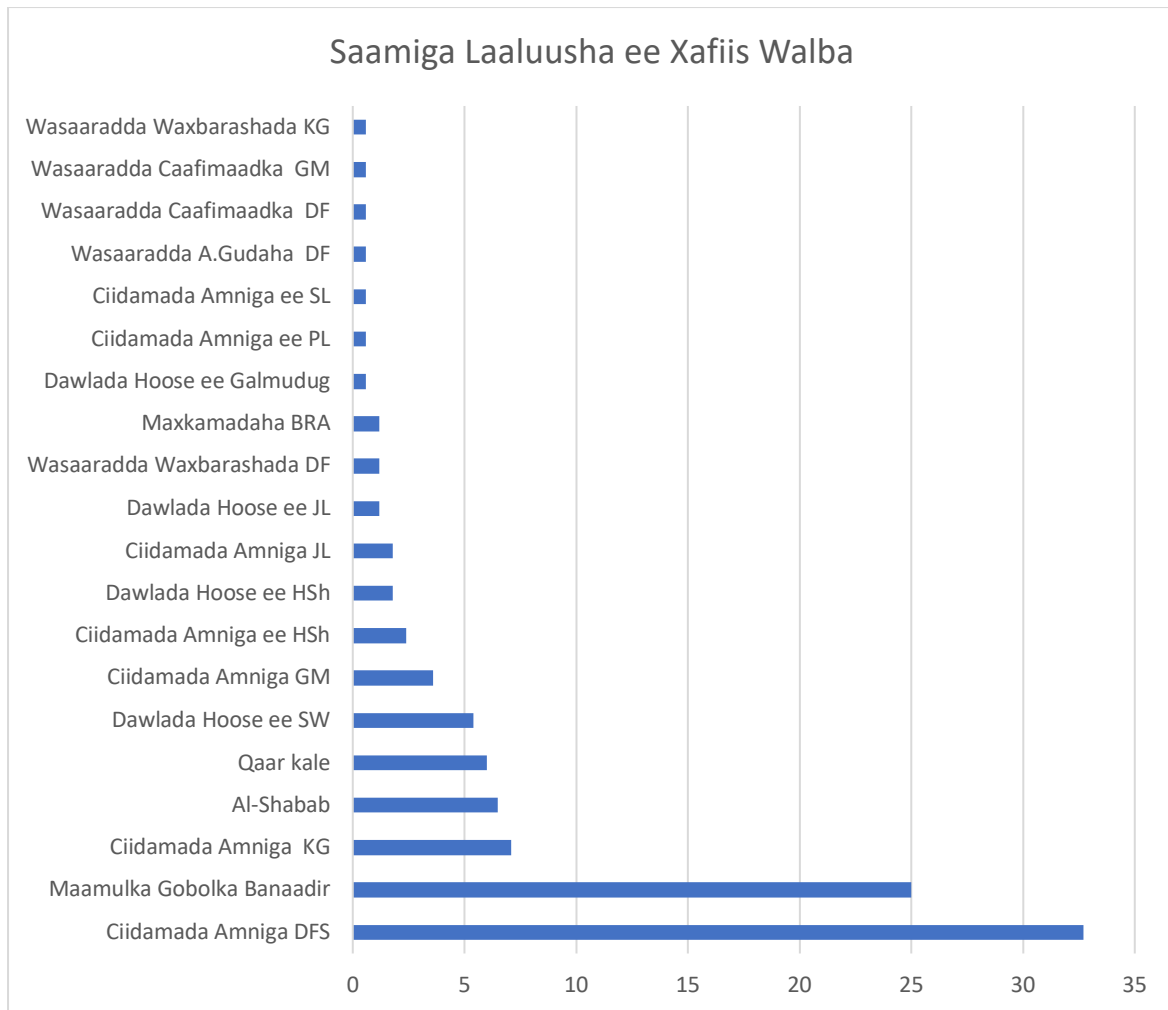
Jaantus 17 Lacagihii ugu badnaa ee la bixiyo



Jaantus 18 Lacagta ugu yar ee la bixiyo

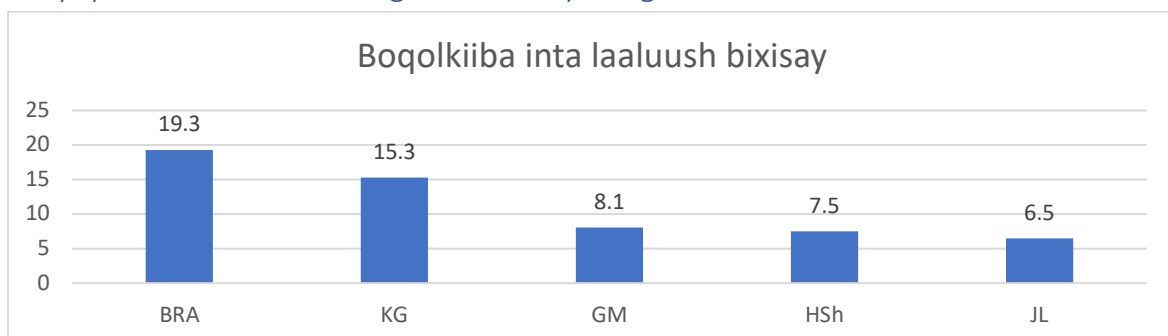
Cidda qaadata laaluushka

Sida ka muuqata jaantuskan hoose oo muujinaya sida bixinta laaluushka loogu kala baahiyay hay'ado kala duwan, awooda iyo jiritaanka hay'ad guud ahaan dalka waxay si toos ah ugu dhigantaa laaluush qaadashada.



Jaantus 19 Wadaagista hay'ad kasta ee laaluushka qaadashada

Bixiyayaasha laaluushka ee gobol kasta iyo degmo kasta

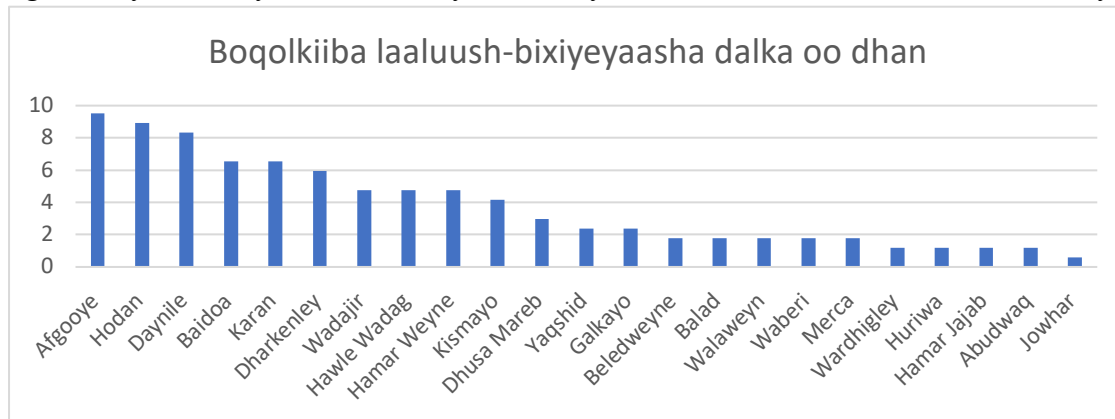


Jaantus 20 Boqolkiiba in ay bixiyeen laaluush, gobol ahaan

Gobolka Banaadir iyo Koonfur Galbeed ayaa arkay heerka ugu sarreeya ee laaluushka la bixiyo. Sababtuna waxay tahay Banaadir waxay leedahay dhaqaalaha ugu badan, KG ayaa leh dadka ugu badan, qaata gargaarka ugu badan, lehna dhul beereedyada ugu badan. Tani iyo

joogitaanka amni ee culus ee ka jira labada gooboodba waxay siinayaan fursad danaysteyaal xaadir ku ah aagagga marka loo eego kuwa kale.

Kordhinta laaluushka ee lagu bixinayo meelaha hodanka ah iyo kuwa amnigooda la adkeeyay ayaa xitaa sii muuqaneysa markaan eegno degmooyin gaar ah oo ka tirsan gobolka isla markaana aan eegno degmooyinka ugu badan ee laaluushka laga bixiyo dalka. 25ka degmo ee ugu sareeya ee bixiya laaluushka ayaa matalaya 86% dhamaan dadka laaluushka bixiya dalka.



Jaantus 21 Qaybta degmada ee bixiyeyaasha laaluushka ee waddanka oo dhan



Jaantus 22 Degmooyinka ugu badan ee laaluushka la bixiyo ⁷

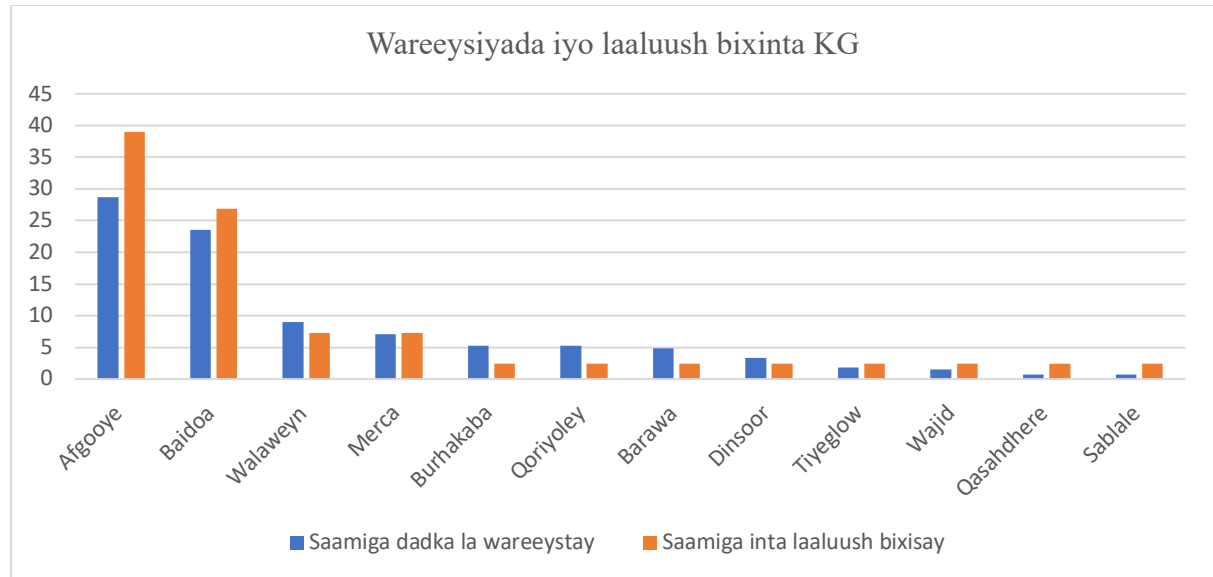
Sida ka muuqata tirooyinka kor ku xusan, inta badan laaluush bixiyeyaasha dalka oo dhan waxay joogaan degmooyin hodan ah oo ay dowladdu ku xoog badan tahay. Waxaana taas kasi daraysa, heerka laaluushka ayaa sidoo kale aad ugu sarreeya degmooyinkan. Innagoo si qoto dheer u eegayna Dawladaha xubinta ka ah Dawladda Federaalka waxay na siineysaa aragti dheeri ah oo ku saabsan arrintan. Degmooyinka yar-yar ee arka warbixino kooban ayaa u arka heerar sare oo laaluush-bixiyeyaal ah. Tusaale ahaan, degmo leh hal warbixin oo keliya oo ah laaluush bixinta, sicirka ayaa si khaldan u muujin doona 100%. Maaddaama muunadku aad u yar yahay, waxaan go'aansanay inaan iska indhatirno maadaama aysan ka tarjumeyn xaaladda

⁷ Tani waxay ku saleysan tahay 25ka degmo ee ugu wareysiyada badan.

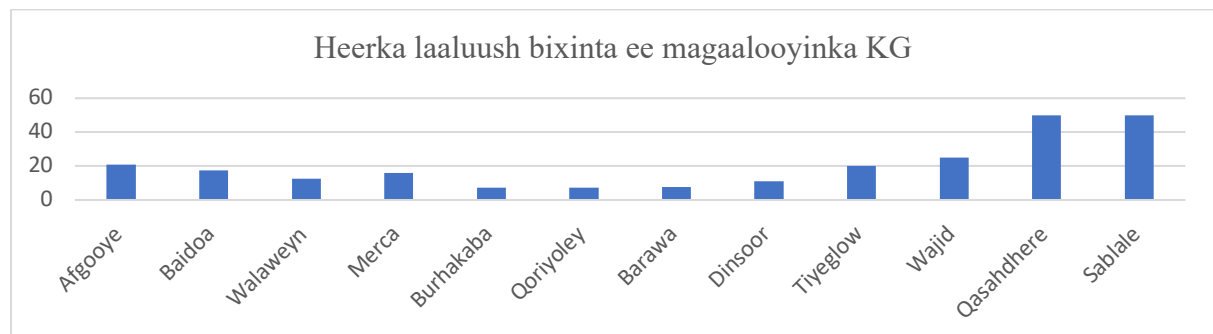
dhabta ah. Si kastaba ha noqotee, waxaan eegi doonnaa qaar kuwaan kamid ah si aan u muujino saameeyntooda.

Dowlad Goboleedka Koonfur Galbeed

Inta badan warbixinnada laga helo KG waxay ka yimaadaan magaaloyinka waaweyn ee Afgooye iyo Baidoa. In kasta oo inta badan ay arkaan magaaloyinku tirada dadka lagu wareestay halkaas, degmooyinka hodanka ah waxay arkaan warbixinno laaluush bixinno aan dheellitirnayn.



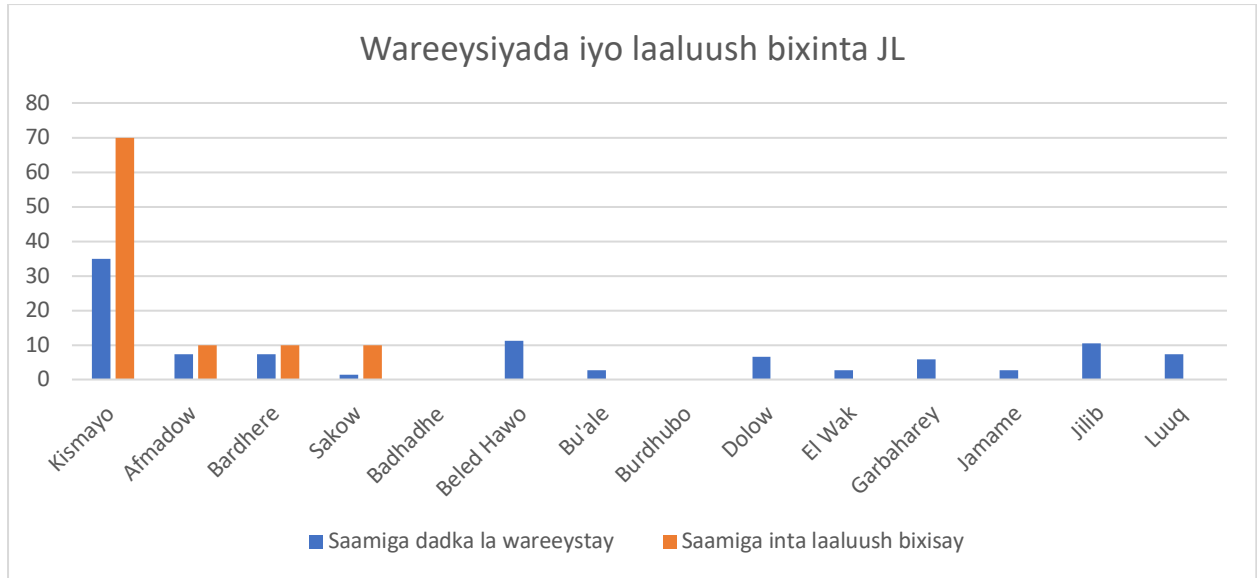
Jaantus 23 wareeysiyada gobolka koonfur Ggalbeed iyo warbixinada laaluushka



Jaantus 24 Heerka bixinta laaluushka ee degmooyinka KG: eexasho degmooyinka yaryar.

Dowlad Goboleedka Jubbaland

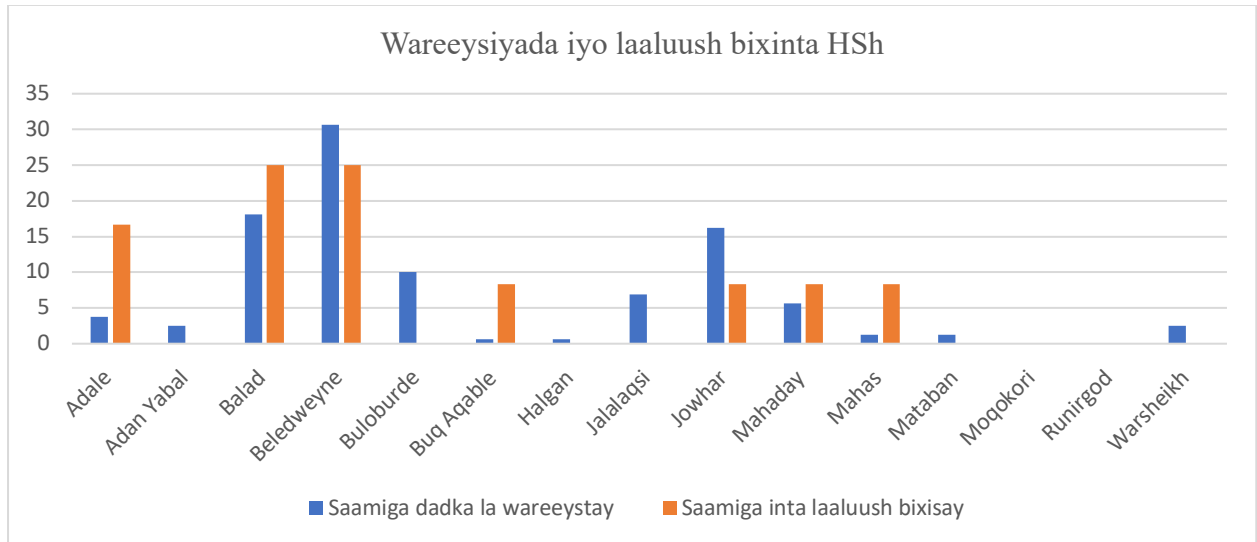
JL ayaa ah tusaale wanaagsan ee saameeynta horumarka iyo jiritaanka dowladeed iyada oo aanan jirin isla xisaabtan. Sida hoos ka muuqata, kaliya afar degmo oo matalaya kalabar wareeysiyada ayaa matalaya 100% laaluush bixinta. Seddex dowladu ayaa haysata midna AS ayaa heysato.



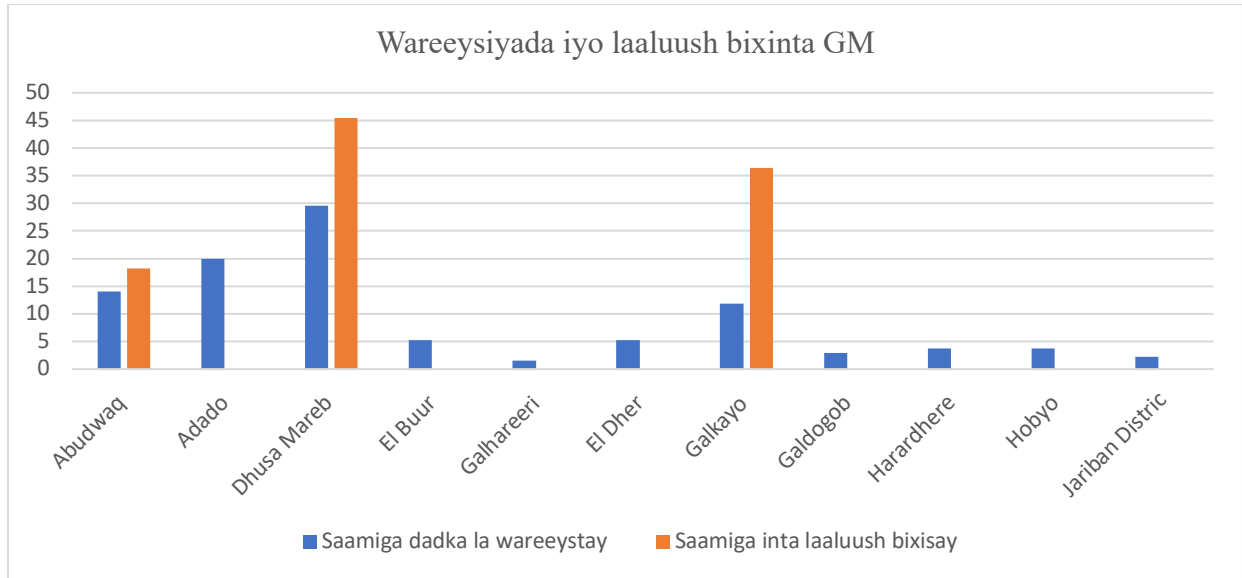
Jaantus 25 wareysiyada dowlad goboleedka Jubbaland iyo warbixinada laaluushka

HirShabelle iyo Galmudug

Inta badan HSh iyo GM ma maamusho dowladda, iyada oo dawladdu ay daciif tahay halka ay joogyo. Tabar darrida iyo maqnaanshaha dawladdu waxaa lagu ogaan karaa maqnaanshaha dhacdooyinka laaluushka oo hooseeya.



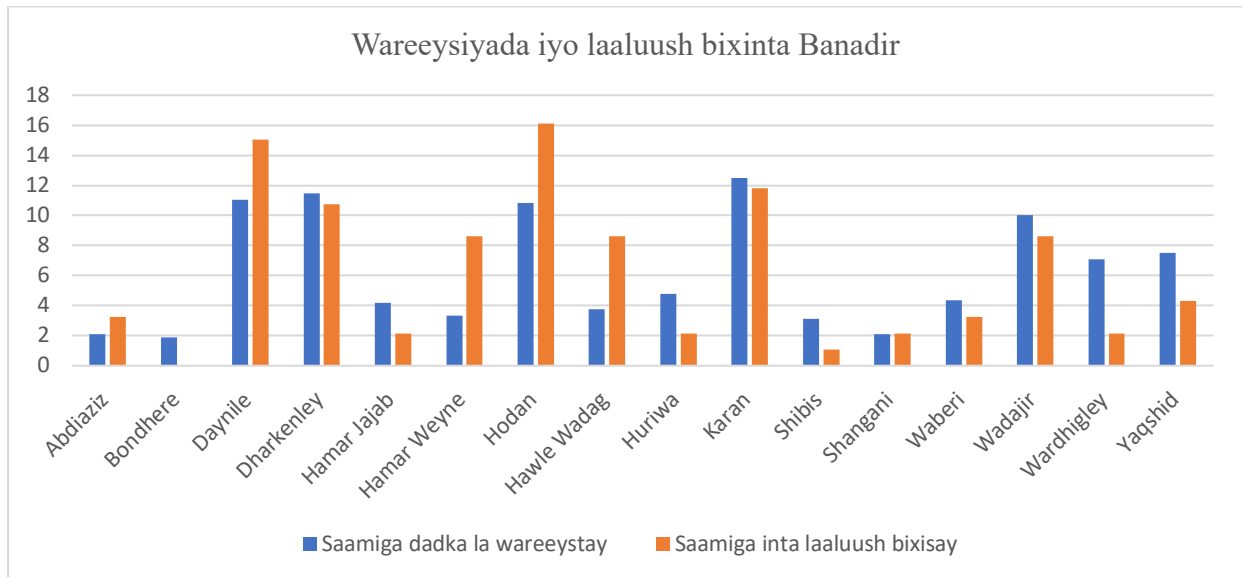
Jaantus 26 Wareysiyada dowlad goboleedka Hirshabelle iyo warbixinada laaluushka



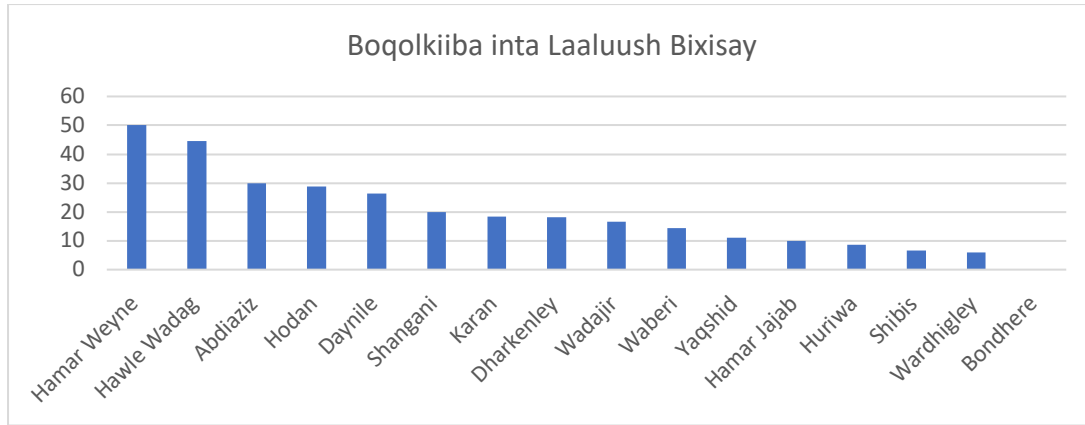
Jaantus 27 Wareysiyada maamulka Galmudug iyo warbixinada laaluushka

Banadir

Muqdisho, dawaladdu ayaa ku xooggan wixi koonfur ka ah Wadada Wadnaha - bixinta laaluushka ayaa ugu badan meelahaas. Waxa laaluush bixiyaya kala bar dadka jooga Xamarweyne iyo Hawlwadaag, oo ay ku yaalaan labada suuq ee ugu waaweyn magaalada. Kuwaas waxaa ku xiga C / casiis iyo Hodan – oo ku caan baxay madadaalada iyo xarumo dhaqaale.



Jaantus 28 wareysiyada Banaadir iyo warbixinada laaluushka



Jaantus 29-Laaluush bixinta Degmooyinka G / banaadir

Gunnaanad

Dhismaha dawladda oo aan xakamaynaynin sharciga iyo metelaad laaan ee dadweynaha ayaa durbaba muujinaya calaamado u leexasho xagga kali-talisnimo ah. Saraakiisha ayaa sharciga ka yeela sideey doonaan, hoggaamiyeyaasha siyaasaddu waxay u adeegsadaan xoogagga amniga cabsi gelinta mucaaradka iyaga oo si aan dastuurka waafaqsanayn ku sii haya awoodda.

Sidii warbixinteenaa ugu dambaysay ee musuqmaasuqa, waxaan ka xunnahay inaan ku soo celino qaar ka mid ah talooyinkii ka soo baxay warbixintii ugu dambeysay ee Diseembar 2019. Haddii talooyinkayaga la tixgelin lahaa, sharciga ayaa la xoojin lahaa. Sidaa darteed waa lagama maarmaan in saaxiibada Soomaaliya ay ku riixaan hoggaanka siyaasadeed inay meelmariyaan talooyinka, haddii kale taageeradooda waxay horseedi kartaa abuuritaanka xukun keli-talisnimo oo arxan-darro ah. Waxaan si fudud u codsaneynaa in qodobada jira ee dastuurka lagu dhaqmo; dowladdu ma sameyn doonto wax aan caadi aheyn iyadoo qaadaysa tillaabooyinka aan kugula talineyno.

Talooyinka aan bixinay, oo ka soo laabtay sanadkii hore, waa sida soo socota:

1. Dhammaystiridda abuurista hay'adaha isla-xisaabtanka ee aan weli la abuurin, gaar ahaan Golaha Adeegga Garsoorka, xafiiska Gardoonka-ka, iyo guddiga la-dagaallanka musuqmaasuqa, kuwaasoo qaab-dhismeedkooda sharci uu saxeexay Madaxweynuhu;
2. Doorashadu waa inay noqotaa mid hufan, bulshada rayidka ahna la siiyaa fursad ay kula socon karto;
3. Dib-u-eegista dastuurka waa inay si cad u qeexdaa awoodaha RW iyo Madaxweynaha; sii caddeeyo xiriirka DF-DXF iyo kala-saaridda awoodaha; iyo in la abuurto farsamo lagu xalliyo khilaafaadka u dhexeeya DF-DXF;
4. Shaqsiyaadka musuqmaasuqa ku lug leh waa in shaqada laga joojiyaa lana maxkamadeeyaa;
5. Ku dhawaaqida hantida ee shaqaalaha xafiiska waa in sharci laga dhigaa;
6. Hababka la xisaabtanka maaliyadeed ee DFS waa in laga hirgeliyaa Gobolka Banaadir maadaama ay tahay daldaloolo weyn oo nidaamka ka jira;

7. Talooyinka Hantidhawraha Guud waa in si buuxda loo dhaqan galiyaa;

8. Saaxiibbada Soomaaliya ee caalamiga ah waa inay adeegsadaan saameyntooda ku dhiirrigelinayaan DFS inay qaadato talooyinkaan haddii kale dadaallada ay ku dhisayaan dowlad-goboleedyadu waxay sii ahaan doonaan kuwo luma.

Sida laga dheehan karo talooyinka kor ku xusan, oo ah kuwi sanadkii hore, dhibaatooyinka waa kuwo soo noqnoqday oo la saadaalin karo. Iska indhatirka kuwan ayaa xaalada sii xumeyn doona oo kaliya lumin doonta juhdiga dhamaan dhinacyada ay khuseyso.