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Isbahaysiga Ururrada Bul-
shada Rayidka Itoobiya
ee Doorashooyinka
(CECOE)

Warbixinta Gunaanadka kormeerka

Doorashadii Lixaad ee Heer qaran
iyo Heer Deegaan ee Itoobiya



Waxa warbixinta diyaarinyteeda iyo daabacaadeeda ba gacan ka gaystay wakaalada horumarinta caalamaiga ah ee maraynkanka (USAID) oo u hurtay caawimaad lagasoo ururiyay shacabka maraykanka, hase yeeshee masuuliyada warbixinta waxaa iska leh Isbahaysiga Ururrada Bulshada Rayidka Itoobiya ee Doorashooyinka e ma aha mid ka turjumaya afkaarka dawlada maraykanka ama midka bahwadaagta leh ay leeyihiin.

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Mahadnaq

Mashruuca goob-joogga ee ay fuliyeen Isbahaysiga Ururada Bulshada Rayidka ah ee Itoobiya (CECOE) waxa uu u baahday shaqo iyo hawl-karnimo aad u badan, haddana hir-gelintu ma aysan suurto-gasheen haddii CECOE aanay taageero ka helin shakhsiyaad iyo ururo badan. Sidaa darteed, waxaanu mahad balaadhan u soo jeedinaynaa dhamaantood.

CECOE waxay marka hore u mahadcelinaysaa shacabka Itoobiya, oo muujiyay dadaal qoto-dheer oo ku aaddan qiyamka dimuqraadiga ah ee ka qaybqaadashada hannaanka doorashada, Iyo Guddigayada CECOE, Ururada Xubnaha ka ah CECOE, Shaqaalaha, Kormeerayaasha, Shakhsiyaadka Focal Regional (RFPS), Isku-duwayaasha Soonalka iyo Tabarucayaasha oo u hurista wakhtigooda qiimaha badan iyo wax kubiirintoodi uu kadhigay barnaamijkan mid guulaysta.

Ugu horeyn waxaan u mahadcelineynaa Hay'adda USAID, European Centre for Electoral Support (ECES), Safaaradda Denmark, Safaaradda Faransiiska iyo Safaaradda Ireland oo gacan dhaqaale ka geysatay hawlaha Mashruuca Kormeerka iyo dabagalka ee ay CECOE ka fulinayasay Doorashada. Waxaan sidoo kale jeclaan lahayn inaan uga mahadcelino Machadka Caalamiga ah ee Jamhuuriga taageeradiisa ol-olaha warbaahinta madasha furan ee kor loogu qaadayay garaadka cod-bixiyayaasha.

Waxaan u mahad celineynaa Machadka Dimuqraadiga Qaranka (NDI) oo nasiyay taageero farsamo iyo mid maaliyadeed labadaba. Gaar ahaan, waxaan abaal ugu haynaa shaqaalaha farsamada ee NDI si ay u bixiyaan hagida lagama maarmaanka u ah hirgelinta mashruuca. Midaas oo Haddaanay aqoontooda sare iyo waayo-aragnimadooda sare nagu caawinin aysan suuragasheen guusha mashruucani.

Ugu dambeyntii, waxaan sidoo kale jeclaan lahayn inaan u mahad celinno dalada Christian Relief and Development Association (CCRDA) iyo ECES oo naga caawiyay maaraynta lacagaha iyo taageerada kale.

Liiska Xarfaha Lasoo Gaabiyay

DDSG -	Dhaqa-dhaqaaqa Dimuqraadiga ee Shucuubaha Gambeelaha /GPDM/
DDSK -	Dhaq-dhaqaaqa Dimuqraadiyadeed ee Shucuubta Koonfereed /SEPDM/
DQA -	Dhaq-dhaqaaqa Qaran ee Axmaarada /NAMA/
FUDNI -	Federishinka Ururka Dadka Naafada ah ee Itoobiya /FEAPD/
GDC -	Gudiga Dhagaysiga Cabashooyinka /GHC/
GDQI -	Gudiga Doorashada Qaranka ee Itoobiya / NEBE/
GMD -	Goobjoogayaasha Mudada Dheer /LTOs/
GMDXI -	Golaha Midowga Dimuqraadiga iyo Xuquuqul Insaanka /CDHRA/
GXII -	Golaha Xuquuqul Insaanka ee Itoobiya /EHRCO/
IUBRID-	Isbahaysiga Ururrada Bulshada Rayidka Itoobiya ee Doorashooyinka /CECOE/
JDFI -	Jamhuuriyada Dimuqraadiga Federaalka ee Itoobiya /FDRE/
JDO -	Jabhada Dimuraadiga ee Oromada /ODF/
JKSID -	Jabhada Kacdoonka Shucuubaha Itoobiya ee Dimuqraadig ah /EPRDF/
JMDBS -	Jabhada Midnimada Dimuqraadiga ee Shucuubta Benishangul /BGPDUF/
JWJO -	Jabhada Xoraynta Ogaadeeniya /ONLF/
JXO -	Jabhada Xoraynta Oromiya /OLF/
JXST -	Jabhada Xoraynta Shacabka Tigreega /TPLF/
KFO -	Kongreska Federalismka ee Oromada /OFC/
KUSI -	Konfederashinka Ururrada Shaqaalaha Itoobiya /CETU/
LQH -	Liiga Qaranka ee Hararida / HNL/
UBR -	Ururada Bulshada Rayidka ah /CSOs/
USHI -	Ururka sharciyaqaanada Haweenka ee Itoobyaa. /EWLA/
UWCMC -	Ururka Waxbarashada Cilmiga Milgaha iyo Codbixiyayaasha /CVEA/
WD -	Wakiilada Deegaamada /RFPs/
XB -	Xisbiga Barwaaqo /PP/
XCSI -	Xisbiga Cadaalada iyoSinaanta ee Itoobiya. /EZEMA/
XDA -	Xisbiga Dimuqraadiga ee Axmaarada /ADP/
XDCQ -	Xisbiga Dimuqraadiga Canfarta ee Qaranka /ANDP/
XDO -	Xisbiga Dimuraadiga ee Oromada /ODP/
XDSHSI -	Xisbiga Dimuqraadiga Shacabka Soomaalida Itoobiya /SEPDM/



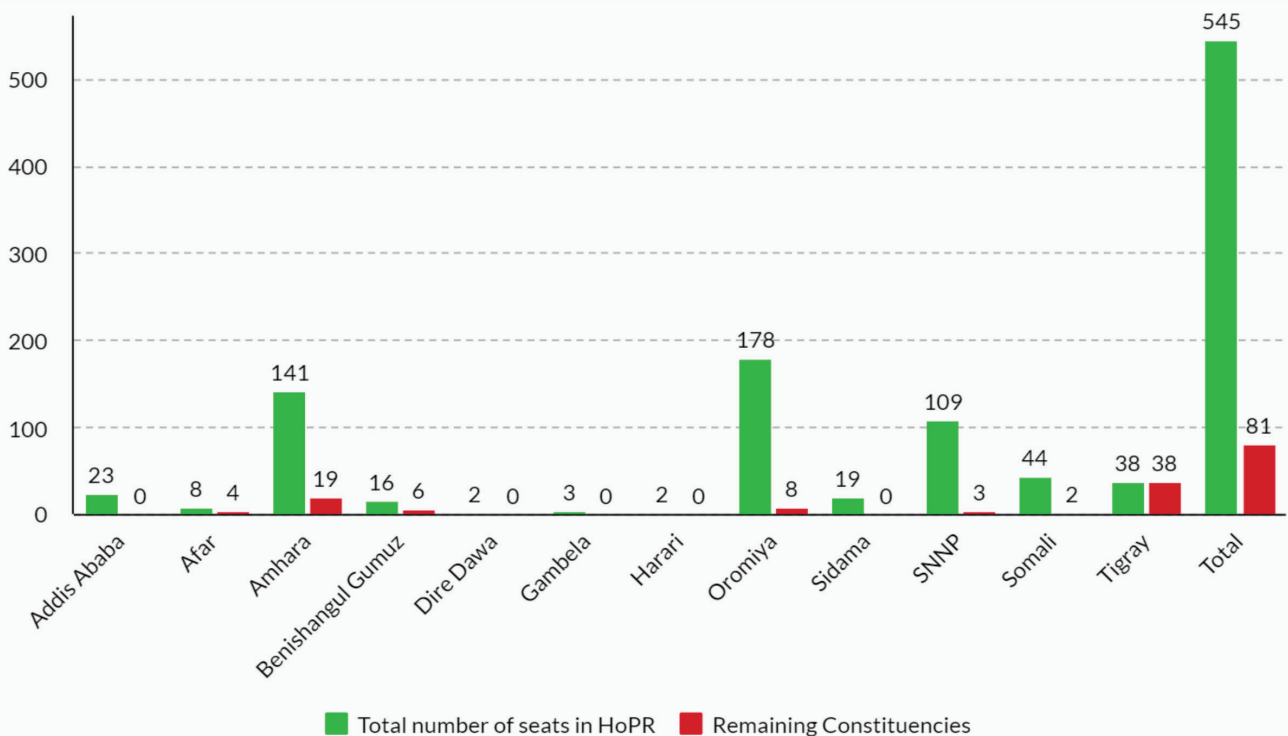
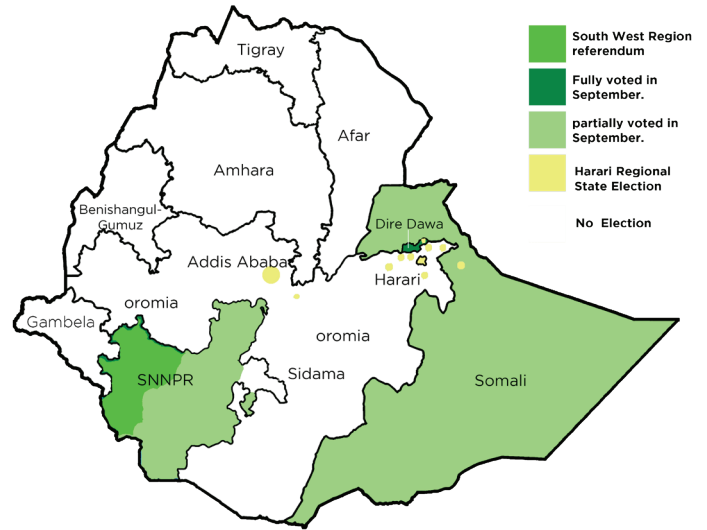
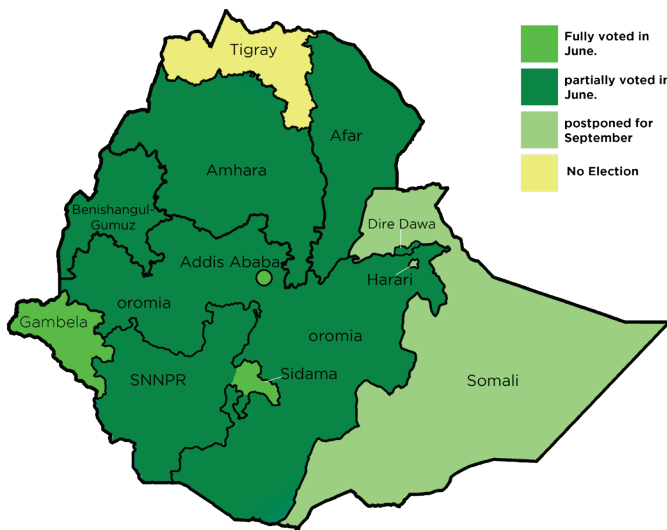
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Arqitu Mola,oo ah goobjoogaha doorashada ee maalinka codbixinta ee CECOE oo ka timid mekana-selam, koonfurta wolo, deegaanka axmaarada wadatana ilmeheeda laba jirka ah

Soo koobida Natiijooyinka iyo Talooyinka Kormeerka

Filannoo Waxabajjii

Filannoo Fulbaanaa



Horudhac

Doorashooyinkii Lixaad ee Heer Qaran iyo deegaan ee Itoobiya oo dhacay 2021, waxay ahaayeen horumarro muhiim ah oo lagu sii amba qaadayo furitaanka dimoqraadiyadda ee bilaabmay 2018. Nidaam cusub oo sharci ayaa keenay hannaan doorasho oo loo wada dhan yahay oo hufan, awoodna u siinaya tartan siyaasadeed oo firfircoon, in hay'ada garsoorku kaalin muhiim ah ka qaadato geedisocodka doorashada, iyo balaadhinta madasha siyaasada oo loogu talagalay ka-qaybgalka bulshada. Doorashooyinka guud ee 2021 sidoo kale waxay ahaayeen kuwii ugu horreeyay, tan iyo 2005 ee dammaanad qaaday madax-bannaanida bulshada rayidka ah inay kormeeraan oo ay faallooyin macno leh ka bixiyaan geeddi-socodka doorashada. Iyadoo taas la raacayo, daneeyayaasha muhiimka ah ee doorashada oo ay ku jiraan xisbiyada siyaasadda, bulshada rayidka ah, iyo tan ugu muhiimsan oo ah muwaadiniinta Itoobiya waxay dejiyeen rajooyinkooda doorasho loo dhan yahay, loona qabto hab ay ku dheehanyihiin isla xisaabtan, iyo daahfurnaan ka badan kuwii hore. Iyadoo ay jireen khaladaad muuqda xiliyada doorashada ka hor, maalintii doorashada, iyo geeddi-socodkii doorashada ka dib, horumarro la taaban karo ayaa keenay aasaaska doorashooyinka mustaqbalka oo ay ku dheehan tahay is-dhexgal, daahfurnaan, iyo isla xisaabtan.

Si kastaba ha ahaatee, soo ifbaxa caabuqa faafa ee coronavirus, oo ay ku biireen arrimaha maamulka iyo saadka, xiisadaha siyaasadeed ee sii kordhaya, cabashooyinka iyo dacwadaha la xidhiidha doorashada, iyo iskahorimaadyada hubaysan ayaa sababay dib u dhac weyn iyo jawi adag oo lagu qabanayo doorashada. Iyadoo loo qorsheeyay in doorashada si isku mid ah looga qabto dalka oo dhan marka laga reebo deegaanka Tigreega 21ka Juun 2021, caqabadahaas dartood waxaa dib loo dhigay 30ka Sebtembar 2021 codbixinta deegaanka Hararida, Dawlada Deegaanka Soomaaliyeed, iyo qaybo ka mid ah gobollada shucuubta koonfureed (SNNP). Sidoo kale, Isbahaysiga Ururada Bulshada Rayidka ah ee Itoobiya (CECOE) waxa uu aqoonsan yahay in aan la soo afjarin wareegii doorashada marka la eego muwaadiniinta ku dhaqan guud ahaan Dawlad Deegaanka Tigray, inta badan Gobolka Benishangul Gumuz, iyo qaybo muhiim ah ka mid ah Canfarta. Amxaarada, iyo Gobolka Oromia ayaa wali xuquuqdooda codbixineed aan helin oo aan matalaad ku lahayn golaha wakiilada shacabka iyo golaha deegaanka.

Ururka CECOE oo la aas aasay 2019-kii, oo ay ku mideysan yihiin in ka badan 175 ururrada bulshada rayidka ah, ayaa kumanaan muwaadiniin Itoobiyaan ah oo mutadawacnimo ah u dirtay dalka si ay u kormeeraan doorashooyinka dalka oo dhan una qiimeeyaan tayada hannaanka. Furitaanka goobaha madaniga ah iyo habab sharciyeed ee cusub, CECOE waxay indha-indhaysay dhinacyada doorashada kahor, maalinta

doorashada, iyo hannaanka doorashada ka dib ee dhammaan gobollada iyo aagagga maamulka ee doorashooyinka ka dhacay. Samaynta kormeerka doorashada, CECOE waxa ay rabta in ay xoojiso muwaadiniinta si ay hab firfircooni ah uga qaybqaataan una kormeeraan ka-qaybgalka, daahfurnaan, isla xisaabtan, iyo guud ahaan daacadnimada geeddi-socodka. Kormeerka muwaadinku waxa uu bixiyaa xog madax-banaan oo aan dhinacna ahayn oo muwaadiniinta, tartamayaasha siyaasadda, suxufiyiinta, iyo doorashada iyo saraakiisha dawladdu u isticmaali karaan si ay naftooda ugu ogaadaan haddii doorashadu buuxinayso rajadooda doorasho lagu kalsoonaan karo oo loo dhan yahay.

Mashruuca kormeerka doorashada ee ay samaynaysay CECOE ayaa diiradda lagu saaray in la geeyo dalka oo dhan goobjoogayaal tababaran oo la aqoonsan yahay, si ay u qiimeeyaan tayada hawlaha muhiimka ah ee doorashada ayadoo lagu salaynayo jadwalka wakhtiga doorashada ee ay dejiyeen guddiga doorashooyinka qaranka ee Itoobiya (NEBE). Marka loo eego warbixinadii laga soo ururiyay goob-joogayaasheeda intii u dhaxaysay Maarso 2021 iyo Oktoobar 2021, CECOE waxay ogaatay in doorashadu guud ahaan raacday shuruudaha habraaca ee ku xusan sharciga doorashada Itoobiya dhammaan wejiyadooda (xiliga codaynta horteed ah, maalinka codbixinta iyo codbixinta dabadeed). Si kastaba ha ahaatee, waxaa jiray xaddidaadyo cad oo ku saabsan tartankiisa, welwelka amniga ee qaybaha kala duwan ee dalka, iyo caqabado baaxad leh oo dhinaca saadka ah oo ku yimid hirgelinta doorashada, taas oo keentay dib u dhac weyn iyo sii socoshada xuquuq-is-dhaafsiiga tiro badan oo codbixiyeyaal ah. Iyadoo ay jiraan caqabadahaas, doorashooyinka ka baxsan goobaha ammaanku waxay guud ahaan u dhaceen si nabad-galyo ah iyadoo aysan dhicin dhacdooyin waaweyn oo rabshado la xiriiira doorashada intii lagu jiray doorashada ka hor, maalintii doorashada, iyo wejiyadii doorashada kaddib.

Natiijooyinka Waaweyn

Diwaangelinta Cod-bixiyayaasha iyo Jawiga Doorashada ka hor.

Intii lagu guda jiray diyaar garawga doorashada ka hor, CECOE waxay u kuur gashay diwaan gelinta codbixiyayaasha ee NEBE ay fulisay intii u dhaxaysay March iyo May 2021. Muddadaas, CECOE waxay hawl-gelisay

117 goob-jooge ah oo kormeerayay habka diiwaangelinta xarun kasta oo loo qoondeeyay maalin dhan, laga bilaabo furitaanka iyo xiritaanka xarunta diwaangelinta. Wadar ahaan, CECOE waxay ka heshay warbixino indho-indhayn ah 1,200 oo xarumood oo kala duwan oo diwaangelinta codbixiyayaasha ah. Dib-u-dhac joogto ah, bad-badalka wakhtiga diwaangelinta iyo hakinta hawsha diiwaangelinta cod-bixiyayaasha ayaa noqday mid ka mid ah caqabadaha ugu waaweyn ee hortaagan habsami-u-socodka hawshan. La'aanta xidhiidh hore oo ku saabsan isbeddellada jadwalka wakhtiga ee NEBE waxa ay keentay jahawareer baahsan oo muwaadiniinta, xisbiyada siyaasadda, iyo bulshada rayidka ah oo la xidhiidha goobta iyo goorta ay isu diwaangelin karaan si ay u codeeyaan iyo / ama u kormeeraan habka. Si kastaba ha ahaatee, mar ay diwaan galinta codbixiyayaashu bilaabantay goob-joogayaasha CECOE ayaa sheegay in guud ahaan diiwaan-gelintu ay u dhacday si waafaqsan sharciga doorashooyinka iyo awaamiirta NEBE. Kormeerayaasha CECOE ayaa sidoo kale qiimeeyay sida habsamida leh ee nidaamka looga maamulay xarumaha diwaangelinta iyo haddii ay u dhacday si loo wada dhan yahay, isla-xisaabtan, iyo hufnaan. Kormeerayaashu waxay soo sheegeen in badi xarumaha ay fududayeen in la gaaro; Si kastaba ha ahaatee, waxa jiray dhawr jeer oo diiwaangelinta codbixiyayaashu ay ka dhaceen goobo xaaraan ah, sida saldhigyada booliska iyo xafiisyada xisbiyada siyaasadda. Waxa kale oo ay sheegeen in inta badan xarumaha diwaangelinta agabka muhiimka ah ay ku sugnaayeen, laakiin waxa kale oo jiray qaar ka mid ah dhacdooyinka meelaha laga waayey khadka/suufka faraha, joornaallada xarumaha codbixinta, iyo foomamka markhaatiga. Kormeerayaasha CECOE ayaa muujiyay caqabadaha xaddidan ee la xiriira tirada haweenka u adeegaya xarumaha diiwaangelinta iyo nidaamka ay dadka naafada ahi ku geli karaan xarumaha diiwaangelinta codbixiyayaasha.

Bilowgii Agoosto 2021, CECOE waxay 51 goob-jooge muddo-dheer (LTO's) geysay deegaamada Harari, Soomaalida, iyo SNNP halkaas oo doorashooyinkii dib loo dhigay bishii Juun sababo la xiriira khaladaad habraaca diiwaangelinta codbixiyayaasha, saadka iyo / ama caqabadaha amniga. CECOE waxa ay awooday in ay ka ururis 283 warbixino 51 Kormeerayaasha Muddada-dheer (LTO's). Kormeerayaasha CECOE waxay ururiyeen macluumaadka la xidhiidha habka ololaha, hawlaha diyaarinta ee NEBE, waxbarashada codbixiyayaasha, xaalada amni, iyo goobaha bulshada inta lagu jiro doorashada 30, Sebtembar 2021. Goob-joogayaasha CECOE ayaa sheegay in goobihii ay indha-indheeyeen ay jireen olole xaddidan oo ay axsaabta siyaasaddu ka wadeen, inkastoo goobihii uu ololahu si nabdoon uga dhacay. Inta badan goobjoogayaasha ayaa sidoo kale sheegay in ay jirtay faragelin yar oo ay sameeyeen ciidamada ammaanku inta lagu guda jiro hawlaha ololaha mar kasta oo olole lagu jiro. Ugu dambayntii, goobjoogayaashu waxay xuseen in

tallaabooyinka taxaddarka ah ee lagu yareynayo gudbinta COVID-19 aan lagu arag goobihii laga sameeyay ololaha ama wacyigelinta codbixiyayaasha, taas oo ah hal-ku-dheg laga siman yahay dhammaan muddada doorashada.

Maalinta Cod-bixinta Doorashada

CECOE waxa ay dirtay 2,050 goobjoogayaal si ay goobjoogeyaal uga ahaadaan geedisocodka doorashada dhacaysay 13 bisha sanne 2013 iyo 941 goobjooge oo lagu meeleeayay inay goobjoohgeeyaan geedisocodka doorashada doorashadii dhacaysay 20 bishii meskrem 2014. Kormeerayaasha ayaa soo maray dhamaan maamul magaalooyinka iyo deegaamada ay ka dhacday doorashada golaha wakiilada shacabka Itoobiya iyo golayaasha deegaanka, sidoo kale waxay goobjooge ka ahayaayeen doorashooyinka iyo aftiyaha kala duwan sida aftida deegaanka SNNP ee ka qayb galaysa aftida shacabka Koonfur Galbeed, goobaha codbixinta ee Addis Ababa iyo Diridhaba oo ay ka socoto doorashooyinka Golaha Baarlamaanka Qaranka ee Harari, iyo Xerada Dadka Gudaha Ku Barokacay ee Qoloji ee deegaanka Soomaalida. Ku dhawaad dhammaan goobjoogayaasha CECOE ayaa loo oggolaaday inay fiiriyaan dhammaan dhinacyada habka. CECOE waxay ku ammaanaysaa NEBE sida ay u siiyeen calaamadihii aqoonsiga goob-joogayaasha, iyo madaxda goobaha codbixinta sida ay guud ahaan u ixtiraameen xaq ay goobjoogayaasha la aqoonsan yahay u leeyihiin inay galaan goobaha codbixinta, inkasta oo ay jiraan caqabado la xidhiidha aqoonsi la'aanta wakhtiga iyo dhacdooyinka qaarkood oo loo diiday inay galaan goob-joogayaasha la aqoonsan yahay maalinta doorashada. Goob-jooge kastaa waxa uu soo gudbiyay warbixino xilliyeedka oo dhan maalintii doorashada oo uu ku jiray xog ku saabsan rakibaadda iyo furitaanka, codaynta, xidhiidhka iyo tirinta codadka ee goobihii loogu talagalay.

Sida laga dheehan karo warbixintii goobjoogayaasha, bilihii sanne iyo meskerem, goobjoogayaasha CECOE waxay soo sheegeen in inta badan hawlihii maalinta doorashada loo qabtay si waafaqsan awaamiirta NEBE. Dhawr dhacdo oo keliya marka la eego ayaa xarumaha codbixinta waxay ku yaaliin xarumaha laga mamnuucay NEBE, sida saldhigga booliiska, xero militari, ama xafiiska xisbiyada siyaasadda. Inta badan, goobjoogayaashu waxay sheegeen in goobaha codbixintu ay furmeen waqtigii loogu talo galay, isla markaana sanaadiiqda cod bixinta la dhigay meel muuqata. Inta badan, inta lagu guda jiro codeynta, waxaa la ixtiraamay sirta codbixinta, waxaana warqadaha lagu calaamadeeyay shaambada rasmiga ah ee NEBE. Inta badan goobihii lagu arkayey, ayaa isla markiiba la tiriyey codadka markii ay

xirmeen goobihii cod bixinta, iyadoo inta badan aan la joojin. Si kastaba ha ahaatee goobaha codbixinta qaarkood, faraha codbixiyayaasha laguma calaamadin khadka aan la tirtiri karin, ama laguma dhajinin foomka iswaafajinta iyo natijada xarunta doorashada horteeda si bulshada ulawada socoto.

Intaa waxa dheer, intii lagu jiray doorashooyinkii bishii sanne, waxa jiray dhaliilo waaweyn oo ugu horrayn lagu hagaajiyay doorashadii meskerem. Waxa ugu cad cad in aanay oolin agabkii doorashada sida warqadaha cod bixinta, sanaadiqda cod bixinta, warqadaha codbixiyayaasha, iyo khad aan la tirtiri karin ama in aanay tiradu ku filnayn kuwaas oo mararka qaarkood sababa in dib loo dhigo furitaanka goobta codbixinta ama sii socoto habka cod bixinta iyo tirinta, xaaladaha qaarkood ilaa maalinta xigta. Intii lagu guda jiray doorashadii bishii sanne, goobjoogayaashu waxay sidoo kale soo sheegeen in agabka ololaha doorashada ay ku sugnaayeen ama ay yaaleen fogaan uga dhaw xarunta doorashada 200m taasoo lid ku ah sharciga doorashada, waxa kale oo ay goobjoogayaashu ku warbixiyeen in xarumaha doorashada aanay ahayn kuwo ku haboon codbixiyayaasha naafada ah iyo dadka socodku dhibo.

Warbixinaha goobjoogayaasha ayaa sidoo kale ka tarjumayay dadaalka NEBE ee lagu kordhinayo heerka ka mid noqoshada habka maalinta doorashada. Aqlabiyadda goobaha codbixinta ee laga dhiibtay cod bixinta inta lagu guda jiro labada doorasho waxay ahaayeen kuwo ay geli karaan dadka naafada ah. Inta badan goobjoogayaasha ayaa soo sheegay in dadka naafada ah ama qaba caqabadaha dhanka socodka la siiyay mudnaanta gelitaanka safka, iyo inta badan kiisaska marka ay u baahdaan gargaar ay awoodaan inay ka helaan qof ay doortaan. Qiyaastii rubuc ka mid ah xarumaha cod bixinta, agabka doorashada ayaa lagu heli jiray luqado aan ahayn Amxaari. Iyadoo in ka badan saddex meelood meel ay ahaayeen haween, haddana afar meelood meel ka mid ah xarumaha codbixinta ayaa lahaa kuraas haween ah, waxaana jiray xarumo codbixineed oo dhammaan fuliyayaashu ay lab ahaayeen. Si kastaba ha ahaatee, wax badan ayaa la samayn karaa si loo hubiyo in haweenku si siman u matalaan sida saraakiisha doorashada.

NEBE waxay kaloo qaaday tallaabooyin lagu yareynayo khataraha la xiriiira faafitaanka COVID-19. Inta badan goobaha codbixinta ee isha lagu hayo ayaa loo sameeyay qaab u saamaxaya kala fogaanshaha bulshada ee gudaha goobta doorashada. Si kastaba ha ahaatee, tani waxay noqotay mid aad u dhib badan goobta ay codbixiyayaashu safka ugu galeen inay soo galaan saldhigyada. Intaa waxaa dheer, iyadoo fuliyayaasha goobta codbixinta ay xirteen fool-dabool ugu yaraan wakhti qaar ka mid ah waqtiga maalinta doorashada, codbixiyayaashu aad ayey ugu hoggaansameen

waajibaadka xidhashada fool-daboolka. Si ka soo horjeeda awaamiirta NEBE, xaaladaha qaarkood, codbixiyayaasha waa loo diiday inay xidhaan afdabool sax ah, xataa haddii ay xidheen daboolo kale.

Doorashada kadib.

Muddadii doorashada ka dib ee ku xigtay labadii doorasho ee sanne iyo meskereme, CECOE waxay dirtay 97 iyo 49 goobjooge kuwaas oo CECOE ay ka soo ururisay 568 iyo 282 warbixinno ku saabsan nidaamka ay shacabku uga jawaab celiyen natijada doorashada, xadidaadihii la saaray goobaha dadweynaha, nidaamyada loo qaabilo iska-hor-imaadyada siyaasadeed iyo jawiga siyaasadeed guud ahaan. goobjoogayaashu waxay soo sheegeen in xarumaha codbixinada ee ay soo arkeen aanay ka dhicin dhacdooyin la xidhiidha rabshado, mudaaharaadyo, ama xaddidid xorriyadda dhaqdhaqaaqa.

Si kastaba ha ahaatee, waxaa jiray xaalado qaarkood oo codbixiyayaasha iyo xisbiyada siyaasaddu ay kalsooni darro ka qaadeen natijada lagu dhawaaqay. CECOE waxa kale oo ay ogaatay in habraacii loo maamulay cabashooyinka aan loo raacin habraacii ku cad xeerka doorashada iyo awaamiirtii NEBE iyo ku dhawaaqistii doorashada, taas oo ahayd in cabashooyinka ay maamulaan guddiyada dacwooyinka ee xarumaha codbixinta, isla markaana ay racfaan ka qaataan heer goobdoorasho haddii aan la xalin. Si kastaba ha ahaatee, waxa uu isbahaysigu soo ogaaday in NEBE ay hareer martay nidaamka maamulka cabashooyinka ee ahaa in xalinta cabashada laga bilaabo xarunta doorashada oo ay socoto ilaa xarunta gudiga doorashada, taasoo gudiga doorashadu uu baal maray oo dhamaan cabashooyinka doorashada ku eego kaliya Addis-ababa.

Cabashada ka dhalatay doorashadii ka dhacday Itoobiya ee 2021-ka, waxa ka mid ahaa cabashooyin la xidhiidha tirinta iyo wax-is-dabamarinta, diidmada wakiillada xisbiyada ee goobaha kala duwan ee codbixinta, in wakiillada xisbiyada laga eryo kormeerka habraaca tirinta codadka, caga-jugleyn lala beegsaday codbixiyayaasha, faragelinta xisbiga talada haya, iyo awood la'aanta in uu sameeyo kormeer/kormeer mobiladeed sababtoo ah xaddidaadyo rasmi ah iyo mid aan rasmi ahayn oo ay soo rogeen mas'uuliyiinta dowladda. Xog laga soo ururiyay waaxda sharciga ee NEBE ayaa sheegaysa in 31 xisbi siyaasadeed iyo 6 musharax oo gaar ah ay cabasho ka keeneen 212 goob doorasho oo ka dhacday bishii sanne, halka doorashadii meskerem ka dhacday lix xisbi iyo 24 musharax oo madax banaan ay cabasho ka keeneen 25 goob/deegaan doorasho. Inta badan cabashooyinkaas, waxa meesha ka saaray NEBE iyaddoo loo cuskaday cadaymo ku filan. Qaar ka mid ah axsaabta siyaasadda iyo musharixiinta

madaxa bannaan oo ku qanci waayay xil ka qaadista lagu sameeyay NEBE ayaa dacwad u gudbiyay maxkamadaha. Inta badan rafcaannada loo gudbiyo maxkamadaha, si kastaba ha ahaatee, waa ay diideen maxkamaduhu sababtoo ah cida cabanaysa ayaa awoodi wayday inay u hoggaansamaan qaanuunka xaddidan ee ku xusan sharciga doorashada.

Talooyin Muhiim ah

Sida ku cad qaybta xog-ururinta ee sare, doorashooyinkii Lixaad ee heer qaran iyo heer deegaan ee Itoobiya waxa ay NEBE umaamushay laba weji oo hawleed iyo duruufo is-beddel joogto ah. Haddaba, Isbahaysigu wuxuu fursaddan uga faa'iidsanayaa inuu ku bogaadiyo NEBE sidii uu uga soo gudbay caqabadaha dhinaca saadka, nabadgelyada iyo caqabadaha kale ee horyaala una qabtay doorashada 2021-ka dalka Itoobiya oo uu dalku ku jiray isbeddel siyaasadeed iyo isbedello dhawr ah. Iyadoo lagu salaynayo xogtii la ururiyay intii lagu jiray doorashadii ka hor, maalintii doorashada, iyo wejiyadii doorashada kadib, CECOE waxay u soo gudbinaysaa talooyinka soo socda bahwadaagta kala duwan ee doorka muuqda ka qaatay Doorashadii Itoobiya ee 2021-ka.

Talooyin ku socda NEBE

NEBE waxa ay muujisay firfircooni iyo sida ay uga go'an tahay hubinta in doorashooyinkii Lixaad ee heer qaran iyo heer deegaan ee Itoobiya ay qabsomeen bilaha sanne iyo meskerem. Si kastaba ha ahaatee, Isbahaysigu wuxuu arkay in meelo badan iyo fursado ay ka heleen guddiga doorashada ee dhawaan dib loo habeeyey. Haddii aan aan ku bilowno maamulka guud ee doorashooyinka ayadoo ay jiraan duruufo ka badan awooda fulineed ee gudiga doorashada, hadana Guddigu intii karaankooda ah waa in ay ka fogaadaan in doorashada la qabto wakhtiyo kala duwan, oo waa in doorashada hal maalin la wada fuliyaa. Guddigu waa inay sidoo kale soo saaraan wakhtiyo cad oo ku saabsan hawlaha doorashada iyo sidoo kale xeerar & awaamiir doorasho oo lagama maarmaan ah ka hor doorashada si ay codbixiyayaasha, musharixiinta, iyo bahwadaagta kale u helaan wakhti ku filan diyaarinta iyo ka qaybgalka. Kuwa soo socdaa waa talooyin dheeri ah oo loogu talagalay tixgelinta NEBE, oo ku salaysan kormeerka doorashada CECOE ee Doorashooyinka Itoobiya 2021.

 Guddidu waa inay sida ugu dhakhsaha badan u diyaarisaa goobaha diwaan-gelinta iyo goobaha codbixinta ee xudunta u ah am aka ag dhaw goobaha ay ku dhaqanyihiin dhammaan bulshada qaybaheeda kala duwan sida haweenka, dadka naafada ah iyo muwaadiniinta uu socodku dhibo (haweenka caruur sita, waayeel iwm). Guddidu waa inay sidoo kale la shaqeyso maamulada maxalliga ah si loo dammaanad qaado badbaadada muwaadiniinta, saraakiisha doorashada, goobjoogayaasha, wakiilada xisbiyada siyaasadda, iyo tartamayaasha doorashada mar kasta oo la dejinayo goobaha diiwaangelinta iyo cod bixinta.

 Isku-dubbaridka saadka waa meelaha goldaloolooyinku ay ka jireen intii lagu guda jiray doorashada lixaad ee dalka. Isbahaysigu wuxuu si adag u aaminsan yahay in Guddidu ay dejiso qorshayaal waxqabad oo wanaagsan oo ku saabsan faafinta agabka doorashada si sax ah oo waqtigeeda ku habboon doorashooyinka mustaqbalka.

 Isbahaysigu waxa kale oo uu si weyn u aaminsan yahay in NEBE uu sii wado raadinta hababka uu ku heli karo dhammaan muwaadiniinta Itoobiya ee xaq u leh inay wax doortaan, oo ay ku jiraan kuwa ku barakacay colaadaha iyo kuwa ku nool meelaha aan ka qaybgelin doorashooyinkii dhacay sanne iyo meskerem.

 Iyadoo dhiirigelin leh ka-qaybgalka haweenka ee doorashooyinkii dhawaa, waxa weli loo baahanyahay in hawlo badan la qabto si kor loogu qaado ka qaybgalka dumarka ee dhanka siyaasada. Isbahaysigu waxa uu aaminsan yahay in NEBE ay hubiyaan in kooxahan oo kale ay ka soo muuqdaan hawlaha diiwaangelinta iyo cod bixinta oo ay door muhiim ah ka ciyaaraan si kor loogu qaado ka qaybgalka haweenka. Guddidu waa inay sidoo kale raadisaa inay dadka naafada ah ku daraan geeddi-socodka doorashada gaar ahaan iyo guud ahaan hababka dimuqraadiyadda.

 Diwaangelinta codbixiyayaashu waxay NEBE ku soo bandhigtay caqabado waaweyn. Caqabadaha dhanka saadka ah ka sokow, doorashadii lixaad waxay ka jiray dhibaatooyin la xiriiira habka diiwaan-gelinta, hubinta iyo xaqiijinta

diwaanka cod-bixiyayaasha oo aan ku qotomin sharciga doorashada. Guddigu waa in uu xaqiijiyaa wakhti ku filan iyo hufnaan, si ay NEBE iyo kuwa madaxa bannaan ee aan xisbiyada ka tirsani ay u helaan oo ay dib u eegaan liiska codbixiyayaasha ka hor inta aan la dhamaystirin. Sidoo kale waxa uu isbahaysigu aaminsanyahay in NEBE ay daraasadayso dariiqooyinka loo maro hababka cusub ee diiwaangelinta si kor loogu qaado kalsoonida dadwaynaha ee liiska doorashada.  Marka la eego habraacyadan soo socda ee maalinta doorashada, warbixinta kormeerka CECOE waxay soo jeedinaysaa in doorashadii Lixaad ee heer qaran iyo heer deegaan ee Itoobiya ay u dhacday si sharciga waafaqsan. Si kastaba ha ahaatee, waxa dhacday in khadka aan la tirtiri karin la marin codbixiyayaasha maalintii doorashada, sidoo kale waxa dhacday in codbixiyayaashii magacyadoodu ku qornaayeen liiska doorashada loo diiday inay codeeyaan, muwaadiniinta aan liiska ku jirinna loo ogolaado inay codeeyaan. Tani waa inay noqotaa meelaha ay diiradda saarayaan gudiga doorashadu.

 Dib u eegista iyo ka garnaqista cabashooyinka ayaa ah mid ka mid ah waajibbaadka ugu muhiimsan ee NEBE. Guddidu waxay awoodi wayday inay ka faa'iidsato Guddiyadii Dhegaysiga Cabashooyinka ee ay ka dhiseen xarumaha cod-bixinta, goob-doorashada, iyo kuwa heer deegaan ee u dambeeyay. NEBE waa in uu xaqiijiyaa in gudiyada dhagaysiga cabashooyinku ay dhisan yihiin oo ay ka shaqaynayaan heer walba si ay wax uga qabtaan cabashooyinka iyo khilaafaadka doorashada si wax ku ool ah. Intaa waxaa dheer, waa inay sidoo kale tixgelisaa dib u eegista iyo dib u eegida hababka dhageysiga cabashada ee hadda jirta sababtoo ah caqabadaha la taaban karo ee GHC qaabka ay hadda tahay.

Talooyin ku socda Daneeyayaasha kale.

 Doorashooyinka 2021 waxay daaha ka qaadeen fursadaha dib u habeynta doorashada. CECOE waxa ay ku boorinaysaa guddiyada baarlamaanka ee ku habboon iyo wasaaradaha dawladda in ay wada hadal loo dhan yahay oo furan la yeeshaan xisbiyada siyaasadda, saraakiisha doorashada, hawl-wadeennada rayidka ah, goob-joogayaasha, aqoonyahannada iyo khubarada, iyo muwaadiniinta caadiga ah si looga wada xaajoodo dhibaatooyinka sharci ee baaxadda leh ee ku jira sharciga doorashada ee hadda jira.

 CECOE waxay ku boorinaysaa xisbiyada siyaasadda inay u tartamaan oo ay ka qaybqaataan doorashooyinka inta lagu jiro marxaladda doorasho inkasta oo ay jiraan caqabado muuqda. Tani waxay gacan ka geysaneysaa sidii loo sii amba qaadi lahaa dadaalka socda ee lagu dhisayo bulsho dimoqraadi ah iyo geeddi-socodka Itoobiya. Intaa waxaa dheer, xisbiyada siyaasaddu waa inay sameeyaan dadaallo lagu kordhinayo ka qaybgalka haweenka ee murashaxiinta siyaasadeed ee doorashooyinka mustaqbalka. Ugu dambayntii, Isbahaysigu wuxuu ugu baaqayaa xisbiyada inay wakiillada xisbiyada geeyaan goobaha diiwaangelinta iyo codbixinta si ay uga qaybqaataan si hufan oo isla xisaabtan ah oo doorashada loo maamulo.

 Ururada Bulshada Rayidka ahi waxa ay door weyn ku lahaayeen habab kala duwan oo wax qabad leh intii lagu jiray doorashadii Lixaad ee heer qaran iyo heer deegaan ee Itoobiya. Bulshada rayidka ah waa in ay sii wadaan door firfircoon oo ku aaddan doorashooyinka soo socda iyaga oo isticmaalaya goobaha madaniga ah ee dalka. Isla markaa, la-hawlgalayaasha iyo deeq-bixiyayaashu waa inay raadiyaan inay taageeraan dadaalka ururada bulshada rayidka ah ee maxalliga ah si ay u aqoonsadaan caqabadaha maaliyadeed iyo kuwa farsamo ee ay sii wajahaan.

 Isbahaysigu waxa uu sidoo kale ugu baaqayaa warbaahinta in ay door firfircoon ka ciyaaraan inta lagu guda jiro doorashooyinka marka lagu daro u adeegida sidii madal muhiim ah oo loogu talagalay waxbarashada codbixiyayaasha, ololaha, iyo dhacdooyinka doodaha ee xisbiyada dhexdooda. Markay sidaas samaynayso, CECOE waxay aaminsan tahay in saxaafaddu ay is barato, oo ay dabaqdo, tixgalinta anshaxa mar kasta oo ay ka warbixinayso doorashooyinka iyo meelaha kale ee danta guud.

Cutubka 1aad: Milicsiga Sooyaalka Siyaasadeed iyo Taariikheed.

Muuqaalka Siyaasadeed ee kadib 2010TI.

Itoobiya oo taariikhdeeda siyaasadeed aysan horay uga dhicin, ayaa sanadkii 2018-ka waxa ay la kulantay isbedelo baaxad leh oo ku yimid muuqaalkeeda siyaasadeed, kadib mudaharaadyo waaweyn oo sababay in la soo bandhigo maamulka ra'iisal wasaare Abiy Axmed bishii April 2010. Iyadoo la soo afjaray mudadi ay talada siyaasadda haysay Tigraygu jabhadda TPLF ee hogaanka u haysa maamulka EPRDF ee Itoobiya, maamulka Abiy ayaa soo bandhigay qorshayaal dib-u-habayn siyaasadeed iyo mid dhaqaale ah oo wax weyn ku soo kordhiyey sidii loo dejin lahaa doorashada lixaad ee heer qaran iyo heer gobol ee dalka isbadaladaas oo wiiqay kaalintii hormuudka ahayd ee TPLF ay hogaanka ugu ahayd EPRDF. Siideynta maxaabiista siyaasadda, martiqaadka xisbiyada siyaasadda ee dibad-baxa ahaa iyo hoggaamiyeyaasha mucaaridku waxay soo jeediyeen in doorasho ka sii adag ay dhacdo marka la barbardhigo doorashadii 1997. Xisbiyada siyaasadda sida Ginbot 7, Oromo Liberation Front (OLF), Oromo Democratic Front (ODF) ayaa tusaale u ah xisbiyo siyaasadeed oo dib ugusoo laabtay Itoobiya kadib markii uu talada dalka Itoobiya la wareegay maamulka Abiy Axmed.

Kala diristii Isbahaysiga Dimuqraadiga Kacaanka ee Shacabka Itoobiya (EPRDF) ee 21 hidaar 2012 waxay ahayd horumar kale oo siyaasadeed oo muhiim ah ka hor maamulka doorashada Lixaad ee Qaranka Itoobiya. Isbahaysigii xisbiyada qawmiyadaha ee mar awoodda lahaa ayaa la kala diray hidaar 21 2012 si loo sameeyo xisbiga Barwaaqo. Si kastaba ha ahaatee, Jabhadda Xoraynta Shacabka Tigray-oo mar ahaan jirtay xubin ka tirsan xisbigii ugu xukunka dheeraa dalka Itoobiya, ayaan weli ku sii socon xubnaha kale ee EPRDF, taasoo ka baxday xisbigii dhawaan la dhisay ee talada haya, kuna biiray xeradii mucaaradka iyadoo weli ay sii wadayaan. ayna gacanta ku hayso maamulka dawlad goboleedka Tigrayga. Xisbiga barwaaqada waxaa diiwaan galiyay NEBE ka dib markii ay isku biireen xisbiyada

Amxaarada Democratic Party (ADP), Oromo Democratic Party (ODP), iyo the Southern Ethiopian People's Democratic Movement (SEPDM). Marka laga soo tago xisbiyadan, Xisbiga Dimuqraadiga Shacabka Canfarta (ANDP), Benishangul-Gumuz People's Democratic Unity Front (BGPDUF), Xisbiga Dimuqraadiga Shacabka Soomaalida Itoobiya (ESPDP), Xisbiga Dimuqraadiga Shacabka Gambella (GPDM), Harari National Leegada (HNL) waxa ay sidoo kale ku biirtay ururka la midoobay ururkii siyaasadeed ee ugu weynaa dalka. Si kastaba ha ahaatee, waxa muhiim ah in la ogaado in xisbiga Barwaaqo-sooranka ee dhawaan la sameeyay uu dhaxlay qeexitaan la xidhiidha qawmiyad la mid ah kii ka horreeyay - oo lagu siiyay duruufo badan oo dabacsan marka loo eego xisbigii ka horreeyay.

Doorashooyinkii Hore

Tan iyo markii la ansixiyay dastuurka Jamhuuriyadda Federaalka Dimuqraadiga ah ee Itoobiya (FDRE) 1995, Itoobiya waxa ay qabatay shan doorasho oo heer qaran iyo heer deegaan ah oo xiriir ah (1987/1995, 1992/2000, 1997/2005, 2002/2010, 2007/2015). Laakiin wakhtigaasi dhammaan wejiyadan doorashadu waxay si dhib leh uga qaybqaateen tartanka iyadoo xisbiyada badankoodu iyo goobjoogayaal caalami ah midkoodna "aysan u aqoonsanin in doorashadu xor iyo xalaal ahayd."¹ Doorashadii 1997 waxay ahayd mid cajiib ah marka loo eego heerka sare ee tartanka xisbiyada siyaasadda, doora firfircoon ee ururada bulshada rayidka ah ee korjoogteynta doorashada, iyo warbaahinta. Iyadoo ay jiraan guulo la gaaray, ayaa doorashadii 1997 waxa lagu soo gebagebeeyey khilaafkii doorashada ka dib iyo cadaadiskii dadka rayidka ahaa ee ka dhashay doorashada. Doorashadii 1997 ka dib, waxaa la sameeyay shuruuc soo koobtay goobaha bulshada. Saxafiyyiinta, Ururada Bulshada Rayidka ah, Axsaabta siyaasadda, iyo kooxaha xuquuqda waa la wiiqay. Sidaa darteed, doorashooyinkii ka dhashay ee

¹ Getahun Kassa (2018) Wax ku biirinta wareegtada 3aad ee dib u eegista xilliyeedka caalamiga ah (UPR) Soo gudbin wadajir ah oo UPR ah oo ku saabsan hirgelinta talooyinka UPR ee wareegga labaad ee Xuquuqda Madaniga iyo Siyaasadda pp.15-17

dhacay 2002 iyo 2007 ma ahayn kuwo lagu tartamo oo laga wada qaybqaato. Isku soo wada duuboo, xisbiga talada haya ee EPRDF ayaa 2002 ku helay 99% kuraas iyo 100% kuraas doorashadii 2007. Bilo kadib doorashadii 2007 ayay ahayd markii ay mudaaharaadyo ka bilowdeen gobolka Oromia. Mudaaharaadyadan ayaa waxa ay la kulmeen weeraro rabshado wata oo ay kala kulmeen ciidamada dowladda. Ka dib mudaaharaadyadii waawaynaa ee hareeyay wadooyinka gobolada Oromia iyo Axmaarada, xisbiga talada haya ayaa lagu qasbay in uu sameeyo isbadal. 2010TI Abiy Ahmed ayay xubnaha xisbiga talada haya ee EPRDF udoorteen gudoomiyaha xisbiga kadibna xubnaha HoPR udoorteen raysal wasaaraha Ethiopia. Iyadoo maamul cusub la soo dhisay 2018-ki oo labo sano ay ka harsantahay doorashadii markii hore la qorsheeyay ayaa rajo badan laga muujiyay doorashadii lixaad ee isku xigta ee Jamhuuriyadda Dimuqraadiga Federaalka Itoobiya (FDRE). Geedi-socodka dib-u-habaynta waxa uu sameeyey ballan-qaadyo iyo tallaabooyin muhiim ah oo lagu ballaadinayo madasha bulshada maxaliga ah iyada oo lagu hawl gelinayo dib-u-qaabayn sharci iyo mid hay'adeed oo isku xig xiga.

Dib u dhigista Doorashooyinka Guud ee Gunbood 2012

Saddexdii sano ee la soo dhaafay, Itoobiya waxaa ka dhacayay qalalaase siyaasadeed iyo kuwo amni oo kala duwan “kuwaasi oo la xiriira xiisado qawmiyad ah oo muddo dheer soo taagnaa taasoo ka dhalatay xasillooni darro ama isku dhac furan.” Xiisadaha² siyaasadeed iyo kuwo amni ee baahsan ayaa sidoo kale waxaa sii xumeeyay khilaafkii ka dhashay dib u dhigista. Doorashooyinka Guud ee May 2020 Kuwa dambe waxaa laba jeer dib u dhigay NEBE ilaa 29 Agoosto 29, 2020 sababtoo ah diyaargarow la'aan. Ka dib NEBE wuxuu ku dhawaaqay in uusan qaban karin doorashooyinka guud sidii loo qorsheeyay 29 Agoosto 29, 2020 sababtuna tahay dillaaca COVID-19 masiibada ah waxayna soo jeedinteeda ku aaddan kordhinta taariikhda doorashada guud u gudbisay Golaha Wakiilada (HoPRs). Midka dambe ayaa go'aamiyay in dastuurku yahay in muddo kordhin loo sameeyo aqalka sare iyo aqalka hoose, goleyaasha dowlad deegaamada, heer federaal iyo maamul magaalooyink ilaa inta laga gaarayo

2 Wadajirka IRI-NDI Virtual IRI-NDI Warbixinta Weftiga Qiimaynta Kahor Doorashada Soo koobida Natijoooyinka iyo Taloooyinka Mudnaanta leh MAY 13, 2021 p.3)

COVID-19 oo aan khatar ku ahayn caafimaadka bulshada iyo in lagu dhawaaqo doorasho cusub oo la qorsheeyay.

Go'aanka ah in doorashada guud lagu hakiyo muddo aan la cayimin ayaa waxaa ka soo horjeestay axsaabta, gaar ahaan jabhadda Oromo Liberation Front (OLF), Oromo Federalist Congress (OFC), Tigray People Liberation Front (TPLF) iyo ONLF. In kasta oo ay NEBE si toos ah u diiday TPLF iyo go'aankii golaha deegaanka Tigray ee ahaa in la sameeyo guddi doorasho oo gaar ah, doorashona lagu qabto dawlad deegaanka Tigray, doorashooyinkii ayaa la qabtay 9 Sebtembar 9, 2020. Doorashadii Sebtembar ee si madaxbanaan loogu qabtay Tigrayga ayaa sii xumeeyay xiriirka markii horeba qallafsanaa ee u dhexeeyay xukunka. Xisbiga Barwaaqo-sooranka (PP) iyo TPLF iyo Dawladda Federaalka iyo Dawlad Deegaanka Tigray siday u kala horreeyaan.

Walaac Dhanka amniga ah oo laga Dareemayo Doorashada lixaad ee Heer Qaran.

Marka la barbardhigo doorashooyinkii hore, doorashadii lixaad ee heer qaran iyo heer deegaan ee Itoobiya ayaa la qabtay iyada oo ay jiraan heerar amni darro oo ka dhacay meelo kala duwan oo dalka ah. Sida laga soo xigtay khudbad uu jeediyay Ra'iisul Wasaaraha Itoobiya 03 December 2020, waxaa dhacay 113 dhacdo oo rabshado ah tan iyo intii maamulka cusub la sameeyay ilaa taariikhda uu baarlamaanka khudbad ka jeedinayo ra'iisul wasaaraha.³ Xaaladahan amni ee sii xumaanaya waxay saameyn toos ah ku yeeshen maamulka iyo codbixintii guud ee doorashada 2021 ee Itoobiya.

Colaada ka aloosan ismaamulka Tigreega oo qaraxday November 2020 kadib weerar ay ciidamada TPLF ku qaadeen taliska waqooyi ee ciidamada difaaca qaranka Itoobiya ayaa saamayn ku yeeshay maamulka doorashada gobolka. Tan iyo markii uu bilaabmay khilaafku waxa uu ka go'ay ismaamulka Tigray-ga dalka intiisa kale taasoo keentay go'aankii hore ee NEBE ee ahaa in aan gobolka lagu darin dedaalada diyaargarowga ah ee lagu qabanayo doorashada lixaad ee qaranka. Si kastaba ha ahaatee, wixii markaas ka dambeeyay colaadda ayaa ku fiday meelo kale oo dalka ka tirsan, kuwaas oo kala ah dowlad-goboleedka Amxaarada iyo Canfarta ee

3 Ra'iisul Wasaaraha ee Baarlamaanka (bit.ly/3AB6SKZ)

Itoobiya. Dhanka kale, OLF-Shene waxay sidoo kale ahayd khatar amni oo joogto ah Galbeedka Oromia iyo qaybaha Guji ee dawlad deegaanka Oromada tan iyo markii koox ka tirsan Jabhadda Xoraynta Oromada ay ku dhawaaqday halgan hubaysan oo ka dhan ah dawladda dhexe.

Isku dhacyadan ayaa si toos ah u saameeyay habsami u socodkii doorashada ee qaar ka mid ah degmooyinka Axmaarada iyo Oromiya oo NEBE ay u suurto gali wayday in ay diwaan geliyaan codbixiyayaasha iyo qabashada doorashooyinka labada wakhti ee sanne iyo meskerem. Sidoo kale, gudiga ayaa sidoo kale awoodi waayay in ay diwaan geliyaan codbixiyayaasha iyo in ay qabtaan hawlo kale oo doorasho oo ka dhaca deegaanada Metekel iyo Kamashi ee ismaamulka Benishangul Gumuz iyo waliba qaybo kamid ah ismaamulka Canfarta oo ay ku loolamayaan dowlad deegaanka Soomaalida.

Ka qaybgalka Bulshada Rayidka ah ee Doorashooyinka Itoobiya

Kormeerka doorashada muwaadinku waa hawl ay qabtaan ururada aan dawliga ahayn (NGOs) ama ururada bulshada rayidka ah (CSOs). Xuquuqda muwaadiniinta inay dhawraan hab-socodka doorashada waxay ka soo jeedaan xaq ka qaybgalka (qodobka 21 ee UDHR iyo qodobka 25 ee ICCPR).⁴ Ururada Bulshada Rayidka ah ee dalka Itoobiya ayaa doorashooyinkii hore ku hawlanaa indho-indhayn doorasho, hawlo waxbarasho oo bulsho iyo codbixiyayaal. Ad-Net/E95, oo ahayd dallad ay ku midaysan yihiin shan urur oo Ethiopian-NGOs ah oo u abaabulan inay sameeyaan kormeer iyo wacyi-gelin codbixiyayaal ah oo la xidhiidha doorashooyinkii 1995-kii. Xubnaha dalada ayaa kala ahaa IAG, ABUGIDA, APAP, Gudiga Nabada iyo Horumarka ee Ad Hoc, Ururka Qareenada Haweenka Itoobiya. Ujeeddadu waxay ahayd in la abaabulo hawl-wadeennada xuquuqul insaanka iyo in muwaadiniinta la baro xuquuqdooda iyo waajibadkooda nidaamka dimoqraadiga ah.⁵ Sidoo kale, ururada ay ka mid yihiin bulshada iyo codbixiyayaasha waxbarashada (CVEA), Council for Democracy, and Human Rights Association (CDHRA) ayaa ka qayb qaatay hawlo la

xidhiidha doorashada doorashooyinkii hore.⁶ In kasta oo ay dedaalkooda ku hungoobeen go'aankii KDQ iyo dacwaddii ka dambaysay, “ ilaa 30 urur oo wadani ahi waxa ay qorsheeyeen in ay si fiican u soo xaadiraan in ka badan 3,000 oo goob-joogayaal ka hor taariikhda doorashada ee May 15.⁷

Doorashadii lixaad ee dalka, wadar dhan 36 Ururada Bulshada Rayidka ah⁸ ayaa KDQ u aqoonsaday inay ka qayb qaataan kormeerida doorashada halka 155⁹ Ururada Bulshada Rayidka ah la siiyay aqoonsiga bixinta waxbarashada Madaniga iyo Codbixiyaha. Iyadoo taasi jirto, tiro kooban oo ka mid ah Ururada Bulshada Rayidka ah ayaa si firfircoon ugu hawlanaa indha indheynta doorashada taasoo ay ugu wacan tahay caqabado kala duwan oo la xiriira awood la'aan, dhaqaale iyo sababo kale. Marka laga soo tago CECOE, Ururka Qareenada Haweenka Itoobiya (EWLA), Federation of Ethiopia People with Disabilities (FEAPD), Golaha Xuquuqul Insaanka Itoobiya (EHRCO), iyo Isutagga Ururada Shaqaalaha Itoobiya (CETU) waxay si firfircoon uga qayb qaadanayeen hawlo indho-indhayn ah oo doorasho. iyadoo la geynayo goobjoogayaal¹⁰ doorashada guud ee Juun 2021. Intaa waxa dheer, kooxaha goob-joogayaasha maxaliga ah, ergada goob-joogga caalamiga ah ee AU-da ayaa sidoo kale kormeeray doorashada. Kooxaha kormeerayaasha xaddidan sida IRI - NDI ayaa sidoo kale goob joog ka ahaa kormeerida doorashada.¹¹

6 BARASHADA QARIISEYNTA LA cusboonaysiiyay ee Jilayaasha Aan Dawliga ahayn ee ITOOBIYA bit.ly/3r2nSXz , P.135

7 O ILAALINTA 2005tii DOORASHOYINKA QARANKA ITOOBIYA WARBIXINTA UGU DAMBAYSA EE XARUNTA GUDAHA Diisambar 2009. bit.ly/3H5ZidR P.19

8 Liiska NEBE ee Ururada Bulshada Rayidka ah ee la aqoonsan yahay ee daawashada bit.ly/348W5Me

9 Liiska NEBE ee ururada bulshada rayidka ah (CSOs) oo ay guddigu shati u siiyeen inay bixiyaan waxbarashada madaniga ah iyo codbixiyayaasha bit.ly/3r2odJP

10 ETHIOPIA June 21, 2021 WARBIXINTA DOORASHOYINKA QARANKA bit.ly/3AB7qAx

11 Hawlgalka Kormeerka Doorashada ee Wadajirka ah ee NDI / IRI ee xaddidan ee Itoobiya ayaa ka warbixiyay Juun 21, 2021 Doorashooyinka Qaranka bit.ly/3fVgWF o

4 Kormeerka Doorashada ACE aceproject.org/ace-en/topics/ce/ce1/what-is-citizen-observation/default

5 Jeffrey Clark (2000) Bulshada Rayidka, NGO-yada, iyo Horumarinta ee Itoobiya Muuqaal sawir leh P.10



“Waa mar uu mudane Olisengo Obasanjo, oo ah hogaamiyaha kooxda kor-meerka doorashada ee Afrika booqasho ku yimid maalinka codbixinta xarunta CEECOE ee isku-dubaridka warbixinta kormeerka doorashada.

Cutubka 2aad: Doorashadii Lixaad ee Dalka Itoobiya: Guudmarka Shuruucda Doorashooyinka.

Aaladaha sharciga ah ee loo dejiyay in lagu maamulo doorashooyinka ayaa ah kuwo si adag u qeexaya tayada doorashada xaalad kasta. Qaybtan warbixintu waxa ay qeexaysaa hab-raaca sharci ee doorashooyinka dalka Itoobiya oo ay ka dhacayeen doorashooyinkii Lixaad ee heer qaran iyo heer gobol iyo Aftida Shacabka Koonfur Galbeed ee Itoobiya. Waxa kale oo ay qaybtani iftiiminaysaa waxqabadyadii muhiimka ahaa ee dib u habaynta sharciga ee ay xukuumadu ku dhaqaaqday mudadii ka horaysay doorashooyinka sida dib-u-habaynta guddiga doorashada qaranka ee Itoobiya, iyo dib u habaynta sharcigii lagu maamuli jiray hawlaha ururada bulshada rayidka ah ee Itoobiya.

Dastuurka 1987 ee JDFI

Dastuurka JDFI ee 1987 asagoo ah dastuurkii afraad ee dalka ayaa wuxuu dhaqan galay 15 Nahase 1987. Tan iyo markii la ansixiyay, waxaa dalka Itoobiya ka dhacay lix doorasho oo heer qaran iyo heer deegaan ah (oo ay ku jirto doorashada Itoobiya 2013), laba doorasho deegaan, iyo todoba afti oo ka dhacday Itoobiya. Qodobka 38-aad ee dastuurku wuxuu dammaanad qaadayaa xaq ay u leeyihiin inay wax doortaan, lana soo doorto dhammaan dadka Itoobiya “iyadoo aan lagu takoorin midab, qaran, dhalasho, jinsi, luqad, diin, siyaasad ama fikrad kale ama xaalad kale”.¹² Isla qodobkan ayaa sidoo kale aqoonsanaya xaq ay dhammaan Itoobiyaanku u leeyihiin inay ka mid noqdaan xisbiyada siyaasadda, ururada shaqaalaha, ururada ganacsiga, iyo kooxaha kale. Dastuurku waxa kale oo uu qeexayaa hab-raacyada lagu dhisayo guddiga doorashooyinka qaranka¹³ oo la xisaabtami doona golaha shacabka. Dastuurku waxa kale oo uu dammaanad qaadayaa xuquuqaha kale ee siyaasadeed ee muhiimka ah ee khuseeya hannaanka doorashada dalka.¹⁴

12 Dastuurka DFS, Xeer Lr. 1 1995, waxa uu qaatay December 1994 waxana uu dhaqan galay 21kii Agoosto 1995kii, Qodobka 38aad.

13 Dastuurka DFS, Qodobka 102aad

14 Dastuurka FDRE, Qodobka 29 (Xuquuqda Fikirka, Ra'yiga iyo Ra'yiga), Qodobka 30aad (Xuquuqda Golaha, Madaaharaadka iyo Codsiga) iyo Qodobka 31aad (Xorriyadda Ururrada).

Dastuurka dalka oo markii la ansixiyay aqoonsanaa sagaal dawlad deegaan oo dalka ka jirta, ayaa hadabna wuxuu dastuurku sicut u dhigayaa,¹⁵ xuquuqda Qowmiyadaha, Quruumaha iyo Shucuubta Itoobiya ee ku jira Dawlad-deegaamada la soo tiriyeysay si ay u samaystaan dawlad deegaan wakhti kasta, ka dib marka la ansixiyo dastuurka¹⁶. Qodobka iyo sidoo kale qodobka 19aad ee bayaanka Lr. 251/2001¹⁷ waxa uu dhigayaa in ay lagama maarmaan tahay si ay taasi u dhacdo saddex-meelood laba meel codaynta Golaha Qaranka, Jinsiyadda, ama Shacbiga ay khusayso. Mar kasta oo shuruudahan la buuxiyo, waa in la abaabulaa afti hal sano gudaheed ka dib marka codsiga loo gudbiyo Golaha Federaalka. Haddii aftidu ay hesho aqlabiyadda taageerada, codsiga lagu dhisayo deegaan cusub waa la aqbali doonaa. Sannadka 2011, qodobkan dastuuriga ah ayaa la cuskaday taasoo horseedayda tusaalihii ugu dambeeyay ee habraacan dastuurka dhexdiisa ah oo ah aftida Sidama, 2011 iyo tii ugu dambeysay waa aftidii shacabka Koonfur Galbeed Itoobiya ee la qabtay 30kii Sebtember 2014 labadaba taasoo keentay in la dhiso. maamul goboleedyada cusub.

Xeerarka Doorashooyinka Itoobiya

Bayaanka 1133/2019

Waxyaabihii gaarka ahaa ee doorashadii lixaad ee heer qaran iyo heer deegaan ee Itoobiya ka dhacday, waxa ka mid ahaa dib u habayntii ka horaysay. Nidaamyadan dib-u-habaynta ayaa ka dhashay soo gelitaanka masraxa siyaasadeed ee

15 Dastuurka DFS, Qodobka 47aad

16 Dastuurka DFS, Qodobka 47 (2)

17 6 Baaq Lr. 251/2001 Isku-dhafka Golaha Federaalka iyo qeexida awoodihiisa iyo xilkasyadiisa, Qodobka 19 (1)

maamulka Ra'iisul Wasaare Abiy Axmed bishii Magaabiit 2010. Muddadii xigtay, Itoobiya waxay la kulantay isbeddel muuqda oo ku yimid muuqaalkeeda siyaasadeed iyada oo si weyn loo sii daayay maxaabiis siyaasadeed iyo soo noqoshada hoggaamiyeyaashii siyaasadeed ee hore uu u masaafuriyey maamulkii hore. Aasaaska golaha latalinta arrimaha sharciga iyo cadaalada ee Itoobiya (LJAAC) sanadkii 2018-ka oo uu garwadeen ka yahay xafiiska xeer ilaalinta guud (OAG) ayaa horseeday in dib u habayn lagu sameeyo shuruucdii muhiimka ahayd ee doorashooyinka iyo ku dhawaaqida bulshada rayidka ah, iyo ururada samofalka oo saamayn wayn ku leh. Doorashadii Lixaad ee heer qaran iyo heer deegaan ee Itoobiya.

Marka la eego doorashooyinkii hore ee Itoobiya ka dhacay, waxa la is waydiinayay madax-bannaanida siyaasadeed iyo hay'ad ahaanba ee guddiga doorashada qaranka ee Itoobiya. Markii ugu horeysay ee la aasaasay 1992, ku dhawaaqista lagu dhisay hay'adda maareynta doorashada ayaa dib u eegis lagu sameeyay maamulka hadda ee Ra'iisul Wasaare Abiy taasoo keentay in la meel mariyo ku dhawaaqida bayaanka 1133/2019. Ku dhawaaqida ayaa hay'adda siisay madax-banaani dhaqaale iyo mid hay'adba iyadoo dib u eegis lagu sameeyay qaab dhismeedka, shaqada iyo dhismaha guddiga doorashada. Waxaa xusid mudan in iyadoo xeerarkii lagu dhisay NEBE ay ka mid ahaayeen ku dhawaaqistii doorashada, in la dhiso guddigan oo ah hay'ad gaar ah sida uu dhigayo baaqan ayaa ah horumar la taaban karo laga gaaray hannaanka sharci ee lagu maamulayo doorashooyinka Itoobiya. Sidoo kale, waxa uu ku dhawaaqidu si cad u qeexayaa in la-xisaabtanka guddoonku uu yahay golaha wakiillada oo ka soo horjeeda ku-tiirsanaanta xooggan ee hay'adda fulinta marka loo eego qaab-dhismeedkii hore ee sharciga ahaa.

Dib-u-habaynta sharci-dejintu waxa kale oo ay NEBE ka dhigtay hay'ad madaxbannaan oo isku xidhan oo leh hawl-karnimo. Taas oo ay ku jirto in la xakameeyo miisaaniyada oo loo ogolaado in ay si toos ah u horgeyso codsiyada miisaaniyada baarlamaanka si loo xaddido awoodaha fulinta marka loo eego ku dhawaaqistii hore. Guddigu waxa kale oo uu ku naaloonayaa madax-bannaani ka sii wanaagsan xagga shaqaaleysiinta, kaas oo awood u siinaya inay soo jiidato oo ay shaqaalayso ilo-wareed ku filan oo ay dawladdu ku lug leedahay. Intaa waxa dheer, NEBE sidoo kale waa u madax banaan yahay aqoonsiga ururada bulshada ee ka qaybqaata bixinta indho-indheynta iyo sidoo kale hawlaha waxbarashada madaniga ah iyo codbixiyayaasha.

Bayaanka No.1162/2019

Bayaankan Anshaxa Doorashooyinka, Diwaan gelinta Xisbiyada iyo Xisbiyada ee Itoobiya, ayaa ah natiija kale oo muhiim ah oo ka soo baxday hanaanka dib u habaynta sharci

ee doorashada 2013 ee Itoobiya. Bayaankan ayaa qeexaya xeerar muhiim ah oo khuseeya maamulka doorashooyinka kala duwan ee Itoobiya oo soo bandhigaya arrimo badan oo la xidhiidha nidaamka doorashada, xeerka anshaxa doorashada, heerarka maamulka doorashada, diiwaangelinta codbixiyayaasha iyo musharraxiinta, xeerarka ololaha doorashada. hababka dhageysiga cabashada, habka codeynta iyo tirinta iyo sidoo kale ku dhawaaqida natiijada. Waxa kale oo ku dhawaaqistiisa lagu soo bandhigay xeerar ku saabsan samaynta, isku-dhafka, beddelka, waraaqaha diiwaangelinta, iyo kala dirida xisbiyada siyaasadda iyo sidoo kale xuquuqda iyo waajibaadka xisbiyada siyaasadda iyo xubnahooda. Sida ku cad qaybta shanaad, ku dhawaaqiddu waxa kale oo ay qeexaysaa xeerarka hawl-gelinta kooxaha goobjoogayaasha, saxafiyyiinta, iyo wakiilada xisbiyada siyaasadda ee doonaya inay ka qayb qaataan la socodka nidaamka doorashada. Bayaankan ayaa dhaqan galay 6dii tiqimta 2013.

Sharciyada kale ee Doorashada.

Marka laga soo tago ku dhawaaqistii Aa-saaska NEBE iyo Xeerarka Anshaxa Doorashooyinka, Diiwaangelinta Xisbiyada iyo Doorashooyinka oo dhamaystiran, waxa kale oo Guddida Doorashooyinku u adeegsadeen shuruuc tiro badan si ay u maamulaan doorashooyinkii Lixaad ee heer Qaran iyo heer deegaan ee Itoobiya. Guddiga Doorashooyinka Qaranka ayaa adeegsaday 22 awaamiir oo la xiriira dhowr arrimood oo door ah oo ay ka mid yihiin dhismaha xafiisyada deegaamada ee guddiga doorashada, ansixinta goobjoogayaasha gudaha iyo dibadda iyo sidoo kale suxufiyiinta iyo wakiilada xisbiyada siyaasadda, xeer hoosaadka habraaca Guddiyada Dhegeysiga Dacwadaha, Xeerarka habraaca ee khuseeya diiwaangelinta gaarka ah iyo cod bixinta, qoondaynta wakhtiga hawada iyo wargeyska ee hawlaha ololaha iyo sidoo kale awaamiirta ka hadlaysa covid19 iyo awaamiirta halista laga qabo amniga ee habka doorashada.

Bayaanka Bulshada Rayidka ah

Dhaxalkii doorashadii 1997, Bayaanka Ururada Samafalka iyo Ururada Rayidka ah bayaan no: 621/09 ayaa xaddiday ka qaybgalka ururada bulshada rayidka ah ee doorashooyinka muddo ka badan toban sano. Ururada Bulshada Rayidka ah waxa soo foodsaaray caqabado maaliyadeed iyo kuwo maamul oo ay u dheertahay awooda xad dhaafka ah ee wakaalada kormeerka ee lagu dhisay baaqa kor ku xusan. Waxaa la ansixiyay megaabiit 3, 2011 Ururka Bulshada Rayidka ah ee ku dhawaaqida Lr. 1113/2019 waxayna soo

bandhigtay isbeddello badan oo ka duwan kii ka horreeyay. Baaqa ayaa u kala saaraya ururada bulshada rayidka ah oo kaliya ururada bulshada wadaniga ah (maxali ah) iyo kuwa shisheeye. Waxa kale oo ay si cad u siinaysaa in dhammaan ururadu ay xaq u leeyihiin in ay galaan hawl kasta oo sharci ah si ay u fuliyaan ujeedooyinkooda. Si kale haddii loo dhigo, Ururada Bulshada Rayidka ah ee Ajaanibka ah iyo kuwa Shisheeyeba lagama mamnuuco inay galaan u doodista iyo shaqada Xuquuqul Insaanka. Dhab ahaantii, sharciga cusub wuxuu si gaar ah ugu dhiirigelinayaa ururada bulshada rayidka ah inay ka qayb qaataan u doodista iyo u ololaynta ee ku saabsan sharciyada iyo siyaasadaha “kuwaasi oo xidhiidh la leh hawlaha ay qabanayaan”. CECOE waa mid ka mid ah ka faa’iidaystayaasha ku dhawaaqistaan, sababtoo ah haddaanay jirin dib u eegis lagu sameeyay shuruucda maaliyadeed, hawlgelinta, iyo dabagalka midna lama dhiseen mana awoodeen inay fuliso mashruuceeda kormeerka ah ee barbar socda doorashooyinkii lixaad ee heer qaran iyo heer gobol.

Kormeerka CECOE ee la xidhiidha Xeerarka Doorashada ee Doorashooyinka Lixaad

Iyadoo Isbahaysigu garowsan yahay muhiimadda weyn ee uu geedi-socodka dib-u-habaynta u leeyahay u maamulka doorashooyinka Itoobiya si xor iyo xalaal ah, iyo kordhinta ka qaybgalka bulshada rayidka ah ee geeddi-socodka doorashooyinka, waxaa jiray khaladaad badan oo wax ku ool ah oo uu xusay kuwaas oo ah dhinacyada horumarka ee NEBE iyo daneeyayaasha kale. Waxay NEBE awoodi wayday in ay soo gudbiso inta badan awaamiirta doorashada wakhtigeeda si ay dhammaan daneeyayaashu u fahmaan, xeerarka doorashada waa muhiim in la xuso marka la eego doorashada Lixaad ee heer qaran iyo heer deegaan ee Itoobiya. Sababtoo ah inta badan awaamiirta NEBE ee dhawaan la sameeyay waxay ahayd mid si dhib yar loo heli karo dadweynaha, daneeyayaasha doorashadu waxay la kulmeen caqabado la xidhiidha fahamka xeerarka habraaca doorashada.

Wax-qabad la’aanta xeerarka qaarkood ee lagu daray bayaanada iyo awaamiirta aan kor ku soo sheegnay waa arrin kale oo muhiim ah. Inkasta oo xeerka dib u habeynta lagu sameeyay uu soo bandhigay xeerar cusub oo ku saabsan diiwaangelinta codbixiyayaasha, xisbiyada siyaasadda, musharrixiinta xisbiyada siyaasadda, iyo musharrixiinta madaxa-bannaan, guddiga doorashooyinku waxay ku dadaaleen inay ku dhaqmaan xeerarkan dhulka. Caddayn la’aanta isticmaalka markhaatiyayaasha si loo diiwaangeliyo codbixiyayaasha; Shuruudaha laga rabo shaqaalaha dawladda inay xilka ka tagaan haddii ay musharax noqonayaan; iyo saxeexyada loo baahan yahay in la isku diiwaangeliyo xisbi ahaan iyo musharax ahaanba ayaa ahaa meelaha laga walaacay muddada hirgelinta. Tusaale ahaan, in kasta oo 10,000 oo saxeex oo xisbiyada qaranka ah iyo 4,000 oo xisbiyada deegaamada ah ay qayb ka ahaayeen ku dhawaaqistii doorashada, NEBE wuxuu hoos u dhigay halbeegyada 35% , sababtoo ah cabashooyinka xisbiyada ee la xiriira COVID 19 iyo xayiraadaha kale ee dhaqdhaqaaqa xaddidaya awooddooda inay buuxiyaan shuruudahan. In la caddeeyo habraac la’aanta xeerka qeexaya in shaqaalaha dawladdu ay si ku meel gaar ah u qaataan fasax mushahar la’aan ah si ay isu diiwaangeliyaan maadaama musharrixiinta ay tahay khilaaf kale oo isna la xusi karo.



“ waa goor shaqadooda ku jireen goobjoogayaasha CECOE aya-
goo hawshooda ka wata xerada barakacayaaasha ee Qoloji.

Cutubka 3aad: Habka Dhagaysiga Cabashooyinka iyo Iska horimaadyada la xidhiidha Doorashada.

Habka uu Gudiga Doorashadu u Dhagayto Cabashada

Sida ku cad qodobka 7(11) ee xeerka diwaan galinta xisbiyada siyaasada iyo xeerka anshaxa doorashooyinka Itoobiya 1162/19, gudiga doorashooyinka waxay awood u leeyihiin inay dhisaan guddiyada dhageysiga cabashooyinka (GHCs) ee xarunta codbixinta, goob doorashada, xafiiska laanta deegaanka iyo heer qaran si wax looga qabto cabashooyinka doorashada ee marxaladaha kala duwan ee hannaanka doorashada. Qaabka gudiga dhagaysiga cabashooyinka looga sameeyo xarunta codbixinta, goob doorashada, iyo xafiiska laanta ee deegaanka ayaa sidoo kale lagu qeexay Qodobbada 7 ilaa 11 ee Awaamiirta Habraaca iyo Qaab-dhismeedka Guddiyada Dhegeysiga Cabashada Doorashada.

Awaamiirta sare waxay sidoo kale bixisaa habraac iyo xeerar awoodeed oo khuseeya gudiga dhagaysiga cabashooyinka ee ku habboon in la wajaho iyadoo ku xiran mawduuca cabashada doorashada ee la soo gudbiyay. Tusaale ahaan, awaamiirtu waxay dhigaysaa in cabashooyinka ku saabsan diiwaangelinta codbixiyayaasha lagu soo gudbiyo gudiga dhagaysiga cabashooyinka ee xarunta doorashada, ka dibna rafcaan loo qaato gudiga goob doorashada, kadibna gudiga xafiiska laanta deegaanka. Cabashooyinka la xidhiidha diiwaangelinta musharaxiinta waa in xisbiyada/musharixiintu u gudbistaan gudiga dhagaysiga cabashooyinka ee goob doorashada, halka rafcaankoodana loo qaadan karo gudiga heer deegaan iyo gudiga heer qaran. Sida uu dhigayo sharciga doorashada Gudiga dhagaysiga cabashooyinka ayaa sidoo kale lagu aasaasay heerarka xarumaha codbixinta, maalinta doorashada halkaas oo codbixiyayaasha iyo musharixiinta ay u gudbisan karaan cabashooyinkooda la xiriira habka codeynta iyo tirinta ee goobta gaarka ah.

Cabashooyinka xiliga Diiwaangelinta Codbixiyayaasha

Diwaan galinta codbixiyayaasha ee deegaanka soomaalida ayaa cabashooyinkii ugu badnaa laga soo gudbiyay doorashadii 6aad. Xisbiyada siyaasadda ee ka jira deegaanka (ONLF, Xorriyadda iyo Sinnaanta, EZEMA, iyo musharax iskood u taagan) ayaa dacwad u gudbiyay guddiga iyagoo isticmaalaya sawirro iyo muuqaallo maqal iyo muuqaal ah oo la xiriira cad-cadaan li'ida ka jirta xaga diiwaangelinta codbixiyayaasha, oo lagu faafiyay baraha bulshada. Waxa kale oo ay guddiga doorashada baadhitaan ku sameeyeen diiwaangelintii codbixiyayaasha ayagoo ka duulaya xogtan ku dhex wareegaysa baraha bulshada tasoo uu gudiga doorashadu u adeegsanayay qaybtooda la socodka warbaahinta.

Inta badan eedaha la xidhiidha in masuuliyiinta xisbiga talada haya ay ku lug leeyihiin marin habaabinta diwaan galinta codbixiyayaasha, kaa dhadhka diiwaangelinta ee madhan oo lagu wareejiyay masuuliyiinta heer kele, xuquuq la'aan lagu sameeyay muwaadiniinta diiwaangelinta codbixiyayaasha ee la aaminsan yahay inay yihiin taageerayaasha xisbiga mucaaridka ah iyo waliba dhexdhexaadnimo la'aan. Fuliyaasha doorashada oo inta badan la rumeysan yahay inay ahaayeen shaqaale ka tirsan haykalka dowladda. Guddiga ayaa markii ay baaritaan ku sameeyeen go'aan ku gaaray in la hakiyo doorashada dowlad deegaanka Soomaalida ee dalka, iyagoo sheegay in qaladaadkii dhacay xilligii diiwaangelinta codbixiyayaasha ay tahay arrinta ugu weyn ee go'aankooda ka dambeysay.

Cabashooyinka La Xidhiidha Diiwaangelinta Musharaxiinta

Ayadoo laga duulayo carqadaladaha kajiri geedi socodka codbixinta iyo tirinta codadka, ayaa cabashooyinka ugu badan ee doorashooyinka aduunka ka jira waxay la xidhiidhaan cabashooyinka soo ifbaxa maalinka codbixinta. Cabashooyin aan tiro yarayn oo la xidhiidha doorashada lixaad ee dhacaday bisha sanne iyo meskerem ayaa ayagun soo ifbaxay. Sida laga dheehan karo macluumaadka uu isbahaysigu ka helay waaxda sharciyada ee gudiga doorashada, waxa doorashada dhacday bisha sanne cabasho wada jir ah oo ka dhan ah lix goobdoorasho soo gudbistay 31 xisbi iyo 6 musharax oo iskood u taagan. Halka codeynta dhacday bisha meskerem ay cabasho wada-jir ah oo ku saabsan geedi socodka codeynta iyo tirinta oo ka dhan ah 25 goobdoorasho ay soo gudbisteen 6 xisbi iyo 24 musharax oo iskood u taagan. Hase yeeshee asagoo gudiga doorashadu dhan iskaga dhigaya geedisocodka dhagaysiga cabashooyinka, ayuu gaar ahaan cabashooyinka la xidhiidhay codeynta dhacday bisha sanne waxa uu kuwada eegay gudigiisa dhagaysiga cabashooyinka ee heer qaran. Go'aamadii iyo macluumaadka la xidhiidha cabashooyinkan waxa uu gudigu ku faaf-faahiyay qaybta ciwaankeedu yahay natiijooyinka doorashada kadib. Kuwan soo socda ayaa ah warbixin kooban oo ku saabsan qaar ka mid ah Cabashooyinka ay wadajirka usoo gudbisteen xisbiyada siyaasadeed ee ku tartamay gobolka welayta xiligii ay dhacaysay doorashadii bisha sanne.

Waxaa cabasho wada jir ah u gudbiyay xisbiyada siyaasada ee ku tartamaya deegaanada gobolka Welayta kadib 21/06/2021. doorashada oo la qabtay 21kii Juun 2021 lix goob doorasho iyo 467 xarun codbixineed. Sidaa darteed, lixdan goob doorasho oo ka kooban 467 xarun codbixineed oo ku yaal Aagga Welayta ayaa lagu daray liiska la taaban karo ee deegaamada doorashada lagu qabanayay doorashooyinka gaar ahaana, nooca doorashooyinka loo yaqaano buuxinta meelaha banaanaada, kuwa ku celiska ah iyo aftida dadweynaha kuwaasoo la qabtay bisha meskerem 20,2013.

Cabashooyinka ku Saabsan Doorashada ee Ioo Gudbistay Maxkamadaha Federaalka iyo kuwa deegaanada

Guddiyada Dhageysiga Cabashada ee NEBE maaha heerkii ugu dambeeyay ee xalinta khilaafaadka la xiriira hanaanka doorashada. Maxkamadaha federaalka iyo kuwa deegaamada waxay sidoo kale u adeegaan sidii waddooyin rafcaan ah, hadii dadka cabanaya aysan aqbalin go'aanka ay gaareen guddiga dhageysiga cabashada ee NEBE ee heerka ay khuseyso. Iyada oo ku xidhan nooca cabashada laga doodayo, gar-maqalka laga aas-aaso heerarka kala duwan ee maxkamadaha sare ee heer deegaan iyo heer federaal ayaa awood u leh in ay eegaan dacwadaha ku saabsan arrimaha doorashada. Maxkamadaha sare ee heer federaal iyo heer gobol ayaa leh rafcaan ku saabsan cabashooyinka la xiriira diiwaan gelinta codbixiyayaasha iyo cabashooyinka ku saabsan habka cod bixinta ee maalinta doorashada, halka Maxkamadaha guud ee heer federaal ay qaataan rafcaan labaad oo ku saabsan cabashooyinka ku saabsan diiwaangelinta musharaxiinta haddii go'aanka gudiga dhagaysiga cabashooyinka aan lagu qancin. Maxkamadda guud ee federaalku waxay awood gaar ah u leedahay rafcaannada laga qaato go'aanka NEBE (Guddiga dhexe) ee arrimaha la xidhiidha habka tirinta iyo natiijada doorashada. Marka la eego doorashadii Lixaad ee Itoobiya, dawlad deegaamada iyo xisbiyadu waxay ka faa'iidaysteen nidaamka dalka doorashooyinkii ka hor iyo xilliyadii doorashada ka dib taasoo keentay go'aamo dhaxal-gal ah oo ku salaysan shuruuc kala duwan ay soo saareen maxkamaddo kala duwan. Si kastaba ha ahaatee, awood la'aanta dhinacyadu inay ilaaliyaan muddada racfaanka ee ka dib go'aanka guddiga doorashada ayaa ka dhigay inta badan cabashooyinka doorashada ka dib. Iyadoo taas maskaxda lagu hayo, laba kiis oo doorasho oo heer gobol ah oo ku saabsan gobolka Harari iyo xisbiga Balderas ayaa hoos lagu falanqeynayaa si loo muujiyo doorka firfircoon ee madax-bannaanida ee garsoorku ka ciyaaray wareeggii ugu dambeeyay ee doorashada.

A) Deegaanka Harari vs. Guddiga Doorashooyinka Qaranka Itoobiya

Marka la galayay doorashooyinkii lixaad ee heer qaran iyo heer deegaan ee dalka, deegaan Harari waxa uu lahaa laba gole oo golaha deegaanka ah. Labada Gole ayaa kala ah Golaha Wakiilada Shacabka Harari (HPRA) oo ka kooban 22 Kursi iyo Baarlamaanka Qaranka ee Harari oo ka kooban 14 Kursi oo gaar u ah qawmiyada Harari. Deegaanku waxa uu doorashadiisa sidan oo kale u qabtay qoomiyada Hararida ee ka soo jeeda Harar ka dib go'aan uu baarlamaanku gaadhay 1995kii oo ahaa in nidaamkan la ogolaado in kasta oo shuruucda doorashada ay dhigayaan in codbixiyeyaashu degaanaadaan ugu yaraan muddo lix bilood ah si ay codkooda uga dhiibtaan deegaankaas. Qodobka 50-aad ee Dastuurka Gobolka Harari waxa uu xoojiyay hawshan Golaha loo igmaday ilaalinta dhaqanka iyo haybta Harari.

8-dii April 2021, NEBE wuxuu ku dhawaaqay in uusan ogolayn in hawshani sii socoto, iyagoo sheegay in Harari ku nool meelaha ka baxsan Harar aysan soo dooran karin xubnaha Golaha marka la eego doorashada lixaad ee heer qaran iyo heer deegaan ee Itoobiya. Dawlad-goboleedka ayaa dacwad ka dhan ah NEBE u gudbiyay Maxkamadda guud ee Federaalka - taasoo u xilsaaran inay soo saarto go'aannada kama dambaysta ah ee la xiriira wax-is-daba-marinta iyo cabashooyinka doorashada. 27kii Abriil 2021, Maxkamadda guud ee Federaalku waxay laashay go'aankii NEBE ee ay ku taageertay xaqa qowmiyadda Hararida ee deggan Harar inay u codeeyaan kuraasta Golaha. Guddiga doorashada ayaa dacwadda u gudbiyay dib-u-eggista maxkamadda guud ee dalka, iyagoo ku andacoonaya in khaladaas sharci oo aas-aasi ah ka jiro dhanka fasiraada sharciga ee go'aanka maxkamadda guud. Fadhiga dib u eegista ayaa ayiday go'aankii maxkamadda guud ee 26 May 2021 iyadoo la raacayo habraaca gaarka ah ee aan dadka hararida ah ee aan deganayn Harari u codaynta 14ka kursi ee golaha qaranka Harari. Gobolka Harari ayaa gal dacwadeed fulin ah u gudbiyay maxkamadda guud ee federaalka kadib markii la riday go'aanka u ogolaanaya in shacabka hararida ah ee ka baxsan harar ay u codeyn karaan, waxaana dib loo dhigay 7-da June 2021, si loo xaqiijiyo in go'aanka maxkamadda uu dhaqan galay iyo in kale, guddiga doorashadana ay aqbaleen go'aankii maxkamadda, codeyntana ay ka fuliyeen magaalada Harar, Diridhaba, Adama iyo Addis Ababa Sebtembar 30, 2021.

Isagoo ka hadlaya muhiimada kiiskan, CECOЕ waxay aaminsan tahay in xaqiiqda ah in dawlad-deegaamadu ay adeegsadeen qaab-dhismeedka maxkamadaha ay ahayd calaamad dhiirigelinaysa oo caddaynaysa doorka garsoorku

ku leeyahay nidaamka hubinta iyo dheelitirka. Sidaas oo ay tahay, khilaafka NEBE iyo dawlad-deegaanka hararida ayaa sabab u noqday in aanay doorasho ka dhicin gobolka taas oo laga maarmi lahaa haddii NEBE uu nidaamkan hore u xalin lahaa wareegga doorashada. NEBE waxa uu gobolka ka qabtay diwaangelintii codbixiyayaasha inkasta oo ay go'aan ku gaadheen in aan doorasho la qaban, maadaama oo dacwadii gobolka iyo isaga lafteedu ka taagnayd wakhtiga lagu dhawaaqay. Sidoo kale, NEBE ayaa dib u dhigay doorashadii ka dhacday deegaanada ay colaaduhu ka jiraan ee ku dhow xuduudka Canfarta iyo Soomaalida, kadib markii ay maamulka Canfarta ka cawdeen warbaahinta oo ku saabsan in 8 degmo loo qoondeeyay dowlad deegaanka Soomaalida, inkastoo deegaanada lagu muransan yahay.

B) Xisbiga Balderas Vs. Guddiga Doorashooyinka Qaranka Itoobiya¹⁸

Ma ahayn dawlad-deegaamada oo kaliya cida adeegsaday hay'adaha garsoorka xilligii doorashada. Axaabta siyaasaddu waxa ay sidoo kale dhawr jeer dacwado guulo ah ka gudbiyeen NEBE mar kasta oo ay rumaystaan in ay jiraan goldaloolooyin ama baal-marid awaamiirta oo ku yimid waxqabadka guddiga ama waxqabad la'aanta. Iyadoo ay jireen cabashooyin dhowr ah oo xisbiyada siyaasadda uga soo horjeedaan NEBE, haddana CECOЕ waxay ka hadli doontaa qaar ka mid ah kiisaska ku lug leh Xisbiga Dimuqraadiyadda ee Balderas.

Malaha mid ka mid ah arrimaha ugu xiisaha badan dhanka sharciga marka laga hadlayo doorashada hadda socota, xisbiga Balderas wuxuu ku guuleystey in guddiga doorashada la horgeeyo maxkamadda sare ee federaalka laanta Lideta, fadhigii dhageysiga doorashada, maxkamadda sare ee federaalka, iyo kiiskii maxkamadda sare ee federaalka. Kiiskan gaarka ah ayaa ku lug leh afar xubnood oo sarsare oo ka tirsan xisbiga oo ay ku jiraan guddoomiyaha xisbiga Eskindir Nega iyo ka qaybgalka codbixinta. NEBE ayaa go'aan ku gaadhay in aan la diiwaan gelin shaqsiyaadkaas musharaxnimo, markaas ayuu xisbigu dacwadda u gudbiyay maxkamadaha federaalka. Xubnaha kale ee xisbiga hadda ku xiran argagixisanimada iyo eedeymaha kale ayaa kala ah Sintayehu Chekol, Aster Siyum iyo sidoo kale Askale Demile.¹⁹

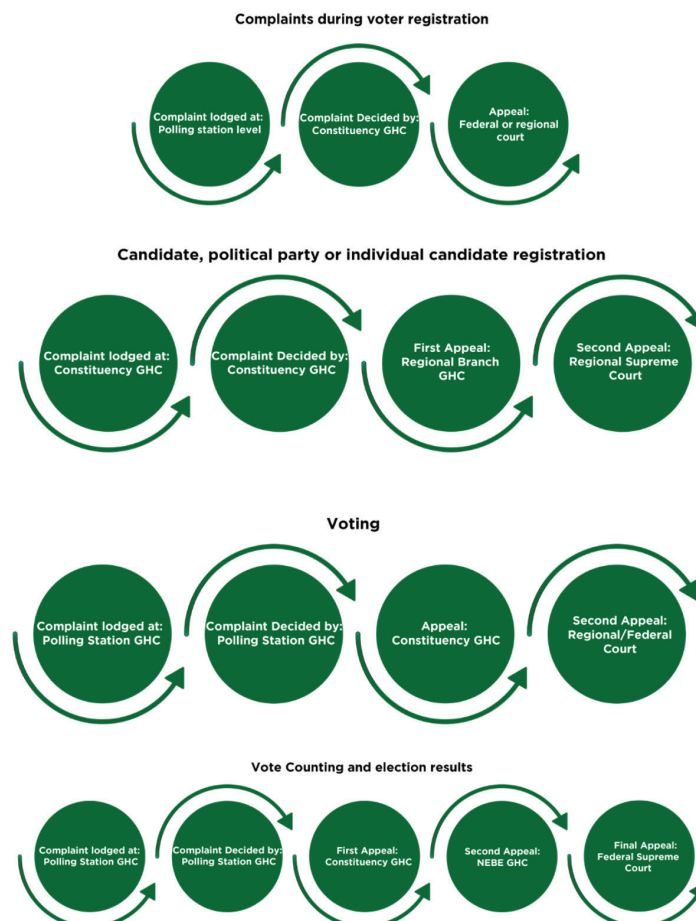
¹⁸ Maxkamadda Sare ee Federaalka ee Itoobiya, fadhi ku meel gaar ah, FSC File Number 207000

¹⁹ Janaayo 07, 2022 Wasaaradda Cadaaladda ayaa ku dhawaaqday joojinta eedeymaha loo soo jeediyay aasaasayaasha iyo madaxda Xisbiga Balderas iyo hoggaamiyeyaasha kale ee mucaaradka caanka ah ee Isbaheysiga Federaalka Oromada.

Dacwadda xisbiga ee ka dhanka ah guddiga - oo la gudbiyay 12-kii Maarso 2021 - waxaa markii hore diiday Maxkamadda Sare ee Federaalka oo xukuntay guddiga doorashada 6-da Abriil 2021. Halkaa marka ay marayso, xisbigu wuxuu racfaan ka qaatay go'aanka dacwadda loo gudbiyay Maxkamadda guud. Maxkamadda guud ee Federaalka 24-kii May 2021 soo saartay go'aan ay kaga gudbayso go'aankii guddiga iyo maxkamadda sare, isla markaana oggolaatay in afartan qof ay isu diwaan geliyaan doorashada bisha June. Guddidu waxay dhawr jeer xuseen in fulinta go'aanku uu kharash badan ku bixi doono (iyaga oo tixraacaya 3.5 milyan ETB ay u baahan tahay in dib loo daabaco waraaqaha codbixinta oo ay ku jiraan macluumaadka murashaxiinta cusub) iyo nidaam ahaan adag. Si kastaba ha ahaatee, ka dib codsigii fulinta ee xisbigu, NEBE waxa uu 4 June 2021 u diwaan galiyay wakiilada afarta xisbi inay noqdaan musharraxiin. iyo su'aalo ku saabsan wareegga doorashada oo su'aalo la iska weydiinayo waxa ka dambeeya maalinta doorashada haddii mid ka mid ah murashaxiintaas uu ku guuleysto deegaankooda.

Marka laga soo tago kiiskan, xisbiyada kale sida Xisbiga Citizens for Social Justice Party (EZEMA), National Movement of Amhara Party (NAMA) iyo garab ka mid ah Jabhadda Xoreynta Oromada (OLF) ayaa qaaday dacwado dhowr ah oo ay ku doonayeen inay ku raadiyaan nidaamka maxkamadda. ka tashiga arrimaha kala duwan ee doorashada ka hor iyo xilliyada doorashada kadib.

Complaint types and where to make them (Electoral Law, Articles 152-155)



Cutubka 4: Habka Kormeerka iyo Caqabadaha.

Habka Kormeerka Maalinka Codbixinta/ Methodology/

Doorashadii Lixaad ee qaran ee Itoobiya, CECOE waxay daabushay in ka badan 3000 oo goobjoogayaal ah dhammaan deegaamada Itoobiya marka laga reebo gobolka Tigray. CECOE waxa ay adeegsatay indho-indhayn ka hor doorashada, indho-indhaynta muddada-gaaban, iyo habka kormeerka doorashada ka dib si ay u qiimeeyaan habka doorashada oo ka soo horjeeda halbeegyada iyo hab-dhaqanka NEBE ee doorashooyin dimoqraadi ah oo dhab ah. Tani waxay ka timid isbahaysigu oo si weyn u aaminsanaa in doorashadu tahay habraac ka soo horjeeda dhacdo hal mar la qabto maalinta codbixinta.

Kooxaha indha-indheynta muwaaddinku waxay adeegsadaan habab kala duwan si ay u hirgeliyaan waxqabadyada indha-indheynta doorashada. CECOE waxa ay doorashadda u adeegsatay saddex hab oo indho-indhayn is-kabayaal ah: goobjoogenuimada ku salysan saami-qaybsiga oo rasmi ah, kormeerayaal ku habboon, iyo goobjoogayaal wareega. Hab kasta oo u fiirsigu waxa uu leeyahay dhankiisa ad goo u gaar ah, hadaba waxa uu kabe u yahay nooca goobjooge nimo ee kale.

Isku dheelitirka saamiga korjoogayaasha joogtada ah/Proportional Stationary Observations/

Waxay diiradda saaraysaa sidii xarumaha doorashada iyo maamul magaalooyinka deegaamada ka jira loo geyn lahaa tiro goob-joogeyaal ah oo ku sar go'an xarumaha doorashada ee ka jira deegaamada iyo maamul magaalooyinka. Marka loo eego muunada noocaan ah, kooxda goobjoogayaasha (haddii ay dhacdo CECOE) waxay u diri doonaan goobjoogayaal badan deegaanka tirada ugu badan ee xarumaha codbixinta (ie marka la eego macnaha guud ee Itoobiya qaabka qaybinta saami qaybsiga ayaa Oromiya ka dhiganaya meesha laga tixraacayo). Marka la eego tirada goobjoogayaasha la geeyey deegaanka oo ay ku jiraan tirada ugu badan ee goobaha codbixinta, qaabka saami qaybsiga ayaa go'aaminaya tirada goobjoogayaasha la geynayo gobollada kale ee dalka. Habkan indho-indhayntu waxa uu u ogolaanayaa kooxaha goob-joogayaashu in ay macluumaad dhamaystiran ka keenaan habka codaynta iyo tirinta ee dalka oo dhan, taas oo u ogolaanaysa xog la isku halayn karo oo la dejiyay habka doorashada dalka oo dhan.

Kormeerka joogtada ah ee ku habboon /Convenient Observation/

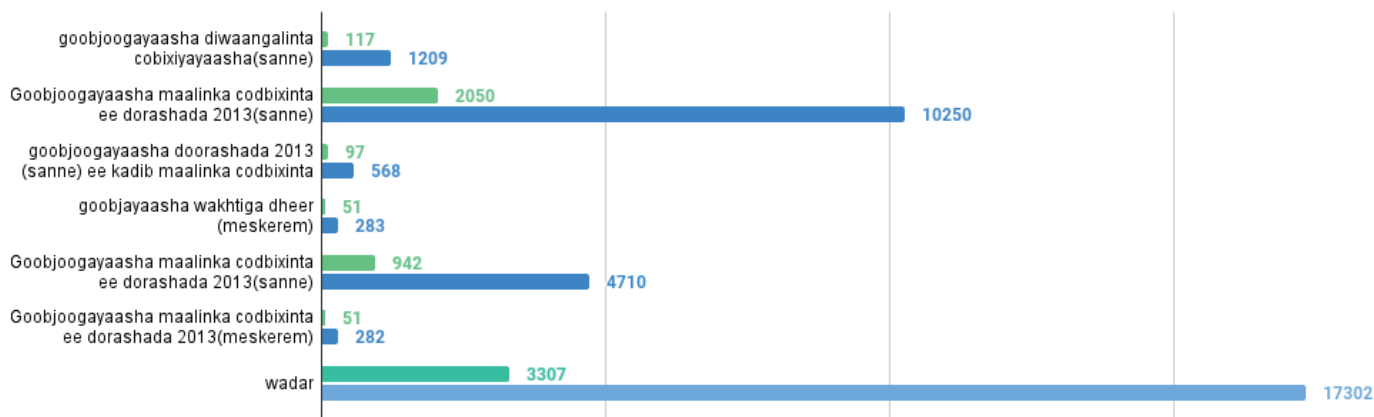
Si ka duwan qaabka isku dheelitirka saami qaybinta, kormeerka joogtada ah ee ku habboon wuxuu inta badan diiradda saarayaa in la geeyo goobjoogayaal badan goobaha cod bixinta ee doorashada maalinta doorashada. Goobjoogayaasha lagu meelaynayo ayadoo la isticmaalayo nidaamka waxa goobjoogayaasha la gayn xarunta doorashada ee u dhaw goobta ay goobjoogayaashu ku noolyihiin sidaana ay ugasoo warbixin geedi socodka codeynta iyo tirinta codka xarunta doorashada lagu meeleeay maalinkaas. Sida laga dheehan karo magaca loogu yeedhayo goobjoogayaashan, sababta ugu muhiimsan ee loo meelaynayaa I waa in la kobciyo kalsoonida sharciyeed ama kalsoonida geedisocodka doorashada ay codbixiyayaashu ka qabaan doorashadaas. Inkastoo macluumaad maalinkaas ku saabsan lagu heli karo nidaamka noocan ah ee goobjoogenimo, hadana waxa la is odhan karaa nidaamka noocan ah ee goobjoogenimada ahi ma wada kafaalo qaadi karo macluumaadka guud ee doorashada laga rabo.

Kormeerka war-wareega/Mobile Observation/

Kormeerayaasha wareega dhanka kale waxa loo diri karaa goob-jooge saamile ah ama ku haboon iyadoo sifo gaar ah ay u tahay indha-indheyntooda wareega ah, oo ka duwan in ay ku sugnaadaan hal goob codayn maalintii oo dhan. Iyadoo xogaha dhaqdhaqaaqooda ay go'aamin karaan kooxda goob-joogaha ah oo fulinaysa kormeerka muwaadiniinta, marka la eego xaaladda goob-joogayaasha CECOE waxay booqdeen inta u dhaxaysa shan (5) ilaa siddeed (8) xarun codbixineed maalintii doorashada, iyagoo qiimaynaya habka furitaanka iyo tirinta ee hal xarun codbixineed. Kormeerayaasha mobilada ayaa sidoo kale bixiya xogo la yaab leh oo ku saabsan qaabka ay doorashadu u dhacday, balse, si ka duwan goob-joogayaasha joogtada ah, waxa ay sidoo kale bixin karaan macluumaadka ku saabsan jawiga maalinta doorashada ee ka baxsan xarunta codbixinta. Isbahaysigu waxa uu geeyay goob-jooge guur-guura labadaba wejigii doorashada ee June iyo September.

Shaxdan hoose waxa ay koobaysaa tirada iyo nooca goob-joogayaasha la geeyey kormeerkii Isbahaysigu uu ka hirgeliyey wejiyadii June iyo Sebtember ee codbixinta doorashooyinka Lixaad ee heer Qaran iyo heer Gobol ee Itoobiya. Shaxda tan ka dambaysa ayaa jebebinaysa tirada iyo nooca kormeerayaasha ee dawlad deegaanka iyo maamulka magaalada ee loo dirayo.

CECOE observers by type, deployment period and amount of reports



Waqtigaas CECOE waxay nashqadaysay layligeeda goob-joogga ah ee doorashada, waxay dooratay habka qaybinta saami qaybsiga doorashada ka hor, maalinta doorashada, iyo goob-joogayaasha doorashada ka dib si ay ugu ogolaato inay samayso gabagabo la isku halayn karo oo heer qaran ah oo khuseeya dhinacyada kala duwan ee doorashada. Korjoogteynteeda doorashada ka hor CECOE waxay ugu talo gashay inay adeegsato 144 goob-jooge muddada-dheer ah, iyada oo geynaysa laba goob-jooge goob kasta 72-da²⁰ aag ee la sheegay inay ka qayb-galayaan doorashooyinka Lixaad ee heer Qaran iyo heer deegaan ee Itoobiya. Marka laga soo tago arrintan, CECOE waxay sidoo kale dejisay inta u dhaxaysa 1,500 ilaa 2,500 oo goob-joogeyaal ah oo maalinta doorashada ah, kuwaas oo lagu meeleeeyay deegaanka Oromiya, sababtoo ah tirada badan ee goobaha codbixinta ee deegaanka. Ugu dambayntii, kormeerkeedii doorashada ka dib CECOE ayaa loogu talagalay in lagu kordhiyo tirada goobjoogayaasha muddada-dheer ee 144 ilaa 250 iyadoo lagu kordhinayo tirada goobjoogayaasha muddada dheer 106. Si kastaba ha ahaatee, Isbahaysigu ma uusan awoodin inuu fuliyo qaabkan muunadeynta sababo dhowr ah oo gudaha ah. iyo arrimo dibadda ah oo ka qabsatay marxalad kasta oo doorasho oo hoos ku qoran.

20 Habka CECOE ee doorashada ka hor kumay jirin ismaamulka Tigrayga sababtoo ah gobolka ayaa laga saaray doorashada sababtoo ah colaada gobolka ka taagan.

Goldaloolooyinka/Xaddidaadda Hababka Kormeerka CECOE

Kormeerka Doorashada kahor

Labada weji ee codbixinta ee bilaha Juun iyo Sebtembar, CECOE waxay dirtay goobjoogayaal ka hor doorashada si ay ula socdaan jawiga doorashada maalmaha ka hor doorashada. 117 goob-jooqeyaal ah oo goob-jooqe ka ahaa diiwaangelinta codbixiyayaasha ayaa Isbahaysigu ku hawlanaa doorashada bisha June, halka 51 goob-jooqe oo lagu kala meeleeeyay 6 dawlad deegaan ay u kuur-galayeen wejiga doorashada ka hor ee wejiyada codbixinta ee September. Isbahaysigu waxa uu la kulmay caqabad badan oo caqabad ku noqday in uu si buuxda u fuliyo hannaankii loogu talo galay intii uu kormeerku socday.

Marka la fiiriyo caqabadaha gudaha ee isbahaysiga, waxa uu isbahaysigu awoodi waayay inay shaqaaleeyo goobjoogayaal gobolada muhiimka ah sida Oromada iyo dawlad deegaanka Soomaalida taasoo qayb wayn ka ah goob-jooqayaashii loogu talagalay ka hor doorashada iyadoo Oromia ay leedahay 22 gobol, deegaanka Soomaaliduna uu ka kooban tahay 11 gobol oo qaab dhismeedkeeda maamul ah. Sababtoo ah Isbahaysigu waa urur cusub oo si xoog leh ugu tiirsanaa ururrada xubnaha ka ah si ay u qoraan goobjoogayaasha kuwaas oo caqabad ku ahaa dawlad-goboleedka Oromada iyo Soomaalida.

Waxa aqoonsiga goobjoogaha ee doorashada bisha sanne la bixiyay ka dinb markii la bilaabay diwaangelinta diwaangelinta codbixiyayaasha. Taasina waxay caqabad ku noqotay in isbahaysigu goobjooqe ka ahaado diwaangelinta codbixiyayaasha. Waxa caqabad ku ahayd isbahaysiga oo kale in goonbta rasmiga ha ee goobjoogayaasha iyo goobta ay tababarka ku qaadaneen ay aad u kala fogays, taasina waxay culaays ku noqotay in baajka goobjoogayaasha la gaadhsiin waayo ama in lagala raago.

Ugu dambayntii, maamul la'aanta diiwaangelinta codbixiyayaasha ayaa ahayd caqabad kale oo saamayn ku yeelatay habkii Isbahaysiga. Tusaale ahaan, Gobolka Benishangul-gumuz waxa laga sameeyay diwaangelinta codbixiyayaasha qayb ahaan, afar ka mid ah siddeedii goob-jooqeyaalshii Diwaangelinta Cod-bixiyayaasha ee la geeyey deegaanka ma ayna shaqayn. Marka laga yimaad daldaloolada dhinaca isgaadhsiinta ah ee ku saabsan wajigii doorashada ka hor ee dhinaca NEBE, CECOE way awoodi wayday inay ilaaliso nidaamka diiwaangelinta murrashaxiinta, sababtoo ah NEBE waxa uu qabtay ka hor diiwaangelinta codbixiyayaasha inkasta oo dhaqanka caadiga ah iyo filashada Isbahaysiga.

Intaa waxaa dheer, inta lagu guda jiro doorashada ka hor farqiga isgaarsiineed ayaa si weyn u saameeyay tayada xogta Isbaheysiga sababtoo ah isbahaysigu asagoo ku xisaabtamaya in codbixintu noqonayso bisha Baagume 1 2013 ayuu tababarka goobjoogayaasha tababarka ku saabsan goobjoogenimada ka horaysa doorashada waxa uu isbahaysigu bixiyay bisha Nehasse 2013. Isbaheysiga ayaa sidoo kale u diray goobjoogayaal lix ka mid ah deegaamada oo aaminsan in doorasho ay ka dhici doonto dhamaan deegaanada aan ka qayb galin doorashada. Si kastaba ha ahaatee, NEBE waxay si wanaagsan ugu dhawaaqeen bishii Agoosto 30-ka Sebtember 2021 in codbixintu ay dhici doonto oo kaliya gobolada Harari iyo Soomaalida iyo sidoo kale qaybo ka mid ah gobolka SNNP oo ay ka qayb galayaan doorashooyinka guud, dib-u-doorashada, iyo aftida shucuubta deegaanka Koonfur galbeed. Tani waxay saamaysay shaqadii Isbahaysiga sababtoo ah tayada su'aalaha ku jira agabka qiimaynta ee la siiyay goobjoogayaasha sababtoo ah wakhti hore oo la geeyay oo la geeyay meel aan doorasho ka dhicin.

Kormeerka Maalinta Doorashada

Si uu u shaqeeyo qaabka doorashada goobjoogayaasha CECOE, tirada goobjoogayaasha la geeyay deegaanka Oromiya aad bay muhiim u ahayd sababtoo ah gobolku wuxuu lahaa tirada ugu badan ee goobaha codbixinta ee dalka, sidaas darteed, wuxuu u baahan yahay goobjoogayaasha ugu badan marka loo eego deegaamada dala ee kale. Marka loo eego sida loo qaybiyay goobaha codbixinta ee dalka, 37% goobjoogayaasha maalinta doorashada waxay ahayd inay ka hawl galaandeegaanka Oromia. Si kastaba ha ahaatee, dhowr sababood oo gudaha iyo dibadda ah awgood, CECOE way awoodi wayday in ay qorto oo ay hawlgeliso goobjoogayaasha ugu badan ee lagama maarmaanka u ah dawlad-deegaanka Oromiya si ay u buuxiso saamiga saamiga. Marka laga soo tago deegaanka Oromada, Isbahaysigu wuxuu sidoo kale la kulmay dhibaatooyin shaqaaleysiineed oo xooggan oo ka socda dowlad deegaanka Soomaalida oo uu kormeeray bishii Sebtembar.

Aan ku bilaabo, arrimihii gudaha ee Isbahaysiga soo wajahay – gaar ahaan bishii June – iyadoo ay ugu wacan tahay in Isbahaysigu uu dhawaan saldhig ka samaystay dawlad deegaanka Oromiya oo aan awood u lahayn in uu shaqaaleysiiyo tirada goobjoogayaasha gobolka. Waxaa kaloo jirta in xitaa markii Isbaheysiga uu awood u yeeshay inuu shaqaaleysiiyo goobjoogayaal meelo ka mid ah dalka sababo la xiriira taleefan la'aanta markii ururada xubnaha ka ah ay wadaageen magacyada goobjoogayaasha, Isbahaysigu ma awoodo inay xiriir, tababaraan iyo in la geeyo goobjoogayaal dhowr jeer.

Si kastaba ha ahaatee, inkasta oo ay jiraan arrimo gudaha ah, caqabadda ugu weyn ee mashruuca kormeerka doorashada CECOE waxay ahayd inay awoodi wayday in la geeyo goobjoogayaal badan oo loo qorsheeyay deegaanka Oromiya - sidaas darteed u oggolaanaya in la helo muunad saami ah oo la isku halayn karo. Waxay soo daahay aqoonsi soo aan sax ahayn ee loogu talo galay kormeerayaasha NEBE oo si wayn hoos ugu dhigay tirada goob-joogayaasha deegaanka Oromiya iyo qaybaha kale ee dalka. In kasta oo ay si weyn uga roonaatay wareegii Sebtembar ee doorashadii Lixaad ee heer qaran iyo heer gobol ee Itoobiya, bishii Juunyo ayaa NEBE waxa uu Isbahaysiga siiyey calaamado aqoonsi oo aan sax ahayn iyo sidoo kale calaamado la keenay maalin ka hor doorashada. In kasta oo Isbahaysigu uu ku dadaalay sidii uu u heli lahaa calaamado goob-joogayaal ilaa habeenka ka horeeyay maalinka codaynta bisha June, tirada goob-joogayaasha la tababaray balse aan la aqoonsan ayaa aad u badnaa, taasoo keentay in isbahaysigu meeleeysa kaliya 2,050 goobjooge oo kamid ah 3,000 oo goobjooge uu tababaray isbahaysigu.

Kormeerka Doorashada Kadib

Marka la eego indha-indhayntii doorashada ka dib, Isbahaysigu ma la kulmin caqabado la taaban karo sidii ay u dhacday doorashadii ka hor iyo dhoolatuskii maallintii doorashada ee ay fuliyeen. Tani waxa sabab u ahaa Isbahaysigu waxa uu geeyay goobjoogayaal la aqoonsan yahay oo ay adeegsadeen doorashadii ka hor iyo goob-joogayaashii doorashada ka dib. Si kastaba ha ahaatee, Isbahaysigu wuu awoodi waayay inuu buuxiyo tirada goob-joogayaasha (250) sababtoo ah maamulka aan caadiga ahayn ee doorashada iyada oo qaybo ka mid ah dalka aan laga codayn ka dib maallinta doorashada. Sababtoo ah saami qaybsiga goob-joogayaasha ma suurto-galayn iyadoo dalka oo dhan aanu kawada qayb-qaadan doorashada, CECOE waxa ay 97 goob-jooge oo keliya u dirtay goob-joogayaashii doorashada ka dib doorashadii June, halka bishii Sebtembar ay dirtay 50 goob-jooge oo ka kala socday deegaamada Harari, Soomaali iyo SNNP.

Si kastaba ha ahaatee, inta aan la soo gabagabeeyn qaybtan, waxaa xusid mudan, maadaama NEBE uu ku dhawaaqay in cabashooyinka la dhegeysan doono oo kaliya heer Qaran, Isbahaysigu ma awoodo in uu ururiyo xog badan oo ku saabsan habraacyada cabashooyinka ee doorashada oo ah qayb muhiim ah. deegaanka doorashada ka dib. Si loo yareeyo farqigaas, marka laga soo tago in Isbahaysigu qiimayn uu ku sameeyay nidaamka dhagaysiga cabashada ooh al xarun ah lagu dhagaysanaya xaruntaas oo ahayd Addis Ababa loona isticmaalayo goob-joogayaal ka socda caasimadda Addis-ababa, Isbahaysigu waxa uu la shaqeeyay NEBE si loo fahmo nuxurka cabashooyinka loo gudbiyay guddiga iyo go'aanka la gaadhay iyadoo la raacayo habraacii dhagaysiga cabashooyinka.



80 Xog ururiyaasha

waa xog ururiyayaal ku shaqayn jiray wakhtiga doorashada sanne xarunta kumeelgaadhka ah ee macluumaadka.

40 Xog ururiyaasha

waa xog ururiyayaal ku shaqayn jiray wakhtiga doorashada meskerem xarunta kumeelgaadhka ah ee macluumaadka.



“

Xog ururiyayaasha CECOE oo ku shaqaysanaya xarunta ku meelgaadhka ah ee xogaha

Cutubka 5: Gungaadhka Natiijooyinka Kormeerka Doorashada ee CECOE

Gunaanadka Kormeerka Doorashada kahor

Hordhac

Mudada doorashada ka hor ayaa muhiimad gaar ah leh marka la eego hannaanka doorasho kasta. Hufnaanta iyo sharcinimada hawlaha la qabtay bilaha ka hor doorashada (xilliga doorashada ka hor) ayaa go'aaminaya tayada iyo cadaaladda dacwadaha maalinta doorashada. Waxqabadayada muhiimka ah ee mudada doorashada ka hor waxaa ka mid ah ku dhawaaqista wakhtiga doorashada ee gudiga maamulka, diwaangelinta musharixiinta iyo cod-bixiyayaasha, hawlaha ololaha iyo doodaha, wacyigelinta codbixiyayaasha, iyo ka-qaybgalka dadka ay khusayso oo ay ku jiraan ururada bulshada rayidka ah. Kani maaha liis dhamaystiran sababtoo ah waxaa jira dhawr arrimood oo la qiimeeyo bilaha ka hor maalinta doorashada. Natiijooyinkan oo dhammaystiraya oo ay hore u soo saareen kooxaha kale ee maxalliga ah iyo kuwa caalamiga ahba, natiijada Isbahaysiga ee la xidhiidha doorashada ka hor waxa ay ku koobnaan doontaa diwaangelinta xisbiyada iyo musharixiinta, diwaangelinta codbixiyayaasha, warbaahinta iyo xaaladda bulshada ee doorashada ka hor. sidoo kale amniga iyo walaacyada kale ee lagu daray CECOE ee liiska hubinta ee doorashada ka hor ee ay adeegsadeen goobjoogayaasha muddada dheer.

Jadwalka Wakhtiga Doorashada ee NEBE

Wareegyada doorashada bilaha Juun iyo Sebtembar, NEBE waxa uu ku dhawaaqay wakhtiga doorashada ee 25 December 2020 iyo 17 Ogosto 2021 siday u kala horreeyaan. NEBE waxa uu cayimay wakhtiga la qabanayo diwaan galinta musharixiinta iyo codbixiyayaasha iyo sidoo kale wakhtiga la qabanayo hawlaha ay ka mid yihiin wacyigalinta codbixiyayaasha ee diwaan galinta codbixiyayaasha, xaflada bakhtiyaa nasiibka, daabacaadda kaadhahka codbixinta ka hor maalinta doorashada iyo sidoo kale ku dhawaaqista iyo hubinta Natiijooyinka NEBE.

Marka la eego wakhtiga ay NEBE meelmariyeen ka hor labada wareeg ee doorashada, caddayn la'aantu waxay ahayd arrin muddadii doorashada ka hor ahayd oo dhan maalmaha codbixinta ee June iyo September. Go'aanka ah in si aan caadi ahayn loo qabto diwaangelinta musharixiinta ka hor diwaangelinta codbixiyayaasha, ayaan u saamaxayn in Isbahaysiga iyo kooxaha kale ee goob-joogayaasha ahi inay goob-joog ka noqdaan doorashada, sababtuna waa wakhti iyo xog la'aan si ay u qaabeeyaan kormeer indho-indhayn ah oo lagu eegayo sida hawshani u dhacday. Waxa intaa dheer, dib u dhigista soo noqnoqota ee wakhtiga diwaangelinta codbixiyayaasha iyadoo la eegayo doorashada bisha June waxay abuurtay jahwareer ka dhex abuurmay codbixiyayaasha oo ku saabsan wakhtiga ay tahay in la qabto diwaangelinta codbixiyayaasha. Sidoo kale, NEBE wuxuu dib u dhigay wakhtiyada labada doorasho oo ka bilaabmay 5 June 2021 ilaa 21 June 2021 iyo 06 Sebtember 2021 iyo 30 Sebtember 2021 siday u kala horreeyaan iyagoo ka duulaya diyaar-garow la'aanta NEBE iyo sidoo kale qaabka shaqo ee loo igmaday oo ay sameeyeen guddida doorashooyinka heer qaran iyo heer deegaan ee lixaad ee Itoobiya.

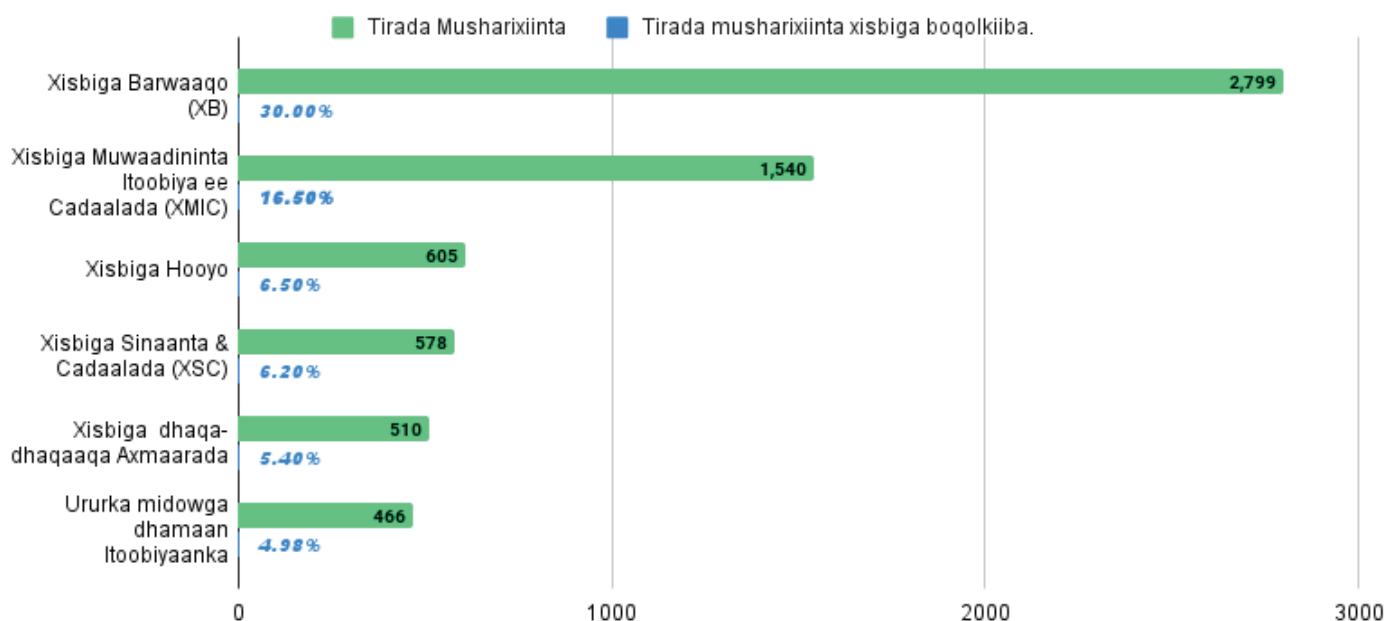
Iyadoo Isbahaysigu fahansanyahay baaxadda shaqada uu NEBE ku hawlan yahay sidii loo hubin lahaa in doorashadii Lixaad ee heer qaran iyo heer deegaan ee Itoobiya ay u qabsoontay intii suurtagal ah, waxa xusid mudan in aan halkan ku xusno in khilaafaadyadan oo kale ay ku jiraan wakhtiga doorashada iyo xidhiidh la'aanta. daneeyayaasha ay khusayso sida codbixiyayaasha, musharixiinta, xisbiyada siyaasadda, Ururada Bulshada Rayidka ah iyo asxaabta kale waxay si xooggan u saameeyaan tayada u diyaargarowga qabsoomida doorashooyinka.

Diwaangalinta Xisbiyada Siyaasada iyo Musharaxiinta

Diwaan galinta musharaxiinta u tartamaysa doorashooyinkii lixaad ee heer qaran iyo heer deegaan ee Itoobiya ayaa dhacay intii u dhaxaysay 15 February 2021 ilaa 28 February 2021 labada wareeg ee codbixinta ee June iyo September. Codsiga xisbiyada siyaasadda ayaa lagu sheegay in diwaangelinta musharaxiinta lagu kordhiyey 04 March 2021, inkasta oo aanay doorashooyinkii dalka oo dhan ka qabsomin, haddana waxa bishii February la qabtay diwaangelinta murrashaxiinta labada maalmood ee doorashada ee June iyo September, marka laga reebo siyaasadda. Asagoon gudigu qorshaha ku darsan inuu fuliyo diwaangalinta doorashada bisha sanne Ayaan hadana waxa aan lagu xisaabtamin oo qorshaha ka maqnaa xisbiyada loolamayay ee deegaanka tigray iyo xibiyo ka jira deegaamada Soomaalida iyo Oromiya oo ayagu qaadacay doorashada.

Diwaangelinta xisbiyada iyo murashaxiinta ayaa lagu xidhay shuruudo cusub oo habraacyo ah, iyadoo la soo bandhigay shuruudo cusub oo ay tahay in la buuxiyo si loogu ogolaado xisbiyada siyaasadda iyo sidoo kale musharaxiinta madaxbannaan ama axsaabtu u sharrahan tahay inay isu diwaangeliyaan doorashada. Iyadoo xeer-nidaamiyaha cusub ee dhigaya in xisbiyadu mar kale iska diwaan geliyaan guddiga doorashada ayaa kordhinaya tirada xubnaha xisbiyada qaranka oo markii hore ahaa 1,500 ilaa 10,000 xubnood ugu yaraan waa in xubnahaas laga kala keenaa afar dawlad deegaan, halka xubnaha xisbiyada deegaamada lagu xidhay inay keensadaan 750 ilaa 4,000 oo xubnood oo ka tirsan xisbiyada deegaanka oo lagu xaddiday hal deegaan ama maamulka magaalada. NEBE waxay diwaan galiyeen 53 xisbi siyaasadeed oo 20 ka mid ah xisbi qaran iyo 26 ka mid ah ay ahaayeen xisbiyada deegaamada sidaasna uga qayb qaateen doorashooyinkii lixaad ee heer qaran iyo heer deegaan ee dalka Itoobiya bilihii June iyo September. Sidoo kale, NEBE wuxuu go'aamiyay ugu yaraan 5,000 oo taageero u ah musharixinta iskood u traagan, halka musharixinta xisbiyada u sharaxanna laga rabo inay keensadaan 3,000 oo taageero u ah.

Sidaan horeba u soo sheegnay Isbahaysigu kuma guulaysan ka qayb galka kormeerka diwaangelinta musharaxiinta, sababta waxa ay ahayd maadaama aan hore loosii ogaysiin ama aanay wakhti ku fulin u helin. Taasina waxay keentay in isbahaysigu diyaargaraw dhamaystiran uu samayn waayay. Si kastaba ha ahaatee, iyadoo laga duulayo warbixinada NEBE iyo warbixinada kooxaha kale ee goob-joogayaasha, waxa is-diiwaangeliyay muddada diwaangelinta murrashaxiinta 9,505 oo 98% (9,357 musharax), wax ka yar 2% (148 musharax) ayaa isu diwaangeliyey si madaxbannaan. Warbixinta kormeerka ee NDI/IRI ayaa sidoo kale soo jeedinaysa in ku dhawaad 60% (86 musharax) ee musharaxiinta madaxa banaan laga diwaan geliyay dowlad deegaanka Soomaalida halkaas oo xisbiga Barwaaqo-sooranka uu aakhirkii isu soo sharaxay xisbiga kaliya ee doorashada 30-kii Sebtembar. Shaxdan hoose waxa ay koobaysaa macluumaadka guud ee diwaangalinta musharaxiinta u tartamaysa doorashada lixaad ee heer qaran iyo heer deegaan.²¹



²¹ National Electoral Board of Ethiopia, List of Registered Candidates for Sixth National and Regional Elections of Ethiopia (Published on 16 June 2021) www.nebe.org.et/en/candidate-list [Last Accessed 24 August 2021]

Sidoo kale, 12 xisbi ayaa isu-diwaan galiyay inta u dhaxaysa 100 ilaa 250 musharax oo ay ku jiraan laakiin aan ku koobnayn xisbiyada ay ka mid yihiin Balderas for True Democracy, Wolaita People's Democratic Front, Ururka Xoraynta Shacabka Gambella, Ururka Dimuqraadiga Shacabka Sidama, Canfarta XDSHI. Sidoo kale, 28 xisbi ayaa isu diiwaangeliyay in ka yar 100 musharax oo u tartamaya doorashada Lixaad ee heer qaran iyo heer deegaan ee Itoobiya.

In kasta oo ay jirtay rajooyin laga filayo in ay qabsomaan doorashooyin xisbiyo badan iyo kuwo lagu loolamayo oo ku xidhan doorashooyinkii Lixaad ee heer qaran iyo heer gobol, haddana qaadacaaddii Isbahaysiga ugu weyn ee Ismaamulka Oromada (The Oromo Federalist Congress (OFC)) ee badhtamihii May ka dhacay dhulka Oromiya. Dawlad deegaanka iyo go'aankii ay Jabhadda Waddaniga Xoraynta Ogaadeenya (JWXO) ka qaadatay Ismaamulka Soomaalida bishii September ayaa saamayn wayn ku yeeshay tayada iyo tartanka doorashada. Tusaale ahaan, Xisbiga Barwaaqo-sooranka ayaa ku tartamay 104 Kursi oo HoPR ah oo kaligii ah Ismaamulka Oromiya kuwaasoo ka mid ahaa 170-ka kursi ee ka banaanaa deegaanka iyadoo sidoo kale tartanka ka dhacay deegaanka Soomaalida lagu tartamay aanay jirin mid ka mid ah xisbiyada waaweyn ee ka hawlgala deegaanka. Sidoo kale, caddayn la'aanta sharcigu waxay keentay in NEBE uu ku bixiyo dhaqaale aad u badan ka dib go'aankii maxkamadda sare ka soo saartay jagada NEBE ee ahaa in aan la diwaangelin afar musharax oo ka tirsan xisbiga Balderas, oo loo xidhay rabshadihii bishii June 2020 ee ka dhalatay dhimashada heesaaga caanka ah ee Oromada: Hachalu Hundessa.

Iyadoo xaqiiqooyinka siyaasadeed ee qoto dheer iyo dhibaatooyinka ay gacan ka geysteen arrimaha aan kor ku soo sheegnay ee la xiriira diiwaangelinta musharixiinta, Isbahaysigu wuxuu si adag u aaminsan yahay in shaqo dheeraad ah ay lagama maarmaan tahay si loo abuuro jawi ku habboon dhammaan xisbiyada siyaasadda iyo musharaxiinta madaxbannaan. Tani waxay sidoo kale gacan ka geysaneysaa in la sii xoojiyo tartanka doorashada soo socota iyo in laga fogaado dhacdooyinka ay musharixiinta keligood u tartamayaan kuraas la'aan.

Diwaangalinta Codbixiyayaasha

Guddiga doorashooyinka qaranka ee Itoobiya ayaa u mudeeyay diiwaangelinta codbixiyayaasha doorashooyinka dalka inta u dhaxaysa 25 March 2021 iyo 23 April 2021 wejiyada codbixinta ee June. Hase yeeshee sababo la xiriira amniga iyo saadka, NEBE wuxuu kordhiyey wakhtiga diiwaangelinta codbixiyayaasha dalka intiisa badan laba toddobaad oo laga dhigay 07 May 2021, iyo saddex toddobaad oo loo kordhiyay deegaamada Soomaalida iyo Canfarta oo la gaadhsiiyey 14 May 2021. Wejiyadii Sebtembar, codbixiyayaashu waxa la diwaangeliyey intii u dhaxaysay 01 Sebtembar 2021 iyo 10 Sebtembar 2021 diiwaangelin cusub iyo intii u dhaxaysay 06 Sebtembar 2021 iyo 10 Sebtembar 2021 meelaha diwaangelintu ka bilaabmatay, March ayaa laakiin la hakiyey ka hor doorashadii Sebtembar.

Intii lagu guda jiray wareega labaad, NEBE ma kordhin wakhtiga diiwaangelinta codbixiyayaasha. Tani waxay marag madoon u tahay in si joogta ah loo diwaan geliyo codbixiyayaasha dalka oo dhan oo ahayd arin aad u wayn, marka loo eego doorashooyinkii lixaad ee heer qaran iyo heer deegaan ee dalka Itoobiya, iyadoo guud ahaan goobaha codbixintu ay ka dhacday guud ahaan gobolka Canfarta, Ismaamulka Soomaalida iyo sidoo kale, Deeganada Metekel iyo Kamaashi ee Gobolka Benishangul Gumuz oo aan si fiican uga hawlgelin mudadii diiwaangelinta. Run ahaantii, kala badh goobihii codbixinta ee dalka oo dhan ayaan si wanaagsan u shaqayn illaa bishii April, sida ay si cad u shaaciyeen NEBE iyo kooxaha kale ee goobjoogayaasha ah. Sidoo kale, waxa jirtay cabashooyin badan oo la xidhiidha diiwaangelinta codbixiyayaasha, iyadoo cabashadii ka soo yeedhay dawlad deegaanka Soomaalida ay aakhirii keentay in koox baadhis ah loo diro deegaanka, ugu dambayntiina la go'aamiyo in doorashada deegaanka dib loo dhigo ilaa bisha September ilaa inta ay ka soo baxayaan natiijada kooxda baadhista.

Sida laga soo xigtay NEBE, ku dhawaad 31 milyan oo Itoobiyaan ah ayaa la diiwaan geliyay ka hor doorashadii June. Ku dhawaad 7.8 milyan oo codbixiyayaal dheeraad ah ayaa loo diwaangeliyay inay codeeyaan bisha Sebtembar, iyadoo 1.3 milyan oo codbixiye ay ka qaybqaateen aftida Deegaanka Koonfur Galbeed ee Itoobiya.

Isbahaysigu waxa uu 117 goob jooge geeyey 1,209 xarumo doorasho oo codbixineed oo loogu talo galay diiwaangelinta oo dhacday intii u dhaxaysay March 2021 iyo May 2021, iyaga oo ururinayey xog dhawr tilmaame oo la xidhiidha diiwaangelinta codbixiyayaasha. Si kastaba ha ahaatee, caqabado wax ku ool ah oo ay la kulmeen oo la xidhiidha isbeddelka wakhtiga doorashada ee NEBE, CECOE uma suurtagelin inay kormeerto diiwaangelinta codbixiyayaasha doorashooyinka Sebtembar. Sidaa darteed, waxa muhiim ah in la ogaado in natiijada halkan lagu xusay diiwaangelinta codbixiyayaasha ay ku kooban tahay

oo keliya Kormeerkii Diiwaangelinta Codbixiyayaasha ee CECOE ay samaysay doorashadii June. Inagoo maanka ku hayna caqabadahan hawl-galnimo ee lagu muujiyey waxqabadka Komishanka iyo sida ay Isbahaysigu ugu kuur-galayaan diiwaangelinta cod-bixiyayaasha, waxa soo socda natiijooyinkii laga soo ururiyey warbixino laga soo ururiyey intii u dhaxaysay March iyo May 2021 goob-joogayaashii la geeyey goobaha codbixinta ee diiwaan-gelinta codbixiyayaasha doorashada Lixaad ee Qaranka, iyo Doorashooyinkii gobolka ee Itoobiya, oo ay ku jiraan goobihii ugu dambayntii doorashada dib loo dhigay ilaa Sebtembar.

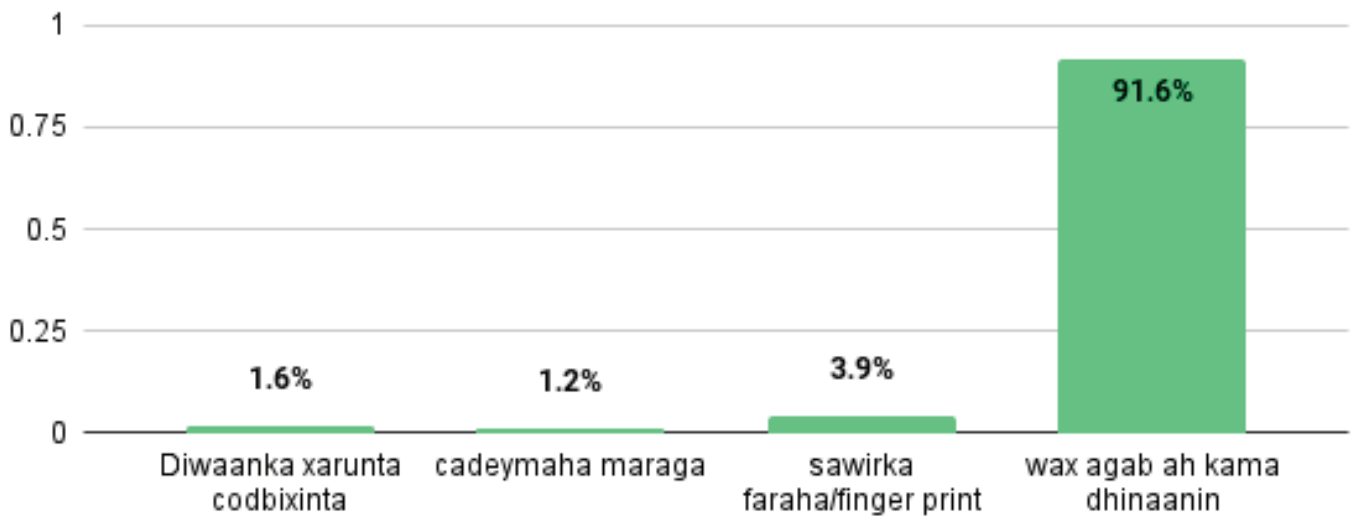
Isbahaysigu waxa uu kormeeray 1,209 goob codbixineed oo 860 (71.2%) ay ahaayeen goobo codbixineed magaaloyin, halka 348 goobood ee soo hadhay ay booqdeen miyiga (28.8%). Xogta la ururiyay ayaa sidoo kale muujinaysa in tabaruceyaasha CECOE lagu arkay inta badan xarumaha codbixinta ee caadiga ah (1,196). Isbahaysigu wuxuu adeegsadey liisaska hubinta ee diiwaangelinta codbixiyayaasha iyo foomamka dhacdooyinka halista ah si ay uga caawiyaan goobjoogayaashu, inay qiimeeyaan habka diiwaangelinta goobaha codbixinta ee ku yaal aagagga laga soo qoray. Liisaska hubinta waxaa ku jiray dhowr su'aalood kuwaas oo loogu talagalay in lagu qiimeeyo habaynta xarunta codbixinta, sida helitaanka fuliyayaasha doorashada iyo agabka doorashada, su'aalaha habraaca qiimeynaya waafaqsanaanta shuruudaha sharciga inta lagu jiro habka diiwaangelinta, su'aalaha qiimeynaya ka qaybgalka dadyowga u nugul (haweenka, dadka) Naafada, dadka qaba caqabadaha dhaqdhaqaaqa, iwm) iyo tilmaamayaasha la xidhiidha borotokoolka COVID-19 inta lagu jiro nidaamka diiwaangelinta.

I) Qaab-dhismeedka Xarumaha Diiwangelinta

Qaabdhismeedka xarumaha diwaangelintu waa go'aaminta ugu muhiimsan ee gunaanad kasta oo khuseeya layliga diiwaangelinta codbixiyayaasha. Kormeerayaasha CECOE ayaa ka warbixiyey tilmaamo kala duwan oo la xidhiidha qaabdhismeedka xarumaha diiwaangelinta codbixiyayaasha ee qaybaha kala duwan ee dalka. 1209 ka mid ah warbixinnada ay ururisay oo ay falanqaysay CECOE, goobjoogayaashu waxay soo sheegeen in badi goobaha codbixintu ay aad u dhaweyd oo ay fududayd (22.7%), (72.6%)na ay fududayd oo aanay sidaas usii dhib badnayn in loo safro oo loo gaadho codbixiyayaasha. Sida laga soo xigtay goobjoogayaashu, diiwaangelinta codbixiyayaashu waxay ka dhacday dhismayaal kala duwan oo ay ka mid yihiin dhismayaal (75.2%), teendhooyin (9.2%), bannaanka (12.7%), iyo goobo kale (3%). Natiijooyinka kale ee muhiimka ah ayaa ah in goobaha codbixintu ay inta badan ku yaalaan goobo sharci ah oo la ogolyahay in la diwaangeliyo inkasta oo ay diiwaangelintu ka dhacaysay guryo gaar ah (21 goobood oo la booqday), dhismayaasha xisbiyada siyaasadda (10 goobood oo la booqday), saldhigyada booliiska (3 goobood oo la booqday), iyo xeryo ciidan (3). goobaha la booqday).

Natiijooyinka kale ee la xidhiidha diwaan gelinta codbixiyayaasha doorashooyinka June 2021 ayaa hoos ku xusan:

- 12% oo xarumaha codbixinta ee la arkay, dadka naafada ah ama dhaqdhaqaaqu caqabad ku yahay (waayeelka, carruurta yaryar, iwm.) ma soo geli karaan goobta codbixinta hadii aan la taageerayn.
- Sida laga soo xigtay NEBE, dhammaan goobaha codbixinta waa inay lahaadaan dalaalimada ka celisa qoraxda ama roobka. Si kastaba ha ahaatee, 57% ayaan haysan ilaalintan dadka isku dayaya inay isdiwaangeliyaan. Boqolkiiba goobaha diiwaangelinta ee aan lahayn dalaalimo ayaa ah in kabadan (63%) miyiga marka la barbar dhigo magaaloyinka (54%).
- Marka la eego awaamiirta NEBE, in ka badan 71% xarumaha cod bixinta, ugu yaraan saddex sarkaal ayaa joogay. Intaa waxaa dheer, warbixinnada goobjoogayaasha CECOE waxay muujinayaan in ay jirtay ugu yaraan hal qof oo dumar ah oo ka mid ah saraakiisha doorashada oo joogtay 930 goobood oo diiwaangelin ah, taas oo u dhiganta 77%.
- Marka ay timaado dadka naafada ah, ka qayb galka diwaan galinta iyadoo hawladeenada doorashada ee goobaha codbixinta ee Isbahaysigu booqday ay aad u hoosaysay, iyadoo goob-joogayaashu ay sheegeen in dadka naafada ahi aanay 95.4% ka mid noqon hawladeenada doorashada ee goobaha codbixinta. waxaa goobahaas soo booqday CECOE.
- Inta badan goobaha cod bixinta ee ay booqdeen goobjoogayaasha CECOE, agabka doorashada ayaa inta badan yaalay. Si kastaba ha ahaatee, 40 jeer kormeerayaashu waxay soo sheegeen in khadka faraha la la'yahay. Goob-joogayaashu waxay kaloo soo sheegeen joornaallada goobaha codbixinta iyo foomamka markhaatiga ee la waayey 16 iyo 12 jeer siday u kala horreeyaan.



II) Habka iyo Ka-qaybgalka inta lagu jiro Diiwaangelinta Cod-bixiyayaasha.

Ilaalinta nidaamka iyo xeerarka doorashada ee ku qeexan xeerka doorashada iyo xeer hoosaadyada ayaa ah tilmaan muhiim ah oo lagu cabbirayo tayada diiwaangelinta codbixiyayaasha. Shuruudaha aas-aasiga ah sida xaqiijinta aqoonsiga codbixiyaha, inaanay jirin wax khalkhaliya hannaanka diwaangelinta codbixiyayaasha, helitaanka agab doorasho iyo masuuliyiin ku filan, diwaan galinta saxda ah ee xogta codbixiyayaasha ee liiska codbixiyayaasha iyo nidaamka bixinta kaadhahka codbixiyayaasha ee suurtoogalka ah oo elektaroonigga ah, iyo Nidaamyada cabashooyinka xilliga diiwaangelinta codbixiyayaasha ayaa loogu daray CECOE liiska hubinta. Isku soo wada duuboo, Diiwangelintu waxa ay ahayd mid waafaqsan Shuruudaha Shuruudaha NEBE, mar kasta oo ay doorashadu dhacayso, in kasta oo ay jiraan cillado la xidhiidha diwaangelin la'aanta (Tusaale: Metekel, Gobolka Benishangul), diwaangelintii codbixiyayaasha oo hakad gashay (Tusaale: Dawlad Deegaanka Soomaalida), iyo xog la'aanta ka hiratay dalka oo dhan. Natiijooyinka soo socda ee la xidhiidha habka diwaangelinta ee ku salaysan kormeerka Isbahaysiga ee 1,209 xarumood oo ay ka qabsontay diiwaangelinta codbixiyayaasha.

III) Helitaanka/dhawaanshaha Xarumaha diiwaangelinta.

Helitaanka/dhawaanshaha xarumaha diiwaangelinta waa mid ka mid ah tilmaamayaasha ugu muhiimsan ee habka daacadnimada iyo hufnaanta doorashada. Boqolkiiba lix iyo sagaashan (96%) goobaha diiwaangelinta ee ay booqdeen goobjoogayaasha CECOE lama xaddidin tirada goobjoogayaasha, saxafiyiinta, ama wakiilada xisbiga. Si kastaba ha ahaatee, 44 kiis - oo ka dhigan 3.6% muunada CECOE - gelitaanka waxa ay ku koobnayd goobjoogayaasha, saxafiyiinta, ama wakiilada xisbiga. Goob-joogayaasha CECOE waxa loo oggolaaday inay si buuxda u kormeeraan hawsha diiwaangelinta 96% (1163 ka mid ah 1209 goobood oo la diwaangelinayo) halka 42 jeer loo oggolaaday inay kormeeraan qayb ahaan iyo 3 jeer oo goobjoogayaal la aqoonsan yahay loo diiday inay galaan goobta diiwaangelinta. Goob-joogayaal kale ayaa joogay 41% goobaha diwaan-gelinta (498 goobood) halka 710 goobood (59%) CECOE ay ahayd kooxda keliya ee goob-joog ka ahayd xarumaha diwaangelinta codbixiyayaasha. Natiijooyin xiiso leh oo ku saabsan gelitaanka iyo ka qaybgalka ayaa la xidhiidha wakiilada xisbiga sababtoo ah inta badan goobaha diiwaangelinta (967 ee 1209 (80.0%)) wakiilada xisbigu ma joogin si ay u kormeeraan habka. 94 xarumood oo diiwaan-gelineed, waxa jiray hal wakiil oo xisbi ah, halka laba iyo in ka badan oo wakiilo ay joogeen 147 xarumood oo diiwaan-gelineed.

IV) Jadwalka Wakhtiga Diwaangelinta.

Inta badan xarumaha diiwaangelinta, diiwaangelintu waxay ka bilaabantay goor hore. Warbixinada goobjoogayaasha ayaa sheegaya in 1,209 xarun codbixineed 1,160 ka mid ah ay bilaabeen diiwaangelinta ka hor 9:30 subaxnimo. Goobahan tirada badan ee isdiwaangelinta, 582 ka mid ah waxa la furay 8:30 Subaxnimo ka hor, taas oo waafaqsan shuruudaha xeerka NEBE halka 578 ay bilaabeen diiwaangelinta codbixiyayaasha intii u dhaxaysay 8:30 Subaxnimo iyo 9:30 Subaxnimo. Shan xarumood diiwaangelinta codbixiyayaashu kama ayna bilaaban ilaa 12:00duhurnimo. 928 xarumo doorasho Diiwaangelintu kama kala

go'in in ka badan 30 daqiiqo (75.1%), halka 36 xarumo doorasho hawshooda loo hakiyay sababo la xidhiidha hawada(inta badana ahaa roobab awgood). 6xarumo doorashona waxa hawshooda loo hakiyay agabka doorashada oo yaraaday, 5xarumo doorasho waxa gawshooda loo hakiyay sababo la xidhiidha cabsi galin iyo hanjabaad loo hanjabay codbixiyayaasha, iyo waliba 16 xarumo doorasho oo hawshooda loo hakiyay sababo aan la garanayn. 96% xarumaha diwaan galinta, goobjoogayaashu waxa ay sheegeen in xarumaha diwaan galinta la xidhay ka hor 5:30 ama ilaa 6:00 galabnimo. Si kastaba ha ahaatee, 54 xarumood ayaa diiwaangelintu sii socotay 6:00 galabnimo kadib waxayna taasi ku dhacday maadaama ay intii ka horaysay saacada xidhitaanka xarunta ay jireen safaf dhaadheer oo codbixiyayaashu ku jireen.

V) Hufnaanta Diwaangelinta ee codbixiyayaasha

In ka badan 98% goobaha diiwaangelinta - oo macnaheedu yahay 1190 ka mid ah 1209 xarun codbixineed ee la booqday - Goob-joogayaasha CECOE waxay soo sheegeen in macluumaadka cod-bixiyayaasha si sax ah loogu diiwaan geliyay. Codbixiyayaasha la diwaangaliyay waxa kaarka codbixiyaha laga siiyay 1200 (99%) oo xarumoo oo kamid ah 1209 ee xarumaha la booqday. waxa la siiyay kaadhahka codbixiyayaasha ka dib markii ay dhameeyeen hawsha diwaangelinta. Si kastaba ha ahaatee, habka diiwaangelinta codbixiyayaashu maaha in la diiwaangeliyo dadka oo dhan e waa in lakala saaro codbixiyayaasha buuxiyay shuruudaha looga baahanyahay. 123 xarumood oo ay booqdeen goobjoogayaasha CECOE waxay la kulmeen ugu yaraan hal qof oo dumar ah oo codbixiye ah inaan ogolayn inay isdiiwaangeliso sababta oo ah ma caddaynayso degenaanshaha rasmiga ah iyo aqoonsiga. Halka 143 ugu yaraan hal codbixiye oo lab ah aan looga ogolayn inuu isdiiwaangeliyo maadaama uu buuxin waayey shuruudaha kor ku xusan. Tani waxay tusaale u tahay NEBE oo si sax ah u dabaqay nidaamka doorashada. Si kastaba ha ahaatee, 47 xarumood ayaa codbixiyayaashii xaq u lahaa looga diiday in kasta oo ay buuxiyeen mid ama labo kamid ah shuruudaha sare (ie degenaanshaha iyo aqoonsiga). Intaa waxaa dheer, 35 goobood ayaa la diiwaan geliyay codbixiyayaasha iyagoon cadeynin goobhooda degenaansho ee rasmiga ah aama aan haysan aqoonsi.

VI) Shaqaalaha Amaanka ee Goobaha Diwaangelinta Codbixiyayaasha.

Xaaladaha ay isbahaysigu soo kormeereen waxa kamid ahaa ku sugnaanshaha saraakiisha amniga ee goobaha codbixinta iyo heerka iyo qaabka ay uga qeyb galayaan. Xeerka doorashadu waxa uu si cad u sheegayaa in laba askari oo nabad-ilaalin ah la doonayo in la dhigo meel ka baxsan xarun kasta oo diiwaan-gelineed. Tani waxay la xidhiidhaa dammaanad qaab ka badbaadada codbixiyayaasha, saraakiisha doorashada iyo sidoo kale agabka diiwaangelinta. Si kastaba ha ahaatee, warbixino laga soo ururiyay goob-joogayaashu waxay muujinayaan in 61% goobaha diwaan-gelinta (733 ka mid ah 1209 goobood) aanay ciidamada ammaanka lagu meeleeynin. Intaa waxaa dheer, warbixinadu waxay sidoo kale muujinayaan in mar kasta oo ay joogaan, 93% shaqaalaha ammaanku aanay soo gelin goobta diiwaangelinta ama soo galaan ka dib martiqaadka guddoomiyaha xarunta diiwaangelinta. Si kastaba ha ahaatee, 31 jeer ayay xubnaha ammaanku gudaha usoo galeen xarumaha diwaangelinta ayagoon wax fasax ah ka haysan masuukiyaanta ama fuliyayaasha doorashada ee xaruunta.

VII) U hogaansanaanta Talaabooyinka ka hortaga caabuqa COVID-19

Doorashadii lixaad ee qaranka ayaa la qabtay xilli ay aafu caalami ah dhacday. Sababtaas awgeed, NEBE waxa ay bixisay awaamiirta loo baahan yahay in laga qaado goobaha diiwaangelinta. Ayadoo la tixgaliyay tilmaamahan, CECOE wuxuu arkay heerka u hogaansanaanta borotokoolka COVID-19. Tilmaanta ay bixisay NEBE waxa ay qeexaysaa in dhammaan agabka ilaalinta COVID-19 ay diyaar u noqdaan xarumaha diiwaangelinta. In kasta oo agabka ilaalinta COVID-19 sida fool-daboolka iyo nadiifiyaha lagu nadiifiyo ay ku filan yihiin inta badan goobaha diiwaangelinta, CECOE waxay aragtay in 52% xarumaha diiwaangelinta aanay haysanin qalabka gacmaha lagu dhaqo. 60% oo kamid aha xarumaha diwaan galinta, CECOE waxay u kuur gashay in fuliyayaasha diwaangelinta codbixiyayaashu aanay haysan galoofyada gacmahooda ku daboolan. Marka la eego xidhashada fool-daboolka ee saraakiisha diwaangelinta codbixiyayaasha, CECOE waxay aragtay in 13% saraakiisha diwaangelinta codbixiyayaashu aanay xidhanin fool daboolka. 23% kamid ah Xarumaha doorashada ee la indho-indheeyay, dadka u imanaya inay iska diwaangaliyaan 48% oo kamid ahi ma aanay xidhnayn fool-dabool.

Jawiga Doorashada kahor

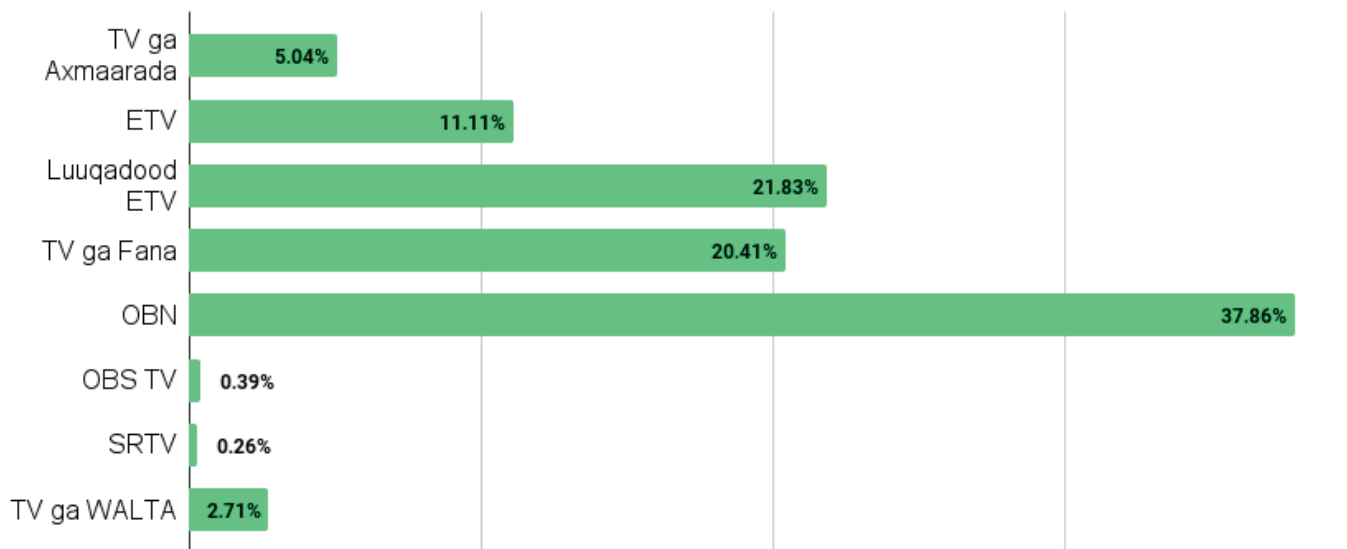
bilihii ay soo daweyd doorashadii bishii sanne iyo meskerem, waxa xalaada doorashada ka hor loo qaybin karaa afar qaybood oo muhiim ah. Hase yeeshee inkastoo warbixinta uu isbahaysigu soo jeediyay lagu daray macluumaadkii doorashada ka hor

ahaa ee ka horeeyay doorashadii bishii meskerem, hadana waxa goobjoogayaasha xaalada doorashada ka hor lagu meeleeeyay doorashadii bishii sanne. Waxa uu isbahaysigu natiijadan kusoo daray oo kale natiijadii daraasaadkii ay sameeyeen kooxda dabagalka warbaahinta iyo waliba natiijada daraasaadyo kale.

Ololaha Doorashada iyo tabinta Warbaahinta

Kormeerka doorashada ka sokow, CECOE waxay samaysay Unug Dabagalka Warbaahinta, kaas oo la socda tabinta warbaahinta iyadoo la eegayo xaaladda doorashooyinka Juun iyo Sebtembar 2021. Warbixintani waxay soo koobaysaa natiijada ka soo baxday shaqada unugga. Si kor loogu qaado xuquuqda codbixiyayaasha ee ah in ay xog helaan, xaq ay musharixiintu u leeyihiin in ay xogta faafiyaan, iyo xaq xorriyadda hadalka, CECOE waxa ay hawl-galisay koox khubaro ah oo dhinaca saxaafadda ah oo kormeeray goobta ciyaaraha ee warbaahinta ee xisbiyada siyaasadda. bixinta waxbarashada codbixiyayaasha iyo guud ahaan hawlaha ololaha iyo doodaha.

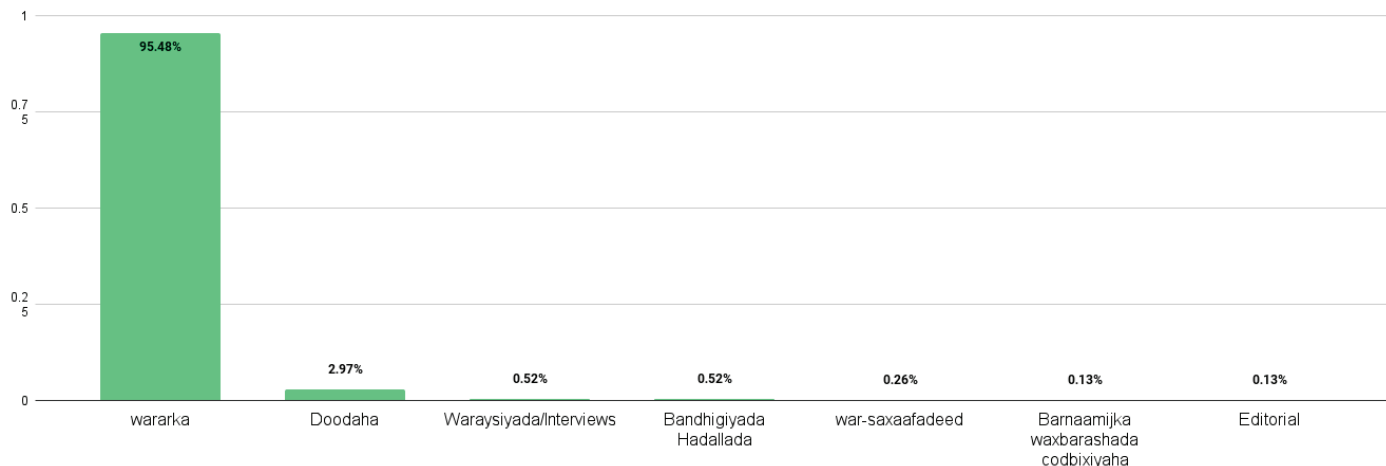
Muunaad ahaan ayay kooxda dabagalka warbaahintu isbahaysigu qaadatay TVyada dawlada iyo kuwa gaarka loo leeyahay ayadoo laga duulayo tirada iyo noocyada dadyowga la socda TV yada dawlada, iyo kuwa Gaarka loo leeyahay, heerka sharci ahaaneed iyo luuqadaha ay wax ku baahiyaan. Hadaba ayadoo macluumaadka kor kucad laga duulayo ayaa 7 xarumo TV dabagal lagu sameeyay, sidaas daraadeed waxa mugweyn siiyay ololaha doorashada OBN, waxana kusoo xigay oo ololaha wakhti badann siiyay FANA TV



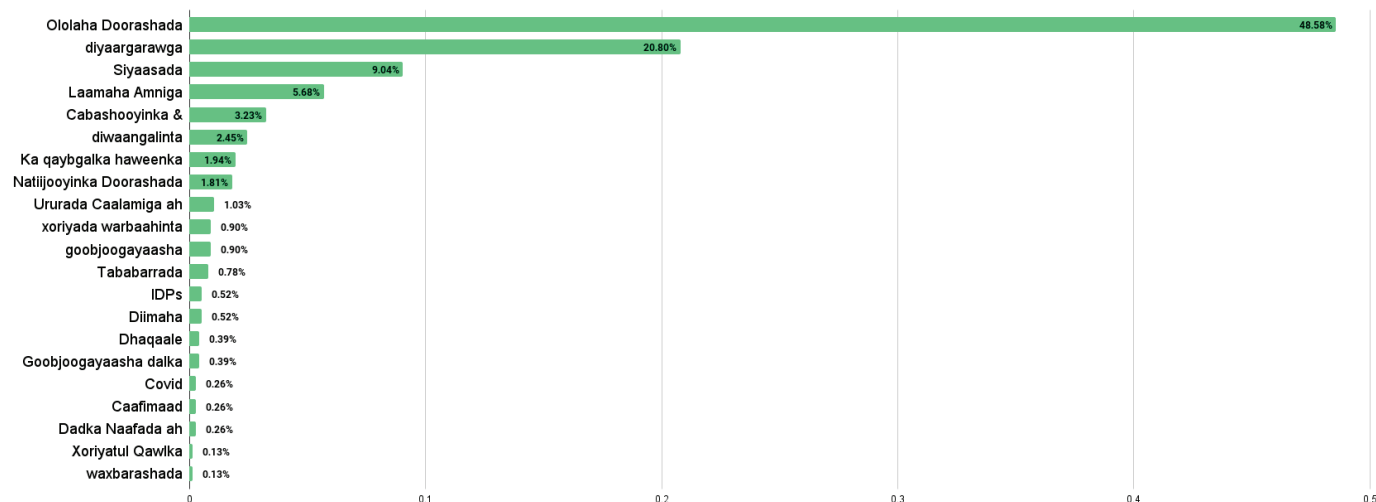
Kormeerku waxa uu adeegsaday habab tayaysan iyo tirade (Quality and Quantitative) labadaba iyada oo ujeedadu ahayd in lagu qiyaaso laguna saleeyo wakhtiga loo qoondeeyay musharixiinta iyo xisbiyada siyaasadda. Kani waa nuqul la habeeyey oo ah Warbixinta Qaybta Dabagalka Warbaahinta ee CECOE ee u dambaysa ee MMU ay diyaarisay oo ay daabacday.²²

MMU waxay eegtay tebinta barnaamijyada warbaahinta la kormeero. sida lagu soo bandhigay cutubka hoose, waxay bixinaysaa sida warbaahintu uga hadashay, maahan doorashada, laakiin guud ahaan tebinta barnaamijka ee ay lahaayeen muddada kormeerka. Waxaan aragnaa in Barnaamijyada Warbaahintu ay lahaayeen wararkii ugu badnaa ee saxaafaddu ay isha ku haysay, iyadoo barnaamijka doodaha ee xisbiyada siyaasaddu uu ahaa kii labaad ee qiimaynta barnaamijyada.

²² Akhristayaasha doonaya macluumaad faahfaahsan oo ku saabsan natiijooyinka Unugyada Dabagalka Warbaahinta waxaa lagula talinayaa inay tixraacaan warbixinta, oo laga heli karo bit.ly/3KL75jx

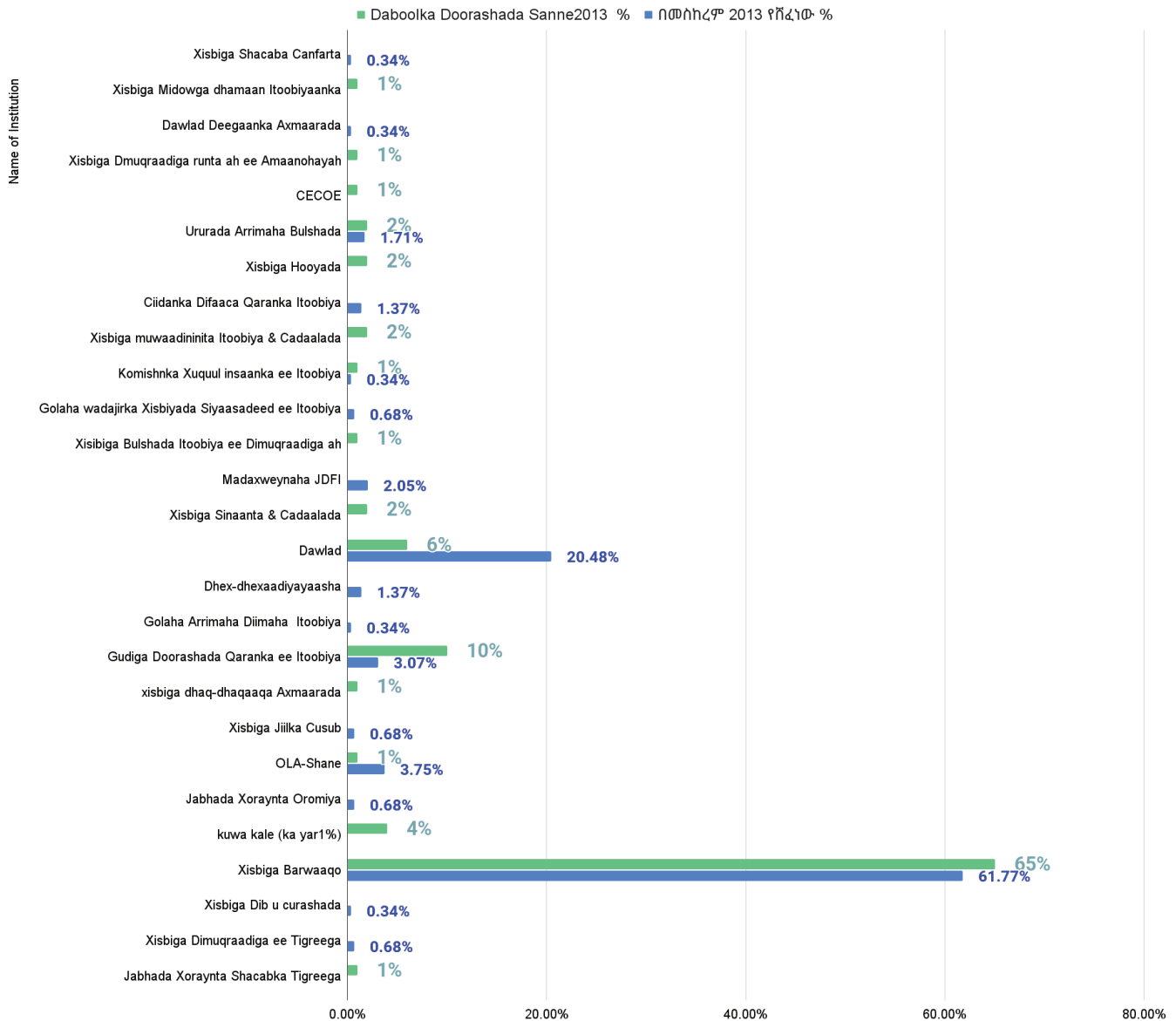


Muddadii kormeerka, CECOE's MMU waxay u kuur-gashay xadiga wararka ay warbaahintu ka bixisay arrimo kala duwan, oo ay ku jiraan kuwa la xidhiidha dhaqaalaha, barakacayaasha, siyaasadda, goobjoogayaasha caalamiga ah, iwm. Natiijooyinka korjoogteynta ayaa muujinaya in ololaha doorashada la siiyay in ka badan arrimaha kale ee laga hadlay, iyadoo tebinta diyaarinta doorashadu ay tahay kaalinta labaad.

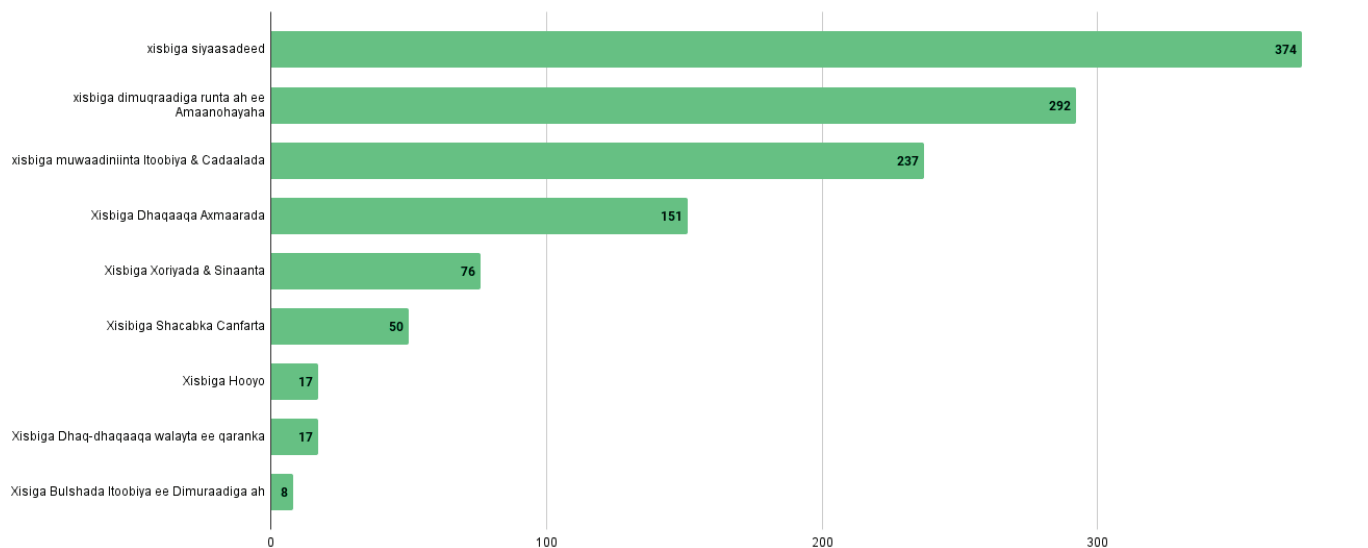


Dhinaca doodaha, 11 warbaahin ayaa baahiyey 27 doodood oo u dhexeeya xisbiyada siyaasadda. Doodahaas waxa la qabtay ugu yaraan laba iyo toban xisbi ayaa ka soo qaybgalay doodaha (27 guud ahaan). Axsaabta dooda ayaa lagu soo xulay tirada musharixiinta ee ay xisbiyadu u sharaxeen doorashada. Xiliga ololaha waxaa lasii daayay dhowr barnaamij oo laxidhiidha baahinta warbixinada, wareysiyada, iyo bandhigyada hadalka.

Barnaamijyada TV-yada laga siidaayey hay'adaha oo ay ku jiraan xisbiyada siyaasadda, dawlad deegaamada iyo ururrada kale ee dawladda ayaa muujinaya in Xisbiga Barwaaqo uu si weyn uga faa'iidsanayey tebinta warbaahinta ee labadii doorasho ee dhacay bilihii June iyo September. .



Intaa waxaa dheer, MMU waxay ku hawlanayd la socodka boggaga Facebook-ga dadweynaha ee sagaal xisbi siyaasadeed oo caan ah intii lagu jiray xilliga ololaha laga bilaabo 15 Febraayo 2021 ilaa 30ka Sebtembar 2021 doorashada la qabtay. Arrintan ayaa la sheegay in looga gol lahaa in lagu qiimeeyo muhiimadda Facebook-ga xilliyada ololaha iyo go'aaminta mowduucyo iyo sheekooyin ay hay'ado kala duwan ku soo bandhigeen bartooda Facebook. Xogta MMU ayaa tilmaamaysa in sagaalka xisbi ay daabaceen 1,222 qoraal oo Facebook ah muddadan, oo u dhiganta celcelis ahaan 16 qoraal oo Facebook ah maalintii.



Xoriyada Codbixiyayaasha, Fuliyaasha Doorashada iyo bahwadaagta kale ama Hanjabaadaha iyo Cagajunglaynta Soo gaadha.

Waxa muhiim in loo kuur galo xoriyada, cad-cadaanta doorashada, ka mid noqoshada iyo la xosaabtanka ay yeelanayaan codbixiyayaashu, musharixiinta, warbaahinta, ururada bulshada iyo bahwadaagta kale mudada ka horaysa doorashada. Dhanka kale Heerka cagajuglaynta iyo hanjabaada ka dhanka ah codbixiyayaasha, saraakiisha doorashada iyo daneeyayaasha kale ayaa sidoo kale aad muhiim ugu ah sharcinimada hanaanka doorasho ee la bixiyay. Isbahaysigu isaga oo taas garowsan ayaa waxa uu ku qiimeeyay muddadii doorashada ka hor deegaamada hararida, soomaalida, shucuubta koonfureed oo uu u kuurgalay asagoo isticmaalaya kooxda dabagalka warbaahinta arrimaha doorashada ka hor ee doorashada bisha sanne, taasoo ay sii dheertahay in goobjoogayaal lagu meeleeysa sida caadiga ah.

Xogta ay soo ururiyeen goob-joogayaashu intii lagu guda jiray doorashadii Sebtembar ayaa tilmaamaysa in aanay jirin dhacdooyin caga-jugleyn, handadaad ama dhibaato ah oo loo geestay xisbiyada siyaasadda, ururrada bulshada rayidka ah ama suxufiyiinta iyo hay'adaha warbaahinta ee deegaamada la geeyay goob-joogayaasha. Goob-joogayaasha ayaa sidoo kale soo sheegay inaysan wax hanjabaad ama cagajuglayn ah soo gaadhin codbixiyayaasha iyo saraakiisha doorashada oo ka dhacay deegaannadii la geeyay.

Si kastaba ha ahaatee, xog ay ururiyeen waaxda daba-galka warbaahinta iyo cilmi-baadhista CECOE ee fadhigeedu yahay dalka Itoobiya, ayaa tilmaamaysa inay jireen xaalado ay xubno ka tirsan ururrada siyaasadda iyo saxafiyiintu ay la kulmeen caqabado intii ay socdeen doorashooyinkii Lixaad ee heer Qaran iyo heer deegaan ee Itoobiya. Ka hor doorashadii June, xad-gudubyo badan oo lagu sameeyay wakiilada xisbiyada siyaasadda iyo suxufiyiinta ayaa laga soo sheegay meelo badan oo dalka ah. Dilkii 21kii Abriil 2021kii lagu dilay Guddoomiyihii EZEMA laanteeda Bishoftu, 14kii Febraayo 2021, iyo Guddoomiyihii EZEMA Efrata iyo Laanta Degmada Gidim, 21kii Abriil 2021 waa tusaaleyaal caan ah oo weeraro lala beegsaday musharixiinta siyaasadda ee firfircoon ee doorashada 2021. Intaa waxaa dheer, waxaa sidoo kale la sheegay in hal xubin oo ka tirsan Dhaqdhaqaaqa Wadaniya ah ee Axmaarada (NAMA) lagu dilay Gonder 22 April 2021, marka lagu daro dilka kale ee musharaxa golaha deegaanka ee isla xisbiga 9 April 2021 ee Metekel Zone Gobolka Benishangul Gumuz. Sidoo kale musharax ka tirsan xisbiga Dimuqraadiga Boro ayaa lagu dilay deegaanka Metekel ee ismaamulka Benishangul Gumuz 20kii Luulyo 2021, taasoo ka tarjumaysa welwelka amni ee gobolka.

Xariga madaxda xisbiyada siyaasadda, musharixiinta iyo xirfadlayaasha warbaahinta ayaa sidoo kale ah arrin kale oo Isbahaysigu u kuur-galay xaaladda madaniga ah ee xilliga doorashada. Tusaale ahaan, waxa ay sheegtay Idaacadda Codka Maraykanka (VOA) in Hogaamiye ka tirsan Dhaqdhaqaaqa Dimuqraadiyadda Federalka ee Oromada ee dalka Itoobiya lagu xidhay eedaymo hub ah, laguna xukumay saddex bilood oo xadhig ah maalmo ka hor wakhtiga kama dambaysta ah ee diwaangalinta codbixiyayaasha halkaas ku dhaafay. Xarigan ayaa xisbigu ku tilmaamay mid lagu hubinayo in shakhsiga

aan loo diwaangalinin musharaxnimada baarlamaanka ee doorashada lixaad ee heer qaran iyo heer gobol. Sidoo kale, laba musharrax oo ka mid ahaa musharixiinta madaxa-bannaan ee deegaanka Meskan Mareko 2 ee dowlad-goboleedka SNNP ayaa xabsiga loo taxaabay sababo aan la xaqiijin, balse la sii daayay ka hor intayna gabagaboobin diwaangalinta musharixiinta. Waxaa la xasuusan karaa in xadhiga hogaanka sare ee xisbiga Oromo Federalist Congress (OFC) uu sababay go'aankii xisbigu ku qaaday doorashadii bishii June taasoo keentay in xisbiga Barwaaqo uu kaligii ku tartamo doorashada tiro aad u badan oo ka mid ah goobaha codbixinta ee Ismaamulka Oromada. Isbahaysigu wuxuu si adag u aaminsan yahay in arrintan iyo dhacdooyinka kaleba ay muujinayaan inay jiraan meelo u baahan fiir gaar ah oo ku saabsan xaaladda bulshada oo ay tahay in wax laga qabto si loo xaqiijiyo doorashooyinka mustaqbalku inay ka tayo badan yihiin doorashooyinkii ugu dambeeyay.

Kormeerka Maalinta Doorashada

Hordhac

Qaybtani waxa ay sharaxaysaa natijadii ka soo baxday kormeerkii CECOE ee maalinta doorashada ee labada weji ee codbixinta ee dhacay June 21 iyo Sebtember 30, 2021. CECOE waxay samaysay layli goob-joog ah oo maalinta doorashada ah iyada oo diyaarisay liis hubineed iyo foomamka dhacdooyinka halista ah si loo hubiyo ixtiraamka habraaca maalinta doorashada. Liiskan hubinta waxa uu ka koobnaa su'aalo kala duwan oo ka hadlaya habraacyada kala duwan ee maalinta doorashada. Hababka lagu qiimeeyey liiska hubinta ayaa kala ahaa: Imaatinka goob-joogayaasha xarumaha codbixinta, furitaanka xarumaha cod bixinta, codaynta, habaynta, xidhitaanka iyo habka tirinta. Waxa kale oo intaas dheer, goob-joogayaasha waxa la siiyay foom dhacdooyinka halista ah oo ay ku buuxinayaan kiisaska xad-gudubyada halista ah ee hab-raaca maalinta doorashada ay suurto gal tahay inay wax ka beddelaan natijada doorashada. Maalintii oo dhan, goob-joogayaashii Isbahaysigu geeyay maalintii doorashada ayaa ka warbixiyey imaatinka mas'uuliyiinta goobaha codbixinta, furitaanka iyo qaabdhismeedka goobaha cod bixinta iyo habka codeynta iyo tirinta codadka. Intii u dhaxaysay labada maalmood ee codbixinta ee bilaha Juun iyo Sebtembar, Isbahaysigu waxa uu sidoo kale helay qaabab badan oo shilaleed oo halis ah kuwaas oo tilmaamaya dhibaatooyin waaweyn oo maamulka doorashada iyo daneeyayaasha kaleba ay tahay in ay hagaajiyaan wareegga doorashada ee soo socda.

Wakhtiga Goobjoogayaashu ay yimaadeen Xarunta codbixinta.

- **Wakhtiga/saacada ay Fuliyayaasha Doorashadu soo Gaadheen Xarunta Doorashada.**

Sharciga doorashada Itoobiya ayaa dhigaya in xarumaha codbixinta la furo 6:00 subaxnimo si ay codbixintu u dhacdo. Si loo gaadho wakhtiga kama dambaysta ah, waa in fuliyayaasha NEBE ay xaadir ku ahaadaan xarumaha codbixinta ka hor 6:00²³ subaxnimo. Si loo qiimeeyo in dhab ahaantii fuliyayaasha ay goor hore soo gaadheen xarunta cod bixinta si ay ugu diyaar garoobaan furitaanka xarunta codbixinta ee wakhtiga loogu talo galay, CECOE waxay ku wargalisay goob-joogayaasheeda inay goob-joog ka noqdaan xarumaha cod bixinta saacadu markay tahay 5:30 subaxnimo. Markii ay soo gaadheen xarumaha codbixinta wakhtigaas, goobjoogayaasha CECOE ayaa ka warbixiyey imaanshaha xarumaha codbixinta iyo dhawaanshaha/helitaanka goobaha codbixinta.

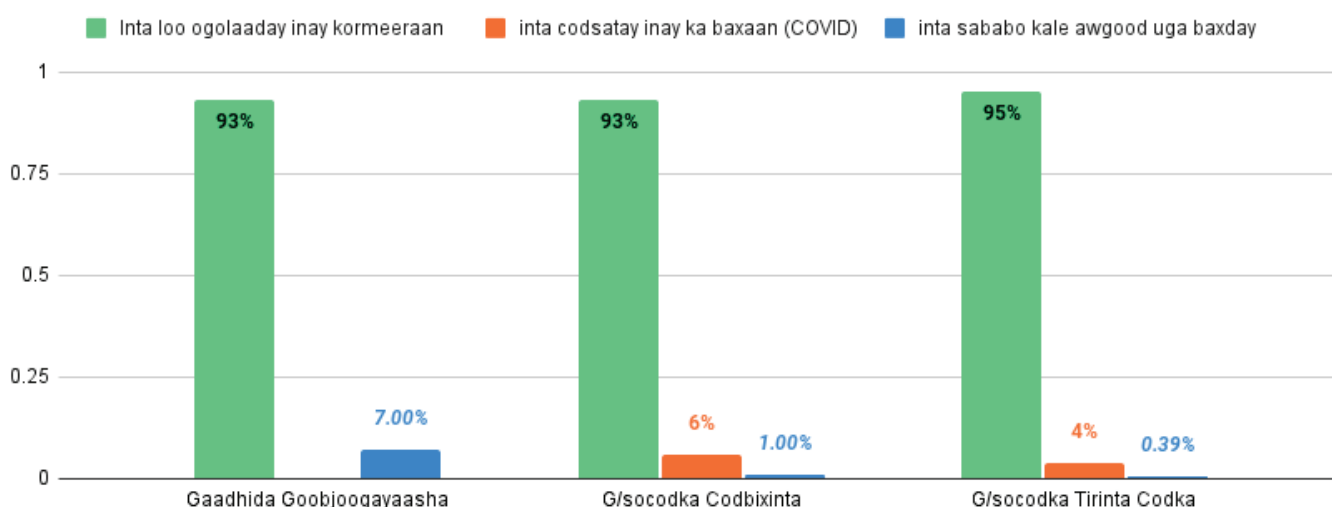
Labadii Juun iyo Sebtembarba, goobjoogayaashu waxay soo sheegeen in inta badan xarumaha codbixinta, ay fuliyayaashu yimaadeen waqtigii loogu talagalay si ay u diyaariyaan oo ay u furaan xarumaha codbixinta wakhtiga loogu talagalay. Bishii June, 93% goob-joogayaashu waxay soo sheegeen in markii ay gaadheen xarumaha codbixinta, ay fuliyayaasha NEBE ay horeba ugu sugnaayeen xarumaha codbixinta ee isu diyaarinayay maalinta doorashada. Sidoo kale, wejigiisii September ee codbixinta doorashada Lixaad ee heer qaran iyo heer deegaan ee Itoobiya 98% oo xarumaha codbixinta, ayay fuliyayaasha doorashadu goob-joog ka ahaayeen xarumaha codbixinta markii ay goobjoogayaasha CECOE gaareen goobaha codbixinta.

23 Ku dhawaaqida doorashada Itoobiya no 1162/2019, qodobka 49

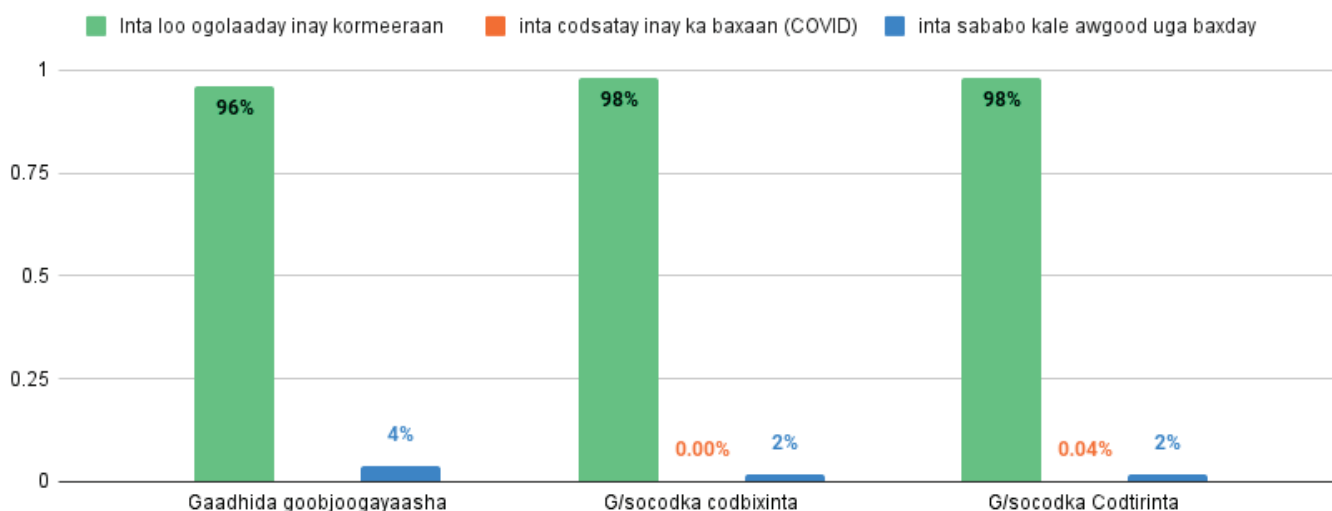
• Dhawaanshaha/ Helitaanka Goobaha Codbixinta

Kadib markii goobjoogayaasha ay tuseen/muujiyeen aqoonsiga/baaj/ goobjoogenimada, ayaa warbixintan waxay ku saabsantahay gashigii ay kala kulmeen mawduuca ah Dhawaanshaha/helitaanka xarunta doorashada. Intii lagu guda jiray labadii weji ee codbixinta ee bilaha Juun iyo Sebtembar, goobjoogayaasha CECOE ayaa loo ogolaaday inay galaan xarumaha codbixinta taasoo noqonaysa 97% codbixinta sanne iyo 98% codbixinta meskerem in loo ogolaaday inay galaan xarumaha codbixinta. Marka laga tago in mar marka qaar lagu amrayay goobjoogayaasha inay ka baxaan xarumaha doorashada sababo la xidhiidha caabuqa-19, goobjoogayaashu hawshooda goobjoogenimo si toos ah ayay u fushadeen laga bilaabo furitaanka xarumaha doorashada ilaa xidhiidhka xarumaha doorashada. Jaantuska hoose wuxuu koobayaa heerka hufnaanta/helitaanka xarumaha doorashada ayadoo lagu salaynayo macluumaadka ay soo ururiyeen goobjoogayaasha isbahaysigu.

Imaatinka xarunta codbixinta (Doorashada sanne 2013)



Imaatinka xarunta codbixinta (Doorashada meskerem 2014)



Guud ahaan, CECOE waxay ku ammaanaysaa NEBE sida ay u siiyeen kaararka aqoonsiga goobjoogenimada, inay goobjoogayaasha u oggolaaday inay galaan xarumaha codbixinta, iyo mas'uuliyiinta goobaha codbixinta sida ay guud ahaan u ixtiraameen ulana shaqeeyeen goobjoogayaasha wata aqoonsiga guddiga, una oggolaadeen goobjoogayaasha CECOE inay

galaan xarumaha codbixinta oo ay ka warbixiyaan habka cod bixinta iyo tirinta codadka. Si kastaba ha ahaatee, CECOE waxay xustay cillado halis ah oo ku saabsan habka aqoonsiga goobjoogayaasha. Aqoonsiga soo daahay - oo lagaga hadlay qaybta ciwaankeedu yahay xaddidaadaha ee warbixinta - ayaa si weyn hoos ugu dhigtay tirada goobjoogayaasha uu Isbahaysigu geeyay. Si kastaba ha ahaatee, xitaa marka kormeerayaashu ay haystaan calaamadaha aqoonsiga xarumaha qaarkood waxaa loo diiday inay galaan goobaha codbixinta inta lagu guda jiro labada waji ee June iyo September ee doorashada. Tusaale ahaan, intii lagu jiray doorashadii Sebtembar shilal diidmo ah oo loo diiday goob-joogayaal la aqoonsan yahay ayaa waxa soo sheegay goob-joogayaashii la geeyay dhammaan saddexda dawlad-deegaan ee doorashooyinku qabtay.

• **Furitaanka Goobaha Codbixinta**

Sida uu qabo sharciga doorashada Itoobiya, xarumaha codbixinta waa in la furo 6:00 subaxnimo²⁴ si ay dhammaan codbixiyaasha fursad ugu helaan in ay codkooda dhiibtaan ka hor inta aan la xidhin xarumaha codbixinta 6:00 galabnimo. Tani waa sharci muhiim ah oo si toos ah u saameeya awoodda xarumaha cod bixinta si ay u qaabilaan ilaa 1,500 codbixiye maalintii oo dhan. Waxa intaa dheer in xad-gudub kasta oo ku yimaada furista iyo xidhitaanka goobaha cod bixinta ay si toos ah ula xidhiidho xaquuqda iyo xuquuq la'aanta codbixiyayaasha xaq u leh iyo kuwa diwaangashan kuwaas oo xaq u leh inay codkooda dhiibtaan wakhti kasta inta u dhaxaysa 6:00 Subaxnimo iyo 6:00 PM.

Sida laga soo xigtay warbixinnada laga soo ururiyay goobjoogayaasha 2,116 goobjooge (oo gaaraya 98% warbixinada) ayaa sheegay in xarumaha codbixinta ay furmeen intii ka horaysay 7:00²⁵ subaxnimo ee codbixiyayaasha, halka dooorashada Sebtembar codbixinteedii 927 goobjooge oo lagu meeleeyay (sidoo kale 98% kormeerayaasha la diray) ay xaqiijiyeen in xarumaha cod bixinta ay furmeen 7:00 subaxnimo iyadoo tani ay tahay calaamad dhiirigelin leh marka la eego labada wareeg ee codbixinta bilaha Juun iyo Sebtembar. CECOE waxay daaha ka qaaday hab-nololeedka codbixinta ee Xerada Dejinta Barakacayaasha ee Qoloji oo ku taal Dawlad Deegaanka Soomaalida halkaas oo diyaar garowgu ka socday ilaa 7:00 subaxnimo iyadoo goobaha codbixintu aanay u furmin codbixinta. Marka loo eego qiimaynta guddiga kormeerka gaarka ah ee CECOE ee la geeyey deegaanka barakacayaasha, tani waxay si toos ah ula xiriirtay karti la'aanta fuliyayaasha xarumaha codbixinta ee loo qoondeeyay 41-ka xarumood ee laga hirgeliyay xerada barakacayaasha.

Marka la eego goobaha laga yagleelay xarumaha doorashada ee doorashada bisha sannne, 92 xarumood oo u dhigma (4%) ayaa laga aas-aasay meelo aanu sharciga doorashadu ogolayn in laga aas-aaso sida xarumaha booliska, xafiisyada xisbiyada siyaasadeed, xeryaha ciidanka. Marka la eego doorashada bisha meskerem kaliya waxa warbixintan oo kale soo gudbiyay hal goobjooge oo ku meelaynaa deegaanka shucuubta koonfureed. Sidoo kale, iyada oo xisbiyada siyaasaddu mamnuuc ka tahay inay ololeeyaan 4 maalmood ka hor doorashada,²⁶ ama ay meel xarunta codbixinta u jirta 200 oo mitir ama lagu qaybiyo agabka ololaha ama lagu dhajiyo agabka ololaha, hadana ²⁷Bishii Juun, 12% (256) goob-joogayaashu waxay soo sheegeen inay jiraan olole iyo/ama agab olole gudaha ama agagaarka xarunta codbixinta ee ay booqdeen. Warbixinada laga soo aruuriyay doorashadii dhacday 30-kii September ayaa dhanka kale waxay muujinayaan in 98% xarumaha codbixinta la ixtiraamay sharciga ololaha doorashada oo an gudaha xarunta lagu ololaynin, ama fogaanta sharcigu xeeriyay ee ololaha ama ku dhajinta ama ku qaybinta agabka aan lagu xadgudbin.

• **Qaabdhismeedka Xarumaha Codbixinta**

Aas-aaska xarumaha codbixineed ayaa iyaduna ah qayb muhiim ah oo lagu hubinayo in habka doorashada ee xarun kasta oo codbixineed, uu waafaqsan yahay nidaamka u degsan NEBE. Sidaasi darteed, goobjoogayaasha CECOE ayaa qiimeeyey oo ka warbixiyey habaynta xarumaha codbixinta. Kormeerayaasha CECOE ayaa qiimeeyey sida loo geli karo xarumaha codbixinta, helitaanka agabka xarumaha codbixinta iyo sidoo kale ururinta xogta goobjoogayaasha, fuliyayaasha xarumaha codbixinta iyo wakiilada xisbiyada ee hawsha ku hawlan. Iyadoo lagu salaynayo warbixino laga soo ururiyay goob-joogayaasha, kuwan soo socda ayaa ah natiijadii Isbahaysiga ee la xidhiidha Habaynta xarumaha codbixinta. Intaa waxaa dheer, oo ay goobjoogayaashu soo kormeereen habka ku dhaqanka talaabooyinka ka hortaga caabuqa corona virus.

24 ibid

25 Waa in halkan lagu xuso in dhibaatooyinka tarjumaadda ee Afaan Oromo ee liiska hubinta ee loo isticmaalo daawaynta awgeed, CECOE ay si wada jir ah u falanqaysay saddex jawaabood oo xog ah (ie ka hor 6, inta u dhaxaysa 6 iyo 7 iyo ka hor 7) si wada jir ah. Sidaa darteed waa in la ogaadaa in Isbahaysigu aanu macnaheedu ahayn in la yidhaahdo goobaha codbixinta may furmin 7 ka hor.

26 Ku dhawaaqida doorashada Itoobiya no 1162/2019, qodobka 43 (1)

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• Helitaanka/dhawaanshaha Xarumaha Cod bixinta

Si loo dammaanad qaado in codbixiyayaashu ay geli karaan xarumaha codbixinta oo ay si fudud codkooda ku dhiiban karaan, waxaa lama huraan u ah NEBE in uu xarumo codbixineed ka sameeyo meelaha dadka u dhaw-dhaw. Si kale haddii loo dhigo, habka loo habeeyey xarumaha codbixinta waa in la hubiyo in dadka naafada ah, haweenka uurka leh, iyo dadka kale ee socodku dhibo ay gali karaan xarumaha codbixinta. Doorashooyinkii June (95%) iyo Sebtembar (97%), inta badan goobjoogayaashu waxay soo sheegeen in xarumaha codbixintu ay ahaayeen kuwo ay heli karaan labka iyo dhediguba, halka uu jiro horumar la taaban karo marka la eego warbixinadii laga soo ururiyay goobjoogayaasha bilihii June iyo September ee la xidhiidha helitaanka xarumaha codbixinta ee dadka naafada ah. Waa in halkan lagu xuso in iyada oo natiijooyinka la xidhiidha u sinnaanta ee goobaha codbixinta ee haweenka iyo ragga codbixiyayaasha ah ay waafaqsan tahay natiijadii kormeerkii June 2021, waxaa jira horumar la taaban karo marka ay timaado helitaanka goobaha codbixinta ee dadka naafada ah, taas oo isbadal way keentay oo noqotay doorashada September 96% halka ay doorashada June ahayd 87%.

• Ku sugnaanshaha Fuliyayaasha Doorashada Xarumaha Codbixinta

Marka loo eego sharciga doorashada, celcelis ahaan saddex sarkaal oo fuliyayaasha doorashada ahi waa inay ku sugnaadaan xarumaha doorashada. Goob-joogayaasha CECOE ayaa sheegay in celcelis ahaan afar sarkaal ay goob-joog ku ahaayeen xarumaha codbixinta ee doorashadii 21-kii June, halka 30-kii Sebtembar ay goob-joogayaasha CECOE-du sheegeen maalintii doorashada in celcelis ahaan 4 sarkaal ay goob-joog ku ahaayeen xarumaha codbixinta markii ay codayntu bilaabantay, kuwaas oo 37% ay ahaayeen dumar.

• Helitaanka agabka muhiimka ah ee doorashada

Helitaanka agabka muhiimka ah ee doorashada oo dhamaystiran maalinta doorashada kuna sugan xarumaha codbixinta ayaa muhiim u ah qabsoomida doorashada. Muddada ka horaysa doorashada, NEBE waxa ay mas'uuliyad ka tahay in ay hubiyaan in dhammaan agabka muhiimka ah ee tirada ku habboon ay yaalaan goobaha codbixinta si ay dhammaan cod-bixiyayaasha is-diiwaangeliyay ay codkooda u dhiibtaan. Intaa waxaa dheer, guddiga ayaa sidoo kale mas'uul ka ah in ay hubiyaan in agabyada loo qaybiyay dhammaan xarumaha cod-bixintu ay yihiin kuwo sax ah oo ku haboon xaruntaas gaarka ah, sababtoo ah musharaxiinta u tartamaya doorashada xarun kasta way ku kala duwan yihiin xarumaha codbixinta.

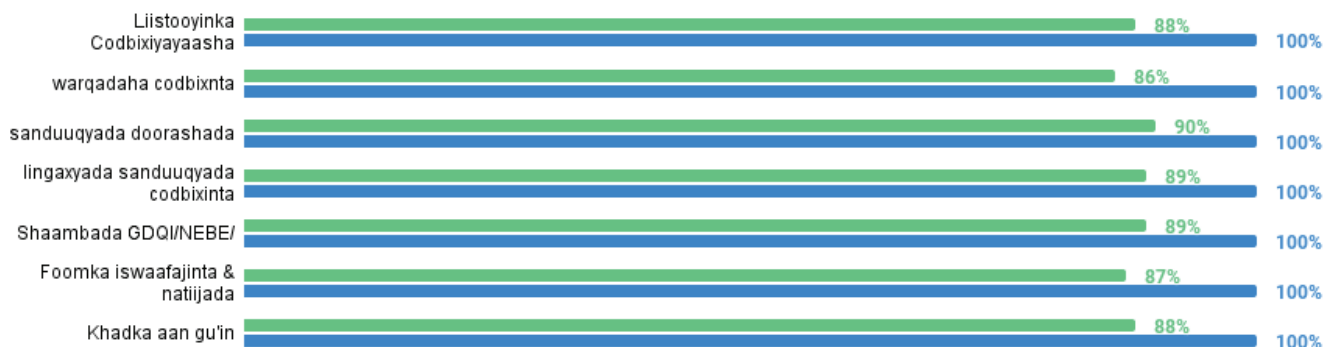
Doorashadii 21-kii June, waxa ka mid ahaa khaladaadkii ugu cadcadada ee maalintii doorashada dhacayay, agabkii doorashada ee kala duwanaa oo maqan, kuwo aan sax ahayn, ama aan ku filnayn meelo badan oo dalka ah.²⁸ Dhibaatan la xidhiidha qalab la'aanta codbixinta ee bishii June, ayaa labaduba ka muuqda warbixinadii laga soo ururiyay goob-joogayaashii la geeyay maalinta doorashada iyo sidoo kale xaqiiqooyinka dhabta ah ee ka jira xarunta sida qalab la'aanta awgeed oo loo hakiyay codbixinta iyo kordhinta wakhtiga codaynta oo ay kaliftay yarida agabka doorashada taasoo wakhtiga codbixinta laga dhigay 6:00 Subaxnimo ilaa 9:00fiidnimo. Deegaamada ay ka midka yihiin Gobolka Benishangul Gumuz, Gobolka Gambeela, iyo Gobolka Sidama ayay codbixintu xataa ka socotay maalinkii xigtay. Tusaale ahaan, goobjoogayaashu waxay soo sheegeen in 14% goobaha codbixinta aan laga helin warqadaha codbixinta, halka sanduuqyada codbixinta iyo shaambadaha NEBE ay ka maqan yihiin 10% iyo 12% xarumaha codbixinta siday u kala horreeyaan.

Doorashadii Sebtembar, si kastaba ha ahaatee, NEBE waxa uu sameeyey horumar la taaban karo marka la eego hubinta in agabka codbixinta ee ku filan ay yaalaan xarumaha codbixinta maalintii oo dhan. Sebtembar 30keedii, ku dhawaad dhammaan (99%) goob-joogayaashii CECOE waxay soo sheegeen in agabka doorashada sida agabka codbixinta, waraaqaha codbixinta, sanaadiiqda cod bixinta, lingaxa sanduuqyada cobixinta, shaambada NEBE ee rasmiga ah, khad aan la tirtirin, foomamka iswaafajinta iyo natiijada ay yaaleen xarumaha cod bixinta markii codbixintu bilaabantay. Si kastaba ha ahaatee, hal dhacdo oo cidlo ah oo laga soo sheegay deegaanka Wolaita ee Dawlad-goboleedka SNNP- oo lagu sii falanqayn doono qaybta Dhacdooyinka Xasaasiga ah – waxay goob-joogayaasha CECOE ku soo warrameen inuu ka lumay ama la waayay Diiwaanka Cod-bixiyayaasha, taasoo si toos ah u saamaynaysa xaqiijinta codbixiyayaasha saxda ah. Shaxda hoose ayaa soo koobaysa xogta la ururiyay marka loo eego agabka goobaha codbixinta.

28 Isbaheysiga Bulshada Rayidka ah ee Itoobiya (CECOE), War-Saxaafadeed ku saabsan Bilawga Codbixinta ee Goobaha Codbixinta bit.ly/3KL75jx] (23 June 2021)

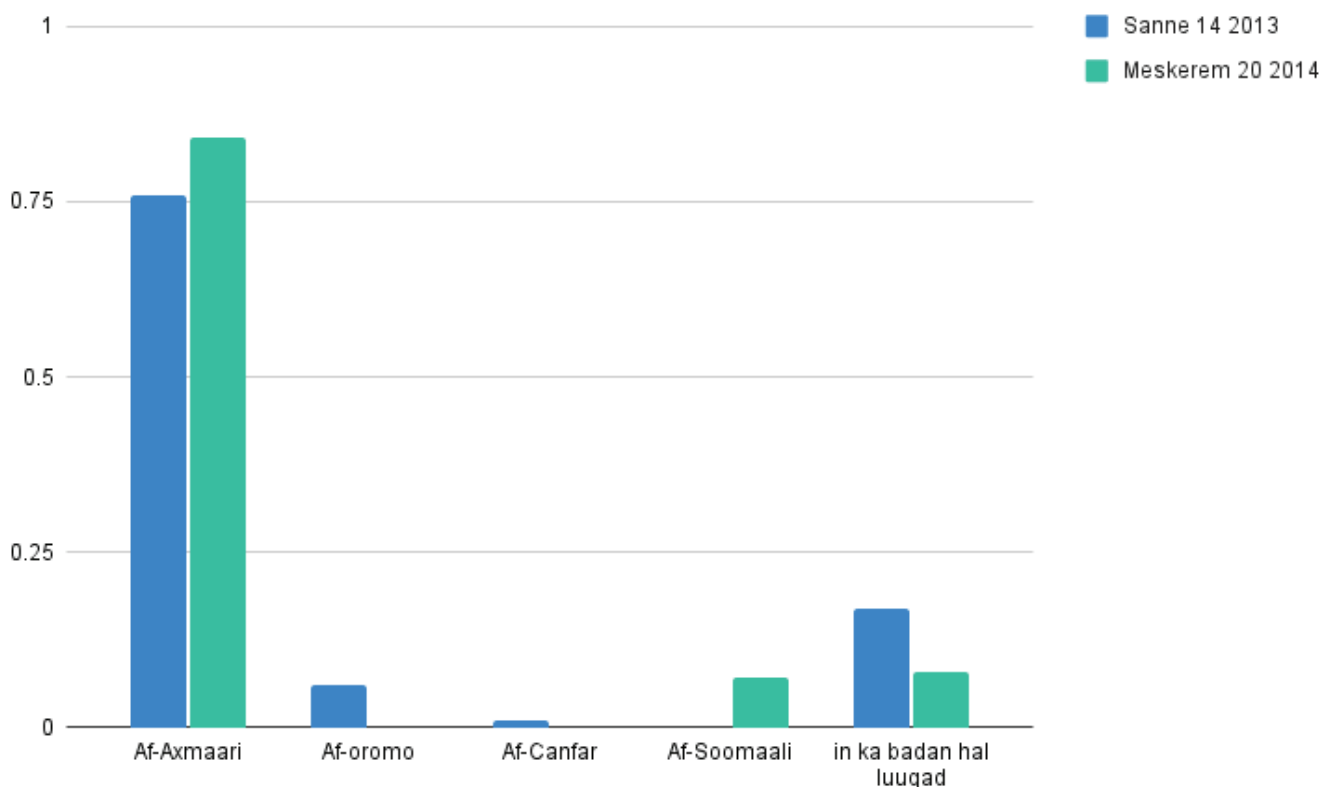
Material availability at polling stations on 21 June 2021 and 30 September 2021 when polling stations were opened

■ Sanne 14 2013 ■ Meskerem 20 2014



Iyadoo Isbahaysigu ku ammaanayo NEBE sida ay u saxeen habraaca agab la'aanta ee wajigii Sebtembar ee doorashada, CECOE waxay jeclaan lahayd inay xusto in la'aanta ama khaldanaanta agabka laga soo sheegay deegaamo iyo maamullada magaalooyinka, badan ay si toos ah u saameynayso hufnaanta doorashada.

Si kastaba ha ahaatee, Sida xeer-hoosaad muhiim ah oo la xidhiidha hufnaanta nidaamka doorashada, xaqiiqada ah in sanaadiiqda codbixinta la tusay inay faaruqsan yihiin ka hor inta aan codbixintu ka bilaaban ku dhawaad dhammaan xarumaha codbixinta waa calaamad dhiirigelin leh. Waxaa intaa dheer, goobjoogayaashu waxay sidoo kale ka warbixiyeen luqadaha deegaamada iyo aagaga lagu ee diyaariyay agabka doorashada kuwaasoo lagu soo koobay garaafka hoose.



• Ku sugnaanshaha wakiilada Xisbiyada iyo Musharixiinta Xisbiyada ee Xarumaha Codbixinta

Joogitaanka wakiillada xisbiyada siyaasadda iyo goobjoogayaasha ee xarumaha codbixinta maalinta doorashada ayaa muhiimad weyn u leh dammaanad qaadka hufnaanta habka cod bixinta iyo tirinta. Waxa kale oo ay gacan ka geysaneysaa in laga fogaado dhaqdhaqaaqyada been abuurka ah ee ka dhacaya goobta codbixinta maalinta doorashada. Sida laga soo xigtay warbixinnada CECOE ee arrintan la xidhiidha, intii lagu jiray doorashadii Jun 91% (1,937 PS) ee xarumaha codbixinta ee ay booqdeen goobjoogayaasha Isbahaysiga, kooxo kale oo goobjoogayaal ah ayaa cadeeyay in wakiilada xisbiyada/musharixiintu ku suganaayeen xarumaha doorashada. Inkasta oo tani ay tahay calaamad dhiirigelin leh, intii lagu jiray doorashadii Sebtembar, goobjoogayaasha CECOE waxay cadeeyeen in wakiilada xisbiyada/musharixinta joogay xarunta codbixintu ay ahaayeen 25% (231 PS) oo keliya, taas oo ah hoos u dhac weyn marka la barbar dhigo doorahsada bisha June.

Marka la eego joogitaanka wakiillada xisbiga/musharixiinta ee maalinta doorashada, wejigii Juun, 89% (1,910 PS) goobjoogayaashu waxay soo sheegeen in wakiillada xisbigu ay joogeen xarumaha codbixinta, markii codbixintu bilaabantay subaxnimadii. Tirada ku sugnaanshaha xarunta doorashada ee wakiilada xisbiyada/musharixiinta ayaa sidoo kale si hoos u dhac wayn ku yimid doorashadii Sebtembar taasoo ah 77% (724 PS). Intaa waxaa dheer, waxaa sidoo kale muhiim ah in la ogaado in xarumaha codbixinta ee aftida dadweynuhu ka dhacaysay ay ku sugnaayeen kaliya 40% oo ah wakiilada xisbiyada ama musharixiinta.

Geedisocodka Codaynta

Ka dib markii la qiimeeyay qaabdhismeedka iyo furitaanka xarumaha codbixinta, talaabada xigta ee muhiimka ah ee kormeerku waa habka codaynta ee xarumaha codbixineed, kormeerayaasha CECOE waxay ka warbixiyeen oo ay macluumaad ka soo ururiyeen habka cod bixinta, u hoggaansanaanta habraaca codbixinta, ku dhaqanka talaabooyinka ka hortaga caabuqa-19, hab-maamuuska inta lagu jiro habka cod bixinta iyo sidoo kale qiimeynta walaacyada amniga ee goobaha codbixinta iyo agagaarkeeda.

• Xaqa ay goobjoogayaashu u leeyihiin ilaalinta habka cod bixinta.

NEBE waxa ay bixisay in goob-joogayaashu ay xaq u leeyihiin in ay ku sugnaadaan goobta doorashada inta lagu guda jiro hawsha doorashada, marka laga reebo xaddidaadyada loo saaray COVID-19 awgeed. Bishii Juun 94% (1,975) goobjoogayaasha CECOE waxay soo sheegeen inay awoodeen inay kormeeraan dhammaan habka codbixinta iyada oo aan xaddidnayn. Halka, 1% (12) goobjoogayaasha CECOE aan loo ogolayn inay ku nagaadaan xarumaha codbixinta ayadoo loo cuskaday sababo ka baxsan xadidaadaha caabuqa-19. guud ahaan habka cod bixinta sababo la xidhiidha borotokoolka COVID- ayaa 19. 6% (119) ka mid ah goobjoogayaasha CECOE laga saaray xarumaha codbixinta ayadoo ay sababtu tahay caabuqa-19 awgii. In kasta oo isbahaysigu uu filayo in dhammaan goob-joogayaasha la aqoonsan yahay ay ka qaybqaataan hannaanka doorashada, haddana waxay filayaan in goobjoogayaasha la waydiiyo inay ka baxaan goobta codbixinta sababo COVID-19 dartiis, taasoo ay ahayd in lagu sii xisaabtamo. Iyadoo la raacayo xeerka u degsan KDQ, goob-joogayaasha CECOE ayaan marnaba lagu amrin inay ka baxaan xarumaha codbixinta, marka laga reebo 23 dhacdo oo muraaqibiinta lagu dalbaday inay si ku meel gaadh ah uga baxaan goobta doorashada sababo la xidhiidha caabuqa-19 awgeed. Marka la barbar dhigo hannaankii codbixinta ee bishii Juun, markaasoo ay jireen 12 dhacdo oo goob-joogayaasha lagu waydiiyay inay ka baxaan goobaha codbixinta sababo aan la xidhiidhin COVID-19, ma jiraan warbixino ka soo baxay goobjoogayaal la mid ah tan 30kii Sebtembar. Goob-joogayaashu waxay sheegeen in aanay jirin cid aan la ogalayn oo joogin goobaha cod bixinta intii ay socotay codaynta.

• Codbixiyayaasha Taageerada Mudan iyo in Kaalmada Muhiimka ah la siiyay.

Si loo hubiyo in dhammaan muwaadiniinta ay ka mid noqdaan geeddi-socodka doorashada, cod-bixiyayaasha aan ku codayn karin kaalmo -la'aan waxaa loo ogolyahay inay helaan mudnaanta koowaad ee goobta codbixinta, iyo inuu taageero cida ay doorbidaan. Inta badan (98%) goobjoogayaashu waxay soo sheegeen in dadka naafada ah ama socodku dhibka ku yahay la siiyey mudnaanta gelitaanka safka, iyo inta badan marka ay u baahdaan gargaar (96%) ay caawimaad ka heleen cida ay ayagu doorbideen. Cod-bixiyayaasha kale, oo ay kamid yihiin haweenka uurka leh ama kuwa aan wax akhrin karin, ayaa loo ogolaaday inay helaan kaalmo ay ku wareegaan goobta codbixinta ama ay codkooda ka dhiibtan, kuwaasoo noqonaya 9%.

xarumaha codbixinta ee la arkay sidoo kale, sida xarumaha codeynta ee kajiray xerada barakacayaasha dalka gudihiisa ee qoloji ayaa lagusoo arkay dad aad u badan oo istaahila taageero kuwaasoo aan awoodin ainay wax qoraan ama ay akhriyaan, waxana intaas u dheer inay ku baahsanyihiin goobta qolaji.

• Warqadaha Codbixinta ee Shaamabda Gudigu ku Dhacday.

Natiijooyinka CECOE ee habraaca doorashada Juun 21 waxay muujinayaan in 89% (1,879) xarumaha codbixinta ee ay kormeereen ka soo tebiyeen goobjoogayaashu, in saraakiisha doorashadu ay shaambada gudiga ku dhufanayeen warqadaha codbixinta ee codbixiyayaasha la siinayay ka hor intaan codbixiyaha lasiin, halka doorashadii Sebtembar 30 ay ahayd inta badan goobaha codbixinta (95%) la shaambadeeyay warqadaha codbixinta. Si kastaba ha ahaatee, 11% (226) goobihii codbixinta ee uu kormeeray CECOE doorashadii 21-kii June, kala badh ama guud ahaan waxa la odhan karaa laguma dhaqmin bixinta warqadaha codbixinta ee shaambadaysa, halka tiradani ay tahay 5% doorashada Sebtembar 30.

• Ku Calaamadaynta Faraha Codbixiyayaasha Khad aan go'ayn.

Natiijooyin kale oo xusid mudan ayaa ah in 17% (366) goobihii codbixinta ee Isbahaysigu arkay 21kii Juun, codbixiyayaashu aan lagu calaamadin khad aan la tirtiri karin ka hor inta aan la codayn, halka 20% goobjoogayaashu ay soo sheegeen in khad aan la tirtiri karin aan la isticmaalin doorashada bisha September.

• Habka Qarsoodiga ah ee Cod bixinta

10% (198) ee xarumaha codbixinta ee ay codbixintu ka dhacday Juun 21, goobjoogayaasha CECOE ayaa kusoo waramay in laga dhaqangaliyay habka qarsoodiga ah ee codbixinta. Isla su'aashan ayay goobjoogayaashu ka warbixiyeen doorashadii Sebtembar 30 iyadoo warbixinadu ay muujinayaan in 90% goobaha codbixinta ee CECOE ay booqatay habka codbixinta ee sirta ah lagaga dhaqmay. Si kastaba ha ahaatee, 98% (2,073) warbixinihii ay ka heleen goob-joogayaashii doorashadii 21-kii June iyo 99% goob-joogayaashii doorashadii 30-kii Sebtembar waxay sheegeen in sanduuqa codbixinta la dhigay meel muuqata intii ay codayntu socotay.

• Diwaanka Codbixiyayaasha

Sida ku cad awaamiirta iyo habraaca NEBE, codbixiyayaasha ku jira diwaanka codbixiyayaasha oo keliya ayay tahay inay codeeyaan maalinka codbixinta. Kormeerayaasha CECOE ayaa sheegay in 39% (829) goobihii codbixinta ee ay goob-joog ka ahaayeen 21-kii Juun, ay jireen xaalado codbixiyayaashii aan kujirin diwaanka codbixiyayaasha loo diiday inay codeeyaan. Waxa Iyana bishii meskerem loo diiday 6% oo dhan 114 xarumo doorasho inay muwaadiniin kujira liiska diwaanka codbixiyayaasha ay codeeyaan. Sebtembar 30-keedii, goobjoogayaasha CECOE ayaa soo sheegay in 9% goobaha cod bixinta ee ay booqdeen codbixiye loo ogolaaday in uu codeeyo in kastoo aysan ku jirin liiska codbixiyayaasha. Kormeerayaasha CECOE ayaa sidoo kale sheegay in 34% oo ah xarumaha cod bixinta ugu yaraan hal codbixiye la diiday in kasta oo uu ku jiray liiska codbixiyayaasha. Tani waxay khusaysaa iyadoo xaaladdan ay ka dhalanayso in la duudsiyo xuquuqda siyaasadeed ee muwaadinka. Intaa waxaa dheer, natiijooyinka kormeerka CECOE waxay soo jeedinayaan in dhibaataadani ay ku yar tahay meelaha kaliya ee laga qabanayo codbixinta aftida, taas oo xaaladdan ku diiwaan gelisay 19% oo keliya goobaha codbixinta ee Isbahaysiga.

• Wakhtiga/Saacada Xidhida Goobaha Cod Bixinta.

Sida uu dhigayo sharciga doorashada, waxaa lagu wadaa in xarumaha codbixinta la xiro 6:00 makhribnimo maalinta doorashada, haddii aysan jirin awaamiir ka duwan oo gudiga doorashadu soo saaray. Doorashadii dhacday 21-kii June, waxa uu NEBE ku dhawaaqay in codbixinta lagu kordhin doono saddex saacadood, goobaha codbixintuna ay xidhmi doonto 9:00 fiidnimo, halkii ay ahayd 6:00 galabnimo. Kani waxa uu ahaa go'aan wax ku ool ah maadaama ay gacan ka gaysatay hubinta in codbixiyayaashu ay codadkooda wada dhiibteen. Qaar ka mid ah deegaamada dalka, doorashada ayaa dib u dhacday ilaa maalintii xigtay ama gabi ahaanba dib loo dhigay qalab la'aan awgeed. NEBE waxa kale oo uu kordhiyey wakhtiga xidhitaanka xarumaha codbixinta ee gobolka Harari iyo deegaamada looga codeynayay aftida dadweynaha taasoo ay kaliftay safafka dhaadheer ee ay dadku ku jireen, waxana lagu daray laba/2/ saacadood oo dheeri ah sidaa daraadeed waxay codeyntu

socotay ilaa 2:00fiidnimo. Iyadoo ay go'aamadani kor u qaadeen awoodda muwaaddiniinta inay wax doortaan, waxay hakiyeen codbixintii iyo tirinta codbixintii goobo badan oo codbixineed, waxayna abuureen caqabado ku saabsan helitaanka xogta habka tirinta ee kormeerayaasha CECOE.

Geedisocodka Tirinta Codka.

Tirinta codku waa mid ka mid ah qaybaha muhiimka ah ee xasaasiga ah ee doorasho kasta. Sidoo kale sharciga doorashada Itoobiya wuu aqoonsan yahay oo uu qeexayaa qaabka tirinta codadka. Sida ku cad sharciga doorashada, tirinta codadka waa in ay ka qabsoonto goobaha codbixinta ee dadweynaha loo qoondeeyay.²⁹ Sharcigu waxa kale oo uu dhigayaa in ku tirinta xarunta codbixintu ay tahay inay ka qabsoonto isla-xaruntaas hadii aanay jirin xaalado ka baxsan awooda xarunta.³⁰ Go'aanka ku tirinta codadka ee goobdoorashada waxa lasiiyay goobdoorashada ay xarunta doorashadu ka tirsantahay, ama fuliyayaal lagasoo doortay goobdoorashada ay ka dhacayso tirinta codadku. Goob kasta iyo goorta oo ay ka dhacayso tirinta codadka, waa inay ku sugnaadaan wakiilada/musharixiinta xisbiyada siyaasad, fuliyayaasha doorashada iyo xubnaha gudiga dhagaysiga cabashooyinka.³¹

• Kormeerida Geedisocodka Tirinta Codka.

Iyadoo la raacayo xeerarka NEBE, 95% (1,983) xarumihii codbixinta ee ay booqdeen goob-joogayaashu 21-kii Juun, saraakiisha doorashooyinku kama aanay codsan goob-joogayaasha inay baxaan marka tirinta la bilaabay. Doorashadii 30-kii Sebtembar, 85% goobihii codbixinta ee la booqdey waa la xiray intii u dhaxeysay 6-dii Maqribnimo ilaa 7-dii Maqribnimo, halka 15% goobaha codbixinta la xiray intii u dhaxeysay 7-dii fiidnimo ilaa 9-kii fiidnimo. Doorashadii September 30-keedii ku dhawaad 19 goobjoogayaal (2%) ayaa sheegay in laga codsaday inay ka baxaan goobaha codbixinta sababo la xiriira COVID19, halka inta badan goobjoogayaasha (98%) ay awoodeen inay joogaan goobaha cod bixinta si ay u kormeeraan ugana warbixiyaan habka tirinta codadka.

• Geedisocodyada Tirinta Codadka e laga fuliyay Xarumaha Cod Bixinta

Goob-joogayaashu waxa ay sheegeen in bishii June 99% (2,043) xarumihii codbixinta ee ay booqdeen lagana dooranayay kuraasta Golaha Wakiilada la tiriyey isla markii ay codeyntu dhamaatay. Halka 93% (1,927) xarumaha codbixinta golaha deegaanka ama kuwa maamul magaaloooyinka na la bilaabay tirintooda isla markii ay codeyntu dhamaatay. Kormeerayaasha loo diray doorashada 30-ka Sebtembar ayaa sidoo kale sheegay in 95% xarumaha codbixinta lagu tiriyay xarunta cod bixinta isla markii la soo gabagabeeyay habka cod bixinta.

• Hakinta Tirinta Codadka

Bishii Juun 21, waxaa jirtay in tirinta codadaku hakad gashay 20 xarumo doorasho oo ah 1% intii ay socotay tirinta codadka. Si la mid ah Sebtembar 30-keedii, mar kasta oo ay tirintu dhacdo, inta badan goobjoogayaasha (99%) ayaa sidoo kale sheegay in aanay jirin wax hakad ah, faro galin ah, cabsi galin ah IWM oo ku yimid hannaanka tirinta, mar alla markii ay bilaabatay. Mid ka mid ah dhacdo hakad galisay tirinta ayaa jirtay muddo saacad ah sababtoo ah xaalad caafimaad oo ku timid mas'uulkii xarunta doorashada intii ay socotay howsha tirinta. Dhacdo kale oo hakad ku timid roobka da'ay awgeed. Faragelinta, caga-juglaynta, iyo cabsi galin xarumaha cod bixinta inta ay socoto tirinta codadka waxa soo tebiyay oo kaliya laba goob-jooge CECOE, iyadoo inta badan goob-joogayaasha (99%) ay sheegeen in aanay jirin wax faragelin, caga-juglayn, iyo cabsi galin ah oo xarumaha cod bixinta xilliga tirinta.

• Foomka Natiijada iyo Iswaafajinta

Warbixinada goobjoogayaashu waxay muujinayaan in celcelis ahaan ay joogeen 4 wakiil oo xisbiyada matalayay intii ay socotay tirinta codadka, halka 14% (297) xarumo doorasho cod bixinta wakiilada xisbigu ay diideen inay saxeexaan foomka natiijada iyo iswaafajinta (RRF). Sida ku cad awaamiirta NEBE, marka la soo gabagabeeyo tirinta codadka foomkaas waa

²⁹ Ku dhawaaqida doorashada Itoobiya no 1162/2019, qodobka 57aad

³⁰ ibid

³¹ ibid

in lagu dhejiyaa meel muuqata oo ka mid ah xarunta codbixinta saacad gudaheed si codbixiyayaasha iyo daneeyayaasha ay u helaan macluumaadka. Kormeerayaasha CECOE waxay ku warbixiyeen in xarumaha doorashada ee ay ku sugnaayeen 568 xarumood oo kamid ah (27%) aanay foomka iswaafajinta hore usoo dhajinin. Si kastaba ha ahaatee, goob-joogayaasha qaarkood ayaa soo sheegay in maalintii xigtay ay xarumaha doorashadu soo dhajiyeen foomka iswaafajinta iyo natiijada sidaasna dadku kula socday.

Natiijooyinka Kale ee Kormeerka

• Ka gaybgalka Doorashada ee Haweenka Fuliyayaasha ah.

21-kii Juun celcelis ahaan laba sarkaal oo doorasho waxay ahaayeen dumar. Dhinaca kale 20% (420) xarumaha codbixinta ee ay booqdeen goob-joogayaashu waxay ahaayeen guddoomiyayaasha xarumaha codbixintu dhadig. Sidoo kale, Sebtembar 30-keedii, goobjoogayaasha CECOE waxay soo sheegeen in celcelis ahaan 4 sarkaal ay joogeen xarumaha codbixinta markii codbixintu bilaabantay, kuwaas oo 37% ay ahaayeen haween.

Sidoo kale, xogta uu Isbahaysigu soo ururiyay ayaa tilmaamaysa in 11% xarumihii ay booqdeen goob-joogayaashu aanay jirin wax haween ah oo ka shaqaynayey doorashada, inkasta oo awaamiirta NEBE ay dhigayso in ugu yaraan hal qof oo dumar ah ay ka hawl-galaan dhammaan xarumaha codbixinta. Ugu dambeyntii, 23% xarumaha codbixinta, haween ayaa ka ahaa masuuliyiinta xarumaha doorashada.

• Geedisocodyada Doorashada ee Qabsoomay Mudadii lagu guda jiray Caabuqa-19.

COVID-19 waa qodob kale oo muhiim ah oo lagu qiimeeyo CECOE marka la eego doorashada la qabtay inta lagu jiro aafadan. Sidan oo kale waxaa loo qaabeeyey su'aalo ku wajahan cabbiraadda heerka u hoggaansanaanta awaamiirta COVID-19 ee codbixiyayaasha iyo saraakiisha doorashada labadaba.

Natiijooyinka CECOE waxay muujinayaan in 28% (601) ee xarumaha cod bixinta saraakiisha NEBE ee ka hawl gashaa'i aysan si buuxda u xirneyn fool-dabool dhammaan habka cod bixinta inta lagu guda jiray. Tiradan ayaa si weyn kor ugu kacday marka loo eego codbixiyayaasha, iyadoo 62% (1,312) warbixinada ay heshay CECOE, ay tilmaameen in codbixiyayaashu aanay si buuxda u xidhanin fool-daboolka. Kormeerayaasha CECOE ayaa sheegay in 4% (84) kamid ah xarumaha codbixinta ee ay indha indheeyeen, codbixiyayaasha loo diiday inay codeeyaan sababtuna ay hayd maadaama aanay xidhnayn fool-daboolka.

Goob-joogayaasha ayaa ka warbixiyeey bannaanka iyo gudaha xarumaha codbixinta, taasoo lagusoo ogaaday in hanaanka kala fogaanshaha codbixiyayaashu ay sax ahayd oo xarumaha loo diyaariyay hab waafaqsan protokolka caabuqa-19. Sida ay sheegayaan wararka dhinacyadan ku saabsan doorashada, 89% safafka xarumaha cod bixinta ayaa laga dhigay qaab u sahlaya codbixiyayaasha inay kala fogaadaan bulshada marka inta ay safka ku jiraan. Marka la eego gudaha xarunta codbixinta, 96% marka ay dadku soo galaan gudaha xarunta waxa lagu dabagalayay oo lagu amrayay inay ilaaliyaan kala fogaanshaha dadka.

Codbixintii Sebtembar 30-keedii, 72% xarumaha codbixinta ee CECOE ay booqatay, saraakiisha doorashadu way xidhnaayeen fool-daboolka, halka 27% codbixiyayaashu ay fooldaboolka wajiga daboolleen qayb ahaan intii codbixintu socotay. Sidoo kale, CECOE waxay sidoo kale qiimeysay heerka u hoggaansanaanta codbixiyayaashu. Qiyaastii 34% warbixinada ayaa soo jeediyay in codbixiyayaashu ay fooldaboolka xidhnaayeen intii lagu guda jiray geedisocodka codeynta, halka 55% warbixinadu ay bixiyeen in codbixiyayaashu ay fooldaboolka wakhtiyada qaar xidhanayeen. Dhanka kale, 12% warbixinada ayaa muujiyay in codbixiyayaashu aysan xidhanin fooldaboolka intii lagu guda jiray geedisocodka codeynta. Ugu dambayntii, dhinaca fool-daboolka NEBE waxa uu si cad u sheegay in la'aanta fooldaboolka saxda ah aan loo isticmaali karin sabab loogu diido codbixiyaha inuu codeeyo. Xaaladahan oo kale, ilaa inta codbixiyayaashu ay afka ku dabooli karaan shay kasta oo lagu dabooli karo afka, xataa hadaanu ahayn fool-daboolka la aqoonsanyahay, inay codeeyaan bay ahayd. Sida laga soo xigtay warbixinnada ay soo aruurisay CECOE, si kastaba ha ahaatee, 7% ee goobaha cod bixinta, codbixiyayaasha runtii waa loo diiday inay codeeyaan, sababtuna waxay ahayd maadaama aanay xidhnayn fool-dabool xataa ayagoo xidhnaa fool-dabool kale oo wajigooda ay ku duubteen.

• **Cabashooyinka loo soo Gudbistay Xarumaha Doorashada iyo Wakiilada Xisbiga.**

Celcelis ahaan wakiilo ka kooban saddex xisbi ayaa joogay xarumaha codbixinta ee ay kormeerayaasha CECOE booqdeen maalintii doorashada. Warbixinaha kormeerka CECOE ayaa muujinaya in celcelis ahaan ay jirtay hal cabasho oo laga soo gudbiyay xarumaha codbixinta maalintii doorashada ee Sebtembar 30, taas oo aad u hoosaysa marka loo eego bishii June oo celceliska cabashooyinka laga keenay xarumaha codbixiyayaasha ay gaadhayaan lix cabasho. Sida laga dheehan karo xog-iswaydaarsi lala yeeshay xubnaha goobjoogayaasha ah ee ay isbahaysigu direen, cabashooyinka loo soo gudbisanayay xarumaha codbixinta ee ay ka hawlgalayeen, waxa lagu xalinayay isla xaruntaas loo so gudbistay cabashada halkaas oo ay xalinayeen gudiga dhagaysiga cabashada ee xaruntaas.

Natijada Kormeerka Doorashada Kadib

Hordhac

Xaaladaha ka dambeeya maalinka codbixintu waa marxalad muhiim u ah oo fiiri gaar ah u baahan in la siiyo. Ku dhawaaqida natijada iyo falcelinta natijada ka soo baxda, si hufan oo loo dhaqan geliyo habraacii cabashooyinka iyo qaab dhismeedka maxkamadaha xalinaya cabashooyinka iyo iska-horimaadyada doorashada la xidhiidha, xalaadaha amni iyo xaaladda goobaha madaniga ah ee ka dambeeya maalinta doorashada ayaa ah arrimo aad u muhiim ah oo la xidhiidha doorashada ka dib. muddo CECOE waxay hawlgelisay 147 goob-jooge ka dib doorashadii (97 bishii Juun iyo 50 bishii Sebtembar) ka dib doorashooyinkii 21kii Juun 2021 iyo 30kii Sebtembar 2021 ee ka dhacay dalka oo dhan taasoo goobjoogeyaashan laga hawlgaliyay sideed gobol iyo laba ismaamul magaalo. Isbahaysigu wuxuu adeegsaday liisaska hubinta ee doorashada ka dib iyo foomamka dhacdooyinka halista ah ee ururinta xogta doorashada ka dib, iyagoo goob-joogayaal u dirayay deegaannada ay deggan yihiin. Kormeerayaasha ayaa ka jawaabay su'aalo loo qorsheeyay in lagu qiimeeyo xaaladda amniga ee maalinta doorashada ka dib, jawaabta ay dadweynuhu ka bixiyeen natijada doorashada, iyo heerka xaddidan ee lagu soo rogay dadka rayidka ah maalmo ka dib maalinta doorashada. Isbahaysigu waxa uu ururiyay warbixin dhan 855 ka dib doorashadii iyada oo goob-joogayaashii doorashada ka dib la diray bishii June ay soo gudbiyeen 568 warbixin, halka goob-joogayaashii la diray doorashadii Sebtembar ay soo direen 287 warbixin muddo saddex toddobaad gudahood ah. Natiijooyinka soo socdaa waxay ku salaysan yihiin xogtan laga soo ururiyay goob-joogayaasha oo ay kabayaan Qaybta Dabagalka Warbaahinta, iyo darasaadyo ay sameeyeen goobjoogayaal kale.

Ku Dhawaaqida Natiijooyinka iyo Jawaabta Dadweynaha.

Iyadoo laga duulayo mas'uuliyadda sharciga ah ee ka saaran NEBE ku dhawaaqista natijada 20 maalmood gudahooda, guddiga doorashadu wuxuu ku dhawaaqay natijada doorashadii sanne taariikhdu markay ahayd hamle 3, 2013, iyadoo ay goob joog ka ahayd Madaxweynaha Jamhuuriyadda Federaalka Dimuqraadiga ee Itoobiya, Sahle-Work. Zewde. Doorashadii bishii meskerem 2014, ka dib, NEBE waxay kaloo daabacday natijadii doorashadii ka dhacday deegaamada Harari, Soomaali iyo SNNP ee 2bishii tiqim 2014. Sida uu qabo NEBE, dhammaan deegaamada iyo maamullada magaaloooyinka waxa codkooda dhiibtay tiro gaadhaysa 90% oo ah dadkii loo diwaangaliyay codbixiyenimada. Deegaanka Benishangul Gumuz waxa codkooda dhiibtay kaliya 55% oo kamid ah dadkii isku diwaangaliyay codbixiyenimada. Sida lagu sheegay ku dhawaaqista NEBE, xisbiga talada haya ayaa ku guuleystay 410 ka mid ah 425 kursi ee HoPR ee la heli karo intii lagu jiray doorashadii June iyo sidoo kale 44 ka mid ah 47 kursi intii lagu jiray doorashadii Sebtembar. Dhaqdhaqaaqa Wadaniga ah ee Axmaarada (NAMA) iyo Xisbiga Muwaadiniinta Itoobiya ee Cadaalada Bulshada (EZEMA) ayaa ku kala helay 5 iyo 4 HoPR doorashadii bishii June, halka Ururka Dimuqraadiga Geddo uu helay laba kursi doorashadii June. Musharixiinta madaxa banaan ee Addis Ababa iyo Ismaamulka Oromada ayaa ku guuleystay afar/4/ kursi ee doorashadii June/sanne.

Sida laga soo xigtay xogta ay ururiyeen Isbahaysigu ee ku saabsan ku dhawaaqista natijada iyo jawaabta dadweynaha 90% warbixinihii doorashada ka dib (509 warbixin) bishii June waxay soo jeedinayaan in natijadu ay waafaqsan tahay filashada muwaadiniinta ee muddada Ka horaysa doorashada, halka 92% (568 warbixino) warbixino oo ay CECOE ay soo ururisay ay soo jeediyeen in muwaadiniintu aanay su'aal ka keenin, habka cod bixinta iyo tirinta codadka ee deegaannadooda ka dib ku dhawaaqista natijada. Sidoo kale waxalgu soo warbixiyay in muwaadiniintu ay ku qanceen natijada doorashada bishii September/meskerem.

Jawiga Doorashada Kadib.

Welwelka amni ayaa inta badan la kordhiyaa xilliga doorashada kadib marka la eego xilliga la soo gabagabeynayo natiijada, laguna dhawaaqo guuleystaha iyo kuwa laga guulaystay. Marka lagu daro xaaladda sii kordheysa ee amniga dalka, waxaa laga yaabaa in la filan karo in ay jiri doonaan khataro ammaan oo sarreeya ka dib gabagabada labada maalmood ee codbixinta bilaha Juun iyo Sebtembar. Si kastaba ha ahaatee, rabshado ama carqalado xaga amniga oo la filayay Ayaan dhicin ama aan jirin, hadii ay jireena aad bay u hooseeyeen rabshadaha la xidhiidhay doorashadu.

Marka loo eego 99% (568) warbixintii goob-joogga ahaa ee doorashada ka dib ee ay ururisay CECOE ka dib doorashadii June, ma jirin rabshado la xidhiidha habka cod bixinta; waxaana goob-joogayaasha ku dhawaaqida natiijadii goobaha doorashada la geeyey boqolkiiba 98% ay sidoo kale sheegeen, in aanay jirin rabshado ama mudaaharaad mucaarid ah oo ay ku baaqeen xisbiyada ama musharixiinta, ka dib ku dhawaaqista natiijadii ka dambaysay doorashadii June. Dhammaan warbixinada indha-indhaynta ah ee la soo ururiyey doorashadii September ka dib waxa ay soo jeedinayeen in aanay dhicin rabshado la xidhiidha codaynta iyo natiijada ku dhawaaqista ama dhacdooyinka xisbiyada siyaasadeed ee ay ku baaqaya mudaaharaadyo ka dib doorashooyinka 30ka Sebtembar 2021 ee Harari, Somali, iyo Dawlad-deegaanka SNPP. Intaa waxa dheer, goob-joogayaashu ma sheegin rabshado la xidhiidha doorashada oo sababay khasaare nafeed, dhaawac jidheed, burbur hantiyeed, ama nooc kasta oo waxyeello ah oo dhacay doorashooyinkii June iyo September. Isbahaysigu, sidaas darteed, may arag abaabul dadweyne, rabshado, iyo mudaharaadyo waxyeello ka soo gaadhay goobihii goob-joogayaasha la geeyay labada doorasho. Si kastaba ha ahaatee, CECOE waxay jeclaan lahayd inay xusto inay ka hadlayso oo kaliya rabshado la xiriira doorashada oo ka dhacay meelo xaddidan oo aan ka turjumayn xaaladda amniga guud ee dalka oo ku saabsan heerarka.

Rajada Dadweynaha ee Natiijada Doorashada

Iyadoo ay jireen warar horudhac ah oo warbaahintu heshay oo tilmaamayey in marka la eego rajada ay shacabku ka qabaan natiijada doorashada, haddana wararka soo baxay waxay muujinayaan in natiijada doorashadu aanay ahayn mid muwaadiniintu filayeen, isla markaana aanay ahayn sidii ay dadku filayeen. Laakiin dhanka kale, xogtii ay soo gudbiyeen goob-joogayaasha CECOE ee soo baxay ayaa tilmaamaya in natiijadu tahay mid la jaanqaadaysa filashada dadweynaha, Iyada oo in kabadan 90% ay warbixinadu tilmaamayaan inaanay jirin wax shaki ah oo dadweynuhu ka qabaan

natiijada doorashada. Tani waxay sidoo kale ka turjumaysaa warbixinada lasoo ururiyay ay 91% tilmaamayaan inaanay jirin wax cabasho ah oo xisbiyada mucaaridka ahi kasoo gudbisteen natiijada doorashada.

Doorashadii Sebtembar, warbixinnada la helay waxay muujinayaan in filashada dadweynaha ee ku aaddan natiijada doorashada, guud ahaan, ay tahay mid waafaqsan warbixinta dhabta ah. Sida oo kale 87% goob-joogayaashii (249 warbixin) waxay soo jeediyeen in rajada dadweynuhu ay waafaqsan tahay natiijada lagu dhawaaqay. Si kastaba ha ahaatee, waxa soo baxay 7 warbixino (2%) ka mid ah goob-joogayaashii doorashada ka dib, kuwaas oo daaha ka qaaday sida ay muwaadiniintu uga shakiyeen natiijada doorashada ee lagu dhawaaqay. Doorashadii bishii sepember/meskerem dadka wax la waydiiyey 97% kamid ah ayaa tilmamay inayna wax shaki ah ka qabin natiijada doorashada, hase yeeshee waxa jiray 2dhaco (1%) oo kasoo horjeeda afkaarta/jawaabaha kore kuwaasoo sheegay inay natiijada doorashada ay cadaalad darro ka jirto ama aan aqbalaad ka helayn dhanka shacabka.

Heerka bulshada Maxaliga ah

Marka la eego muhiimadda ay leedahay in goob bulsho oo wanaagsan ay u leedahay kobcinta hannaanka dimuqraadiga ah ee ay doorashooyinku ka mid yihiin, kormeerka doorashada ka dib waxa ka mid ahaa su'aalo lagu qiimeeyay habsami u socodka jawiga doorashada ka dib ee xisbiyada siyaasadda, suxufiyiinta, goob-joogayaasha doorashada, muwaadiniinta, warbaahinta, iyo xoriyatul qawlka. Natiijoooyinka aan ka helnay arrintan waxay muujinayaan in jawigii doorashada ka dib uusan lahayn xannibaadyo culus oo ku wajahan goobaha bulshada halkaasoo xisbiyada siyaasadda, warbaahinta, musharixiinta, iyo bulshada rayidka ah aanay la kulmin caqabado si ay u gutaan shaqadooda natiijada doorashada. In kasta oo tani ay tahay hadal guud, haddana waxaa jiray warar sheegaya in CECOE ay heshay arrimo la xidhiidha dhacadii xadhiga musharaxiinta oo 6 warbixino (1%) lagu tilmaamay. Sidoo kale, waxa iyaguna soo baxay warar muujinaya inay dhacday xadhig loo geystay suxufiyiin iyo muwaadiniin tiro yar, ka dib doorashadii bishii June. 1% oo warbixinada ah ayaa sheegaya in ay jireen shilal faafreeb ama isku dayo ah in lagu faafreebo baahinta iyo daabacaadda warbaahinta xiligii doorashada ka dib. Marka ay timaaddo warbixinnada goob-joogayaashii doorashada ka dib ee muddadii ka dambaysay doorashadii 30-kii Sebtembar, warbixinadu ma sheegin dhacdooyin xaddidaya hab-dhaqanka bulshada rayidka ah, suxufiyiinta, iyo xisbiyada siyaasadda.

Cabashooyinka Xilliga Doorashada kadib lasoo Gudbisto

Mid ka mid ah meelaha CECOE ay u kuurgashay doorashada ka dib ayaa ah in xisbiyada siyaasadda iyo musharixiinta ay gudbiyeen cabashooyin rasmi ah iyo inkale. Doorashadii dhacday 21-kii June ka dib, 91% oo ah 515 warbixinnood ayaa lagu sheegay in aysan jirin cabashooyin rasmi ah oo ay gudbiyeen xisbiyada siyaasadda iyo musharixiinta. Halka 7% oo ah 40 warbixinnood ay muujiyeen in xisbiyada siyaasadda iyo musharixiinta ay si rasmi ah u gudbiyeen cabashooyinkooda. Doorashadii Sebtembar 30-keedii, guud ahaan, inta badan (92%) warbixinnada waxay muujiyeen in aysan jirin cabashooyin rasmi ah oo ay gudbiyeen xisbiyada siyaasadda iyo murashaxiinta. Iyadoo ay jiraan wararkaasi, hadana waxa soo baxay warbixino laga soo xigtay 2% oo goob-joogayaashii doorashada ka dib ahaa, waxayna sheegeen inay jiraan is-hortaagyo/cabashooyin lasoo gubdistay.

Marka la eego cabashooyinka la soo jeediyay maalintii doorashada iyo ku dhawaaqista natiijada, Isbahaysigu waxa uu warbixino ka helay goobjoogayaal - gaar ahaan kuwii loo diray inay kormeeraan doorashada June - in Guddiyada Dhageysiga Cabashada ee saxda ah aan si sax ah loo dhisin xarumaha doorashada, Intaa waxaa dheer, heerarka guddiga ee heer goobdoorasho iyo heer deegaan ayaa sidoo kale aan shaqeynin ama hawshii loo igmaday aan fulinin. Waxa iabahaysigu u kuurgalay gudiga dhagaysiga cabshooyinka ee ka jiray sky light hotel Addis-ababa, waxana goobjoogayaasha isbahaysigu halkaas kusoo arkeen inay jiraan dhibaatooyin la xidhiidha luuqadaha la isku fahmo, iyo in marka loo baahdo in xibiyadu ama musharixiintu ay soo dhaweystaan maragooda iyo cadeymohooda ay dhankaas ka jiraan xidhiidh la'aan gaar ahaan xaga khadka telefoonka. Waxa jiray oo kale oo goobjoogayaasha isbahaysigu arkeen in marka ay awoodi waayaan cida cabaynaysaa inay racfaanka cabashadeeda ugu gudbisoo maxkamada u awooda leh mudo 10maalmood gudohood, in halkaas racfaankooda lagaga gudbayay sidaasna ay ku waayayeen xalka maxkamada.



“Waa kadib markii ay koormeerayaasha CECOE ee ku sugan gobolka gedyo ee deegaanka koonfureed qaateen tababarka la xidhiidha kormeerka doorashada.



“Waa mar ay masuuliyiijta sar-sare ee ururka warbaahinta itoobiya ay booqasho ku joogeen xarunta dabagalka warbaahinta ee CECEOE.

Gabagabada iyo Talooyinka

Gabagabadii

Doorashadii Lixaad ee heer qaran iyo heer deegaan ee Itoobiya ayaa loo qabtay laba weji oo codbixin ah. Hannaanka codaynta HoPR iyo golayaasha deegaanka ee la qabtay 21kii Juun 2021 ayaa laga qabtay dowlad deegaamada Canfarta, Axmaarada, Gambella, Oromia, Sidama, iyo SNNP, iyo sidoo kale maamulada Addis Ababa iyo Diridhaba. saddex bilood ka dib 30kii Sebtembar 2021, codaynta HoPR-ka iyo golayaasha deegaanka ayaa ka dhacday deegaamada Harari iyo dawlad deegaanka Soomaalida, iyo sidoo kale qaybo ka mid ah gobolka SNNP. Doorashadii Sebtembar waxa kale oo ka mid ahaa in loo codeeyo xubnaha baarlamaanka Harar (oo ay ku jiraan Addis Ababa iyo Diridhaba), iyo degaanka SNNP ee ka qayb-galaya aftida shacabka Koonfur-galbeed ee Itoobiya.

Guud ahaan doorashadu waxay u dhacday si nabad ah oo waafaqsan sharciga cusub ee doorashooyinka dalka ee dib loo eegay. Si kastaba ha ahaatee, diyaar-garow la'aanta NEBE, dhibaatooyinka amni ee dalka ka jira iyo arrimo kale oo khuseeya deegaannada iyo dalka oo dhan ayaa, si weyn u saameeyay tayada doorashada 2021-ka. Ka dib diwaan galinta³²codbixiyayaasha intii u dhaxaysay bilihii magaabiit iyo ginbood ee 2013 ayaa waxa uu gudiga doorashada qaranka Itoobiya uu ku warbixiyay inay isdiwaangaliyeen codbixiyayaal tiradoodu dhantahay 38, 234,910³³. Waxa intaas dheer doorashayooinkii caadiga ahaa ee dhacay bishii meskerem 2014, ayaa waxa ka qaybqaatay codbixiyayaal tireadoodu dhantahay 6,562,534, waxa intaas sii dheer oo kale in muwaadiniin tiradoodu dhantahay 1,344,622 ay ka qaybqaateen aftidii ka dhacday deegaanka shucuubka koonfureed ee loogu codeynayay deegaanka shucuunta koonfurta galbeed ee Itoobiya, sidaas waxa kusoo warbixiyay gudiga doorashada qaranka Itoobiya.

Doorashadaasi ayaa keentay in Xisbiga Barwaaqo uu ku guulaysto aqlabiyadda kuraasta Golaha Shacabka. Waxa kale oo ay guulo ka diwaan galisay dhamaan golayaasha deegaamada iyo kuwa maamul magaalooyinka. Sidoo kale, Dawlad-deegaanka Koonfur-galbeed ee Itoobiya ayaa la yagleelay ka dib natiijadii aftidii bishii September ka dhacday shanta gobol iyo hal degmo oo gaar ah oo hore u hoos iman jirtay Ismaamulka SNNP.

Talooyin

Intii lagu gudo jiray wajiyadii doorashada ka hor, maalintii doorashada iyo ka dib doorashada, Isbahaysiga Ururada Bulshada Rayidka ah ee Itoobiya (CECOE) ayaa tababarro kusaabsan goobjoogenimada/kormeerenimada doorashada siiyay dad muwaadiniin ah una kala dirayay goobaha diiwaan-gelinta, xarumaha codbixinta codbixinta iyo goob-doorashooyinka dalka. CECOE iyada oo ka duulaysa natiijadii ay ka soo saartay doorashada ka hor, maalinta doorashada iyo wejiyada doorashada ka dib, waxay CECOE u gudbinaysaa talooyinka soo socda daneeyayaasha ka qayb qaatay doorashooyinkii lixaad ee heer qaran iyo heer deegaan ee Itoobiya.

Talooyinka Guddiga Doorashooyinka Qaranka Itoobiya (NEBE)

Mudadii lagu guda jiray doorashadii lixaad ee Itoobiya ayadoo ay jireen caqabado dhanka amniga, iyo saadka ah, waxa uu isbahaysigu gudiga doorashada qaranka ee Itoobiya ku amaanayaa dadaalkii dheeraa ee uu u galay siduu fulin lahaa doorashada dalka. Hase yeeshee ayadoo ay sidaa tahay waxa halkan aan ksuoo gudbinaynaa waxyaabihii isbahaysigu uu la kulamay mudadii uu kormeerka /goobjoogenimada doorashada ku jiray:

32 Guddiga Doorashooyinka Qaranka ee Itoobiya, Natiijooyinka Doorashada Lixaad ee Heer Qaran iyo Gobolka ee Itoobiya (Doorashooyinka Juun), bit.ly/32AIRkq (10 Luulyo 2021)

33 Guddiga Doorashooyinka Qaranka ee Itoobiya, Natiijooyinka Doorashooyinka Lixaad ee Heer Qaran iyo Gobolka ee Itoobiya (Doorashooyinka Sebtembar), bit.ly/3r5ybtX (12 Oktoobar 2021)

Maamulka Doorashooyinka.

- Isbahaysigu isagoo ka mahad-celinaya asbaabaha amniga iyo saadka ee ka dambeeya go'aanka NEBE ee ku aaddan dib u dhigista doorashada ee meelaha qaar, waxay Isbahaysigu aaminsan yihiin in Komishanka intii karaankiisa ah uu si isku mid ah u qabto doorasho dalka oo dhan ah, si ay muwaadiniintu uga wada qaybqaataan, halkaasna lagaga gudbo geedisocodyada doorashada ee kala go'go'an.
- Gudiga doorashada qaranka ee Itoobiya waa iuu soo saaraa shuruuc oo uu ku tababaraa bahwadaagta (sida codbixiyayaasha, musharixiinta, xisbiyada siyaasadeed, laamaha dawlada ee ku lug leh, goobjoogayaasha caalamiga ah iyo kuwa dalka, ururada bulshada, warbaahinta IWM.) si fahan uga helaan shuruucda iyo xeerarka doorashada oo ay geedisocodka doorashada hab waafaqsan sharciga uga qayb-qaataan. Waana in gudiga doorashadu uu bahiyaa shuruucdaas.
- Si bahwadagaata ku shuqul leh doorashada sida codbixiyayaasha, musharixiinta, xisbiyada siyaasadeed, ururada bulshada ee ku hawlan kormeerenimada ama bixinta tacliinta doorashada, iyo bahwadaagta kaleba waa in ay diyaar garaw ku filan u sameeyaan, waa in gudiga doorashada qaranku uu hore uga soo dadajiyo jadwalka wakhtiga oo uu aad ugasoo horeeyo xiliga ay doorashadu dhacayso. Kadib marka lasoo saaro jadwalka doorashada, waa ficil kasta oo doorashada ku saabsan lagu fuliyaa wakhtigii loogu talo galay.
- Aqoonsiga jilayaasha bulshada rayidka ah ee ka qayb qaadanaya kormeerka iyo layliyada waxbarashada codbixiyayaasha ayaa fure u ah ka qaybqaadashadooda buuxda ee hannaanka doorashada. Sidaa darteed, gudiga doorashada waa in uu ka fikiraa in cudud shaqaale oo dheeraad ah loo diro hawlaha la xidhiidha aqoonsiga iyo sidoo kale waa in gudigu darsaa sidii uu xafiiska laanta deegaanku u bixin lahaa aqoonsiga xubnaha, intaas waxa dheer waa in gudigu si hufan u dhigaa wakhtiga ay ka qaadanayso bixinta aqoonsigu, waana in la fudeydiyaa su'aalaha/shuruudaha lagu xidho goobjoogenimada si nidaamku u dhibyaraado.
- CECOE waxay ku ammaanaysaa NEBE dadaalka ay u gashay sidii ay xaqooda codbixineed u isticmaali lahaayeen muwaadiniinta barakacayaasha ah ee ku nool Xerada dejinta barakacayaasha Qoloji ee dawlad deegaanka Soomaalida. Isbahaysigu waxa uu ugu baaqayaa NEBE in ay sii wadaan dadaallada ay ugu jiraan ka mid noqoshada bulshooyinka gudaha ku barakacay iyada oo la sii wado awoodsiinta muwaadiniinta kale ee barakacay doorashooyinka soo socda. Nusqaamaha ku jira awaamiirta lagu maamulayo codeynta barakacayaasha iyo hababka kale ee cod bixinta gaarka ah waa in dib loo eego ka dib marka lala tashado dadka ay khuseyso si loo dabaqo si joogta ah doorashooyinka soo socda.

Qaabdhismeedka iyo Diyaar-garawga xarumaha diwaangelinta codbixiyayaasha iyo kuwa codbixinta.

- NEBE waa in uu hawsha qorshaynta bilaabo lana diyaariyo iyada oo laga dhursugayo si loo hubiyo in xarumaha codbixinta iyo goobaha diwaan-gelinta codbixiyayaashu ay u diyaar garoobaan wakhtiga loogu talo galay si waafaqsan jadwalka wakhtiga doorashada, iyo in dhammaan agabka doorashadu ku diyaarsan yihiin wakhtiga.
- NEBE waa in uu la shaqeeyaa hay'adaha dawladda ee ku shaqada leh si loo sugo amniga muwaadiniinta, codbixiyayaasha, hawl-wadeennada doorashada, goob-joogayaasha iyo tartamayaasha doorashada, iyo ilaalinta goobaha codbixinta iyo agabka doorashada;
- Go'aanka ah in aan doorasho ka dhici karin deegaanno gaar ah, waa in lagu saleeyaa oo keliya arrimo amni ama xaalad degdeg ah, iyadoo lagu saleynayo shuruudihii hore loo sheegay iyo hab daah-furnaan ah. NEBE waa in uu doorashada qabtaa isla marka la xaliyo duruufaha keenay dib u dhigista;
- Helitaanka/dhawaanshaha xarumaha codbixinta ee dhammaan xubnaha bulshada waa lama huraan. CECOE waxay xustay in NEBE uu ka sameeyo xarumo diwaangelineed iyo xarumo codbixineed meelaha ay u dhaw-dhaw ama aan ka fogayn dadka naafada ah, haweenka uurka leh iyo dadka da'da ah si loo dammaanad qaado loona kobciyo ka-qaybgalkooda siyaasadeed;
- Doorashadii Lixaad ee heer qaran iyo heer deegaan ee dalka Itoobiya ayaa dhacday xilli roobaadkii dalka. Hadaba si nidaam hufnaan leh oo aan carqalad lahayn ay u fulaan geedi-socodyada codbixinta iyo tirinta natiijadu, waxa muhiim ahayd in la helo dalaalimo roobabka laga galo. Sidaa daraadeed NEBE asagoo la kaashanaya laamaha dawlada ah ee ay khasayso waa in xarumaha diwaangelinta iyo codbixinta laga yagleelaa meelo ku haboon dalaalimaha roobka iyo cad-cadeeda laga galo.
- Doorashadii dhawaan ka dhacday Itoobiya waxay dhacday iyadoo ay jiraan walaacyo caafimaad oo aan hore loo arag ka dib markii uu dillaacay cudurka faafa ee coronavirus horaantii 2020. Inkasta oo ay wasaaradda caafimaadku sheegtay in ay suurtoagal tahay in doorasho la qabto iyada oo laga taxadarayo Sebtembar 2020. doorashada iyo arrimaha kale ee la xiriira ololaha iyo munaasabadaha waxbarashada codbixiyayaashu si buuxda uguma hoggaansamin ka-hortagga iyo borotokoolka



yaraynta COVID19. In kasta oo aanay suurtoagal ahayn in la odoroso sii jiritaanka fayrasku ilaa doorashooyinka soo socda, hadana waa in diyaargarow ku filan laga sii sameeyo si loo hubiyo in cod-bixiyayaasha, saraakiisha doorashada iyo goob-joogayaashu ay ka nabad qabaan walaac kasta oo caafimaadka bulshada ah ee doorashooyinka soo socda iyada oo lala kaashanayo hay'adaha dowliga ah iyo kuwa aan dawliga ahayn ee arrintan ka shaqeeya.

Masuuliyiinta Fuliyayaasha iyo Agabka Doorashada.

- Saadka waa aag uu NEBE ku halgaaday doorashadii June. Isbahaysigu isagoo ku ammaanaya guddiga doorashada xallinta dhibaatan inta lagu guda jiro doorashada bisha Sebtembar, Isbahaysigu wuxuu aaminsan yahay in NEBE ay sii xoojiyaan dadaallada lagu hubinayo faafinta agab doorasho oo sax ah oo ku filan dhammaan wejiyada doorashada, oo ay ku jiraan diiwaangelinta codbixiyayaasha iyo maalinta doorashada;
- Intii lagu guda jiray diiwaangelinta codbixiyayaasha, NEBE waxa ay la kulmeen caqabado la xidhiidha muddo kordhinta diiwaangelinta iyo bixinta mushaharka shaqaalaha doorashada taas oo keentay in fuliyayaasha qaarkood ay diidaan in la sii wado diiwaangelinta ka hor inta aan lacagta la bixin. Maadaama ay tani saamaynayso sii wadida iyo tayada hawsha diiwaangelinta, NEBE waa in ay dejiyaan habab ka wanagsan oo lacag bixineed si loo hubiyo in hawl-wadeenada doorashadu ay si buuxda u gutaan waajibaadkooda si waafaqsan wakhtiga doorashada;
- Inkasta oo ay guud ahaan goob-joog ka ahaayeen hawl-wadeennada xarumaha diiwaangelinta iyo xarumaha cod-bixinta, haddana waxa muhiim ah in la ogaado in wakhtigii diiwaangelinta codbixiyayaasha iyo maalinkacodbixinta ay ka maqnaayeen hawl-wadeennada muhiimka ah sida saraakiisha ammaanka iyo saraakiisha COVID-19 ee diiwaangelinta codbixiyayaasha iyo maalinta doorashada. Hadaba waxa uu isbahaysigu ku talinayaa in uu gudiga doorashadu uu ku xisaabtamo doorashooyinka soo socda.
- Isbahaysigu waxa uu bogaadinayaa guusha ay guddidu ka gaadheen kordhinta ka qaybgalka haweenka ee hawl-wadeennada doorashada, Isbahaysigu waxa uu aaminsan yahay in NEBE uu sii amba qaado guushan la gaadhay, lana kordhiyo tirada haweenka ee guddoomiyayaasha xarumaha diiwaangelinta iyo codbixinta. Intaa waxa dheer, iyadoo tiro la ammaani karo oo haween ah ay ka soo shaqeeyeen saraakiisha doorashada lixaad marka la barbar dhigo doorashooyinkii hore (39% celcelis ahaan bishii Juun iyo 36% ee Sebtembar), NEBE waa in uu taas dhisaa si haween badan loogu daro saraakiisha xarumaha codbixinta doorashooyinka mustaqbalka.
- Awoodda xirfadeed ee saraakiisha doorashada ayaa fure u ah hannaanka doorashada. Iyadoo laga duulayo tabar la'aanta Isbahaysiga ee lagu arkay intii lagu jiray hannaanka doorashada, waa in NEBE ay dib u eegis ku sameeyaan habraaca iyo heerarka shaqo qorista ee saraakiisha iyo kordhinta tayada tababarada la siinayo saraakiisha ka hor doorashada mustaqbalka, gaar ahaan marka la eego xaaladaha shaqo qorista. Codeynta dadka soo barakacay sida ay ka muuqato aqoon la'aanta saraakiisha ka shaqeysa xerada Dejinta barakacayaasha Qoloji ayaa tusaale noqon karta.

Talooyinka Habraaca.

- Iyadoo la raacayo natiijooyinka kormeerka, doorashooyinku guud ahaan waxay u qabsomeen si waafaqsan xeerarka iyo habraacyada doorashada, ayadoo ay sidaas tahay si loo ogaado codeynta soo noq-noqta ee uu hal codbixiye ku cel-celin karo waa inuu la joogteeyaa isticmaalka khadka aan go'ayn.
- NEBE waa in sidoo kale xaqiijiya in codbixiyayaasha ka soo muuqda liiska codbixiyayaasha ee goobta codbixinta aan la duudsiinin. NEBE waa inuu sidoo kale ka shaqeeyaa sidii uu uga fogaan lahaa dhaqamada lagu ogolaanayo codbixiyaasha aan xaq u lahayn inay dhiibtaan warqadaha codbixinta, kuwaasoo aan ku jirin diwaanka codbixiyayaasha.
- Haddii diiwaanka codbixiyayaasha ee la sameeyay 2021 loola jeedo in lagu saleeyo doorashooyinka mustaqbalka, NEBE waa in uu keenaa habab lagu cusboonaysiinayo liiska si looga fogaado in uu noqdo mid duugoobay ka hor doorashada soo socota. Haddii liis cusub oo kii hore ka duwan codbixiyayaasha loo qorsheeyo, NEBE waa in uu xaqiijiya in diiwaangelinta codbixiyayaasha hore loo sii bilaabaa si loo hubiyo in qof muwaadin ah aan xuquuqdiisa la duudsiinin. Si kastaba ha ahaatee, gudigu waa inuu xaqiijiya in wakhti ku filan loo qoondeeyay qaybinta kaadhahka codbixiyayaasha oo ay ku jiraan muwaadiniintii ka codeeyay doorashada 2021-ka.

Habka Maareynta iyo Maamulka Cabashooyinka Doorashada

- Samaynta Guddiyada Dhegeysiga Cabashooyinka ee xarumaha codbixinta ayaa fure u ah duubista iyo hagaajinta

khaladaadka habraaca ugu horreeya ee diiwaangelinta codbixiyayaasha iyo maalinta doorashada. NEBE waa in uu xaqiijiya in gudiga dhagaysiga cabashooyinka laga dhisayo xarumaha cod bixinta si waafaqsan sharciga doorashooyinka mustaqbalka ee ay qorsheynayaan in ay qabtaan;

- Doorashadii lixaad ee guud waxay daaha ka qaaday khaladaad badan oo ku jira qaab-dhismeedka sharci ee lagu xalliyo cabashooyinka doorashada. Guddigu waa in ay dib u eegaan dhaqankooda dhageysiga cabashooyinka doorashada mustaqbalka, iyaga oo diiradda saaraya wax ku oolnimada in gudiga dhagaysiga cabshada laga sameeyo heerka xarumaha codbixinta, taasoo uu wadanku leeyahay in ka badan 42,000 oo xarumo codbixineed; iyo
- NEBE waa in sidoo kale dib u eegis ku sameeyaa habka dhagasyiga cabashooyinka iyo go'aan siinta, gaar ahaan carqaladaha dhanka luuqadaha iyo/ama isticmaalka aalada casriga ah.

Ka Qaybgallinta Bahwadaagta si Kaalintooda ay ugasoo baxaan.

- NEBE wuxuu door muhiim ah ka ciyaari karaa in geedisocodka doorashooyinka mustaqbalku ay noqdaan kuwo ka qaybgal mudan, cad-cadaan iyo isla-xisaabtan leh. Guddigu waa in uu xiriir joogto ah oo furan la sameeyaa dhammaan bahwadaagta ay khusayso (Xisbiyada siyaasadda, bulshada rayidka ah, xubnaha baarlamaanka, saraakiisha dowladda) si loo abuuro kalsooni, kor loogu qaado hufnaanta, la ogaado horumarrada suurtagalka ah ee lagu samayn karo qaab-dhismeedka sharciga iyo dhaqamada hadda jira, loona yareeyo fikradaha eexda.

Talooyinka Baarlamaanka iyo Wasaaradaha Xukuumadda

Doorashooyinka 2021 waxay daaha ka qaadeen fursadaha dib u habeynta doorashada. CECOE waxay ku boorinaysaa guddiyada joogtada ah ee baarlamaanka ee ku habboon iyo wasaaradaha dawladda inay la galaan wada-hadal loo dhan yahay oo u furan xisbiyada siyaasadda, saraakiisha doorashada, dhaqdhaqaaqayaasha rayidka ah, goobjoogayaasha, aqoonyahannada iyo khubarada, iyo muwaadiniinta caadiga ah dhinacyada soo socda ee dib u habeynta suurtagalka ah loo helo, dadyowga xuquuqaha u dooda.

- Wadamada dimuqraadiga ah ee horumaray, qaab-dhismeedka sharci ee warbaahintu waxa uu ujeedadiisu tahay in la abuuro jawi suurtagelinaya in saxaafaddu ay door wax ku ool ah ka qaadata doorashooyinka. Inkastoo dhanka warbaahinta dalka uu horumar weyn ka sameeyay doorashooyinkii hore, ayaa haddana saxafiyiinta waxay soo sheegeen inay la kulmeen caqabado dhowr ah oo ku saabsan qaabka doorashada. Suxufiyiintii u soo tebisay doorashada ayaa walaac ka muujiyay amnigooda, iyagoo xusay in dhibaatooyin kala duwan ay kala kulmeen. Haddaba, waa in dib-u-eegis lagu sameeyo qaab-dhismeedka sharci ee lagu hagayo warbaahinta si ay waaxda warbaahintu u noqoto mid ka mid ah tiirarka doorasho ee dimuqraadiga ah iyadoo la hubinayo badbaadada iyo ilaalinta suxufiyiinta. Intaa waxaa dheer, hay'adda maamusha saxaafaddu waa inay si sax ah u fulisaa shuruucda iyo xeerarka lagu sheegay ku dhawaaqisteeda.

Xisbiyada Siyaasada.

- Axsaabta siyaasaddu waa inay si ka go'naansho leh uga qayb-qaataan hannaanka doorashada inta doorashadu socoto, si loo sii ambaqaado jawiga dimuqraadiyadda ee dalka ka hirgalay;
- Axsaabta siyaasaddu waa inay raadiyaan inay wakiiladooda geeyaan xarumaha diiwaan-gelinta iyo xarumaha codbixinta si ay uga qayb-qaataan maamulka doorashooyinka daah-furnaanta iyo isla xisaabtanka ee Itoobiya. Isbahaysigu waxa uu sidoo kale ugu baaqayaa xisbiyada inay isticmaalaan xuquuqdooda oo ay ilaaliyaan hababka codaynta aftida si loo xaqiijiyo hufnaanta doorashooyinka iyo hubinta ka qaybgalka siyaasadda;
- Axsaabta siyaasaddu waa inay baraan shuruucda doorashada si ay door wax ku ool ah uga ciyaaraan geeddi-socodyada doorasho ee hore u socda. Gaar ahaan, marka laga hadlayo cabashooyinka, xisbiyada siyaasaddu waa in ay aqoon u yeeshaan wakhtiga la qabanayo cabashooyinka iyo racfaannada.
- Axsaabtu waa inay ixtiraamaan muddada aan la fulinayn ololaha doorashada, oo ay ka fogaadaan ololaha iyo ku dhejinta agabka ololaha goobaha codbixinta ama fogaan u dhow;
- Ka-qaybgalka haweenka ee geeddi-socodka doorashada lixaad ee heer qaran iyo heer deegaan ee Itoobiya gaar ahaan dhanka musharraxiinta ayaa ah mid hoosaysay. Xisbiyada siyaasaddu waa in ay ka shaqeeyaan sidii ay kor ugu qaadi lahaayeen ka-qaybgalka haweenka, dhalinyarada iyo dadka naafada ah iyo kooxaha kale ee laga tirada badan yahay hay'adhooda si loo kobciyo ka-qaybgalka siyaasadeed ee dhammaan muwaadiniinta Itoobiya.

Urarrada Bulshada Rayidka ah

- Marka la barbar dhigo doorashooyinkii hore, Ururada Bulshada Rayidka ahi waxay door muhiim ah ka ciyaareen Doorashooyinkii Lixaad ee Heer Qaran iyo Dawlad deegaanada gaar ahaana dhanka waxbarashada cod-bixiyayaasha, goobjoogaynta IWM, sidaas ay tahay hadana ururada bulshadu waa inay kasii kordhiyaan kaalinta ay ku leeyihiin ka qaybgalka doorashada.
- Marka la barbar dhigo doorashooyinkii hore, kooxaha goobjoogayaasha gudaha ayaa si firfircoon uga qayb qaatay doorashooyinkii ugu dambeeyay ee dalka ka dhacay iyagoo bilaabay indho-indhayn dhamaystiran oo dalka oo dhan ah. Si kastaba ha ahaatee, hindisayaashan si ay u noqdaan ilo kale oo macluumaad laga helo, waa in si nidaamsan oo xirfad leh loo fuliyo hawlaha kormeerka doorashada;
- KDO ayaa u aqoonsaday 136 Ururada Bulshada Rayidka ah inay ka qaybqaataan hawlaha waxbarashada codbixiyayaasha ka hor doorashooyinka Itoobiya 2021.³⁴ Si kastaba ha ahaatee, kaliya 49 urur ayaa dhab ahaantii fuliyay³⁵ waxqabadyo waxbarasho cod-bixiye. Doorashooyinka mustaqbalka, Ururada Bulshada Rayidka ahi waa in aanay lumin fursadahan iyaga oo hubinaya in ay galayaan hawlohooda marka aqoonsiga la siiyo. Deeq-bixiyayaashu waa inay sidoo kale maalgeliyaan oo taageeraan ururadan Rayidka ah si loo dammaanad qaado kor u kaca doorka bulshada rayidka ah ee codbixiyayaasha iyo waxbarashada madaniga ah.
- Doorashadii dhawaan ka dhacday dalka Itoobiya ayaa muujisay goldaloolooyin ka jiray dhanka waxbarashada codbixiyayaasha ee ka jirta dhulka miyiga ah ee dalka. Waxa kale oo ay soo bandhigtay awood la'aanta ururada bulshada rayidka ah ee maxaliga ah ee ku wajahan naqshadaynta iyo fulinta mashaariicda waxbarashada codbixiyayaasha ee la xidhiidha miyiga. Ururada Bulshada Rayidka ah waa in ay ka shaqeeyaan sidii ay awood xoog leh ugu abuuri lahaayeen dhulka miyiga ah ee dalka iyaga oo fulinaya habab cusub iyo abuurista iskaashi ay la yeelanayaan bulshooyinka deegaanka.

Warbaahinta

- Inta lagu jiro warbixinta doorashada, saxafiyaanta iyo hay'adaha warbaahintu waa in ay warbixintooda ku saleeyaan mabaadi'da warbixinta doorashada ee caalamiga ah ee la aqoonsanyahay, si ay taasi u suurto gashona waa dhamaan xarumaha warbaahintu waa inay ixtiraamaan awaamiirta anshaxa khibradeed ee tabinta, waana inay diyaarsadaan editorial policy iyo xeerka ku haboon.
- Maaddaama waaxyaha warbaahinta dalku ay curdin yihiin, dhawr awoodood oo xaddidan sida qaabab kala duwanaansho la'aanta, awooda fulineed oo kooban iyo ka qaybgal la'aan ayaa ka muuqatay. Tusaale ahaan, warbixinta CECOE ee MMU waxay tusinaysaa in badi dadka Itoobiya u janjeeraan inay door bidaan nuxurka doorashada la xidhiidha oo loo diyaariyey qaabka bandhig-hadal iyo dood. Sidaa darteed, hay'adaha warbaahintu waa inay abuuraan awood ay ku fahmaan baahiyaha iyo doorbidka dadweynaha ay u adeegaan. Si loo gaaro yoolkaas, waa in tababaro isdaba joog ah oo lagu kobcinayo awoodda la siiyo dhammaan xarumaha warbaahinta iyo suxufiyaanta saameynta tooska ah iyo kuwa dadbanba ku leh tebinta doorashooyinka iyo wacyigelinta codbixiyayaasha. Si taas loo gaaro, NEBE, Maamulka Warbaahineed ee Itoobiya, Golaha Warbaahinta Itoobiya, iyo jilayaasha kale ee ka shaqeeya qeybta waa in ay hormuud ka noqdaan kormeerida dadaalladan kor loogu qaadayo xirfadda.
- Dhammaan daneeyayaasha doorashada ee sida rasmiga ah u diiwaangashan waa in ay gartaan muhiimadda ugu weyn ee ay waaxda warbaahintu ku leedahay geeddi-socodka doorashada, oo ay u wada shaqeeyaan si midaysan. Intaa waxaa dheer, dhammaan jileyaashu waa inay si siman u helaan dhammaan wakiilada warbaahinta la aqoonsan yahay iyada oo aan loo eegin siyaasaddooda iyo lahaanshaha.

Jilayaasha Siyaasadda:

- Dhammaan daneeyayaasha doorashada ee sida rasmiga ah u diiwaangashan waa in ay gartaan muhiimadda ugu weyn ee ay waaxda warbaahintu ku leedahay geeddi-socodka doorashada oo ay u wada shaqeeyaan si midaysan. Intaa waxaa dheer, dhammaan jileyaashu waa inay si siman u helaan dhammaan wakiilada warbaahinta la aqoonsan yahay iyada oo aan loo eegin siyaasaddooda iyo lahaanshaha.

34 IRI-NDI Joint Limited Election Observation Mission to Ethiopia (LEOME), Ethiopia June 21, 2021 National Elections Report , (5 August 2021)

35 ibid



“ Waa ma ay diplomasiyiinta wadamo kala duwan ka socday iyo ururada caalamiga ah ay boozanayeen xarunta ku meelgaadhka ah ee macluumaadka CECO.E.

Taariikhda CECO

Isbahaysiga Ururada Bulshada Rayidka ah ee Itoobiya (CECO) oo ah urur la aas-aasay 9/9/ 2011 ayaa laga diwaangaliyay wakalada ururada bulshada ee Itoobiya, laguna diwaangaliyay diwaan no: 4748 sidaasna ururku waxa uu ku noqday urur bulsho oo wadani ah. si uu ururku kor ugu qaado ka qaybgalka codbixiyayaasha ee dhanka doorashada ayaa waxa ujeedooyinkiisa uu ururku ku xusay xeer-hoosaadkiisa kamid ah inuu ururku fuliyo waxbarashada codbixiyayaasha, iyo ta madaniga ah ee doorashooyinka iyo aftida dadweynaha, taageerida iyo u dhaq-dhaqaaqa ay xubnaha ururku u dabagali lahaayeen kormeerna ugu samayn lahaayeen dhamaan geisocodyada doorashada iyo aftida dadweynaha, soo ururinta macluumaadka la xidhiidha doorashada, isku-dubarididiisa, xafidid iyo baahinta macluumaadka ayaa ah inta laga xasuusan karo ee ururku kuxusay xeer-hoosaadkiisa. Ururku asagoo diyaarasaday strategic plan ka bilaabmaya 2020 ilaa 2022 oo nuxurkiisa ay kamid yihiin bixinta waxbarashada codbixiyayaasha iyo madaniga, kormeerida iyo dabagalida doorashada, daraasaadka iyo audio-vision iyo barnaamijyada kobcinta awooda ah, ayaa ilaa xiligii la aas-aasay waxa uu ururku hawlo ka fuliyay dhamaan dalka iyo deegaamada iyo waliba maamul magaalooyinka asagoo adeegsanaya ururada xubnaha u ah ee ka jira deegaamada & maamul magaalooyinka iyo waliba awoodiisa fulineed ee ururku leeyahay.

Waayo-aragnimada CECO

Isbahaysiga Ururada Bulshada Rayidka ah ee Itoobiya (CECO) ayaa tan iyo markii la aasaasay 2019 ka fulinayay hawlo badan oo la xidhiidha doorashooyinka Itoobiya. iyo waxbarashada madaniga ah, indho-indhaynta iyo la socodka doorashada, u doodista, ka-qaybgalka daneeyayaasha, cilmi-baadhista, iyo kobcinta awoodda xubnahooda. Inkasta oo CECO ay dhawr bilood ka hor u dabbaal degtay sannad-guuradii labaad, haddana waxa ay qabatay hawlo waaweyn muddadan aadka u yar gudahooda. Kuwan soo socda ayaa ah hawlo kooban oo ay fuliyeen Isbahaysigu marka lagu daro dhoola-tuska doorashada iyadoo la tixgalinayo warbixinta hadda jirta.

Aftida Deegaannimada Sidama

CECO waa Isbahaysigii ugu horreeyay ee ka socda ururada bulshada rayidka ah ee ilaaliya/kormeera aftida Sidama, ee la qabtay 20kii Diseembar 2019 ama hidaar 10/2012, ka dib markii ay Casuumeen NEBE. Iyada oo laga duulayo khibrada uu gudigu ka helay aftidii shacabka Sidaama, ayuu CECO waxay noqotay hormuudka kormeerka dhammaystiran ee hababka doorashada, oo ay ku jiraan doorashada ka hor/ xilliga aftida ka hor iyo maalinta doorashada, doorashada kadib. Layliga indho-indhayntu waxa uu CECO ka faa'iidaystay fursad gaar ah oo ururinaysa waayo-aragnimada waxtarka leh ee loo adeegsaday Doorashooyinkii Guud ee Juun 21 iyo Sebtembar 2021, taasoo ay gashi u ahayd waayo-aragnimadii uu ururku ka helay kormeeradii uu ku sameeyay aftidada shacabka Sidaama. Machadka Dimuqraadiga Qaranka (NDI), marka laga reebo taageerada maaliyadeed, wuxuu CECO ka caawiyay horumarinta agabka tababarka iyo liiska hubinta iyo tababaro si wanaagsan loo qabtay oo la siiyay kormeerayaasha muddada dheer iyo kuwa gaaban.

Kobcinta garaadka ururada xubnaha ka ah CECO

CECO oo kaashanaysa Xarunta Yurub ee Taageerada Doorashada (ECES) ayaa xubnaheeda uga faa'iideysay fursadaha tababbarka awoodda muddada-gaaban iyo muddada-dheer. CECO waxay si wada jir ah u abaabushay tababar saddex maalmood socday ECES oo ku saabsanayd Xirfadaha Hogaaminta iyo Maaraynta Khilaafaadka ee Daneeyayaasha Doorashada kaas oo xubnaha ku baraya fikradda meertada doorashada korna u qaaday xirfadahooda hogaamineed ee ka hortagga iyo/ama

yaraynta rabshadaha, iyo iskahorimaadyada doorashada inta lagu jiro wareegtada doorashada. Si la mid ah, CECOE iyo ECES waxay si wadajir ah u diyaariyeen koorso online la aqoonsan yahay oo ka socota Master on Policy and Management (MEPA) in ka badan 100 oo kamid ah xubnaha CECOE.

Mudada lagu guda jiro safmarka cudurka COVID-19

Ka dib markii uu dillaacay masiibada COVID-19 iyo hakinta ku xigtay ee Doorashooyinka Guud ee Itoobiya ee Ogosto 2020, CECOE waxay qabatay shabakado xiriir ah oo khadka internetka ah oo ay xubnaheeda la socdeen mowduucyo ay ka mid yihiin saameynta COVID-19 ee shaqada la xiriirta doorashada Itoobiya.

Dabagalka warbaahinta

Mid ka mid ah aag kale oo CECOE ah indha-indhaynta doorashada ayaa ahayd muuqaalka warbaahinta. CECOE, iyadoo la kaashanaysa ECES, waxay aasaastay Unug Dabagalka Warbaahinta (MMU) oo fadhigeedu yahay Addis Ababa, oo ka kooban sagaal khabiir oo warbaahin ah oo ku takhasusay shan luqadood oo gudaha ah iyo sidoo kale Ingiriisiga. MMU waxay qiimeysay doorashada ka hor, maalinta doorashada, iyo muuqaalka warbaahinta doorashada ka dib ee labada waji ee Juun iyo Sebtembar ee doorashada. Tusaalaha aaladaha warbaahinta waxaa lagu xushay cutubka iyadoo lagu saleynayo shuruudaha sida dhul-gaarista/baaaxada, qiyaasta daawadayaasha ama dhagastayaasha, iyo heerka diiwaangelinta ee Itoobiya. MMU waxay qiimeysay ilaa heerka ay saxaafadu si cadaalad ah oo dheeli tiran u tebinaysay xisbiyada siyaasada iyo daneeyayaasha kale. Intii lagu guda jiray doorashada iyo xilliyadii doorashada, MMU waxay kormeeraysay hadalada nacaybka ah ama hadalada xanafta leh, waxayna qiimeysay in saxaafaddu gacan ka gaysatay kordhinta xiisadaha suurtagalka ah ee la xidhiidha doorashooyinka.

Waxbarashada codbixiyayaasha

CECOE ayadoo ka faa'iidayd sanaysa taageerada laacageed ee ay ka heshay IRI ayay fulisay ololaha digital ah oo loogu talo galay kobcinta wacyiga kaasoo loogu magacdaray "I Vote". Ololahan oo CECOE ay u isticmaashay fulintiisa warbaahin badan ayay bulshadu ka heshay wacyi ku filan oo ku saabsan doorashada iyo geedisocodyadeeda. Ujeedka ugu muhiimsan ee ololahana waa sidii ay doorashadu ugu qabsoomi lahayd hab nabadaysan. Intaas waxa dheer oo ololaha "I vote" loogu gudbiyay dadweynaha wacyi galin kusaabsan sidii ay shacabku codkooda u dhiiban lahaayeen iyo qodobada muhiimka ah ee kale. Xiligii doorashada CECOE ayadoo isticmaalaysa warbaahinta kala duwan waxay baahisay 32fariimood oo wacyigalin ah oo laga sii daayay TV iyo Raadiyow kala duwan taasoo lagu baahiyay afar luuqadood oo kala ah Af-Soomaali, Af-Axmaar, Af-Oromo, Af-Canfar. Intaas waxa dheer ayadoo CECOE ay isticmaalayso mareego kala duwan ayay ayay muwaadiniin gaadhaysa 40milyan uga faa'iidayd wacyigalin noocan ah.

Warbixinta Gunaanadka kormeerka

Doorashadii Lixaad ee Heer qaran iyo
Heer Deegaan ee Itoobiya



Isbahaysiga Ururrada
Bulshada Rayidka Itoobiya
ee Doorashooyinka (CECOE)

Isbahaysiga Ururrada Bulshada
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