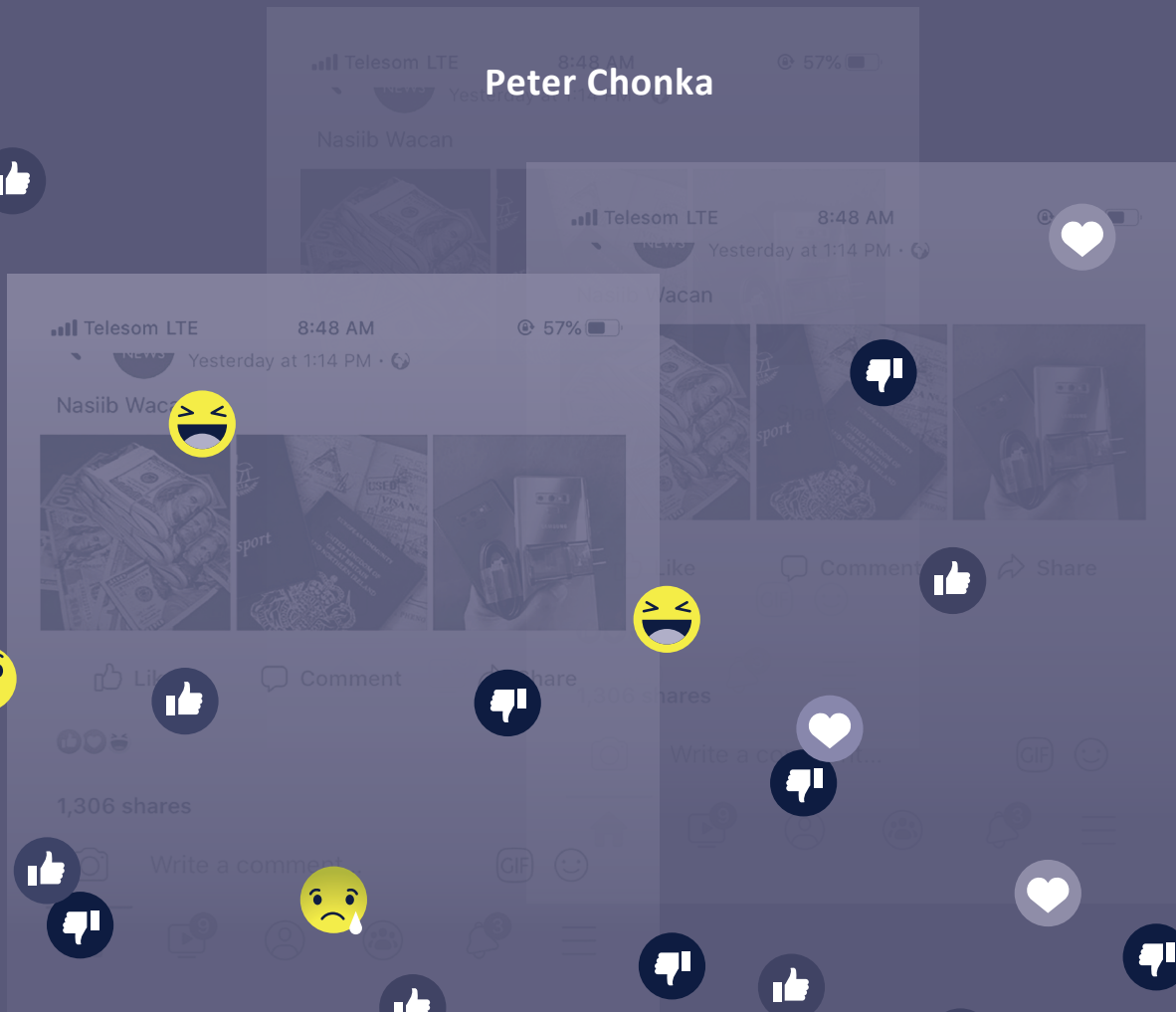


BARAHA BULSHADA IYO CAALAMI AHAANSHAHA MAALIN WALBA

*Isusocodka, fursadaha, iyo qataraha
ka jira Hargeysa, Soomaaliland*

Peter Chonka



Baraha Bulshada iyo caalami ahaanshaha maalin walba:

Isusocodka, fursadaha, iyo qataraha ka jira Hargeysa,
Soomaaliland

Peter Chonka
Rift Valley Institute

Naqshadeynta bogga hore: Lucy Swan

Cilmibaaristaan waxaa naqshadeeyay Peter Chonka (oo bare Dhaqamada Dijitalka ah ee Caalamiga ah ka dhiga King's College London) waxaana sameeyay Peter Chonka iyo Mustafa Saciid (sawir qaade iskiisa u shaqeysta iyo naqshadeeye muuqaallada ah), iyagoo la shaqeynaya Shaqadoon iyo HarHub. Dhammaan xogta waxaa lagusoo aruuriyey Af Soomaali, iyadoo turjumaadda Ingiriiska wareysiyada duuban ay sameysay shirkadda Tayo Translations. Cabdiraxmaan Axmed iyo Nimco-Ilhaan Axmed Cali waxa ay fikrado iyo talooyin qiima badan ka bixiyeen qoraalladii hore ee warbixintan. Diyaarinta iyo isticmaalka qaababka cilmibaaristaan loo isticmaalay (wareysi kooxeedyo ay qeyb ka ahayd sawirro ay baraha bulshada kasoo qaadeen ka qeybgalayaasha wareysi kooxeedyada) waxaa udub-dhexaad u ahaa doodo u dhexeeyey cilmibaarayaasha iyo xirfadlayaasha xogta doodahaas oo lagu sameeyay aqoon is-weydaarsi ku saabsan hababka dijitaalka ah ee lagu ogaado isaga gudubka xuduudaha, aqoon is-weydaarsigaas oo qeyb ka ahaa cilmibaarista 'Transnational Everyday' ee lagusoo bandhigay Addis Ababa bishii Nofeembar 2019-kii.

Warbixintani waa mid kamid ah warbixinnada lagasoo saaray barnaamijka FCDO ee *Cross-Border Conflict Evidence, Policy and Trends* (XCEPT), oo ay maalgelisay dowladda Ingiriiska. XCEPT waxay isu keentaa khabaro si ay cilmibaaris ugu sameeyaan dhulalka dhaca xuduudaha oo ay colaaduhu saameeyeen, sida colaaduhu xiriir ula leeyihiin xuduudaha, iyo arrimaha qaabeeya rabshadaha iyo nabadda. Barnaamijku waxa uu fuliyaa cilmibaarisyo si loo fahmo sababaha iyo saameynta colaadaha ee deegaannada xuduudaha ah iyo saameyntooda caalamiga ah. Barnaamijku waxa uu taageeraa helitaanka jaangoyn siyaasadeed oo wax-ku-ool ah, barnaamijyo horumarineed, iyo sidoo kale dhisidda xirfadaha hay'adaha maxalliga ah. Aragtiyada lasoo bandhigay ma aha kuwo ka turjumaya siyaasadaha rasmiga ah ee dowladda Ingiriiska.

Machadka Rift Valley wuxuu ka shaqeeyaa Bariga iyo Bartamaha Afrika si uu usoo saaro aqoon maxalli ah oo xoojisa horumarka bulshada, siyaasadda iyo dhaqaalaha. Xuquuqda daabacaadda © Rift Valley Institute 2021. Warbixintan waxaa lagu daabacay Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivatives License (CC BY-NC-ND 4.0)



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Nuxurka warbixinta

- Isku xirka internet-ka iyo baraha bulshadu waxa ay si xawli ah kor ugu kaceen guud ahaan magaalooyinka Geeska Afrika, gaar ahaan jiilasha soo koraaya. Iyadoo aan soo qaadanay magaalda colaadda kasoo baxday ee Hargeysa—caasimada Jamhuuriyadda madaxbannaanida ku dhawaaqday ee Soomaaliland— warbixintan waxa ay diiradda saareysaa sida dhalinyarada ragga ah ee waxbartay ay ula falgalaan madallada digitaalka ah iyo baraha bulshada marka loo eego socdaalka ‘dibadda’ iyo isusocodka (bulsho-dhaqaale) sare u kacaya.
- Madallada baraha bulshada waxa ay dhalinyaro badan u arkaan in ay aasaas u tahay xog raadinta iyo dhisidda-shabakadaha looga gol leeyahay in lagu helo shaqooyin ama fursado lacag lagusoo saarayo ee gobolka iyo dibaddaba.
- Intaa waxaa dheer, baraha bulshadu waxa ay u shaqayaan sidii marin maalinle ah oo lagu baahiyo warbaahinta Soomaalida ee caalamiga ah iyo aragtiyada caalamka ee dhex mara dhalinyarada gudaha iyo kuwa qurbaha jooga. ‘Caalami ahaanshaha maalin walba’ waxay qaabaynaysaa aragtidooda nolosha qurbajoogta iyo hab-dhaqankooda ku aaddan fikradaha isusocodka la xiriira, khatarta iyo fursadaha, oo ay kamid tahay socdaalka dibadda.
- Inkastoo qaar ka mid ah cadeymaha ay soo jeedinayaan in heerka tahriibka magaalada Hargeysa laga yaabo in uu hoos u dhac ku yimaado, u haajiridda dibadda ayaa waxa ay sii ahaaneysaa doorsaho soo jiidasho u leh dhalinyarada Soomaaliland ku nool, gaar ahaan marka la eego heerka ballaaran oo sii kordhaya ee shaqo la’aanta dhalinyarada. Halkan, baraha bulshadu waxa ay kaalin ka ciyaartay in ay dhalinyarada ku dhiirageliso in ay isku dayaan tahriibka iyo dhanka kale in ay ka niyadjebisno damaca noocaas ah.
- Isticmaalka baraha bulshada iyo isku xirka waxa ay keenaan khataro kala duwan (oo caalami ah) sida khayaano denbi noqoneysa, handadaad iyo marinhabaabin. Dhaqamadaan waxa ay ka faa’iideystaan cadaadiska bulsho iyo midka shaqo ee ay wajahaan dhalinyarada magaalooyinka sida Hargeysa ku nool, iyagoo raacaaya damacooda ku aadan isusocodka iyo u safridda dibadda.
- Natiijooyinka kasoo baxay cilmibaarista waxa ay iftiimiyeen sida madallada dijitaalka ah iyo baraha bulshadu ay kaalin muhiim ah uga cayaaraan isusocodka ka baxsan xuduudaha iyo saameynta ay ku leeyihiin ragga da’da yare ee jooga magaalooyinka sida Hargeysa. Dhaqdhaqyadaan waxaa ku lamaan arrimo balaaran oo quseeya xasiloona bulshada iyo isusocodka ama isusocod la’aanta aadanaha, waxa ayna ku

leeyihiin saameeyn qorshe mustaqbalka marka laga hadlaayo aqoonta dijitaalka ee dhalinyarada iyo yaraynta u nuglaanshaha qeybo badan oo khataro online ah.

- Marka lala meel dhigo dhaqdhaqaaqyada siyaasadeed iyo kuwa bulsho-dhaqaale ee ballaaran ee ka jira Soomaliland iyo meelaha ka baxsan, arrimahaan la xiriira marinhabaabinta iyo u nuglaanshaha dhibaatooyinka online-ka ah ayaa waxaa ka dhalan kara qaabab khataro ka baxsan xuduudaha, oo saameyn ku yeelanaya xasiloonaada bulsho iyo midda dhaqaale ee gobolka.
- Baaxadda arrimahan waxa ay u baahan yihiin daraasaado dheeri ah, iyadoo loo baahan yahay cilmibaaris in lagu sameeyo aqoonta iyo fahamka loo leeyahay warbaahinta dijitaalka ah ee magaalooyinka lamidka ah sidoo kalena leh dhalinyaro badan. Warbixintan waxa ay soo bandhigeysaa afkaar iyo madal lagu siiyo xogo iyo talooyin siyaasadaha mustaqbalka ee lagu taageerayo dadaallada noocaan ah.

Hordhac

Warbixintan waxa ay taxliilineysaa qaabka ragga da'da yar ee ku nool Hargeysa—caasimadda jamhuuriyadda madax-bannaanida ku dhawaaqday ee Soomaaliland—ay u isticmaalaan madallada baraha bulshada iyo kuwa dijitaalka ah si ay uga helaan fursado shaqo iyo kuwo dhaqaale, iyo sidoo kale fududeynta isusocodka caalamiga ah.¹ Midda ugu muhiimsan, cilmibaaristaan waxa ay muujinaysaa sida fursadaha dibadda marweliba loola xiriiriyo faa'iidooyin sare u qaadaya socdaalka bulsho-dhaqaale ee ka dhex jira xiriirrada balaaran ee ehelka iyo qaraabada ee magaalada Hargeysa, halkaasoo saameeynta maalgelinta qurbajoogta iyo soo laabashada muuqata ay muhiim u tahay dhaqdhaqaaqa dhaqaale ee magaalada. Intaa waxaa dheer, waxa ay ku tusineysaa sida baraha bulshadu ay marin maalin weliba ah ugu tahay macluumaadka caalamiga ah ee warbaahinta Soomaalida iyo aragtida dunida ee ku dhex wareegeysa dhalinyarada ku nool gobolka iyo kuwa qurbajoogta ah.

Iyadoo aanan calaamado u kala yeeleynin dhaliyarada tahriibta iyo kuwa aanan tahriibin, cilmibaaristaan waxa ay sawir guud ka bixineysaa qaabka—marka lagu saleeyo Soomaalida magaalooyinka ku nool—tiknolojiyadda cusub iyo macluumaadka isgaarsiinta (ICTs) ay u qaabeynayaan fikradaha la xiriira isusocodka, qataraha iyo fursadaha. Cilmibaaristu waxa ay falanqeyneysaa labo su'aal oo waaweyn: Tan koowaad, sidee ayey dhalinyarada reer Soomaaliland u isticmaalaan una fahamsan yihiin noloshooda internet-ka ah ee dunida dhabta ah? Iyo su'aasha labaad, kaalin nooc ee ah ayay isdhexgalka caalamiga ah iyo isku xirka ka cayaaraan goobaha dijitaalka dhexdooda iyo isticmaalkooda?

Hargeysa, magaalo caalami ah oo colaado kasoo kabatay

Hargeysa waa magaalo madaxda Jamhuuriyadda madaxa-bannaan (balse aan la aqoonsaneyn) ee Soomaaliland, taasoo ka go'day Soomaaliya sanadkii 1991. Maanta, Hargeysa waa xarun goboleed leh ganacsi iyo maalgelin kobcaya. Marka la eego doorka muuqda ee ay ka qaateen xawaaladaha qurbajoogtu, maalgashiga iyo 'soo laabashada' muuqata, dhaqaalaha ugu badan ee Soomaalida magaalooyinka ku nool waxaa loo arkaa in ay tahay mid caalami ah. Middani dhab ahaantii waa xaaladda Hargeysa, taasoo si dhaqsa ah ku ballaaratay tan iyo 2000, kadib markii ay soo laabteen tiro muhiim ah oo qaxooti hore ahaa.

¹ Cilmibaaristaan waxaa qeyb ka ahaa 13 wiil oo da' yar ah kuwaasoo ka qeyb qaadanaayay wareysiyo kooxedyo kala duwan bishii Janaayo sannadkii 2020. Ka qeybgalayaashu waxa ay wadaageen kana doodeen sawirro ay u isticmaaleen baraha bulshada. Sidoo kale, baaritaan qoto dheer ayuu qoraaga warbixintan ka sameeyey noocyo/tusaalooyin gaar ah oo kamid ahaa macluumaad lagusoo qaaday wareysiyada.

Bartamaha Magaalada Hargeysa waxa ku yaalla dhismayaal dhaadheer oo casri ah, gaar ahaan xaafadaha hodanka ah, boorarka iyo dukaamada ayaa lagu xayeysiiyaa ganacsiyada u adeega isbadallada iyo rabitaanka qurbajoogta (ama qurbajootu ay saameysay). Sidaas oo ay tahay, waxaa magaalada ka muuqda raadadkii laga dhaxlay dagaalladii dhexmaray Soomaalida, waxaana weli socda xasillooni-darrada gobolka oo saameyn ku yeelanaysa nolosha magaalada. Tani waxaa kamid ah xaafadaha kala duwan ee loogu kala nool yahay qaab degenaasho qabiil ku saleysan; sii socoshada dhaqdhaqaaqada dadka goobaha kale kasoo barakacay oo u hayaamaya magaalada Hargeysa; iyo sinnaan la'aanta bulsho-dhaqaale oo aad u sareysa, taasoo qeyb ahaan ka dhalatay dhaqaale xumida baaxadda leh ee uu sababay dagaalku.² Marka la eego tan, iyo sidoo kale maqaamka diblomaasiyadeed ee Soomaaliland oo aan caddeyn, Hargeysa waxa loo arki karaa magaalo colaad kasoo baxday.

Warbaahinta dijitaalka ah iyo dhaqdhaqaaqa Soomaalida ee caalamka

Cilmibaarisayada caalamka ee laga sameeyo isticmaalka warbaahinta qurbajoogta waxa ay diiradda saareen qurbajoogta ku nool wadamada 'martigeliyey' iyo xiriirka ay bulshadaasi la leeyihiin 'dhulkooda hooyo'.³ Caksigeeda, warbixintan waxa ay diiradda saareysaa aragtiyada iyo dhaqamada online-ka ah ee dhalinyarada ku nool gobol inta badan loo arko gobol uu aad ugu badan yahay tahriibka.

Si lamid ah sida ay xaaladda ahayd goobaha kale ee qaaradda tobankii sanno ee lasoo dhaafey, helitaanka qadka iyo baraha bulshadu waxa ay kasoo weecdeen maqaaxiyaha internet-ka loo aadi jirey, waxa ayna si aad u badan ugu weecdeen taleefanno casri ah oo la heli karo iyo qadka moobilka. Is barbardhig caalami ah oo dhawaan la sameeyey ayaa muujisay in Soomaaliya (oo ay ku jirto Soomaaliland) ay tahay waddanka Afrika ugu raqiisan marka ay timaado qiimaha internet-ka, iyo sidoo kale waddanka toddobaad ee ugu raqiisan aduunka.⁴ Si lamid ah waddamo kale oo Afrikaan ah,⁵ Facebook ayaa loo aqoonsan yahay in uu yahay madasha ugu awoodda badan xaga isticmaalka dhalinyarta Soomaalida magaalooyinka ku nool. Madallada kale ee iyagana la isticmaalo oo

2 Abdifatah Ismael Tahir, 'The production of clan segregation in urban Somalia: Historical Geographies of Hargeisa', *Journal of Historical Geography* 72 (2021): 53-62. Kirsti Stuvøy, Jutta Bakonyi & Peter Chonka 'Precarious spaces and violent site effects: experiences from Hargeisa's urban margins' *Conflict, Security & Development*, 21/2 (2021): 153-176.

3 Mirca Madianou and Daniel Miller, *Migration and New Media: Transnational Families and Polymedia*, Routledge, 2013; Harry H. Hiller and Tara M. Franz, 'New Ties, Old Ties and Lost Ties: The Use of the Internet in Diaspora', *New Media & Society* 6/6 (2004): 731-752; Jennifer M. Brinkerhoff, *Digital Diasporas: Identity and Transnational Engagement*, Cambridge University Press, 2009; Myria Georgiou, 'Diaspora in the Digital Era: Minorities and Media Representation', *JEMIE* 12/4 (2013): 80-99; Pedro J. Oiarzabal and Ulf-Dietrich Reips, 'Migration and Diaspora in the Age of Information and Communication Technologies', *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies* 38/9 (2012): 1333-1338.

4 Data collected by Cable.co.uk (February 2020). (<https://cable.co.uk/mobiles/worldwide-data-pricing/>)

5 Lisa Parks and Rahul Mukherjee, 'From Platform Jumping to Self-Censorship: Internet Freedom, Social Media, and Circumvention Practices in Zambia', *Communication and Critical/Cultural Studies* 14/3 (2017): 221-237.

cilmibaaristan lagu xusay waxaa ka mid ah WhatsApp, Instagram, iyo YouTube, iyadoo Twitter-na lagu sheegay xaalado dhowr ah, inkastoo uu Twitter-ka caan ku yahay in ay inta badan isticmaalaan dadka “elite-ka” loo yaqaan ama caanka ah.

Inkastoo socdaalka caalamiga ah ee dibedda uu yahay mid kasii socda Hargeysa, keliya qeyb yar oo ka mid ah dadka deegaanka ayaa awood u leh in ay u safraan gobolka banaankiisa, haddii ay ahaan lahayd qaab sharci ah ama qaabab kaleba. Sidaas darteed, Soomaali badan oo da’ yar ah ayaa ku hamiya in ay u safraan goobaha kale ee dunida muslimiinta ama caalamka waqooyi. Riyooyinka noocaas ah ayaa ka dhasha suuqa shaqada ee magaalada oo aan awood u lahayn in uu qaado tiro aad u badan oo qalin-jebiyeyaal ah kuwaasoo kasoo baxaaya jaamacadaha. Marka laga yimaado aragtida banaanka laga heysto oo ah in Hargeysa leedahay dhaqaale firfircoon oo kobcaya, baaxadda himilooyinka aan la daboolin ee magaalada ayaa ah kuwo baran. Tani waxaa sii xumeyn kara qanacsanaan la’aanta dhalinyarada ee jiilka da’da weyn ee ku badan xukunka siyaasadda Soomaaliland oo inta badan lagu ammaano hufnaanta dimuqraadiyadeed ee wanaagsan.⁶



Jaantuska 1-aad: Galbeedka Hargeysa, sawir uu qaaday qoraaga (Janaayo 2020)

6 Megan Iacobini de Fazio ‘Somaliland vote: Young people decry clan politics’ Al Jazeera English, 13 November 2017. (<https://www.aljazeera.com/features/2017/11/13/somaliland-vote-young-people-decry-clan-politics>)

Goobtaan, sida ay dhalinyarada u qiimeeyaan noloshooda caalamiga ah iyo fursadaha shaqo waxa ay muhiimad weyn ku leedahay dariiqa noloshooda iyo xiriirka (online-ka iyo marka ay ka maqan yihiin qadka) ay la leeyihiin bulsho weynta labaduba. Sida inoo muuqan doonta, baraha bulshadu waxa uu kaalin muhiim ah ka cayaaraa arrintaan. Gaar ahaan, warbixinta waxa ay sahmineysaa sida dhalinyarada reer Soomaaliland ay mada-lada dijitaalka ah u isticmaalaan si:

1. ay u sawirtaan shabakadaha caalamiga ah ee ay ku xiran yihiin ama aanay ku xirneyn;
2. u fahmaan sidoo kalena u suureystaan fursadaha ka dhalan kara safarka ama tahriibka (dibadda) oo ay u suurageliyaan xiriirradooda baraha bulshada;
3. in ay joogteeyaan, ballaariyaan, islamarkaana isticmaalaan shabakadaha, sidoo kalena ay helaan macluumaad la xiriira u safarka dibadda; iyo
4. in ay fahmaan, u yareeyaan, ama aanay dhibane u noqon macluumaad khaldan iyo qaababka amni-darrada ee la xiriira iyo isku xernaanta (sida qayaanada tahriibka gudaha iyo midka caalamiga ah).

Socdaalka bulsho-dhaqaale, shaqo iyo lacag ka sameynta baraha bulshada

Qeybtaan waxa ay sahmineysaa fahanka ragga dhalinyarada ah ay ka leeyihiin fursadaha iyo qataraha ay leeyihiin baraha bulshadu iyadoo laga eegayo arrimaha shaqaaleynta ee Hargeysa. Waxa ay kadib taxliilineysaa fursadaha muuqda ee lacag sameynta ay baraha bulshada u abuureen dhalinyarada, iyo sida dhaqamadani ay saameyn amni ugu yeelan karaan xalaadda macluumaad ee guud ahaan deegaanka.

Shaqaaleysiin

Ka sokoow sare u kaca dhaqaale ee ka socda Hargeysa, suuqa shaqada ee gudaha waxa uu awoodi waayay sidii uu u heyn lahaa qalinjebiyeyaal badan oo xirfad leh oo ay soo saarayaan jaamacahada magaalada tan iyo sanadkii 2000, kuwaasoo badankood rajo aad u sareysa ka qaba waxa ay u arkaan fursado shaqo oo ku habboon. Shaqo abuurka maxalliga ah waa bartilmaameedka koowaad ee Shaqodoon ('Shaqodoon' waa urur bulshada rayidka ah oo gacan ka geysatay fududeynta mashruucaan), iyo qaar badan oo kamid ah ka qeybgaleyaashii cilmibaarista—oo kamid ah kooxdaan dhalinyarada ah ee wax bartay—waxa ay ka hadleen dhibaatooyinka ay dhalinyarada kala kulmaan helitaanka shaqada. Sheeko wadaag ka dhexeeya raggan dhalinyarada ah (iyo dowladda iyo dadka ka shaqeeya horumarinta) ayaa ah xiriirka ka dhexeeya shaqa la'aanta dhalinyarada iyo tahriibka looga safrayo Soomaaliland/Soomaaliya laguna aadaayo Yurub iyo Dalalka Khaliijka ah, mowduuc aan dib uga faalloon doonno qeybta II-aad.⁷

Ka qeybgaleyaasha cilmibaarista waxa ay ka hadleen sida arrimaha la xiriira shaqaaleysiin(la'aanta) —oo ay kamid tahay arrimaha jinsiga—looga doodey baraha bulshada, iyo sidoo kale sida baraha bulshada loo isticmaalo si loogu xayeysiyo loona helo fursadaha shaqada. Marka la eego arinta hore, mid kamid ah ka qeybgaleyaasha ayaa waxa uu nala wadaagey sawir Facebook lasoo dhigey oo sheegaya in diiradda la saaro sida ragga lagu shaqaaleysiin lahaa. Aragtidan waxaa lagu saleeyay aragtida ah in raggu ay wixii ay soo helaan u isticmaalaan si ay ugu guursadaan ayna reero ugu yagleelaan, sidaas darteedna lacagaha ay heleen dib ugusoo celiyaan dhaqaalaha dalka, halka dumarku ay aad u yartahay in ay qarash gareeyaan lacagaha ay helaan. Inkastoo uu ka qeybgalaha muujiyay in anu ku raacsaneyn aragtidan, waxa uu qoraalkaas usoo qaatey tusaale ku aadan doodaha guud ee ku aaddan arrimaha shaqaaleysiinta. Doodaha noocaan oo kale ah waxa ay muujinayaan shaqo la'aanta baahsan ee soo wajahda ragga dhalinyarada ah,

7 Mahad Wasuge, 'Youth Migration in Somalia: Causes, Consequences and Possible Remedies', The Heritage Institute, 11 April 2018; Nimo-Ilhan Ali, *Going on Tahriib: The Causes and Consequences of Somali Youth Migration to Europe*, Nairobi: Rift Valley Institute, 2016.

iyo sidoo kale culeysyada lagu hayo si ay usoo saaraan dhaqaalaha lagama maarmaanka u ah guurka iyo dhismaha qoys.

Ka qeybgaleyaashu waxa ay sidoo kale hoosta ka xariiqeen awoodda baraha bulshada u leeyihiin muujinta noocyo cadaalad darro ah, oo qaarkood la xiriiraan suuqa shaqada iyo si xun ula dhaqanka shaqaalaha. Sida uu soo arkay mid kamid ah ka qeyb galeyaasha cilmibaaristaan:

Waxaa jirtay sheeko baraha bulshada ku wareegeysay, oo la xiriirtay islaan da' ah oo shaqeyneysay oo lafo ka jabeen. Madaxeedii shaqada ayaa shaqada ka ceyriyey, kadibna waxa ay badalkeeda shaqadeeda u dirtay gabadheeda. Gabadhii ayaa sheekadii uga sheekeysay gabar kale, waxa ayna gabadhii kale dhacdadii kusoo qortay baraha bulshada gaar ahaan Facebook. Waxa ay noqotay sheeko aad loo akhriyey, dad aad u badan ayaa ka hadlay, sidoo kale Wasaaradda Arrimaha Bulshada iyo hay'adaha xuquuqda aadanaha ayaa u istaagay waxa ayna siiyeen magdhaw, taasoo qiyaastii ahayd kun doolar. Sidoo kale, qof ayaa waxa uu usoo bandhigey shaqo ka wanaagsan tii hore. Marka, haddii sheekada aan lagusoo qori lahayn baraha bulshada, dadku kama warqabi lahayn arintaa.

Sheeko ka dhex jirta dhalinyarada degan Hargeysa ayaa quseysa eexda qabiilka,⁸ iyadoo uu hab fikirku yahay in badanaa shaqada lagu bixiyo xiriir qoys/qabiil halkii lagu saleyn lahaa xirfadda iyo aqoonta codsadhaha. Hal ka qeybgale ayaa waxa uu sharraxay sida uu u arkay kaalinta baraha bulshada ka ciyaareysa arrintan, isagoo xusay in boosaska ay mararka qaar shirkaduhu madalada online-ka ah ku xayeysiyaan ay yihiin kuwa xaqiiqdii lasii ogyahay cidda loo qaadanayo:

Waxa ay xayeysiinayaan boosas, waxa ay sheegayaan in ay u baahan yihiin labo qof oo leh aqoonta noocaas iyo noocaas ah. Kadib marka dad badani ay codsi-gooda ku aadan booskaas ay dhiibtan, dhamaantood waa la wareysanayaa, codsadaaashiina waxa ay ku mashquulayaan arrintaas, kadib waxaa dhacaaya in hal qof oo dadkaa kamid ah aan la qaadan, waxaa laga yaabaa in la shaqaaleysiiyo qof hore loosii xushay. Dhanka kale, shirkaddu waxa ay faa'iido ka heleysaa dadka faafinaaya qoraalladii ay soo dhigeen baraha bulshada. Marka iyagu waxa ay u tahay xayeysiin sababtoo ah marka qof uu arko xayeysiin shaqo, waxa uu durbaba eegayaa astaanta(profile) shirkadda iyo waxyaalaha ay qabato.

8 Muse Abdilahi Muhumed, 'Somaliland: Youth Unemployment and Security in Hargeisa', *Horn Diplomat [blog]*, August 2017 [republished 12 February 2019]. (<http://horndiplomat.com/2019/02/12/somalilandyouth-unemployment-and-security-in-hargeisa/>); Judith Gardner and Judy El-Bushra, 'The Impact of War on Somali Men: An Inception Study', Report No. 114315, World Bank, 2015. (<http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/258811492411411559/The-impact-of-war-on-Somali-men-an-inception-study>)

Lacag ka sameynta baraha bulshada

Ka qeybgaleyaashu waxa ay sidoo kale ka hadleen qaabka ay tiro yar oo dhalinyarada kamid ah ay u bilaabeen in ay lacag uga sameeyaan baraha bulshada iyagoo raacaya xeelado ganacsi abuurid ah, oo faa'iido ay ka sameeyaan macluumaadka ay soo saaraan iyo sidoo kale heerka ay ka joogaan shabakadda dijitaalka ah. Nin dhalinyaro ah ee uu ururuka Shaqadoon ku sifeeyay in uu yahay 'saameeye' baraha bulshada, ayaa waxa uu kusoo biirey qeybo kamid ah wareysi kooxeed, isagoo sharaxay:

Innagu waxa aan nahay dad Youtuber-leey ah, waxa aynu shaqadaan u qabanaa si aan uga sameyno dakhli. Kulamada ama xafladaha (dadweynaha) ayaa kusii badanaaya Hargeysa ... Waxa aynu heshiis la galnaa dadka xafladahan maamula innagoo ah koox dhacdada ka buunbuunineysa baraha bulshada, waxa aynu sare u qaadnaa kulanka ama shirka maalmaha uu socodo innagoo isticmaaleyna aaladda Twitter-ka. Haddii ay tahay todobaad, dhakhligu waxaa lagu saleynayaa inta maalmood ee aynu u shaqeynay.

Inkastoo, sida aynu kor kusoo xusnay, shaqooyinka dhakhliga laga sameeyo lagu qabto si taxadar leh, iyo in sare loo qaado macluumaadka laga xiiseynayo deegaanka, ka qeybgaleyaashu waxa ay sidoo kale hoosta ka xariiqeen, qaabab kale oo aad u taban, oo ay ku shaqeystaan isticmaaleyaasha baraha bulshada (ee ku nool gudaha dalka ama dibadda). Soo dhigista iyo wareejinta arrimo xasaasi ah, been abuur ah, ama kicinaya dadka isticmaala baraha bulshada ayaa sidoo kale lacag laga sameyn karaa, taasoo iyadana saameyn aad u ballaaran ku leh tayada iyo nuxurka xogaha ay helaan dadka gobolka ee isticmaala baraha bulshada:

Waxaa jira dad qurbaha ku nool oo raba in ay caan noqdaan ama ay lacag ka sameeyaan Facebook iyo Youtube. Waxa ay caaynayaan dadka ku nool Hargeysa, Burco, iyo Berbera, ama waxa ay caynayaan qabaa'ilo gaar ah ama kooxo. Mararka qaar waxa ay gudbiyaan fariin xun, dadka deegaankuna waa ay wareejiyaan si ay lacago uga sameeyaan, taasoo ah arrin xun.

Cilmibaarisyo kale ayaa waxa ay soo bandhigeen in xaalado gaar ah ee colaadeed ee dalka awgeed, shacabka deegaanka ay aaminsan yihiin in qurbajoogta ay kaalin xasilooni darro ka qaadanaayan, gaar ahaan iyagoo isticmaalaya baraha bulshada si ay sare ugu qaadaan danaha (qabiil) gaar ah ama aragtiyo taban.⁹ Inkastoo cilmibaaristaan aysan si gaar ah diiradda u saarin arrimahan, in ay ka qeybgaleyaashu ka hadleen waxa ay muujineysaa baahida loo qabo daraasaad dheeraad ah ee arrimahaan laga sameeyo—gaar ahaan marka la eego lacagaha suuragalka ah in laga helo madalada dijitaalka ah oo dhiirigelinaya faafinta waxyaalaha 'la wadaagi karo' balse xasaasiga ah.

9 Interpeace/PDRC, 'Galkacyo Conflict Assessment December 2016–March 2017'. <https://pdrcsomalia.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/Galkacyo-Conflict-Assessment-Research-Report.pdf>; haddii aad daneyneyso falanqaynta diiradda saareysa' dib u abuurista' dhaqdhaqaaqyada colaadaha ee qurbaha ka jira, eeg Idil Osman, *Media, Diaspora and the Somali Conflict*, Springer, 2017.

Guud ahaan, ka qeybgaleyaashu waxa ay si guud u muujiyeen aragtiyo togan oo ku saabsan isticmaalka madalada dijitaalka ah si loo helo waxbarasho- iyo warbixinno la xiriira shaqaaleysiinta (iyadoo sidoo kale la xusay caqabadaha qaabdhismeedka ballaaran ee suuqa shaqada gudaha), inkastoo tani laga yaabo in aanay ahayn arrin lala yaabo marka la eego heerka waxbarashada sarreysa ee kaqeybgaleyaasha daraasaddan billowga ah.

Caalami ahaanshaha maalin walba iyo isusocod (la'aanta) caalamka

Dhaqdhaqaaqa bulshada ee Hargeysa—awoodda aad ku sameysan karto nolol wanaagsan, ganacsi ku sameyn lahayd, ku guursan lahayd, nolosha aad hormar uga gaari lahayd—waxa ay badanaa si cad ula xiriirtaa fikradaha isusocodka caalamiga ah. Culeyska iyo jihooyinka badan ee isusocodka gudaha iyo dibadda ee gobolka waxa ay ka muuqataa xaaladda warbaahinta dijitaalka ah, cilmibaaristanna waxa ay sahmineysaa sida ay arrintan kaalin uga cayaarto marka la eego aragtiyada laga aaminsan yahay tahriibka, iyo sidoo kale fikradda ballaaran ee 'caalami ahaanshaha maalin walba' iyo saamaynta ay ku yeelanayso qaababka isusocodka ee mustaqbalka iyo xasiloonida ama xasilooni darrada xuduudaha.

Baraha bulshada iyo tahriibka

War-tabiyeeyaal sida Xamsa Maxamed oo la shaqeeya Aljazeera ayaa ka hadlay saameynta ay madallada baraha bulshada sida Facebook ku leeyihiin arigtida dhalinyarada ee gobolka, kuwaasoo heli kara macluumaadka ay baraha bulshada kusoo bandhigaan qurbajoogta oo laga yaabo in ay dhiirageliyaan isku dayga tahriibka.¹⁰ Mar la weydiiyey haddii ay u maleeyaan in uu xiriir ka dhexeeyo baraha bulshada iyo tahriibka, dhowr ka qeybgaleyaal ayaa fikradda ku cabirey saddarradan soo socda:

Dhalinyarada wadankaan joogta, waa ay ku adagtahay in ay xakameeyaan noloshooda maxaa yeelay waa shaqo la'aan, waxa ayna ku tiirsan yihiin waalidkooda. Balse, waxa aad arkeysaa qof dhalinyaro ah oo dibadda jooga noloshiisana ku filan. Tani waxa ay kuu horseedi kartaa in aad waddanka ka baxdo aad tahriibto.

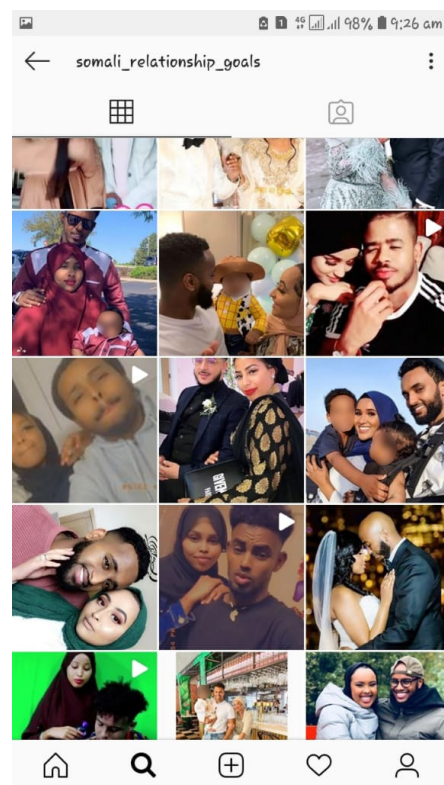
Ka qeybgale kale ayaa waxa uu ka hadlay saameynta ay baraha bulshadu ku leedahay wadaagga macluumaadka u dhexeeya saaxiibo uu tahriib kala fogeeyay:

Marka qofka uu isticmaalayo baraha bulshada, saaxiibkiina uu tahriibey, safar dheer kadib, saaxiibku waxa uu tagayaa Talyaaniga waxa uuna sawiro uu iska qaaday soo dhigayaa baraha bulshada. Saaxiibkii wadanka joogay ayaa waxa uu arkayaa sawiradii, waxa uuna damcayaa in uu aado goobtaas. Balse saaxiibka

¹⁰ Hamza Mohamed, 'Facebook Sells "Paradise on Earth" to Young Somalis', *Al Jazeera*, 30 April 2015. (<https://aljazeera.com/blogs/africa/2015/04/facebook-sells-paradise-earth-young-somalis-150430134414207.html>)

tahriibey ma u sheegin xaaladihii adkaa ee uu la kulmay, balse waxa kaliya uu u jeedo ayaa ah goobta quruxda badan ee uu joogo. Marka saaxiibku waxa uu ku fekerayaa in uu isagana tahriibo. Marka waxa laga yaaba ... dad nolol maalmeed-kooda helayay in ay beddelaan aragtidooda oo ay go'aansadaan inay tahriibaan.

Sawirada ay wadaageen ka qeybgaleyaasha ayaa kooxda ku dhiiregeliyey in ay ka doodaan noocyada macluumaad qulqulaya baraha bulshada oo ay soo wadaagaan qurbajoogta iyagoo saameynaya fikradda dhalinyarada ay ka heystaan nolosha qurbaha. Inkastoo ka qeybgaleyaashu ay isla garteen qaabka isticmaaleyaasha baraha bulshada ay tahay in ay soo geliyaan sawirro iyaga ah oo qurxoon ama wanaagsan, awoodda baahinta digitalka ee ka imaaneysa qurbajoogta ayaa noqotay mid ka muuqata doodaha mowduucan, sida laga eegi karo doodda sawirkan Instagram-ka (jaantuska 2-aad):



Jaantuska 2-aad: sawirro macluumaad Instagram ah ee uu qaaday mid kamid ah ka qeybgalayaasha cilmibaaristan (Janaayo 2020)

Wareyste: weligaa waqti ma kusoo qaadatay dibadda?

Ka qeybgale: maya, balse waan ku riyoodaa in aan tago qurbaha. Sawirkan ayaa kamid ah waxyaalaha inagu kallifaya in aan dibadda u tahriibno ... muuqaallo lagasoo duubay lamaanayaal Soomaali ah ayaa lasoo dhigey halkan.

Wareyste: marka aad aragto sawirro nuucaan ah, maxaad dareentaa?

Ka qeybgale: waa ay wanaagsanaan lahayd in aan halkaas joogo. Marka aad aragto dhalinyaro faraxsan oo ku nool guryahooda, noloshoodana ku filan, waxa ay nagu dhalineysaa in aan ka fikirno tahriibka.

Ka qeybgaleyaal kale ayaa waxa ay ka hadleen xaqiiqda ah in macluumaadka baraha bulshada ee dadka dhawaan tahriibay ama qurbajoogta uu muujinaayo dhinacyada aan wanaagsaneyn ee tahriibka iyo u safarka dibadda:

Dareenka ah marka ay gaaraan Yurub, in ay ku jiraan janno, ayaa hadda yaraatay. Waxa ay xaqiiqsadeen in ay tani ahayd kaliya mala-awaal, kadib marka ay arkeen saaxiibbaddood tahriibay waayo-aragnimadoodana aysan noqonin waxa ay ka aaminsanaayeen. [Waxa ay hadda dareemayaan] waxbarashada iyo shaqada in ay tahay nolol lagu sameeyo. Waxa ay yiraahdaan, maxaa u mareysaa khatarahaan oo idil haddii aad shaqeyn doontid iyo in aad heli doonto lacag ceyr ah, laakiin ma sii jiri doonto waqti dheer? Taasi waa sababta ay isku bedaleyso fikradda tahriibka, baraha bulshada ayaana ka qeyb qaatay wacyigelintaan.

‘Sare-u-qaadista wacyigelinta’ dhalinyarada ee khatarta tahriibku waxa ay ahaayeen dadaallo caan ah oo ay sanadahan dambe sameynayeen kooxaha bulshada rayidka ah, waxgaradka bulshada deegaanka, fanaaniinta iyo ururrada aan dowliga ahayn ee heer qaran iyo caalami. Mid kamid ah ka qaybgalayaasha, oo arrintan dib u milicsaday, ayaa tilmaamay in ka sokow ololahan, ay weli sii socdaan soo jiidashada tahriibka, iyadoo macluumaadka baraha bulshada iyo isdhexgalka ay qeyb weyn ka yihiin dooda labada dhinac:

Dadka baraha bulshada saameynta ku leh waxa ay isticmaaleen awooddooda, haddii ay ahaan lahaayeen fanaaniin, gabyaa, ama farshaxamiiste. Badankooda waxa ay ka hadlaan tahriibka, balse kuma aysan filneyn. Dareenka qofka arkaya dadka qurbajoogta waxa ay soo dhigaan baraha bulshada ayaa weli ka awood badan waxyaalahan oo idil, inkastoo dadku ay weli ka hadlaan saameynta taban ee uu tahriibku leeyahay.

Ragga dhalinyarada ah waxa ay sidoo kale ka doodeen sida isticmaalka baraha bulshada iyo warbaahinta dijitaalka ah loogu isticmaali karo fududeeynta tahriibka. Inkastoo ka qeybgaleyaashu midkoodna aan waayo aragnimo toos ah u lahayn tahriibka qaabkan ah, qaarkood ayaa ka hadlay xiriirro bilow ah oo magafeyaasha Soomaliland lagula sameyn karo aaladaha sida WhatsApp-ka. Arrin kale oo kamid ah isticmaalka ICT-da ee dadka wax tahriibiya ama magafeyaasha waxay la xiriirtaa doorka sawirrada dijitaalka ah, muuqaallada iyo fariimaha lacagaha baadda ah looga qaado qoysaska muhaajiriinta. Xiritaanka (ama afduubka) iyo xadgudubka muhaajiriinta loogu geysto wadamada ay sii marayaan sida Liibiya ayaa waxaa sanadahan dambe looga hadlay warbixinadda warbaahinta,¹¹

¹¹ Sally Hayden, ‘The EU’s Deal with Libya Is Sentencing Refugees to Death’, *Guardian*, 5 February 2019. (<https://theguardian.com/commentisfree/2019/feb/05/eu-deal-libya-refugees-libyan-detention-centres>).

iyadoo muhaajiriinta la gelinaayo xaalad darran iyo jirdil ilaa ay lacago ku filan dhiibaan si loosii daayo oo ay horey usii socdaan. Ka qeybgaleyaasha daraasadaan (iyo sidoo kale mashruuc kale oo cimlibaaris ah uu qoraagan qeyb ka ahaa)¹² ayaa waxay sheegeysaa in sawiro xadgudubkaas ah la wareejiyo baraha bulshada iyo/ama si toos ah loogu diro xubnaha familka kamid ah si loogu siyaadiyo cadaadiska ayna lacagaha u diraan:

Sababta ay magafeyaasha u isticmaalaan WhatsApp-ka ayaa ah in laga yaabee aad ogaal la'aan isaga indha tirta muuqaal baraha bulshada dhex socda oo xubin kamid ah qoyska uu magafe jirdilaayo, balse hadda wiilkaaga waala garaacayaa, si toos ah ayayna kuulasoo xiriirayaan.

Xiriirka tooska ah ee noocan oo kale waxa ay u baahan yihiin ICT si ay ugu gudbiyaan macluumaad (sawirrada jirdilka, dalbashada lacagta) iyo sidoo kale bixinta lacagta madaxfurashada. Isticmaalkan ICT-yada iyo baraha bulshada waxa ay soo bandhigayaan nooc kamid ah dhibaatooyin lagu hayo tahriibayaasha tasoo kasoo horjeeddo sheekooyinka xoogga saaraya awood-siinta teknoolojiyadda ee muhaajiriinta¹³.

Intaa waxaa dheer, qaabka Soomaalida isticmaasha internet-ka ay u helaan macluumaadka ku saabsan arrimahan ayaa ka taga raadad muuqda. Baarista Google-ka ee ereyada muhiimka ah ee Soomaalida 'tahriibka', 'magafe', 'lacag', iyo 'jirdil' waxa uu soo bandhigayaa liis dheeraad ah oo erayo 'la xiriira' weydiintii horreysay. Tusaale ahaan, dhammaan su'aalahaan la xiriira (marka laga reebo 'magafe iyo Liibiya') waxa uu tixraacay adeeg lacag xawilaad online ah oo xarumo ku leh dalalka Scandinavia. Inkastoo ay adag tahay in la xaqiijiyo in qof uu isticmaalay nidaamkan lacag diridda ah si uu u bixiyo lacago madaxfurasho ah (haddii ay jirtana, imisa jeer), waxa ay muujineysaa in ereyada raadinta loo isticmaalay lagasoo uruuriyey isticmaaleyaasha, iyo sidoo kale in ay suuragal tahay in uu xiriir ka dhexeeyo hababkaan.

Ka qeybgaleyaasha badankood waxa ay soo jeediyeen, guud ahaan, tirada dadka ka baxaya Soomaaliland oo tahriibaya in ay yaraanayaan, iyadoo ay sabab u tahay adkaan-

¹² See <https://securityonthemove.co.uk>; Peter Chonka & Jutta Bakonyi, 'Precarious Technoscapes: Forced Mobility and Mobile Connections at the Urban Margins', *Journal of the British Academy* (forthcoming).

¹³ Haddii aad dooneyso cilmibaaris ballaaran oo ku saabsan xiriirka ka dhexeeya isku xirka dijitaalka ah iyo socdaalka gudaha gobolka eeg: Peter Chonka & Yidnekachew Haile, 'Information and communication technologies and mobility in the Horn of Africa: a review of the literature', Research Evidence Facility, European Union Emergency Trust Fund for Africa (2020). (https://blogs.soas.ac.uk/ref-hornresearch/files/2020/10/REF-rapid-review-ICT-Chonka_Haile-final.pdf)

shaha safarka wadamada lasii maraayo ee gobolka geeska oo dhan oo aad u sareysa,¹⁴ iyo sidoo kale suurtagalnimada in ay sare u kacaan wacyigelinta bulshada ee ka dhanka ah qataraha uu leeyahay (maadaama, sida kor lagu sheegay, qodobkan dambe ee ku saabsan wixtarka ololaha wacyi-gelinta lagu muransan yahay wuxuuna u baahan yahay daraasad dheeraad ah).

Cilmibarista warbixintan waxaa la sameeyey wax yar ka hor inta uusan caabuqa Covid-19 dillaacin. Sidoo kale, xayiraado dhaqdhaqaaq oo xigey ayaa horsheeday hoos-u-dhaca tahriibka.¹⁵ Sikastaba ha ahaatee, socdaalka tahriibka ayaa sii socda, waxayna u muuqataa mid aan suurtagal ahayn in isbeddellada guud ee isusocodka Geeska Afrika ay isbeddeli ku keeni doonaan mustaqbalka dhaw, xitaa haddii gelitaanka iyo isticmaalka dariiqyo gaar ah ay noqdaan kuwo la beddelo.

Warbaahinta qurbajoogta iyo aqoonsiga caalamiga ah ee Soomaalida

Qoraagu waxa uu meelo kale wax ka qoray sida noocyada kala duwan ee warbaahinta af-Soomaaliga ku hadasha dib loogu hagaajiyo iyadoo loo marayo baraha bulshada.¹⁶ Tani waxay gacan ka gaysatay horumarinta 'bulsho dijitaal ah' oo aan hal dal wada joogin, taasoo macaamiisha warbaahinta ee guud ahaan dhulka Soomaalidu degto ee Geeska Afrika (iyo caalamka) isku weydaarsadaan wararka. Tusaale ahaan, laanta Afka Soomaliga ah ee BBC-da waxa ay si toos ah wax usoo dhigtaa madalada sida Facebook, waxaana si degdeg ah uga falceliya dhageysteyaal Soomaali ah oo ku nool goobo kala fog. Inagoo ku dhiseyna cilmibaaris hore, warbixintan waxa ay diiradda saareysaa qaababka cusub oo baraha bulshada u gaarka ah, caalamiga ah, oo macluumaadka uu abuurayo islamarkaana wadaagayo isticmaalaha. Ka qeybgaleyaasha waxa ay wadaageen sawirro macluumaad baraha bulshada ah oo la faafiyey, sidoo kalena si firfircoon looga faallooday guud ahaan madalada dijitaalka ah, si tusaalooyin looga bixiyo la falgalka wabaahinta caalamiga ah ee maalin weliba oo sii xoogeysigeeda uu meelo badan ka muuqdo.

Qaar kamid ah tusaalooyinkan ayaa muujinaya muhiimada sii kordheysa ee soosaarayaasha warbaahinta 'ee aan xirfadlayaal warbaahin ahayn' iyo isticmaalka

14 Aragtida ka qaybgalayaasha ee ah in tahriibku uu yaraanayo ayaa qeyb ahaan laga xaqiijiyay wakhtiga cilmibaarista ee 2018 xogta la-socodka IOM. Hoos u dhaca tirada dadka soogalootiga ah ee lagu diiwaan gelinayo meelaha dadka lagu qaabilo ee Talyaaniga. Sidoo kale sanadka 2018 ayaa la sheegay in boqolkiiba 11 hoos-u-dhac uu ku yimid (marka la barbardhigo sanadkii 2017) ee codsiyada magangalyada ee Soomaalida ku nool Talyaaniga (iyo 40 boqolkiiba hoos-u-dhac ah marka loo eego 2016). Dhammaan tirooyinkan oo kale waa in si taxadar leh loo isticmaalaa iyadoo la tixgelinayo la'aanta baaritaan buuxa iyo dabeecadda qarsoodiga ah ee socdaalka aan joogtada ahayn. Eeg: International Organisation for Migration, 'A region on the move', May 2019. (<https://displacement.iom.int/system/tdf/reports/A%20Region%20on%20the%20Move%202018%20for%20preview.pdf?file=1&type=node&id=5734>)

15 IOM, 'A region on the move'.

16 Peter Chonka, 'News Media and Political Contestation in the Somali Territories: Defining the Parameters of a Transnational Digital Public', *Journal of Eastern African Studies* 13/1 (2019): 140–57.

muuqaallada tooska ah. Mid kamid ah ka qeybgaleyaasha, tusaale ahaan, waxa uu si qoto dheer uga hadlay taxane Facebook ah oo caan ahaa, oo muuqaal toos ah usoo galeen qurbajoog iskuna xirayey dhalinyarada Soomaalida oo dunida daafaheeda joogta oo doonaya lamaane guur/jaceyl. Bandhigan shukaansigu waxa uu mugdi geliyaa xuduudaha u dhexeeya madadaalada iyo fursadaha la taaban karo ee isusocodka. Waxaa hoos ku tilmaamay ka qaybgalayaasha:

Ninkani waxa uu isku xiraa dadka raadinaaya lamaaneyaasha... waxa uu joogaa Jarmalka ... Dadka waxa ay barnaamijka ka wacayaan numberka hoos ku qoran. Tusaale, haddii ay tahay gabar, waxa ay codsanaysaa in lagu xiro nin leh astaamo dhowr ah sida nin aan isticmaalin daroogo, aada goobaha jirdhiska, wadanka ay sheegeysana ku nool sida Canada, Soomaaliland, da' gooni ahna jira. ... wiilashu iyagana waa ay soo wacayaan waxa ayna weydiisanayaan in lagu xiro gabdho ... marka wiilka daadihinaaya barnaamijka, waxa uu buug ku qoranayaa tilmaamaha la weydiiyey, ka dibna waxa uu isku xirayaa kuwa wadaaga tilmaamahaas ... Haddii ay heshiiyaanna, waa ay is guursanayaan.

Ka qeybgale kale ayaa ku daray:

Waxa uu u sameeyaa sida madadaalo oo kale. Qaar baa u qaata si dhab ah oo is guursada, halka qaar kalena ay madadaalo iyo kaftan u arkaan. Wiil aan saaxiib nahay ayaa waxa uu qaabkaas ku guursaday gabar Canada joogta, waxa ay geysay Canada, haddana waxa ay heystaan caruur.



Jaantuska 3-aad: bandhig si toos ah uga socday baraha bulshada oo ahaa lamaane isku aadin. Sawir uu qaaday mid kamid ah ka qeybgalayaasha cilmibarista (Janaayo 2020).

Iyadoo laga doodayo baraha bulshada Soomaalida ee caalamiga ah, ka qeybgaleyaal badan ayaa waxa ay hoosta ka xariiqeen macluumaad ay soo saareen wariyeyaal kasoo laabtay qurbaha oo hadda ka shaqeeya Soomaaliland ama Soomaaliya. Wariyeyaal Soomaali asalkoodu qurbajooga ahaa oo lasoo laabtay khibrad, xirfad, farsamo iyo tiknoolojiyada warbaahinta caalamiga ah ayaa waxa ay safka hore ugu jiraan dadaallo gobolka loogu muujinaayo iftiin cusub. Tani waxa ay la xiriirtaa sidii sheekooyinka togan diiradda loogu saari lahaa, taasoo u jeedkeedu tahay in ay saameeyn ku yeeshaan fikradaha dhageyeyaasha caalamiga ah ama dhalinyarada gudaha oo ay suutagal tahay in ay ka fikirayaan in ay tahriibaan. Warbaahinta maxalliga ah ayaa inta badan loo qaabeeyey si ay uga hortagaan sheekooyinka dibadda ee xoogga saaraya colaadaha ama dhibaatooyinka bini'aadantinimo.

Sheekooyinkan ayaa sidoo kale loo arki karaa inay yihiin kuwo liddi ku ah qaar kamid ah baraha bulshada ee caalamiga ah ee daciifinaya ama muuqaal xumeynaya oo ay ka qaybgalayaashu ka wada hadleen oo aan kor ugasoo hadalnay. Halkan, waxaa sidoo kale laga yaabaa in su'aalo laga keeno suurtagalnimada waxyaabaha ku jira warbaahinta bulshada si ay u abuuraan noocyo kala duwan oo xasillooni darro ah oo ka jirta xuduudaha, heerka aqoonta guud ee Soomaalida isticmaalayaasha warbaahinta bulshada, iyo awoodda ay u leeyihiin inay aqoonsadaan waxyaabaha dhibaataada leh.

Khayaanada, marinhabaabinta iyo aqoonta dijitaalka

Marka lagasoo tago shaqooyinka suurtagalka ah ee xoojinta ICT-da, waxaa sidoo kale jira dhaqamo online ah oo abuuraaya qaabab cusub oo amni-darro ku ah bulshada isusucota. Kuwaas waxaa kamid ah isticmaalka baraha bulshada si lacag looga qaato qoysaska muhaajiriinta, sida kor lagu muujiyay. Intii ay cilmibaaristu socotay, dhacdo aan yaab badan lahayn—inkastoo ay sidoo kale tahay mid dhaawac leh—ayaa la ogaadey: fadeexado online ah oo heer hoose ah, baahsan (laga yaabo in ay dalal kale ka jirto) oo ay sameeyeen danbiileyaal. Dhaqamadaan khiyaanada ah ee ka baxsan xuduudaha waxa ay faa'iido ka raadiyaan cadaadiska bulsho iyo midka shaqo ee dhaliyarada ku nool magaalooyinka sida Hargeysa ay wajahaan iyagoo raacaya hammigooda u safarka dibadda.

Doodaha siyaasadda ee nuglaashaha dhalinyarada Geeska Afirka waxa ay badanaa diiradda saartaa khataraha ay leeyihiin macluumaadka online-ka ah ee xagjirnimada iyo isku qorista argagaxisanimada. Inkastoo ay arrinka lagusoo bandhigey halkan uu muujinayo khataro ka duwan, tani ma ahaan mid aan xiriir la lahayn doodahaan ballaaran ee ku saabsan amniga dijitaalka. Kiisaskan waxa ay soo jeedinayaan su'aalo la xiriirta baahida loo qabo barnaamijyo aqoonta dijitaalka ah oo looga gol leeyahay in lagu xoojiyo awoodda dhalinyarada si ay nafsaddooda uga badbaadiyaan marinhabaabinta iyo macluumaadka khladan ee online-ka.

Cilmibaaris horudhac ah ayaa waxa ay muujisey in dhalinyarada ku nool soomaaliland/Soomaaliya (iyo sidoo kale goobaha kale oo qaaradda kamid ah) lagu bartilmaameed-

sado khayaanooyin tahriib ah oo inta badan lagu sameeyo aaladaha dijitaalka ah ee guud iyo kuwa gaarka loo leeyahay. Tusaalooyinka waxaa kamid ah: website-yo been abuur ah oo lagu ballan qaadaayo fursado shaqo oo dibadaha ah iyo/ama fiisaha shaqada oo lagu xoojiyo isticmaalka Facebook iyo WhatsApp, kuwaasoo ujeedkoodu yahay in ay kusoo jiidadaan dhalinayada aan ka shakineyn in ay lacago dhiibaan si ay fiisaha u codsadaan; deeqo waxbarasho oo shaki leh oo haddana la xiriira ardeyda suurtagalka ah in ay bixiyaan khidmadaha codiga fiisaha; iyo sidoo kale tartamo been abuur ah oo baraha bulshada lasoo geliyo oo lagu yaboohayo fiisooyin dibadda, tikidho diyaarad, lacag ama qalab elektoroonik ku shaqeeya, iyadoo isticmaaleyaasha lagu casumo in ay soo galaan iyagoo calaamadda ka helidda taabanaya, dadkana la wadaagaya waxyaalihii lasoo dhigey, sidoo kalena qeybta faallada ku reebaya telefoon numbarkooda, sidoo kalena su'aal ka jawaabaya.



Jaantuska 4-aad:

tartanka been ah oo Facebook lagu shaaciyay ayaa isticmaaleyaasha la weydiyay in ay xogta lasoo dhigey calaamadda ka helidda taabtaan/la wadaagaan asxaabtooda (in ay bixiyaan macluumaad shaqsi ah) si ay u helaan fursad ay abaalmarin ugu guuleystaan. Sawirro ay soo qaadeen ka qeybgaleyaasha cilmibaarista (Janaayo 2020)

Dusha kore, qoraallada tartanka ah ee dambe oo calaamadda ka helitaanka ah (like) lagu raadinaayo—kuwaasoo loo muujinayo in ay yihiin ilo la aaminsan yahay, sida laanta Af-Soomaaliga ah ee BBC—ayaa ka duwan khiyaanooyinka shaqada/socdaalka/deeqaha waxbarasho, maadaama aanay iyagu u muuqan in loo qaabeeyay in looga qaato lacag isticmaalayaasha soo wadaagay xogtooda. Hase yeeshee, waxa ay u egyihiin, qaab anshax xumo ah oo ganacsi abuur baraha bulshada ah oo looga doodey qeybta I-aad ee warbixintan iyadoo xiriir la leh in saameeyn lagu yeesho madallada iyo sidoo kale in lacago laga sameeyo macluumaadka. Sikastaba ha ahaatee, marka laga reebo xogta shaqsiya ah meel dadka

dhan ka heli karaan in ay geliyaan, dhaqamada noocan ah ee baraha bulshada waxa ay keenaan su'aalo cadaadis ah ee ku saabsan dhimista waxyeelada online-ka iyo aqoonta warbaahinta dijitaalka ah. Midda ugu horreysa, xaqiiqda ah in isticmaaleyaal badan oo baraha bulshada ah si fudud loogu marin habaabin karo magacyada warbaahinada caalamiga ah sida BBC ayaa muujineysa fahamkooda ku aaddan xogaha ay wadaagaan warbaahinta iyo u nuglaanshaha marinhabaabinta ama warar been-abuur ah. Kiisaska lagu sahmiyay cilmibaarista ayaa sidoo kale ku lug lahaa adeegsiga astaanta Qaramada Midoobay,¹⁷ taasoo sababi karta dhaawac soo gaara sumcadda guud ahaan Soomaaliya oo ay hay'adaheedu bartilmaameed u yihiin weerarada maleeshiyaadka hubeysan.

Midda labaad, saamaynta dhaqaale ee ka imaan karta been-abuurka baahsan ee qadka ku salaysan ee Soomaaliland waxay mudan tahay daraasad qoto-dheer. Shirqoollo saddex geesood ah (Ponzi/Pyramid) ayaa muujiyey sida helitaanka internet caalami ah uu sabab ugu yahay in awoodda qaa'imiinta ka dhexgudubto shabakado bulsho oo ballaaran ayna u bartilmaamsadaan qaar kamid ah bulshooyinka caalamka ugu nugul. Intaa waxaa dheer, wariye sir baare Soomaali ah ayaa ka digey qiyaanooyinka ganacsiga sarifka lacagaha qalaad ee kusoo kordhaaya Soomaaliya, kuwaasoo ay suuragal tahay in maalaayiin dollar laga qaato maalgashadeyaasha la qiyaaney.¹⁸ Cilmibaarista warbixinta waxa ay na tuseysaa xiriirka ka dhexeeya macluumaadka lagu raadinaayo 'like-ta' ee aan kor ku falanqeynay iyo xayeysiimaha noocan la midka ah ee saddex geesoodka-u eg ee shirqoolka ganacsiga lacaha.

Cilmibaarista loo sameeyay warbixinta waxa ay muujineysaa in qayaanada dhaqaalaha qadka uu yahay ilo ay suuragal tahay in ay ka dhashaan xasilooni darro caalami ah iyo mid xuduudaha dhaafsan, taasoo aan ilaa waqtigan helin baaritaan qotodheer. Middaa cagsigeeda, qoraallada cilmiga ah ee dambiyada qadka ee caalamiga ah iyo qiyaanada qadka waxa ay guud ahaan diiradda saaraan dambiyada ka dhaca caalamka koonfurta oo beegsanaaya dhibanayaal ku nool caalamka waqooyi. Kororka helitaanka ICT-da iyo baraha bulshada ayaa si kataba ha ahaatee waxa ay qaab aan laga fogaan karin u ballaarineysaa baaxadda dambiileyaasha qadka si ay u beegsadaan dhageys-tyaasha u nugul macluumaadka sida kuwa ku nool Geeska Afrika. Guud ahaan, waxaa loo baahan yahay in si qotodheer diiradda loo saaro amniga(darrada) iyo doorka iyo heerka 'aqoonta dijitaalka ah' ee isticmaaleyaasha ku leedahay suuragalnimada lagusoo saaro ilo waxtar u leh ururrada bulshada raydka ah iyo deeqbixiyeyaasha caalamiga ah oo ka shaqeeya siyaasadda socdaalka iyo hormarinta.

17 Cilmibaaraha waxa uu arintaan gaarka ah ka la xiriiray afhayeenka Qaramada Midoobay: Goobjoog news 'No! 'UN Academy of Somalia' not UN affiliate-UNSOM spokesman', 18 May 2020. (<https://goobjoog.com/english/no-un-academy-of-somalia-not-un-affiliate-unsom-spokesman/>)

18 Harun Maruf, 'Galka Baarista: Maxay yihiin shirkadaha Forex ee Somalia?' [Galka Baarista (programme) What are the Forex companies in Somalia] *Voice of America*, March 2020. (<https://www.voasomali.com/a/5322632.html>)

Gunaanad iyo soo jeedin ajendaha cilmibaarista mustaqbalka

Warbixintaan waxa ay muujisey sida dhalinyarada ragga ah ee ku nool Soomaaliland ay badanaa madalada baraha bulshada ugu fahansan yihiin in door muhiim ah uu ka cayaaro helitaanka macluumaadka, taasoo iyadana horseedi karta fursado dhaqdhaqaaq bulsho iyo mid caalami. Islamarkaana, dhaqamada qiyaanada ah (oo badanaa caalamiga ah) iyo faafidda macluumaad khaldan ama xasaasi ah ayaa loo arkaa in ay horseedaan qataraha caalami ah, waxaana sidaa u arkay ka qeybgaleyaasha cilmibaarista. Saameynta ay arrintan leedahay—xagga dhaqaalaha iyo marka loo eego macluumaadka deegaanka iyo xasiloonaada bulshada labaduba—waxa ay u baahan tahay baaritaan ballaaran oo laga sameeyo gobolka.

Qaabka wareysi kooxeedka ee ‘wax ka ogaanshaha sawirada’ loogu shaqeeyay qeyb kamid ah cilmibaarista waxa ay muujisey qiimaha ay leedahay si loogasoo saaro fahan buuxa oo dheeri ah khibradda nolosha online-ka ah ee isticmaaleyaasha baraha bulshada ee gobolka. Isticmaalidda habkaan waa la ballaarin karaa si loo helo kooxo ka qeybgaleyaal kale oo jooga Hargeysa iyo magaalooyinka kale ee Soomaaliland iyo gobolka. Kooxo dheddig ah waa in lagusoo kordhiyaa ballaarintaan, iyadoo ay la socdaan dhalinyarro badan oo kasoo jeedda qoysaska bulsho-dhaqaale ahaan aan dabaqadda sare ku jirin.

Xitaa tirada yar ee ka qeybgaleyaasha warbixintaan ku howlanaa, goobta cilmibaarista waxaa laga helay xog aad u farabadan, oo fududeynaya baaritaanno dheeri ah oo qadka ah ee ku aaddan dhaqamada iyo goobaha dijitaalka ah ee lagu muujiyey wareysi kooxeedka. In la ballaarinaayo baaxadda daraasadda waxa ay u oggolaaneysaa in la sameeyo isbarbardhigga fikradaha lagasoo saaro gobolka iyo kooxaha kala duwan ee bulshada. Inkastoo ay muhiim tahay in diiradda la saaro isusocodka iyo u safriidda dibadda, daraasadaha mustaqbalka ah waxa ay sidoo kale sii baari karaan mowduucyada gaarka ah ee lagu muujiyey cilmibaarista laga sameeyay warbixintaan, gaar ahaan:

- Doorka macluumaadka baraha bulshada ee caalamiga ah uu ku leeyahay xasilooni darrada bulsho iyo midda siyaasadeed ee Soomaaliland/Soomaaliya;
- Aragtida dhalinyarada ee la falgelidda qadka ee arrimaha doorashooyinka soo socda ee gobolka;
- U nuglaanshaha dhalinyarada ee halista online-ka, gaar ahaan kuwa la xiriira sheegista macluumaadka shaqsiga ah iyo aqoonta lagu fahmi karo macluumaadka khaldan ama been abuurka ah.

Xogta lagusoo bandhigey warbixintaan—oo ay wehliyaan warbixinnada lasoo xigtay oo ay dhawaan warbaahinta caalamiga iyo midka gudaha ka qoreen mowd-

uucan—waxa ay cadeyneysaa in daraasad cilmiyeysan oo dheeri ah oo diiradda lagu saarayo siyaasadda laga sameeyo saameynta suuragalka ah ee uu yeelan karo qayaanada online-ka. Iyadoo helitaanka internet-ka gobolka oo kordhay uu keeni karo fursado muhiim ah, waxa ay sidoo kale sare u qaadeysaa halista ku lug lahaan-shaha macluumaad khaldan iyo codsiyo maaliyadeed oo shaki la gelin karo ama been abuur ah. Sidaas darteed, waxaa la rajeynayaa in warbixintani ay ku wargeliso wada-hadallada bilowga ah ee u dhexeeya siyaasad-dejiyeyaasha caalamiga ah iyo daneeyayaasha maxalliga ah ee sidii loo yareyn lahaa u nuglaanshaha dijitaalka ah ee Soomaalida. Ururada (sida HarHub iyo Shaqadoon, ururrada tiknoolojiyadda iyo shaqaaleysiinta dhalinyarada ee fadhigoodu yahay Hargeysa) oo gacan ka geystay fududeeynta cilmibaaristaan, ayaa kamid ah kuwa ugu habboon ee si wanaagsan usii wadi kara doodahaan.

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Isku xirka internet-ka iyo baraha bulshadu waxa ay si xawli ah kor ugu kaceen guud ahaan magaalooyinka Geeska Afrika, gaar ahaan jiilasha soo koraaya. Iyadoo aan soo qaadanay magaalda colaadda kasoo baxday ee Hargeysa—caasimada Jamhuuriyadda madaxbannaanida ku dhawaaqday ee Soomaaliland— warbixintan waxa ay diiradda saareysaa sida dhalinyarada ragga ah ee waxbartay ay ula falgalaan madallada digitaalka ah iyo baraha bulshada marka loo eego socdaalka ‘dibadda’ iyo isusocodka (bulsho-dhaqaale) sare u kacaya.

Natiijooyinka kasoo baxay cilmibaarista waxa ay iftiimiyeen sida madallada dijitaalka ah iyo baraha bulshadu ay kaalin muhiim ah uga cayaaraan isusocodka ka baxsan xuduudaha iyo saameynta ay ku leeyihiin ragga da’da yare ee jooga magaalooyinka sida Hargeysa. Dhaqdhaqyadaan waxaa ku lamaanan arrimo balaaran oo quseeya xasiloonida bulshada iyo isusocodka ama isusocod la’aanta aadanaha, waxa ayna ku leeyihiin saameeyn qorshe mustaqbalka marka laga hadlaayo aqoonta dijitaalka ee dhalinyarada iyo yaraynta u nuglaanshaha qeybo badan oo khataro online ah.

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