

FAAFINTA

الرسمية



RASMIGA

الجريدة

DAWLAD GOBOLEEDKA PUNTLAND EE SOOMAALIYA

لولاية أرض بونت الصومال

Sanadka 8-aad Garowe 22, Jenuary, 2009

lam 1

Faafinta bilwalba soo baxda

جريدة الشهرية

Qaybta faafinta rasmiga ah ee Madaxtooyada Dawlad Goboleedka Puntland
Qiimuhu waa Sh/So. 10,000 Lambar walba. Rukunka Sanadkii waa Sh/So. 170,000 dalka
gudihiisa, dibadda Sh/So. 500,000 Rukunka la weydiisto wakhtiga loo gooyay wuxuu ka
bilowday 1-da Janaayo. Qiimaha qoritaanka F.R halkii sadar iyo wixii ka yar waa Sh/So.
3,000 Rukunka iyo qoritaanka waxaa la weydiistaa qaybta maamulka Faafinta Rasmiga
ah. Lacagta waxaa lagu bixinayaa Xafiiska Canshuuraha Barriga ee Wasaaradda
Maaliyadda.

TUSMADA

Qaybta Kowaad

Sharci

Qaybta Labaad

Xeer

Waxba Ma Leh

Qaybta Sadexaad

Talooyin, isgaarsiin, ogaysiis, iidheh, IWM

Waxba ma leh

Sharci Lr. 1. ee 22/01/2006, kuna saabsan Siyaasadda Waxbarashada Puntland.

**DAWLAD G. PUNTLAND
EE SOOMAALIYA**
Xafiiska Madaxweynaha



**PUNTLAND STATE
OF SOMALIA**
Office of the President

Sharci Lr. 1. ee ku saabsan Siyaasadda Waxbarashada Puntland.

MADAXWEYNUHU

MARKUU ARKAY Qodobka 54-aad (14) farqadiisa 14-aad ee Dastuurka
Dawladda Goboleedka Puntland ee Soomaaliya.
MARKUU ARKAY Muhiimada sharcigani u leeyahay Waxbarashada DGPL ee
Soomaaliya.
MARKUU DHEGAYSTAY Ra'yiga Golaha Xukuumadda a Puntland
MARKUU ARKAY Ansixinta Golaha Wakiilladu Ansixiyeen sida ku cad
Go'aankooda XGGW/DGPL/09/2006, ee 21/01/2006

WUXUU SOO SAARAY

Sharciga soo socda

Qodobka Kowaad

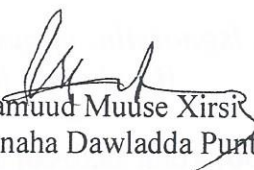
Sharcigan Siyaasadda Waxbarashada Puntland Gollaha Wakiiladu way ansixiyeen

Qodobka Labaad

Nuqulada asalka ah waxaa lagu kala kaydinayaa Xafiiska Madaxweynaha, kan
Garyaqaanka guud iyo kan Xoghayaha Gollaha Wakiillada..

Qodobka Saddexaad

Sharcigani waxa uu dhaqan-gelayaa marka Madaxweynuhu saxiixo, laguna soo saaro
Faafinta Rasmiga ah ee Dawladda, markaa ayaa sharciga kamid noqonayaa shuruucda
Puntland qof kastana ay waajib ku noqonaysaa inuu dhawro, kuna dhaqmo.


Maxamuud Muuse Xirsi
Madaxweynaha Dawladda Puntland

MASWADADDII 3
(Draft 3)

WARQAD SIYAASADEEDKA WAXBARASHADA PUNTLAND

(WSWP)

Gaabin (Abbreviation)

QWA (BED)	: QAYBTA WAXBARASHADA AASASIGA AH
GWB (CEC)	: GUDDIGA WAXBARASHADA BEESHA
MKIQWMWDH	: MANHAJKA, KORMEERKA IMTIXAANADKA, QAYBTA WAXBARASHADA, MACALIMIINTA IYO WAXBARTIDA DHEERIGA AH
XMB (CFBT)	: XARUNT MACALIMIINTA BIRITISHKA
AG (DG)	: AGAASIMAH GUUD
QQMMDHCP (DPARPGI)	: QAYBTA QORSHEYNTA , MAAMULKA, MACHADKA DHEDIG LABOODKA (GINSIGA) IYO CILMIBAARISTA EE PUNTLAND
WWM (DTED)	: WAAXDAWAXBARASHADA MACALIMIINTA
HDHDY (ECD)	: HORMARINTA DHALAANKA DADA YAR
HMWW (EMIS)	: HABKA MAARAYNTA IYO WERGELINTA WAXBARASHADA
GQW (ESC)	: GUDDI QAYBEEDKA WAXBARASHADA
MDT (FDI)	: MAALGELIN DIBADEED TOOS AH
WSSGQ (GNP)	: WAX SOO SAARKA GUUD EE Qaranka
DGP (PRG)	: DOWLAD GOBOLEEDKA PUNTLAND
CTMG (GTTC)	: COLLEGEKA TABARBARKA MACALIMIINTA EE GAROOWE
SAI (ISPs)	: SIIYAHA ADEEGA INTERNETKA (PROVIDERS)
MT (IT)	: MACLUUMAADKA TEKNOLOJIYADA
WW (MOE)	: WASAARADA WAXBARSHADA
WATA (NFE)	: WAXBARASHADA AAN TOOS KA AHAYN
UADA (NGO)	: URUR AAN DOWLI AHAYN
QMQMJC (PARGID)	: QORSHEYNTA, MAAMULKA, QAYBTA MACHADKA JINSIGA IYO CILIMI BARISTA

CBP	(PCC)	: COLLEGKA BEESHA PUNTLAND
GIP	(PEC)	: GUDDIGA IMTIXAANADA PUNTLAND
WSWP	(PEPP)	: WARQAD SIYAASADEEDKA WAXBARASHADA PUNTLAND
MJP	(PGI)	: MACHADKA JINSIGA PUNTLAND
MWWP	((PIE)	: MACAHDKA WAAXDA WAXBARASHADA PUNTLAND
GIDGP	(PREC)	: GUDIGA IMTIXAANADA DOWLAD GOBOLEEDKA PUNTLAND
DGP	(PRG)	: DOWLAD GOBOLEEDKA PUNTLAND
QWAKD	(PPED)	: QAYBTA WAXBARASHADA ASAASIGA KA DIB (POST PRIMARY)
ISHDSP	(PSCE)	: IMTIXAANKA SHAHAADADA DUGSIYADA SARE EE PUNTLAND
IDHIP	(PSLE)	: IMTIXAANKA DHAMEYSTIRKA ISKUULADA PUNTLAN
QWMP	(PTED) PUNTLAND	: QAYBTA WAXBARASHADA MACALIMIINTA
GXDS	(SACB)	: GOLAHA XIRIIRINTA DEEQAHA SOMALIA
FWEXT	(TVET)	: FARSAMADA/WAXBARASHADA FASAXA XILIYEEDKA IYO TABABARADA
BHQM	(UNDP) MADOOBAY	: BARNAAMIJKA HORMARINTA EE QARAMADA
WQMUSDH	(UNESCO-PEER)	: WAXBARASHADA QARAMADA MADOOBAY, URURKA SAYNIDK IYO DHAQANKA BARNAAMIJKA GARGAARKA (GURMADKA) DEGDEGA AH IYO DIB U DHISIDDA
SCQM	(UNICEF)	: SANDUQA (MISAANIYADDA) CARUURTA EE QARAMADA MIDOBAY

Sababeynta hormarinta warqad siyaasadeedka waxbarashada Puntland (XHWSWP)

Hadda aduunku wuxuu aqoonsaday in waxbarashadu ka mid tahay waxyaalaha ugu muhiimsan ee dalka iyo bulshada (Mujtamaca) dib u dhisi karo. Garowsiga fekerkaas awgiis ayey Puntland uga jirtaa diyaarinta siyaasadda lagu hagayo waxbarashada.

Mudadii dheereyd ee dagaalka sokeeye socdey ka dib waxaa gudagelidda dib u dhisidda iyo horumarinta dhaqaalaha; shuruudaha hawlgalka waxbarashada iyo akhriska. Taas oo ah aasaaska dhismaha ee hormarka, gaar ahaan xaqiijinta, tirada, tayada iyo u qalmidda (relevance). Arrintaas xasaasiga ah ayaa ku baaqaysa tilmaan cad iyo xiriirin. Sidaa darteed qaybta waxbarashada waxa ay u baahantahay aragti fog ee horumarin oo dhiseysa qayb muuqata oo siyaasad ahaan kala hormarsan laguna qeexay jihooyinka iyo dib u habeynta qeybaha ku haboon.

Qeybta labaad ee ogolaanaysa waa mid xiriir la leh arrimaha jinsiga iyo u-sinaanta. Haweenka, Dadka laga badan yahay (Minorities) iyo kooxaha tabarta yar oo aan ku heysan Puntland waxbarasho munaasab ah (Tayo leh). Siyaasadda guud ee waxbarasho oo leh dareen jinsi, oo (waafaqsan) habka caalamiga ah sida ku caddeyd shirwaynihii xuquuqada dhalaanka (SXDh) iyo Shirweynihii tirtiridda faquuqida haweenka (Dabargoynta kala soocid kasta oo lid ku ah haweenka) (TFH). Sidaa daraadeed ayaa loo baahday taas oo dalku kutabsaday qaabaynta horumarinta dadka aqoonta leh iyo isbedel ijtimaaci ah. Siyaasada waxbarashadaas kamadan beyntii waxay nagu hogaaminaysaa suulinta dhaqamada kale ee faquuqa haweenka. Kaas oo ka yimaada, (ka soo faafa) mujtamaca guud laakiin ka muuqda (Rebound) ka fula dugsiyada. Sidoo kale siyaasadu waa in ay ahaato mid dareen leh kana turjumaysa ama ka jawabeysa (Respond) xuquuqada iyo baahida dadka laga badan yahay (dadka tirad yar) iyo kooxaha kale ee tabarta yar.

Ugu danbayn, dagaalkii iyo ciribtii ayaa abuurtay dhibaatooyinka soo socda: jeesayn koobnaanta iyo u sinnaan la'aanta helidda waxbarashada, oo helitaan la'aanta ugu badan ay heysato reer miyiga iyo gabdhaha; siin waxbarasho aan tayo lahayn; manhaj iskuul oo aan dareen laahayn (an unresponsive schools curriculum); maqnaansho qiyaas iyo xukun (absence of standards and control); maarayn aan habaysnayn iyo qorshayn dhiman; aasaaska maal gelinta oo daciif ah; iyo jiritaanka shuruudo waxbarasho oo tiro badan oo si xun loo xiriiriyey jiritaanka shuruudo badan ee waxbarasho oo xiriirkoodu liito - ficneyn); sidaa daraadeed waa loo baahanyahay in la helo qaab shaqo oo siyaasad leh si ay uga taageerto Dalka waajihaadda dhibaatooyinkaas ama taxdiidkaas. Marka siyaasadaa la dejiyo oo keliya oo lagu saleeyo tiirarka shaqaynta (functionality) iyo u qalmidda (relevance) waxbarashada ayaa si caqli gal ah siin karta (keeni karta) gaarida (xaqii jinta) ahdafta iyo ujeeddoyinka waddan –umadeed (national goals and objectives).

1.1 Himilada Qaranka (national goals)

Himilada waxbarashada ee Puntland waxaa laga keeney (drive from) (laga soo xawiley) Himilada guud ee Somalia.

Himiladaasi waa:

- In la dhiso Bulsho casri ah oo aasaaskeedu yahay qaanuunka (the rule of law)
- Inuu ka shaqeeyo dhexgalinta iyo ku dhaqanka mabaadiida qiyamka islaamka ee saxa ah
- Samaynta maamul demuqradi ah oo ka soo unkamay rabitaan xor ah oo muuqda oo madaxbanaan.
- In la gaaro heli taan aqoon sare iyo fulinta ee sayniska, tichnolojiyada , cilmiga maareynta iyo xirfadaha horumarinta.

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This ensures transparency and allows for easy verification of the data.

Additionally, it highlights the need for regular audits to identify any discrepancies or errors. By conducting these checks frequently, potential issues can be caught early, preventing them from escalating into larger problems.

The second section focuses on the role of technology in modern accounting. It notes that while traditional methods were once the norm, the integration of software has significantly improved efficiency and accuracy. Cloud-based systems allow for real-time data access and collaboration, which is essential for larger organizations.

However, the document also warns against over-reliance on technology. It stresses that human oversight remains crucial. Accountants should understand the underlying principles of the software they are using to ensure that the automated processes are functioning correctly.

The third part of the document addresses the challenges of budgeting and financial forecasting. It explains that creating a realistic budget requires a thorough understanding of the organization's current financial state and future goals. It is important to include contingencies for unexpected expenses or changes in market conditions.

Furthermore, the text discusses the importance of monitoring the budget as it progresses. Regularly comparing actual performance against the budget allows for timely adjustments and helps in staying on track throughout the fiscal year.

In conclusion, the document provides a comprehensive overview of key accounting practices. It reiterates that a strong foundation in accounting principles, combined with the effective use of technology and diligent record-keeping, is essential for the long-term success of any business.

The author encourages readers to stay updated on the latest trends and regulations in the field to ensure their practices remain current and compliant.

- Ilaalinta iyo dhawrida (foster) xuquuqda aadamiga iyo xorriyadda.
- In la hormarino (promote) cadaaladda iyo midnimo guud ee bulsho.
- Samayn bulsho maskax furan oo ka sameysan shaqsiyaad leh aragti qiimeyn bulshadeed oo sax ah iyo dabecado ballan qaadaya in ay ilaaliyaan, korna u qaadaan dhaqanka wanaagsan iyo caadaadka islaamka ku saleysan.
- Ilaalinta iyo hormarinta xaaladda beyadda (beyadda dabiiciga ah), si jiilka danbe ay ugu noqoto dhaxalgal wanagsan oo lagu noo laan karo.
- Xaqiijinta in Somalidu noqoto xubin muhiim ah ee beesha caalamka iyo ka qeybgalka kor dhinta hormarka iyo wanagga Aadinga.
- Dhiiri gelinta guud ee helidda aqoonta qorista iyo akhriska, tirsiga iyo xirfad nololeedka.
- *Dhiiri gelin iyo in aaf kasta uu gaaro awoodiisa wax aabad si uu kor ugu gaado xirfaddiisa si ay dib ugu faa'ideyso bulshada.*
- Kor u qaadid dareen masuuliyadeed ee bulshada, oo ku aaddan nabadeynta iyo hormarinta xiriirka Aadamiga heer bulsho, dal iyo mid caalamiba.

1.2. Aragtida fog ee siyaasadda waxbarashada gobolada Puntland.

Geedi socodka ujeedadaas balaaran ee dalka, iyo ahdaafta waxbarashada Puntland waa:

- Ka qayb galka abuuridda bulsho heshiis ku ah kaydinta iyo tayeynta (hormarinta) (kobcinta) dhaqanka iyo caadadka ku salayn mabaad'ida islaamka sax ah (genuine Islam).
- Dhiirinta helitaanka aqoon wax qorida, akhrinta iyo aqoonta tirade sidoo kale gaaridda aqoon sare iyo ku howlgalka sayniska, tecnolojiyada iyo aqoonta maaraynta iyo xirfadaha.
- Dhiirigelin helitaanka xirfad nololeedka furaha u ah nololaha si loogaarsiiyo hormar buuxa iyo xaqiijinta awoodda waxqabad ee shaqsiyadeed taas oo loola jeedo hormarinta dalka iyo ka qayb galka dhaqaalaha adduunka.
- Kobcinta (foster) fekarka caqli galka ah, go'aan qaadasho adag, **aragti shaqsiyadeed** ah (self expression) iyo iskufilnaasho.
- Kor u qaadidda koritaanka ardayda xooggan, caafimaad qabta, qaan gaar bisil ah, faa'iido leh, oo loo baahanyahay, ahna xubno bulshada la jaanqaadi kara oo leh aragti dabecad wanaagsan ee xagga jinsiga iyo arrimaha kale ee qoyska.
- Furista albaabada fursadaha iyo koritanka qoyska oo aan loo eegayn, jinsiga, gobol ama diin.
- Ku abuurida maskaxda dhallaanka dareen wadaninimo iyo midnimo barbaarintiisa hore iyo kobcin (enhance) dareenka dal jacaylka guud ahaan Soomali gaar ahaan Puntland iyo rabitaanka isdhexgalkeeda joogtada ah. deganaan iyo barwaaqo. (as well as ad desire for its sustained integration, stability and prosperity)
- Xifdisiinta aqoonta, xirfadaha iyo dabecadaha u suura gelinaya Somalida, ilaalinta iyo hormarinta beyadda si ay ugu gudbiyaan jiilka danbe mid nabad iyo wanag leh (future generation) ee mustaqbalka.
- Kor u qaadidda (promte) helista dabecada iyo xirfado dadka dhan ka dhigaya in kuwo kasta noqodo mid firfircoon ahna wax ku ool ka tirasan beesha caalamka, kuwaas oo ku soo kordhinaya korid iyo hormar.
- Xifdisiin xirfadaha iyo dabecadaha u kobcinaya koritaanka dareenka in la helo cadaalad bulsho, masuulinimo, qiimaha iyo wanaagga nabadda.
- Xifdisiin (inculcate) Mahad celinta iyo qadarinta sharafta shaqada oo lagu eegayo (tilmaansanayo) baahida bulshada, dhaqaale iyo beyadda gobolka.

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. The text also mentions the need for regular audits to ensure the integrity of the financial data. Furthermore, it highlights the role of the accounting department in providing timely and accurate information to management for decision-making purposes.

In the second section, the document details the various methods used for data collection and analysis. It describes how primary data is gathered through surveys and interviews, while secondary data is obtained from existing sources. The text also covers the process of data cleaning and validation to ensure the reliability of the information. Additionally, it discusses the use of statistical techniques to analyze the data and identify trends and patterns.

The third part of the document focuses on the implementation of the research findings. It outlines the steps involved in developing a strategic plan based on the insights gained from the data analysis. The text also discusses the importance of communication and collaboration between different departments to ensure the successful execution of the plan. Finally, it mentions the need for continuous monitoring and evaluation to track progress and make necessary adjustments.

In conclusion, the document stresses the significance of a systematic and data-driven approach to business operations. It encourages the organization to embrace change and innovation to stay competitive in a dynamic market environment.

1.3. Shuruudaha Guud

Gobolada Puntland:

- Waxaa ka go'aan ah in mabaad'id waxbarashada lagu fuliyo dhaaman iyadoon ubadka loo eegeyna Jinsi, diin, qabiil ama dabaqad.
- Waa go'aan kor u qaadista helist iyo ku negaynta waxbarashada dhamaan, gaar ahaan gabdhaha iyo danyarta (marginalized populations).
- Waa go'aan mabaad'ida u saddurinta (affirmative action) ee waxbarashada si kor loogu qaado helista (access) Waxbarashada kuwa fursadoodu yartahy ama kuwa tirade yar (**disadvantaged or under representative groups**).

Dowladu waxay aqoonsantahay in waxbarashadu tahay ganacsi ka dhexeeya, bulshada, ururada bulshada dhexdooda, qeyb gaar ah iyo waalidiinta. Sidaa daraadeed dowladu waxay dejinaysaa shuruudo iyo soo jiidasho loogu tala galay dhiirin. In si firfircoon uga qayb glaan kuway **khuseyaan** shuruudaha (Provision) iyo **bixiyayaasha** waxbarashada.

Dowladu waxay qaadaysaa talaabooyin lagu aqoonsanaayo una adeegaya sahalayana maal gelinta qaybaha khaaska ka ah (hantida gaarka ah) oo Isla markaasna siinaya qaab sharciyeysan oo laga mamaar maan ah oo lagu dhiirigelinayo maalgelintaas (iyo siin qaabab la hagay oo muhiim ah ee lagama maar maanka ah si loogu dhiiri geliyo maal gelintaas.)

Dowladda Puntland sida oo kale waxaa ka go'aan ah in adeega guud laga dhex arko qaybahaan soo socda:

- Waxbaraqshada gabdhaha
- Waxbarashada xirfadaha muhiimka ah (life skills)
- Waxbarashada reer guuraaga iyo kooxaha kale ee tabarta yar.
- Waxbarashada dhalaanka baahida gaarka ah leh

Waxbarashada Gabdhaha (girl's education)

kor u qaadista ka qayb gelinta gabdhaha waxbarashada ayaa mudnaanta koowaad ee Puntland (is a state priority)

Sidaa awgeed dowladdu waxay sii qaadeysaa (pursue) xeeladaha soo socota si ay u xaqiijiso in gabdho badan ka qaybgalaan waxbarashada aasaasiga ah ee Puntland.

- Xoojinta ka war haynta ololayaasha kor u qaadaya, wacyi-gelinta guryaha, bulshada qaybahooda kala duwan, iskuulada iyo goobaha shaqada.
- U ololayn jooqta ah oo gaarsiisan qaybta ugu sareysa ee dowladda si loo helo taageero iyo ballanqaad waxqabad oo mudnaan siinaya waxbarashadda gabdhaha.
- Abuurid awood siin bey'ad waxbarasho oo gabdheed, oo lagu xaqiijinaayo helidda qalab haboon oo munaasab ah, sida **musqulo** gaar u ah gabdhaha oo laga dhiso dhammaan **dugsiyada waxbarashada aasaasiga ah**.
- Kor u qaadidda barnaamijyo tababar macaliin oo u diyaarinaya macalimiinta in ay noqdaan kuwa dareen dheeraad ah u leh baahida gabdhaha.
- Dib u eegid manhajka Waxbarashada aasaasiga ah si looga dhigo mid dareen dheeraad ah u leh jinsiga (Gabdhaha).
- Ka saaridda manhajka dugsiyada iyo buugta wax kasta oo leh takoor jinsi iyo aaminsanaan fikaradaha aan saxa ahayn (negative stereotypes.)

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This ensures transparency and allows for easy verification of the data. The text also mentions the need for regular audits to identify any discrepancies or errors in the accounting process.

In addition, the document highlights the role of technology in modern accounting. It suggests using specialized software to automate routine tasks, such as data entry and calculations. This not only saves time but also reduces the risk of human error. The text further notes that digital records are easier to store and retrieve, providing a more efficient workflow for the accounting department.

Finally, the document stresses the importance of staying up-to-date with the latest accounting standards and regulations. It advises that professionals should participate in ongoing education and training to ensure they are fully compliant with all applicable laws. This is crucial for maintaining the integrity and accuracy of the financial statements.

The second part of the document focuses on the importance of clear communication between different departments. It states that the accounting team should work closely with sales, marketing, and operations to ensure that all financial data is accurately recorded and reported. This collaboration is essential for providing a complete and accurate picture of the company's financial health.

Furthermore, the document discusses the need for a strong internal control system. It outlines several key components, such as segregation of duties, regular reconciliations, and a robust approval process. These measures are designed to prevent fraud and ensure that all financial transactions are properly authorized and documented.

The document also touches upon the importance of maintaining accurate tax records. It notes that companies must keep detailed records of all tax-related transactions to ensure they can accurately calculate and report their tax obligations. This includes keeping track of deductions, credits, and other tax-related items. Proper record-keeping is vital for maximizing tax efficiency and avoiding penalties.

In conclusion, the document provides a comprehensive overview of the key principles and practices of effective accounting. It emphasizes the importance of accuracy, transparency, and compliance, and offers practical advice on how to implement these principles in a modern business environment. By following these guidelines, companies can ensure that their financial records are reliable and that they are fully prepared for any audits or regulatory requirements.

The document concludes by reiterating the importance of a strong accounting foundation for the success of any business. It encourages companies to invest in their accounting systems and processes, as this is a critical component of their overall financial management strategy.

- Bud dhigidda iyo fulinta habab (siyaabo) lagu sugayo in dugsiyadu yihiin kuwo gabdhaha siinaya ilaalin dheeraad ah, oo lagu daray kor u qaadista nabadgelyada gabdhaha markay joogaan dugsiyada, markey aadayaan iyo markey ka soo noqonayaan.
- Soo gudbinta/xoojinta barnaamijyo leh maalgelin loogu talo galay gabdhaha ugu baahida badan iyo barnaamijyo caawinaya ku sugnaantooda waxbarashada
- Dhaqan gelinta (enactment) sharci ujeedadiisu tahay ilaalinta maslaxada waxbarashada gabdhaha, laguna joojinayo guursiga gabdhaha aan gaarin xilliga guurka (ban of early marriage)
- Qorista (recruitment) macalimiin badan, maamulayaal iyo saraakiil waxbarasho oo haween ah oo ka hawl gala dhammaan heerar kala duwan ee maamulka waxbarashada si ay ugu noqdaan ku dayasho gabdhaha una siiyaan taageero baahidooda gaarka ah iyo waxay tabanayaan.
- Kor u qaadista ka qayb-galinta haweenka ee maamuladda iyo gudiyaada waxbarasho ee heerarka kala duwan sida heer Degmo, Gobol iyo Xarunta dhexe.
- Taageridda habab u ogolaanaya gabdhaha in ay ku noqdaan dugsiyada ka dib markay Waxbarashadu ka kalo go'do waxbarasho oo ay sababtay uur aan lagu talagelin.

Heerka waxbarashada heerka dugsiyada sare, in ay ku biiraan gabdhuhu Dawladdu waxay sidoo kale ay qaadaysaa xeeladaha kor ku xusan si loo dhiira-geliyo dugsiyada sare taas oo leh horumar dhaqan-dhaqale.

Dowladu waxay kale oo taageereysaa ka qaybglaka dhalinyarada reer guuraaga ah, dhalinyarad danyarta ah iyo dhalinyarada baahida gaarka ah leh ee ku jira waxbarashada sare taas oo loo adeegsanayo in waxbarashada sare laga sameeyo deegaamada miyiga, in la siiyo deeq waxbarasho, mid lacageed ardayda u baahan iyo sharci (measures) loo dejiyay in uu kor u qaado ku soo dabaalidda waxbarashada loo badanyahay (main stream education) ardayda leh baahida khaaska ah. Go'aamadaas waxaa la socon doona diyaarinta dugsiyo sare oo leh qalab cayaaro iyadoo tixgalin la siinayo ardeyda iinta leh (with consideration for learners with disabilities) iyo ku darid dugsiyada sare tababaro khaas ah oo leh macalimiin u khaas ah.

Life skills education (waxbarashada xirfad nololeedka)

Iyadoo la siinayo muhiimad xirfad nololeedka, Dowladdu waxay xil iska saari doontaa (hubintooda) in xirfadaha lagu daro manhajka dhammaan maadooyinka waxbarashada aasaasiga ah iyo kuwo dugsiyada sare. Manhajka dugsiyada xirfad nololeedka wuxuu noqon doonaa mid bulshada baahideeda iyo dhanqankeeda waafaqsan isla markaasna leh dareen jinsi ah.

Waxaa bartayaasha loo bandhigi doonaa arrimaha markaas ka taagan ee heer caalmi iyo mid gobolba sida wacyiglintq iyo barashada HIV/AIDS, arrimaha jinsiga, waxbarashada la xiriirta galmada, barashada dhaqanka, ixtiraamidada dadka kale, dabargoynta isticmaalka maandooriyayasha, maareynta beyadda iyo soo guurinta xirfadaha. Xagga waciyi-gelinta iyo wax ka bedalista dabeecadaha, sida loo arko cudurka HIV/AIDS dowladdu waxay hubin doontaa in HIV/AIDS iyo arrimaha kale ee caafimadka taranta lagu daro manhajka maadooyinka lagu takhasuso waqtiga ugu horeeya ee suura galka ah.

Dowladdu waxay taageeri doontaa hagidda (**guidance**) iyo talo siinta ardayda ee xagga muhiimadda qoyska, galmada iyo arimaha taranka, iyo ku daridda barnaamijka barashada xirfad-nololeedka oo lagu darayo xirfad nololeedka.

Wasaarada waxbarashadu (WW) sidoo kale waxay taageeri doontaa qaabka iyo fulinta manhajka xirfad-nololeedka ee heerka dugsiyada sare.

The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the work done during the year. It is followed by a detailed account of the various projects and schemes undertaken, and a summary of the results achieved. The report concludes with a statement of the resources available and the plans for the future.

The second part of the report deals with the financial aspects of the work. It gives a detailed account of the income and expenditure for the year, and shows how the various projects and schemes have been financed. It also shows the progress of the work done during the year, and the results achieved.

The third part of the report deals with the personnel and administrative aspects of the work. It gives a detailed account of the staff employed, and the work done by each of them. It also shows the progress of the work done during the year, and the results achieved.

The fourth part of the report deals with the general conclusions and recommendations. It gives a summary of the main findings of the report, and makes suggestions for the future. It also shows the progress of the work done during the year, and the results achieved.

Ka sokoow, kor u qaadidda xirfadda guud ama midda shaqsiyadeed ee ardayga iyada oo loo marayo waxbarasho xirfad-nololeed munaasab ahiyo xirfadaha bulshada heerkan oo loo marayo waxbarasho xirfad-nololeed munaasab ah.

Waxbarashad heerka dugsiyada sare ee Puntland waxay kaalin ama dowlad wayn ka cayaarayaan ka hortagidda dhibta la xiriirta cudurada HIV/AIDS, maadaama da'da (14-19) ardayda dugsiyada sare dhigtaa ay yihiin kuwa ugu nugul aafada iyo khatarta cudurka HIV/AIDS. Iyadoo taas la eegayo, tixgelin gaar ah ayaa la siin doonaa sameynta wacyigelin heer sare ah ee ka hortaga HIV/AIDSka iyo badelidda dabecadaha bartayaasha heerkaas ah si ay ayaguna gacan uga gaystaan isbedelka ay wadaan waalidka iyo beelaha u dhow dugsi kasta.

Manhajka xirfad-nololeedka waxaa ka mid ah qaybo la xiriira isticmalka maandoori-yaha, xirfadaha, dabecadaha, waxbarasha nolosha qoyska, hal adeegy iyo mowduucyo kale oo muhiim ah.

Waxbarashada dhallaanka miyiga iyo kuwa kale ee danyarta ah (education for children of nomads and other disadvantages groups)

Dowladdu waxay ballaarin doontaa waxbarashada si loo gaarsiiyo dhallaanka reer miyiga ah, beelaha tuulooyinka ku nool, iyo dhallaanka **dadka soo barakacay** (IDP) ee xeryaha ku jira taas oo loogu talagalay in lagu xaqiijiyo in u sinnaan iyo ka qayb gelin dhammaan fursadaha waxbarasho (helid waxbarasho).

Taas kadib Dowladdu waxay:

- Qaadaysaa/xoojinaysaa dareensiinta iyo baraarunjinta aqoonta bulshada (civic education) oo loogu talagalay walidiinta dhallaanka reer miyiga ah kuwa dibadyaalka ah, hogaamiyayaasha maxaliga ah, macalimiinta dugsiyada iyo hogaanka gobolka si kor loogu qaado qiimaha waxbarashada beelaha reer miyiga ah.
- Soo bandhigid/xoojin barnaamij deeq waxbarasho oo jihaysan iyo kuwa kale oo soo jiidasho leh sida barnaamijyo cunta siin reer miyiga (DDX) (IDP) kuwa ugu baahida badan.
- Soo gudbinta barnaamij la xiriira soo jiidasho si loogu dhiirigeliyo macalimiinta in ay ka shaqeeyaan meelaha tuulooyinka ah.
- Xoojinta ka qaybgelinta walidiinta reer miyiga ah gudiyada maamula waxbarashada heer kasta ee hanaanka waxbarashada iyo samaynta dugsiyada guurguura meelaha ay ka suurtoowdo (establishment of "mobile" schools where facilitate)
- Waxay qadaysaa/xoojinaysaa farsamooyin aan caadi ahayn oo loogu gudbinayo waxbarashada beelaha reer miyiga ah/IDPS taa oo ay weheliso adeegsiga reediyowga iyo warbaahinta satelleydka iyo casharo horey loo **duubay/modules**.
- Taageeridda balaarinta soo geliyaanka waxbarashada dugsiyada sare beelaha tabarta yar (liita), iyo guryaha qaybaha dadweynaha soo barakacay, gabdhaha iyo curyaamiinta taa soo looga dan leeyahay kor u qaadista sinnaan bulsho iyo siin dhalinyarada fursada nololeed badan.
- Samayn shuruuc (provision) loogu talagalay baahida dhallaanka leh hibo waxbarasho oo khaas ah iyo in loo sahlo in dhallaankaasi gaaraan hibadooda waxbarasho meesha ugu saraysa oo buuxda.

Caruurta leh baahi waxbarashada oo gaar ah (children with special education needs)

Dowladu waxay samayndoontaa hab lagu taageerayo baahida waxbarashada gaarka ah oo ay la socoto shuruudo (provision) ku haboon qalab waxbaaris iyo bey'ad xor ka ah oodafayn dugsiyada dhismihiisa ee

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes the need for transparency and accountability in financial reporting.

In addition, the document highlights the role of internal controls in preventing fraud and ensuring the integrity of the financial statements. It provides a detailed overview of the various components of an internal control system, including segregation of duties and regular audits.

The document also addresses the challenges faced by organizations in implementing effective internal controls. It discusses the importance of a strong corporate culture and the role of management in setting the tone at the top.

Furthermore, the document provides a comprehensive overview of the various types of internal controls, including preventive, detective, and corrective controls. It also discusses the importance of monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of these controls over time.

The document concludes by emphasizing the importance of ongoing communication and collaboration between all levels of the organization. It stresses the need for a proactive approach to internal control, where all employees are responsible for maintaining the integrity of the organization's financial reporting.

In summary, the document provides a thorough overview of the importance of internal controls in financial reporting. It discusses the various components of an internal control system, the challenges of implementation, and the importance of a strong corporate culture and ongoing communication.

The document also provides a detailed overview of the various types of internal controls, including preventive, detective, and corrective controls. It also discusses the importance of monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of these controls over time.

In conclusion, the document emphasizes the importance of internal controls in financial reporting and provides a comprehensive overview of the various components of an internal control system. It stresses the need for a proactive approach to internal control, where all employees are responsible for maintaining the integrity of the organization's financial reporting.

ay isticmaalayaan caruurta indhaha la' maskaxda curyaanka ah, si loogu helo waxyaabaha ay u bahaanyihiin dhalaanka kor ahaan u dhiman (physically challenged child.)

Dowladdu waxay fulin doontaa dejintooda harkiyo munaasab ah oo lagu xaqiijinayo in naqshadaha dugsiyada cusub ku tala galaan (loogu talagalay) dhalaanka baahida khaaska ah leh iyo dhiiri galinta habka isku dhexdarka ee loogu talagalay in dhalaanka iinta fudud wax ku bartaan dugsiyada caadiga ah. Dowladu sidoo kale waxay samay doontaa macahad (institutions) loogu talagalay caruurta leh iimaha daran ee muuqda.

Shuruudo (provisions) ayaa la samayn doonaa lagu gaarayo baahida waxbarasho ee caruurta ubaahan xanaano (care) iyo ilaalin gaar ahaan caruurt soo barakacay (displaced) iyo kuwa dibada ka soo laabanaya; caruurta jid ku noolka ah (street child) caruurta shaqaysa; caruurta ciidanka ah; caruurta kaluumaysatada ah iyo caruurta ka timaada magaalooyinka iyo tuulooyinka beelo hoodu sabool yihiin (economically disadvantaged communities)

Taas oo keenaysa go'aan ujeedo badan ah oo lagu abuurayo taageero dhaqaale, la talin, hoy-siin, cunno, dhar, garoomo, caafimaad oo ay la socoto waxbarasho.

1.4. Qaabdhismeedka habka waxbarashada Puntland. (structure of puntland education system)

Habka waxabarashada puntland waxay ka kooban tahay laba sano oo hormarinta dhalaanka da'da yar (HDhDY) (ECD) sideed sano oo waxbarashada aasaasiga ah iyo afar sano oo waxbarashada dugsiyada sare ah. Waxbarashada jaamacaddu celcelis ahaan waxay ka koobnaan doontaa afar sano (fiiri sawirka 1). Nurxurka (essence) habka waxbarashada Puntland wuxuu noqon karaa habka 2-4-4-4. Siyaasaddu sidoo kale waxay aqoonsantahay waxbarashada aan tooska ahayn farsamada iyo farshaxanka gacanta in ay tahay qayb ka mid ah waxbarashada Puntland oo lagama maarmaan ah (as integral parts). Dowladu waxay rumaysantahay jiritaanka dugsiyada quraanka (school quraan) kaas oo ku aadan baridda tababaridda, tarbiyadda islaamka iyo carabiga.

- Dowladu, waxay hubin doontaa (ensure) in si joogta ah loo kor meero loona taageero dugsiyada quraanka (schoolada quraanka).

HDhDY, barnaamijka waxabarashada dugsiyada hoose iyo waxbarashada aan tooska ahayn (Non – formal education) barnaamijka waxay ka mid noqonayaan qaybta (catogry) waxabarashada aas aasiga ah (basic education).

Waxbarashada aas aasiga ahi waxay u diyaarinayaan waxbartayaasha xirfadaha aasasiga ah ee akhris/qorista iyo tirsiiimada iyo xirfadaha kale. waxbarashada quraanku waa qayb ka mid ah qaybaha HDhDY.

HDhDY waxaa la siinayaa (la gaynayaa) caruurta da'doodu u dhaxayso (shan) 0-5 sano jir.

Muhimadda HDhDY waa kicinta iyo horumarinta garaadka, wax qabadka iyo xirfadaha xaalad abuurka ee dhallanka yar.

HDhDY waxay caruurta u diyaarinaysaa iskuulka, una fududaynaysaa in ay guriga ka aadana iskuulada Waxbarashada aasaasiga ah.

Waxbarashada iskuulada aasasiga ah sida qaaliibka ah(generally) waxaa dhiganaya ardeyda(la siinayo)da'doodu tahay(u dhaxayso) 6-14 sano jir.

Waxbarashada aasaasiga ah qaybaheedu waxay ka kooban tahay, fasalka(grade) 1-4 wareega hoose iyo afar saano fasallada 5-8, wareega dhexe. Dhamaystirka qaybahaan waxaa lagu qiimaynayaa imtixaanka ka qalin-jabinta iskuulada waxbarashada aasaasiga ah ee Puntland isla markaasna goaminaya gelitaanka dugsiyadda sare.

waxbarashada aan tooska ahayn ahayn(Non-formal education) (NFE) waxay tilmaamaysaa(refers) qayb balaaran oo fursada waxbarashada ah oo la siinayo dadka da'da yar(d'yarta) iyo dadka waaweyn waxbarashada dadban waxay ka kooban tahay tababarada farsamada gacanta, barida akhriska iyo qorida

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities.

2. It then outlines the various methods and techniques used to collect and analyze data, including surveys, interviews, and focus groups.

3. The document also describes the process of identifying key stakeholders and their interests, as well as the development of a communication plan.

4. Finally, it provides a detailed overview of the implementation phase, including the establishment of a project team and the execution of the plan.

5. The document concludes with a summary of the key findings and recommendations, as well as a list of references.

6. The following section discusses the importance of ongoing monitoring and evaluation, and the need to adapt the plan as needed.

7. It also addresses the challenges and risks associated with the implementation of the plan, and provides strategies to mitigate them.

8. The document further explores the role of communication in the implementation process, and the importance of transparency and accountability.

9. It also discusses the importance of stakeholder engagement and the need to build trust and buy-in from all parties involved.

10. The document concludes with a final summary of the key findings and recommendations, and a list of references.

11. The following section discusses the importance of ongoing monitoring and evaluation, and the need to adapt the plan as needed.

12. It also addresses the challenges and risks associated with the implementation of the plan, and provides strategies to mitigate them.

13. The document further explores the role of communication in the implementation process, and the importance of transparency and accountability.

14. It also discusses the importance of stakeholder engagement and the need to build trust and buy-in from all parties involved.

dadka waaweyn(adult literacy) ,waxbarashada caafimadka beesha, iyo howlqabadka dheeraadka ah ee beeraha.

Waxbarashada dugsiyada sare waxaa la siinayaa afar sano ardeyda da'doodu u dhexayso 15-18 waxay u gudbinaysaa imtixaanka shahaadada dugsiyada sare ee Puntland (Puntland Secondary School Certificate Examination) (PSCE).

U jeedada balaaran ee waxbarashada dugsiyada sare waa laba qaybood: **(a)** In ay siiso dadka ka faa'idaysanay aqoon ay ku doontaan waxbarasho dheeri ah iyo **(b)** In ay u suura geliso helitanka xirfadaha aasaasiga ah ee nolosha oo loo baahanyayay si loo helo shaqo lagu noo laado. (helida shaqo lagu noo laado).

Waxbarashada Jaamacadda (tertiary education) waxay tilmaamaysaa waxbarashada la helo marka la dhameeyo waxbarashada dugsiyada (dugsiyada sare). U jeedada waxbarashada jaamacaddu waa in ay Puntland ka caawiso helitaanka (gaaridda) heerka heer sarre (tiro sare) oo dad wax yaqaana (tababaran) (human resource) ku waas oo looga baahanyahay dhamaan qaybaha dhaqaalaha.

Waxbarashada macalimiinta waxaa munaasab ahaan (for convience) la raaciyey waxbarashada Jaamacadda. **Farsamada/ Tababarada Farsaada Gaanta (TVET)** waxaa loo qaabeeyey in ay keento (siiso) shaqo yaqaan taas oo lagu gaarayo ku celcelinta (inculcation) xirfado munaasab ah(ku haboon) iyo tababaro lagu abuurayo samaynta farsamo(technology) maxali ah(indigenous) technology).waxay sidoo kale waxa ka qabanaysaa baahida shaqo ee macaamiisheeda (it also respond to the basic occupational needs of its recipients).

1.5. Luuqadaha wax lagu baranaayo (Languages of instruction)

Somali,Arabi iyo English ayaa loo aqoonsaday luqoonyinka Dowladdu aqoonsantahay.

Waxbarashada aasaasiga ah luuqadda wax lagu baranayo (medium of instruction) laga bilaabo fasalada 1-8 waa soomali. English waxaa lagu bilaabayaa fasalada 2aad.

Waxaa wax lagu baranayaa marka laga reebo maadada Islaamiga, luuqadaha Somaliga iyo carabiga dugsiyada sare wuxuu noqon doonaa English.

Afka carabiga iyo waxbarashada Islaamka waxaa lagu baran doonaa luuqada carabiga fasalada oo dhan. Waxaa waxbarashada jaamacaddaha marka laga reebo carabiga iyo Kulliyadda Shareecadda, ay ku bixi doonaan English.

Iyadoo la siinayo kaalinta muhiimka ah ee luuqadu ka cayaarto hormarinta dadka iyo dhaqanka, dhiiri gelin firfircoon ayaa la siin doonaa kor u qaadista luuqadaha Somaliga iyo dhaqanka waxbarashada heerarkeeda oo dhan.

Dowladu waxay sidoo kale aqoonsantahay baahida luuqadaha lagula xiriiro adduun waynaha kale.(dalka dibadihiisa).

Sidaa darted (Consequently), dowladu waxay si firfircoon u taageri doontaa barashada Carabiga iyo Englishka si luuqado caalami ahaan. Tixraac ahaan, taas oo la eegayo barashada luuqada Englishka waxaa loo dhiiri gelin doonaa in ay tahay mida lagu gaarayo technologiya adyuunka, halka barashada Carabiga loo dhiiri gelin doono muhiimadiisa,dhaqan, ganacsi, iyo mida gobol isla markaasna ah midda wadda Diinta aasasiga ah ee gobolada Islaamka

The first part of the document is a letter from the Secretary of the State to the Governor, dated January 1, 1901.

The letter is addressed to the Governor and is signed by the Secretary of the State.

The letter contains information regarding the state's affairs and the actions of the Secretary of the State.

The letter is a formal communication and is written in a professional and concise manner.

The letter is a copy of the original and is preserved for the historical record.

The letter is a valuable document and provides insight into the state's government.

The letter is a part of the state's official records and is accessible to the public.

The letter is a historical document and is of great importance to the state.

The letter is a record of the state's government and is a part of its heritage.

The letter is a document that is preserved for the future and is a part of the state's history.

The letter is a document that is of great value and is a part of the state's official records.

The letter is a document that is preserved for the historical record and is a part of the state's heritage.

The letter is a document that is of great importance and is a part of the state's official records.

The letter is a document that is preserved for the future and is a part of the state's history.

The letter is a document that is of great value and is a part of the state's official records.

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The letter is a document that is of great importance and is a part of the state's official records.

The letter is a document that is preserved for the future and is a part of the state's history.

Geli Sawirka Kowaad

Part II:

Siyaasadaha La soo Gudbiyey iyo Xeeladaha (Proposal polices and statigies)

2. Ujeedada waxbarashada, manhajka iyo inta uu daboolo (coverage) 2.1 Horumarinta Dhalaanka Da'dayar (HDhDY) (early childhood development) (ECD)

Ujeedo (Objectives):

Ujeedooyinka Horumarinta Dhalaanka Da'da Yar

Kor u qaadida faham wanaagga, shacuurta, bulshonimada, koritaanka awooda wax sameynta iyo horumarinta dhalaanka yar.

HDhDY hadasfkeedu noqon doonaa in ay siiso dhallanka beyad ay si wanaagsan ugu koraan si ay u dareemaan nabad, firfircooni si ay u helaan fursad ay ku cayaaraan , wax ku baaraan waxna ku sameeyaan.

Manhajka horumarinta dhalaanka da'da yar (**HDhDY**) wuxuu siinaayaaa firfircooni aqooneed (aqoon firfircoon) iyo xifdin xirfadda wax samaynta (psychlogy-motor skills), iyo hal abuur. Waxay kale oo ay caawinaysaa goor hore xirfadaha wax ku oolka ah(wax taka ah)tiyoo (ayaddoo) la isticmalayo hab waxbarasho oo dhaqanka waafaqsan(using culturaly appropriate learning activities).

Tixgelin ayaa la siin doonaa nadaafada wanagsan (good hygiene) iyo isticmaalka nadaafadda, quudin haboon, nafaqo munaasib ah (haboon), talaalid iyo koriimo losocod (grouth monitoring) iyadoo isla markaana kor loo qaadayo inta wanaagsan dhaqanka caruur korinta ee soo jireenka ah. Luuqada waxbaridu waxay noqon doontaa Af Somali.

Dowlad goboleeka Puntland waxay rabtaa (intends) in ay bilowdo oo ay xoojiso horumarinta waxbarida Dhalaanka da'da yar (HDhDY).

Sida loo hormariyo waxaa la yeeli doonaa:

- In la gaarsiiyo waalidka, howl-wadeenada guryaha, iyo goobaha xannanada dhallaanka 0-5 jir barnaamijka kor u qaadista horumarinta dhallaanka da'da yar.
- Taageerida dhallaanka iyo kuwa xanaaneeya gaar ahaan hooyooyinka si dhallaanku u noqdaan kuwo xannaanaysan oo caafimaad qaba (caafimad leh).
- Sii wanaajin isku dhaf ah (integarated car), taageero iyo xanaanayn taas oo laga helayo (that meet) dareenka dhaqanka bulshada (Psychlo-social), caafimaad, baahid waxbarashada caruurta taas oo dhiirigelinaysa cayaaraha, dabecadaha waxbaaridda, garaad korid, (early conigtive grouth) iyo rorogida isticmaalka qalabka.
- Dhiirigelinta beelaha in ay ka ciyaaraan kaalin firfircoon hormarinta (samaynta) qaab maxali ah oo loogu talagalay wanaajinta dhallaanka yar yar laguna darayo tababarida waalidiinta iyo

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University of California, Los Angeles

1. I wish to acknowledge the assistance of the following persons in the preparation of this report: Dr. J. H. ...

2. ...

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5. ...

6. ...

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8. ...

9. ...

10. ...

11. ...

12. ...

dadka kale ee ka howlgalo xanaanada siday u siin lahaayeen fursadaha xirfad nololeedka dhalaanka, sida wax cunidda, dhaqdhaqashada, dhargashiga iyo xal samaynta (xal gaarida).

- Dhiirigelinta in laga xurmo loo sameeyo horumarinta dhalaanka da'ada yar (HDhDY) (ECD) magaalooyinka gudahooda, tuulooyinka iyo dagaanada reer miyiga.
- Taageeridda samaynta hab u jeedo badan ah kaas oo khuseeya shuruudaha horumarinta dhalaanka da'ada yar yar oo howlgalinaya MOE, howlwadeenada caafimadka, dowlada maxaliga ah (local government) samaynta ka qayb galayaal (partiners) iyo qayb khaas (ku daridda manhajka barashada horumarinta dhallaanka da'ada yar).
- Ku daridda manhajka qur'aanka (gelin) in badan oo Horumarinta dhalaanka da'ada yar yar oo muhiim ah manhajka waxbarashada quraanka caruurta da'aas ah.
- Xaqiijin (ensure) samaynta xiriir haboon oo u dhexeeya Horumarinta dhalaanka da'ada yar yar iyo waxbarashada schoolada aasaasiga ah.

Waxbarashada aas aasiga ah Ujeedooyin:

Ujeedooyinka muhiimka ah (**main**) ee waxbarashada aasaasiga ah waa u bandhigid si kala hormarsan (kala horeyn leh)(si kala horeyn leh) dhalaanka Adduunka ku wareegsan Wiilka iyo Gabarba, iyo bud dhigid aasaas adag ee dhiiri gelin xarumo laga sameeyo magaalooyinka, Tuulooyinka, iyo reer miyiga waxbarashadda mustaqbalka.

Waxbarashada aasaasiga ah waxay noqondoontaa:

- Kor u qaadidda dhaqan iyo caqliyad qiimo leh iyo helitaan ruuxi ah, taas oo sal u ah anshaxa iyo tiirarka Islaamka.
- Xifdisiin akhris aasiga ah, tirinta (numbering) iyo xoojint xirfadaha isgaarsiinta iyo manipulative(hal abuur)
- Caawinta koritaanka tayada ijtimaaciga ah, ee dulqaadka, ixtiraamka dadka kale dhowrida nabada iyo wadaniyadda oo ah mida loo baahanyahay.
- Kicin rabitaanka ardeyda aqoonta iyo aasaas u dhigida barashada mustaqbalka.
- Korinta aqoon rabitaanka ardada

Jihada siyaasadda (policy direction)

Dowlada goboleedka waxaa go'aan ah (belan ah) (committed) siyaasadda leh ujeedooyinka soo socda;-

- Kor u qaadista ka qaybgalka waxbarashada aasaasiga ah dhalaanka da'doodu tahay 6-14 ugu yaraan 50% sanadka 2014.
- Sare u qaadida gabdhaha ka qayb galayaasha waxbarashada aas aasiga ah oo 36% ka qaybgalkoodu yahay in la gaarsiyo 50% sanadka 2014.
- Kor u qaadista ka qaybgalka dhalaanka beelaha reer miyiga ah /tuulooyinka dugsiyada aasaasiga ah oo hadda 4% ka qaybgalkoodu lagu qiyaaso in la gaarsiyo ka qaybgal ah 25% sanadka 2014.
- Kor u qaadid ka qaybgalka guud ee dhallaanka baahida gaarka ah ee ku jira waxbarashada aasaasiga ah.
- Kor u qaadista ka qaybgalka guud waxbarashad aasaasiga ah dhalaanka kuwa bulsho/dhaqaale ahaan oo fursadahoodu yar tahay.
- Adkaynta kor u kac kasta oo ka qaybqaadashada waxbarashada ah oo yaraynta ka tegida waxbarashada, iyo dhicida gaar ahaan gabdhaha.

Siyaasada ujeedooyinka ugu badnaan waxaa lagu gaarayaa

- In lagu abuurto waalidiinta wacyigelin iyo hogaamiyayasha muxalliga ah si ay waxbarashada u siiyaan qiimo dheeraad ah.
- In la dhiso dugsiyada, dayactirkooda iyo balaarinta iyadoo loo eegayo dhanka khariirada ama meesha laga dhisayo.
- In la abuurto si haboon oo lagu soo jiidanayo iyo dhiirigelinta in badan oo bulshada ah ka qaybgal kooda, ururada, iyo kuwa kale ee aan dowliga ahayn oo waxbarashada u adeega.
- In la hormariyo wixii la xiriira manhajka waxbarashada aasaasiga ah.
- In la taageero soo saaridda tiro sax ah oo macalimiin tayo leh ee qaybta waxbarashada aasaasiga ah.
- In la siiyo heer sax ah (haboon) oo taageero dhaqaale iyo guno (incentive) habka waxbarashada aasaasiga ah.

Manhajka waxbarashad aasaasiga ah waxa ay ahaan doonaan sagaal maado oo khasab ah ku waas oo kala ah: arabi, barashada Islaamka, Somali, Xisaab (oo loogu daro barashada Busineska), saynis (caafimaadka, cilmiga bayada iyo beeraha) cilmiga ijtimaaciga ah (lagu daray taariikh, jugraafi, iyo dhaqanka civic), English, barashada cayaaraha sawirka iyo farshaxanka (craft). Ardeeda hoose iyo sare ee waxbarashada aasaasiga ah waxaa wax labaridoodnaa 36 iyo 42 xiisadood oo casahar bixin ah oo middiiba tahay 35 iyo 40 minutes sida ay u kala horeeyaan isbuucii luqda waxbarashadu waa Somali marka laga reebo carbiga iyo barashada Islaamka; luqada Englishka waxaa loo baran maado ahaan laga bilaboo fasalka 2aad ilaa 8aad.

Dowladu waxay qaadi doonaa talaabooyin lagu balaarinayo soo galida dhamaan ardeyda gaadhay da'da iskuulka aasaasiga ah iyadoo kor loo qaadayo tayada iyo waxbarashada ardeyda. Habka waxbarista ee iskuulad aasaasiga ah wuxuu noqon doonaa mid si casri ah u socda oo danaynaya (Focus) ka qabgalin, xalin dhibaato, firfircooni wax u doon, hal abuur iyo dad la socod (Bulshanimi). Dowladu waxay dhiirigalinaysaa si firfircoon oo miro dhal ah barashada sawirada **diy** iyo farshaxanka fasalada hoose ee aasaasiga ah taas oo ah muftaaxa wax kicinaya dhaqanka maxaliga ah sidoo kale korista dhalaanka maskax ahaan iyo jir ahaan. Waxbarashada aasaasiga ah waxay dhiirigalin doontaa ciyaaraha iyo wixii kale oo dhaqana ahaan ku haboon hormarinta qaab dhismeedka dhalaanka.

2.3 Waxbarashada dugsiyada sare (secondary Education)

Marka lagu daro ujeedadii guud ee waxbarashada dugsiyada sare ee ku xusnaa qaybta 1.4, ujeedooyinka waxbarashada dugsiyada sare waa:

- Siin wax lagu hormarinkaro oo dhan ardeyga ruux ahaan, maskax ahaan, niyad ahaan, sida waafaqasan caqiidada (norms) iyo tiiraka Islaamka si ay u noqdaan kuwa waxbarashadooda u keeni kara hormarka loo baahanyahay.
- In bartayaasha lagu hubeeyo xirfad iyo dabecad haboon oo ka dhiogaysa in ay garaan faham adduunka ay ku nool yihiin.
- In ardeyda lagu qalabeeyo aqoon, xirfado, dabecado, iyo faham hoose oo haboon kaas oo muujinaya in ay garaan isticmaalka awoodooda oo dhan.
- Soo saarid ardey leh awood fikar xasaasi iyo xalin mashaakil
- Kor u qaadiid (promote) dabecadaha la xiriira wadaniyada, wax wada qabsiga iyo la qaybsiga.
- Samayn aasaas aqooneed ee ardeyda galaysa waxbarashada Jaamacaddaha Puntland iyo kuwa dibada.
- Ku diyaarin ardeydaas (equip), laga eryo waxbarashada dugsiyada sare, xirfado lagu shaqaysto oo suurta galinaya in ay la soo baxaan wax ay ku noolaadaan.

Si loo helo ujeedooyinka kor ku xusan, toban maato ayaa la barayaa dugsiyada Sare ah, magac ahaan:

1. Xisaab
2. Fisigis
3. Chemistray
4. Biology
5. Somali
6. Arbi
7. Cilimiga Islaamka
8. English
9. Ciyaaraha
10. (Physical education),

Oo khasab ah marka laga reebo Somaliga luqada Carabiga iyo Cilmiga Islaamka, luuqada wax lagu baranayo dugsiyada sare waa English. Dugsi kasta Todobaadkii waxaa uu ka koobmayaa 40 xiisadood oo 45 daqiiqo midiiiba tahay.

Jihada siyasada (Policy direction)

Dowladu waxay si firfircooni ah uga shaqaynaysaa balaarinta iyo soo galitaanka iyo tayada waxbarashada dugsiyada sare taas oo ay la socoto siyaasada ujeedooyinka:

- Kor dhin ka qaybgalka dhalinta da'doodu tahay 15-18 waxbarashada Dugsiyada Sare ugu yaraan 20% isku darka da'daas sanadka 2014.
- Kordhinta ka qaybgalka gabdhaha soo galaya waxbarashada dugsiyada sare qiyaas ahaan 10% ilaa 30% tirade guud ee dugsiyada sare ee dowliga ah galitaan kooda sanadka 2014.
- Kor u qaadida ka qaybgalka guud ee raga iyo dumarka dhalinta yar oo leh baahida waxbarashada khasabka ah, waxbarashada dugsiyada sare.
- Kor u qaadida ka qaybgalka guud ee beelaha reer miyiga ah, kuwa liit, iyo kuwa dhaqale ahaan aan fursad lahayn ee raga iyo dumar dhalin yaro ah, dugsiyada sare.

Dowladu waxay qaadi doontaa ollole lagu kordhinayo ka qaybgalka waxbarashada dugsiyada sare ku talagala siyaasadeed oo lagu dhisayo iskuulo iyo tababarid mucalin dugsiyada sare.

Dowladu sidoo kale waxay qaadi doontaa Ollole dhisid maktabado iyo xaqiijin in dugsi sare oo kasta uu yeesho maktabad shaqeyneysa..

Dowladdu waxay arki doontaa shuruudo munaasib ku ah (conductive) beyada waxbarashada/barista iskuulada taas oo lagu gaarayo dhisid-in badan oo meelo waxbarista ku haboon ah iyo xeer munaasib ah iyo meelo wax akhrin oo u kala qaybsasn ardeyda gabdhaha iyo wiilasha.

S/ si loo hirgaliyo dhaqanka akhriska dawladdu waxa ay dugsiyada 6-aad ka samayndoontaa maktabado. Kuwaas si buucda loo qalabayey oo leh hawl wadeeno joogto ah.

Si loo xaqiijiyo bulsho-ku dhaqmidoodu (psycho-social) iyo koriimada buuxda ee dhalaanka dugsiyada sare, dowlada iyo bulshadu way ka wada shaqayn doonaan si wada jir ah si ay u helaan qalaba lagu cayaaro iyo agab dhamaan dugsiyada sare.

2.4 Waxbarashada Sare(Jaamacadda) Tertiary Education

Marka laga eego Puntland waxbarashada sare waxaa ku jir(ka mid ah) waxbarasho jaamacadeed, waxbarasho ay bixinayaan mu'asasooyin heer Diploma ah sida collegoyinka beelaha iyo macalimminta.waxbarashada sare waxaa loola jeedaa:

- ❖ Soo saarida aqoonyahan heer sare ah , oo looga baahanyahay dadejinta hormarinta bulshada-dhaqaalaha dalka (Socio-Economic)
- ❖ Siin aqooneed,xirfado iyo adeegyo kuwaas oo caawinaaya xalinta dhibaataada aqoonyahaynka(Human Resources) ee soo food saareysa bulshada.
- ❖ Ka faadiidaysiga aqoonta caalamiga ah, oo lagu daro hormarka tecnolojiyada muhimka ah,taas oo looga jeedo adkeynta hormarinta dalka.
- ❖ Samaynt,kor u qaadista,ilaalinta(dhowridda) iyo qaybint aqoonta iyo wixii kale oo qiimo leh oo loo baahanyahay.
- ❖ Samaynta iyo xanaaneynta ardeyda dhexdooda hal abuurka iyo xasaasiyada fakerka.
- ❖ Samaynt baaritaan wax ku soo kordhinaysa aqoonta ka jirta dunida oo xalinta mashaakilada markaas ka taagan bulshada dhexdeeda.

Siyasad udub dhexaadka ee ujeedooyinka waxbarashada sare waxay ku socon doontaa xaga kor u qaadista(Promoting) ka qayb galis loo siman yahay waxbarashada sare iyo kor u qaadida tayada iyo myhiimada barnaamijyada waxbarashada sare ee diyaarka ah.

Jahada Siyaasada:

Ujeedooyijka furaha siyaasada dowladu raacayso ee la xiriira kordhinta turada gabdhaha da'da yar ee ka qayb-galaya waxbarashada sare waa.

- ❖ Kor u qaadida boqolkiiba 10% dhalinyarada da'da 19-22 ee gelaysa macaahidda waxbarashada, Jaamacadda sanadka 2014.
- ❖ Kor u qaadida ardeyda dhediga ah ee macaahidda waxbarashad ugu yaraan boqolkiiba 40% tirade guud ee dadka waxbarashada sare sanadka 2014.
- ❖ Kor u qaadida ka qaybgalka guud waxbarashada sare dhalinyarada(Rag iyo Dumar) ee gobolada iyo kooxaha bulshada, taariikh iyo dhaqaale ahan fursadahoodu liidato(disadvantaged).

U furida dhalinyarada waxbarashada sare waxay keenaysaa(kor u qaadaysaa) balaarinta macaahika sare ee jira iyo aasaasida kuwa cusub tani waxay keenaysaa diyaarinta deeqaha(in la helo deeq).

Dowladu way dhiirigelinaysaa in badan oo haween ah ka qaybgalka heerka Jaamacadda taas oo ay adeeg sanayso dhiirigelin taxane ah, oo ay la socoto deeq lacageed, iyo xagga aqbalaada iyo cadad go'an loo qoondeeyo.

Dowladu waxay dajin doontaa sharci(measures) ay kor ugu qaadayso ka qaybgalka dhalinyarada gobolada fogfog iyo kuwa kale ee bulshada danyarta ah.

Si gaar ah (specifically), wasaarada waxbarashadu waxay soo gudbin doontaa hab qaybin ah oo ku aadan (**targeting**) xullida dhalinyarada dhaqale ahaan,bulsho ahaan, aad u liita iyo curyaamiinta ka qaybgalka macaahidka waxbarashada sare iyo soo gudbin barnaamijyo ku haboon oo deeq waxbarasho ah in ay helaan kuwo bulsho iyo gobol ahaan fursadoodu yar tahay. Tayada iyo haboonida barnaamijta waxbarashada sare waxaa lagu xaqiijin doonaa dejin iyo hubin (through the design and

review) waxbarasho iyo barnaamijyo cilmi baaris oo ka turjumaysa baahid Puntland. Dowladdu waxay xoojin doontaa habka Maamulka iyo awooda qorsheynta ee muasasaadka jaamacadaha. Si mahanjaka waxbarashada sare uu u noqdo mid ku haboon baahida Puntland, dowlada goboleedku waxay:

- ❖ Kor u qaadaysaa (promote) samaynta/xoojinta barnaamijyo ay ka muuqato (ka turjumaya) khayraadka dabiiciga ah ee Puntland sida cilmiga badda (marine) giologiga, xanaanada xoolaha, cilmig dhaqaalaha, iyo wixii la mid ah. (Business Studies).
- ❖ Doonaysaa samaynta macaahid cusub oo lagu xoojinaayo barnaamiyo waxbarashada guud si loo xaqiijiyo ardeyda ka qalin jabisa (graduations) in ay helaan waxbarasho dhamays tiran. (dheeli tiran) (well-rounded education).
- ❖ Dhiirigelin doontaa macaahid waxbarashad sare si loo xoojiyo xiriirka ka dhexeeya qaybaha hantida gaarka ah iyo ururada buslshada si kor loogu qaato (u keenaan) tababarid la rabo iyo barnaamijyo cilmi baaris ah.
- ❖ In ugu yaraan 25% miisaniyadda waxbarashada ee Jamaacadda la galiyo waxbaris iyo cilmi baaris, barnaamijka deeqda waxbarasho, IWM (Etc), meelaha loo arko in ay xiriirk ugu badan la leeyihiin hormarint Gobolka.

Dowladdu waxay kala doori doontaa (rationalize courses) maadooyinka jaamacadda ka baxa si loo yareeyo ku noqodka maadooyinka iyo khasaareynta hantida (wastage of resources). Waxbarashada sare waxay yeelan doontaa manhaj xirfad nololeed (life-skills) munaasab ah oo qayb lagama maarmaan ka ah waxbarashada guud qaybaheeda ka hadlaya arrimaha jiritaanka baraarujinta HIV/AIDS.

Dowladdu waxay ku dhiiri gelin doontaa macaahida waxbarashada sare in ay sameeyaan beyadda waxbarashadooda, barnaamijyo iyo qalab loogu talagalay baahida ardeyda curyaamiinta ah. Aqoonsiga hormarka laga sameeyey meelaha soo galida, haboonida iyo tayadu waxay ku xiraan inta waxbarashada sare qaybaheeda hoose si wanagaasan lagu maamulay iyo waxa ay haysato si **cadal (prudently)** oo toosan looga maamulay, dowladu waxay yeeli doontaa:

- ❖ In ay u ogolaato macaahida waxbarashada sare (outonomy) madax banaani la xiriira isticmaalkooda.
- ❖ Dhaqan gelinta sharci ku haboon xiriirada la aqbali karo ee ku dhexeeya dowladda iyo macaahida waxbarashada sare taas oo lagu darayo faahfaahinta heerka mas'uuliyadda iyo xisaabtanka.
- ❖ Samaynta gudi macaahidda waxbarashada sare oo maamul (regulate) xaga hormarinta waxbarashada sare.
- ❖ Taageeridda (progressive weding) balaarin manhajka ee jaamacadda si tartiib ah in keenid qalab u suurta galinaya in la taageero culuunta shahaadada sare iyo cilmi baaris.

Waxbarashada aan tooska ahayn (Non-formal Education) (NFE)

Afar arrimood ayaa sabab u ah samaynta waxbarashada aan tooska ahayn ee Puntland. Kowaad xilliga dagaalka sokeeye in badan oo dhalinyaro iyo dad waawayn ayaa waxbarashada caadiga ah ee dalka aan helin.

Labad tirada soo gelidda heerka waxbarashada aasaasiga ah oo aad u hooseeya iyp qayb aad u balaaran oo dhalaanka ah oo aan waxbarashada helin (not ecessing education).

Sedexaad, in badan oo dugsiyada aasaasiga ah, ardeyda, gaar ahaan gabdhaha, way ka tagaan inta aysan gaarin heer aqooneed oo taaba gal ah (waxtar leh) (sustainable literacy level)

Afraad, habka waxbarashada aasaasiga ah ee Puntland marnaba ma gaarin dadka intooda badan taas oo keentay in in badan oo dadka waa weyn ah ay noqdaan kuwa aan wax akhriyi Karin (illiterate).

Rabitaanka dowlad goboleedka Puntland ayaa ah in la siiyo waxbarasho aasaasi ah muwaadin kasta taas oo ah xaq bini aadanka oo muhiim ah, iyo midka uu ku gaaray u jeedooyinka hormarinta dhaqaalaha iyo bulshada.

Ujeedooyinka bulshada aan tooska ahayn (NFE) or (WATA).

UjeedadAWATA:

- ❖ Kordhinta helidda iyo ka qaybqaadashada dhalaanka ka maqan dugsiyada waxbarashada aasaasiga ah ee laga bixiyo barnaamijyo kala duwan sida: aqonn dirsadka.
- ❖ Imarting functional literacy and numeracy skills to youth and adults (Suurta galintaaqoon shaqeyneysa iyo xirfadaha xisaabaadka ee dhalinyarada iyo dadka waaweyn..
- ❖ Kor u qaadida helitaan (acquisition) aqooneed iyo xirfado u dhigma waxbarashada aasaasiga ee tooska ah
- ❖ Xifdisiinta xirfado nololeedka, dabci shaqo jacayl, nabd jacey iyo samaynta hab haboon oo looga hor tagaayo dhibaatooyinka ijtimaaciga ah sida HIV/AIDS.
- ❖ U sahlidda (facilitating) abuurida fursado dhaqaale oo lagu gaarayo kor u qaadista hal buurka iyo xirfadaha wax soo saarka.

Muhiimadda habka WATA wuxuu noqon doonaa mid kor u qaadaya dugsi helida dhalaanka dugsiyada dibada ka joogta, dhalinyarada, iyo dadka waa weyn sidoo kale kordhinta tayada iyo haboonaanta tayada waxbarashada (enhancing) la siiyo.

Si ay WATA u cayaarto kaalinta kordhinta helitaanka aqoon munaasiba ah, dabeecad iyo xirfado dhalaanka dibada ka joogta dugsiyada iyo kuwa kale oo la mid ka ah, WATA waxay:

- ❖ Samayntoontaa barnaamijyo WATA oo ah badiil (oo badala) u ah waxbarashada aasaasiga ah oo loogu tala galay caruurta ka maqan iskuulka.
- ❖ Kor u qaadida banaamijyo WATA ee loogu talagalay haweenka.
- ❖ Sif firfircooni ah ayey u dhiirigelin in caruurta reer miyiga ah galaan barnaamijyada WATA.
- ❖ Kor u qaadista barnaamijyo WATA ee ardeyda leh baahida gaarka ah.
- ❖ Kor dhinta heerka wax akhrinta ee gobolka (state) oo hada ah 26% ilaa 50% sanadka 2014.

Dawladdu waxay si firfircoon u soo gudbin doonta shuruudo barnaamijyo wax akhrinta oo loogu tala galay caruurta aan wali good heli fursad ay ku galaan iskuulada aasasiga ah ama kuwa dhexda uga haray habka waxbarashada aasaasiga ah.

Dawladdu waxay ku dadaali doontaa, ayadoo adeegsanaysa habka WATA, kordhinta dib u soo dhexgalka/dib u soo galida kuwa ka haray dugsiyada habka aasasiga ah in ay dib ugu soo noqdaan.

Taas ka dib, dawladdu waxay hubin doontaa in isku xirkaa uu ku unkamo oo jiro oo u dhexeeya casharada WATA bixinayso iyo kuwa laga bixinaayo heerka iskuulad aasaasiga ah.

Goobaha sida balaaran u bixiya waxbarashada quraanka una qadariya (embaraced), wasaarada waxbarashadu way sahli doontaa (will facilitate) barxida (diversification) manhajka quraanka si loo mataaneeyo (incorporate) qaybo xul ah ee WATA waxbarashada ka mid ah(selected NFE).

Ka qaybgalka haweenka WATA.

Tixgelin gaar ah ayaa la siin doonaa hormarinta shuruudaha barnaamijyada WATA ee haweenka taas oo loo adeegsanaayo siinta baridda akhariska gabdhaha dugsiyada aan dhigan iyo haweenka taas oo loo adeegsanayo samaynta state gudihis gobo WATA oo kala nooc ah(variety) si ay fuliyaan baahidooda ka duwan.

Gaarsiin beelaha reer miyiga ah WATA (NFE)

Dawladdu waxay u isticmaali doontaa WATA sidii aalad(tool) looga hadlo dhibaatooyinka saameeya beelaha reer

Dawladdu waxay ka bixin doontaa waxbarasho debeccan (flexible schooling) ee Gobolada WATA si reer miyiga waqtig u haboon wax uga bartaan.

Dawladdu waxay tilmaansan doontaa hab lagu siinayo dhalaanka reer miyiga ee ku jira barnaamijyada waxbarashada aan toos ka ahayn si ay u geli lahaayeen dugsiyada aasaasiga .

Dawladdu waxay taageeri doontaa samaynta manhaj WATA oo sahal ah oo ay ka muuqato oo ka turjumaya dhaqanka beelaha reer miyiga.

Manhajka WATA lagu bixinayo wuxuu muhiimada siinayaa (will focus) aqoonta wax akhriska (functional literacy), xisaabinta iyo xirfad nololeedka.

Tixgelin gaar ah(ahmiyad gaar ah)abuuriida wacyigelinta HIV/AIDSka,wuxuuna ku samayn doonaa manhajka WATA qaybo lagama maar maan ah.

Qaybaha kale waxaa ku jiri(lagu dari doonaa)(will include)waxbarashada dhaqaalaha ee HIVga,(HIV Business Education). Waxbarashada caafimaadka, beyadda iyo farsamada gacanta.

Wasaarada waxbarashad. Waxay taageeri doontaa, hormarinta awooda iyo xirfadaha waxbarashada ee u adeegayaasha wax akhrinta iyo qorista (litercy facilitator's) si ay u soo gudbiyaan manhajka xirfa nololeedka. Si loo hubiyo in lagu guuleystey barnaamijyada WATA, dawladdu waxay si firfircoon u taageereysaa xullida, tababarista tiro munaasib ah oo macalimin soo gudbiyayaal.

Kuwaas oo tixgelin gaar ah siinaya baahida in la xulo macalimiin iyo howlawadeedno haween ah. Sidoo kale dawladdu waxay taageeri doontaa in si wanaagsan loo caawino lana soo jiito macalimiinta WATA, si ay san shaqada uga tagin loona dhiirigeliyo sidey wax soo saarkooda kor ugu qaadi lahaayeen. Dawladdu waxay dejin doontaa qaab oo ay ku qiimayn doontaa (evaluate)barnaamijyada WATA siday u socdaan(u shaqeeyaan)iyo samaynta barnaamijyo u dhigma waxbarasho akadeemik ah oo loogu talagalay caruurta iyo dadka waaweyn oo doonaya in ay helaan shahaado u dhiganta mid aasasiga iyo dugsi sare ayadoo lala tashanaayo gudiga shahaadooyinka ee Puntland.

2.6 Farsamo /farsamada gacanta iyo tababarada *Technical /vocational Education and Training (TVET).*

Farsamada/farshaxanka gacanta iyo tababarada waxaa la siin doonaa dugsiyada aasasiga ah iyo heerka dugsiyada sare ka dib.ujeedooyinka farsamada/farsamada gacanta iyo tababarada ka dib labada heer ee aasasiga iyo dugsiyada sare waa:

- ❖ In ay siiso fursad tababarid ardeyda ka tagtay iskuulada si ay u noqdaan muwaadiniin wax faaiideysanaya iskoodna wax u qabsanaya .
- ❖ Siin farasamo/farshaxanka gacanta iyo tababarada oo muhiim u ah(relevant) (munasib) warshadaha, ganacasiga iyo baahida dhaqaale ee Puntland.
- ❖ Hoos u dhigida kala tagsanaanta taas oo loo adeegsanayo kor u qaadista fursadaha tababarada waayeeelka, curyaamiinta, iyo ardeyda ka yimaada beelaha danyarta ah.

Dawladdu waxay dhiirigalin doontaa dhisidda iyo qalabaynta goobo tababarada gaagaban ee meelaha muhiimka ah iyo magaaloooyinka ayadoo la cegayo tayada kordheysa, haboonnanta (relevant) iyo shaqaynta (functionality) casharada ay bixinayaan (their offering). Muhiimad gaar ah iyo manhaj haboon ayaa la siin doonaa.

Sawir..... ragga farshaxanka iyo dumarkaba oo ka tarjumaya waaqica meesha ka jira.

Dawladdu way dhiirigelin doontaa qaybta hantida gaarka ah (private sector) gaar ahaan warshadaha wax sameeya si ay u sii yaan meelahaas adeega.

Jihada siyaasada (policy direction)

Wasaarada waxbarashada waxaa ka go'aan ah (is committed) in ay baahiso (kordhiso) soo galida iyo sinaanta ee (FWTG) (TVET) waxayna qaadan doontaa go'aano loo dejiyey:

- ❖ Si kor loogu qaado ka qaybgalka kuwa ka tagay iskuula aasaasiga ah iyo dugsiyada sare, macaahida farsamada/farshaxanka gacanta iyo tababarada ugu yaraan 30% guud ahaan kuwa ku biiridda waxbarashad ka danbaysa dugsiyada sare sandaka 2014.
- ❖ Si kor u qaadista ka qaybgalka ugu yaraan 50% gabdhaha ka tagay iskuulka tirada guud ee soo galaya FWTG sanadka 2014.

Intaas kadib dawladdu waxay dhiirigalinneysaa kordhinta soo helidda goobaha farsamada gacanta iyo macaahida tababarka ee jira waxaykor uqaadi oo balaarin doontaa qaar kamida FWTG iyo macaahida tababarada si ay u bixiyaan maadooyinka farshaxanka (crafts) farsamada technologyada waxay kaloo samayndoontaa qaabsoojiidandoona oo dhiirigalin doona kaqayb qaadshada qaybaha hantida gaarka ah barnaamijyada FWTG.

- Dawladdu waxay u aragtaa korida kaqayb qaadashada qaybaha hantida gaarka ah ee FWTG wax wanaagsan oo soo kordhay.

Farqiga jinsiga oo ah mid Xasaasi ah (acute) oo qaybaha hoose FWTG (tvét) waxaana looga hadli doonaa.

- ❖ Siin (provision) qalab wanaagsan ee wax barida iyo waxbarasho maadooyinka syniska xisaabta ee iskuulada aasaasiga ah iyo dugsiyada sare.
- ❖ Siin (provision) fursado haboon ee gabdhaha siloohelo haween lagutilmaamo oonoqda kowo looga daydo syniska xisaabaadka iyo shaqooyinka technologyada salka kuleh.
- ❖ Siin (provision) ka'faala qaadis gabdhaha baahan (danyarta ah) syniska iyo xisaabaadka iyo shaqooyinka technologyada.
- ❖ Dhiiri galinta in gabdhuhu intay iskuulka ku jiraan layimaadaan danaynta syniska iyo xisaabaadka.
- ❖ Ka jeedinta (u xumaynta) haweenka soo galaya macaahida FWTG in ay isku ururiyaan barasha maadooyinka sawirka -businesska- ganacsiga ku salaysan ee haweenka loo badiyo (stereotyped) xanto.
- ❖ Application of affirmative action policies (kufulinta siyaasadaha sadburinta dadka laga badanyahay) ee ka qabgalka macaahida FWTG ardayda gabdhaha ah.
- ❖ Hirgelinta siyaasadaha kor loogu qaadayo tirada ka qayb-galayaasha xagga macalinimadda FWTG dadka laga tira badan yahay siiba gabdhaha.
- ❖ Siinta casharo taxane ah maadooyinka xisaabaadka iyo syniska ee dugsiyada sare iyo kuwa aasaasiga ah. Si ay ugu suurta gasho kuwa ka tagay iskuulada in ay soo gaaraan ardada hortood wax bartay.

Dawladdu waxay dhiirigalin doontaa kuwa shaqada bixiya in ay keenaan siyaabo soo jiidanaya iyo xaalado u adeegaya ardada ka qalinjabisa FWTG, taas oo ah mid kor uqaadaysa oo joogtaynaysa guusha kaqaygalka balaaran ee FWTG.

Barnaamijyo lagu kafaala qaadayo / lacag lagu siinayo tababarayaasha FWTG gaar ahaan haweenka iyo ardada dhaqaalahoodu liito (hooseeyo) sidoo kale ayaa la qaadidoonaa taas oo ay lasocoto samaynta tilmaamo leh dareen jinsiga iyo qayb latalinta ah ee macaahida FWTG si ay usiiyaan tixgalin ardada. Dawladdu waxay samayndoontaa manhaj FWTG si joogta ahna way umuraajacayn. (oosijooqto ah loomuraajacaynayo) isku day kasta (dadaal kasta) waxaa loosamayn doonaa kor uqaadida tayada iyo haboonaanta (relevance) ee habka FWTG taas ooloo adeegsan doono dib ueegid iyo muraajacaynta manhajka FWTG si ay ugu muuqato baahida puntland iyo tababarayaadsha ayadoo loo adeegsanayo ka qalin jabinta manhaj xirfad nololeed oo munaasab ku ah waxa labaranayo (labixinayo).

Wasaarada waxbarashadu waxay dajin doontaa sharciyo lagusamaynayo hab la isla ogyahay (standerd) iyo hab lagu qiyaasayo hawgalka waxqabadka ardayda kaqalin jabisa machadka FWTG, si loo sugo in macaahida FWTG ay ka hawlgalaan macalimiin tababaran oo ku filan.

- Dawladdu waxay qaadi doontaa qorshe habaysan oolooqo tala galay waxbarashada macalimiinta FWTG iyo horumarinta.

- Dawladdu waxay samayn doontaa college farsamada tababarada macalimiinta waxayna dajindoontaa hab mushahari ah oo soo jiidasho leh iyo arima kale oo laxiriira xaaladda gunnaynta ee macalimiinta FWTG .

Waxyaabaha keenay in laga waayo macaahidda FWTG dad heegan ah oo aqoon leh (professional commitment) waa yaraanta waxyaabaha iyo qalabka wax barashada / baridda. Si looga boxo dhibaataadaas WW waxay taageeri doontaa samaynta gobo lagu ururiyo macluumaadka waxbaridda (instructional resource centers) iyo tababaridda tababarayaasha (instructors) ee FWTG ayadoo la adeegsanayo habka tababaridda iyo shaqo ku tababaridda (pre-service iyo in-service). Waxay lahaan doonaan (waxay wadan doontaa) (will contain) khibrad aqooneed oo u suurta galin doonta in ay ka soo saaraan bay'adooda hab ay iska leeyihiin oo wax barid iyo waxbarasho (teaching and learning resources).

- Dawladdu sidoo kale waxay dhiiri galin doontaa macaahida FWTG soo saarida qalab waxbarid iyo barasho oo ah technologiga qiima jaban oo munaasab ah isla markaasna qalabka farsamada ee barista iyo barashadu uu yahay mid leh dareen jinsi.

Taasoo xisaabta lagudarayo aqoonta iyo khibradda raga iyo dumarka ee asalka ah (indigenous) si loo fududeeyo heerarka islanmarkaasna loo qiyaaso macaahida FWTG hab usocodkooda habkan soo socda ayaan la adeegsandoonaa:-

- ❖ Samaynta qaybo FWTG oo ka tirsan WW oo kashaqaysa arimaha laxiriira isku hab ka dhigidda qiyaasid, hubinta, (equivalence) iyo shahaadooyinka kulminta macluumaadka laxiriira (soo uruurinta) falanqeynta xogta (analytical information) iyo kalasaarka jinsiga ee ka qayb qaadashada ardayda shaqaalaha bixinta maadooyinka xaalada qalabka adeega (status of facilities) iyo laxiriira helitaanka howlwadeenada (linkages with in the labour market) samayn hab hubin oo lasocda imtixaanka oo xiriir laleh xirfada dunida looga shaqaysto sameyn (establishment)shuruudo lagu qiyaasayo iyo shahaado wax barasho ee wax barashada farsamada heerar keedoo dhan.

2.7 Waxabarashada macalika (teachers, education)

hadafka waxabarashada macalimka wuxuu noqon doonaa soosaarid macalimiinleh xirfadaha shaqada heer munaasib ah iyo balanqaad inaay ugud biso aqoondabeecado iyo xirfado Bartayaashu ubahan yihiin waxabarashada macalimka waxay daboolidoonta ilaaher

- ❖ Tabarida macalimiinta dugsiyada asaasiga ah

- ❖ Tababarida macalimiinta dugsiyadasare.
- ❖ Tababarida macalimiinta WATA.
- ❖ Tababaridda macalimiinta FWTG

Macalimku wax ka dhigaya heerka dugsi heerka dugsi sare ugu yaraan waa inuu haystaa shahaada waxabarasho ee uu kuqaatay kadib afarsano oo waxabarasho jamacadeeda ah macalinka waxa kadhigaaya heerka iskuulada asaasiga ah uguyaraan waa inuu haystaa shahaado waxabarasho ee uu kaqaatay kadib labo sano oo collegeka tababarka macalimiinta kaas oodhameeyey intixaanka dugsi sare tiyoo la og yahay jiritan ka yaraanta macalimiin tababarleh iyo xir fadyarida inkamid ah xoogga macalimiin waxbariddooda.

Dawladdu waxaay dejin doontaa hab tababar gudaha ah, sikor looguqaado xirfada macalimiinta shaqayneesa.

Manhajka waxbarashada macalimiinta waxaa ku jiridoona:

- Mabaadii'da dejinta (design) waxabaridda shuruuda habka wax baridda maareynta guuda ee fasalka
- Mamulida schoolka.

Iyadoo lagusanayo waqica hada jira iyo saamiga 1:50 ee macalimka iyo ardayga ujeedada siyaasada ee waxbarashada macalimka waa in la soo saara , 2000 , oo macalim sanadka 2014 ka maadama (since) tayada wax barashadu ey ku xirantahay macalim tayaleh , dawladu waxay sifirfircoon u xulaysaa una tababaraysaa macalimiin siwax ku oolah (effectively) ugusoo gudbin kara waxabarasho taya leh dhamaan ardayda dawladu waxay kashaqan doontaa soodiyaarinta (keenida)(provision) tira haboon macalimiin tayadii loobahnaa haystah si gaar ah (specifically) dawladu waxay qaadi doontaa oo taageeri doontaa olole joogto ah oo barnaamijyo waxabarasho ee kubaxaaya taba bar dibada ah iyo mid gudaha ah ee macalimka taas oo loola jeedo inlahelo tiro haboon oo macalimiin loo baahanyahay iyo in kor looqaado xirfada macalimiinta hada shaqaysa (hada jirta) intaas kadib hadaba dawladu waxay bixin doontaa barnaamidyada gaaban ee iskuulka kusalaysan oolagu taageeraayo iyo **work shopyo** gudaha lagu qabanaayo oodheer oo abaaraya (focus) meelaha sigaar ah ay dhibtu ugajidho waqtiyada fasaxa dawladu sidoo kale waxay bixin doontaa casharo luqada ingiliishka ah ee lagu taba bari doono macalimiinta wax barashada asaasiga iyo dugsiyada sare guud ahaan taasoo si gaar ah loo eegaayo macalimiinta dhigta luuqada ingiliishka dawladu sidoo kale waxay samayn doontaa colligyo tababarka macalimiinta ugu yaraan sanad ah ama labasano iyo kor uqaadida xaalada adeega macalimiinta iskuulka dawladu waxay xaqiijin doontaa inlagu daro qaybaha jinsiga iyo falanqeyn (analysis) manhajka adeega hore iyo caawinid wxbarasho (pedagogy) dhamaan macaahidda tababarka macalimiinta

Dawladdu waxay xaqiijin doontaa (ensure) horomarin joogto ah ee xalada adeega macalimiinta taas oo ah wado lagu soo jeedinaayo tayo sogelida (entrants) iyo yareynta burburka (attritions) kacararida xooga macalimiinta dhexdiisa intaa kadib WWwaxaa laga dhex sameenaya gudiga adeega macalimiinta kaas oo masuul ka ah eegida xalada adeega macalimiinta.

Diiwaanka macalimka sidoo kale ayaa lasameenayaa sida ku haboon is diiwaan gelinta iyo hawl gelinta u noqon doontaa sida uguyar shurudaha asaasiga ah sigaar ah WW waxay sameyndoontaa dhaqana gelin doontaa qorshe goboleed oo wax barashada macalimiinta iyo hormarinta waxayna sameendoontaa xafis tababarka macaliminta (XTM) si uu xiriiyo dhamaan waxyaabaha laxiiriira tababarka macalimiinta iyo xuliddaas; XTM (DTE) waxay qeexi doontaa heerka tababarka macalimiinta iyo shaqasiinta waxayna masuul ka noqoneysaa shahaado sinta iyo ilaalinta shaqooyinka socda taageeridda hagida macalimiinta waxayna dusha ka eegi doontaa tababarada gudaha dawladu waxay samayn doontaa hal college oo tababarida macalimiinta sida ugu dhaqsaha badan garoowe gudaheeda waxayna samaynaysaa qorshe ah inla sameeyo macaahid tababarida macalinka gobolada kale mustaqbalka dheer.

dawladu sidoo kale waxay bud dhigi doontaa barnaamij tababarida macalinka shaqaynaaya oo dag dag ah taas oo lagu saarayo macalimiin iyadoo la adeegsanayo labada ha bee midka caadiga ah iyo wax barida Aqoondirsad.

Dawladu waxay dejin doontaa hab lagu taageerayo macalinka ooloola jeedo inuu xaqiijiyo in macalimiinta dhamaan helaan qalabka looga baahanyahay waxbarida/ barashada ayna noqondoonta kuwo sijoogta ah kor ugu qaadi kara xirfadahooda haystaana fursada dalacaada ee meherada waxbaridda.

Dawladu waxay dhiiri galindoontaa (promote) danaynta ururada meheradda waxbarida si ay usiiiso (provide) macalimiinta meel ay ku cabiraan waxay tabanayaan shaqo ahaan (concerns) dawladu waalidiinta iyo qolyaha kale waxbarashada danta ka leh ee haboon (other relevant education stakeholders groups).

dawladu sidoo kale waxay hubin doontaa sinaanta iyo joogtaynta geynta (deployments) macalimiinta dhamaan dagaamada iyo dugsiyada.

2.8 Maareynta qorshaynta iyo maalgalinta

WW waxay isu aqoonsanaysaa in ay gaarto waxqabad fiican ee soo gudbinta adeegyada waxbarashada wasaaradu waxay samaysay (established) agaasin waxbarasho oo uu hogaaminayo agaasimaha guud (DG).

Taas oo ka kooban afar qaybood oo fidsan (broad division) qaybta waxbarashada assaasiga ah (QWA) qaybta ka damaysa waxbarashada assaasiga ah (QKDWA) horumarinta manhajka (HM) imtixaanaadka kormeerka waxbarashada macalinka iyo hawlgalka manhajka ka baxsan (QHMIKWMK) iyo qorshaynta maamulka cilmi baarida iyo qaybta manhajka jinsiga (QQMCMDH) muhiimada ugu wayn ee agaasimida waxbarashadu waa kor ka ilaalinta sida ay ku socoto waxbarashada dalka qeybta maamulku waxaa uu ka koobmaa sadex xafiis ee waxbarasho gobol oo midkastaaba ka masuul yahay arimaha siyaasada iyo maamulka ee maamul goboleedka .

Gobolka waxaa hoosyimaada shan iyo toban xafiisyo ee waxbarasho dagmo.

Heer dagaan ahaan

Waxaa jira gudi waxbarasho beeleed (GWB) oo ka koobma hogaamiyayaasha maxalliga ah waalidiinta ku hawlan latalinta maamulaha macalimiinta iskuulka qaabkan waxaa lagu muujiyay sawirka Zabaad kaas oo koobaya qaabdhismeedka (**organogramka**) ururka WW. Waxaa la soo bandhigayaa mideynta habka toosan iyo kan siman ee maareynta iyo qorsheynta waxbarashada.

Mideynta toosan (verticalka) waxay suurta galinaysaa (galindoontaa) isxiriirinta dhexe (central coordination) ee farsamaynta dhaqangalinta (Implementation machanisamis) iyo samaynta xeelad qoshaysan ee latashiga gobalada degmooyinka iyo beelaha tani waxay baabi in doontaa dib u dhaca ay keento **shaqada baahsan** waxayna xadidi doontaa hawl ceejinta (administrative bottlenecks) u dhaxaysa baahida hilmaamka go aan qaadasha iyo hawl fulinta isdhexgalinta simaan waxay ka dhigi doontaa in habku noqdo mid baahida maxaliga ah in badan uu u jawaabi og taasi waxay kor uqaadi doontaa ka qayb kalka maxaliga ah keeni doontaa dareen lahaansho iyo in ay qaybo badan hada sheegayaa (wada shaqayn qaybo badan)

Dawladu waxay aqoonsantahay kaalinta muhiimka ah ee ay kacayareen samaynta kaqaybgalayaal maalgalinta wax barashada dib udhisida iyo dib uhabaynta intii ay dhamaadeen iska ho imaadyada (conflicts) (dagaaladii sokeeye). Samaynta kaqaybgalayaal ayaa ahaa kuwo si fir fircoon ugu jira dib uhabaynta macaahida wax bashada, keenida qalab farsamo, buugaagta waxlaga dhigto iyo siyaabo badan eeloo tababato macalimiinta, iyo xubnaha bulshada.

Xaalada inta badan waxaa keenay yaraanta waxtarkii dawliga ahaa iyo faqriga badan ee haysta dadka reer Puntland. Markey xaalad caadi ah dib ugu soo noqoto, dawladu waxay doonaysaa in ay kordhiso taageeradeeda (waxtarkeeda) horumarinta waxbarashada gobolka.

Beelaha maxaliga ah waxay uga qayb qaataan in maalgalinta waxbarashada bixinta feega caruurtooda si ay ukabto mushaharka macalimiinta (kor ugu qado) kashaqayn dhismaha iskuulka iyo samayn (sitting up) waxqabad u soo saaraan iskuulka dakhli (income) dawladu waxay aqoonsantahay oodhiiri galinaysaa isku dayidaas (dadaalkaas). Waxtarka (contribution) (kaalmada) qaybaha hantida gaarka ah waxay ujeedaa in muhiimadeeda uwayni aytahay samaynta macaahid wax barasho ooloogu tala galay dadka reer puntland ee awooda wax barashada hantida gaarka ah inkastoo hada dawladu waxyar oo mushaharka macalimiinta bixiso waxay diyaar utahay kordhinta taageerada dhaqaale ee qaybaha wax barashada marka ugu horeeya (as soon as) mar ala markay kaxoogsato siyaasad ahaan iyo qaab maamulba taas oo u adegi doonta (suurto gali doonta) (facalata) kordin(saarid) iyo ka ruurin canshuur si ay kor uguqaado dakhliga .

Geli Sawirka Labaad

Part 3

Qata III dhaqangalinta (WSWB)

Xoojinta farsamada isku heer ka dhigid iyo isu duwidda (coordination)

Dhibta ugu wayn ee haysata habka waxbarashada puntland waxaa kamida maqnaanta habguud ee waxbarasho (standardization) iyo qaabka iskuxirnaanta oo liita (weak coordination).

Si loo caawino isku jaangoynta iyo isku xirnaanta habka wax barashada dawlad goboleedku waxay qaadan doontaa (samayndoontaa) xoojinta hogaankeeda iyo kaalinteeda iskuxiradda isla markaas soo gudbinta adeegeeda waxbarasho waxa uu noqandoonaa mid aan meel dhexe laga maamulin

Xoojinta isu duwidda (coordination) iyo kaalinta hogaaminta dawlad goboleedka.

Inkastoo adeega waxbarashada maamul dhexe lahayn dawlad Gobaleedku waa in ay keentaa hogaamin hagaysa horumarinta waxbarashada stateka siloo hubiyo in waxbarashadu tilmaameyso ahaafta loobaahanyahay shuruudaheeda (provision) loo simanyahay (is equitable) xiriirkaas (in this connection)WW uguhorayntii waxay rabtaa in ay samayso/ xoojiso qaybo maamul iyo fulin munaasab ah eexarumaheeda heer gobol iyo maxaliba oo ay cadaynayso kaalimaha iyo masuuliyadaha qaybaha maamul ee khuseeya. tan

labaad WW waxay soo gudbin doontaa (will introduce) siyaabo farsamo oo haboon oo mudnaan lagu xulayo laguna abaal marinayo.

Tan sadexaad WW waxay dadajin doontaa dadaalkeeda aykudoonayso inay waxbarashada ku maal galiso taas oo ah mid go aaminaysa inta ay awood ku leedahay (its authority will be binding).

Tan afaraad WW waxay qadandoontaa hogaaminta (jihaynta) samaynta (formulation) iyo hir galinta (fulinta)(implementation) siyaasada waxbarashadu ugudambayntii WW waxay isu duwi doontaa (coordinate) dadaalka dhamaan adeegayaasha waxbarashada (edu- providers) ooay weheliyaan kaqaybgalayaasha dibada (external partners) si loo xaqiijiyo (ensure) u adeegayaasha waxbarashada ee kala duwan inaysan bixin adgeg wax barashojkasta ee ay jecelyihiin (rabaan) (like) ayagoon ka eegayn waxa uu yahay iyo tayadiisa waxaa lagama maar maan ku ah WW inay samayso qaabab caawinaya (promote) jaangoynta adeega waxbarashada dhamaan gobalada puntland. Qaababkaas waxaa kujiridoona: sharci waxbarasho (act) oolaga ansixinayo baarlamaanka; manhaj, goboleed machad, gudi goboleed imtixaan (council) collagyo tababarada iyo machad dhadiglabood.

Sharciyada wax barashada ee Gobolka.

Sharcigani waa inuu faah faahiyaa heerka la aqbalikaro dugsiga suurta galgaka ah ee mulkiiluhu tahay in uu taageero wixii la xiriiira: samaynta dugsiyada iyo meelaha ay kuyaalaan , qaab dhismeedka iskuulka, manhajka wax barashada, tayada wax barashada labixinaayo, iyo buuxinta tayo ee maamul iyo shaqaalaha waxbarida ee macaahida waxbarashada, sharciga waxbarashada Gobolka waa in uu diyaar yahay sanadka 2004 dhexdiisa.

sharcigu waa in uu siiyo dawlad goboleedka labadaba awooda iyo xooga sharci ee loogu baahanyahay si ay kor uga maamulaan horumarinta waxbarashada puntland kajirta.

Machadka waxbarashada ee Puntland (MWP)

Machadkaan waxaa uu masuul ka ahaan doonaa (mandated) dhawr masuuliyadood. Tar ugu horaysa, MWP ayaa kamasuul noqandoonta samaynta manhajka waxbarashada asaasiga ee hore waxbarashada aantooska ahayn (caadiga) waxbarashada asaasiga ah, dugsiyada sare iyo waxbarashada macalinka. waxaa kaloo intaa la socoda waxay waxka qabandoontaa manhajka cadiga ah iyo muraajacaynta markaas manhajka jira, dhaqangalintiisa manhajka munaasabka ah dib uhabaytiisa silaa hubiyo (xaqiiyiyo) inuu yahay mid cusub oowata waxyaabacusub oo bulshada horumar uleh iyo dunida kaleba. Tanlabnaad, MWP wuxuu masuuliyadeeda leeyahay ku hanuuninta (barida) macalimiinta iyo masuuliyiinta kale eewaxbarashada wax walba oolug kuleh(xiriir laleh) manhajka, waxaa raacsan (in edition) in MWP uuqaybin doona una sharxidoona macaahida waxbarashada arimaha laxiriira manhajka. Tan sadaxaad ,MWP wuxuu samayn doonaa ogolaandona (approve) (ansixin doonaa) dhamaan buugaagta laga isticmaalidoono iskuulada taa oo uu ogolaandoono dib uhabayn yar (minor) si ay usiiso (accommodate) baahida gaarka ah (la isla gartay) ee iskuulada iyo ardayda (learners), ugu dambayn, MWP wuxuu qaban doonaa cilmi baarista manhajka state ka.

Gudiga (council) imtixaanaadka gobolada Puntland,(GIGP) the puntland regional examinations council (PREC) (GIGP)

waxaa uu hogaamindoonaa qiimaynta iyo kormeerida (assessing and monitoring) guulaha wax barashada ee stateka gobolada dagmooyinka iyo heeraarka iskuulada. Intaas kadib (to ward this end) GIGP waxay dedin doontaa qabandoonta (conduct) imtixaano stateka oo jira iskuhalayn leh (valid and reliable) eeshahaado xulasho iyo badalaad loogu talagalay. GIGP sidokale waxay bixin doontaa talo bixin haboon oo cilmiyeeysan waxa kasta oo la xiriiira mu aasasaadka dhexdoooda iyo kuwa kabax san ee qiyaasida iyo intixaamidda, waxay hogaamin doontaa lasocodka guud ee standard, ka waxabarashada taa oo ay adeegsanayso cilmibaris iyo macluumaad hubinta (evaluation studies). Taas oo lagudaraayo (in edition) , GIGP waxay bixin doontaa hogaamin guud ee ku taxaluqida (with regard) samayta iyo maaranta qaab dhismeed (frame work) dooni mudnaan doorida (qualification) shuruudaha kaas oo isku

xiray aqoon siga (accreditation) macaahida iyo shahaadooyinka ay bixinayaan macaahida ka baxsan systemka waxbarashada ee puntland (dugsiyada)

Qayta waxbarashada macalinka (QWM) the department of teacher educational (DTED)

QWM waxay kor uqaadi doontaan heerka ka dhigida iyo wada xiriirinta dhamaan barnaamijyada waxbarasha macalika ee assaasiga iyo dugsiga sare ugu horrayn QWM waxa kastooxiriir (lug) ku leh xulida geynta (deployment) macalinka iyo kuwa leh tababarka iyo aqoonta lamidka ah tan labaad QWM waxay wadaa xiriiririn doontaa waxa looga baahan yahay (all processes) shahaada siinta iyo aqoonsiga macalimka .tan sedexaad qaytani waxay bixin doontaa (provide) (noqo doonta) isku xirka ka dhexeeya macalimiinta iyo mu asasaadka kuwa shaqeeay (professional) ee aqoonsi dowli ah haysta ugu damayn QWM waxay lashaqayn doontaa (caawinidoontaa)(assess) agaa simaha guud (AG)xaga taageerida diba maamulideeda ee xiriir laleh macalimiinta volinterka ah iyo tababarka diba ee macalimiinta puntland .

Machadka jinsiga puntland (MJP). (the puntland gender institute) (PGI).

MJB wuxuu qaban doonaa (charged) afar masuuliyadood. Tan ugu horaysa waa suureynta stratgiyada lagu xaqiijinayo kor u qaadidda ka qeybgalka gabdhaha iyo haweenka dhamaan heerarka waxbarashada. Wax qabad ka kale marka lagu daro falhawlkan wuxuu ahaan doonaa tala bixin soconaysa ee bartayaasha, waalidiinta, bulshada dagaanka, maamulayaasha dagaanka, siyaasiyiinta iyo dhamaan kuwa bixiya waxbarashada si kor loogu qaado kaqeybgalka gabdhaha iyo haweenka taasoo aylasocdaan kuwa guurka ku hormaray (early marriage) iyo udabac sanaanta (tendency) gabdhaha hawsha badan ee howlaha guryaha ka shaqeeya (women with domestic tasks.). Tan labaad MJP waxay isku dayi doontaa kor uqaadista ku haynta (ku celinta) (retention) gadhaha iyo haweenka habka waxbarashada waxa uu halgan ku ahaan doonaa (this will involve) tilmaamid iyo fulin siyaasada muddnaan siinta (affirmative action) haboon iyo barnaamijyo, siin qalab iyo adeeg waxbarashada oo ay suurta gal tahay inay dhiiri galiso gabdhaha iyo haweenka say ugu nagaadaan habka waxbarashada taasoo ay waheliso musqulo(latrines) iyo abaabul ilaalinta nabad galyada oo munaasab ah, dhaqan galinta manhaj leh dareen jinsiga u taba barida maamulayaasha waxbarashada iyo macalimiinta inay noqdaan kuwa in badan taageersan haweenka ardayda ah.

Fulinta sharciyo ka ilaalinaya haweenka dugsiyada aada maclimiinta aan adabta lahayn iyo meelaha kale ee bur burku kaimankaro,iyo xulida iyo soojiidashada macalimiin haween ah. Tan sedexaad (MDHLP) waxa ay suureyn doontaa (identify) fulina doonaa shuruudo (measures) dhiiri galinaya kaqaybgalka haweenka syniska iyo wax barashada ku salaysan(IT –based education) sidoo kale waxbarashada culuumta kale ee shaqada wanaagsan lagu helayo (in other professionally rewarding areas of study) shuruudaha kale waxaa la socon kara abaal marin deeq waxbarasho ee gabdhaha ardeyda ah ee fahankoodu sareeyo iyo samaynta (establishment) machadka syniska ee gabdhaha soogudbinta hab tiro kugalid oo mudnaan siinaya wakiilnimada haweenka qaybtaas iyo siyaabaha xiriirka la leh. Tan afraad machadka jinsiga waxuu horseed u noqan doona habka kor uqaadaya kaalinta ay dumarku kagajiraan maamulka waxbarasho, kaniwaa in uu noqdaa dhamaan heerarka iyo noocyada macaahida waxbarashada xarunta kutaal Garoowe waxaa jirta baahi loo qabo saraakiil waxbarasho oo tiro badan khibradna leh isla baahidaas ee ka jirta heer gobol / dagmo / iyo dagaanba (municipality) heerka dagaanka dumarku waxay ubaahanyihiin in ay in badan kaga jiraan GWP iyo gudiyada kale ee waxbarashada sidoo kale waxaa wax tarlah (ah) in dumarka lagu dhiiri galiyo in ay aad uga qaybqaataan ururada ardada iyo macalimiinta.

Shanaad MDHLP waxaa uu isku xiri doonaa dhamaan dadaalka Gobolka iyo midka caalamiga ah oo looga goleeyahay kor uqaadida ka qaybgalka iyo joogtaynta (retention) gabdhaha iyo dumarka ee habka waxbarashada. Heerarka state iyo heerka dagaankuba, dadaalkaas waxa uu ku xiraan doonaa aruurinta hantida iyo keenida shaqaale iyo qalab. Sida kale heerka caalamiga ah barnaamijyada laxiriira aykamidyihiin barnaamijyo deeq waxbarasho heer sare ah iyo muujin(cayimid) (identification) fursadaha tacliinta sare ee dumarka oo ka mid ah dadaaladii kale. Ugu damayn MDHLP waxuu dhamaan kala talin doonaa dadka waxbarashada bixiya arimaha laxiriira ka qayb galka gabdhaha iyo dumarka ee habka wabarashada puntland sidoo kale barnaamijyada

tababarada laxiriira intaa ka dib machadku waxa uu naqashadaynayaa (design) barnaamijyada cilmibaarista oo kahadlaya samaynta siyaasada iyo hirgalinta eek u taxaluqda waxbarashada gabdhaha iyo dumarka.

Xoojinta nidaamka baahsan ee soo gudbinta adeega waxbarashada (strengthening decentralization of educational service delivery.)

jaangoonta (standardization) iyo habsami u socodsiinta adeega waxbarashada waxa uu ku dhici doonaa sida (in the cotext) habka maaraynta oo nidaamka baahsan isla hadaba (already) adeega waxbarashada inteeda ugu badan waxaa lagu soo gudbiyaa si baahsan mararka qaarkood waa mid ah inta badan nidaamka baahsan. Xaqiiqada jirta (given the fact) qaabka taageerada loo baahanyahay badankeeda waa ay jirtaa waxaase loo baahanyahay in lahago dadaalka nidaamka baahsan si loo hubiyo (ensure) in kuwa u bixiya (providers) ay yihiin kuwa heerka ugu sareeya ku shaqaynaya (performing). Waxaa kaliya ee arintaa suurta gal ka dhigikaraya waa qaab maarayn waxbarasho oo si wanaagsan loo naqshadeeyey (will designed) oon loo dhaqan galiyay qaabka maaraynta ee decentralized ka ah waxa uu ku shaqaydoonaa (operate) afar heer oo muhiim ah (main) oo kala ah (namely) xarunta sare (head quarter) gobol, degmo/ dawlada hoose (municipality) iyo maxaliga (local) faa'iidada (waxtarka) nidaamka baahsan (decentralized) waxaa ka mid ah (include) suurta galka kooxa badan oo waxbarashada dibadda ka ah waxbarashadana oo dani ugu jirto in ay noqdaan ku wa aad ugu shaqaynaya soo gudbinta adeega waxbarashada iyo in ay yeeshaan in u helaan baahida jirta fahan run ah iyo suurta galka in laheloo adeeg dheer oo maxali ah ee waxbarashada

Heerka maamulka madaxtooyada (head quarter level). Maamul dhexe la aanta (with the decentralization) maamulka sare ee WW waxa uu lahaan doonaa masuuliyado muhiim ah tan ugu horaysa waa siyaasad dajin (policy for mulation) qorshayn iyo fulin. Tan labaad waxa ay noqon doontaa wada xiriirin iyo habsami usocodsiinta adeega (harmonizing service) kabaxsan xukunka gobolka (control of regional) degmada iyo xafiisyada diigaanka oo in badan lug kuleh ahdaafta puntland. Tan saddexaad waxa ay noqondoontaa xiriirinta ilaalinta (monitoring) jaangoynta (standards) kulug leh (related) manhajka imtixaanaadka iyo iswaydaarsiga (exchanges) caalamiga ah. Tan afraad waxay noqon doontaa dhismaha awooda guud (over all capacity building) oo laraacinayo (including) tababarka macalinka iyo horay umarintiisa si loo xaqiijiyo jaan goynta loo baahan yahay (related standards) inay thay mid sare oo iskumid ah (uniform) dhamaan puntland (across puntland) Tan shanaad dawlad goboleedku waxay eegaydo

Ayadoo macaahida siinaysa (u ogaolaanaysa) madaxbanaani ah (same level of authonomy). Qaybaha waxaa loo maarayn doonaa si maamul dhexaad ah taasina maaha in jaan goyn la aqbali karo laga helo ee sidoo kale in ay kor u qaado in ka mid ah heerka sinaanta shuruuda waxbarashada ku jira. (promote same level of equity in educational provision).

Ugu danbayn, dowlada goboleedku waxay masuul ka noqon doontaa xiriirint ololeynta hantida ee labadaba, maxaliga ah iyo heer gobolba.

Gobolka/degmada/heerka dowladaha hoose. Heerkani waxaa uu noqon doonaa mid taagera hirgalinta siyaasadaha uu sameyey wisiiraka waxbarashada heerka madaxtooyada.

Ugu horeyn gobol/degmo/dowladaha hoose (municipalities) ayaa ka masuul noqon doona kormeerka guud ee soo gudbinta waxbarashada meelaha ku haboon si loo xaqiijiyo tayada adeega taagerada waxaa ku jiri doona (la socon doona) arrimaha lugta ku leh xulashada macalinka tababarida iyo laegsiinta (remuneration). qaybin qalabka waxbarashada, kormeerka (monitoring) standarka ayadoo la adeegsnayo imtixaano iyo siyaabo farsamo iyo taageero aqoon leh. Tan labaad, heerkani waxaa ay taageeri doontaa heerka dhexe si ay u xoojiyaan EMIS oo ay u adeegsadaan isku xirka (wada xiriirinta) aruurinta macluumaadka iyo la socodka (fiirint) (monitoring) cilmi baarida maadooyinka xiriirka la leh. Tan sedexaad, gobolada degmooyinka/dowladaha hoose ayaa horseedi doona habka (hab u socodka) manhajka maxaliga ah horey u marintiisa (horey u marint manhajka maxaliga ah) oo laga eegayo kor u qaadista u dabacsanaantiisa baahida maxaliga ah. Tan shanaad heerkani waxay naqshadeyn doontaa barnaamijta kobcinta awoodda ee lugta ku leh tababarida (GQW)(ECS) iyo maareeyayasha dugsiyada iyo kooxaha bulshada ee xiriirka la leh.

Ugu danbeyn heerkani dhexe waxaa uu taageeri doonaa ololaha soo ururinta iyo maaraynta hantida ka soo baxda maxaliga ah iyo meelaha kale ee wax soo saarka.

Heerka maxaliga ah. Maareynta adeega heerka maxliga ah waxaa uu sida qaalibka ah ku jiri doonaa gacmaha (GWB) oo ay ku jiraan qof macalimiinta ka wakiil ah, waalidiinta iyo xubno ka mid ah beesha goobta iskuulku ku yaal. GWB ugu horeyntii waxaa uu saamayn doonaa sharciyo ku hagi doonaa dhamaan arrimaha la xiriira maareynta iskuulka ee ururka timablada iyo kalandarka ee debinta ardeyda iyo macalimiinta.

Tan labaad GWB waxa ay ku tiirsanaan doontaa abaabulka danta bulshada iyo taageerida waxbarashada ayadoo la adeegsanayo xullidda iyo ku celinta (retention) ardeyda oo loo adeegsanaayo abuurida ilo wax soo saar waxbarashada maxaliga ah.

Tan sadaxaad GWB waxaa uu wax ka qaban doonaa (involved) xullida iyo meelaynta macalimiinta, s (middeeda kale waxaa ay wax ka qaban doonaan go'aan qaadashadooda tabaraddooda iyo xulidda. Tan afraad, GWB waxaa uu kor meeri doonaa (monitor) inta ay iskuuladoodu siinayaan caruurtooda waxbarashada tayo leh waxaa ay aqoonsan doonaan (identify) shuruudo cilad bixin oo munaasib ah oo lagama maar maan ah. Ugu danbeyntii GWB, waxaa uu kor meeri doonaa (monitor) qalabka iskuulka si ay u sugaan (ensure) in bayada waxbarashadu tahay mid tayadeedu sareyso.

Hirgalint (implementing), maareynta iyo eegida barnaamijka waxbarashada.

Guulaysashada horgalinta (fulinta) WSWP waxaa ay u baahnaan doontaa: dhisidda heshiis guud (consensus-building) shuruudaha hagaya (guiding) habka waxbarashada puntland iyo maal galinta; suureyn (identification) strategiyada maal galinta ee ugu waxtarka badan; samaynta qaabka maareynta ugu munaasab san; iyo hirgalint habka kormeerka iyo hubinta oo ah mid naqshad badan (well designed).

Dhissidda heshiis guud ee mabaadiida WSWP, maalgaliteeda iyo hirgalinteeda (Consensus-building on the Principles of PEPP, its Financing and Implementation)

Si loo dhiso heshiis guud (building of Consensus) WSWP waxaa la qaadi doonaa sedex heer: Heerka madaxtooyada, oo ay raaci doonto tala bixin ku saabsan maswadda (draft) WSWP, kan ugu danbeeya ee la muraajiceeyey waxaa la hirgalin doonaa dowlada goboleedka si looga helo ogolaansho.

Gudiga golaha gobolka ee waxbarashada iyo laama golaha gobolka oo dhan ayaa ogolaanaya WSWP ka hor intaan loo soo gudbin parlamaanka, kaas oo siin doona taageero sharci ah (legal backing).

Sidoo kale heerka Madaxa sare, waxaa jiri doona baahi in la sameeyo gudi qaybta waxbarashada oo la shaqaynaya (isku xiraya) dowlada goboleedka puntland kaas oo loo baahanyahay in uu isu keeno dad wakiil ka ah waxbarasho kala duwan eek u howlan waxbarashada oo lagu daray kuwa masuulka ah barnaamijyada tabarada waxbarashada aan tooska ahayn, gudiga odoyaashaiyo kooxaha haweenka ee daneeya (stakeholder group). tan sedaxaad ee heerka tala bixinta muhiimka ah ee heerka Madaxa sare (head quarter) (xataa gobolada puntland) waxaa ay u baahantahay abaabul hal abuur deeq bixiyaha ah si loo yareeyo isku dhaca suurtoobi kara iyo mar labaad samaynta (duplication) kheyraadka (hantida) ka kooban ee waxbarashada, tani waxaa ay u yeeraysaa abuurida deeq bixiyayaasha dowlad goboleed/gudiga isku xirka. teeda kale (among other things) gudigaan waxaa uu diyaarin doonaa si ama hab heer dhaqameed (same from code of conduct) si ay u hagaan howlgalka ka qaybgalayaash WSWP. Waxaa ay muujin doonaan (spell out) howsha iyo waajibaadka koox kasta.

Ee la xiriira habka qaybint guud, ee ay ka mid tahay diyaarinta iibinta alaabta (procurement) iyo muraajico sanadeedka WSWP si wada jir ah(joint, qiimayn iyo habka warbixinta. Agaasimaha guud ee waxbarashada iyo wakiilka hayada deeq bixiyayaasha muhiimka ah ayaa hogaamin doona hindisaha (hal abuurkan)(initiative) loo dhan yahay (joint).

Ugu danbeyn, dowladu waxaa ay noqon doontaa in ay taageero ka helaan bulshada ay khuseyso (relevant constancies) ee gobolada/ degmooyinka/heer degaan (heer gobol/degmo/deggaan. Ayadoo la ogyahay kaalintooda, waxaa laga filayaa beelaha iyo kuwa ay khuseyso in ay ka shaqeeyaan sidii loo maareyn lahaa loona maal galin lahaa habka waxbarashada, una heli lahaayeen taageero siyaasadeed oo ah mid muhiim ah.

Tani waxaa ay u baahantahay in laga warhayo dhaqan galinta(hirgalinta)WSWP iyo samaynta fursado kale oo wada tashi iyo dood ku saabsan ku guuleysiga siyada iyo istaraatiijiyada WSWP.

Hadaba, AG waxaa uu horsed u noqon doonaa qaybinta qoraalada koobana ee la xiriira WSWP, waxaa uu qaadi doonaa bandhigyo idaacadda waxaa uu qaadi doonaa kulamo waawyn iyo kuwa yar yarba.

Marka rayiga kooxaha danaynaya ay(khuseyso) la helo, waxaa lagama maarmaan noqon doona in lagu daro WSWP waxaa ay u baahantahay in loo arko in ay tahay mid firfircoon ee aan ahayn waraaqo meel iska yaala(dynamic not static).

Dhaqan galinta barnaamijyada WSWP.

In laga shaqeeyo rayiga guud la isku raaco (consensus-building), ayaa ah talaabooyinka ugu horeeya ee hirgalinta WSWP.

Hirgalinta hore iyo maraaxisha maareynta waxaa ay noqon doonaan:

Samaynta xoghayn ee WSWP; naqshada iyo samaynta tababaro munaasib ah; iyo hormarin qorshayaasha waxbarasho ee Puntland, gobolada, degmooyinka, iyo dowladaha hoose.

Aasaasidda (establishment) xoghayn hoos yimaada wasiirka waxbarashada (MOE). Secretariat WSWP (PEPP) oo hoos yimaada AG ayaa masuulka noqon doona dhamaan arrimaha la xiriira fulinta (hirgalinta), maareynta, kormeerka iyo hubinta (evaluation) barnaamijyada WSWP.

Halbowlaha xoghayaha waxaa uu noqon doonaa xooga howlgalka WSWP oo hoos imaanaya hogaanka AG.(howlwadeenka) (xooga howlgalka) (the task force) howlwadeenadu waxaa ay ku xirmi doonaan deeq bixiyayaasha si ay ula dejiyaan(u dejiyaan)stratijiyada lagu hubinayo in xoghayuhu leeyahay awooda loo baahanyahay in ay hagto fulinta WSWP. Waxaa kale oo jira, xoojinta awooda (capacity strengthening) waa in lagu daraa hormarinta awood xirfadeedka xoghayaha kor u qaadidda barnaamijyada tababarka, balaarinta ka mid noqoshada kooxda tala bixinta xoghayaha kooxda daneeyayaasha (stakeholder) iyo samaynta qaab dhismeed munaasib ah.

Xoghayaha WSWP waa in uu diyaar yahay (set up) saddexda bilood ee ugu horeeya ee sanadka 2004.

Ficilka samaynta maabka (khariirada) howlgalka iskuulka. Hadii midka si fiican loo fuliyey,howlgalka khariirada iskuulka ee caadiga ah waxaa ay keenaysaa hab go'aan qaadasho aqoon ku dhisan ee ku saabsan meesha laga dhisayo iskuulada cusub iyo macaahida kale ee waxbarashada sida collegka tababarka mucalimiinta. Xaqiiqo ahaan, hadii baahida beelahu yartahay fursadoodda waxbarashada la siiyo tixgelin deg deg ah ee habaysan(urgent and systemic), xoghayaha WSWP iyo ururada howlwadaaga(partiner) ah waxaa laga sugayaa in ay dejiyaan khariiradda iskuulka ee shaqaynaysa bilowga sanadka 2004.

Diyaarinta Buugga Tixraaca (manual).

Buuga tixraaca hirgalinta WSWP, guusha hirgalinta WSWP waxaa ay u baahantahay in heyada dowliga ah ee fulineysa leedahay faham cadd ee waxa lag rabo ah. (laga filayo).

Buuga tixraaca fulinta WSWP waa in uu sharxa sida caadiga ee aasiga ah, waxaa la iska rabo criteria iyo iyo habka la raaciyo mid kastoo u jeedo Ujeedo iyo istraatiijiyadda siyaasadda WSWP.

Tani waa in ay fududeysaa howlgalka WSWP ee lagu gaarayo joogtanyta xiliga dhaqan galinta waxaa ay kor u qaadi doontaa waafaqidda cabirka lagama maar maanka ah (essential parameters) ee loo baahanyahay in barnaamijyada WSWP noqdaan kuwa sii jira (sustain).

Buugga tixraacu waxaa kale oo laga helayaa howlgal faahfaahsan ee kaalinta iyo waajibaadka hawladeenada/xafiisyada waaxyaha (departments) fulinaya kor meerka (monitoring) iyo habka loo warinayo (reporting), qiyaasida maal galinta ee soo iibinta (procurement) badeecada iyo adeega, habka (mechanism) deeqda, xisaabaatanka iyo faaqidaada (auditing) u socota.

Waxaa intaa ugu muhiimsan fulinta buuga tixraaca waa in ay calaamadiisa (demarcate) meesha xasaasiga ah ee ku taxaluqa siyaasada go'aan qaadashada.

Laleh xiriirka tooska ah heerka (field-level) fulinta (implementation)

Samaynta tababar laxiriira. Dhaqangalinta WSWP waxa ay fardi yeeli doontaa (impose) masuuliyado ku cusub oo adag (challenging) madaxda WW dhamaan heerarka hanaanka wax barashada gaar ahaan si ay unoqoto mid hir gashay una yaraysa habka baahsan ee awooda maamul oo wax ku ool ah tani waxay keenaysaa in sicusub wax loo sameeyo heerka madaxtooyada maamulayaashu waa in ay aqbalaan in awooda iyo kharajku (hantida) (resources) inteeda badan aysan xukumin ee maareeyayaasha iskuulada iyo dagmooyinka ay doorka ugu badan ee miisaaniyada waxbarashada lahaandoono iyo waliba lasocodka horumarka ku aadan yoolka WSWP udagsan ee dagaankooda sidoo kale madaxda iskuulka waxaa laga filayaa inay qabtaan shaqooyin adag sida horumarinta manhajka lasocodka (kawarhaynta) mashaariicda iskuulka dayactirida dhismayaasha iskuulka iyo kawada shaqayn gudiga waxbashada bulshada (GWB) maaraynta maaliyada, hadaba waa laga mamaarmaan wacyigalinta rajada WSWP.

Anagoo taas madaxa kuhayna waxaajiri doona tababaro isdabayaal waxaa loo baahanyahay in la diyaariyo koox tababarayaala oo socod siiya casharo wacyi galinaya madaxda sare ee WW gobolka dagmooyinka iyo shaqaalaha dagaanka shaqaalaha jaamacadaha madaxda dugsiyada sare iyo gudiyada maareeya waxbarashada asaasiga ah tababarkaasi waa in uu qabsoomaa nuska labaad ee 2004 ka.

Horumarinta qorshayaasha waxbarashada taabo galinta. WSWP waxa aysalka kuhaysaa (entails) u hawlgalinta ujeedooyinka siyaasadeed iyo jaangaynta (strategy) ku qeexan (spelt) qaybta labaad (part 2) waraaqaha (document) WSWP

barnaamijyo iyo mashaariic lagaari karo (muuqda) tan waa in lagafuliyo heerka madaxtooyada waana in ay kulmisaa qorshaha horumarinta waxbarashada puntland ee ah mid dhexe iyo mid fog iyo heer qorshayaal waxbarasho ee gobol/ dagmo/ dagaan barnaamijyada iyo mashaariicda loosoo gudbiyay xafiiska dhexe (central) iyo heerarka kale inta suurto galka ah ee miisaaniyada maxalliga ah ee diyaarka ah waxayna qeexi doontaa wax qabad gaar ah wax soosaar hadaf tilmaamayaal iyo miisaaniyadan loo baahanyahay si loo xaqiijiyo in ay si guul ah ku fusho sida ka muuqata xaqiiqada miisaaniyada lahayo ayaa mar walba noqondoonta in ay in badan kayaraato baaxada dhibaatooyinka wax barasho ee haysta puntland qorshaha horumarinta ee gobolka iyo dagmada waa inuu kusalaysnaadaa hab la aqbali karo oo kala hormarinaya sida loogukala baahi badanyahay ugu dambayntii helitaan kale horumarinta baahida waxa ay kusalaysnaan doontaa ogaanta miisaaniyada waxbarasho ee diyaarka ah waa lagama maarmaan in dhamaan kaqayb qaatayaasha waxbarashadu gaar ahaan deeq bixiyayaalka qaybta ugubadan miisaaniyada waxbarashada puntland si ay usheegaan inta

aynoqondoonto balanqaadkooda dhaqaale rayi ahaan dhamaan taagerayaasha Waxbarashada Puntland waa in ay isku raacaan sanduuqul maal oo lagu maal galiyo oo kakaliya barnaamijyada iyo mashaariicda u garto maamulku in ay yihiin kan la horumarinayo.

Maal galinta barnaamijyada WSWP in lagu guulaysto fulinta barnaamijyad WSWP waxa ay u baahantahay wada shaqayn dheeraad ah ee ka dhaxaysa maamul goboleedka ururada ijtimaaciga ah iyo ka qayb galayaasha dibada waxaa la filayaa in maaliyada loo baahanyahay in lagu taageero waxbarashada ay ka iman doonto shan meelood oo ah dawlad goboleedka faa iidaysta yaasha waxbarashada bulshada maxaliga ah iyo reer puntland ka dibadaha jira enyreneurs ka gaarka ah iyo miisaaniyada dibada oo ay lasocoto deeq bixiyayaalka ururada aan dawliga ahayn iyo ururada diinta khayraadka dawlad goboleedka .

Hantida Dawlad Goboleedka(Regional government Resources.)

Dawlad goboleedku waa inay kor uqaadaa daneenteeda ku taxalluqda (lugta ku leh) maal galinta waxbarashada si ay u hesho ogolaanshaha ah inay tahay hogaamiyaha iyo maamulaha (overseer) hanaanka (standar ka) waxbarashada puntland waxaan hadal kajirin in awooda maalgalinta waxbarashada ee dawlad goboleedka ku xirantahay korrida dhaqaalaha ee Puntland iyo inta uu la egyahay dakhliga dalku kasoo uruurinkaro muwaadiniinta iyo qaybta dhaqaalaha madaxa banana dhamaan baaqyada lagamamaarmaan ka ah waa wanaajinta dawlad (dawlad wanaaga) iyo muhiim ahaan, fulinta siyaasada macro-economic ee munaasab ka ah horumarka dawladgoboleedku waxa uu ku xiranyahay aruurinta dakhliga jiritaanka horumar la aanta qaybta waxbarashada ugu yaraan 25% miisaaniyadpuntland waa in lagaliyaa waxbarashada 10 sano ee soo socda taageerada waxaa dheer in la aburo (lasameeyo) institutions oo wax barashada khayraadka dawladgoboleedka ee diyaar ka ah waa in lagaarsiiyaa in labixiyo mushaharka macalimiinta iyo shaqaalaha haw wadeenada waxbarashada adeegyada baarida iyo qiimaynta horumarinta manhajka iyo taaba galintiisa iyo barnaamijyada guud ee waxbarashada .

Kharash wadaaga. Garawsiga xaqiiqada inaysan dawladgoboleedka iyo deeqbixiyayaasha ka suurtoobayn inay dhabarka uritaan dhamaan kharajka la xiriira maalgalinta waxbarashada kuwa faaiidada kuqaba waxbarashada in badan waxaa loogu baaqidoonaa inay **wax ka bixiyaa hantidooda**. Hadaba kuwa ka faa iidda (faaiidada ku qaba) waxbarashada iyo waalidiintooda waxa loo baahanyahay inay qiimayaan waxbarashada markay ogaadaan in faaiido laga helayo Markaas dawladgoboleedka ayaa laga doonayaa inay samayso dadaal kasta oo lagu xaqiijinayo (prove) qofka waxbarashada dalbaya inay jirto qiima kurdhin shaqada waxbarashadu wadato taas iyo **strategiyoyin kale** ayaa laga duuli doonaa.

WSWP siyaasadeheeda waxbarashada iyo **strategies** waa inay intay gaari karto suurto galka ah ee lagu jaan gooyey dhaqanka, luqdda iyo qaabka diinta bulshada Puntland in laga doono ka faaiidaystayaasha waxbarashada bixin qayb kharash ka ah maaha waxa gabi ahaanba aan lafilayn waxa xaqiiqo in reer puntland celcelis ahaan aysan ka liidan dhaqaale ahaan (dawlada dariska la ah) inta badan wadamada dariska la ah Kenya Ethiopia and Eritria oo ay ka hirgashay dhaqanka kharaj wadaaga taas waxaa ka markaati ah dhaqashada xoolaha iyo dhaqdhaqaaqa ganacsiga balaaran ee keenay in bulshada inay in badan oo ka mid ah dakhligoodu kor ukoco (uu noqdo mid sareeya) .

Sidoo kale ma aha mad si fudud looga boodi karo taageerayaasha kharash wadaagga taas oo laeegayo heerka muuqda ee isticmaalka kharajka qaybo kamida ah bulshada, iyo in badan oo dakhliga ah eelagu bixinayo qadka.

Intaa waxa dheer, maqnaanshaha samaynta iyo socod siinta dugsi dawladdu maamusho oo si fiican u shaqaynaya, Soomaali badan waxay lacag ku bixiyaan wax barashada khaas ka ah ee caruurtooda heerarka dugsiyada asaasiga iyo kuwa sareba, Soomaali badan oo gaartay da'da waxbarashada jaamacaddaha, ayaa sidoo kale dhigta Institutions ka waxbarashada sare ee dalka iyo dibadda. Waxaa

suurto gal in in badan oo waalidiinta Soomaalidu iska bixiyaan **fiiga** dhallaankooda kujirta Dugsiyada Dowladdu maamusho. kuwa aan bixin karin dhamaan inta lagu leeyahay ayaa ka faa'iidsan kara hab lacag bixin (**bursary schemes**). Kuwa aan iska bixin karin fiiga waxbarashada ayaa ka faa'iidsan kara habka deeqaha waxbarashada.

Sidoo kale waalidiinta waxaa la waydiin karaa inay waxbarashada ugu deeqaan waxbarashada xoolahooda , qalabkooda ama xoogooda.

Reer Putlandka dibad jooga ah. Bulshada maxalliga ah iyo shakhsiyaadkuba sidoo kale ayaa samayn kara in badan oo kor loogu qaadayo horumarinta waxbarashada Puntland. Mar labaad, ka qaybgalka kooxahaas hab u socodka waxbarashada waxay kuxirantahay inta ay qiimaynayaan waxbarashada iyo inta dowlad goboleedka loo arko inay si wax ku ool ah u cayaarayso kaalinteeda wax barashada ee isku xirka iyo korjooge nimada. Sidoo kale waxaa loo baahanyahay in beelaha laga qanciyo niyada wanaagsan ee deeq bixiyayaasha iyo kaqaybgalayaasha kale ee waxbarashada oodibada kayimaada marka lahelo niyad wanaagga beeluhu waxay siyaaba kala duwan utaageeri doonaan horumarinta waxbarashada. Ugu horayntii, waxa ay qaban qaabin karaan olole lagu uruurinayo hanti loogu tala galay machad gaar ah ama barnaamijyo u faaiidaynaya dagaanadooda , dagmooyinkooda ama goboladooda . Tan labaad, beeluhu waxay taageeri karaan mashaariicda loogu tala galay in dakhli ay u abuuraan, sida ay u kala leeyihiin macaahida waxbarashada loona isticmaalayo adeegyada ay bixiyeen Institutionadaas oo ku salaysan hab ganacsi. Adeegyadaas waxaa kamidnoqonkara soosaarida dalg beereed laga soosaaro beerta dugsiya iyo soosaarid qalabka xafiisyada ama barnaamijyo tababaro ah oo loogu tala galay dhalaanka dugsiya kujirin iyo dadka waawayn iyo hal abuur kale oo ganacsi ku jiro (among other commercial initiative). Beelaha maxalliga ah sidoo kale ayaa abaabuli kara olole dhaqaale (hanti) aruurin ugaar ah oo ufaa'iidaynaya iskuulada oolalayntaas hanti aruurinta waxaa lagu dari karaa ka qayb galin **in walks** iyo hal abuur laxiriira ee loogu talagalay barnaamijyo dugsiyo gaar ah ama kharash loola jeedo ardayda masaakiinta ah (saboolka ah) xubin ka mid ah bulshada ayaa ku taageeri karta waxbarashada u baahan wax qalab ama lacag iskuulka loogu deeqo ama ardayda u baahan. Soomaalida ku nool meel ka baxsan Puntland (out side) waxa ay siin karaan taageero dheeraad ah sida tala bixin, lacag, iyo adeeg wax barid oo ku xiran heerkooda khibradeed.

Waxaa kaloo ay ku deeqi karaan qalab waxbarasho sida buugaag iyo computerada. Waxaase ahmiyad intaas **ka badan** leh sidii ay surta gali lahayd in ay u isticmaalaan xiriirkooda caalamiga ah, hanti uruurin loogu talagalay mu'asasaadka waxbarasho, ay si gaar ah uga faa'iidsan karaan ardada saboolka. Iyo abaabulka isku xiridda barnaamijyo ka dhaxeeya machadyada waxbarashada Puntland iyo kuwa ku yaalada dalalka ay ku nool yihiin ama ka howlgalaan.

Ganaesatada gaarka ah. kaalinta taageerada horumarinta waxbarashada Puntland ee qeybaha gaarka ah weli lagama faa'iideysan. Ugu horreyntii, ganacsi assaasayaasha gaarka ah waxaa loo baahan yahay in la dhiiri galiyo, in ay sameeyaan iskuulo loogu tala galay reer Puntland awooda waxbarashada gaarka ah, si loo soo jiito bartayaasha imaan kara. Waxbarashada lagu bixinayo iskuulada gaarka ah waa in ay noqotaa mid tayo sare leh. Intaas waxaa dheer milkiilayaasha iskuuladaas iyo dalabka ka faa'iideystayaasha iskuulada waxbarashada khaaska ah, dowlad goboleedka waxa uu yeelan doonaa kaalin weyn oo lagu xaqiijinaayo in daneystayaasha aan xishooneyn aysan dhiig-miiran ama u dulmiyin macaamishooda.

Dowlad goboleedka wa kale oo ay u baahan tahay soo gudbin, soo jiidasho hantiilayaasha iskuulada khaaska ah siin dhul ay ka dhisaan **iskuulo**, canshuur dhaaf alaabta iskuulka iyo siinta deeq aan la soo celineyn iyo ansixida sharci dhowraya (ilaalinaya) xaquuqda ganacsi bilaabayasha waxbarashada, in ay furan oo socodsiiyaan iskuulo oo faragelin aan loo baahneyn uga imaan dowlad goboleedka, xukuumada maxalliga ah, siyaasiyiinta, iyo bulshada maxalliga ah.

Tan labaad, qeybaha waxbarasho ee gaarka ah waxay ardayda aqoontoodu sareeyo iyo kuwa liitaba ugu deeqi karaan deeq waxbarasho iyo abaal-marino-kale. Deeqahaaas waxaa laga bixin karaa mu'asasadaha waddanka gudihisa ama dibadiisa.

Tan sadaxaad, qeyybta khaaska ah waxa ay siin kartaa institutionska (macadyada) waxbarashada qalab waxbarasho ama waxay siin kartaa adeeg laxiriira meelaha takhasuskooda yahay saami kadib saami aan faa'iido doon ahayn.

Shirkadaha computerka waxay ku taba ruci karaan computers , computer software iyo bixin adeeg internet (ISPs) oo lacag la'aan ah. waxay kaloo ku taba ruci kartaa adeega internetka oo qiimo jaban. Shirkada buugaagta daabacda waxay ku tabaruci kartaa buugag iyo qalab la xiriira.

Afraad, mu'asasaadada maaliyadda waxa ay siin kartaa mu'asasaadka waxbarashada deeq iyo deyn lagu horumarinta qaab dhismeedka (infrastructure) waxbarashada ama u faa'iideyn karta ardeyda maskaxdoodu ama wax barashadoodu sareyso (talented) iyadoo lagu xiriirin karo mu'asasaadka waxbarashada maalgaliya. Ganacsata gaarka ah (entrepreneurs) waxa ay taageeri karaan barnaamijyada isdhex-galka ardeyda iyo howlwadeenada waxbarashada (teaching staff) gaar ahaan kuwa heerka dhexe iyo mu'asasaadaha herka waxbarashada sare iyo waliba ku sii xirka mu'asasadaha wada barnaamijyada cilmi baarista.

KA-QAYB-GALAYAASHA DIBADDA: (EXTERNAL PARTNERS)

Ka qayb-qaatayaasha ka baxsan wasaaradda waxa ay isugu jiraan ururada lammaanka ah iyo kuwa koox-kooxda u shaqeeya. Waxaa ayaan darro ah in wadaagayaasha dibaddu ahaan doonaan hogaamiye la xiriira taageeridda waxbarashada Puntland, gaar ahaan waxbarashada assaasiga ah, waxbarashada aan tooska ahayn, waxbarashada dugsiga sare, waxbarashada macalimiinta iyo waxbarashada jaamacada. Maxaa yeelay, dowlada Puntland heerarka assaasiga ayaa ah kuwo aan wax loo heyn.

Ha ahaatee, taageeradu waa in ay si badan ku aadan tahay kor u qaadida tayada la xiriirka (relevance), maareynta, qorsheynta iyo wada shaqeynta adeega waxbarashada iyo inyar xagga dhismaha iyo dayactirka qaab dhismeedka. Si kastaba ha ahaatee, jaalayaasha deeq bixinta waxaa muhiim ah inay taageeraan barnaamijyada horumarinta qaab dhismeedka (infrastructure) gobolada fog fog oo dhaqaala ahaan fursan u laheyn iyo barnaamijka kooxaha tirada yar sida haweenka iyo ardayda leh baahida gaarka ah.

Jaalayaasha deeqda bixiya (partners) ayaa sidoo kale loogu yeeri karaa in ay maal gashtaan horumarinta mu'asasaadka **dhanka** horumarinta macalimiinta iyo tacliinta sare oo ah mid ka jirta heer billowga ah mashaariicdaas ayaa dibada ka ah awooda inta badan beelaha maxalliga ah.

Kor uqaadida tayada iyo haboonaanta Jaalayaasha dibada waxaa loogu yeeri doonaa: In ay sii wadaan taageeridda barnaamijyada tababarka ee macalimiinta iyo howlwadeenada kale waxbarashada; waxbarashada khaaska ah / qalabka barridda oo ay ku jiraan Buugta ardeyda iyo qalabka kale oo ay ku jiraan computers, meesha looga baahan yahay, meeshay ka suurowdo; muraajeeynta iyo hirgelinta manhayka. Taageerada kale oo ay ku jirto kuwa la xiriira taageerada syniska iyo dhisida libariyo iyo qalabka la xiriira mareynta iyo qorsheynta, taageero dibada ah waxaa ay hadaf ka dhigan doontaa tababarida howlwadeenada maareynta waxbarashada- laga bilaabo Madaxa macalimiinta ilaal maamulayaasha sare; iyo kor u qaadida baaxada habka-waxbarashada ee aruurinta- faaqidaada, **baaritaaka** (analysis), maareynta iyo isticmaalka macluumaadka.

Jaalayaasha dibada ayaa yeelan kara kaalin taageereysa ururada u dhexeeya (dhex jooga ah) Dowlad goboleedka iyo mu'asasaadka waxbarashada iyo kuwa ku howlan (focused) jooqteynta adeegyada waxbarashada. Maqnaanta Dowlad goboleed xooga leh, ururada deeq bixinta waxay wadi doonaan in ay buuxiyaan kaalinta isku xirrada taas oo ay ka ciyaarayaan gudi qaybeedka waxbarashada (GQW) ee

Golaha Xiriirinta Deeqaha Somalia (GXDS) (SACB). *GQW* wuxuu diyaariyaa kulan macluumeedka isweydariyo niqaasha arrimaha la xiriira siyaasadda iyo xiriirinta arrimaha gudaha. si looga hadlo si buuxda baahida waxbarashada Somalia guud ahaan iyo Puntaland gaar ahaan, kulankan waa in uu noqdaa mid aruurinaya codka somalida si ka badalan sida uu hada yahay. Xarunta **kulanka** ee xafiiska qaramada madawbey ee Nairobi ma ah mid ujeedooyin ka turjumaya sidaa darted mustaqbalka dheer waa in lagu tala gala wareejintiisa Somalia gudaheeda.

Intaas waxaa dheer suurta galka in dib u furidda xafiiska Somalia, waxaa loo baahanyahay in howlwadeenada muhiimka ah ee gudigan ay noqdaan aqoonyahano Somalieed oo xirfad leh ama waa in ugu yaraan la helaa si lagu xaqiijinayo in Somaliya wakiilo ku filan loo helo.

Naaqsinimada labaad ee *GQW* waxa ay tahay guul dareysiga tirtirida ama baabinta in deeq bixiyayaashu isku wax sameeyaan, ha noqoto barnaamijyada ay taageeraan ama meesha ay ka howlgalaan deeq bixiyayaasha ururinta iyo adeegsiga dhaqaalaha si wada jir ah, waxaa lagu xoojin doonaa: dhisidda heshiis guud *DGP/Deeq* bixiyayaasha ka wada shaqeynta tusayaasha; xaqiijinta in barnaamijyada iyo mashaariicda ay wadaan deeq bixiyayashu muhiimadoodu ku xusantahay *WSWP* ama (xaqiijinta barnaamijyada iyo mashaariicda heysta taageerada deeqbixiyayaasha muhimaddooda *WSWP*); isla wadaaga macluumaad kasta oo loo baahanyahay; muwaafaqada wax kastoo xiriir ku leh doorashada mashaariicda u baahan taageero isla markaasna u qalma in laga caawino xagga farsamada; deeq bixiyayaasha howlaha ku jira waa in ay firfricoon u dhiirigaliyaan dhisida figaradd guud taageeridda mashruuca, iyo ka qaybgalinta wakiiladda maxaliga ah dhamaan hab u socodka howlaha.

XUKUUMADDA MAXALLIGA AH/DOWLADA HOOSE WIXII KA BAXSAN.

Dowlad goboleedka, xukuumadda maxalliga ah iyo dowladaha hoose ayaa taageero weyn u samayn kara waxbarashada goboladooda iyo magaalooyinkaba. Ugu yaraan waxay siin karaan dhul lagu dhiso dugsiyo iyo macaahidda kale ee waxbarashada, tan sedexaad xukuumadda maxaliga ah ayaa qaadi karta barnaamijyo wakiil nimo ee ardeyda talentiga leh ayadoo deeqdu (endowments) ka imaanayso ganacsiga iyo ururada aw qaafita.

Tan Afraad, waxaa ay kaalmooyin ka raadin karaan qalabka dhismaha, tababarada/barida xataa iskaa wax u qabso (labour input) ee bulshada muxalliga ah.

KORMEER IYO QIIMAYN BARNAMIJYADDA WSWP.

Magacaabidda unug kormeer iyo qiimayn. Ku guuleysashada hirgalinta *WSWP* waxaa ay ku xirantahay dejinta istraatiijiyad kormeer iyo qiimayn. Tani waxa ay caawinaysaa eegidda illaa iyo inta laga gaaray ujeedadii laga lahaa iyo suuradinta dhibta hortaagan hadafka la rabay in la gaaro, si loogu toosiyo abbaarta qorshaha iyada oo aan wakhtigu lumin. Si tan loo sameeyo, waxaa lagama maar maan ah in lala yeesho wada tashi joogto ah bulshada rayidka ah iyo kuwa kale ee danaynaya oo lagu muraajicaynayo horumarka barnaamijka ayadoo loo marayo xoghaynta *WSWP* iyo dowlada gobolka iyo maxliga, iyo kulan mar mar ah eel ala yeelanayo deeq bixiyayasha muhiimka ah *WW*. Sidaa darteed waxaa jira baahi in la dhiso qayb (unit) kormeer iyo qiimeyn *WSWP* oo hoos yimaada waaxda qorsheynta.

Masuuliyadda kaloo oo u dheer qaybtani waa in ay dejisaa ama soo bandhigtaa jadwalka iyo qodobada muhiimka ah ee muraajicaynt muhiimka ah ee *WSWP*, **heliyo** kormeeka iyo qiimeyn. Waaxdan (unit) sidoo kale ayaa dejinaysa siiqada caqliyada muraajicada khaaska ah ee qaybo ka mid ah ururada deeq bixiyayasha ee ku dhexjira **micnaha** guud ee muraajica sanadeedka *WSWP* la socodkaas oo ay raaceyso heshiis hormarin ah ee ka dhexeeya kooxaha dantoodu ku jirto aragtida muraajicadaan. Intaas waxaa dheer, waaxdani waa in ay ka tala bixisaa waqtiga lagu shaqaynayo (time frame)

Iyo cabirka looga faa'iideysanayo (utilizing) isticmaalka natiijooyinka habka kormeerka (monitoring) jadwalka howl socodka balaaran ee WSWP mashaariicda madaxa banaana ee laxiriira WW. AG ayaa jiheynaya howlgalkan. Waaxdan waa in la dhisaa marka WSWP fulinteedu bilaabato, rajo ahaan 2004.

Awooda xog-ururinta iyo falanqaynta ee WW. Howsha ugu horreysa ee WSWP waaxd kormeerka iyo qiimeynta waxa ay noqon doontaa muraajeeynta awooda WW soo ururinta iyo baaritaanka iyo ka warbixinta qorsheynta macluumaadka (data) gaar ahaan kormeerka (monitoring) tilmaamayaasha howl fulinta WSWP.

Marka lagu daro xoojinta EMIS, intaas waxaa dheer, marxaladda (stage) waxaa ku jiri doona abuurida qorshe shaqo ee aruurinta, howl socodiin, baaritaan iyo jawaab bixin iyo natiijooyin **daraasad** tirokoobka (survey) labada dugsi iyo cilmi baarista kale (studies) loo bilaabay ujeedooyinka kormeerka (monitoring) horumarka WSWP.

XOOJINTA INFORMATION SYSTEM(QEYBTA XOG'OGAALKA) WAXBARASHADA EE WW.

Waaxda kormeerka iyo qiimeynta waa inay si weyn uga faa'iideystaan HMWW (EMIS) habkeeda shaqeynaya.

Haddaba UNICEF ayaa hogaamineysa hawlgalka (horumarintan) kobcinta (revitalizing) HMWW (EMIS) si ay u siiyaan qiimo kordhin (statistical input) u qalanta (relevant) waxbarashada oo la isku haleynkaro (reliable) si ay u hora mariso socodka guud ee habka waxbarashada Puntland, maadaama xoojinta howl socodka HMWW loo baahan yahay inuu yahay mid soconey, HMWW lagu kalsoonaan karo waa in la hirgaliyaa ama uu sameysan yahay 2004ka, waana in sanad kasta dib u habeyn lagu sameeyaa.

Joogteynta soo saarida war bixinta sanadeed WW. Mid KA mid ah ahdaafta shaqada (exercise) waa soo saarka jormal (Nugal) si joogto ah ee waxbixin sanadeed. Warbixin sanadeed la isku haleyn karo waa in uu siiyaa WW suurad wanagsan in shaqadu ku socoto ahdaafteedii loogu tala galay eek u cadeyd WSWP ee dhamaan heerarka habka waxbarashada oo aan u kala sareyn degaan iyo heerarka dugsiyada si jinsi ah.

Warbixin laxiriirta waxaa kamid ah:

Soo gelida iyo sinaan. Kala saaridda macluumaadka ragga iyo dumarka (sex) ee heerka ka qeyb galka (enrollment) iyo xaadiridda (attendance). Sanadka, da'da, meesha heerka iskuul ka tegidda, nooca iskuulka, fasalka, heerka guurida (transition rate).

Horjoogayaasha (caqabaadka) soo gellidda, ku negaanta (retention) iyo ka qeybgalka.

Tayada. Tan waa in ay ku jirto xogta jinsiga oo la naaqishay lagana baaraan-dagay loona kala saaray lab iyo dhedig, sida ay ugu kala baahsan yihiin gobolada, fasalada, dugsiyada, heerka aqoonta, iyo maadada, tirada barayaasha loo baahan yahay ee la qorsheyay isku aadka nisbada tirada ardada iyo bara kasta, qorsheynta tababarida shaqada ka hor iyo shaqo ku tababaridda, iyo tirada nisbada nacday ama ka baxday tababarka iyo sababta. Waxa kale oo loo baahan yahay in uu jiro diiwaan si fiican loogu qoray agabka heer kasta, tirada qolalka wax lagu barto iyo dhismayaasha kale ee la adeegsado, tirada miisaska iyo kuraasta ardada, maxsuulka waxbarashada oo lagu qiimeeyo imtixaanka dhexe ee qaranka iyo tijaabooyin kale. Kartida kormeeraha dugsiga u leeyahay indha-indhaynta iyo kormeeridda ayaa kor u qaadi karta tayada la xiriirta xogta.

Waxaa kaloo loo baahan yahay liiska diyaarka ah iyo waxtarka (adequacy) ee qalabka heerkasta ee habka siin kara tirada fasalada iyo wixii kale oo qalab lagu dhisay ah; tirada miisaska iyo kuraasta u diyaarka ah ardeyda. natiijada waxbarashada ee lagu qiimeeyay imtixaanka gobolka iyo imtaxaanada kale; xajmiga kormeerayaasha ay ku kormeerayaan, horjooge iyo kor uqaadid tayo; iyo macluumaad la xiriira .

Haboonaanta: Halkan waxa uu liishaanku saaran yahay muxawiyadka manhajku in uu jawaab ka bixiyo baahida waxbarashada Puntland, tayada barayaasha loo tababaray gudbinta manhajka, haynta aalad iyo qalab waxbarasho oo ku habboon, kartida Machadka Waxbarashada Puntland iyo macaahidda kale u leeyihiin, jediidinta naqshada manhajka u baahan yahay illaa iyo inta ay le'eg tahay, manhajku in uu yahay mid ku jaan go'an baahida suuqa shaqada iyo tan bulshada guud; wax qabadka qeybta barista, indha ku haynta fulinta iyo muraajacada manhajka, iyo dhinacyada kale ee manhajka markii loo baahdo.

MAAREYNTA IYO QORSHEYNTA. Macluumaadka laxiriira halkan waxaa ku jira macluumaad dib isugu celinta ragga iyo dumarka ee tirada maamulayaasha waxbarashada dugsiyada diyaarinaya maamulayaal munaasab ah iyo xirfado horjooge nimo iyo heerka/dabecadda (extent/nature) ka qeybgalka kuwa daneynaya (**stakeholders**) goaan qaadashada waxbarashada. Sidoo kale waxaa muhim ah macluumaadka diyaar ahaant awoodda munaasaibka ah ee aruurinta, baarida, keydinta iyo isticmaalka macluumaadka waxbarashada; jiritaanka / dhaqangalka ee HMWW; dhaqangalka qorsheynta ugu yar; iyo horumarinta iyo isticmaalka qorshayaal istratigiyad leh; IWM.

Maalgalinta iyo waxqabad fiicni. Macluumaadka waa in loo ururiyaa qeybaha miisaniyadda oo ay ku xisaabtamayaan kooxaha daneynaya; iyo kharajka waxbarashada ee gobol, degmo, dugsi iyo nooca kharajka.

U howlgalka casharada kalee u qalma. Intaas waxaa la socda aruurinta macluumaadka waxbarashada ee munaasab ah kormeer barnaamijyada WSWP waa in ay taageerto daraasad hubin hadaf leh ee ku xiran baahida khaaska ah ee WW(MOE), xafiisyada waxbarashada gobolka , degmada iyo kooxaha danta ku leh ee muhimka ah. Tani waxa ay kicin doontaa daneeyayaal (stakeholders) kale duduwan oo ku xiran baahida, waxayna ahaan doontaa hawgal joogta ah.

Dib u habeynta yoolasha iyo xeeladaha. (Modification of targets and strategies)

Warbixinta WSWP howlgalkeeda qiimeyn iyo kormeer waxaa loo adeegsan doonaa in uu hago (guide) dib u habeynta ujeedooyinka iyo hanaanka wax qabadka (strategiyadda WSWP).

Qiimeyntu waxa ay hagi doontaa **howlsocodka** (process) lagu diyaarinayo miisaaniyad sanadeedka sanadka soo socda oo asaas looga dhigayo dib u qiimeyn ahdaaftii hore loo dajiyey, tilmaamayaashii, natiijooyinkii iyo dib u habeyntii barnaamijyadii iyo howlgaladii WSWP.

Miisaaniyad sanadeedka waxaa la diyaarin doonaa rubaca ugu horeeya ee sanad walba waxana ay hoos imaanaysaa hogaanka agaasimaha guud.