

GOLAHA
SAXAAFADDA
QARANKA



NATIONAL
MEDIA
COUNCIL

WORLD PRESS FREEDOM DAY

XUSKA MAALINTA SAXAAFADDA MADAXA BANNAAN EE CAALAMKA

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Maalinta Saxaafadda madaxa bannaan ee Adduunka 3-da May 2008

Maxay tahay maalinta Xorriyadda Saxaafadda, goorma ayeyse bilaabatay?



Maalinta Saxaafadda madaxa bannaan ee Adduunka waa maalinta ay asteysay Qaramada Midoobay si loo sameeyo baraarujin la xiriirta muhiimadda Xorriyadda Saxaafadda iyo in la xasuusiyo dowladaha waajibkooda ku aaddan inay damaanad qaadaan ayna ilaaliyaan xuquuqda xuriyatul qowlka iyo cabbirka fekerka ee ku xusan qodobka 19-aad Baaqa Caalamiga ah ee Xuquuqda Aadanaha.

Maalinta Xorriyadda Saxaafadda Adduunka waxaa ku dhawaaqay Golaha loo dhan yahay ee Qaramada Midoobay sanadkii 1993, maalintaa sanad walba waxaa la xusaa maanta oo kale 3-da bisha May, waana sanadkii 18-aad oo dunida laga xusayo.

Hay'adda UNESCO ee Qaramada Midoobay u qaabilsan Aqoonta, culuunta iyo dhaqanka waxay ku xuseysaa Maalinta Xorriyadda Saxaafadda Adduunka ku bixisaa abaalmarinta loo yaqaan UNESCO/Guillermo Cano oo la siiyo shaqsigu, ururka ama hey'adda wax weyn ka geysta difaaca iyo xoojinta xorriyada Saxaafadda dunidauna gashay khatar arrintaas darta.

Abaalmarinta waxaa markii ugu horeysay la bilaabay 1997-kii waxaana lagu bixiyaa codsi ka yimaada xeerbeegti gaar ah oo ka kooban 14 saxafi oo xirfadleyaal ah oo qofka la siinayo kazoo dhex xula musharixiin fara badan.

Abaalmarinta waxaa loogu magac daray Guillermo Cano Isaza oo u dhashay Colombia oo lagu dilay xafiiskiisa hortiisa magaalada Bogota, 17-kii December 1986, kaas oo qoraaladiisu kaga careysiiyeen kooxaha awoodda leh ee daroogada.

Abaalmarinta sanadkan waxaa loo xulay Saxafiyadda madaxa bannaan ee **Lydia Cacho Ribeiro** oo u dhalatay dalka Mexico, waxaana loo siiya sanadkan abaalmarinta in ay qaadata geesinimadeeda iyadoo wadda soo bandhiggidda musuqmaasuqa siyaasadeed, dambiyada habeysan oo ay ku muteysatay caga jugleyn iyo in la isku dayo in la dilo. Xaflad lagu qabanayo magaalada dalka Mosambik maanta oo ah 3-da May ayaa gabadhaasi lagu guddoonsiin doonaa abaalmarintaas.



Sanad kasta waxaa xuska 3-da May loo sameeyaa mowduuc gaar ah ama hal-heys la xiriira xorriyadda Saxaafadda oo ay ku jiraan hannaanka dowlad wanaagga iyo kaalinta saxaafadda ee dalalka dagaaladu ka dhaceen.

Sanadkan waxaa halheys laga dhigay: HELIDDA XOGTA IYO XOOJINTA KAALINTA DADWEYNAHA

Xorriyadda Hadalka:

Xorriyadda Hadalka waa mid ka mid xuquuqaha Asaasiga ah ee Xuquuqda Aadanaha sida lagu xusay qodobka 19aad ee Baaqa Caalamiga ah ee xuquuqda Aadanaha ee Qaramada Midoobay. Tani waxay muhiim u tahay marka la xasuusano innagoo u dabbaaldegeyna 60-guurada markii baaqaas la soo saaray.

Sanadkan xuska maalinta xorriyadda Saxaafadda Adduunka, UNESCO waxay jeceshahay in ay si qoto dheer u soo badhigto sida xorriyadda Saxaafadda iyo helista xogta wararka loo ballaarin lahaa loona horumarin lahaa xoojintooda.

Xoojintaa ayaa kaalimo kala duwan ku leh hannaanka bulshada iyo siyaasadda ee dadka ka gacan siinaya in ay noloshooda maareeyaan.

Taasna waxa lagu gaari karaa oo keliya in awood loo yeesho helista warar sugan , caadil ah iyo xog wared oo aan dhinac keliya aheyn, warar dhinacyo badan oo fikradaha ah matalaya, kana qeyb qaadanaya nolosha dhabta ah ee bulshada.

Saxaafaddu waxay u suurto gelisaa dadka in la wargeliyo isla markaana ay ka qeyb qaataan go'aanada bulshada ay ku dhex nool yihiin, taas oo ay ka soo dhex baxeyso xoojinta iyo dhiirigelinteeda.

Xogta dhabta ah , caadilka ah iyo war tebinta aan dhinaca keliya aheyn waa difaaca ugu fiican ee lagaga hortagi karo jaahilnimada iyo goaan qaadashada aan xogta buuxda laheyn.

Xorriyadda Saxaafadda sida ay ugu kala hormarsan tahay dunida

195 dal oo dunida ah ayaa dunida dalalka Xorriyada hadal heynteedu ka jirtaa waxayna ugu kala hormarsan yihiin xorriyadda Saxaafadda sidan:

67 dal oo dunida ah oo ay si buuxda uga dhaqan gashay xorriyadda saxaafadda, waxayna tobanka dal ee ugu horeeya kala yihiin:

1. Finland
2. Iceland
3. Denmark
4. Norway
5. Belgium

6. Sweden
7. Luxembourg
8. Andorra
9. Netherlands
10. New Zealand.

Kaalinta labaad waxaa ku jira dalal qeyb ahaan heysta xoriyad saxaafadeed oo ilaa xad ay saxaafadoodu madax bannaan tahay, kuwaasina waxaa ugu horeeya toban dal oo kala ah:

1. Guyana
2. Tonga
3. Bulgaria
4. India
5. Botswana

6. Croatia
7. Fiji
8. East Timor
9. Mongolia
10. Montenegro

Heerka ugu hooseeya waxaa ku jira dalalka aanay saxaafad xor ahi ka jirin waxaana kuwa ugu sii liita oo Soomaaliya ay ka mid tahay ay kala yihiin:

1. Somalia
2. Iran
3. Equatorial Guinea
4. Zimbabwe
5. Belarus
6. Uzbekistan

7. Cuba
8. Eritrea
9. Libya
10. Turkmenistan
11. Burma
12. North Korea

Qaarada Afrika waxay Soomaaliya ka mid tahay afarta dal ee ugu liita xorriyadda saxaafadda kuwaasoo kala ah:

1. Soomaaliya
2. Equatorial Guinea

3. Zimbabwe
4. Ereteria

Xilligan la joogo sida ay sheegeyso warbixin ay soo saartay hay'adda saxafiyiinta aan xuduudda lahayn ee RSF waxaa 2008-da Adduunka la dilay 8 saxafi, waxaa xabsiga ku jira 129, saxafi.

Soomaaliya waxay kaalinta saddexaad kaga jirtaa dalalka saxafiyiinta lagu laayo ee haddana ku falalkaas geysta si xor ah u joogaan iyagoo aan waxba laga qaban, sida ay sheegtay hay'adda CPJ ee qaabilsan difaaca saxafiyiinta.

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ARAGTIDA GOLAHA SAXAAFADDA QARANKA EE KU AADAN SHARCIGA BAARLAMAANKU ANSIXIYAY EE SAXAAFADDA

Talooyin ku socda Xukuumadda iyo Baarlamaanka

Golaha Saxaafadda Qaranka (NMC) wuxuu xiriiro saxaafadeed la yeeshay ururo kala duwan oo xagga Sharciga iyo anshaxa saxaafadda ka kaalmeeya dunida si sharciga Saxaafadda u noqdo mid horumarsan oo la socon kara Axdiga KMG ah iyo xeerarka caalamiga ah.

Baarlamaanka Soomaaliya wuxuu ansixiyay Sharciga Saxaafadda Bishii Disembar ee sanadkii hore, waxayna guddiga loo xil saaray ka tageen talo soo jeedintii Golaha Saxaafadda iyo ururada caalamiga ah, waxayna qaar ku dareen qodobdo ciriiri ku keenaya habsami u socodka howsha saxaafadda.

Ururka Article 19 loo yaqaan ee arrimaha sharciga saxaafadda caalamka qaabilsan ayaa golaha gacan ka siiyay arrimaha sharciga waxaana sharciga Baarlamaanku ansixiyay GSQ ka soo saaray inay ku jiraan ilaa 15 qodob oo u baahan wax ka bedel ama laalid.

Waxayna ku soo talo bixiyeen qaabka shaqo ee saxaafadda, sida goluhu u shaqeynayo, xaqa saxafiga, xiriirka Golaha saxaafadda iyo tan dowladda, cidda diiwaan gelineysa saxaafadda iyo tallooyin guud waana sidatan:

1). Qodobada ka hadlaya Qaabka shaqo ee Saxaafadda sida: 1, 3, 2, 16, 17.

Wuxuu Golaha Saxaafadda Qaranka soo jeedinayaa:

- In sharciga saxaafaddu aanu xakameyn qaabka saxaafaddu u shaqeyso. laakiin uu lahaado ujeedooyin shaqo ee warbaahinta lagu saxayo
- Inaan sharciga lagu xakameyn wax soosaarka Warbaahinta (media output) waana in gebi ahaanba xeerka laga saaro.
- Qodobada la xiriirta qaabka shaqada saxaafadda waa in la bedelo si ay u noqdaan kuwo cadcad oo qeexan oo haddana kooban.

2). Qodobka 6-aad ee ka hadlaya Golaha saxaafadda Qaranka:

Wuxuu Golaha Saxaafadda Qaranka soo jeedinayaa:

- In madax bannaanida Golaha saxaafadda Qaranka lagu xaqiijiyo sharciga.

- Inuu GSQ awood isku mida ku yeesho saxaafadda gaarka ah iyo tan dowladda ugu yaraan marka laga hadlayo sida saxaafaddu u shaqeyneyso.

5). Qodobka 7-aad wuxuu tilmaamayaa Diiwaan gelinta, Ogolaanshaha Khidmadda iyo maamulka iyo Mulkiyadda

Golaha Saxaafadda Qaranka wuxuu talo kusoo jeedinayaa:

- In la caddeeyo shuruudaha diiwaan gelinta iyo ogolaanshaha, sida loo qabanayo iyo cidda qabaneysa.
- Diiwaan gelinta saxaafadda waa in loo xil saaraa hal qolo oo ka madax bannaan fara gelin siyaaadeed iyo mid dhaqaale.
- Saxaafaddu waa inay ku shaqeyso hab waafaqsan sharciyada saxaafadda ee caalamiga ah.

4). Qodoboda 19 iyo 20-aad wuxuu ka hadlayaa Warbaahinta dowladda iyo iskaashi warbaahineed:

Wuxuu Golaha soo jeedinayaa:

- In Raadiyaha dowladda loo bedelaa raadiye ay bulshadu leedahay (Community Radio) oo ku hadla Codka bulshada kana madax bannaan xakameyn dowladeed si uu ula tartamo saxaafadda madaxa bannaan.
- Waa in la hubiyaa inaysan caqabad ku imaan heshiisyada iskaashi ee dhex mari kara dowladda iyo saxaafadda gaarka loo leeyahay.

5). Qodobada 21, 22, 23 waxay si gaar ah uga hadlayaan Saxafiyiinta:

Golaha Saxaafadana wuxuu ka soo jeedinayaa:

- In meesha laga saaraa farqiga cad ee u dhexeeya saxafiyiinta iyo xubnaha kale ee xirfadlayaasha saxaafadda ah.
- Waa in gebi ahaan meesha laga saaro qodobka 22-aad kaasoo saxafiga waajib saaraya inuu sheego meesha uu xogta ka helay; taas bedelkeedana waa in lagu daro qodob si gaar ah uga hadlaya ilaalinta iyo dhowrista ilaha wararka.

Qodobka 23-aad ee ka hadlaya in saxafiyiintu raadsan karaan (access to information) waa inaan loo arag mid bedeli kara sharci dhaqangal ah oo lagu bedelo inay saxafiyiintu xaq u leeyihiin inay helaan wararka (right to information)

Guddiga Sharciga iyo Anshaxa ee
Golaha Saxaafadda Qaranka

Wabillaahi Towfiiq

SAXAFIYIIN IYO WARBAAHIN LAGU MAAMUUSAY MAALINTA SAXAAFADDA MADAXA BANNAAN EE 3-da MAY

Golaha Saxaafadda Qaranka isagoo ka faa'iideysanaya munaasabadda qiimaha leh ee 3-da May wuxuu halkan ku soo bandhigayaa hay'ado warbaahineed iyo shaqsiyaad lagu maamuusayo qeybtii ay ka qaateen xoriyadda saxaafadda.

Sanadka soo socda waxaan rajeyneynaa in munaasabadan lagu bixiyo abaal marino lagu muteysanayo kaalinta saxaafadda xorta ah.

SAXAFIGA SANADKAN EE XORIYADDA SAXAAFADDA:

Waxaa loo aqoonsaday Allaha u naxariistee MAHAD AXMED CILMI oo la dilay 11 Ogost sanadkii hore 2007-da.

Wuxuu ahaa saxafi mihnad yaqaana isla markaana ka qeyb qaata taageerada dadka dhibaateysan, wuxuuna ahaa u doodaha danyarta.



SAXAFIYIINTA ADKEYSIGA MUUJIYAY:

Saxafiyiinta soo socda wuxuu golaha saxaafadda qaranka ku maamuusayaa sidii ay ugu dhabar adeygeen howshooda iyadoo dhibaatooyin lagu soo gaarsiiyay:

1. MAXAMED C/QAADIR AL-BASHIIR

Wuxuu ka howlgalaa Idaacadda Somaliweyn, wuxuuna muddo 2 Bilood ku dhowaad ah u xirnaa howshiisa saxaafadeed.

2. CAWAALE JAAMAC AADAN

Wuxuu ka shaqeeyaa telefishanka ITV ee magaalada Boosaaso, waana saxafiga ugu xabsiga badnaa ee mudadda ugu badan la xiro.

3. C/RAXMAAN MAXAMED HABANE

Wuxuu Gobolka Awday uga soo waramaa Wargeyska Jamhuuriya ee Hargeysa ka soo baxa, waxaana markii tobnaad la xiray bartimihii bishii hope ee April iyadoo damiin lagu sii daayay.



Cawaale Jaamac Salaad

C/Raxmaan Max'ed Habane

Maxamed C/Qaadir (Albashiir)

IDAACADDA DHIBAATADII UGU BADNEYD KU DHACDAY :

Golaha Saxaafadda Qaranka wuxuu kaalintan u aqoonsaday Idaacadda Shabelle oo ku mintiday inay ku shaqeyso xaalao adag, iyadoo noqotay idaacadda loo geystay tacadiga ugu badan gudaha Soomaaliya, waxayna muujiyeen shaqaalaheeda naf-hurnimo.

TELEFISHANKA SOOMAALIDA ISKU XIRAY:

TV-ga Universal ayaa loo aqoonsaday inuu yahay kan ugu horeeya ee awooday inuu isku xiro umadda Soomaaliyeed iyo dalka iyo dibadda.

WARGEYSKA IYO WEBSITE-ka

Wargeyska Xog-ogaal waxaa loo aqoonsaday inuu adkeysii ku shaqeeyay kuna mintiday inuu xaaladan sii jiro, Website-ka Hiiraan ayaa isna loo aqoonsaday inuu ku shaqeeyo mihnad saxaafadeed iyo dhexdhexaadnimo.

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BAYAANKA XUSKA 3-da MAY 2008

1. In sharciga Saxaafadda dib loogu celiyo Baarlamaanku si dib loogu eego lana waafajiyo madax bannaanida Saxaafadda ee Axdiga KMG ah lagu damaanad qaaday iyo xeerarka caalamiga.
2. In dowladda KMG ah ay joojiso tacadiyada sii socda ee dhinaceeda uga yimaada warbaahinta xorta ah, kana dhabeeyso balanqaadkii Ra'iisal wasaaraha.
3. In dowladda KMG ah iyo maamulada dalka ay dhowraan madax bannaanida Saxaafadda iyo xaqa qof waliba u leeyahay inuu fikirkiisa cabiro.
4. Golaha Saxaafadda Qaranka waa hay'ad madax bannaan oo u dhaxeysa nidaamka dowladeed iyo warbaahinta xorta ah, wuxuuna diyaar u yahay inuu kaalinta uga aadan ka qaato dib u habeynta Sharciga Saxaafadda iyo hagaajinta xiriirka labada dhinac.
5. Dowladda KMG ah iyo Kooxaha Soomaaliyeed waa inay dhowraan Warbaahinta una fududeeyaan gudashada wajibaadkooda.
6. Saxafayiintu waa inay ku dhaqmaan Sharciga, kuna shaqeeyaan anshaxa saxaafadda, waana inay la yimaadaan mas'uuliyad wadaniyeed oo umadda ku hagi karta xal u helidda dhibaatooyinka jira.
7. Shacabka Soomaaliyeed waa inay ilaashaadan saxaafadda madaxa bannaan oo ah hantida ka dhaxeysa
8. Beesha caalamka iyo ururada taageera warbaahinta waa inay taageero la garab istaagaan Warbaahinta xaaladda adag ku jirta ee dalka Soomaaliya.

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03/05/2008

Khudbadda Guddoomiyaha Golaha Saxaafadda Qaranka (GSQ)

Mudaneyaal iyo Marwooyin

Xuska maalinta Saxaafadda madaxa bannaan ee Adduunka oo maanta aan halkan ku xuseyno waxay dunida ugu fadhidaa qiime weyn, waxaana sidan oo kale looga xusayaa dunida oo dhan, anaguna haddii aanu nahay Golaha Saxaafadda Qaranka waxaan dunida la qeybsaneynaa qiimeynta maalintan u gaarka ah saxaafadda madaxa bannaan.

Anigoo ku hadlaya Magaca Golaha saxaafadda Qaranka, magaceyga iyo kan marti sharafka halkan fadhida waxaan hambalyo u dirayaa bahda saxaafadda madaxa bannaan oo dhan, waxaan ku bogaadinayaa howsha culus ee xilligan ay bulshada u hayaan, waxaan sanadkan kiisa xiga u rajeynayaa inay ku gaaran horumar iyo xoriyad tan maanta ka wanaagsan insha allaah, waxaan kaloo u mahad celinayaa hay'adda IREX ee qabashada xafladan suuragelisay.

Xaaladda Soomaliya waxay mudooyinkii dambe ahayd mid liidata dhinac kasta, waxaana dalka ka dhacay dagaallo sokeeye iyo dhibaatooyin ka dhashay oo keenay qaranjab, waxayna saxaafadda madaxa bannaan dhibaataada la qeybsatay umadda Soomaaliyeed iyadoo u dhabar adeygtay si geesinimo iyo naf-hurnimo ahna u gudatay waajibaadkeeda inkastoo ay jireen gaabis iyo aqoondarro.

Saxaafadda Soomaaliya waxay noqotay codka dadweynaha iyo meesha kaliya ee ummadu u ciirsato kuna soo bandhigtaan aragtidooda kadib markii ay burbureen dhammaan waxyaabihii kale ee dadka isku xiri lahaa, waxay kaloo saxaafadu noqotay waxa kaliya ee dadka ka wada dhaxeeya oo ay wada leeyihiin.

Saxaafadda Soomaaliya waxay munaasabadda 18-aad ee maalinta saxaafadda madaxa bannaan xuseysaa iyadoo ay jiraan tacadiyo lagula kacayo saxaafadda guud ahaan iyo gaar ahaan tan madaxa bannaan, waxayna warbaahintu noqotay mid labada dhinac ee siyaasadda ku loolamaya ay caddow ka dhigtaan.

Mudanayaal iyo Marwooyin

Waxaad la socotaan in sanadkii hore Soomaaliya lagu dilay 8 Saxafi iyo howlwadeen saxaafadeed, iyadoo Soomaaliya ay noqotay dalka labaad ee lagu dilay saxafiyiinta ugu tirada dunida, waxaana naga horeysa oo kaliya Ciraaq.

Sanadkan 2008-da waxaa durba dhintay saxafi wallaalkeen ah, waxaana xarig loo geystay, saxafiyiin badan iyadoo aan midkoodna wax dembi ah lagu helin, waxaana nasiib darro weyn ah in dadka tacadiyadaas kula kaca saxaafadda aan waxba laga qaban oo awooda sharcigu aanay gaari karin dembiilayaasha. Dunida marka loo eegana waxaan ku jirnaa liiska dalalka ugu hooseeya.

Golaha Saxaafadda Qaranka wuxuu dadaal weyn u galay ka shaqeynta Sharci lagu dhaqayo saxaafadda Soomaaliya oo damaanad qaadaya xoriyadda fekerka iyo madax bannaanida saxaafadda sida uu qabo Axdiga KMG ah, waxaana Sharcigaasi horumarintiisa la bilaabay Bishii April ee sanadkii hore 2007-da.

Sharciga Saxaafadda waxaa loogu baahday si loogu kala hago dowladda iyo warbaahinta madaxa bannaan oo dhibaato weyn ka dhaxeysay, waxaana Golaha Saxaafadda Qaranka u suuragashay inuu wax ka bedelo Sharcigii Saxaafadda oo ay Wasaaradda Warfaafinta kala shaqeysay, isagoo la kaashaday ururada caalamiga ah ee arrimaha saxaafadda qaabilsan.

Ugu dambeyntii waxaa sharcigii Saxaafadda ansixiyay Baarlamaanka, waxaana soo baxday in Guddiga Baarlamaanka u saaray sharciga aanay wada qaadan talooyinkii Golaha Saxaafadda iyo ururada caalamiga ah, taasoo keentay in la saluugo qodobka ka mida sharciga oo aan la socon karin madax bannaanida saxaafadda iyo xeerarka caalamiga ah.

Waxaa kaloo xusid mudan inkastoo Sharciga Saxaafadda Baarlamaanku ansixiyay inay weli sii socdaan tacadiyadii loo geysanayay Saxaafadda, waxaana dhacda in Warbaahinta madaxa bannaan xarumahooda lagu weeraro, albaabada loo laabo, shaqaalahoodana la iska xirto, qaarna la garaaco iyadoo aan wax sharci ah loo marin.

Walaalayaal,

Ugu danbeyntii Golaha Saxaafadda Qaranka isagoo ka faa'iideysanaya munaasabada qiimaha leh wuxuu soo jeedinayaa qodobada soo socda:

1. In sharciga Saxaafadda dib loogu celiyo Baarlamaanku si dib loogu eego lana waafajiyo madax bannaanida Saxaafadda ee Axdiga KMG ah lagu damaanad qaaday iyo xeerarka caalamiga ah.
2. In dowladda KMG ah ay joojiso tacadiyada sii socda ee dhinaceeda uga yimaada warbaahinta xorta ah, kana dhabeeyso balanqaadkii Ra'iisal wasaaraha.
3. In dowladda KMG ah iyo maamulada dalka ay dhowraan madax bannaanida Saxaafadda iyo xaqa qof waliba u leeyahay inuu fikirkiisa cabiro.
4. Golaha Saxaafadda Qaranka waa hay'ad madax bannaan oo u dhaxeysa nidaamka dowladeed iyo warbaahinta xorta ah, wuxuuna diyaar u yahay inuu kaalinta uga aadan ka qaato dib u habeynta Sharciga Saxaafadda iyo hagaajinta xiriirka labada dhinac.
5. Dowladda KMG ah iyo Kooxaha Soomaaliyeed waa inay dhowraan Warbaahinta una fududeeyaan gudashada wajibaadkooda.
6. Saxafayintu waa inay ku dhaqmaan Sharciga, kuna shaqeeyaan anshaxa saxaafadda, waanainay la yimaadaan mas'uuliyad wadaniyeed oo umadda ku hagi karta xal u helidda dhibaatooyinka jira.
7. Shacabka Soomaaliyeed waa inay ilaashaadan hantida kaliya ee ka dhaxeysa oo ah saxaafadda madaxa bannaan.
8. Beesha caalamka iyo ururada taageera warbaahinta waa inay taageero la garab istaagaan Warbaahinta xaaladda adag ku jirta ee dalka Soomaaliya.

"Golaha Saxaafadda wuxuu u mahad celinayaa Hay'adda IREX oo gacan weyn ka geysatay qabsoomida xafladan muhiimka u ah bahda saxaafadda iyo Ururada bulshada rayidka"

WABILLAAHI TOWFIIQ

Yuusuf Cali Cusmaan
Guddoomiyaha Golaha Saxaafadda Qaranka (GSQ)

National Media Council

Background

National Media Council is an independent, voluntary body with the objective of assisting and maintaining freedom of the media in the Republic of Somalia.

The Somali media practitioners must believe that they are duty bound to serve the truth, guided by the principle of the public's right to information.

Mission Statement

- To create an environment that enables a strong and ethical media that contributes towards a more democratic society
- Championing the fundamental liberties of expression and democratic political system.

Vision

A new democratic Somalia with a free, responsible and effective media. In the discharge of public role, the media should be guided by a code of ethics of effectively upholds its trust.

Objectives:

1. Maintain and preserve the established constitutional freedom and independence of the media;
2. To assist, safeguard and maintain freedom of the media in Somalia.
3. To supervise journalists, editors, broadcasters, producers, directors and all those involved in the media industry in Somalia adhere to highest professional journalistic standards and enhance the media's image;
4. Operate a self regulating mechanism of the practice of journalism;
5. To consider and arbitrate upon complaints from the public and amongst the media against alleged infringements of the code of ethics;
6. Establish an independent and effective Complaints Committee to receive, consider, process, investigate, arbitrate and resolve complaints made by government against the media and journalists about their conduct.

NMC Activities:

The National Media Council is an independent body with full representation from the Somali Media Community and took their first meeting with the Minister of Information, Mr. Madobe Nunow Mohammed on 12 April 2007. The Minister of Information, Mr. Nunow welcomed the formation of the NMC and urged to work toward the Development of the Draft Bill.

It is the first time in the Somali media history, media representatives develop a Draft Media Law and also given the authorities to amend and tune it to the International standards.

The NMC with the help of International Management Group (IMG), intergovernmental organization, amended the first draft as a second draft at a 5 day conference at Manchester Hotel in Baidoa on 10 – 15 May 2007 with the Theme, "Media Law Development Reform".

The National Media Council has organized several meetings in Mogadishu for the Media Houses, journalists, civil society and law society in order to get their contributions of the draft bill.

Workshops on the draft of media law

National Media Council with the help of International Media Support (IMS) and United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) organized three major Somali media practitioners and civil society meetings conducted in Baidoa, Bossaso and Mogadishu.



Baidoa: On 11th August, 2007, NMC conducted the first meeting in Baidoa the base of Somali

transitional parliament, the workshop opened by the speaker of the Parliament Mr. Sheikh Aden Madobe, and 35 participants from Media outlets and civil society representatives exchanges their views about Media draft bill and make amendments.



Also in Baidoa NMC undertake another workshop for the parliament Committee (8 members) of information after they noticed that the Ministry of information has submitted the first draft to parliament without the contributions of the stake holders and the International Community.

Bosaso: On 21-24th August, 2007. The national Media council performed a three days workshop in Puntland, Bossaso, at Panorama Hotel. Participants were 35 Persons selected from the media group, civil society, Puntland government institutions, lawyers, and Women groups and Activists.



The discussion proceeded by discussing the law articles by article explaining its legal aspect and how the law affects media practitioners and media outlets.

Mogadishu: On 6 - 8 November 2007 National Media Council (NMC) has held a workshop for 40 Journalists from Radios, TVs, Newspapers and Websites in Mogadishu plus a NMC members to add any amendments seen necessary on the Media draft law. The workshop was held at Nasahablod in Mogadishu 6 – 8 November 2007.



This workshop was the Third, previous public hearings were held two times in Baidoa, Bosaso and this was the final validation workshops.

Members of the National Media Council

- Yusuf Ali Osman**
- Ahmed Mohamed Ali**
- Rukia Ali Abdulle**
- Ahmed Ali Mohamed**
- Sharif Moalim Mohamed**
- Sakarie Hagi Mohamud**
- Abdirahman Warsame**
- Abdi Wehelie Siad**
- Habiba Ahmed Jimale**
- Salad Idow Hassan**

NMC Contact address

Tel: 002521 5505413
 002521 734111
 002521 62271285
 002521 5292020
 002521 5591585

Email: nmc.somalia@gmail.com

Mogadishu- Somalia



Somali Coalition For Freedom of Expression

XUSKA MAALINTA SAXAAFADDA MADAXA BANNAAN EE ADDUUNKA 3-da MAY 2008.

XAALADDA XORIYADDA SAXAAFADDA SOOMAALIYA

Isbaheysiga difaaca xoriyatul qowlka ee SOCFEX waxaa sharaf weyn u ah inuu xafladan kala qeyb galo bahda saxaafadda, wuxuuna halkan ku soo bandhigayaa xaaladda ay ku sugan tahay xoriyadda saxaafadda guud ahaan Soomaaliya waana sida soo socota:

Koonfurta Soomaaliya:

Waa qeybta ugu darran oo ay ka dhacaan xadgudubyada ka dhanka ah saxaafadda, waxaana saxafiyiinta iyo warbaahinta soo gaara nooc kasta oo tacadi ah iyadoo aanay jirin xisaabtan iyo sharci awood leh oo damaanad qaadi kara ammaanka saxafiyiinta.

Dowladda KMG ah iyo kooxaha ka horjeeda inkastoo ay u baahan yihiin saxaafadda haddana wuxuu mid kasta kula kacaa tacadi.

Puntland:

Maamul Goboleedka Puntland waxaa hoos u sii dhacaya xoriyadii yareyd ee saxaafadda madaxa bannaan, waxayna warbaahintu noqotay mid ku hoos jirta xubno awood ku leh maamulka.

Maamulka Puntland waxaa ku sii yaraanaya dulqaadka saxaafadda xorta ah, waxaana si joogto ah isugu dhaca maamulka iyo wakiilada warbaahinta ee saldhigoodu yahay Puntland.

Somaliland:

Maamulka la baxay Somaliland Isma bedelin xayiraadii saarneyd warbaahinta xorta ah, wuxuuna maamulka hortaagan yahay in idaacado madax bannaan la furto iyadoo sharcigu ogolaanayo.

Guud ahaan Soomaaliya rubuc sanadkeedkan (Janaayo ilaa April) waxaa ka dhacay tacadiyo lagula kacay saxaafadda iyo saxafiyiinta, waxaase nasiib wanaag ah inuusan xilligan jirin saxafi xabsi ku jira, dhacdooyinka oo aanu ku soo koobnay sida soo socota:

- Hal weriye oo la dilay
- 3 Weriye oo la dhaawacay
- 15 Saxafi oo la xiray
- 3 Saxafi oo la jir dilay

- 2 Saxafi oo la weeraray
- 4 Warbaahin oo la xiray
- 1 Warbaahin oo la weeraray
- 5 Xarun warbaahin oo la duqeeyay

WARBIXIN KOOBAN:

SAXAFIYI LA DILAY



Xasan Kaafi Xareed

Saxafiyiinta la dhaawacay

Maxamed Bashiir Xaashi
Abdi Kheyr Maxamed
Cali Muxumed Rooble

Saxafiyiinta la xiray

Mohamed Shidane Dabaan
Idle Macalin Cumar
Bashiir Maxamed C/qaadir
Cabdiraxman Maxamed Xudeyfi
Ayaanle Xuseen Abdi

Maxamed Macalin Cusman (Allman)

Liibaan Cumar

C/raxman Max'ed Habane

Shaafici Muxyadiin Islow

Cabikaamil Yuusuf Mohamud

Maxamed Cali Boston

Maxamed Kaafi Cali

Ibrahim Cabdi Xasan

Muuse Maxamed Cusman

Cabdi Maxamed Ismaaciil (Cabdi Cuud)



XAALADDA XORIYADDA SAXAAFADDA SOOMAALIYA

January - April 2008

(SOCFEX Report)

Xaaladda Saxafiyiinta

Month	Journalists killed	Journalists wounded	Journalists jailed	Journalists kidnapped	Journalists assaulted	Journalists attacked	Total
January	1	3	5				
February			1		1		
March			1				
April			8		2	2	
Grand Total	1	3	15	0	3	2	24

Xaaladda Warbaahinta

Month	Media station closed	Media station attacked	Media station bombarded	Media station threatened	Media station stopped	Media station	Total
January			2				
February				1			
March	3	1	3	3			
April	1			5			
Grand Total	4	1	5	5			15