

Dib-U-eegista Caddaynta Saamaynta hantida Bulshadu ku leedahay Adkaysiga

SoCap Xogta Kooban ee Cilmi Baarista
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Qodobada Muhiimka ah

Xiriirka bulshada waxaa si guud loo fahmi karaa inay yihiin shabakadaha, xiriirada, caadooyinka, xarumaha iyo kalsoonida bulshada kuwaas oo fududeeya is dhexgallada, wax isdhaafsiga, isku dubaridka iyo wada shaqeynta gudaha iyo dhexdooda kooxaha bulshada.

Inkasta oo noocyada iyo qaabka kaabayaasha bulshadu ay kala duwan yihiin mawduucyada kala duwan, xiriirka bulshada badanaa waxaa loo qaybiyaa sadex kooxood oo waawayn. 1) Tiirka xiriirka bulshada, kaas oo ay ku jiraan xiriirada dadka u dhexeeya ee ku saleysan aqoonsiga iyo isku dumidda guud, oo badanaa ku dhexaysa qoysaska, saaxiibada, iyo bulshooyinka wadaga waxyabaha ay ka siman yihiin ee ku dhisan diinta, qoomiyada, dhaqanka xaalada dhaqan-dhaqaale, iwm. 2) Xiriirka daboolist baahiyaha bulshada, kaas oo khuseeya xiriirada la xiriira helitaanka khayraadka dibada iyo abuurista xiriirka u dhexeeya kooxaha (tusaale, bulshada soo dhawaysay iyo kuwa barakacay), iyo 3) Xiriirka isku xirka bulshada, kaas oo khuseeya xiriirada dadka iyo kooxaha ku xira xarumaha iyo adeeg bixiyaasha rasmiga ah iyo khayraadka iyo adeegyada ay baxshaan.

Waxaa jirta cadeyn adag oo muuinaysa saamaynta xiriirka bulshadu ku leeyahay noocyo ka mid ah adkaysiga.

Dhista kalsooni iyo xoojinta xiriirada bulshada ayaa muhiim u ah kor u qaadista awoodaha la tacaalida, la qabsiga, iyo isbadelka ee bulshooyinka. Arimaha saamaynaaya waxaa kamid ah taageerada labo geesoodka ah iyo garab istaaga ku dhisan aqoonsi wadareedka ayaa door ka qaata xiriirada isku hiloowga waxayna aasaas u yihiin abaabulida khayraadka, iyo bixinta taageero nafsiiyeed, helitaanka natiijooyinka wanaagsan ee nolasha, iyo taageerada dedaallada kasoo kabashada masiibada. Ilaa iyo hadda, cadeynta ugu wayn ee saamaynta xiriirka bulshadu ku leeyahay adkaysiga ayaa ka timaada barnaamijka diirada saaraaya kaydada iyo mashaariicda dakhli abuurista. Kuwaani waa difaac ka dhan ah khalkhalka fudud inkasta oo aysan ahayn xal wax ka taraaya u adkaysiga dhibatooyinka waawayn, ee bulshada oo dhan.

Hase yeeshee, saamaynta waxtarka leh ee xiriirka bulshada ee isku hiloowga ayaa aad looga helaa wajiga koobaad ee gurmadda masiibada.

Natiijooyinka isdiidan iyo dulduleelada cadeynta ka jira ayaa ka dhigaaya wax dhib badan in la go'aansho cadadka xiriirka isku hiloowga loo adeegsan karo u diyaar garoowga xaaladaha degdega ah iyo adkaysiga mudada dheer. Cadeynta ayaa muujinaysa in xiriirka bulshada ee daboolista iyo isku xirka ay muhiimad dheeraad ah leeyihiin heerarka danbe ee masiibada; iyo in mudada dheer, xiriirka isku hiloowgu uu saamayn kooban ku leeyahay badelida sinnaan la'aanta iyo yareynta nugaylka.

HORDHAC

Xiriirka bulshadu waa khayraad muhiim ah, oo haddana la fududeysto, oo lagu dhisi karo adkaysiga bulshooyinka magaallooyink ee la faquuqay ee saameeyeen colaado iyo nuglaansho kasoo gaartay rabshada iyo burburka. Cilmi baadhis ayaa muujisay in xiriirka bulshadu uu noqon karo difaac xiliyada masiibada – isagoo ku bixiya taageero, xog, iyo helitaanka khayraadka shabakadaha la isku halayn karo. Isla waqtigaas, cilmi baaris ayaa muujinaysa in xiriirka bulshadu uu sii adkayn karo cadaalad darada jirta, ama loo adeegsan karo qaabab liidaaya, badelkii ay dhisi lahaayeen, adkaysiga. Fahanka goorta iyo sida xiriirka bulshada loo adkayn karo si loo sameeyo saamayn wanaagsan, iyo sida la iskaga ilaaliyo ama loo yareeyo saamaynada xunxun, ayaa muhiim u ah lahaanshaka deganaka ah ee gurmada masiibada, iyo taageerada waxtarka iyo saamayta caawimaadaha bani'aadanimo.

Khulaasadaan cilmi baaristu waxay soo koobaysaa cadaymo hadda ah oo saamaynta xiriirka bulshadu ku leeyahay adkaysiga xaaladaha bani'aadanimo iyo kuwa hormarinta. Waxay sidoo kale ku cabiraysaa cadeynta xadidaadaha, ama saamaynada taban, ee xiriirka bulshada iyo waxayna taxaysaa dulduleelada waawayn ee cadeynta ka jira. Yoolka khulaasadu maahan in la bixiyo dib u eegista balaaran ee dhammaan cadeynta ku aadan xiriirka bulshada iyo adkaysiga, laakiin si loo calaamadiyo aagaga muhiimka ah ee tira koobka iyo dooda, si loo siiyo xog barnaamijka bani'aadanimo iyo hormarineed ee mustaqbalka, xeerka iyo cilmi baarista.

Soo koobida waxaa lagu saleeyay dib u eegista aqoonta guud, iyadoo lagu saleynaayo baaritaannada yoolka leh ee webseedyada iyo xogaha oonlaynka ah ee ururada bani'aadanimada, oo lagu dhafay Cilmibaadhisyo aqooneed (academic literature review, oo lagu saleeyay raadinta xogta nidaamsan.[1] Wadarta guud, 66 warbixinoood oo ay sameeyeen haayado iyo 194 cilmibaadhisood oo lagu daabacay jaraa'idada aqooneed si warbixinta loo xoojiyo.

1. Raadinta suugaanta cawlga ah ayaa daboolay kaydka daabacaadda ReliefWeb iyo kaydka hay'adaha samafalka ee soo socda: Barnaamijka Cunnada Adduunka, Guddiga Caalamiga ah ee Laanqayrta Cas, Ururka Caalamiga ah ee Socdaalka, World Vision International, Golaha Qaxootiga Norway, Mercy Corps, Adeegyada Gargaarka Catholic, Plan International, Concern Worldwide iyo Trócaire. Dib u eegista suugaanta akadeemiyadeed waxay diiradda saartay daraasadihii u dhexeeyay 1990-2023, loo dhan yahay, oo lagu soo celiyay raadinta: ("raasamaal bulsheed" AMA "caasimaalka isku xidhka" AMA "caasimaalka isku xidhka" AMA "caasimadda isku xidhka") IYO (adkeysiga AMA adkeysiga) IYO (bini'aadantanimada AMA horumarinta AMA "horumar waara" AMA "horumarin caalami ah" AMA "horumarin caalami ah" AMA "horumarin" Baadhitaanku wuxuu soo celiyay 345 natijoojin, kuwaas oo, 194 maqaallo joornaal ah loo arkay inay khuseeyaan. Tilmaan buuxda oo ku saabsan habka ayaa la heli karaa dhammaadka dukumeentigan.

2. Putnam, 1995, p. 67.

3. Mpanje, Gibbons and McDermott, 2018; Delilah Roque, Pijawka and Wutich, 2020; Aldrich et al., 2021; Kolade et al., 2022; Lubis and Ronoatmodjo, 2023.

4. Delilah Roque, Pijawka and Wutich, 202, p. 209.

5. Mpanje, Gibbons and McDermott, 2018, p. 5; Grant, 2001; Furukawa and Deng, 2019; Tippens, 2020; Kolade et al., 2022.

6. Mpanje, Gibbons and McDermott, 2018, p. 5.

WAA MAXAY XIRIIRKA BULSHADU?

Xiriirka bulshada ayaa caadiyan lagu qeexaa 'xiriiro, caadooyin, iyo kalsoonida bulshada oo sahaha isku dubaridka iyo wada shaqeynta maslaxada guud'.[2] Cilmi baarista ayaa badanaa u qaybisa noocyada kala duwan ee xiriirka bulshada sadex qaybood oo kala duwan – hiloowga, daboolista iyo isku xirka xiriirka bulshada.

Xiriirka bulshada ee hiloowga waxaa laga wadaa xiriirada shaqsiya ah ee ku saleysan aqoonsi iyo isku dumnaan la wadaago. Tan waxa ku jira xiriirada dadka u dhexeeya iyo xiriirada u dhexeeya xubnaha qoysk, saaxiibada isku dhowdhow, dariska iyo iskaashatada wadaaga danaha guud ee ku saleysan diinta, qoomiyada, dhaqanka, xaalada dhaqan dhaqaale, iyo sumadaha kale ee aqoonsiga.[3]

Dabooliska xiriirka bulshada waxay khusaysaa helitaanka khayraadka banaanka iyo abuurista xiriiro u dhexeeya kooxaha.[4] Tani waxay caadiyan khusaysaa xiriirada aqoonsiga ama kooxaha bulshada ee kala duwan, iyo/ama kooxaha iyo shaqsiyaadka kasoo kala jeeda qoomiyadaha kala duwan.[5]

Xiriirka isku xirka bulshada waxay khusaysa ku xirista shaqsiyaadka iyo bulshooyinka xarumaha dawladda iyo adeeg bixiyaasha rasmig ah – tusaale, gobalka, ururada bulshada, kooxaha ururada bulshada iyo/ama wakaaladaha bani'aadanimada – iyo khayraadka iyo adeegyada ay bixiyaan.[6]

Xiriirka isku hiloowga bulshada ayaa khuseeya xiriirada shaqsiya ah sida qoyska ama dariska; xiriirka dabooliska bulshada ayaa khuseeya xiriiradada u dhexeeya kooxaha, sida kooxaha aqoonsiga; halka xiriirka isku xirka bulshadu khuseeyo xiriirada lala sameeyo xarumaha rasmiga ah, sida gobalka ama ururada bulshada.

XIRIIRKA U DHEXEYYA XIRIIRKA BULSHADA IYO ADKAYSIGA

Ayadoo la tixgelinaayo arimaha kala duwan ee xiriirka bulshada, waxaa jirta cadeyn xoogan oo sheegaysa in xiriirka isku hiloowga ee bulshadu uu saamayn wayn oo wanaagsan ku leeyahay arimaha adkaysiga bulshada.[7] Cilmi baarista ayaa muujinaysa in dadku badanaa u habar wacdaan qoyska, saaxiibada u dhowdhow, iyo dadka dariska ah si ay xal ugu helaan dhibaataada masiibada.[8] Ayadoo tan loo maraayo, xiriirka daboolista bulshadu waa qaab muhiim u ah taageerada gurmadka masiibada, gaar ahaana marka nidaamyada dawlada bulshada ay carqalad ka kasoo gaarto masiibooyinka.[9] Arimaha saamaynaaya waxaa kamid ah taageerada labo geesoodka ah iyo garab istaaga ku dhisan aqoonsi wadareedka ayaa door ka qaata xiriirada isku hiloowga waxayna aasaas u yihiin abaabulida khayraadka, iyo bixinta taageero nafsiyeed, iyo taageerada dedaallada kasoo kabashada masiibada.[10]

Cadeynta ayaa sidoo kale muujinaysa in dhisid kalsooni u dhexaysa hogaanka bulshada ee kala duwan (daboolista duleelka xiriirka bulshada) ay xoojinayso awoodaha qaabilaada, la qabsiga, iyo isbadelka ee bulshooyinka si ay ugu adkaystaan dhibaatooyinka.[11] Iyadoo tan loo maraayo, daboolista xiriirka bulshada ayaa door ka qaadan karta adkaysiga dheeraadka ah ee ku aadan heerka guud ee bulshada ayadoo la adeegsanaayo taageerada dhinacyada oo dhan ee ku aadan kahortaga, gurmadka, soo kabashada, iyo hawlaha xalinta khilaafaadka.[12]

Rabshada iyo khilaafka ayaa door ka qaadan kara burburinta wadajirka iyo kalsoonida bulshada, taas oo saamayn toos ah ku yeelanaysa awooda bulshooyinka si ay uga hortagaan dhibaatooyinka mustaqbalka.[13] Sidaas awgeed, xoojinta xiriirada u dhexeeya maamulada degaanka (isku xirka xiriirka bulshada) iyo dhisida kalsooni bulshada dhexdeeda ah ayaa muhiim u ah gurmadka banii'aadanimada.

XADIDAADAHA XIRIIRKA BULSHADA IYO ADKAYSIGA

Cilmi baarista ayaa tilmaamaysa sida xubnaha bulshada aysan awood iyo khyaraad ugu helin karin inay dhexdooda istaageeraan marka ay soo waajahaan dhibaatooyinka guud, ee bulshada oo dhan ah.[14] Xadidaadaan ayaa si gaar ah u khusaysa mawduuca isa saarka, xaaladaha degdega ah ee balaaran markaas oo awooda iyo khayraadka ay heli karaan qoyskasku ay badanaa baahsan yihiin. [15]

Inkasta oo xiriirka isku hiloowga ee bulshadu uu door ka qaadan karo adkaysiga mudada gaaban, cadeynta ayaa muujinaysa in aysan wax badan ka tarayn yareynta nugaylka mudada dheer.[16] Daraasaadka ayaa sidoo kale muujinaaya in xiriirka isku hiloowga bulshadu uusan ka turjumayn inuu wax ka taraayo u diyaar garoowga xaalada degdega ah iyo yareynta masiibada.[17] Hase yeeshee, tan ayaa ah aag kamid ah cilmi baarista oo muran ka jiro. Cadeyn iska hor imaanaysa ayaa muujinaysa in xiriirka isku hiloowga bulshadu uu ka adkaysi badan yahay xiriirka bulshada ee isku xirnaanta guud, gaar ahaana maareynta cunto yaridda labadaba mudada gaaban iyo mudada dheer.[18]

Sababaha kala duwan ee mawduuca ayaa sidoo kale saamaynaaya xiriirka bulshada qaabab kala duwan. Tusaale ahaan, barakaca la qasbay ayaa kicin kara baahida loo qabo dhisida xiriir cusub iyo xiriirka isku xirka bulshada.[19] Taas waxaa kasoo horjeeda, dagaalka hubaysan ayaa keeni kara xumaanshaha xiriirada bulshada, taas oo xadideysa xiriirka bulshada dhexdeeda, korna u qaadaysa ku tiirsanaanta dheeraadka ah ee xiriirka bulshada ee ehelada si loo dhiso adkaysi ku aadan dhibaatooyinka.[20] Hase yeeshee, tan ayaa sidoo kale ah aag kamid ah cilmi baarista oo muran ka jiro. Daraasaadka kale ayaa muujinaaya in qaarkood sababaha xiriirka isku xirka bulshada ay la xiriiraan kordhinta suuragalnimada xalinta khilaafka, halka qaar kale ay la xiriiraan kordhinta dhibaatooyinka dagaalka.[21]

7. Kolade et al., 2022.

8. ABheuer, Thiele-Eich and Braun, 2013; James and Paton, 2015; Kolade et al., 2022.

9. James and Paton, 2015; Scantlan and Petryniak, 2018, pp. 21–23.

10. James and Paton, 2015; Bernados Jr et al., 2020; Kolade et al., 2022.

11. Bond et al., 2017; Diallo, Giordano and Simonet, 2017; Patel et al., 2022; Piton, 2023; Kawasaki et al., 2024.

12. Kurtz and McMahon, 2015; Bond et al., 2017; Piton, 2023.

13. Patel et al., 2022.

14. ABheuer, Thiele-Eich and Braun, 2013, pp. 31–32.

15. ACAPS et al., 2023.

16. ABheuer, Thiele-Eich and Braun, 2013.

17. James and Paton, 2015, p. 224; Aldrich et al., 2021, p. 1794.

18. Scantlan and Petryniak, 2018, pp. 21–23.

19. Kolade et al., 2022; Parvin et al., 2023.

20. Aldrich et al., 2021.

21. Kurtz and McMahon, 2015, p.15.

KHUSAYNTA BARNAAMIJKA

Barnaamij ahaan, cadeynta ugu wayn ee saamaynta xiriirka bulshadu ku leeyahay adkaysiga ayaa ka timaada kaydada iyo mashaariicda dakhli abuurista. Kuwaan waxaa ku jira Ururada Kaydadka iyo Daynta ee Xaafada (VSLAs) iyo kooxaha iscaawinta iskaa ah, kuwaas oo Haayadaha Binu-aadamnimada u arkaan qaybaha muhiimka ah ee wadajirka dhaqaalaha iyo bulshada'. [22]

Mashaariicda noocaas ah yaa taageeri kara adkaysiga bulshada iyo dhaqaalaha ayadoo kor loo qaadaayo isku filnanshaha dhaqaalaha iyo cuntada, la xoojinaayo xiriirada bulshooyinka dhexdooda, iyo abuurista xiriir ay la yeeshaan bixiyaasha adeegga iyo hogaamiyaasha bulshada. [23]

Waxaa intaas dheer, cadeynta ayaa muujinaysa in Ururada kaydka iyo daynta xaafadu (VSLA-yada) loo adeegsado difaac ka dhan ah dhibaatooyinka ayadoo la fududeynaayo heerka difaaca bulshada iyo helitaanka maal gelinta xaaladaha degdega ah, gaar ahaana shaqsiyaadka nugul iyo kuwa midab-takooro/la faquuqo. [24]

Waxaa taas lamid ah, daraasaadka ayaa muujinaaya in adeegyada dadban ee dhaqaalaha, sida kooxaha kaydada ee haweenka, ay door muhiim ah ka ciyaari karaan dhisida xiriirka bulshada iyo adkaysiga dhibaatooyinka dhaqaalaha iyo cimilada ka dhashay. [25] Hase yeeshee cilmi baaris ayaa muujinaysa in difaaca laga helo ururada kaydka iyo daynta xaafadu (VSLA-yadu) aysan ku filnayn marka qoysasku ay la tacaalayaan dhibaatooyinka balaaran'. [26]

Inkasta oo daraasaadku muujinayaan in mashaariicda xiriirka bulshadu ee diirada saaraaya VSLA-yada ay sii adkeeyaan kalsoonida jirta, wadajirka bulshada, iyo isku xirnaanta bulshooyinka, hadana malahan wixtarka ay leedahay abuurista xiriirka cusub ee bulshada ee dhinacyada wadajirka bulshadu ka liito. [27]

GOL-DALOOLOOYINKA CILMI BAADHISTA

Waxaa jirta cadeyn kooban oo la xiriirta isku xirka xiriirka bulshada, gaar ahaana marka loo babac dhigo qaybaha guud ee cilmi baarista ku aadan saamaynta ehelnimada iyo daboolisku ku leeyihiin xiriirka bulshada ee adkaysiga. Inkasta oo ay jirto aqoon badan oo ku aadan xoojinta xiriirada kala dhexeeya bixiyaasha adeegga, hogaamiyaasha bulshada, iyo nidaamyada dawlada, aqoontaan ayaan markasta si cad u sheegayn xiriirka isku xirka bulshada walaaca qaybaha gaarka ah iyo tiirarka xiriirka isku xirka bulshada lagu dhisay. [28]

Waxaa jira duleelo ka jira cadeynta aqoonta ee saamaynta xiriirka bulshadu ku leeyahay adkaysiga waqtiga dagaalka iyo rabshaduhu jiraan. Dagaalka iyo rabshadaha ayaa looga hadlay si faahfaahsan 9 kamid ah 194 daraasadood ee ka hadlaayay xiriirka bulshada iyo adkaysiga ee hormarinta ama xaaladaha banii'aadanimada ee lagu qiimeeyay sababaha dib u eegistaan. Marka la isku eego, Cilmi baadhista ay sameeyeen haayadaha binu-aadamnimadu ayaa dood dheeraad ah ka bixinaysa xiriirka bulshada ee mawduucyada dagaalka iyo rabshada, gaar ahaana kuwa khuseeya shaqada isku xiran ee nabad dhisida, wadajirka bulshada, iyo shaqada banii'aadanimada. [29] Aqoonta la uruurshay waxaa sidoo kale ku jira cadeynta sida xiriirka bulshada ay u abaabuli karaan kooxaha hubaysan iyo dagaal oogeyaasha kale iyagoo saamayno xunxun ku reebaaya adkaysiga. [30]

Hase yeeshee, cilmi baaris dheeraad ah ayaa loo baahan yahay si qaab buuxa loogu fahmo sida xiriirka bulshadu u saameeyo adkaysiga waqtiyada dagaalka iyo rabshada. Tan waxaa ku jira baarista noocyada xun ee xiriirka bulshada ee isku xira, oo xataa sii kordhiya dagaalka, iyo qeexida doodaha ku aadan haddii wadajirka bulshadu saamayn ku leeyahay adkaysiga ku aadan dhibaatooyinka dagaalka ka dhasha iyo hadday saas tahay, xaaladaha iyo noocyada kooxaha. [31]

22. Mercy Corps, 2017b, 2017a; Ward, Hemberger and Muench, 2017; Collins and Mock, 2024, pp. 6, 27.

23. MATRIX Business Development, 2020.

24. Diallo, Giordano and Simonet, 2017; Collins and Mock, 2024.

25. Carabine and Wilkinson, 2016; Perche and Jones, 2019; Collins and Mock, 2024.

26. Collins and Mock, 2024, p. 35.

27. Diallo, Giordano and Simonet, 2017.

28. Concern Worldwide, 2018; Arnott and Wahis, 2020; Mock et al., 2023; Segar, 2023.

29. Abdulla et al., 2013; Neaverson, Gould and Peters, 2019, 2019; Kim, Sheely and Schmidt, 2020; Spencer, 2022; ACAPS et al., 2023; Baldet et al., 2024; Collins and Mock, 2024; Stepanovic et al., 2024.

30. Clark-Ginsberg, Hunt and Matturi, 2015.

31. Scantlan and Petryniak, 2018.

Habka cilmi baadhista

Dib-u-eegistu waxay isku ururisay labo xeeladaha baarista ah si loo dhiso kaydka xogta qiimeynta. Kan koobaad waa dib u eegista qotoda dheer ee daabacadaha ay ku jirto tixraaca xiriirka bulshada ee baraha xogta ee ururada soo socda ee arimaha banii'adanimada: World Food Programme, International Committee of the Red Cross, International Organization for Migration, World Vision International, Norwegian Refugee Council, Mercy Corps, Catholic Relief Services, Plan International, Concern Worldwide iyo Trócaire. Ururada kore ayaa laga soo doortay muunad ururada caalamiga ah ee aadanimada ee heerka dhexe ilaa heerka wayn ee ku saleysan noocyada kala duwan ee ururada (laga bilaabo kuwo aan dawli ahayn ilaa kuwo caalamiga ah iyo ururada wakulnimo ka haysta UN-ka).

Waxaa intaas dheer, kooxda cilmi baarista ayaa qaab nidaamsan ku raadisay diiwaanka daabacaada ee ReliefWeb iyadoo i) raadinaysa natiijooyinka ay ku jiraan tixraacyada "xiriirka bulshada", ii) qaab otomatig ah ugu kala soocaysa natiijooyinka sida ay u khuseeyaan; iii) qaab gacmeed ah u baaraysa natiijooyinka khuseeya ayadoo adeegsanaysa akhrinta khusaaloooyinka iyo xogaha kooban ee fulinta; iyo iv) ayadoo abuuraysa baaris marka 5 daqiiqo oo xiriir ah loo arko kuwo aan khusayn. Ma jiro waqti loo cayimay ku darista warbixinnada, inkasta oo daabacaadaha ka dhashay loogu talo galay xogta khusaysa 15 sano ee lasoo dhaafay. Baarista ka dhalata ayaa soo saaray wadarta guud 66 daraasaad ama warbixinnada xog bixinaaya, oo dhammaan ka hadlaaya xiriirka bulshada, iyo/ama xiriirka bulshada iyo adkaysiga.

Xeelada labaad ayaa khusaysa baarista nidaamsan ee agabka tacliinta. Tan ayaa lagu sameeyay in la qiimeeyay maqaallada xasuusta ee tacliinta ay dib u eegeen dadka ku hadla afka Ingiriiska oo ay ku jiraan natiijooyinka khibrada ku dhisan ee xiriirka u dhexeeya xiriirka bulshada iyo adkaysiga bulshada ee xaaladaha banii'adanimada iyo hormarka, oo la daabacay intii u dhexaysay 1990–2023, oo isku jir ah. Daraasaadka ku baxaaya luuqadaha ama qaababka kale ma ka baxsan sanadahaan ayaa laga reebay. Waxaan aqoonsanay daabacaadaha u qalma iyadoo la adeegsanaayo kaydka xogta ee Scopus, shaqaalaysiina shaqaalaha Boolean si qaab nidaami ah loo baaro mawduucyada, khulaasooyinka iyo eray bixinnada aqoonta si loo helo natiijooyinka ay ku jiraan erayada baarista ee soo socda: "xiriirka bulshada" AMA "dabooliska xiriirka" AMA "xiriirka ehelka" AMA "xiriirka isku xirka" IYO (Adkaysiga AMA adkaysi) iyo (bani'adanimada AMA hormarinta ama "hormarka bii'ada u roon" AMA "hormarka caalamiga ah" AMA "daraasaadka hormarinta" AMA "caawimaada hormarinta"). Baarista waxaa lagu helay 345 natiijo.

Natiijooyinkii koobaad, wixii soo noq-noqday ayaa laga saaray, ka hor inta aan la samayn baarista lagu saleeyay dib u eegista ciwaannada iyo khulaasooyinka doorkooda. Beenta ayaa si gaar ah ula xiriirtay daraasaadka keliya ku dhisan fikirka ama waxyaabaha la isla dhexmaro ee xiriirka u dhexeeya xiriirka bulshada iyo adkaysiga; Kuwa la xiriira hormarinta xirfadda iyo/ama ururka iyo adkaysiga; iyo cilmi baaris ku saabsan hormarinta iyo adkaysiga xiriirada dadka u dhexeeya, sida xiriirada waalidka iyo ilmaha, kuwaas oo aan khusayn diirada banii'adanimada-hormarinta ee dib u eegisteena. Xog ururinta Internetku wuxuu ka koobnaa 194 Maqaal aqooneed

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Xog ku saabsan Mashruuca SoCap Project

Mashruuca Doorka Xiriirka Bulshada ee Arimaha Burburka iyo Dagaalka Magaalladu dhaliyeen (SoCap) waa mashruuc cilmi baaris sadex sano socday oo ay maal gelisay Irish Aid laguna fuliyay iskaashi lala sameeyay Concern Worldwide. Wuxuu si nidaami ah u qiimeynayaa isdhexgallada u dhexeeya xiriirka bulshada, adkaysiga, bii'ada magaallada, iyo dagaalka iyo khalkalka ka jira bulshooyinka magaallada ee la faquuqo ee wadamada Haiti, Somalia iyo Somaliland.

Cilmi baaristaan qaababka isku dhafan leh waxay diirada saaraysaa fahanka sida tubaha dhaliya xiriirada bulshada oo noqda adkaysi u dhexeeya kooxaha magaallada ee la faquuqo labadaba loo ilaaliyo loona adkeeyo, si loo aqoonsado qodobada farsamo ee muhiimka u ah fuliyaasha shaqada iyo xeerka.

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Wixii macluumaad dheeraad ah oo ku saabsan mashruuca SoCap, fadlan booqo: <https://www.concern.net/knowledge-hub/social-capital-and-resilience-fragile-and-conflict-affected-urban-contexts>



Irish Aid
An Roinn Gnóthaí Eachtracha agus Trádála
Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade