

Puntland State government has been created in 1998 with transitional charter meant to lead the new state to full democratization within Three years period

The disputed 2012 Puntland constitution completely failed along with the so called multiparty system when it had been called off by presidential decree during the July 2013 upheaval.

Puntland has technically reverted to its transitional status and will remain in transitional status till both the President and the Representatives are directly elected by the public in a qualified way.

To once and for all say the prolonged transitional status quo farewell, Puntland State must adopt a Three years way-out program, which will gradually lead to one-man-one-vote accomplishment.

1. Create a register general and record the public through using their already established tribal lines.
2. Mandate personal identification cards and print the cards from the Register General.
3. Constitute virtual electoral districts by assigning 66 ridings. Equally distribute the eligible voters to the named electoral districts.
4. Let constituents within given riding directly elect their representatives and their favored presidential candidates.
5. Let those parliamentarian and presidential candidates, who can't run independently form or join parties of their choices.

Puntland waxaa la aasaasay 1998 axdi ku meel gaar ah muddadiisuna ay ahayd saddex sano ayaana lugu heshiiyey in Puntland lugu dhaqo inta laga gaarayo One-Man-One-Vote. Xukuumadihii kala danbeeyey ee Puntland kuma guulaysan inay One-Man-One-Vote gaarsiiyaan Puntland.

2012 waxaa la meel-mariyey dastuur ku salaysan hindise cusub oo magaciisu ahaa hannaanka Xisbiyada Badan. Hindisahaas oo mucaarado kala kulmay qaybo ka mid ah bulshada reer Puntland ayaa bishii July 15 keedii waxaa lugu joojiyey Dikereeto Madaxweyne, taas oo uu macneheedu yahay in barnaamijkaasi gebi ahaanba meesha ka baxay, dibna loogu laabtay axdigii ku meel-gaarka ahaa ee Puntland lugu aasaasay. Taas waxaa u daliil ah habka ay u dhacayso doorashada 2014 oo ah mid ku salaysan axdigii ku meel-gaarka ahaa ee aan ku xusnayn axdigii barnaamijka Xisbiyada Badan.

Puntland waxay u baahantahay barnaamij cad oo muddo saddex sano ah lugu gaarsiiyo one-man-one-vote kaasi oo suurta galiya in madaxweynaha iyo xubnaha golaha wakiilladaba shacabku si toos ah usoo doorto. Barnaamijkaas waa inay meel marisaa xukuumadda la dooran doono 2014, taasi oo waqtigeedu ku ekaan doono 3 sano ee aanu noqondooin 4 sano iyo 5 sano middoodna.

Barnaamijkaan oo aan magiciisa u bixiyey "Way out" waxaa looga baxayaa ku-meel-gaarka wuxuuna ku dhisanyahay 6 xorood (Six milestones) oo ay mid waliba tan ka danbaysa horgale (Prerequisite) u tahay. Xor waliba waxay kusoo af-jarmaysaa muddo lix bilood ah.

TUSMADA 1, AAD:

Waxaa la diyaarinayaa diiwaannada nasabka waxaana lugula ballamayaa oo gacanta laga gelinayaa Issimmada iyo Caaqillada qabaa'ilka. Shaqo hoosaadka xortaan waxaa ka mid noqonaya: Wacyi gelin, kulanno, diyaarin dhaqaale, gaadiid, iyo agab kale oo lugu howl galo. Diyaarin qaabka shaqada loo qabanayo iyo tababarro la xariira.

TUSMADA 2, AAD:

Waxay Issimmadaas iyo Caaqillada la xil saaray soo diiwaan gelinayaan beelaha ay hor-joogayaasha dhaqan u yihiin. Waxaa laga doonayaa magaca oo afarran, meesha uu ku dhashay iyo goorta, magaalada deegaanka u ah, iyo haddii uu reer miyi yahay ceelka uu ka cabbo kana magaalaysto. Inta qof la dhalatay iyo magacyada waaliddiinta dhalay, iyo waliba xaaladdiisa ijtimaaciga ah; sida in ay jiraan carruur iyo xaas. Sidoo kale waa in silsiladda qabiilkiisa meelo laga xuso si loo caddeeyo Somaalinimadiisa.

TUSMADA 3, AAD:

Waxaa baxaya farsamo yaqaanno qaadaya faraha iyo sawirrada dadkii kusoo xarooday diiwaanka nasabka. Dad aan ku jirin diiwaanka nasabka farhood iyo sawirradood ma qaadayaan farsamo yaqaannadu. Jinsiyadda waxaa qeexaya diiwaanka nasabka ay Issimmada iyo Cuqaashu sajalteen oo qura. Waxaa gobollada, degmooyinka, iyo tuulooyinka laga samaynayaa gabbaadyo laga fuliyo howlaha faro iyo sawir qaadista, waxaana shacabka lugu war gelinayaa inay tagaan goobaha loo asteeyey. Qofkii ku tegi waaya waqtiga loogu talo galay waxaa fuulaya ganaax, waxaana laga xayirayaa warqadda dhalashada ilaa iyo intii uu ganaaxa iska bixiyo maxkamadna uu ka caddeeyo inuu Somali yahay qofka uu sheeganayona yahay. Yacni waddo dheer ayuu u mari doonaa wax uu sahal ku heli karay.

TUSMADA 4, AAD:

Waxaa shacabka loo daabacayaa warqaddii aqoonsiga oo wadata sawir iyo faro. Qof waliba wuxuu yeelanayaa lambar ka yimid diiwaanka nasabka oo kali asaga u ah. Qofna looga qori maayo ID giisa beesha uu kasoo jeedo, laakiin Database-ka ayaa loo gelinayaa.

TUSMADA 5, AAD:

Shacabka la diiwaan geliyey intooda qaan-gaarka ah ayaa loo kala qoondaynayaa gole siyaasadeedyadii (Electoral Districts) ay ka codayn lahaayeen kuna dooran lahaayeen wakiil baarlamaan oo dantooda ku yimid kuna shaqeeya.

TUSMADA 6, AAD:

Tijaabooyin (Drill tests) lugu hubinayo sida uu u shaqaynayo system-ka doorashooyinka xorta ah iyo xisbiyada shuruucdii lugula dhaqmi lahaa.

GUNAANAD:

Shacabka reer Puntland waa ku dhib in shanta sano ee soo socota loo xukumo sidii la doono. Waa in maamulka soo socda loo diyaariyaa barnaamij aan la isku qaldamin oo waddo cad oo la isla ogyahay ku shaqaynaya inta ku meel-gaarka laga baxayana guddiyo heer qaran ahi ay dusha ka ilaaliyaan. Muddada maamulkaasi waa inaanay ka badanin 3 sano.

Waxaa diyaariyey:

C/Raxman Sh. Maxamed Xassan Gablax Taariikh: 12/18/2013