
WITNESS STATEMENT OF ISSA MOHAMMED OMAR

I, Issa Mohamed Omar (DOB 27 June 1993) of Dijon, France, will say as follows:

1. I make this statement as a survivor of the shipwreck that occurred in the English Channel on 23/24 November 2021, in order to provide relevant information to the ongoing Cranston Inquiry. I am a designated full participant to the Inquiry.
2. The matters set out in this statement are within my knowledge unless otherwise stated.
3. I wish to state that the events of 23/24 November 2021 were deeply traumatic for me. I have difficulty recalling these events, particularly the periods of time directly before and after the incident. I suffer from flashbacks and sleep disturbances as a result of the incident on 23/24 November 2021. Since the incident I have been asked on many different occasions to provide an account of what happened, and each time I have to speak about the night it impacts me profoundly. On 31 October 2024, I was assessed by a psychiatrist, Dr Amlan Basu, who concluded that I have post-traumatic stress disorder ("PTSD") with co-morbid symptoms of depression as a result of this incident.
4. The trauma I have suffered has affected my memory. I struggle to recall specific details such as times and dates, and I become easily confused when I have to recall the events leading up to and during the incident. I find putting them in chronological order difficult. It has been three years since the incident, and I believe that this has further impacted my ability to recall all events and conversations fully.
5. I prepared this statement with the assistance of my legal representatives at Duncan Lewis solicitors. I previously gave an interview on 25 November 2022 with the Marine Accident Investigation Branch ("MAIB"). This interview was carried out by two interviewers; it lasted 2hrs 50 minutes with a nine minute break and was via video call. I am aware there is a written record of that interview. I would like to clarify that there were problems with the translator on the day of the interview and I do not feel that this transcript provides a fully accurate record of my account. This statement has been taken with the assistance of an interpreter over more than 20 hours of attendances and has been read back to me with an interpreter and there is a written Somali translation. I am happy that this statement represents my true account to the extent that I am able to give one after the time that has passed.

Background

6. I was born in Somalia on 27 June 1993. I am unmarried and I do not have any children. I am currently living with friends in Dijon, France.
7. My family comes from the Madhiban clan, which is a minority clan. We lived in a small village in Somalia until the civil war broke out and our village was attacked. My father was a village elder and he was killed by Al Shabab in 2006. After this, my mother took me and my siblings to Yemen in order to escape the violence. I am one of five siblings: I have one older sister, one younger sister and two younger brothers.
8. I was around 13 years old when I fled Somalia with my family and moved to Yemen. Yemen became my home and I learnt to speak and read Arabic when I was living there, as that is the national language.
9. In 2014, civil war broke out in Yemen. I was 21 years old. The situation in Yemen got worse and worse, to the point where women and children were told to leave. My mother took my siblings to Ethiopia to find safety. They are currently living in Addis Ababa but they do not have legal status there and they cannot afford to leave to seek protection elsewhere.
10. I was not able to leave Yemen with my family, as young men were ordered to stay and fight in the war. I refused to join the army because I feared for my life and I did not want to fight in the war. I would have been put on the frontline of the conflict and I would have lost my life.
11. I was arrested and imprisoned because I refused to fight. Initially, I was held in custody near a police station for about two weeks. After this, I was moved to an old army training camp which was being used as a prison during the war. I was kept in an underground room for around three months. I was then moved again and taken to another prison facility for another two months. I had never been to prison before, this was the first time in my life. In total, I was detained for just under six months. During this time, I was frequently beaten, and asked why I was not able to use rifles and other weapons, and why I would not join the fight. In my last prison cell there were five of us; the soldiers would come to the cell and beat us with rifle butts.
12. In January 2015, a fighter plane bombed the prison where I was held. I was told that it was the Saudis who were fighting the conflict from the sky, so when I saw the fighter plane I presumed it must be a Saudi attack. The walls of the prison cell completely collapsed and I was very seriously injured. Some prisoners died, but some of us managed to escape from the rubble. I needed hospital treatment for my injuries and I was immediately transferred to a hospital in Sanaa, Yemen.

Iran

13. I had several serious injuries such as a broken arm, broken ribs and wounds across my back. In the hospital, I did not provide any personal details about myself and I was never asked to prove my identity. I suppose that because of the way that I looked and the fact that I can speak Arabic, they assumed that I was Yemeni. I was transferred with several other injured Yemenis by military aircraft to a hospital in Iran where the medical treatment was better. The hospitals in Yemen during this time were under a lot of pressure because of the war. It was common that people with severe injuries would be moved to Iran to receive care. I was treated in hospital in Iran for about two months. When I was well enough to be discharged I decided that I would have to use this opportunity to escape, so I that would not have to return to Yemen where the war was ongoing.
14. Whilst I was in hospital in Iran, I met several people who became my friends. Some of them were going to Turkey and I decided to go with them. At that time, there were a lot of Syrian refugees fleeing to Turkey. The border with Turkey was open and they were allowing people to enter. As far I remember, this was because of the civil war in Syria and the high number of people who were looking for safety. Turkey had opened their border to Syrians and, in all the chaos, no one was checking the IDs of the people who entered Turkey across the land border with Iran. I completed the first part of the journey to Turkey from Iran by bus. Closer to the border we took a taxi, and then when we got to the border we crossed on foot. There were no checkpoints at the Turkish border; people were crossing on foot going both ways.
15. Once I had crossed the border to the Turkish side, my group and I were apprehended and questioned. I mentioned that I was a Somali national but I told them I had fled Yemen because of the war. We were treated the same regardless of nationality. We told the authorities that we were refugees fleeing war in our home countries. The Turkish border police understood and took us in. They drove us to the nearest police station and registered us. This was the only support we received.

Turkey

16. I think I was in Turkey for about four months but it is difficult for me to remember exactly as it was a long time ago now. I was moving around the country as I was a refugee and had nowhere to live, I just had a tent. I stayed with Syrian refugees, and pitched my tent in different places, mostly in parks. I was working illegally in a restaurant as a kitchen cleaner to support myself. They paid me 30 Turkish liras a day (approximately GBP £7.33)¹. I was living in a very difficult situation with no rights.
17. I heard from someone that I worked with in Ankara that there was a place in Turkey where people could apply for international protection, and after many years might be able to get

¹ Based on the average currency exchange rate for Turkish Lira in 2016.

resettled through some program and go to France, Canada or another country. My understanding was that to get a place to stay in one of the refugee camps I would have to meet certain criteria, like being a mother with children. As a young, single man, I would never have been taken in. There was no process through which I could have applied for residence or protection in Turkey.

18. In around September 2016, I left Turkey with a group of refugees. There were many Syrian refugees leaving Turkey to go to Greece by boat at this time. I had spent a lot of time with people from Syria while I was in Turkey, and it was easy for me to blend in with the Syrian refugees because I speak Arabic as well as Somali.
19. We travelled from Turkey to Greece on a dinghy. There were a lot of smugglers who had boats prepared on the shore. It was organised by one of the Syrians I was travelling with. We travelled from Ankara to Izmir, which is on the coast. I do not recall the date, but we met the smuggler at the hotel in Izmir where he was staying. We went to him in a group and told him we wanted to go to Greece, this was around midday. We left on the same night. We went to the shore and we departed from the beach in the night when it was dark. We paid \$100 each to the smuggler on the beach before we got on the boat.
20. I cannot remember how many of us were on the boat, but there were a lot of people on the beach and several other dinghies. The deal was that the \$100 USD would get us to Greece, nothing after that. There were other people who I believe paid more, but I was with a Syrian family that already knew the smuggler, which is why we were charged less. There were more than a million refugees at the time trying to leave Turkey and no one tried to stop us. There were no police on the Turkish coast. The distance was short and we could see the lights to where we were heading, so I was not afraid of the journey. I think it took about an hour.

Greece

21. We encountered a rescue boat whilst still at sea when we were already very close to the Greek shore. They transferred us to another vessel. I remember the vessel had a British flag painted on the side, and had 'United Nations' written on it. They took us to shore at Leros and we were met by the Greek police. They counted us and then transferred us by car to a camp. The number of refugees arriving grew and grew, but we were kept in the camp for some time. I had my fingerprints taken in this camp but no one explained to me why or what was happening there. All I understood was that I was not allowed to leave the island. I did not have legal representation, nor did I have access to an interpreter. I never had an interview and I do not know if I had an asylum claim and whether such a claim was refused. Then one day, I was given papers stating that I had to leave the country within six months. As soon as that paper was issued, I got on a ferry to Thessaloniki.

22. From Thessaloniki, I took a bus to Albania. I did not have to pay anything for this journey and I believe that the Greek government arranged these buses. I did not have a clear idea about what was happening or where I was going to go. I was with a group of Syrian refugees and was following their lead. It seemed to me that the borders were open if you were from Syria. I just kept moving and hoping that I would find somewhere where I could stay and be safe.
23. I travelled from Albania to Italy through several countries, like Macedonia and Serbia. This journey was extremely difficult and filled with horrors which I have tried to forget. I never want to think about this time again and so I do not talk about it.
24. When I got to Italy, the person that I was travelling with suggested we go to Sicily. I decided to go with him and find some work. We went to a farm in a village in Sicily where there were several Somali people and people from other countries in a similar position as me. The farmer offered me accommodation, food and some pay if I agreed to pick fruit.
25. It was an easy job and life was okay. I stayed there for a while and when the Covid-19 pandemic happened and I was stuck there, I just continued working with my friends until Covid passed. When the pandemic ended I decided to leave Italy because I thought that my situation in Italy would never change. I decided to travel on to the UK to claim asylum because Italy does not have a good system to protect refugees. The people I was with in Sicily had told me stories about refugees trying to claim asylum in Italy who are sent away and never hear anything again from the authorities. They are not given any support and many refugees sleep on the streets in tents because they have nowhere to live. I wanted to have a secure life somewhere where I would be able to move forward. I did not have any rights in Italy and I believed that I would never be able to work legally or be a full member of society. My friends in Sicily and others who I met at refugee camps in Europe, told me that in Italy refugees cannot blend into society. Some of the friends I had made in Italy had left and gone to the UK. They told me about their journeys and where I needed to go.
26. I left in Italy in November 2021 with a group of seven friends that I had been living with in Italy. We were all undocumented refugees in Italy, and we all wanted to claim asylum in the UK, where we believed we could live a secure life. We came to Calais by train.

Northern France

27. I cannot recall the exact date that I arrived in Northern France. I think that it was just before 16 November 2024 because I now know that this was the date that there was a big eviction in Dunkirk which I was present for. My memory of the time that I spent in Calais and Dunkirk is very hazy but I think I was only there for just over ten days or so before the incident. I also cannot remember exactly which days I spent in Dunkirk and which days I spent in Calais because we were moving between the two a lot.

28. I was not properly oriented to the names or geography of different locations during the time I spent in Northern France. I was only there to try and cross to the UK. I was mostly waiting around in difficult conditions in the hope that I would be able to get to the UK and seek asylum there. I was never planning on staying in France and this decision was cemented when I was told by several other people from Somalia in the Calais-Dunkirk area that Somalis had to go to the UK because it was not possible for people from Somalia to get asylum in France. Several of these Somali people said that they had tried to claim asylum in France and had been waiting for a very long time to receive a decision on their claim. Many of them had been living on the streets whilst they waited because they did not receive any support from the state, and during this time they were also not allowed to work.
29. I can recall that we first arrived in Calais but we did not stay there long. We had been given the contact details of an Ethiopian man, who was working with a smuggling group. Our friends who had already travelled to the UK had been assisted by this man and they gave us his number. We met with him in Calais and he told us that we should go to Dunkirk and wait to find out when we would be crossing to the UK. It was my friend, who was part of the group I had travelled with from Italy to Northern France, who was in charge of communicating with the Ethiopian smuggler to make arrangements for our trip to the UK. My friend was in the same situation as me. He wanted to go to the UK to claim asylum. I think that that he was in contact with the Ethiopian smuggler via WhatsApp. I was not making any of the arrangements or taking decisions. I was just going with what my friend thought we would be best for us.
30. In Dunkirk, I stayed in a tent in a camp opposite a bus station and a big market. We met with some smugglers in Dunkirk but I cannot really remember them. They just split us up into pairs and handed over tents and sleeping bags. I am not exactly sure where the camp was on a map, I can only remember what it looked like. There were hundreds of refugees in this camp. I think there were around 700-1,000 people staying in this place. It seemed like the camp was split up into four different sections. I was in the biggest area, which was mostly Kurdish people.
31. A couple of days later, the French police came and evicted everyone from the camp. All of our belongings were burnt and they put people on buses to take them to other parts of France. I was separated from my friends during the eviction and we were put on different buses. I was taken somewhere three or four hours away from Dunkirk, but I do not know where. No one told us where we were going. When I got off the bus I searched for the nearest train station and made my way back to Dunkirk. I was so scared and confused at this time. I had no idea where I was or what was happening.

32. I was able to communicate with my friends as we still had our phones and we met each other in Dunkirk the next day. I went back to the camp that we had been evicted from. There were already many people who had returned. People had set up tents again. The conditions were really bad because everything had been destroyed. There were a few NGO workers there who were giving out tents to people who had come back after the eviction. We had lost everything and we needed everything that they could give us. As well as the people giving out tents, there were also NGO trucks distributing food and snacks.

Arrangements with smugglers

33. When we were in Dunkirk, there were always smugglers around the camp going to different groups and making arrangements. There was an area of the camp specifically for smugglers, which was separate from where we were staying. I think that some of the smugglers did stay in the camp but those who were higher up only came to the camp at night. The more powerful smugglers were living in the cities. They clearly had money and they were driving around Dunkirk in cars.
34. I did not personally have very much direct interaction with any smugglers when I was in Northern France because I was not in charge of planning our journey or the day to day communication. I had met the Ethiopian smuggler in Calais but, as I have mentioned above, I did not make the arrangements with him. I also met the money handler in Dunkirk, a Kurdish man, who regularly came around the camp to make arrangements for payment. He told us that there were two ways that we could pay – either by cash upfront or by transferring the money to someone who would release it if we crossed the Channel successfully.
35. In total I paid €1,300 to cover the journey from France to the UK. This was from the money I earned in Italy. The guy who had already crossed to the UK and was giving us advice was trusted by both the smugglers and my friend, so my friend transferred the money for all seven of us to him. I believe it was transferred by bank transfer. This guy in the UK was holding on to the money until it was confirmed that we had arrived, so the smuggler would only receive the money once we arrived in the UK. I never got my money back after the incident – I was not able to get through to the guy in the UK after the incident and I was not focussed on trying to get the money back because I was recovering from nearly losing my life.
36. I never met anyone higher up in the smuggling network but I know from conversations in the camp and on the beach the night before the incident that there was a boss controlling the network and that the smugglers I had seen were much lower down in the hierarchy. I heard from others in the Dunkirk camp that the smugglers would send out several boats every night. I think that on the night of 23 November 2021, the same smuggler sent two boats out after ours had left.

37. I believe that the other survivor from the incident had more information about the smuggling network and gave some of these details to the French police. I know that the Ethiopian smuggler who was helping us left France straight after the incident and went to Germany for a while. I came across a TikTok video in August 2024 and saw that he is back in Calais working.

Previous crossing attempts

38. We had nothing to do in Dunkirk apart from wait. We were waiting around all day and night in the camp until a smuggler would tell us that it was time to cross. It is hard for me to distinguish between the days now because they all blur into one. I think that every night I was there, someone from the smuggling network would come and say '*tonight is the night we are leaving*' and so we would all get ready but then later on we would be told that it was not possible. I remember one night we were told that the waves were above 0.7m so the boat would not be leaving.
39. I attempted to cross the Channel twice before the shipwreck on 23 November 2021. The first time, the smugglers told us we would be departing from Calais even though we were staying in Dunkirk. We just took some of our things and made our way back to Calais to try and cross. We did not even make it to the beach because the police saw us whilst we were trying to cross a road. They told us to go back to the camp. The second time the police found us on the beach near Dunkirk and they sent us back. The smugglers were on the beach with us that night. Their faces were covered and they had guns. They did not threaten us but they were taking pictures of us and taking details so they could track us down to make sure we paid them when we arrived.
40. On one of the nights close to the night of the incident our group of seven was split up into three smaller groups by the smugglers and we were told we would be making separate journeys. I do not know why they did this. Four from my group left on 22 November 2021 and they arrived safely in the UK. I was on my own and ended up leaving on 23 November 2021, on the boat that sank. The other two were supposed to leave the next day, on 24 November 2021, but after they heard the news of the shipwreck they decided not to make the crossing. They went back to Italy: one of them has claimed asylum in Italy but my other friend has no status and is still picking fruit and vegetables on the farm where I used to work.

My knowledge of the victims

41. I did not know any of the other people on the boat prior to 23 November 2021. I had come to Northern France with some friends from Italy, and was hoping to go to the UK with them but we were separated. I was on my own on 23 November 2021.

42. I met some of the other people who were on the boat in the late afternoon on 23 November 2021. We were gathered together at the camp in Dunkirk and we were told by the smugglers to walk through the jungle. It was while we were walking to the beach and waiting for the boat to be prepared, that some of the victims became known to me. I can still remember the faces of several people who died that night but it is hard for me to recall everyone. It was already dark when we met and it has been three years since the incident.
43. I have been shown lists of the faces of the victims several times since the incident. Whilst I do recognise some of these faces I've been shown from that night, I do not recall all of them. I did not interact directly with everyone on the boat that night. I will mention the names (that I came to know after the incident) or descriptions of victims when I specifically remember something about them.

Number of people on board

44. I did not personally count how many we were on the boat. I remember that before we boarded the boat, one of the smugglers on the beach told us '*there are 33 of you.*' I understood this in both Arabic and English. I understand that this is also the number that has been reported in the media, the MAIB report and in the French proceedings.
45. I have learned since the incident that 27 bodies were recovered, there were two survivors (including me) and that four named people have been listed as missing from this incident. This also amounts to 33.
46. Whilst I am certain that the smugglers told us that there were 33 of us, I do not believe that is the true number of people on board the boat that night. At the time, when they told us this, I accepted the number. I did not think to check for myself or to question what they had said. It is only since the incident, when I have been asked to recall who was on the boat and to compare this with photos of the victims that I have come to disbelieve this number.
47. I can recall individuals on board the boat that, as far as I am aware, have not been accounted for anywhere in the reported numbers. I think that the smugglers may have misled us on the number of people on the boat so that we believed we were not too many people to travel.
48. I will set out below why I believe that there were more than 33 people on the boat, and therefore that more bodies remain missing/have never been accounted for:
49. I recall that when we were on the beach, before boarding the boat, the smugglers put us in three lines of 10 which they seemed to be counting. However, I do not believe that they included the children that were standing with their parents in the lines in this number. In

addition to this, the driver, his son and another man were already standing on the boat when this was happening.

50. Once those of us who were lined up on the beach had boarded the boat, we were waiting for around 20 minutes in the shallow waters. I believe that the smugglers brought an additional two or three people on to the boat at this time. I was concentrating on my position on the boat at this moment so I did not engage with these people.
51. I know that the body of only one young child, who I now know to be Hasti Rizghar (“**Hasti**”), was recovered. However, my recollection is that that there were at least two other young children, possibly more, sitting in the middle. They were all young enough to sit on the laps of adults in the middle of the boat.
52. I also know that the bodies of two Ethiopian women and one Ethiopian man were recovered after the incident. However, I recall that there were two Ethiopian men on board as they were sitting next to me on the boat.
53. As I have mentioned, I have been shown photos of the victims several times. However, these photos are often old, or blurry. I only saw these people on one night in my life in the dark when everyone was wearing a lot of winter clothing. Therefore, I struggle to match up my memory of people with the photos that I am shown. This has caused further confusion as I believe that there were people on board that I have not seen photos of. Nevertheless, I note that this may partly be because I am unable to recognise them in the photos I have been shown.
54. Finally, after the incident there were two occasions around a week later when I heard from the French police that other bodies had been found in the Channel but that they were disfigured from being in the water for so long. I do not think anyone has ever been able to identify these bodies or to confirm whether or not they were from our shipwreck. I have always believed that they must have been because I did not hear about any other shipwrecks in the Channel during this time.
55. All of these factors together contribute to my belief that there were in fact more than 33 people on the boat on 23/24 November 2021.

Memory of people on board the boat

56. I remember that most of the people on the boat were Kurdish. There were many Kurdish men and around four Kurdish women and a few Kurdish children. I did not really communicate with any of the Kurdish people on the boat as I do not speak Kurdish and most of them were sitting at the other end of the boat.

57. One of the Kurdish women had three children. I now know that her name was Kazhal Ahmed Khdir Al-Jamoor. I only heard her speak of 'my children', but after seeing photos in the media and throughout the legal proceedings, I can identify them as Hadiya Rizghar Hussein, Mubin Rizghar Hussein and Hasti Rizghar Hussein. I did not speak with her on the night of the incident but I remember this family well and I had seen them around in the camp in Dunkirk.
58. I also recall at least two other young children, who I believe were Kurdish, although I have never seen any photos of them since. I did not speak with them on the boat and I am not sure who they were travelling with. The Kurdish women and families were sitting in the middle of the boat and it was difficult to distinguish groups of people in dark. Nevertheless, I recall that there were other young children apart from Hasti when we were walking through the jungle and on the boat.
59. There were two Egyptian men, father and son, and another man who spoke Arabic but I am not sure if he was Egyptian. They were in charge of driving the boat, filling the petrol and holding the GPS.
60. There were two men sitting opposite me on the boat, who looked like they may have been father and son. I thought at the time that they were from Pakistan because I think they were speaking Urdu. However, I now know that the bodies of four Afghan men were recovered from the incident. It seems likely that the men that I thought were from Pakistan, were in fact from Afghanistan.
61. There was a Vietnamese man. I recall that he had long hair.
62. There was a group of people from Ethiopia. I remember two young Ethiopian women; both of them were small and slim. From the pictures I have been shown I now know that they were Niyat Ferede Yeshiwendim and Meron Hailu. I also remember a very tall Ethiopian man who could speak English. I know now that he was called Fikeru Shiferaw ("**Fikeru**"). I remember that there was a shorter Ethiopian man with Fikeru whose body I believe has not been recovered.
63. And finally, there was me and Halima Mohamud Shikh ("**Halima**") from Somalia. I met Halima when we were walking through the jungle to get to the beach where the boat was being prepared. I remember that Halima was wearing a long dress, like traditional Somali women do, and a big jacket over the top. I remember that she had an iPhone with her as well. We did not speak very much at this time because we had to keep quiet on the walk. When we got to the beach, and we saw some of the other smugglers preparing the boat, she asked me if I would help her if she needed help on the crossing. I told her she could count on me and I would do what I could. I had photos of Halima on my old phone because her cousin contacted

me after the incident. We spoke on the phone while I was still in hospital and he asked me if Halima had been on the boat and if she had died. I recognised her immediately from the photo he sent, even though it was an older photo. I think Halima was in a group with the Ethiopian people who were walking with us in the jungle and we were all sitting near each other on the boat.

64. Everyone on the boat was wearing dark, warm clothing. It was a very cold night in November.

Events of 23/24 November 2021

Leaving France

65. A group of us left the camp in Dunkirk as it was getting dark. It was after the Maghrib prayer, so I think it was around 5pm.² There were two smugglers who were walking with us. One in the front and one at the back of the group. We walked for around two hours, mostly in the dark, and mostly in silence. We walked along train tracks so there were some dim lights. We were walking very slowly because there were women and children.

66. After two hours we arrived at the launch site. We arrived at a sandy beach which also had several trees and small plants. The dinghy was already on the beach and there were five people inflating it. They were the smugglers and they left once the boat was inflated and we were ready to leave. I think that they finished inflating it around 9pm and at around 10.00pm we started getting on the boat.

67. The Egyptian man was put in charge of steering the boat by the smugglers. He was travelling with his son, who looked like he was around in his late teens or maybe early 20s. I do not know how they came to be the driver and navigator. The smugglers spent half an hour speaking to the father in Arabic on the beach. I believe he was being told how to get to Dover, how to work the dinghy, and how to use the GPS on the device they had been given. It was a large, dark device which had a GPS on it.

68. The driver was given instructions about what to do if something bad happened and he was given emergency numbers to call. I do not know exactly what contact details or information he was given but when the boat got into trouble he seemed to have information about who to contact.

69. I was not told anything by the smugglers about what to do in an emergency. The smugglers were mostly speaking to the driver and his son when we were on the beach. The smugglers just told the rest of us to get ready. I wanted to ask questions but I never had an opportunity.

² All times are in Central European Time (UTC+1) unless stated otherwise.

I knew that the people who had put us in touch with the smugglers had crossed successfully, so I felt that I should just trust them. I knew several people who had managed to cross successfully to the UK and so I never thought such tragedy could take place. Four of my friends who I had travelled with from Italy to Dunkirk had safely crossed the night before. It was only our boat out of so many boats making the journey which sank.

70. On the beach, the smugglers told us that we would be accepted as asylum seekers once we entered British waters. This was always my understanding and intention anyway. I thought we would be picked up by English authorities and I would claim asylum. I had not thought about exactly how this process would work or how we would know that we were in British waters. I just knew that I wanted to claim asylum as soon as we met the authorities. I was not personally given any other instructions on what to do when intercepted by the authorities in the UK. This might have been because I did not speak much English even though I could understand some. Just before we left the smugglers asked the group who could speak English. I think they then told the English speakers what phone numbers to call if the boat got into trouble.
71. When we were on the beach, everyone was quiet, and I think the children were nervous. The smugglers handed out lifejackets to everyone. We all wore lifejackets, even the children. Everyone wore the same type – they were orange vests with strips of reflective material that were fastened with clips in the middle. I do not know exactly what material was inside them, but they were not the inflatable type. It seemed more like they were stuffed with cotton. These jackets would only work properly for very light people. For men or bigger women, they would not keep you afloat unless you were moving at the same time. There was no other safety equipment on the boat.
72. As I have explained at §49, the smugglers put us into three lines on the beach before we boarded the boat, which is when they counted us and told us that we were 33 people. The inflated boat was carried into the water and people started to get on. People were getting on one by one and we were not in a rush. I was one of the last people to get on the boat. I had to wade into the water up to my navel. My legs were soaked when I boarded the boat.
73. One or two of the smugglers got on the boat with us initially. I think they were making sure everything was prepared. As people were getting settled on the boat, there seemed to be some back and forth as the smugglers went from the boat to the shore and back again. I am not really sure what was happening but I recall that once the main group had got on the boat, the smugglers brought another two or three people on. I cannot say where these people came from or why they were added late.
74. The boat was light brown or beige, and I think it was around 8 metres long. The adults were placed on the inflated sides of the boat, and the families with small children in the middle. I

think we were around 14 or more adults on each side. The driver, his son and the man filling the petrol were sat at the back of the boat by the engine. I do not have any experience with boats but I can remember that the engine seemed quite small and noisy. There were also two petrol tanks on the boat with us at the back by the engine.

75. It was very crowded on the boat and we were squeezed together. I was sitting at the back opposite two men who I now understand were probably from Afghanistan, and Halima. I was sitting directly next to Fikeru and on his other side was the other Ethiopian man. I think there were a couple of Kurdish guys on my other side but I did not interact with them. I was only around two or three people away from the driver, his son and the man filling the petrol at the back. The driver was steering the boat from the back with a handle close to the engine. I was able to speak with them a little bit and to understand their conversations while we were on the boat because I can speak Arabic. .

76. Looking back, I realise that I was putting myself in a dangerous situation by getting in this boat, but as we were leaving I did not really feel particularly scared. I was relieved to finally be going to the UK and to be leaving Dunkirk. Everyone had a journey to make, and I think we all just wanted to get on with it. People were not talking very much. It felt like people were focussing on the journey ahead and trying to stay calm.

77. The weather was fine when we set off, although it was cold and it had been raining on the beach. The water was quite calm at first, there were some waves but they were small. On previous nights when I was meant to cross, the smugglers had told us it was not safe because of the conditions. On this night they obviously believed that it would be safe to cross.

On the boat

78. We left the beach around 10pm once everyone was on board. Some of the Kurdish men had been given air-pumps by the smugglers to use on the boat. I think they were using them regularly throughout the journey to keep the pressure up.

79. After we had travelled for about an hour we were spotted by the French coastguard. They came up to us to see what we were doing and shone a light on us. I remember seeing a French flag on the boat. It was a big boat and I am certain it was the French coastguard. I had heard from people I met in the camp in Dunkirk that this happened sometimes and that the French boat would follow until you reached English waters.

80. I do not recall any communication with the French coastguard but I can remember people on the boat murmuring about what the boat was. I recall that either the driver or the man filling the petrol called the smugglers and he was explaining to them on the phone that we were

being followed by a boat. After this call, he announced to us that we did not need to worry because the smugglers had confirmed it must be the French.

81. The French coastguard did not ask us any questions. They just stayed close to our boat for a while. It made the journey easier because there was a light coming for their boat, showing the way so we could see ahead of us.
82. After about an hour they left us. They did not give us any instructions, they just left us and turned their boat around. I thought this meant we were in English waters because of what I had heard from others in Dunkirk but I did not share this thought with anyone.
83. I had heard from people in Dunkirk that the French coastguard rescued people if they needed help in French waters. A week before our boat sank, another boat had attempted to make the crossing. The engine had stopped whilst the boat was still in French waters, and the coastguard asked them if they wanted to continue the journey or come back to France. They returned to France. I believe that if we had still been in French waters when we made the emergency calls we would have been rescued.
84. Soon after the French boat had gone, the Egyptian driver pointed out a light in the distance and told us *'we are in English water now, we are nearly there'*. The driver's son had the GPS, and we all saw the lights ahead of us. We thought we were going to make it. We started to encounter problems quite soon after this.
85. The problems started around 2am, when water started to come into the boat. I think that it was around forty minutes to an hour before the boat capsized. I have tried to recall what happened on the boat when the water started to come in in as much detail as possible, but it is difficult for me to provide a chronological overview. I can recall certain moments very clearly but mostly it is a blur of shouting, crying, and panic.
86. Initially, the water was entering near the back of the boat, where I was sitting. It was a small amount at first. Several people started using plastic bottles to scoop the water out. The boat was still moving and the engine was still running at this point. When the boat started to get into trouble and the water was coming in, I can remember looking across the boat and seeing that Halima was very afraid.
87. It was not long before the water started coming in faster from the bottom of the boat. The water was coming in faster than we could scoop it out, and it was coming up to our knees. We could not do anything to stop it or to fix the boat. The water that was coming into the boat was extremely cold, to the point where my body started to feel numb.

88. As soon as the boat started to take in water, the first calls for help were made. I believe that initially calls were being made to both the French and the English. I cannot recall anyone in particular taking a leadership role on the boat or whether there was any kind of coherent plan about what to do. The water was coming in quickly and we were just reacting to everything as it happened.
89. Some people were taking water out whilst others were making calls. A couple of the Kurdish guys who had the air-pumps were constantly pumping to try and keep the pressure up on the boat. It was very chaotic as there was a lot happening at this same time: people were trying to get water out, others were shouting or crying, some people were trying to keep others calm and make sure that the boat did not tip over, and several people were making calls either to rescue services or to family to tell them they were in danger.
90. I could hear many calls being made by different people on the boat at the same time. I only heard people making calls to the authorities in English, I did not hear anyone making calls in French. I also recall hearing a woman either calling or sending a voice note to her husband, she was in the middle of the boat and she was crying. I think the call was in Kurdish but it seemed like she was saying goodbye.
91. I personally did not make any phone calls from the boat. I had wrapped my phone in plastic to protect it from water damage and I did not take it out during the journey. I did not even think about trying to contact family or friends in the moment to tell them I was in danger. Also, my phone had an Italian SIM card and would not have worked. I was so shocked and I was trying to sit very still to make sure that we did not capsize the boat. If I had known that such a tragedy was going to take place, I would have tried to send my location to someone that I loved and I would have tried to record details about every individual on the boat with me that night.
92. At some point during this panic, people were shouting that we were in English waters and needed to call English authorities. I do not think people were shouting clear instructions but I remember people shouting in English *'out of France'* and repeatedly saying *'England'*. I think several different things contributed to the general belief that we were in English waters and should focus on calling the English rescue services rather than French, but I cannot recall the order in which they happened:
93. I believe that the man who had been filling up the petrol sent our location to the smuggler and told him about the problems on the boat. The smuggler told him to call the UK authorities to ask for help because we were in English waters. The smuggler told him that *"go 2-3 km and you'll be in Dover."* I heard him telling this to the Egyptian driver in Arabic. The driver was shouting from the back of the boat for people to call the English coastguard.

94. Also at some point, after people had already made several calls, someone near to me on the boat got through to the French authorities and was told to call the English because we were in English waters. I think that it was Fikeru, the Ethiopian man, who had this call and told the rest of us on the boat. This information was then being shouted across the boat in several different languages.
95. After this, I believe all the phone calls at my end of the boat were directed to English emergency services. I cannot say what was happening at the other end of the boat as there was too much going on to hear. I could just see a young Kurdish woman on the phone a lot and several of the younger Kurdish men also making calls.
96. During the journey, Fikeru was also in contact with the Ethiopian smuggler who had assisted me. Fikeru told me that the Ethiopian smuggler was checking in at different points in the journey. I believe Fikeru told him that we were in trouble but I do not know if he received any response.
97. Fikeru and the man opposite me, who was likely from Afghanistan, were calling the English repeatedly. These were the people that I could hear and understand most clearly on the boat. I recall that they were constantly trying to make calls and that mostly their calls were not answered. I am not sure if this is because they were not picked up by someone, or because the calls themselves were unsuccessful because of signal problems.
98. I only heard and understood parts of the calls happening around me. I could hear people shouting down the phone in English that we needed help and that we were going to die. I believe that the authorities who answered these calls must have known that the situation was serious because of all the screaming on the boat. However, I do not recall anyone being told that the UK Coastguard or any rescue boat was on its way. I remember that some people who were not on the phone, were using the torches on their phones to try and attract attention to our boat but it did not lead to anything. Desperate calls were being made right up until the moment we capsized.
99. During the last emergency call that I was aware of, which I believe was placed by the man sitting opposite me, the operator gave him a number to send our location to by Whats App. This call was on loudspeaker so I could hear some of it and I could also see him trying to write the number down. This is my last memory before the boat capsized. I do not think he managed to finish writing the number down or to send our location. I cannot say whether other people had managed to send our location to the rescue services during the hour or so that we were in trouble but I believe that at this last minute before we capsized, our location was not sent.

After the boat capsized

100. There was too much movement on the boat at this time and my side of the boat was deflating quickly. People were hysterical and crying, and there were more people on my side of the boat than the other, which eventually caused it to tip over. The waves seemed huge at this moment and we all fell into the water. The boat capsized from the side that I was on so I fell into the water on my back. I remember having to swim out from beneath the boat as it flipped on top of me.
101. The screaming when the boat tipped and people fell in the water was deafening. I have never heard anything as desperate as this. I was not thinking about whether we were going to be rescued anymore; it was all about how to stay alive. It was dark and I could not really see. It was extremely cold and the sea was rough. Even if you were a good swimmer, it was very difficult to carry on in those conditions.
102. As soon as the boat capsized and I came up from the underneath the water, I could see Halima struggling. I do not think she knew how to swim and the life jacket was not helping her. She was screaming out my name and asking me to help her in Somali. I still hear her screams in my mind sometimes. I swam towards her and tried to bring her back over to the boat so that she could hold on and float. At that time, some people in the water were scrambling to get back into the boat, so it capsized again. I tried my best to help her but I could not save her. I think she was one of the first people to drown.
103. Other than my memory of Halima, it is hard to differentiate between moments after the boat capsized. It was the most terrifying and brutal experience of my life. My memories are overwhelmed by the noise of screaming that I can still remember and the freezing cold of the water.
104. It was extremely dark and many people were screaming or crying in the water. I cannot recall being able to see very much but I think several people drowned or drifted away very quickly after we capsized as they did not make it back to the boat to hold on. I think several people died very quickly because they could not swim and the lifejackets were not strong enough for the conditions we were in. I do not recall seeing the women or children holding on to the boat after it capsized apart from one very young child.
105. This young child was holding on to the boat along with several other people. I recall that he was struggling to hold on because of the push and pull of the waves. He lost his grip at some point and I managed to grab him and bring him back. After this I am not sure what happened to him. I can only recall that he was near me and being held closely in the arms of a Kurdish man for a long time.
106. I held on to the boat until the sun came up. Whilst I was holding on to the boat, I was also treading water or swimming because it was hard to keep holding on to the boat. The

waves were strong and they kept dislodging my hold. I would immediately swim back to the boat and take hold again. I remember thinking each time this happened that I needed to make sure I got straight back to the boat to hold on or I would drown. I have memories of people being pulled away from the boat and dying. I hear the screams at night in my sleep.

107. I realised I needed to keep moving and keep my chest warm to survive. I took my jacket off under the life jacket. I was wearing a heavy winter coat and I could not stay afloat with it on. I also took off my boots, as they were dragging me down.

108. At some point before the sun came up, I saw an aircraft far away in the distance. I remember I tried waving, but thinking about this now it seems like complete madness because it was very far away.

109. When the sun came up, I remember seeing that around 15 or less of us were still holding onto the boat. I am not sure that all of those people were still alive. I believe it was only men but I would not be able to identify who was still holding on to the boat. No one was communicating with each other. I do not recall speaking with anyone in the water. Those who were alive were half-dead. There was nothing we could do anymore. I could see bodies floating all around us in the water. I presume most people were either already dead or were unconscious.

110. A lot of the air from the boat had deflated by the morning. I cannot recall when or precisely why but I decided to let go of the boat and start swimming. I remember that Mohammed Shekar Ahmad ("**Mohammed**") the other survivor was also hanging onto the boat. I think he was wearing a black jacket and blue jeans. I did not see him after I let go of the boat. I am not sure how Mohammed survived or what happened to the others holding the boat. The next time I saw Mohammed was in hospital, when they told us that we were the only survivors

111. I started swimming towards a ship in the distance and away from the bodies in the water. It must have been very far away. I remember thinking *"I am going to die, I don't want to die here. At least if I die whilst swimming I won't feel it."* I took some breaks during which I think I fell asleep whilst floating on my back, then I started swimming again. I do not recall having any sense of how much time was passing but I must have been swimming like this for six or more hours after the sun came up.

112. I can recall that for some time there was a Kurdish woman swimming near me. I had not seen her holding on to the boat but she suddenly appeared near me in the water. I do not know her name and I did not recognise her from any of the photos of victims that I have seen. The Kurdish woman was looking for her children. She had lost her mind, just kept screaming and searching for her children. She started swimming back towards the boat, I think she was

going back for her children and I believe this may have been the two other small children that I can recall. I think she knew that her children had died but she kept searching for them and the grief drove her mad. I did not know that she had died until I was told the next day that I was one of only two survivors

113. While I was in the water, going between swimming and floating, I can recall preparing myself for death. I had given up hope and thought I was going to die. I was utterly exhausted but my body kept on swimming even though in my mind I had given up. It was torture. I wanted to die so that it would be over. I was saying many prayers; saying '*God please kill me*' and tried to push myself under water. The salt in the water was painful on my skin. I could barely see. By the time I was rescued my eye sight was so poor it was as if I was looking through a plastic bottle – it was all blurred and very painful. I was freezing, it was extremely cold. It is difficult for me to understand why or how I kept going.

114. After around 10 hours in the water I was rescued. I was rescued by a French woman who found me in the sea. I believe that she was on a fishing boat with her family and they saw me in the water. I remember seeing them in the distance and waving my life jacket in the air. She jumped into the water and swam to me. I think she was wearing a sort of wetsuit. She pulled me back to the boat and I was taken on board. I believe that it was when I was brought on board that I lost a lot of the skin on my legs which had been damaged in the water. I cannot recall exactly what was happening around me but after some time I was taken somewhere warm on their boat and given water and bread. I later learned that it was a French family on board this fishing boat - a father and his three children (one adult and two teenagers), including the woman who went to rescue me.

115. I was then transferred from this boat onto another boat, which I believe must have been the French coastguard as I can remember several people in uniform around me. I was given oxygen on this boat and I think I lost consciousness at this point. The next thing that I can remember is waking up in hospital in France. I was told by someone in hospital that a big search had been carried out by the French authorities.

116. The fisherman's family came to visit me in hospital and they gave me some clothes and a phone. We lost contact when I was moved to a different hospital in France.

Aftermath of 24 November 2021

117. It is very difficult for me to recall the period directly after the incident in detail. I was recovering from severe physical and psychological trauma and I find it hard to recall how long I spent in each hospital as the days have merged into each other in my memory. I can recall certain events but I am unable to provide specific dates or a detailed chronology of this time.

118. When I woke up in hospital after the incident the skin from the lower halves of my legs was gone. It was extremely painful and I could not walk. I was given a lot of medication and creams, and I was in a wheelchair. I had an x-ray but was told that there was nothing wrong with my bones. There was a big group of doctors assigned to me, and I was given nine injections over the course of several months but I do not know what they were. My legs are very scarred and the doctors told me it was the salt in the water that did this to my skin. I went to three or four different hospitals to receive medical consultation as to why I could not walk, but I never got an answer. After some time and some physiotherapy it got better and I am able to walk.
119. I was in the same hospital room as Mohammed, the other survivor. He was brought to my room the morning after the incident. I do not recall how Mohammed was rescued. He told me that when he was rescued he was given an oxygen mask because he was not breathing and the doctors thought he had died. The doctors later told both of us that it was a miracle that we were alive. I recall that he had an issue with one of his legs but he was able to move around with a stick.
120. Mohammed and I did not speak the same language so it was difficult for us to communicate. We mostly spoke through translation apps on our phones. We did not speak in detail about the incident itself because of how hard it was to communicate. But we did spend a lot of time together in the months after the incident and I felt close to him. He was the only person I was really allowed to see.
121. Mohammed and I were constantly being guarded by police. In our first hospital room, I recall that we had two police officers in the room or by the door at all times. We were told this was for our safety.
122. Soon after the incident, I was formally interviewed by the French police. The police took me in a car and brought me to an interview somewhere. They told me I was not allowed to speak to anyone else about what had happened. I believe this is why I was moved from hospital to hospital, they would not let me stay in one place in case the media found me. Mohammed and I were watched very closely. The police even used to escort me to the bathroom.
123. I was allowed to use my phone during this time but they told us that we could not have visitors and that we should not speak to journalists. I was using the phone that the lady who rescued me had brought to the hospital. My own phone had been completely destroyed during the incident. The police had tried to recover information from it, but it was too damaged. Following the incident, I was only meant to speak directly to the police, French authorities, doctors and Mohammed.

124. However, Mohammed and I both had several interactions with journalists after the incident, particularly within the first two weeks. We wanted to speak about what had happened to us and to the victims. I recall that in the first hospital there were large crowds waiting outside the hospital trying to get information about us and the incident. I think this is why we were moved somewhere else.
125. Around a week or so after the incident, I agreed to do an interview for the BBC and a Kurdish news channel. I had to do this in secret, somewhere outside of the hospital, as the police did not want us to share any information. I told the journalists to meet me outside of the hospital, around the back in the car park. I asked the nursing staff to let me out for some air and I went to meet the journalists. I gave a short interview with my face covered so that I could not be identified. I was explaining what had happened during the incident and answering questions about the victims.
126. The interview was cut short because we were seen by the police. They chased the interviewers away and I heard them getting angry with the nursing staff. The journalists promised me support and a way to seek asylum in the UK. They promised me a lot of things in order to get me to do the interview. After the interview I never heard from them again.
127. In the first three months after the incident, I was between three different hospitals in different places in Northern France but I am not sure exactly where these were. After that I was then taken to a fourth place where they gave me physiotherapy and taught me how to walk with walking sticks. I was never offered any psychological support during the several months that I spent in hospital following the incident. I was discharged from these hospitals without my medical records so I do not have a copy of what I was treated for or the severity of my condition. It has been three years since the incident and I have still never received any psychological treatment or counselling for what I have been through.
128. After my physiotherapy, I was taken to a fifth location where I was told that I should live whilst I am in France. It was some sort of halfway house in Paris. This is the support that I was provided with from the French following the incident. It was some kind of supported living for people with psychiatric conditions or addiction issues. This place severely impacted my mental health, I was surrounded by people with very severe issues and it made me feel much worse and very afraid. When I moved into the accommodation in Paris, I was no longer being escorted by the police.
129. I was not told I had the right to speak with a lawyer until I had left the hospitals and was taken to the accommodation in Paris, where one of the social workers gave me the details of a lawyer. She assisted me in the early stages of the criminal proceedings in France when Mohammed and I were going to the court in Clichy.

130. Mohammed was moved to a similar type of accommodation to me around 15 minutes away from where I was staying and we used to see each other quite a lot. Mohammed left France after a few months in this accommodation and after that we did not have any further communication.
131. After Mohammed left, I stayed in living in the accommodation in Paris. I found this time very difficult. Every month the staff would post notices about the people who had died. I was the youngest person in the entire place. The staff interviewed me once but it was only about whether I was eating and sleeping okay. It was not counselling or therapy. I kept telling them this was not suitable to my needs, but no one listened. I was the youngest person there, in a place full of death and without any actual support. I started to use it just to have somewhere to sleep, but spent all my waking hours outside.
132. I stayed there for just under a year until my friends in Dijon, who I met when I was working in Italy, said that I could go and live with them. I still have access to this accommodation in Paris and I go there occasionally if I need somewhere to stay but I really do not like it. It is a very frightening place. I feel like I was just dumped there after I had physically recovered from the incident and then the French authorities forgot about me.

Current situation

133. A day or two after the incident, Mohammed and I were both informed that we would receive residence permits to stay in France for six months because of what we had suffered. This permit does not allow me to work, to study or to access public benefits, it is also not connected to an asylum claim in France. I previously renewed this permit with the assistance of a lawyer in France. However, the most recent permit expired in December 2022 and I am currently awaiting advice on how to apply for a further renewal. The French criminal proceedings are still ongoing and are unlikely to conclude before the end of 2025.
134. I intend to stay in France until those proceedings have been completed. I feel strongly about finding out the truth of what happened that night and finally seeing justice that I feel I and all of the victims deserve. I believe that both the smugglers and the French authorities need to be thoroughly investigated and I have been advised that these proceedings are the only way for this to happen.
135. I have not yet tried to claim asylum in France. I was told that if I want to I should follow the ordinary procedure. However, I am still unsure if I want to remain in France following the conclusion of the criminal and civil proceedings. Though, I have been advised that this could take several years. I have experienced so much trauma in this country. I still

think about leaving to be somewhere I feel safe and can forget about what happened that night. I have been in France for three years now without the right to work or study but also with ongoing proceedings which I feel that I must stay and see through. I am not receiving very good medical care in France. I have never been given any mental health support, even after I was rescued from the sea and spent several months in hospital. They only treated my physical injuries.

136. In the beginning, after the accident I could not sleep. Every time I closed my eyes I would see the scenes I witnessed that night. There were so many horrors. My faith and my religion have helped me to recover but even then it is extremely hard to think about, so I try to avoid it. I thought that I would stop experiencing these flashbacks over time but I still find it hard to sleep at night and images of the incident appear in my mind and I cannot control them. I suffer from very bad headaches when I think about the night. It is very difficult for me to speak to people about what happened or to focus on my memories. I can easily observe the physical and psychological toll that it has on me.

137. There are some things that trigger me – like if I see the sea or open water, or when I have to talk about it. I keep myself busy and surrounded by friends to avoid thinking about it. It almost does not feel real, like it is a dream. It is not because I have recovered from my experiences that I am not thinking about this, I am simply blocking it out because it is too hard to deal with. It is not good for my mental health but it is a survival mechanism. I do not have other options in my current situation. I think I would benefit from counselling to process the trauma once I am in a stable place where I can engage with this. I cannot do so at present and in the circumstances I am in, I feel too unstable and unsettled.

138. Each year around the anniversary of this incident on 23/24 November 2021, I find that I enter a very dark place in my mind and become very depressed. It becomes even more difficult to sleep or rest or find joy in things. This incident was the worst thing that has ever happened to me in my life and I do not think that I will ever really recover from it.

Conclusion

139. I have been through a lot in my life. I have not had a life like other people; it has always been difficult. I do not have any plans for the future. I am just existing. I have nowhere to go. My mother is in Ethiopia which is not her home. I cannot go to Somalia as there is no one there. Yemen is war torn and there is nothing left for me there. I have nowhere to call home.

140. I feel a lot of responsibility to the families of the victims who lost their lives on 23/24 November 2021. I believe that I survived partly to be the voice of these people and to fight to make sure that refugees are not neglected in this way again.

141. This tragedy was partly by chance. Nothing caused the accident itself and it was no one's fault that the boat deflated. But what upsets me is that neither the French nor the British government is taking responsibility that they did not come to help us. There was no empathy from the British authorities that night, and because of that a lot of lives were lost and I suffered profoundly. If we had been taken seriously we would all still have been alive. But they did not take us seriously, and that is why so many people died.
142. I can confidently say that when those calls were made we told them the situation. The coast guard or emergency services knew the situation. I watched when the Ethiopian man was crying on the phone to the UK authorities and told them we were dying. But no one cared enough to come to our rescue. I believe that we were neglected that night. Not only did no one come quickly, no one came to rescue us at all. We were found by a fishing boat who had to call the authorities.
143. I hope that this Inquiry will draw people's attention to the suffering that we endured on that night and that someone will take responsibility and admit that it could have been avoided.
144. I hope that this Inquiry will make recommendations that will truly reduce the risk of something like this happening again in the future.
145. I hope that the British and the French will learn to work together in the future to properly respect the lives of the people who they know are trying to cross the Channel every day. People are leaving Dunkirk out of desperation and they will continue to make the dangerous journeys across the Channel to England. The way to prevent a future tragedy such as the one I experienced, is to give people another option to reach safety in England.
146. This incident ruined my life in many ways but I am dedicated to participating fully in both the French and English proceedings to make sure that there is some kind of justice at the end of it all.

Statement of Truth

I believe the facts stated in this witness statement are true. I understand that proceedings for contempt of court may be brought against anyone who makes, or causes to made, false statement in a document verified by a statement of truth without an honest belief in its truth.

Signed:

Personal Data

Date: 3/1/2025 | 10:11:36 GMT

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Interpreting and Translation
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BAYAANKA MARKHAATIGA EE ISSA MOHAMMED OMAR

Aniga oo ah Issa Mohamed Omar (DH: 27 Juun 1993) oo ku nool Dijon, Fransiska, waxaan oranayaa sida soo socota:

1. Waxaan bayaankan sameynayaa anigoo ah qof ka badbaaday shilka doon ee ka dhacay Kanaalka Ingiriiska 23/24 Nofeembar 2021, si aan u bixiyo xog muhiim ah oo ku saabsan baaritaanka Cranston ee socda. Waxaan ahay ka qaybqaate buuxa oo loo magacaabay baariitaanka.
2. Waxyaabaha ku xusan bayaankan waa kuwo aan ka warqabo, haddii aan si kale loo sheegin.
3. Waxaan rabaa inaan caddeeyo in dhacdooyinkii 23/24 Nofeembar 2021 ay ahaayeen kuwo aad iigu naxdin badan. Waxaan ku dhibtoodaa inaan dib u xusuusto dhacdooyinkaas, gaar ahaan waqtiyada si dhow uga horreeyay iyo kuwa xigay shilka. Dhacdadaas ee 23/24 Nofeembar 2021 waxay sababtay in aan la ildarnaado xusuus-celinno(flashbacks) iyo dhibaatooyin hurdada oo daran. Tan iyo markii uu shilku dhacay, marar badan ayaa la iga codsaday inaan bixiyo warbixin ku saabsan wixii dhacay, waxaana mar kasta oo aan ka hadlo habeenkaas uu i saameeyaa si weyn. 31 Oktoobar 2024, waxaa i baaray dhakhtar cilmi-nafsiga ah oo lagu magacaabo Dr. Amlan Basu, kaas oo soo sheegay inaan qabo xanuunka nafsiga ah ee ku dhaca dadka ka badbaada shilalka argagaxa leh (PTSD) oo ay la socdaan calaamado niyad-jab ah oo ka dhashay dhacdadaas.
4. Naxdinta aan soo maray waxay saameyn ku yeelatay xusuustayda. Way igu adagtahay inaan dib u xusuusto faahfaahinta gaarka ah sida waqtiyada iyo taariikhaha, waxaanan si fudud u wareera marka aan isku dayo inaan dib u xusuusto dhacdooyinkii ka horreeyay shilka iyo kuwii dhacay waqtiga shilka. Way igu adag tahay inaan uga hadlo dhacdooyinkaas sida saxda ah ee ay isugu xigeen. Waxaa hadda kasoo wareegtay saddex sano tan iyo dhacdadii, waxaana aaminsanahay in tani ay sii saameysay awooddayda inaan si buuxda u xusuusto dhammaan dhacdooyinka iyo wadahalada.
5. Waxaan bayaankan diyaariyay iyadoo ay iga caawiyeen wakiiladayda sharci ee Duncan Lewis Solicitors. Waxaan hore ula yeeshay waraysi 25 Nofeembar 2022 laanta Baaritaanka Shilalka Badda (MAIB). Waraysigaas waxaa qaaday laba wareystayaal; wuxuu socday 2 saac iyo 50 daqiiqo oo leh 9 daqiiqo oo nasasho ah, waxaana lagu qabtay wicitaan muuqaal ah. Waxaan ogahay inay jirto diiwaan qoran oo waraysigaas ah. Waxaan jeclahay inaan caddeeyo in maalintii waraysiga ay dhibaato ka jirtay turjumaha, mana dareemayo in qoraalkaas uu si buuxda uga tarjumayo xogta aan bixiyay. Bayaankan waxaa la diyaariyay iyadoo la adeegsanaayo caawinada turjubaan muddo ka badan 20 saacadood oo joogitaan ah, dib ayaana la iigu akhriyay iyadoo laisticmaalayo turjumaan, waxaana jira tarjumaad qoraal ah oo Soomaali ah. Waxaan ku qanacsanahay in bayaankan uu matalo xogta dhabta ah ee aan awood u leeyahay inaan bixiyo kadib muddada dheer ee ka soo wareegtay.



Asalka

6. Waxaan ku dhashay Soomaaliya 27 Juun 1993. Ma ihi qof guursaday, mana lihi wax carruur ah. Hadda waxaan kula noolahay saaxiibaday Dijon, Faransiiska.
7. Qoyskaygu waxay ka soo jeedaan beesha Madhibaan, oo ka mid ah beelaha laga tirada badan yahay. Waxaan ku noolayn tuulo yar oo ku taalla Soomaaliya ilaa dagaalkii sokeeye uu qarxay, taasoo sababtay in tuuladayada la weeraro. Aabbahay, oo ahaa odayga tuulada, waxaa dilay Al-Shabaab sanadkii 2006. Kadib dhacdadaas, hooyaday ayaa aniga iyo walaalahay noo kaxaysay Yemen si ay uga cararto rabshadaha. Waxaan nahay shan walaalo ah: waxaa ila dhashay hal gabadh oo iga weyn, hal gabadh oo iga yar, iyo laba wiil oo iga yar.
8. Waxaan jiray qiyaastii 13 sano markii aan Soomaaliya ka cararnay aniga iyo qoyskayga, una guurnay Yemen. Yemen waxay noqotay gurigayga, halkaas ayaanan ku bartay inaan ku hadlo oo akhriyo luqadda Carabiga, maadaama ay tahay luqadda rasmiga ah ee dalkaas.
9. Sanadkii 2014, dagaal sokeeye ayaa ka qarxay Yemen. Markaas waxaan ahaa 21 jir. Xaaladda Yemen waxay ka sii dartay marba marka ka dambeysa, ilaa ay gaartay heer haweenka iyo carruurta lagu amro inay dalka ka baxaan. Hooyaday ayaa walaalahay u qaaday Itoobiya si ay nabadgelyo u helaan. Hadda waxay ku nool yihiin Addis Ababa, laakiin kama haystaan sharci rasmi ah halkaas, mana awoodaan inay ka baxaan si ay meel kale uga helaan magangalyo.
10. Anigu ma awoodin inaan Yemen ka tago oo aan raaco qoyskayga, sababtoo ah dhalinyarada ragga ah waxaa lagu amray inay dalka sii joogaan oo dagaalka ku biiraan. Waxaan diiday inaan ku biiro ciidanka sababtoo ah waxaan u baqayay naftayda, mana dooneynin inaan dagaalka ka qaybqaato. Haddii aan ku biiri lahaa, waxaa la i gayn lahaa safka hore ee dagaalka oo halkaas ayaan ku waayi lahaa naftayda.
11. Waa la i qabtay waana laixiray sababtoo ah waxaan diiday inaan dagaalka ka qaybqaato. Markii hore, waxaa la igu hayay meel xarunta booliska u dhow muddo ku dhow laba toddobaad. Kadib, waxaa la i wareejiyay xero ciidamada horaan loogu tababari jiray, taas oo loo isticmaalayay xabsi ahaan intii dagaalku socday. Waxaa la igu hayay qol dhulka hoostiisa ah muddo ku dhow saddex bilood. Kadibna, mar kale ayaa la i wareejiyay oo la i geeyay xarun kale oo xabsi ah muddo laba bilood ah. Waa markii ugu horreysay nolosheyda oo dhan oo aan xabsi galo. Wadar ahaan, waxaa la igu hayay xabsiga muddo ku dhow lix bilood. Intii lagu jiray muddadan, si joogto ah ayaa la i garaaci jiray, waxaana la i waydiin jiray sababta aanan u adeegsan karin qoryaha iyo hubka kale, iyo sababta aan dagaalka ugu biiri waayay. Qolkii ugu dambeeyay ee xabsiga aan ku jiray, waxaan ku wada jirnay shan maxbuus; ciidamadu waxay noogu iman jireen qolka oo nagu garaaci jireen qoriga dabadiisa.
12. Bishii Janaayo 2015, diyaarad dagaal ayaa duqaysay xabsigii aan ku xirnaa. Waxaa la ii sheegay in ay ahaayeen Sucuudiyaanka oo dagaalka cirka ka waday, sidaa darteed



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markii aan arkay diyaaradda dagaalka, waxaan qiyaasay in ay tahay weerar Sucuudi ah. Darbiyada qolkii xabsiga ayaa gabi ahaanba burburay, si xun ayaana u dhaawacmay. Qaar ka mid ah maxaabiista ayaa dhimatay, balse qaarkeen ayaa ku guuleystay inay ka baxsadaan burburka. Dhaawacyadayda awgood, waxaan u baahday daweyn isbitaal, waxaana si dhakhso ah la iigu wareejiyay isbitaal ku yaalla Sanca, Yemen.

Iran

13. Waxaan qabay dhaawacyo halis ah oo ay ka mid ahaayeen gacan jaban, feeraha oo jaban, iyo nabaro ku yaallay dhabarkayga. Isbitaalka ma siin wax faahfaahin shaqsiyadeed oo aniga igu saabsan, mana la i waydiin in aan cadeeyo aqoonsigayga. Waxaan filayaa in ay u maleeyeen inaan Yemeni ahay sababtoo ah muuqaalkeyga iyo xaqiiqda ah in aan ku hadli karo Carabi. Aniga iyo dhowr qof oo Yemeniyiin dhaawac ah ayaa nala saaray diyaarad ciidan oo na geysay isbitaal ku yaalla Iran, halkaas oo adeegga caafimaadka uu ka fiicnaa. Isbitaalada Yemen xilligaas waxay ku jireen cadaadis weyn oo dagaalku sababay. Waxaa caadi ahayd in dadka qaba dhaawacyo halis ah loo raro Iran si ay halkaas daryeel uga helaan. Waxaan ku jiray isbitaal ku yaalla Iran muddo labo bilood ah. Markii aan si fiican u soo kabtay oo la iga saari lahaa isbitaalka, waxaan go'aansaday in aan ka faa'iideysto fursaddan si aan uga baxsado oo aanan ugu laaban Yemen oo dagaalku weli ka socday.
14. Intii aan ku jiray isbitaalka ku yaalla Iran, waxaan la kulmay dad badan oo saaxiibo aan noqonay. Qaar ka mid ah dadkaas waxay ku socdeen Turkiga, waxaana go'aansaday in aan raaco. Xilligaas waxaa jiray dad badan oo qaxooti Suuriyaan ah oo u qaxayay Turkiga. Xadka Turkiga wuu furnaa, dadka ayaana loo oggolaanayay inay soo galaan. Inta aan xasuusto, sababta sidan loo yeelay waxay ahayd dagaalkii sokeeye ee Suuriya iyo tirada badan ee dadka nabadgelyo doonka ah. Turkigu wuxuu xuduudkiisa u furay Suuriyaanka, jahwareerkaas awgeed, cidina ma hubinayn aqoonsiyada dadka isaga gudbayay xadka dhulka ee Iran iyo Turkiga. Qaybta hore ee safarka waxaan bas ka raacay Iran, usii socda Turkiga. Markii aan xadka ku sii dhawaanay, waxaan raacnay taksi, ka dib markii aan xadka tagnayna waxaan uga gudubnay lug. Xadka Turkiga ma jirin meelaha baaritaanka lagu sameeyo; dadka ayaa lug ku gudbayay labada dhanba.
15. Markii aan xadka ka gudubnay oo aan dhinaca Turkiga soo galay, aniga iyo kooxdaydii waa nala qabtay oo nala su'aalay. Waxaan u sheegay in aan ahay muwaadin Soomaali ah, waxaanan u sharxay in aan ka soo cararay Yemen sababo la xiriira dagaalka. Waxa nala noola dhaqmay si isku mid ah, iyadoon loo eegin dalalka aan u dhalanay. Waxaan mas'uuliyiinta u sheegnay in aan nahay qaxooti ka soo cararay dagaalada ka jiray dalalkayaga. Booliska xadka Turkiga way na fahmeen, waxayna nagu qaabileen gacmo furan. Waxay noo kaxeeyeen saldhigga booliska ee ugu dhow, halkaas oo nalagu diiwaangeliyay. Tani waxay ahayd caawimada kaliya ee aan helnay.

Turkiga

16. Waxaan u maleynayaa in aan Turkiga joogay qiyaastii afar bilood, laakiin way igu adag tahay in aan si sax ah u xasuusto maadaama ay hada waqti dheer ka soo wareegtay. Waxaan ku wareegayay dalka sababtoo ah qaxooti ayaan ahaa oo meel aan ku noolaado



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ma aanan haysan, waxaan kaliya haystay teendho. Waxaan la noolaa qaxooti Suuriyaan ah, teendhadana waxaan ka dhigan jiray meelo kala duwan, badanaa beeraha. Waxaan si sharci darro ah uga shaqeynayay makhaayad halkaas oo aan jikada nadiifin jiray si aan isu dabaro. Waxay i siin jireen 30 lira maalintii (qiyaastii GBP £7.33)¹. Waxaan ku noolaa xaalad aad u adag oo aanan wax xuquuq ah lahayn.

17. Waxaan ka maqlay qof aan Ankara kala shaqeyn jiray in Turkiga ay jirto meel dadku ka codsan karaan magangalyo caalami ah, oo sanooyin badan kadib laga yaabo in lagu dejiyo waddan kale iyada oo loo sii maro barnaamijyo gaar ah, sida Faransiiska, Kanada ama waddan kale. Sida aan u fahmay, si aan meel uga helo mid ka mid ah xerooyinka qaxootiga, waa in aan buuxiyo shuruudo gaar ah, sida inaa tahay hooyo leh carruur. Aniga oo ah nin dhalinyaro ah oo aan qoys lahayn, waligay laima aqbali lahayn. Ma jirin hab aan uga dalban karay degenaansho ama magangalyo rasmi ah Turkiga.
18. Ku dhowaad bishii Sebtembar 2016, waxaan ka tagay Turkiga anigoo la socda koox qaxooti ah. Xilligaas, waxaa jiray qaxooti badan oo Suuriyaan ah oo ka baxayay Turkiga si ay u aadaan Giriigga ayagoo isticmaalaya doon. Intii aan joogay Turkiga, waxaan waqti badan la qaatay dad ka yimid Suuriya, waana ii fududeyd in aan ku dhex milmo qaxootiga Suuriyaanka ah, maadaama aan ku hadlo af-Carabi iyo af-Soomaali labadaba.
19. Waxaan ka safraynay Turkiga una soconay Giriigga annagoo saaran doon yar (dinghy). Xeebta waxaa joogay muqalasiin badan oo diyaar laaha doonyo, waxaana diyaariyay mid ka mid ah Suuriyaanka aan la socday. Waxaan ka tagtay Ankara una dhaqaaqay Izmir, oo ku taalla xeebta. Ma xasuusto taariikhda saxda ah, laakiin waxaan kula kulannay muqalaska hotel uu ka deganaa Izmir. Annagoo koox ah ayaan u tagtay oo u sheegnay in aan rabno in aan Giriigga aadno; tani waxay ahayd duhurkii. Isla habeenkaas ayaan baxnay. Waxaan u baxnay xeebta, halkaasna waxaan ka tagtay xilli habeenimo oo mugdi ah. Kahor inta aanan doonta fuulin, qofkiiba waxaan bixinay \$100 oo aan ku siinnay muqalaska xeebta.
20. Ma xasuusto inta qof ee nala saarnayd doonta, laakiin xeebta waxaa joogay dad badan iyo dhowr doon yar yar ah oo kale. Heshiisku wuxuu ahaa in \$100 na lagu gaarsiiyo Giriigga, wax intaas ka badan kuma jirin. Waxaa jiray dad kale oo aan u maleynayo inay bixiyeen lacag ka badan, laakiin waxaan la socday qoys Suuriyaan ah oo hore u yaqaanay muqalaska, taasoo sababtay in nalaga qaado lacag yar. Xilligaas waxaa jiray qaxooti ka badan hal milyan oo isku dayayay inay Turkiga ka baxaan, mana jirin cid na celisay. Xeebta Turkiga ma jirin boolis joogay. Masaafadu aad ayay u yarayd, waxaana arki karaynay iftiinka meesha aan u soconay, sidaas darteed safarka kama aanan baqayn. Waxaan u maleynayaa inuu qaatay ku dhowaad hal saac.

Giriigga

21. Waxaan la kulannay doon samatabbixin ah intii aan badda ku jiray, annagoo aad ugu dhow xeebta Giriigga. Waxay nagu wareejiyeen doon kale. Waxan xasuustaa in

¹ Iyadoo lagu saleynayo heerka isdhaafsiga lacagaha ee Lira-da Turkiga sanadkii 2016



doontaas ay dhinaceeda ku sawirneyd calanka Britishka waxaana ku qornaa "United Nations." Waxay na geeyeen xeebta Leros, halkaas oo aan booliska Giriigga kula kulannay. Way na tirakoobeen ka dibna gaari ayay nagu geeyeen xerada qaxootiga. Tirada qaxootiga imaanayay way sii kordheysay, laakiin muddo ayaa nalagu hayay xerada. Faraha ayaa la iga qaaday gudaha xerada, laakiin cidna iima sharxin sababta ama waxa meesha ka socday. Inta aan fahmay waxay ahayd in aan la ii oggolayn in aan jasiiradda ka baxo. Ma aanan helin taageero sharci, mana helin turjumaan. Wax waraysi ah laiiima qaban, mana aqaan haddii aan codsaday magangalyo iyo haddii codsigaas la diiday. Kadib, maalin maalmaha kamid ah, waxaa la i siiyay warqado sheegaya in aan dalka uga baxo muddo lix bilood gudahood ah. Isla markii warqaddaas la i siiyay, waxaan raacay doon weyn oo i geysay Thessaloniki.

22. Waxaan bas u socday Albania ka soo raacay Thessaloniki. Ma bixin wax lacag ah safarkan, waxaana u maleynayaa in dowladda Giriigga ay diyaarisay basaskan. Ma aanan haysan fikrad cad oo ku saabsan waxa dhacayay ama halka aan ku socday. Waxaan la socday koox qaxooti Suuriyaan ah oo aan raacay taladooda. Waxay ila muuqatay in xuduudaha ay kuu furan yihiin haddii aad Suuriyaan tahay. Waxaan kaliya sii socday anigoo rajeynaya in aan helo meel aan ku nagaado oo aan ku badbaado.
23. Waxaan ka soo safray Albania ilaa Talyaaniga anigoo soo maray dalal badan, sida Macedonia iyo Serbia. Safarkan wuxuu ahaa mid aad u adag oo ay ka buuxeen argagaxyo badan oo aan isku dayay in aan illoobo. Mar dambe ma doonayo in aan xusuusto waqtigaas, sidaas darteed kama hadlo.
24. Markii aan Talyaaniga imid, qofkii aan wada safraynay ayaa igula taliyay in aan aadno Sicily. Waxaan go'aansaday in aan raaco oo halkaas ka raadsado shaqo. Waxaan tagnay beer ku taalla tuulo ku taal Sicily, halkaas oo ay joogeen dad Soomaali ah iyo dad kale oo ka soo jeeda waddamo kale kuwaas oo ku sugnaa xaalad la mid ah teyda. Ninka beeraleyda ah ayaa ii soo bandhigay meel aan seexdo, cunto, iyo wax lacag ah haddii aan aqbalo in aan miraha soo guro.
25. Shaqadu waxay ahayd mid sahlan, noloshaanuna way fiicnayd. Waxaan halkaas joogay muddo, kadib markii uu dillaacay cudurka safmarka ah ee Covid-19 oo aan halkaas ku xannibmay, waxaan iska sii waday shaqada anigoo la shaqeynayay saaxiibaday ilaa uu Covid ka dhammaaday. Markii safmarku dhammaaday, waxaan go'aansaday in aan Talyaaniga ka tago sababtoo ah waxaan dareemay in xaaladdayda Talyaaniga aysan waligeed isbeddeli doonin. Waxaan go'aansaday in aan u safro UK si aan magangalyo uga codsado, sababtoo ah Talyaanigu ma laha nidaam wanaagsan oo qaxootiga lagu ilaaliyo. Dadkii aan Sicily la joogay waxay ii sheegeen sheekooyin ku saabsan qaxooti isku dayay inay magangalyo ka codsadaan Talyaaniga kuwaas oo la diiday, kadibna aysan mar dambe wax war ah ka maqlin mas'uuliyiinta. looma fidin wax taageero ah, qaxooti badan ayaana ku seexda teendhooyin waddooyinka sababtoo ah meel ay ku noolaadaan ma haystaan. Waxaan rabay inaan helo nolol ammaan ah oo aan horay uga sii socon karo. Talyaaniga kuma aanan lahayn wax xuquuq ah, waxaan aaminsanaa in aanan waligay awoodi doonin in aan si sharci ah uga shaqeeyo ama uga mid noqdo



bulshada si buuxda. Saaxiibadayda joogay Sicily iyo kuwo kale oo aan ku bartay xeryaha qaxootiga ee Yurub waxay ii sheegeen in qaxootigu Talyaaniga aanay si fiican ula qabsan karin bulshada. Qaar ka mid ah saaxiibaday aan Talyaaniga ku bartay ayaa ka tagay oo aaday UK. Waxayna ii sheegeen safaradoodii iyo meelaha aan u baahanahay inaan aado.

26. Waxaan ka tagay Talyaaniga bishii Nofeembar 2021 anigoo la socda koox ka kooban toddobo saaxiib oo aan kula noolaa Talyaaniga. Dhammaanteen waxaan ahayn qaxooti aan haysan dukumentiyoo sharci ah oo Talyaaniga ku sugan, waxaana dhammaanteen rabnay inaan magangalyo ka codsanno UK, halkaas oo aan aaminsaneyn inaan ku noolaan karno nolol ammaan ah. Waxaan tareen kutagnay Calais.

Waqooyiga Faransiiska

27. Ma xasuusto taariikhda saxda ah ee aan imid Waqooyiga Faransiiska. Waxaan u maleynayaa in ay ahayd wax yar ka hor 16-kii Nofeembar 2024, sababtoo ah hadda waxaan ogahay in taariikhdaas ay ahayd maalintii uu dhacay daad-gureyn weyn oo ka dhacay Dunkirk, halkaas oo aan joogay. Xusuustayda waqtigii aan ku qaatay Calais iyo Dunkirk aad ayay u qalafsan tahay, laakiin waxaan u maleynayaa in aan halkaas joogay wax inyar ka badan toban maalmood kahor inta uu shilku dhicin. Sidoo kale ma xasuusto maalmaha saxda ah ee aan ku qaatay Dunkirk iyo kuwa aan ku qaatay Calais, sababtoo ah marar badan ayaan u kala wareegaynay labadoodaba.
28. Si fiican uma aan baran magacyada ama juqraafiyadda goobaha kala duwan intii aan joogay Waqooyiga Faransiiska. Ujeedaydu waxay ahayd kaliya inaan isku dayo inaan u gudbo UK. Inta badan waxaan ku sugnaa xaalado adag anigoo rajeynayay inaan u gudbo UK si aan magangalyo uga dalbado halkaas. Marnaba ma aanan qorsheynin inaan Faransiiska joogo, waxaana go'aankaas sii xoogeysiiyay markii ay dad Soomaali ah oo ku sugnaa aagga Calais-Dunkirk ii sheegeen in Soomaalida ay tahay inay u gudbaan UK sababtoo ah dadka ka yimid Soomaaliya maka heli karaan magangalyo Faransiiska. Qaar ka mid ah dadka Soomaalida ah waxay ii sheegeen in ay isku dayeen inay magangalyo ka dalbadaan Faransiiska, balse ay muddo aad u dheer sugayeen in go'aan laga gaaro codsigooda. Inta badan dadkaas waxay ku noolayeen waddooyinka intii ay sugayeen go'aanka, sababtoo ah ma aysan helin wax taageero ah oo ka yimid dowladda, sidoo kale looma oggolayn inay shaqeeyaan muddadaas.
29. Waxaan xasuustaa in marka hore aan tagnay Calais, laakiin halkaas ma aanan joogin waqti dheer. Waxaa nala siiyay macluumaadka nin Itoobiyaan ah oo la shaqeynayay koox muqalasiin ah. Saaxiibadayada horey ugu gudbay UK ayaa waxaa caawiyay ninkan, waxayna na siiyeen lambarkiisa. Waxaan kula kulannay isaga Calais, waxaana uu noo sheegay in aan aadno Dunkirk oo aan halkaas ku sugno si aan u ogaanno waqtiga aan u gudbi doonno UK. Saaxiibkay, oo ka mid ahaa kooxda aan safarka kala soo baxay Talyaaniga ilaa Waqooyiga Faransiiska, ayaa mas'uul ka ahaa la xiriirka muqalaska Itoobiyaanka ah si uu u abaabulo safarkayaga UK. Saaxiibkay wuxuu ku sugnaa xaalad la mid ah tan aan ku jiray; wuxuu doonayay inuu UK tago si uu magangalyo uga codsado. Waxaan u maleynayaa inuu muqalaska Itoobiyaanka kala



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xiriiray WhatsAppka. Anigu ma aanan qaban wax abaabul ah ama go'aan qaadis ah. Kaliya waxaan raacayay wixii uu saaxiibkay u arkay in ay inoo wanaagsan yihiin.

30. Markaan joogay Dunkirk, waxaan ku noolaa teendho ku taal xero qaxooti oo kasoo horjeeda saldhigga basaska iyo suuqa weyn. Waxaan kula kulannay qaar ka mid ah muqalasiinta Dunkirk, laakiin si fiican uma xasuusto iyaga. Waxay noo qaybiyeen labo-labo oo waxay na siiyeen teendhooyin iyo bacaha jiifka. Ma hubo meesha saxda ah ee xeradu uga taallay khariidadda, waxaan kaliya xasuustaa sida ay u ekeyd. Xerada waxaa ku sugnaa boqolaal qaxooti ah, waxaan u maleynayaa in ay halkaas joogeen qiyaastii 700-1,000 qof. Waxay ila muuqatay in xerada loo kala qaybiyay afar qaybood oo kala duwan. Anigu waxaan ku sugnaa qaybta ugu weyn, taasoo ay Kuridiyiintu ugu badnaayeen
31. Laba maalmood ka dib, booliska Faransiiska ayaa yimid oo dadka ka daad-gureeyay xerada qaxootiga. Dhammaan alaabadayadii waa la gubay, waxaana dadka lagu qaaday basas si loo geeyo gobollo kale oo Faransiiska ka mid ah. Intii lagu guda jiray daad-gureynta, saaxiibaday ayaa la iga soocay, waxaana nala saaray basas kala duwan. Aniga waxaa la ii qaaday meel u jirta saddex ilaa afar saacadood Dunkirk, laakiin ma garanayo meesha la ii geeyay. Cidna nooma aysan sheegin halka naloo waday. Markii aan baska ka degay, waxaan raadiyay saldhigga tareenka ee ugu dhow, waxaanan ku noqday Dunkirk. Xilligaas aad ayaan u baqayay oo waan wareersanaa. Ma aanan garanayn meesha aan joogay iyo waxa dhacayay.
32. Waxaan awood u yeeshay inaan la xiriiro saaxiibaday maadaama aan weli haysanay telefoonnadayadii, waxaana isku aragnay Dunkirk maalintii xigtay. Waxaan ku noqday xeradii na laga daad-gureeyay. Waxaa halkaas durba joogay dad badan oo dib ugu soo laabtay. Dadka ayaa mar kale teendhooyin dhistay. Xaaladuhu aad bay u xumaayeen sababtoo ah wax walba waa la burburiyay. Waxaa halkaas joogay shaqaalayasha NGO oo siinayay dadka dib u soo laabtay teendhooyin. Waxaan luminay wax walba, waxaana u baahnayn wax walba oo ay na siin kareen. waxaa sidoo kale jiray gaadiid NGO ah oo qaybinayay cunto.

Qorshayaasha lala sameeyay muqalasiinta

33. Markii aan joognay Dunkirk, waxaa had iyo jeer xerada ku sugnaa muqalasiin oo u tagayay kooxo kala duwan iyaga oo sameynayay qorshayaal. Waxaa jiray meel gaar ah oo xerada ka mid ah oo loo qoondeeyay muqalasiinta, taas oo ka duwan halkii aan deggeneyn. Waxaan u maleynayaa in qaar ka mid ah muqalasiinta ay xerada deggenaayeen, laakiin kuwa xilalka sare hayay waxay xerada imaan jireen habeenkii oo kaliya. Muqalasiinta awoodda badan waxay ku noolaayeen magaalooyinka. Waxaa caddayd in ay lahaayeen lacag badan, iyaga oo ku wareegayay Dunkirk iyaga oo wata baabuurro.
34. Anigu shaqsi ahaan ma aanan la yeelan wax is-dhexgal toos ah oo badan muqalasiinta intii aan joogay Waqooyiga Faransiiska, sababtoo ah anigu mas'uul kama ahayn qorsheynta safarkayaga ama isgaarsiinta maalinlaha ah. Waxaan la kulmay muqalaska Itoobiyaanka ah ee ku sugnaa Calais, laakiin, sida aan kor ku soo sheegay, ma aanan la



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samayn wax abaabul ah isaga. Sidoo kale, waxaan Dunkirk kula kulmay ninka lacagaha haya, oo ahaa nin Kurdi ah, kaas oo si joogto ah u imaan jiray xerada si uu u sameeyo qorshayaal ku saabsan bixinta lacagta. Wuxuu noo sheegay in ay jirto laba hab oo lacagta lagu bixin karo – mid waa in lacagta la bixiyo ka hor safarka, midna waa in lacagta lagu wareejiyo qof sii deyn doona oo kaliya haddii aan si guul leh uga gudubno Kanaalka.

35. Wadar ahaan, waxaan bixiyay €1,300 si aan u daboolo kharashka safarka ee u dhexeeya Faransiiska iyo UK. Lacagtay waxay ahayd mid aan kasoo shaqeynay Talyaaniga. Ninka horey ugu gudbay UK ee na siinayay talooyinka waxaa kalsooni ku qabay muqalasiinta iyo saaxiibkay, sidaas darteed saaxiibkay ayaa lacagta annaga oo dhammaan toddoba qof ah ku wareejiyay isaga. Waxaan u maleynayaa in lacagta lagu wareejiyay habka bangiga. Ninkan ku sugnaa UK ayaa lacagta haystay ilaa laga xaqiijiyo inaan gaarnay UK, taasoo macnaheedu ahayd in muqalaska uu lacagta heli lahaa kaliya markii aan UK imaano. Ma aanan helin lacagtaydii markii shilku dhacay kadib – ma aanan awoodin inaan la xiriiro ninka ku sugnaa UK kadib shilka, sidoo kale diiradda ma aanan saarin isku dayga inaan lacagta dib u helo maadaama aan soo kabanayay oo aan ku sigtay inaan naftayda waayo.
36. Marnaba ma aanan la kulmin cida ugu sarreysa shabakadda muqalasiinta, laakiin waxaan ka ogaaday sheekooyinka lagu dhex waday xerada iyo xeebta habeenkii ka horreeyay shilka in uu jiray qof madax ah oo maamulayay shabakadda. Muqalasiintii aan arkayna waxay ahaayeen kuwo aad uga hooseeya hoggaanka shabakadda. Waxaan ka maqlay dadka kale ee ku sugnaa xerada Dunkirk in muqalasiintu ay badda u diraan dhowr doon habeen kasta. Waxaan u maleynayaa in habeenkii 23-kii Nofeembar 2021, isla muqalaskii uu diray laba doon oo kale kadib markii doontennu baxday.
37. Waxaan aaminsanahay in qofkii kale ee ka badbaaday shilka uu hayay macluumaad dheeraad ah oo ku saabsan shabakadda muqalasiinta, isla markaana uu qaar ka mid ah faahfaahintaas siiyay booliska Faransiiska. Waxaan ogahay in muqalaskii Itoobiyaanka ahaa ee na caawinayay uu ka tagay Faransiiska isla markiiba kadib shilka, oo uu muddo ku sugnaa Jarmalka. Bishii Agoosto 2024, waxaan arkay muuqaal TikTok ah oo muujinaya in uu dib ugu soo laabtay Calais oo uu shaqadiisii halkaas ka sii wado.

Isku dayadii hore ee gudbista

38. Ma jirin wax kale oo aan ka qabanaynay Dunkirk oo aan ahayn sugitaan. Waxaan habeen iyo maalin ku sugaynay xerada, annagoo rajaynayna in muqalaska uu noo sheego marka la gaaro xilligii aan gudbi lahayn. Way igu adag tahay inaan kala saaro maalmaha hadda, maadaama dhammaantood isku milmeen oo u muuqdaan kuwo aan kala sooc lahayn. Waxaan u maleynayaa in habeen kasta oo aan halkaa joogay uu qof ka tirsan shabakadda muqalasiinta noo imaan jiray oo nagu oran jiray, "*Caarwa waa habeenkii aan baxaynay,*" markaas ayaan wada diyaargaroobi jirnay, laakiin mar dambe ayaa naloo sheegi jiray in aysan suuragal ahayn. Waxaan xasuustaa habeen naloo sheegay in mowjaduhu ay ka sarreeyeen 0.7m, sidaas darteed doontu aysan bixi karin.



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39. Waxaan isku dayay inaan ka gudbo Kanaalka labo jeer ka hor burburkii markabka ee dhacay 23-kii Nofeembar 2021. Markii ugu horreysay, muqalasiintu waxay noo sheegeen inaan ka ambabaxeyno Calais, inkastoo aan ku sugneyn Dunkirk. Waxaan kaliya qaadanay qaar ka mid ah alaabtayada oo u dhaqaaqnay Calais si aan isku dayno inaan gudubno. Si kastaba ha ahaatee, xitaa ma aanan gaarin xeebta sababtoo ah booliska ayaa na arkay annagoo isku dayeyna inaan waddo ka gudubno. Waxay na amreen inaan dib ugu laabanno xerada. Markii labaad, boolisku waxay naga heleen xeeb u dhow Dunkirk, waxayna naga celiyeen halkaas. Habeenkaas, muqalasiintu waxay nala joogeen xeebta. Wajiyadooda way daboolnaayeen, waxayna wateen qoryo. Inkastoo aysan noo hanjabin, haddana waxay naga qaadayeen sawirro iyo faahfaahin si ay noo so daba galaan oo ay u hubiyaan inaan lacagta bixinnay markaan gaarno halka aan u soconnay.
40. Habeen ka mid ah habeenadii u dhowaa habeenka shilka, kooxdayadii oo ka koobnayd toddobo qof ayaa muqalasiintu u kala qeybiyeen saddex kooxood oo yar yar, waxayna noo sheegeen inaan safarro kala gaar ah samayn doono. Ma garanayo sababta ay sidaas u sameeyeen. Afar ka mid ah kooxdayda waxay baxeen 22-kii Nofeembar 2021, waxayna si nabad ah ku gaareen UK. Anigu kaligey ayaan ahaa, waxaan la baxay 23-kii Nofeembar 2021, doontii quusatay. Labada kale waxay ahayd inay baxaan maalinta xigtay, 24-kii Nofeembar 2021, laakiin markii ay maqleen wararka shilka doonta, way ka noqdeen qorshihii ahaa inay gudbaan. Waxay dib ugu laabteen Talyaaniga: midkood wuxuu magangelyo ka dalbaday Talyaaniga, laakiin saaxiibkayga kale weli wax sharci ah ma haysto, welina wuxuu ka shaqeynayaa beer uu ka gurayo miro iyo khudaar, taas oo aan horey uga shaqeyn jiray.

Aqoonteyda ku aaddan dhibbanayaasha

41. Hore uma aanan aqoon dadka kale ee saarnaa doonta 23-kii Nofeembar 2021. Waxaan imid waqooyiga Faransiiska anigoo la socda qaar ka mid ah saaxiibbadayda oo aan Talyaaniga ka wada nimid, waxaan rajeynayay inaan UK wada tagno, laakiin waa nala kala qaybiyey. 23-kii Nofeembar 2021, kaligay ayaan ahaa.
42. Waxaan la kulmay qaar ka mid ah dadka kale ee saarnaa doonta galab-dhicii 23-kii Nofeembar 2021. Waxaa nala isugu keenay xerada ku taalla Dunkirk, waxaana muqalasiintu nagu amreen inaan socod ku dhex marno keynta. Intii aan ku sii jiray socodka aan ku tagaynay xeebta iyo intii aan sugaynay in doonta la diyaariyo, ayaan bartay qaar ka mid ah dhibbanayaasha. Weli waan xasuustaa wejiyada dhowr qof oo habeenkaas dhintay, laakiin way igu adag tahay inaan qof walba xasuusto. Markii aan kulannay, mugdi ayay ahayd, welina waxa dhacdadaas ka soo wareegatay saddex sano.
43. Waxaa la ii tusay liisaska wajiyada dhibbanayaasha dhowr jeer tan iyo markii shilku dhacay. Inkastoo aan ka aqoonsanayo qaar ka mid ah wajiyadaas la ii tusay habeenkaas, ma xasuusto dhammaantood. Ma aanan wada xiriirin si toos ah qof walba oo saarnaa doonta habeenkaas. Waxaan xusi doonaa magacyada (oo aan ogaaday kaddib shilka) ama sharraxaadda dhibbanayaasha marka aan si gaar ah wax uga xasuusto iyaga.

Tirada dadka saarnaa doonta



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44. Anigu shakhsi ahaan ma tirin inta qof ee aan ku saarnayn doonta. Waxaan xasuustaa in ka hor inta aan doonta fuulin, mid ka mid ah muqalasiinta ku sugnaa xeebta uu noo sheegay, "Waxaad tihiin 33 qof." Hadalkaas waxaan ku fahmay Carabi iyo Ingiriisi labadaba. Sidoo kale, waan ogahay in tiradan lagu soo wariyay warbaahinta, warbixinta MAIB, iyo dacwadaha ka socday Faransiiska.
45. Tan iyo markii shilku dhacay, waxaan ogaaday in 27 meyd ah la helay, laba qofna ay badbaadeen (anigu ka mid ahay), iyo in afar qof oo magacooda la yaqaan weli lagu la'yahay shilkaas. Tiradani sidoo kale waxay noqonaysaa 33.
46. Inkastoo aan hubo in muqalasiintu noo sheegeen inaan ahayn 33 qof, haddana ma rumaysni inay tiradaasi tahay midda saxda ah ee dadka saarnaa doonta habeenkaas. Xilligii ay sidaas noo sheegeen, waxaan aqbalay tiradaas iyadoon maskaxdayda uusan ku soo dhicin inaan hubiyo ama su'aal ka keeno wixii ay yiraahdeen. Kaliya tan iyo markii shilku dhacay, marka lai weydiyay inaan dib u xasuusto cidda doonta saarnayd oo aan barbardhigo sawirrada dhibbanayaasha, ayaan bilaabay inaan shaki ka muujiyo tiradan.
47. Waxaan xasuustaa shaqsiyaad saarnaa doonta oo, inta aan ka warqabo, aan lagu darin tirakoobyada la soo wariyay. Waxaan u maleynayaa in muqalasiintu ay naga marin habaabiyeen tirada saxda ah ee dadka saarnaa doonta si aan u aaminno inaysan jirin dad badan oo safraya.
48. Hoos waxaan ku faahfaahin doonaa sababta aan u aaminsanahay in doonta ay saarnaayeen in ka badan 33 qof, taasoo macnaheedu tahay in maydad kale wali la la'yahay ama aan weligood lagu soo darin tirakoobyada:
49. Waxaan xasuustaa in markii aan ku sugneyn xeebta, ka hor inta aanan doonta fuulin, muqalasiintu ay naga dhigeen saddex saf, midkiiba 10 qof, waxayna u muuqdeen inay tirinayeen. Si kastaba ha ahaatee, ma rumeysni inay ku dareen tiradan carruurta la taagnayd waalidkood ee safafka ku jiray. Intaa waxaa dheer, darawalka, wiilkiisa, iyo nin kale ayaa horey ugu sugnaa doonta xilligaas.
50. Markii annagii safnayn xeebta, doonta fuulnay, waxaan ku sugneyn biyo-gacmeedka qiyaastii 20 daqiiqo. Waxaan aaminsanahay in muqalasiintu ay xilligaas doonta ku soo dareen laba ama saddex qof oo kale. Xilligaas, waxaan diiradda saarayay booskeyga doonta, sidaas darteed ma aanan la falgalin dadkaas.
51. Waxaan ogahay in meydka hal ilmo yar oo kaliya, oo aan hadda ogaaday in magaciisu yahay Hasti Rizghar ("**Hasti**"), la helay. Si kastaba ha ahaatee, sida aan xasuusto, waxaa jiray ugu yaraan laba carruur ah oo kale, haddii aanay ka badnayn, oo fadhiyay bartamaha doonta. Carruurtan waxay ahaayeen kuwo aad u yar yar oo ku filan in lagu fadhiisiyo dabta dadka waaweyn ee bartamaha doonta ku jiray
52. Waxaan sidoo kale ogahay in meydadka laba haween ah iyo hal nin oo u dhashay Itoobiya la helay kadib shilka. Si kastaba ha ahaatee, waxaan xasuustaa in laba nin oo Itoobiyaan ah ay doonta saarnaayeen, maadaama ay igu xigeen oo ay ila fadhiyeen doonta dhexdeeda.



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53. Sida aan hore u sheegay, waxaa dhowr jeer la ii tusay sawirrada dhibbanayaasha. Si kastaba ha ahaatee, sawirradan badanaa waa duug ama waa kuwa aan si fiican u muuqan oo mugdi ah. Dadkan waxaan arkay hal habeen oo kaliya noloshayda, xilli mugdi ah, iyadoo qof walba uu gashanaa dhar badan oo loogu talagalay jiilaalka. Sidaas darteed, way igu adag tahay inaan xasuustayda dadkaas la waafajiyo sawirrada la ii tuso. Tani waxay sii kordhisay jahwareerka, maadaama aan aaminsanahay in ay jiraan dad doonta saarnaa oo aanan weli arkin sawirradda. Si kastaba ha ahaatee, waxaan qirayaa inay macquul tahay inaan ka aqoonsan waayay dadkaas sawirrada la ii tusay.
54. Ugu dambayntii, toddobaad kadib shilka, waxaa jiray laba jeer oo aan ka maqlay booliska Faransiiska in meysad kale laga helay Kanaalka. Si kastaba ha ahaatee, meysadkan ayaa la sheegay inay si xun isu beddeleen sababo la xiriira muddada dheer ee ay biyaha ku jireen. Ma rumaysni in uu jiro qof awood u yeeshay inuu aqoonsado meysadkan ama uu xaqiijiyo inay ka tirsanaayeen doontayadii quusatay. Si kastaba ha ahaatee, waxaan mar walba aaminsanaa inay yihiin kuwa naga tirsanaa, sababtoo ah ma aanan maqlin wax kale oo dhimasho ah oo ku saabsan doon kale oo ka dhacay Kanaalka xilligaas.
55. Dhammaan arrimahan oo isku dhafan waxay ii sababeen inaan aamino in runtii ay jireen in ka badan 33 qof oo saarnaa doonta 23/24-kii Nofeembar 2021.

Xasuusta dadka saarnaa doonta

56. Waxaan xasuustaa in inta badan dadka saarnaa doonta ay ahaayeen Kurdiyiin. Waxaa jiray rag badan oo Kurdiyiin ah, qiyaastii afar dumar ah oo Kurdiyiin ah, iyo dhowr carruur ah oo Kurdiyiin ah. Dhab ahaantii, ma aanan la xiriirin dadka Kurdiyiinta ah ee doonta saarnaa, maadaama aanan ku hadlin luqadooda, inta badanna waxay fadhiyeen dhinaca kale ee doonta
57. Mid ka mid ah haweenka Kurdiyiinta ah waxay wadatay saddex carruur ah. Waxaan hadda ogahay in magaceedu yahay Kazhal Ahmed Khdir Al-Jamoor. Waxaan kaliya maqalay iyadoo ka oranaysa "carruurteyda," laakiin markii aan arkay sawirrada warbaahinta iyo intii ay socdeen dacwadaha sharciga ah, waxaan awood u yeeshay inaan aqoonsado carruurtaas oo ah Hadiya Rizghar Hussein, Mubin Rizghar Hussein, iyo Hasti Rizghar Hussein. Ma aanan la hadal iyada habeenkii shilka, laakiin si fiican ayaan u xasuustaa qoyskaas, waxaana hore ugu arkay xerada Dunkirk.
58. Waxaan sidoo kale xasuustaa ugu yaraan laba carruur ah oo kale oo yaryar, kuwaas oo aan aaminsanahay inay Kurdiyiin ahaayeen, inkastoo aanan weligay arkin sawirradda tan iyo shilka. Ma aanan la hadlin carruurtaas doonta dhexdeeda, mana hubo cidda ay la socdeen. Dumarka iyo qoysaska Kurdiyiinta ah waxay fadhiyeen bartamaha doonta, waxaana adkeyd in lagu kala aqoonsado kooxaha dadka sababo la xiriira mugdiga. Si kastaba ha ahaatee, waxaan xasuustaa in ay jireen carruur kale oo yaryar, marka laga reebo Hasti, intii aan soconaynay keynta iyo intii aan saarnayn doonta.



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59. Waxa jireen laba nin oo Masri ah, aabbe iyo wiilkiisa, iyo nin kale oo ku hadlayay Carabi, laakiin ma hubo inuu Masri ahaa. Iyagu waxay mas'uul ka ahaayeen wadista doonta, buuxinta shidaalka, iyo qabashada GPS-ka.
60. Waxaa jiray laba nin oo hortayda fadhiyay doonta intii aan saarnaa, kuwaas oo u muuqday inay ahaayeen aabbe iyo wiilkiisa. Xilligaas, waxaan u maleynayay inay ka yimaadeen Pakistan sababtoo ah waxaan filayaa inay ku hadlayeen af-Urdu. Si kastaba ha ahaatee, hadda waxaan ogahay in meydadka afar nin oo Afghani ah la helay kadib shilka. Waxay u muuqataa inay suurtagal tahay in raggii aan u maleynayay inay ka yimaadeen Pakistan ay runtii ka soo jeedeen Afghanistan.
61. Waxaa jiray nin u dhashay Vietnam. Waxaan xasuustaa inuu lahaa timo dhaadheer.
62. Waxaa sidoo kale jiray koox Itoobiyaan ah. Waxaan xasuustaa laba haween oo Itoobiyaan ah, kuwaas oo labaduba ahaayeen kuwo yaryar oo dhuuban. Kadib markii la ii tusay sawirrada, waxaan hadda ogahay in magacyadoodu ahaayeen Niyat Ferede Yeshiwendim iyo Meron Hailu. Sidoo kale, waxaan xasuustaa nin aad u dheer oo Itoobiyaan ah oo ku hadlayay Ingiriisi. Hadda waxaan ogaaday in magaciisu ahaa Fikeru Shiferaw ("**Fikeru**"). Waxaan xasuustaa inuu jiray nin kale oo Itoobiyaan ah oo la socday Fikeru, kaas oo aan aaminsanahay in meydkiisa weli aan la helin.
63. Ugu dambayntii, waxaa jiray aniga iyo Halima Mohamud Shikh ("**Halima**") oo ka soo jeeda Soomaaliya. Waxaan la kulmay Halima markii aan ku soconaynay keynta si aan u gaarno xeebta halkaas oo doonta na loogu diyaarinayay. Waxaan xasuustaa in Halima ay xirnayd dhar dhaadheer, sida haweenka Soomaalida dhaqanka u ah, iyo jaakad weyn oo ay dusha ka xirnayd. Waxaan sidoo kale xasuustaa in ay wadatay iPhone. Ma aynaan hadal wax badan waqtigaas sababtoo ah waxaa nalaga doonayay inaan aamusanaahay inta socodka lagu jiro. Markii aan tagtay xeebta oo aan aragnay qaar ka mid ah muqalasiinta oo diyaarinaya doonta, Halima waxay i weydiisay haddii aan caawin doono haddii ay caawimaad u baahato inta aan safarka ku jirno. Waxaan u sheegay inay igu kalsoonaan karto, aanna sameyn doono wixii aan awoodo. Waxaan ku hayay sawirrada Halima telefoonkeygii hore, sababtoo ah kadib shilka waxaa ila soo xiriiray ilma adeerkeed. Waxaan ku wada hadalnay telefoonka intii aan ku jiray isbitaalka, wuxuuna i weydiiyay haddii Halima ay doonta saarnayd iyo haddii ay dhimatay. Markii uu ii soo diray sawir, waxaan isla markiiba aqoonsaday Halima, inkastoo uu ahaa sawir hore. Waxaan u maleynayaa in Halima ay koox kula jirtay dadkii Itoobiyaanka ahaa ee nala socday intii aan keynta maraynay, dhammaanteenna waxaanu wada fadhinnay meel isku dhow doonta gudaheeda.
64. Dadka doonta saarnaa dhammaantood waxay xirnaayeen dhar madow oo diirran, maadaama ay ahayd habeen aad u qabow oo bisha Nofeembar ah.

Dhacdooyinkii 23/24 Nofeembar 2021

Ka tagitaanka Faransiiska

65. Kooxdayada ayaa ka soo dhaqaaqday xerada ku taalla Dunkirk xilli uu mugdi soo galayay. Waxay ahayd kadib salaaddii Maqrib, sidaas darteed waxaan u maleynayaa



inay ahayd abbaaraha 5 galabnimo. ² Waxaa nala socday laba muqalas, mid na horkacayay iyo mid kale oo na daba socday. Waxaan soconaynay qiyaastii laba saacadood, inta badan mugdiga, annagoo inta badan aamusan. Waxaan ku soconaynay jidka tareenada, sidaas darteed waxaa jiray nalal daciif ah oo na ifinayay. Tartib ayaan u soconaynay sababtoo ah kooxdayada waxaa ku jiray haween iyo carruur.

66. Kadib laba saacadood oo socod ah, waxaan gaarnay goobta laga bilaabayay safarka. Waxaan tagtay xeeb ciid leh oo sidoo kale ku yaalleen dhowr geed iyo dhir yaryar. Doonta (dinghy) waxay taalay xeebta, waxaana jiray shan qof oo ku mashquulsanaa inay aaryo ka buuxiyaan doonta. Waxay ahaayeen muqalasiinta, kuwaas oo meesha ka dhaqaaqay markii doonta la buuxiyay oo aan u diyaar garownay inaan safarka bilowno. Waxaan u maleynayaa inay dhameeyeen buuxinta doonta abbaaraha 9-kii fiidnimo, halka abbaaraha 10:00-kii fiidnimo aan bilownay inaan doonta fuulno.
67. Ninka Masriga ah ayaa muqalasiintu u xilsaareen inuu doonta hago. Waxaa la socday wiilkiisa oo u muuqday inuu ku jiray da'da tobaneeeyada dambe ama bilowga labaatameeyada. Ma aqaan sida ay ku noqdeen darawalka iyo hagaha doonta. Muqalasiintu waxay kula qaateen aabbaha nus saac xeebta iyagoo kula hadlayay af-Carabi. Waxaan u maleynayaa in la barayay sida loo gaaro Dover, sida loo wado doonta, iyo sida looga isticmaalo GPS-ka qalabka loo dhiibay. Qalabkaas wuxuu ahaa mid weyn oo madow ah, kaas oo lahaa GPS.
68. Darawalka waxaa la siiyay tilmaamo ku saabsan waxa uu sameyn doono haddii wax cilladi dhacaan, iyo sidoo kale lambarada degdegga ah ee uu wici karo. Ma garanayo faahfaahinta saxda ah ama macluumaadka la siiyay, laakiin markii doontu cilad gashay, wuxuu u muuqday inuu haystay macluumaad ku saabsan cidda uu la xiriiri karo.
69. Muqalasiintu iima sheegin waxa la sameeyo haddii xaalad degdeg ah timaado. Intii aan ku sugneyn xeebta, muqalasiintu waxay inta badan la hadlayeen darawalka iyo wiilkiisa. Muqalasiintu waxay annaga noo sheegeen kaliya inaan diyaar garowno. Waxaan rabay inaan weydiiyo su'aalo, laakiin ma u helin fursad. Waxaan ogaa in dadka nagu soo xiriiriyay muqalasiinta ay si nabad ah u gudbeen, sidaas darteed waxaan dareemay inaan ku kalsoonaan karo. Waxaan aqaanay dhowr qof oo si nabad ah ugu gudbay UK, sidaas darteed waligay ma aanan maleyn in masiibo sidan oo kale ah ay dhici karto. Afar ka mid ah saaxiibbadayda oo aan Talyaaniga ila Dunkirk soo wada safarnay ayaa si nabad ah uga gudbay habeenkii ka horreeyay. Waxaa jiray doonyo badan oo safarka ku jiray, laakiin kaliya doontenna ayaa quusatay.
70. Intaan xeebta joognay, muqalasiintu waxay noo sheegeen in nala aqbali doono inaan nahay magangelyo-doon markii aan gudaha u galno biyaha Ingiriiska. Tani mar walba waxay ahayd fahamkayga iyo ujeeddadayda. Waxaan filayay in mas'uuliyiinta Ingiriisku na soo qaadi doonaan kadibna aan halkaas ku dalban doono magangelyo. Si sax ah uguma fikirin sida uu nidaamku u shaqeynayo ama sida aan ku ogaan lahayn inaan gudaha u galnay biyaha Ingiriiska. Waxa kaliya ee aan ogaa waxay ay ahayd

² Dhammaan waqtiyadu waxay ku qoran yihiin Waqtiga Bartamaha Yurub (UTC+1) haddii aan si kale loo sheegin.



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inaan doonayay inaan magangelyo dalbado marka ugu horreysa ee aan la kulanno mas'uuliyiinta. Shakhsi ahaan, laima siinin tilmaamo kale oo ku saabsan waxa la sameeyo marka ay mas'uuliyiinta UK na qabtaan. Tani waxay noqon kartaa sababtoo ah ma aanan ku hadli karin Ingiriis badan, inkastoo aan qaar ka fahmi karayay. Kahor intii aanan bixin, muqalasiintu waxay kooxdayada ka weydiiyeen cidda ku hadli karta Ingiriis. Waxaan filayaa inay markaas dadka ku hadli kara Ingiriiska u sheegeen lambarrada telefoon ee ay wici karaan haddii doonta cilad soo wajahdo.

71. Markii aan xeebta joogney, qof walba wuu aamusnaa, waxaana u maleynayaa in carruurta ay walwalsanaayeen. Muqalasiintu waxay qof walba siiyeen jaakadaha badbaadada. Dhammaanteen waan xirannay jaakadaha badbaadada, xitaa carruurta. Jaakadaha oo dhan waxay ahaayeen nooc isku mid ah — oranji ah oo leh xariijimo ka samaysan wax iftiimaya, kuwaas oo lagu xirayay qalab ku yaalla dhexda. Ma aqaan waxa ku jiray jaakadahaas, laakiin ma ahayn nooca la buufiyo. Waxay u muuqdeen kuwa laga buuxiyay suuf. Jaakadahani waxay si fiican u anfici kareen dadka miisaankoodu yar yahay. Ragga ama haweenka waaweyn, jaakaduhu ma awoodi lahayn inay ku haayaan biyaha dushooda haddii aysan dhaqaaqayn. Doontu ma lahayn wax kale oo ah qalab badbaado.
72. Sida aan ku sharxay qaybta §49, muqalasiintu waxay nagaliyeen saddex saf xeebta ka hor intaan doonta fuulin, markaasoo ay na tiriyeen oo noo sheegeen inaan nahay 33 qof. Doontii la buufiyay waxaa la geliyay biyaha, kadibna dadku waxay bilaabeen inay mid mid u fuulaan. Dadku waxay doonta u fuulayeen si tartiib ah oo aan lahayn wax degdeg ah. Anigu waxaan ka mid ah dadka ugu dambeeyay ee doonta fuula. Waxaan ku qasbanaaday inaan dhex galo biyaha oo ii gaarayay ilaa xudduntayda. Lughaygu way qoyanaayeen markii aan doonta fuulay.
73. Hal ama laba ka mid ah muqalasiinta ayaa markii hore nala soo fuulay doonta. Waxaan u maleynayaa inay hubinayeen in wax walba si sax ah loo diyaariyay. Intii dadku ka fariisanayeen boosaskooda doonta, waxaa jiray dhaqdhaqaaq muujinayay in muqalasiintu mararka qaar doonta ka degayeen, dib ugu laabanayeen xeebta, kadibna mar kale doonta soo korayeen. Ma fahmin dhab ahaan waxa dhacayay, laakiin waxaan xasuustaa in markii inta badan dadku fariisteen doonta, muqalasiintu ay keenaan laba ama saddex qof oo kale. Ma garanayo halka dadkaas ay ka yimaadeen ama sababta loogu soo daray goor dambe.
74. Doonta waxay ahayd mid bunni khafiif ah, waxaanan u maleynayaa inay ahayd qiyaastii 8 mitir oo dherer ah. Dadka waaweyn waxaa lagu fadhiisiyay dhinacyada buufsan ee doonta, halka qoysaska leh carruurta yaryar la geliyay bartamaha. Waxaan qiyaasayaa inay dhinac walba fadhiyeen qiyaastii 14 qof ama ka badan. Darawalka, wiilkiisa, iyo ninka shidaalka ku shubayay waxay fadhiyeen dhinaca dambe ee doonta oo u dhow matoorka. Inkastoo aanan lahayn wax waayo-aragnimo ah oo ku saabsan doonyaha, waxaan xasuustaa in matoorka uu u muuqday mid yar oo aad u buuq badan. Doonta sidoo kale waxaa saarnaa laba taangi oo shidaal ah oo ku yaallay dhinaca dambe, agagaarka matoorka.



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75. Doonta waxay ahayd mid aad ciriiri u ah, waanan is dulsaaranaynay. Waxaan ku fadhiyay dhinaca dambe oo aan ka soo horjeeday laba nin oo aan hadda fahamsanahay inay u badan tahay inay ka soo jeedeen Afghanistan, iyo Halima. Waxaan si toos ah u dhinac fadhiyay Fikeru, halka dhinaciisa kale uu ka fadhiyay ninka kale ee Itoobiyaanka ah. Waxaan u maleynayaa inay jiraan dhowr wiil oo Kurdiyiin ah oo dhinaca kale iga fadhiyay, laakiin lama aanan falgelin iyaga. Waxa iga xigtay darawalka, wiilkiisa, iyo ninka shidaalka ku shubayay doonta qiyaastii laba ama saddex qof oo keliya. Darawalka wuxuu doonta ka hagayay dhinaca dambe isagoo isticmaalayay gacanta hagidda oo u dhowayd matoorka. Waxaan awooday inaan xoogaa la hadlo iyaga, sidoo kalena aan fahmo wada hadalladooda intii aan ku jirnay doonta, maadaama aan ku hadli karo af-Carabi.
76. Hadda oo aan dib u milicsado, waxaan garowsanayaa in aan naftayda gelinayay xaalad khatar ah markii aan doontaas fuulay, laakiin markii aan baxaynay, dhab ahaantii ma aanan dareemin cabsi gaar ah. Aad ayaan ugu faraxsanaa inaan ugu dambayntii u safro UK oo aan ka tago Dunkirk. Qof walba wuxuu lahaa safar uu rabay inuu dhammaystiro, waxaan filayaa in dhammaanteen kaliya aan rabnay inaan sii wadno. Dadku ma wada hadleen wax badan. Waxay u muuqatay in qof walba uu diiradda saarayay safarka horyaalla oo isku dayayay inuu is dejiyo.
77. Cimiladu way fiicneyd markii aan billaawnay safarka, inkastoo aw qabow jiray oo roob ka da'ayay xeebta. Biyaha markii hore way degganaayeen, in kasta oo ay jireen mowjado yaryar oo aad u hooseeyay. Habeennadii hore ee aan isku diyaarinayay inaan ka gudbo, muqalasiintu waxay noo sheegeen inaysan ammaan ahayn sababta oo ah xaaladaha cimilada oo xumayd. Habeenkan, si cad ayay u rumeysnaayeen inay ammaan noqon doonto in la gudbo.

Doonta Dhexdeeda

78. Waxaan ka dhaqaaqnay xeebta abbaaraha 10-kii fiidnimo markii qof walba uu doonta fuulay. Qaar ka mid ah ragga Kurdiyiinta ah ayaa muqalasiintu siiyeen mashiinno hawada lagu buufiyo si ay doonta ugu isticmaalaan. Waxaan u maleynayaa inay si joogto ah ugu isticmaalayeen intii safarka lagu jiray si ay cadaadiska hawada u sii kordhiyaan.
79. Qiyaastii saacad kadib markii aan safarka bilownay, waxaa na arkay ilaalada xeebaha ee Faransiiska. Way nasoo aadeen si ay u eegaan waxa aan sameynaynay, iyagoo nal nagu ifiyay. Waxaan xasuustaa inaan arkay calanka Faransiiska oo ku yaallay doontooda. Doontu waxay ahayd mid weyn, waxaana hubaa inay ahayd ilaalada xeebaha ee Faransiiska. Waxaan ka maqlay dadka aan kula kulmay xerada Dunkirk in tani ay mararka qaar dhacdo, isla markaana doonta Faransiiska ay ni daba socoto ilaa aad ka gaartaan biyaha Ingiriiska.
80. Ma xasuusto wax wadahal ah oo na dhexmaray ilaalada xeebaha ee Faransiiska, laakiin waxaan xusuustaa in dadkii doonta saarnaa ay si hoose u sheekaysanayeen iyagoo ka hadlayay waxa doontaas ay ahayd. Waxaan xusuustaa in midkood, darawalka ama ninka shidaalka ku shubayay doonta, uu kala hadlay muqalasiinta



telefoonka, isagoo u sharaxaya in doon kale na daba socoto. Kadib wicitaankaas, wuxuu noo sheegay in aynaan u baahnayn inaan walwalno, sababtoo ah muqalasiintu waxay xaqiijiyeen in ay tahay ilaalada xeebaha Faransiiska.

81. Ilaalada xeebaha Faransiiska wax su'aalo ah nama weydiin. Kaliya waxay nala joogeen agagaarka doonteen muddo gaaban. Taasi waxay safarka ka dhigtay mid sahlan sababtoo ah nalka ka imanayay doontooda ayaa noo ifinayay jidka, taas oo noo suurta gelisay inaan aragno waxa naga horreeya.
82. Qiyaastii saacad kadib, way naga tageen. Wax tilmaamo ah nama aysan siinin, kaliya way naga dhaqaaqeen oo doontooda ayay dib u wareejiyeen. Waxaan moodayay in tani ay ka dhigan tahay inaan gudaha u galnay biyaha Ingiriiska, sababtoo ah waxaan sidaas ka maqlay dadka kale ee Dunkirk, laakiin fikraddan cidna lama aanan wadaagin.
83. Waxaan ka maqlay dadka ku sugnaa Dunkirk in ilaalada xeebaha Faransiiska ay badbaadiyaan dadka haddii ay u baahdaan caawimaad iyagoo ku sugan biyaha Faransiiska. Toddobaad ka hor intii aysan doontayadu quusan, doon kale ayaa isku dayday inay ka gudubto. Matoorkii ayaa ciladowbay intii doontu ku jirtay biyaha Faransiiska, markaas ayay ilaalada xeebuhu waydiiyeen haddii ay rabaan inay safarka sii wataan ama ay rabaan inay dib ugu laabtaan Faransiiska. Waxay go'aansadeen inay ku laabtaan Faransiiska. Waxaan aaminsanahay in haddii aan weli ku jirnay biyaha Faransiiska markii aan wacnay lambarrada degdegga ah, nala badbaadin lahaa.
84. Wax yar kadib markii doonta Faransiiska ay naga dhaqaaqday, darawalka Masriga ah ayaa tilmaamay nalal ka muuqday meel fog, isagoo noo sheegay, "Waxaan ku jirnaa biyaha Ingiriiska, oo waxaan ku dhowaanayna halka aan u soconno." Wiilka darawalka ayaa watay GPS-ka, dhammaanteenna waxaan aragnay nalalka naga horreeyay. Waxaan u maleynaynay inaan ku guuleysan doono safarka. Si kastaba ha ahaatee, waxaan bilownay inaan dhibaatooyin la kulanno wax yar kadib arrintan.
85. Dhibaatooyinku waxay bilaabmeen abbaaraha 2:00 habeennimo, markii biyuhu ay bilaabeen inay soo galaan doonta. Waxaan u maleynayaa inay ahayd qiyaastii afartan daqiiqo ilaa saacad ka hor intii aysan doontu rogman. Waxaan isku dayay inaan dib u milicsado wixii ka dhacay doonta markii biyuhu ay soo galeen, anigoo isku dayaya inaan faahfaahin badan ka bixiyo, laakiin way adag tahay inaan si habsami leh u soo bandhigo dhacdooyinka sida ay u kala horreeyeen. Waxaa jira waqtiyo aan si cad u xasuusto, laakiin inta badan waxay u muuqdaan qeylo, oohin, iyo argagax wada socda.
86. Markii hore, biyuhu waxay ka soo gelayeen agagaarka qaybta dambe ee doonta, halkaas oo aan fadhiyay. Bilowgii, biyaha soo galayay way yaraayeen. Dad dhowr ah ayaa bilaabay inay isticmaalaan caagag yaryar si ay biyaha uga shubaan doonta. Xilligaas, doontu weli way socotay, matoorkuna wuu shaqeynayay. Markii doontu ay dhibaato gashay oo biyuhu ay soo galeen, waxaan xasuustaa inaan dhinaca kale ee doonta eegay oo aan arkay in Halima ay aad u baqaysay.
87. Wax yar kadib, biyuhu waxay bilaabeen inay si degdeg ah uga soo galaan qeybta hoose doonta. Biyuhu waxay ku soo galayeen si ka dhaqsiyo badan intii aan ka shubi



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karaynay, waxayna nosoo gaareen jilbaha. Ma jirin wax aan awoodnay inaan sameyno si aan u joojino biyaha ama u hagaajino doonta. Biyaha doonta soo galayay aad bay u qabownaayeen, ilaa heer uu jidhkaygu bilaabay inuu dareen la'aan noqdo.

88. Markii ay biyuhu bilaabeen inay soo galaan doonta, wicitaannadii ugu horreeyay ee caawimaad ayaa la sameeyay. Waxaan aaminsanahay in marka hore la wacay labada dhinacba, Faransiiska iyo Ingiriiska. Ma xasuusto qof gaar ah oo door hoggaamineed ka qaatay doonta ama in ay jirtay qorshe isku dubaridan oo ku saabsan waxa la sameynayo. Biyuhu si degdeg ah ayay ku soo galayeen, annagana waxaan kaliya ka falcelinaynay wax kasta oo dhacayay.
89. Qaar ka mid ah dadka ayaa biyaha ka shubayay doonta, halka kuwa kale ay wacitaanno samaynaayeen. Labo ka mid ah wiilasha Kurdiyiinta ah ee haystay mashiinnada hawada ayaa si joogto ah u buufinayay si ay cadaadiska doonta u ilaaliyaan. Waxa jiray jahwareer badan, maadaama waxyaabo badan ay isla markiiba dhacayeen: dad ayaa isku dayayay inay biyaha ka shubaan doonta, kuwo kale way qaylinayeen ama ooyayeen, qaar ayaa isku dayayay inay dadka niyada u dejiyaan isla markaana hubiyaan in doontu aysan rogman, halka dad kalena ay wacitaanno samaynaayeen, oo ah adeegyada gurmada ama qoysaskooda si ay ugu sheegaan inay khatar ku jiraan.
90. Waxaan maqlayay wacitaanno badan oo ay dad kala duwan ka samaynaayeen doonta isku mar. Waxaan kaliya maqlay dadka oo ku wacaya mas'uuliyiinta af-Ingiriis, mana aanan maqlin qof ku wacaya af-Faransiis. Waxaan sidoo kale xasuustaa inaan maqlay haweeney ku jirtay bartamaha doonta oo u muuqata inay telefoon ku hadlayso ama u dirayso cod-fariina ninkeeda. Way ooyaysay, waxaana u maleynayaa inay ku hadlaysay af-Kurdi, balse waxay u muuqanaysay inay macsalaameynaysay.
91. Anigu shaqsi ahaan ma aanan samayn wax wacitaanno ah intii aan saarnaa doonta. Waxaan telefoonkayga ku duubay bac si aan uga ilaaliyo inuu biyuhu waxyeelleeyo, mana aanan la soo bixin inta lagu jiray safarka. Xitaa ma aanan ka fikirin inaan la xiriir qoyska ama saaxiibbada si aan ugu sheego inaan khatar ku jiro. Sidoo kale, telefoonkaygu waxaa kujiray simkaadh Talyaani ah, mana shaqeyn lahayn. Waxaan ahaa mid aad u naxsan, waxaana isku dayayay inaan si aad u deggan u fariisto si aan uga hortago in doontu roganto. Haddii aan ogaan lahaa in masiibo sidan oo kale ah ay dhici doonto, waxaan isku dayi lahaa inaan goobtayda la wadaago qof aan jeclahay, sidoo kalena aan qoro faahfaahinta qof kasta oo ila saarnaa doonta habeenkaas.
92. Mar uun intii argagaxaasi lagu jiray, dad ayaa la qaylinayay iyagoo leh waxaan ku jirna biyaha Ingiriiska oo waxaan u baahanahay inaan la xiriirno mas'uuliyiinta Ingiriiska. Ma filayo in dadka ay bixinayeen tilmaamo cad, laakiin waxaan xasuustaa inay dadka kula qaylinayeen af-Ingiriis "out of France" iyo inay marar badan ku celcelinayeen "England." Waxaan u maleynayaa in dhowr arrimood ay sabab u ahaayeen aaminsanaanta guud ee ahayd inaan ku jirno biyaha Ingiriiska oo ay tahay inaan diiradda saarno wicitaanka adeegyada gurmada Ingiriiska halkii aan u wici lahayn Faransiiska, laakiin ma xasuusto sida ay dhacdooyinkaas u kala horreeyeen.



93. Waxaan aaminsanahay in ninkii shidaalka ku shubayay doonta uu goobtayada u diray muqalaska, sidoo kalena uu uga warramay dhibaatooyinka ka jiray doonta. Muqalaski ayaa ku amray inuu la xiriiro mas'uuliyiinta UK si caawimaad loo helo, maadaama aan ku jirno biyaha Ingiriiska. Muqalaska wuxuu ku yiri, "Sii soco 2-3 km waadna gaaraysaa Dover." Waxaan maqlay isagoo hadalkan ugu sheegayay darawalka Masriga ah af-Carabi. Darawalka wuxuu ka qaylinayay qaybta dambe ee doonta, isagoo dadka ku amraya inay ay la xiriiraan ilaalada xeebaha ee Ingiriiska.
94. Sidoo kale, mar uun kadib markii dadku horey u sameeyeen wicitaanno badan, qof ii dhowaa oo doonta saarnaa ayaa la xiriiray mas'uuliyiinta Faransiiska, kuwaas oo u sheegeen inuu la xiriiro Ingiriiska sababtoo ah waxaan ku jirnaa biyaha Ingiriiska. Waxaan u maleynayaa in wicitaankan uu sameeyay Fikeru, ninki Itoobiyaanka ah, kaasoo warkaas usoo gudbiyay inta kale ee doonta saarneyd. Macluumaadkan ayaa lala qaylinayay doonta dhexdeeda iyadoo loo adeegsanayo luqado kala duwan.
95. Arrintaas kadib, waxaan aaminsanahay in dhammaan wicitaannada ka socday dhanka doonta ee aan ku sugnaa loo dirayay adeegyada degdegga ah ee Ingiriiska. Ma sheegi karo waxa ka dhacayay dhanka kale ee doonta, maadaama ay waxyaabo badan isla waqtigaas ka socdeen oo aanan si fiican u maqli karin. Waxaan kaliya arkayay haweeney dhallinyar ah oo Kurdiyad ah oo telefoon kula jirta wicitaanno badan iyo dhowr wiil oo dhallinyaro Kurdiyiin ah oo iyaguna wicitaanno sameynayay.
96. Intii safarka lagu jiray, Fikeru wuxuu sidoo kale xiriir la sameynayay muqalaski Itoobiyaanka aha oo aniga ii fududeeyay safarka. Fikeru wuxuu ii sheegay in muqalaskaas uu xaaladda kala socday meelo kala duwan oo safarka ah. Waxaan aaminsanahay in Fikeru uu u sheegay muqalaska in aan dhibaato ku jirno, laakiin ma aqaan haddii uu ka helay wax jawaab ah.
97. Fikeru iyo ninka iga soo horjeeday, oo u muuqday inuu ka soo jeeday Afghanistan, ayaa si isdaba joog ah u wacayay adeegyada degdegga ah ee Ingiriiska. Kuwani waxay ahaayeen dadka aan si cad u maqli karay oo aan si fiican u fahmay intii aan saarnaa doonta. Waxaan xasuustaa inay si joogto ah isku dayayeen inay wacaan, laakiin inta badan wicitaannadooda lagama qaban. Ma hubo haddii taasi ay ahayd in wicitaannadaas laga qaban waayay, ama ay ahayd in wicitaanka laftiisu lagu guuldarreystay sababo la xiriira ciladaha signalka.
98. Waxaan kaliya maqlayay oo fahmay qaybo ka mid ah wicitaannada ka dhacayay agtayda. Waxaan maqlay dad ku qaylinayay telefoonka af-Ingiriis iyagoo leh, "Caawimaad ayaan u baahanahay" iyo "Waan dhiman rabnaa." Waxaan aaminsanahay in mas'uuliyiintii ka qabatay wicitaannadaas ay garowsadeen in xaaladdu tahay mid halis ah sababo la xiriira qaylada iyo buuqa ka jiray doonta. Si kastaba ha ahaatee, ma xasuusto qof lagu wargeliyay in ilaalada xeebaha ee UK ama wax doon gurmada ah ay noo soo socdaan. Waxaan xasuustaa in qaar ka mid ah dadka aan taleefanka ku hadlaynin ay u isticmaalayeen layrarka taleefannadooda si ay u helaan cid kale oo doonta u soo gurmata, balse ma jirin wax ka soo baxay isku daygaas. Wicitaannada ayaa la samaynayay ilaa daqiiqaddii ugu dambaysay ee doontu rogmatay.



99. Intii lagu jiray wicitaankii ugu dambeeyay ee degdegga ah ee aan ka warqabay, kaasoo aan aaminsanahay inuu sameeyay ninkii hortayda fadhiyay, qofka ka jawaabayay wicitaanka ayaa siiyay lambar uu goobtayada ugu diri karo WhatsApp. Wicitaanku wuxuu ku jiray cod-baahiye (loudspeaker), sidaas darteed waxaan maqlay qayb ka mid ah, sidoo kalena waxaan arkayay isagoo isku dayaya inuu lambarka qoro. Tani waa xasuustayda ugu dambeysay kahor inta aysan doontu rogman. Ma aaminsani inuu ku guuleystay inuu lambarka dhameystiro ama uu goobtayada diro. Ma sheegi karo haddii dad kale ay ku guuleysteen inay goobtayada u diraan adeegyada gurmada intii lagu jiray saacadda ama wixii ka badan ee aan dhibaataada ku jirnay, laakiin waxaan aaminsanahay in daqiiqaddii ugu dambaysay kahor inta aysan doontu rogman, in aan goobtayada la dirin.

Kadib Markii Doontu Rogmatay

100. Xilligaas, doonta waxaa ka jiray dhaqdhaqaaq badan, dhinacii aan ku fadhiyayna si degdeg ah ayuu u aarya baxay. Dadku waxay ahaayeen kuwo argagaxsan oo ooynta, waxaana dadka ugu badnaa dhinacayga doonta, taas oo ugu dambeyn keentay inay rogmatay. Mowjaduhu waxay u muuqdeen kuwo aad u waaweyn xilligaas, dhammaanteennana waxaan ku dhacnay biyaha. Doontu waxay ka rogmatay dhinacayga, sidaas darteed waxaan biyaha ugu dhacay dhabardhabar. Waxaan si fiican u xasuustaa inaan dabaal u galay si aan uga baxo doonta hoosteeda, maadaama ay igu dul rogmatay.
101. Qayladhaantii ka dhacday markii doontu rogmatay oo dadku biyaha ku dhaceen waxay ahayd mid aad u xoog badan. Ma aanan maqal wax u eg oo cabsi sidas oo kale ah abid. Ma aanan ka sii fikirin in nala badbaadin doono; dhammaan waxa maskaxdayda ku jiray waxay ahayd sida aan u sii noolaan karo. Waxay ahayd mugdi, waxna ma arki karin. Biyaha aad bay u qabownaayeen, baduna way kacsanayd. Xitaa haddii aad dabaasha si fiican u taqaanay, aad bay u adkeyd inaad ku sii socoto xaaladahaas oo kale.
102. Markii doontu rogmatay oo aan ka soo baxay biyaha hoostooda, waxaan arkay Halima oo si adag ula tacaalaysa biyaha. Ma u maleynayo inay taqaanay sida loo dabaasho, jaakaddii badbaadaduna ma caawinayn. Waxay la qaylinaysay magacayga iyadoo iga codsanaysay inaan caawiyo, iyadoo ku hadlaysay af-Soomaali. Weli mararka qaar qayladeeda ayaa maskaxdayda ka dhex yeerta. Waxaan u dabaashay dhinaceeda, waxaan isku dayay inaan ku celiyo dhinaca doonta si ay u qabsato oo ay biyaha dushooda ugu sabbeyso. Xilligaas, qaar ka mid ah dadka biyaha ku jiray waxay ku mashquulsanaayeen inay isku dayaan inay dib ugu noqdaan doonta, taas oo keentay inay mar kale doontu rogmatay. Waxaan ku dadaalay inaan caawiyo, laakiin ma aanan awoodin inaan badbaadiyo. Waxay ila tahay in Halima ay ahayd mid ka mid ah dadkii ugu horreeyay ee ku haftay.
103. Marka laga reebo xasuustayda ku saabsan Halima, way adag tahay in aan kala saaro dhacdooyinkii ka dambeeyay markii doontu rogmatay. Waxay ahayd waayo-aragnimadii ugu cabsi iyo arxan darrada badnayd ee nolosheyda. Xusuustayda waxaa ku



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qasan qaylo dhaanta dadkii ooyayay oo aan weli maskaxdayda ka maqli karo iyo qabowgii darnaa ee biyaha.

104. Waxa jiray mugdi aad u badan, dad badanna waxay ka qaylinayeen ama ooyayeen biyaha dhexdooda. Ma xasuusto inaan wax badan arkay, laakiin waxaan u maleynayaa in dhowr qof ay si degdeg ah u haften ama ay biyuhu la tageen markii doontu rogmatay, sababtoo ah ma aysan ku soo laaban doonta si ay u qabsadaan. Waxaan u maleynayaa in dhowr qof ay si dhakhso ah u dhinteen sababtoo ah ma aysan aqoonin sida loo dabaasho, jaakadaha badbaadaduna uma aysan adkeyn xaaladaha adag ee aan ku jirnay. Ma xasuusto inaan arkay dumarka ama carruurta oo doonta qabsanaya kadib markii ay rogmatay, marka laga reebo hal cunug oo aad u yar.
105. Cunugan yar wuxuu la qabsanayay doonta dhowr qof oo kale.. Waxaan xasuustaa inuu la tacaalayay inuu ku sii dhaganaado, maadaama mowjaduhu si xooggan u riixayeen oo u jiidayeen. Wuxuu mar uun ka fuqay meesha uu ku haystay, laakiin waxaan awooday inaan qabto oo dib ugu celiyo doonta. Intaas kadib, ma hubo waxa ku dhacay. Waxa kaliya ee aan xasuusto waa inuu agtayda ku sugnaa, isagoo si dhow ugu jira gacmaha nin Kurdi ah muddo dheer.
106. Waxaan doonta ku dheganaa ilaa qorraxdu soo baxday. Intii aan doonta qabsanayay, waxaan sidoo kale isku dayayay inaan biyaha ka sii sabbeeyo ama dabaasho, sababtoo ah way adkeyd in si joogto ah loo sii haysto doonta. Mowjaduhu aad bay u xoog badnaayeen, waxayna marar badan iga siibeen meeshii aan ka haystay doonta. Mar kasta oo taasi dhacdo, si degdeg ah ayaan u dabaalan jiray oo mar kale u qabsan jiray doonta. Waxaan xasuustaa inaan mar kasta maskaxda ku hayay inaan si toos ah ugu soo laabto doonta si aan u qabsado, haddii kale waan hafti lahaa. Waxaan leeyahay xasuusyo ku saabsan dad doontu kafakatay oo biyaha ku hafanayay. Habeenkii markaan seexdo, waxaan maqlaa qayladhaantooda.
107. Waxaan garowsaday inaan u baahanahay inaan sii dhaqaaqo oo aan jidhkayga qaybta sare kululeeyo si aan u noolaado. Waxaan iska bixiyay jaakadaydii oo aan ka hoos xirnaa jaakadda badbaadada. Waxaan watay jaakad culus oo jiilaalka loogu talagalay, taas oo igu adkeynaysay inaan biyaha dushooda ku sabbeeyo. Sidoo kale, waxaan iska bixiyay kabihiisii aan xirnaa, maadaama ay hoos ii jiidayeen.
108. Mar uun kahor inta qorraxdu aysan soo bixin, waxaan arkay diyaarad ii jirta meel aad uga fog. Waxaan xasuustaa inaan isku dayay inaan u haadiyo, laakiin markaan hadda ka fikiro, waxay ila tahay mid gebi ahaanba waali ahayd sababtoo ah diyaaraddu aad bay iiga fogayd.
109. Markii qorraxdu soo baxday, waxaan xasuustaa inaan arkay in qiyaastii 15 qof ama ka yar ay weli ku dhegganaayeen doonta. Ma hubo in dhammaan dadkaas ay weli noolayeen. Waxaan aaminsanahay inay ahaayeen rag oo kaliya, laakiin ma awoodo inaan aqoonsado cidda weli ku dhegganayd doonta. Ma jirin qof lahadlaya qof kale. Ma xasuusto inaan biyaha kula hadlay qofna. Kuwa noolaa waxay ahaayeen kuwo badankood naf-la-caarin ah. Wax kale ma aanan qaban karin. Waxaan arki karayay



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meydad sabeynaya biyaha agagaarkayaga. Waxaan u maleynayaa in inta badan dadka ay horey u dhinteen ama miyir beeleen.

110. Subaxdii, aaryo badan kuma aysan harin doonta. Ma xasuusto goorta saxda ah ama sababta saxda ah ee aan u go'aansaday inaan doonta sii daayo oo aan dabaasha bilaabo. Waxaan xasuustaa in Mohammed Shekar Ahmad ("**Mohammed**"), oo ahaa qofka kale ee ka badbaaday, uu sidoo kale ku dhegganaa doonta. Waxaan u maleynayaa inuu xirnaa jaakad madow iyo surwaal buluug ah. Ma aanan arkin Mohammed kadib markii aan sii daayay doonta. Ma hubo sida uu Mohammed ku badbaaday ama waxa ku dhacay dadka kale ee doonta ku dhegganaa. Markii ugu horreysay ee aan Mohammed mar kale arko waxay ahayd isbitaalka, markaasoo nalagu wargeliyay inaan nahay kuwa kaliya ee ka badbaaday.
111. Waxaan bilaabay inaan u dabaasho dhinaca doon fog anigoo ka fogaanaya meydadka biyaha ku jiray. Aad bay u fogayd. Waxaan xasuustaa inaan is lahaa, "*Waan dhimanayaa, ma doonayo inaan halkan ku dhinto. Haddii aan dhinto intaan dabaalanayo, ugu yaraan ma dareemi doono.*" Intii aan dabaalanayay, waxaan qaadanayay nasashooyin, intaasoo ay suurtagal tahay inaan hurdo inta aan biyaha dhabarka ugu sabeynayay, kadibna waxaan sii wadaayay dabaasha. Ma xasuusto inaan haystay wax dareen ah oo ku saabsan sida uu waqtigu u socday, laakiin waxaan sidaan u dabaalanayay muddo lix saacadood ama ka badan kadib markii qorraxdu soo baxday.
112. Waxaan xasuustaa in muddo ah ay haweeney Kurdiyad ah ku dabaalanaysay agtayda. Ma aanan arkin iyada oo doonta qabsanaysa, balse si lama filaan ah ayay biyaha igu soo dhowaatay. Ma aqaan magaceeda, mana aanan ka aqoonsan iyada sawirradii dhibbanayaasha ee la ii tusay. Haweeneyda Kurdiyaddu waxay raadinaysay carruurteeda. Waxay ahayd mid waalan oo qaylinaysa oo carruurteeda raadinaysa. Waxay bilaawday inay dib ugu dabaasho dhinaca doonta; waxaan filayaa inay u noqonaysay carruurteeda, waxaana aaminsanahay inay ahaayeen labada carruur ee kale ee aan xasuusto. Waxaan u maleynayaa inay garanaysay in carruurteedu ay dhinteen, laakiin way sii raadinaysay, waxaana ka muuqatay in murugadu ay waalli ka dhigtay. Ma aanan ogeyn inay dhimatay ilaa maalintii xigtay, markaasoo la ii sheegay inaan ahay mid ka mid ah labada qof oo kaliya oo ka badbaaday.
113. Intii aan biyaha ku jiray, anigoo u dhexeeya dabaal iyo sabeyn, waxaan xasuustaa inaan isku diyaarinayay dhimasho. Waan ka quustay rajadii badbaado, waxaan is lahaa, "*Waan dhiman doonaa.*" Waxaan ahaa mid si buuxda u daallan, laakiin jirkeygu wuu dabaalanayay inkastoo maskaxdaydu ay is dhiibtay. Waxay ahayd ciqaab xanuun badan. Waxaan rabay inaan dhinto si uu dhibkaas u dhammaado. Waxaan ku celcelinayay ducooyin, anigoo leh, "*Ilaahow fadlan i dil,*" waxaan isku dayayay inaan hoos u galo biyaha. Milixda biyaha waxay xanuun badan ku ahayd maqaarkayga. Si fiican uma arkayn. Markii la i badbaadiyay, aragtidaydu waxay ahayd mid aad u liidata, waxayna ii muuqatay sida inaan wax ku eegayo dhalo caag ah – wax walba way qasnaayeen oo aad bay u xanuun badnaayeen. Qabow aad u daran ayaan dareemayay, waxayna ahayd mid aan la sii adkeysan karin. Aad bay u adag tahay inaan fahmo sababta ama sida aan u sii socday.



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114. Qiyaastii 10 saacadood kadib markii aan biyaha ku jiray ayaa la i badbaadiyay. Waxaa i badbaadisay haweeney Faransiis ah oo iiga timid badda. Waxaan aaminsanahay inay la socotay qoyskeeda oo saarnaa doon kalluumeysi, waxayna i arkeen anigoo biyaha ku jiray. Waxaan xasuustaa inaan arkay iyaga oo ii jira meel fog, waxaana u haadiyay jaakadda badbaadada anigoo cirka u taagay. Waxay ku boodday biyaha oo i soo dabaashay. Waxaan u maleynayaa inay xirnayd nooca dharka dabbasha ee biyaha ka ilaaliya (wetsuit). Waxay dib iigu soo celisay doonta, waxaana la i saaray doontooda. Waxaan aaminsanahay in xilligii la i saarayay doonta aan lumiyay qayb badan oo ka mid ah maqaarka lugahayga, kaasoo horey ugu dhaawacmay biyaha. Ma u xasuusto si sax ah waxa hareerahayga ka dhacayay xilligaas, laakiin waqti kadib waxaa la i geeyay meel diirran oo ku taal doontooda, waxaana la i siiyay biyo iyo rooti. Markii dambe ayaan ogaaday in qoyskani ahaa qoys Faransiis ah oo doonta kalluumeysiga saarnaa – aabbaha iyo saddexdiisa carruur ah (mid qaan-gaar ah iyo laba da'a yar ah), oo ay ku jirtay haweeneydii i badbaadisay.
115. Kadib waxaa la iiga wareejiyay doontan oo la i saaray doon kale, taas oo aan aaminsanahay inay ahayd mid ay leeyihiin ilaalada xeebaha Faransiiska, maadaama aan xasuusto dhowr qof oo xiran direysyo in ay agtayda joogen. Waxaa la igu siiyay ogsijiin doontan gudaheeda, waxaana u maleynayaa inaan markaas miyir beelay. Waxyaabaha xiga ee aan xasuusto waa inaan ku soo toosay isbitaalka Faransiiska. Waxaa isbitaalka iigu warramay qof ii sheegay in baaritaan weyn ay sameeyeen mas'uuliyiinta Faransiiska.
116. Qoyska kalluumeysatada ayaa iigu yimid booqasho isbitaalka, waxayna i siiyeen dhar iyo telefoon. Waxaan wada xiriirnay intii aan ku sugnaa isbitaalkaas, laakiin xiriirkii wuu naga go'ay markii la iigu wareejiyay isbitaal kale oo ku yaalla Faransiiska.

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117. Way igu adag tahay inaan si faahfaahsan u xasuusto muddadii ka dambaysay shilka. Waxaan ka soo kabanayay dhaawacyo culus oo jireed iyo kuwo maskaxeed, waxaana igu adag inaan xasuusto muddada aan ku qaatay isbitaallada kala duwan, maadaama maalmaha ay maskaxdayda isku milmeen. Waxaan xasuustaa dhacdooyin gaar ah, laakiin ma awoodo inaan bixiyo taariikho sax ah ama jadwal faahfaahsan oo ku saabsan waqtigaas.
118. Markii aan ku soo toosay isbitaalka kadib shilka, maqaarka badhka hoose ee lugahayga wuu maqnaa. Waxaa jiray xanuun aad u daran, mana aanan socon karin. Waxaa la i siiyay dawooyin badan iyo kareemyo, waxaana ku jiray kursi-curyaan. Waxaan maray baaritaan raajato ah, balse waxaa la ii sheegay in lafahaygu wax dhibaato ah aysan qabin. Koox weyn oo dhakhaatiir ah ayaa la ii qoondeeyay, waxaana la i siiyay sagaal irbadood intii lagu jiray dhowrki bilood, balse ma garanayo waxay ahaayeen. Lugahayga waxay noqdeen kuwo aad u nabarro badan, dhakhaatiirtuna waxay ii sheegeen in milixda biyaha ay sababtay dhaawaca maqaarkayga. Waxaan u tegey saddex ama afar isbitaal oo kala duwan si aan u helo talo caafimaad oo ku saabsan sababta aan u socon waayay, laakiin jawaab kama helin. Muddo kadib iyo markii aan helay daaweynta jireed (physiotherapy), xaaladda way ka soo raynaysay, waxaana awooday inaan socdo.



119. Waxaan kula jiray isla qolka isbitaalka Mohammed, ninka kale ee ka badbaaday shilka. Waxaa qolkayga la keenay subaxdii shilka kadib. Ma xasuusto sida Mohammed loo badbaadiyay. Wuxuu ii sheegay in markii la badbaadinayay lagu xiray maaskaro ogsijiin ah sababtoo ah ma neefsanayn, dhakhaatiirtuna waxay u maleeyeen inuu dhintay. Dhakhaatiirtu waxay markii dambe noo sheegeen labadayadaba in ay mucjiso ahayd inaan nool nahay. Waxaan xasuustaa inuu dhibaato ka qabay mid ka mid ah lugihiisa, laakiin wuxuu awooday inuu ku socdo ul.
120. Aniga iyo Mohammed ma aanan ku hadlaynin isku luqad, sidaas darteed way adkeyd inaan si fiican u wada xiriirno. Inta badan waxaan isku afgaran jirnay annagoo adeegsanayna barnaamijyada turjumaadda ee ku jira taleefannadayada. Ma aanan ka wada hadlin faahfaahinta shilka laftiisa sababtoo ah way adkeyd in aan is fahanno. Si kastaba ha ahaatee, waxaan waqti badan wada qaadanay bilaha ka dambeeyay shilka, waxaana dareemay xiriir dhaw oo aan la yeeshay. Wuxuu ahaa qofka kaliya ee runtii la ii oggolaaday inaan arko.
121. Aniga iyo Mohammed waxaa si joogto ah noo ilaalinayay booliska. Qolkayagii ugu horreeyay ee isbitaalka, waxaan xasuustaa in mar walba ay laba sarkaal oo boolis ah ku sugnaayeen qolka ama ay istaagnaayeen iridda. Waxaa naloo sheegay in tani ay ahayd si amnigayaga loo sugo.
122. Wax yar kadib shilka, waxaa si rasmi ah i wareystay booliska Faransiiska. Booliska waxay i saareen baabuur, waxayna i geeyeen meel wareysi lagu sameeyay. Waxay ii sheegeen inaan kala hadli karin cid kale wixii dhacay. Waxaan aaminsanahay in sababtan darteed la igu wareejiyay isbitaallo kala duwan, maadaama aysan ogolayn inaan hal meel ku sii nagaado si aysan warbaahintu i helin. Aniga iyo Mohammed si aad ah ayaa naloo ilaalin jiray. Xitaa boolisku waxay i raaci jireen xilliyada aan musqusha aadayay.
123. Waxaa la ii ogolaaday inaan isticmaalo taleefankayga muddadaas, laakiin waxaa naloo sheegay inaan marti noo imaan karin oo aanan la hadli karin wariyeyaasha. Taleefanka aan isticmaalayay wuxuu ahaa kii ay haweeneydii i badbaadisay keentay isbitaalka. Taleefankaygii hore wuxuu hallaabay intii lagu jiray shilka. Boolisku waxay isku dayeen inay macluumaad ka soo ceshadaan, laakiin aad ayuu u halleysnaa oo waxba lagama soo ceshan karin. Kadib shilka, waxaa la ii sheegay in aan si toos ah ula hadli karo booliska, mas'uuliyiinta Faransiiska, dhakhaatiirta, iyo Mohammed oo kaliya.
124. Si kastaba ha ahaatee, aniga iyo Mohammed waxaan labaduba la yeelanay dhowr is-dhexgal wariyeyaal kadib shilka, gaar ahaan labadii toddobaad ee ugu horreeyay. Waxaan dooneynay inaan ka hadalno wixii anaga iyo dhibbanayaasha nagu dhacay. Waxaan xasuustaa in isbitaalkii ugu horreeyay ay dad badan oo fara badan dibadda ku sugnaayeen, iyagoo isku dayaya inay helaan macluumaad ku saabsan annaga iyo shilka. Waxaan u maleynayaa in tani ay tahay sababta naloogu wareejiyay meel kale.
125. Qiyaastii toddobaad kadib shilka, waxaan ogolaaday inaan wareysi siiyo BBC-da iyo kanaal warbaahin oo Kurdi ah. Waxaan ku qasbanaaday inaan sidaas ku sameeyo si qarsoodi ah, meel ka baxsan isbitaalka, sababtoo ah boolisku ma doonayn inaan bixino



wax macluumaad ah. Waxaan u sheegay wariyeyaasha inay igula kulmaan bannaanka isbitaalka, meel dhinaca dambe ee baarkinka ah. Waxaan ka codsaday kalkaalisada inay ii ogolaato inaan hawada bannaanka u baxo, kadibna waxaan u baxay si aan ula kulmo wariyeyaasha. Waxaan bixiyay wareysi gaaban anigoo wejigayga qariyay si aan loo aqoonsan. Waxaan sharaxayay wixii dhacay intii lagu jiray shilka waxaanan ka jawaabay su'aalo ku saabsan dhibbanayaasha.

126. Wareysiga waa la soo gaabiyay sababtoo ah waxaa na arkay booliska. Waxay eryeen wariyeyaasha, waxaana maqlay iyagoo canaanaya kalkaalisada. Wariyeyaashu waxay ii ballanqaadeen taageero iyo hab aan magangelyo uga dalbadan karo UK. Waxay ii ballanqaadeen waxyaabo badan si ay iiga dhaadhiciyaan inaan wareysiga siiyo. Si kastaba ha ahaatee, wareysiga kadib, mar dambe wax war ah kama maqlin iyaga.
127. Saddexdii bilood ee ugu horreeyay kadib shilka, waxaan ku sugnaa saddex isbitaal oo kala duwan oo ku yaalla waqooyiga Faransiiska, laakiin ma hubo si sax ah halka ay ku yaalleen. Kadib waxaa la i geeyay goob afaraad, halkaas oo la i siiyay daaweynta jireed (physiotherapy) oo la i baray sida loogu socdo ulaha socodka. Kadib shilka, bilihii badnaa ee aan ku jiray isbitaalka, weligay laima siinin wax taageero maskaxeed ah. Waxaa la iga soo saaray isbitaallada iyada oo aan la i siinin diiwaannada caafimaadkayga, sidaas darteed ma haysto nuqul ku saabsan waxa la iigu daweyay ama darnaanta xaaladdayda. Waxaa hadda laga joogaa saddex sano tan iyo shilka, welina ma aanan helin wax daaweyn maskaxeed ah ama latalin ah oo ku saabsan wixii aan soo maray.
128. Kadib markii aan dhammeystay daaweyntii jireed (physiotherapy), waxaa la i geeyay goob shanaad oo la ii sheegay inaan halkaas ku noolaan doono inta aan ku suganahay Faransiiska. Waxay ahayd nooc ka mid ah guryaha dhaqancelinta oo ku yaallay Paris. Tani waxay ahayd taageerada la ii fidiyay dhanka Faransiiska kadib shilka. Waxay ahayd meel laga bixiyo taageero loogu talagalay dadka qaba xaaladaha maskaxeed ama dhibaatooyinka la xiriira balwadda. Goobtan waxay si aad ah u saameysay caafimaadkayga maskaxeed, maadaama ay igu hareeraysanayeen dad qaba dhibaatooyin aad u daran, taasoo iga dhigtay inaan dareemo sii xun oo aad u cabsi badan. Markii aan u wareegay gurigan ku yaalla Paris, boolisku mar dambe ima waardiyaynayn.
129. Ma aanan ogeyn inaan xaq u leeyahay inaan la hadlo qareen ilaa aan ka baxay isbitaallada oo la i geeyay guriga ku yaallay Paris, halkaas oo mid ka mid ah shaqaalaha bulshada ay ii siisay faahfaahinta qareen. Waxay iga caawisay marxaladihii hore ee dacwadaha dambiyada ee ka socday Faransiiska, xilligaas oo aniga iyo Mohammed aan u soconay maxkamadda ku taal Clichy.
130. Mohammed waxaa loo wareejiyay meel hoy ah oo nooca aniga la ii geeyay la mid ah, qiyaastii 15 daqiiqo u jirta halka aan deggenaa. Waxaan si joogto ah u kulmi jirnay inta badan. Mohammed wuxuu ka tagay Faransiiska dhowr bilood kadib markii uu ku sugnaa hoygaas, wixii intaas ka dambeeyayna ma aanan layeelan wax xiriir ah.
131. Kadib markii Mohammed uu ka tagay, waxaan sii deggenaa hoyga ku yaallay Paris. Xilligaa aad buu iigu adkaa. Bil kasta shaqaaluhu waxay soo dhajin jireen



ogeysiisyo ku saabsan dadka halkaas ku dhintay. Anigu waxaan ahaa qofka ugu da'da yar intii meesha joogtay. Shaqaaluhu hal mar ayay i wareysteen, laakiin waxay ku saabsanayd oo kaliya haddii aan si fiican u cunteeyo oo u seexo. Ma ahayn latalin ama daaweyn maskaxeed. Marar badan ayaan u sheegay inay meel aan aniga igu habboonayn igu dareen, laakiin cidna iima dhagaysan. Waxaan ahaa qofka ugu yar ee halkaas joogay, meel ay ku badan tahay dhimashadu oo aan wax taageero dhab ah lahayn. Ugu dambayntii, waxaan halkaas u isticmaalay inaan seexo oo kaliya, laakiin dhammaan saacadaha aan soo jeedo dibadda ayaan ku qaadanayay.

132. Waxaan halkaas ku sugnaa ku dhawaad sanad, ilaa saaxiibbadayda ku nool Dijon, oo aan ku bartay markii aan ka shaqeynayay Talyaaniga, ay ii sheegeen inaan la noolaan karo iyaga. Weli waxaan haystaa fursad aan ku aado hoyga ku yaalla Paris, mararka qaarna halkaas ayaan aadaa haddii aan u baahdo meel aan ku sii nagaado, laakiin runtii ma jeceli halkaas. Waa meel aad u cabsi badan. Waxaan dareemayaa in si fudud la iigu tuuray halkaas markii aan si jireed uga soo kabtay shilka, kadibna ay mas'uuliyiinta Faransiisku igu hilmaameen.

Xaaladda Hadda

133. Maalin ama laba kadib shilka, waxaa la ii sheegay aniga iyo Mohammed labadaba inaan heli doono rukhsado deggenaansho oo noo oggolaanaya inaan Faransiiska joogno muddo lix bilood ah, sababo la xiriiira wixii aan soo marnay. Rukhsadan ma i oggolaanayso inaan shaqeeyo, wax barto, ama aan ka faa'iidaysto manfacyada guud, sidoo kale kuma xirna dalab magangelyo oo ku saabsan Faransiiska. Horay ayaan rukhsadan u cusbooneysiistay anigoo kaashanaya qareen Faransiis ah. Si kastaba ha ahaatee, rukhsadii ugu dambaysay waxay dhacday Diseembar 2022, waxaana haatan sugayaa talo ku saabsan sida aan u cusbooneysiin karo. Dacwadaha dambiyada ee Faransiiska wali way socdaan, waxaana la filayaa inaanay dhamaanin ka hor dhammaadka sanadka 2025.
134. Waxaan damacsanahay inaan Faransiiska sii joogo ilaa dacwadahaas la soo gabagabeynayo. Waxaan si xooggan u dareemayaa muhiimadda ah in la ogaado xaqiiqada wixii dhacay habeenkaas iyo in ugu dambayn cadaaladda la helo, taas oo aan dareemayo in aniga iyo dhammaan dhibbanayaashu aan u qalanno. Waxaan aaminsanahay in muqalasiinta iyo sidoo kale mas'uuliyiinta Faransiiska loo baahan yahay in si dhab ah loo baaro, waxaana la ii soo jeediyay in dacwadahan ay yihiin habka keliya ee arrintaas loo sameyn karo.
135. Weli ma aanan isku dayin inaan magangelyo ka dalbado Faransiiska. Waxaa la ii sheegay in haddii aan doonayo inaan sameeyo, ay tahay inaan raaco habraaca caadiga ah. Si kastaba ha ahaatee, weli ma hubi haddii aan doonayo inaan Faransiiska sii joogo kadib marka dacwadaha ciqaabta iyo madaniga ah la soo gabagabeeyo. In kasta oo la ii sheegay in tani ay qaadan karto dhowr sano, haddana waxaan weli ka fikirayaa inaan u guuro meel aan ku dareemayo ammaan oo aan ku ilaawi karo wixii dhacay habeenkaas. Waxaan ku noolaa Faransiiska muddo saddex sano ah anigoo aanan lahayn xuquuq aan ku shaqeeyo ama wax ku barto, balse sidoo kale waxaan la socda dacwadaha, taas oo aan



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dareemayo inay tahay inaan joogo oo aan ka qaybqaato. Ma ka helayo daryeel caafimaad oo wanaagsan Faransiiska. Weligay laima siinin wax taageero caafimaad oo maskaxeed ah, xitaa markii la iga soo badbaadiyay badda oo aan dhowr bilood isbitaal ku qaatay. Waxa kaliya ee la iga daweeeyay waxay ahaayeen dhaawacyadayda jireed.

136. Bilowgii, kadib shilka, ma aanan seexan karin. Mar kasta oo aan indhahayga isku qabto, waxaan arki jiray muuqaalladii aan habeenkaas goobjooga ka ahaa. Waxaa jiray waxyaabo badan oo argagax leh. Iimaankayga iyo diintayda ayaa i caawiyay inaan kasoo kabto, laakiin haddana aad bay u adag tahay inaan ka fikiro, sidaas darteed waxaan isku dayaa inaan iska ilaawo. Waxaan moodayay in waqti ka dib aan joojin doono inaan dib u xasuusto dhacdooyinka, laakiin weli way igu adag tahay inaan habeenkii hurdo, sawirradii dhacdadaasna maskaxdayda ayay kusoo laalabtaan, mana xakameyn karo. Waxaan la kulmaa madax-xanuuno aad u xun marka aan ka fikiro habeenkaas. Aad bay iigu adag tahay inaan dadka kala hadlo wixii dhacay ama aan diiradda saaro xusuustayda. Si fudud ayaan u arki karaa saameynta jireed iyo tan maskaxeed ee dhacdadani ay igu reebtay.
137. Waxyaabo qaar ayaa igu soo kiciya xusuusta—sida markaan arko badda ama biyaha furan, ama markaan ka hadlo wixii dhacay. Waxaan isku dayaa inaan naftayda mashquuliyoo oo aan dhex galo saaxiibbadayda si aan uga fogaado inaan ka fikiro. Waxay u muuqataa mid aan dhab ahayn, sidii riyo. Ma aha in aan ka bogsaday wixii aan soo maray oo aanan ka fikireyn, balse waxaan si ula kac ah uga fogeeyaa maskaxdayda sababtoo ah aad bay u adag tahay in la wajaho. Tani ma u fiicna caafimaadka maskaxdayda, laakiin waa hab nololeed oo badbaado ah. Xaaladda aan ku jiro ma lihi ikhtiyaar kale. Waxaan aaminsanahay inaan ka faa'iidi lahaa la-talin si aan u la tacaalo dhaawicii maskaxeed markaan tago meel xasilloon oo aan si buuxda ula falgeli karo. Hadda ma awoodo inaan sidaas sameeyo, waxaana dareemayaa inaan ahay mid aan degganayn oo aan xasilloonayn marka la eego duruufaha aan ku jiro.
138. Sanad kasta marka ay soo dhowdahay sannad-guurada dhacdadan ee 23/24-ka Nofeembar 2021, waxaan dareemaa inaan maskax ahaan galo meel aad u madow oo waxaan noqdaa mid aad u murugsan. Aad bay u sii adkaataa inaan seexdo ama nasto ama aan ka helo farxad waxyaabaha aan sameeyo. Dhacdadani waxay ahayd tan ugu xumayd ee abid igu dhacda noloshayda, mana filayo inaan si buuxda uga soo kabsan doono weligay.

Gunaanad

139. Waxaan soo maray wax badan nolosheyda. Noloshayda ma ahayn sida dadka kale; mar walba way adkeyd. Ma lihi wax qorshe ah oo ku saabsan mustaqbalka. Waan iska noolahay kaliya. Ma lihi meel aan aado. Hooyaday waxay ku sugan tahay Itoobiya, taas oo aan ahayn gurigeeda. Soomaaliya uma laaban karo maadaama aysan cidna i joogin halkaas. Yemen waa dal dagaallo halageen, waxna iiguma harin halkaas. Ma lihi meel aan gurigayga ku magacaabo.
140. Waxaan dareemayaa masuuliyad weyn oo iga saaran qoysaska dhibbanayaasha noloshooda ku waayay 23/24 Nofeembar 2021. Waxaan aaminsanahay in sabab ka mid ah



sababaha aan u badbaaday ay tahay inaan noqdo codka dadkan oo aan u dagaallamo sidii loo hubin lahaa in qaxootiga aan mar dambe sidan oo kale loo dayacin.

141. Masiibadan waxay ahayd wax qoran. Waxba ma aysan sababin shilka laftiisa, sidoo kale ma jirin qof si toos ah u lahaa mas'uuliyadda in doontu ay aarya baxdo. Laakiin waxa i dhibaya waa in midna dowladda Faransiiska ama tan Ingiriiska aysan qaadan mas'uuliyadda ah inaysan noo imaan si ay noogu gurmadaan. Habeenkaas wax naxariis ah kama helin dhanka mas'uuliyiinta Ingiriiska, taasna awgeed dad badan ayaa noloshooda waayay, anigana waxaan soo maray xanuun badan. Haddii si dhab ah naloo qaadan lahaa, dhammaanteen waan noolaan lahayn. Laakiin si dhab ah nalooma qaadan, waana sababta dad badan ay u dhinteen.
142. Waxaan si kalsooni leh u oran karaa markii wicitaannadaas la sameeyay, waxaan u sheegnay xaaladda dhabta ah ee jirtay. Ilaalada xeebaha ama adeegyada gurmada way ogaayeen xaaladda. Waxaan arkay ninkii Itoobiyaanka ahaa oo oohnaya intuu telefoonka kula hadlayay mas'uuliyiinta Ingiriiska, isagoo u sheegaya inaan dhiman rabno. Laakiin qofna nama danayn oo si dhab ah nooguma imaan si uu noogu gurmado. Waxaan aaminsanahay in nala dayacay habeenkaas. Ma ahayn oo kaliya in qof si degdeg ah noogu imaan waayay, balse qofna gabi ahaanba nooma imaan si uu noo badbaadiyo. Waxaa na helay doon kalluumaysi, taas oo iyadu mas'uuliyiinta u wacday.
143. Waxaan rajeynayaa in baaritaankan uu usoo jeedin doono dareenka dadka xanuunkii aan la kulannay habeenkaas, isla markaana qof uu qaadhan doono mas'uuliyadda oo qirto in arrintan laga hortagi kari lahaa.
144. Waxaan rajeynayaa in baaritaankan uu soo saari doono talooyin dhab ah oo yareyn kara khatarta sidan oo kale ah, si aysan mustaqbalka mar kale u dhicin.
145. Waxaan rajeynayaa in Ingiriiska iyo Faransiiska ay mustaqbalka bartaan inay si wadajir ah u wada shaqeeyaan si ay si habboon u ixtiraamaan nolosha dadka ay ogyihiin inay maalin kasta isku dayayaan inay Kanaalka ka gudbaan. Dadku waxay Dunkirk uga tagayaan sababo la xiriira xaalado adag, waxayna sii wadi doonaan inay safarro halis ah ku maraan Kanaalka si ay u gaaraan Ingiriiska. Habka looga hortagi karo masiibo mustaqbal oo la mid ah middii aan soo maray waa in dadka la siiyo ikhtiyaar kale oo badbaado leh oo ay ku gaaraan Ingiriiska.
146. Masiibadan waxay si weyn u saameysay nolosheyda, laakiin waxaa iga go'an inaan si buuxda uga qayb qaato dacwadaha ka socda Faransiiska iyo Ingiriiska si aan u hubiyo in ugu dambeyn cadaalad la gaaro.



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Bayaanka Runnimada

Waxaan aaminsanahay in xaqiiqooyinka lagu sheegay bayaankan markhaatiga ah ay yihiin kuwo run ah. Waxaan fahamsanahay in dacwad lagu soo oogi karo qof kasta oo sameeya, ama sababa in la sameeyo, hadal been abuur ah oo ku jira dukumentu lagu xaqiijiyay bayaanka runnimada isagoo aan rumayn daacad ah ku qabin runnimadiisa.

Saxeex:

Personal Data

Taariikh: 3/1/2025 | 10:11:36 GMT

Magaca: Issa mohamed omar

I have translated the above text from English into Somalian Language to the best of my knowledge, ability and command of both these languages.

Translator-

Name

Date: 27/12/2024