

Wannan aikin wata fassara ce da ba'a ba da izinin yi ba wanda mawallafin ya dauki cikakken nauyin hakan. Wadannan kungiyoyin sune suka fassara wannan dab'in da kansu: Wato Social Development Direct da Translators without Borders.

Majalisar Dinkin Duniya

ST/SGB/2003/13

Sakateriya

9 Oktoba 2003

Mujallar Babban-Sakatare

Matakai na musamman don kariya daga ci da gumi da cin zarafi ta fuskar jima'i

Babban-Sakatare, don dalilin hana da magance matsalolin ci da gumi da cin zarafi ta fuskar jima'i, da kuma la'akari da yarjejeniyar Babban Taron 57/306 na 15 Afrilu 2003, "Bincike akan yadda ma'aikatan agaji ke ci da gumin 'yan gudun hijira daga wasu kasashe ta fuskar jima'i a Yammacin Afirka", yana karfafa wadannan da tattaunawa tare da Manyan Shugabannin bangarori da ake gudanarwa daban-daban da shirye-shiryen Majalisar Dinkin Duniya:

Ma'anonin

Sashi na 1

Don dalilin wannan mujallar, kalmar "ci da gumi ta fuskar jima'i" yana nufin kowane ainihin ko kokarin amfani da matsayi akan wasu, banbancin iko, ko aminci, don dalilin jima'i, har da, amma, basu tsaya ga, samun riba na dan lokaci na kudi, matsayi ko siyasa daga ci da gumi ta fuskar jima'i ba. Hakan kuma, kalmar "cin zarafi ta fuskar jima'i" yana nufin ainihin ko barazanar zahiri ta fuskar jima'i, ko ta tilastawa ko kuma a yanayin rashin daidaituwa ko fin karfi.

Sashi na 2

Abubuwani da ya shafa

2.1 Wannan mujallar za ta shafi dukkan ma'aikatan Majalisar Dinkin Duniya, har da ma'aikatan bangarori da ake gudanarwa daban da shirye-shiryen Majalisar Dinkin Duniya.

2.2 Jami'an Tsaro na Majalisar Dinkin Duniya da suke aiki karkashin Rundunar Sojojin Majalisar Dinkin Duniya an haramta musu yin ayyukan ci da gumi da cin zarafi ta fuskar jima'i, kuma suna da hakkin kula ta musamman ga mata da yara, bisa ga sashi na 7 na mujallar Babban-Sakatare ST/SGB/1999/13, da ake kira "Lura da Dokar Taimakon Agaji ta Kasa da kasa daga Jami'an tsaron Majalisar Dinkin Duniya".

2.3 Mujallar Babban-Sakatare ST/SGB/253, da ake kira "Karfa daidaituwar yadda ake kulawa da maza da mata a Sakateriya da hana tursasawa ta fuskar jima'i", da umurnin gudanarwar masu alaka¹ kafa ka'idodi da hanyoyi don magance matsalolin tursasawa ta fuskar jima'i a Sakateriyar ta Majalisar Dinkin Duniya. Bangarori da ake gudanarwa daban da shirye-shiryen Majalisar Dinkin Duniya sun yada irin wannan ka'idoji da hanyoyi.

¹ A halin yanzu ST/AI/379, da ake kira "Hanyoyi don magance tursasawa ta fuskar jima'i".

Sashi na 3**Haramtar ci da gumi da cin zarafi ta fuskar jima'i**

3.1 Ci da gumi da cin zarafi ta fuskar jima'i na sabawa sanannun dabi'un shari'ah da ka'idoji na duniya kuma tun da ma hali ne da ba'a amince da shi ba kuma hali ne da aka haramtawa ma'aikatan Majalisar Dinkin Duniya. Dokoki da Sharuddan Majalisar Dinkin Duniya sun haramta irin wannan halin.

3.2 Don kara kare jama'ar da suka fi shiga cikin hatsari, musamman mata da yara, wadannan ka'idoji na musamman ma su zuwa wanda ke karfafawa wajibai gaba daya da suka kasance karkashin Sharudda da Dokokin Majalisar Dinkin Duniya an kafa su:

(a) Ci da gumi da cin zarafi ta fuskar jima'i sun kunshi ayyukan rashin da'a sosai kuma saboda haka sun zama dalilin daukan matakai ladabtarwa, har da kora daga aiki;

(b) An haramta yin jima'i da yara (mutanen da shekarunsu ke kasa da 18) ba tare da yin la'akari da shekarun balaga ko shekarun bada izini na gida ba. Kuskure a shekarun yaro/yarinya ba hujja bane;

(c) An haramta musayar kudi, aiki, kaya ko hidimomi don jima'i har da alfarmar jima'i ko sauran nau'in halayyar kaskantarwa, rashin mutunci ko ci da gumi. Wannan ya hada da kowane musayar taimako da ya kamata ma su cin gajiyar su samu;

(d) Dangantakar jima'i tsakanin ma'aikatan Majalisar Dinkin Duniya da masu cin gajiyar, tunda yana bisa rashin daidaituwar iko wanda ke rage tasiri da ingancin aikin Majalisar Dinkin Duniya kuma an hana sosai;

(e) Inda wani ma'aikacin Majalisar Dinkin Duniya ya samu damuwa ko yana zargin ci da gumi ko cin zarafi ta fuskar jima'i daga abokan aikinsa, ko a hukuma daya ko ba haka ba ko kuma ba'a cikin hukumomin Majalisar Dinkin Duniya ba, dole shi ko ita su kai rahoton waccan damuwar ta hanyoyin karbar rahotanni da aka kafa;

(f) Ana karfafar ma'aikatan Majalisar Dinkin Duniya su samar kuma su lura da yanayin da ke hana ci da gumi da cin zarafi ta fuskar jima'i. Manajoji a dukkan matakai na da hakki na musamman don goya baya da hada tsarurrukan da ke lura da wannan yanayin.

3.3 Ka'idodin da aka kafa a sama bawai an yi niyyar ya zama kebantacen jeri ba. Wasu ire-iren halayyar ci da gumi da cin zarafi ta fuskar jima'i na iya zama dalilin daukan matakai ko matakai ladabtarwa, da suka hada da kora daga aiki, bisa ga Sharuddan ma'aikata da Dokokin Majalisar Dinkin Duniya.

Sashi na 4**Ayyukan Shugabannin Bangarori, Ofisoshi da Shirye-shirye**

4.1 Shugaban Bangaren, Ofishin ko Shirin, yadda ya dace, zai zama mai alhakin samar da lura da yanayin dake hana ci da gumi da cin zarafi ta fuskar jima'i, kuma zai dauki matakai da ya dace don wannan dalilin. Musamman, Shugaban Bangaren, Ofishin ko Shirin zai sanar da ma'aikatansa/ta akan abubuwani dake cikin wannan mujallar kuma ya/ta tabbatar kowane ma'aikaci zai samu kwafi daga baya.

4.2 Shugaban Bangaren, Ofishin ko Shirin zai zama mai alhakin daukan matakai da ya dace a harkokin da suke akwai dalilin yarda cewa an sabawa kowadanne ka'idojin da aka jera a sashi 3.2 a sama ko kowane hali da ake nufi a sashin

3.3 na sama ya faru. Wannan matakai za'a dauka bisa ga dokoki da sharudda da aka kafa don magance matsalolin rashin da'a daga ma'aikata.

4.3 Shugaban Bangaren, Ofishin ko Shirin zai zabi wani ma'aikaci, a wani babban matakai da ya dace, don zama jami'in tuntuba mai karbar rahotannin matsalolin ci da gumi da cin zarafi ta fuskar jima'i. Bisa ga Shirye-shirye, za'a sanarwa ma'aikatan shirye-shiryen da jama'ar garin akan rawar da jami'in tuntuba zai taka da kuma yadda za'a iya tuntubarsa/ta. Dukkan rahotannin ci da gumi da cin zarafi ta fuskar jima'i za'a magance su ta hanyar sirri don kare hakkin wanda abin ya shafa. Duk da haka, za'a iya amfani da wadancan rahotannin, in ya zama dole, don daukan matakai bisa ga sashi 4.2 na sama.

4.4 Shugaban Bangaren, Ofishin ko Shirin ba zai aiwatar da ka'idar da aka bayyana a sashi 3.2 (b) ba, a inda ma'aikacin yake da aure da wadda take kasa da shekaru 18 amma tafi shekarun mafiya yawa ko ba da izini a kasarsu.

4.5 Shugaban Bangaren, Ofishin ko Shirin na iya amfani da 'yancinsa/ta wajen aiwatar da ka'idar da aka ba da a sashi 3.2 (d), inda masu cin gajiyar suka wuce shekaru 18 kuma yanayin matsalar ya ba da hujjar alfarmar.

4.6 Shugaban Bangaren, Ofishin ko Shirin zai sanar da Bangaren masu Gudanarwa akan lokaci game da binciken matsalolin ci da gumi da cin zarafi ta fuskar jima'i, da kuma matakai da suka dauka sakamakon wadancan binciken.

Sashi na 5

Turawa gaba zuwa hukumomin kasar

Idan, bayan binciken da ya dace, akwai hujjar goyon bayan zargin ci da gumi da cin zarafi ta fuskar jima'i, wadannan matsalolin, bayan tattaunawa tare da Ofishin Harkokin Shar'i'ah, za'a iya turawa gaba zuwa hukumomin kasa don hukuncin laifin.

Sashi na 6

Tsare-tsaren hadin kai tare da hukumomi ko dai-daikun mutanen da basa cikin Majalisar Dinkin Duniya

6.1 A lokacin shiga tsarin hadin kai tare da hukumomi ko dai-daikun mutanen da basa cikin Majalisar Dinkin Duniya, ofisoshin Majalisar Dinkin Duniya da suka dace za su sanar da wadancan hukumomin ko dai-daikun mutanen akan ka'idodin halayyar da aka jera a sashi 3, kuma za su karbi rantsuwa daga wadancan hukumomi ko dai-daikun mutane a rubuce cewa sun amince da wadannan ka'idodin.

6.2 Rashin daukan matakai daga wadancan hukumomin ko dai-daikun mutane akan ci da gumi ko cin zarafi ta fuskar jima'i, don binciken zargi, ko don daukan matakai gyara idan an samu matsalar ci da gumi ko cin zarafi ta fuskar jima'i, zai kunshi dalilin dakatar da kowane tsarin hadin kai tare da Majalisar Dinkin Duniya.

Sashi na 7

Fara aiki

Wannan mujallar za ta fara aiki a ranar 15 Oktoba 2003.

(Sa hannu) Kofi A. Annan
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