

ARIN

Canada's Federal Health Accord waxa uu dhacay March 31, 2014 xanaanadii guud ee caafimaadna khatar bay ku jirtaa. Xanaanooyinka caafimaad ee gaarka loo leeyahay ayaa ku sii kordhaya qaar ka mid ah wilaayadaha, Canada oo dhana waxaa ku sii yaraanaya khubarada iyo mutakhasiinta caafimaadka.

XAALAD

Canada's Public Health Care System, oo la asaasay 1966 kii, waxaa loogu talo galay inay bixiso caafimaad guud oo ay reer Canada oo dhama ku heli karaan daawooyin iyo adeegyo caafimaad. Sanadkii 1999, Heshiiskii Qorshaha Ururada Bulshada (Social Union Framework Agreement) waxa uu dib u xaqiijiyey ballan qaadkii ay federalka iyo wilaayaduhu ku galeen inay hirgelinayaan nidaam caafimaad ku salaysan xeerarka "dhamaystir ahaan, guud ahaan, fudayd ahaan, maamul caam ah, lana wada haleeli karo." Taas oo jirta ayey Canada's Federal Health Accord dhacday March 31, 2014. Markaas ayaa Isku waafaqa federaal/wilaayad/deegaan la soo saaray lana hawlgeliyey si ay u fududayso miisaaniyad xasilloon, isla markaana ay heer qaran ahaan u sugto waqtiyada sugitaanka, xanaano guri, daawo dhaqtar qoro iyo xanaano asaasi ah oo ku dhisan wada shaqan kooxeed. Dawladda federal ku waxay diiday inay la heshiiso barnaamijka Is-afgaradka Caafimaad ee Cusub (a new Health Accord), waxayna durba ku dhawaaqday inay jartay \$36 bilyan oo xanaano caafimaad ku bixi lahayd muddo ka badan 10 sanadood oo ka bilaabanaysa 2017 ka. La'aanta hoggaan caafimaad ee heer federaal ah ee xanaanada caafimaad waxay hor seedaynaa 14 nidaam oo xanaanooyin caafimaad ah. Haleelitaanka nidaamyadaanina waxa uu ku xirnaan doonaa halka aad degan tahay iyo awoodda bixinta.

Baddellada iyo dayaca ayaa ku qasbay nidaamkeena xanaano caafimaad inuu gaaro xaalad murugsan. Bukaani eegtooyin badan oo gaar loo leeyahay iyo caafimaadka ku dhisan bixiyaa hela ayaa ayaantaan soo fufaya, kuwaas oo si toos ah uga hor imaanaya Qodonka Caafimaadka Canada (Canada Health Act). Cid waliba ma awoodo xanaano caafimaadka ku xiran Bixiyaa hela. Soo curinta biirfaatiyada gaarka loo leeyahay ee caafimaad oo ku soo bata nidaamka caafimaad waxay khatar ku yihiin xaalladda awalba iska murugsanayd ee caafimaad, iyada oo dhib ka dhigaysa helitaanka qalabyada adeegga caafimaad, khuburada caafimaadna ka dhigaysaa kuwa ku qasban inay goof aan falnayn ku cayaaraan. Qaar baa uxishay baraha caafimaadka gaarka loo leeyahay waayo waxay qadyaan ka soo istaageen sugitaanka watiga dheer ah, taasoo dhan ka tahay dhakhaatiir yari jirta. Sanadkii 2013, 4.6 milyan ama 15.5% reer Canada ah oo 12 jir aah am aka weyn Ayaan haysan dhakhtar qoys oo joogto ah. Kororka dadkeenna waayeelka ihi waxa keliya ee uu sii kicinayaa baahida loo qabo helitaanka xanaano caafimaad iyo khuburo caafimaad.

Mushkiladaha uu leeyahay nidaamka caafimaad ee imminka jiraa waa kuwo la xallin karo iyada oon lo irkan birifaati ka dhigid. Dawladda federaalku waxay dooran kartaa inay dib u maal geliso iyo inay dib usoo noolayso nidaamkeennii caafimaad ee fashilmay. Codayntu fursad muhiim ah ayey u tahay reer Canada si ay umiisaamaan una qiimeeyaan xaalladda nidaamkeenna caafimaad. Reer Canada waxay dooran karaan wixii u jiidaya tabo muddo dheer waaraya, dib ayey ula heshiin Is-afgaradkii Caafimaad (Health Accord), kordhinaysaa boosaska tabo barro ee dhakhaatiirta iyo kalkaaliyeyaasha, waxayna nidaam u keenaysaa aqoonsiga shahaadooyinka khuburada caafimaad ee dalka dibaddiisa waxa ku soo bartay ama ajaanibta ah.

SU'AALO

1. Muxuu xisbigaagu samaynayaa si u ilaaliyo nidaamkeenna xanaano caafimaad?
2. Xisbigaagu ma taageeraa Is-afgaradka Caafimaad ee cusub (a new Federal Health Accord) si uu u sugo baahiyada caafimaad ee ay u baahan yihiin muwaadiniinta oo dhama?
3. Xaggee buu ka taagan yahay xisbigaagu arinta gaaraynta ama birifaati ka dhigidda adeeyada caafimaad?

ILO:

Faah faahin dheeri ah iyo waraaqo dhabta ah oo siyaado ah oo ku jira taxaan: <http://spno.ca/canada-votes-2015>

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