

I'm not robot!

effective, sustained counterterrorism operations against ISIS. The GOI is taking effective and continuing steps to address the problem of child soldiers. Iraqi law requires all soldiers, including volunteers in Popular Mobilization Forces (PMF) militias, to be of 18 years of age or older, and Iraq is a party to the Optional Protocol on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict (OPAC). The number of incidents of child soldier recruitment and use continue to decline, according to data from an international organization in 2019. In December 2019, Iraq presented a proposal to prepare a comprehensive plan to reduce unlawful child recruitment operations in armed and terrorist conflicts to an intragovernmental committee headed by the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs. This proposal was approved by the committee with funding. According to an international organization, in December 2019, the GOI discharged 40 boys who had been recruited by Tribal Mobilization Forces (TMF) and provided them with rehabilitation and integration program in coordination with the international organization. A UN body also reported that the GOI provided training to security forces against child soldiering during the reporting period. In addition, the GOI has made progress centralizing payment systems, including for the PMF, which helps to prevent government salaries from being paid to children. As part of this effort, the United States government will continue working to encourage the GOI to monitor progress and take additional actions to prevent the unlawful recruitment and use of child soldiers, and to identify, demobilize, rehabilitate, and reintegrate children serving in militias associated with the PMF. The United States government urges the GOI to continue its ongoing attempts to assert command and control over all elements of the PMF. Libya The President has determined it is in the national interest of the United States to waive the application of the prohibition in section 404(a) of the CSPA with respect to the Government of National Accord (GNA) in Libya and has certified the GNA is taking effective and continuing steps to address the issue of child soldiers. The Department of State assesses that immense social and economic insecurity caused by the current conflict is the primary driver for the ongoing unlawful recruitment and use of child soldiers in Libya. In addition to GNA-aligned units, others, including the self-styled Libyan National Army, have engaged in the recruitment and use of child soldiers. The Department of State further assesses that the most durable solution to the unlawful recruitment and use of child soldiers will be a negotiated political settlement that ends Libya's current conflict. As the UN-recognized government of Libya, the GNA and its military leaders are critical interlocutors in these discussions. Withdrawing security sector assistance at a pivotal stage of negotiations could undermine the U.S. government's ability to achieve a durable cessation of hostilities in Libya. In the absence of a political settlement, the war in Libya will continue to destabilize the broader region, creating space for violent extremists to regroup. The United States provides targeted assistance to strengthen key Libyan institutions and build security capacity, promote political reconciliation, and increase Libya's capacity to stand on its own through more effective governance. Security sector assistance to Libya, while nascent, is used exclusively to tackle the underlying causes of the Libyan conflict and shape Libya's security institutions in a positive direction. Our current PKO-funded programming supports planning and capacity building for electoral security as well as planning for an eventual security sector reform (SSR) in the country. These initiatives, as well as any near-term security sector programming, will be used to support the security sector reform/disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration (SSR/DDR) and governance needed to end the conflict and the recruitment and use of child soldiers. The Department of Defense intends to re-engage with and build the capacity of the Libyan armed forces under 10 U.S.C. 333 in support of U.S. national interests in fighting terrorism, countering violent extremist organizations and illicit smuggling. This support would be intended to provide carefully calibrated capacity-building for units not directly engaged in the current conflict. The GNA is taking effective and continuing steps to address the problem of child soldiers, including by working closely with the U.S. government in the context of our recurring bilateral Security Dialogue to disarm and demobilize the militias, which engage in their recruitment and use. GNA security sector leaders are also closely engaged in UN-led efforts to negotiate the terms of a ceasefire agreement, which could remove the impetus for the unlawful recruitment and use of child soldiers. The U.S. government will continue to engage with the Libyan government to urge militias to cease the unlawful recruitment of children and to make proper referrals for such children. The GNA has also committed to providing unhindered access to an international fact-finding mission created under the auspices of the UN Human Rights Council in June 2020 to document human rights abuses in Libya. The fact-finding mission has a mandate to document abuses by GNA and non-state militias, including child soldier recruitment or use. Nigeria The President has determined it is in the national interest of the United States to waive the application of the prohibition in section 404(a) of the CSPA with respect to the Government of Nigeria (GON) and has certified that the GON is taking effective and continuing steps to address the problem of child soldiers. The U.S. government's current security assistance goals with Nigeria are to: 1) increase the professionalism of the Nigerian armed forces, including respect for human rights and mitigating civilian harm; 2) reduce the threats violent extremist organizations pose to Nigeria and the Lake Chad region; and 3) increase security in the Gulf of Guinea. These goals are directly aligned with the National Security Strategy, Africa Strategy, Africa Bureau, and Mission Nigeria goals for security assistance. Accordingly, it is in the United States' national interest to continue to pursue these lines of effort. Security assistance subject to the CSPA restriction that is currently provided to Nigeria includes IMET, Foreign Military Financing (FMF), PKO, Excess Defense Articles (EDA) and Department of Defense support provided pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 333. IMET funding supports the training and education to increase the professionalization of the military through professional military education (PME) training in the United States. FMF has supported Nigeria's ability to participate in peacekeeping, counterterrorism and maritime security operations. Funds typically support training and equipment sustainment, including spare parts for Nigeria's C-130 fleet. We also expect that FMF may support elements of the Foreign Military Sales (FMS) program for the Super Tucanos. Section 333 is used to support the Air-to-Ground Integration (AGI) program, which integrates intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance (ISR), precision strike, and military intelligence to increase the effectiveness of the Nigerian Air Force while reducing the potential for civilian harm through human rights and IHL training in support of the nationally-funded FMS Super Tucano A-29 lines of effort. Section 333 is used to support a related ISR effort to provide tactical Unmanned Aerospace Systems (UAS). Lastly, section 333 is used to support counter-improvised explosive devices (C-IED) or route clearance programming which enables the Nigerian military to escort humanitarian assistance convoys in the volatile Northeast where the violence wrought by ISIS-West Africa and Boko Haram has displaced 1.8 million civilians and rendered 9.8 million in the Lake Chad region in need of humanitarian assistance. Nigeria may receive EDA for maritime security improvements in the form of former U.S. Coast Guard vessels, which have been used to improve maritime navigation and counter-piracy efforts in the Gulf of Guinea and Niger Delta. PKO-funded assistance to Nigeria includes AGI advisory support to increase Nigerian Air Force effectiveness and reduce civilian harm; advisory support for Nigerian military intelligence institutions; development of a Fast-Response Insertion and Extraction System; and Civil-Military Operations training. In FY 2020, support is expected to expand to include efforts to strengthen Nigerian cadre and training facilities at their basic and advanced infantry schools. A full waiver the application of the prohibition in section 404(a) of the CSPA with respect to Nigeria allows the U.S. government to continue to provide security assistance in delivery of the above lines of efforts. The Government of Nigeria is taking continuing and effective steps to address the problem of child soldiers. The steps include continuing to support during the reporting period the UN – Civilian Joint Task Force (CJTF) Action Plan to end use and recruitment of child soldiers. Recruitment and use of child soldiers by the CJTF, a non-governmental self-defense force that receives limited support from the Borno State government, contributed to Nigeria's listing under the CSPA from 2015-2018 due to its past use of children. In September 2017, the Borno State government witnessed the signature of, and provided administrative support to help implement, an action plan between the CJTF and the UN to end the CJTF's recruitment and use of children. The UN and the CJTF, with the support of the professionalization of the Somali military. This assistance enables the U.S. government to continue to fulfill its goal of assisting the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) to build effective and rights-respecting security forces, which are indispensable to achieving greater military effectiveness. The waiver for PKO assistance, used in assisting efforts to form broad-based, multi-clan Somali security forces, will also support this goal. Further, a waiver for support provided by the Department of Defense pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 333 will allow for U.S. government assistance to build the Somali military's capacity to conduct effective, sustained counterterrorism operations against al-Shabaab and, through cooperation, help reinforce U.S. values including those related to preventing and responding to the unlawful recruitment and use of child soldiers. The FGS is taking effective and continuing steps to address the problem of child soldiers. The FGS agreed on an action plan with the United Nations in 2012 to end the recruitment and use of children by the Somali National Army (SNA). While implementation of the action plan at the subnational level was limited until 2016, the SNA's Child Protection Unit (CPU), which is partially funded by the United States, put particular emphasis on screening, training and an aggressive media campaign. With U.S. support, the CPU carried out six screening missions that examined over 1,500 SNA troops in 2019, and identified four minors within the SNA, according to the 2019 CPU annual report. They also trained 176 officials in the identification of child soldiers and have training focal points in each SNA sector regarding the prohibition against children in armed conflict. The CPU raised awareness of child protection activities, through inter-ministerial meetings with the Ministry of Women and Human Rights, Internal Security, Justice, Health and Education, and developed and disseminated radio and print media content regarding the prevention of child recruitment and conscription in armed conflict. In June 2019, the Minister of Justice and Judiciary launched Somalia's version of the UN advocacy and action campaign called "ACT to Protect", aimed at protecting children affected by armed conflict, and the CPU established a "Children Affected by Armed Conflict" working group. The United States continues to work with the FGS, including through the CPU, and the UN to monitor progress on the 2012 action plan and urge additional actions to prevent the unlawful recruitment and use of child soldiers and to demobilize, rehabilitate, and reintegrate children identified in the SNA or associated groups, or children previously associated with al-Shabaab. South Sudan The President has determined that it is in the U.S. national interest to waive in part the application of the prohibition in section 404(a) of the CSPA with respect to South Sudan to allow for provision of PKO assistance and has certified that the Government of South Sudan is taking effective and continuing steps to address the problem of child soldiers. PKO funds will be used to continue to support the Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements Monitoring and Verification Mechanism (CTSAMVM), which includes regional and international personnel that monitor, identify, and report on parties responsible for violations of the December 2017 Agreement on the Cessation of Hostilities (COH) and the ceasefire provisions of the September 2018 Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan (R-ARCSS). PKO funds will also be used to continue support to the Reconstituted Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission (RJMEC), which oversees overall implementation of the R-ARCSS. Notably, the R-ARCSS requires the Government of South Sudan to refrain from the recruitment and/or use of child soldiers. PKO funds have been used to support UNICEF child soldier prevention efforts in South Sudan. They may also be used to support the Community of Sant'Egidio's facilitation of South Sudan peace talks. PKO funds may also support International Code of Conduct Association efforts to improve oversight of private security contractors at the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) to ensure that UNMISS is able to fulfill its mandate of protection of civilians to help enable the peace process to succeed. Given the essential role that these monitoring mechanisms or efforts play as the parties to the R-ARCSS continue to work to implement the peace agreement and form a transitional government, waiving restrictions to PKO assistance is in the U.S. national interest. The Government of South Sudan is taking effective and continuing steps to address the problem of child soldiers. By signing the R-ARCSS it has affirmed its intent to end the recruitment and use of child soldiers. The government's efforts to address child soldiers are continually discussed at regular RJMEC and CTSAMVM meetings. South Sudan is party to the OPAC, and in 2019, armed groups released an additional 259 child soldiers, and established a process for identifying others to UNICEF through the Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration (DDR) commission, established under the R-ARCSS. The Government of South Sudan has engaged with the UN on creating an action plan to address "six grave violations against children," including unlawful recruitment and use. Despite commitments from South Sudan armed groups in February 2019 to prevent and end the "six grave violations" against children, the UN continues to verify reports of such "grave violations" against children committed by all parties to the conflict. Significant work needs to be done to address this practice in South Sudan, and the U.S. government will continue to urge the government to take additional steps to prevent the unlawful recruitment or use of child soldiers. Multiple NGO reports indicate the continued unlawful recruitment and use of child soldiers by governmental armed forces and that the collection and verification of information pertaining to child soldier recruitment and use was often hindered by access constraints. A waiver to allow the continuation of PKO assistance to support CTSAMVM and RJMEC will help maintain accountability regarding the Government of South Sudan's unlawful recruitment and use of child soldiers by allowing critical funding for the continued operation of these key oversight and monitoring mechanisms. Yemen The President has determined that it is in the national interest of the United States to waive in part the application of the prohibition in section 404(a) of the CSPA with respect to Yemen to allow for provision of PKO, IMET, and support provided pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 333 and has certified that the government of Yemen is taking effective and continuing steps to address the problem of child soldiers. It is in the U.S. national interest to support efforts to bring about a negotiated political settlement led by the United Nations Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Yemen. This waiver will allow assistance that directly contributes to efforts to advance the UN-led political process. Additionally, a critical element of ending the conflict in Yemen is our counterterrorism campaign and efforts to counter Iranian arms smuggling to the Houthis. Building the capacity of the Republic of Yemen Government to meet these goals furthers important U.S. government security interests to include enhancing homeland security, while simultaneously moving toward the goal of ending the war in Yemen. An end to the conflict will be critical in ending the further deterioration of socio-economic and security conditions, ensuring long-term stability, and securing the space for restoring effective governance institutions that are capable of partnering with the United States and the international community in combatting terrorism. The Department of State assesses that the social and economic disruption caused by the conflict are the primary drivers for the ongoing unlawful recruitment and use of child soldiers in Yemen by all parties to the conflict. To that end, PKO funding may be used to support UN Special Envoy efforts, including the participation of Yemen's military leadership, to reach an agreement to end the Yemeni conflict and allow for the resumption of a peaceful, inclusive, and Yemeni-led political transition. IMET funding will be used to build capacity within the Republic of Yemen Government (ROYG) military by sending selected military officers for the United States for non-technical training. These PME courses would focus on the professionalization of military forces, and would bolster the rule of law within the Yemeni Armed Forces. In turn, this training would support our efforts to prevent recruitment of child soldiers. The Department of Defense intends to use its authority under 10 U.S.C. 333 to re-engage with and build the capacity of the Yemeni Armed Forces – the military of the recognized government of Yemen – in support of U.S. national interests in fighting terrorism, countering violent extremist organizations and illicit smuggling, and ensuring freedom of navigation through the Bab Al-Mandeb Strait. Critically, this focused support would increase Yemeni capacity to counter malign Iranian activity, including the smuggling of lethal weapons that are contributing to the continuation of the conflict. This carefully calibrated support would be provided to the Yemen Border Guard, Yemen Coast Guard, and Yemen Special Operations Forces units not directly engaged in the current conflict, but rather involved in efforts against malign third party influences contributing to the on-going conflict and crisis. The ROYG is taking effective and continuing steps to address the problem of child soldiers. In 2019, the Yemeni government took concrete steps to raise awareness of risk factors for child soldier recruitment and use, to rehabilitate child soldiers, and to amplify activists' calls for the Houthis to stop recruiting and using children. A February 2020 seminar in the government-controlled city of Ma'rib, held by ROYG ministries and NGOs with support from Saudi Arabia's King Salman Humanitarian Aid and Relief Center (KSRelief) addressed strategies to reduce unlawful recruitment and use of child soldiers, taking into account the social and political contexts of the practice. In March 2020, the government launched a rehabilitation program for Houthi-recruited child soldiers in Ma'rib, in collaboration with NGOs and funding support from KSRelief. In November 2019, the government used official media platforms to amplify calls by Yemeni human rights activists at the UN Human Rights Council for the Houthis to end child recruitment and use, and radicalization to violence. Public statements by government officials against the unlawful recruitment and use of child soldiers and improvements in reporting, prevention, and protection mechanisms demonstrate that even with its limited capacity the Government of Yemen continues to address the issue. Significant additional work remains to eradicate this practice across Yemen. The most durable solution to the unlawful recruitment and use of child soldiers will be a political solution that ends the conflict. Section 5. Description and Amount of Assistance Provided Pursuant to a Waiver. The information provided below only includes assistance obligated as of April 5, 2021. Additional assistance will be obligated during FY 2021. Afghanistan International Military Education and Training — \$540,950 As of April 5, IMET funding was obligated for the following activity: military professionalization training. Excess Defense Articles (EDA) — \$3,821,000 As of April 5, \$3,821,000 worth of EDA equipment was transferred to Afghanistan. Cameroon International Military Education and Training — \$205,775 As of April 5, IMET funding was obligated for the following activity: military professionalization training. Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) As of April 5, no PKO funding was obligated in FY 2021. Democratic Republic of Congo International Military Education and Training — \$76,098 As of April 5, IMET funding was obligated for the following activity: military professionalization training. Peacekeeping Operations As of April 5, no PKO funding was obligated in FY 2021. Iraq International Military Education and Training — \$197,433 As of April 5, IMET funding was obligated for the following activity: military professionalization training. Libya As of April 5, no funds subject to CSPA have been obligated. Nigeria International Military Education and Training — \$394,066 As of April 5, IMET funding was obligated for the following activity: military professionalization training. Peacekeeping Operations As of April 5, no PKO funding was obligated in FY 2021. 10 U.S.C.333 — \$3,705,772 As of April 5, DoD section 333 funding was obligated for the following activities: training and equipment. Somalia International Military Education and Training — \$155,282 As of April 5, IMET funding was obligated for the following activity: military professionalization training. Peacekeeping Operations — \$12,692,025 As of April 5, PKO funding was obligated for the Somali National Army and Somali Ministry of Defense for the following activities: logistical support; stipends; advisory support; training; equipment; and program oversight. 10 U.S.C. 333 — \$2,957,240 During FY 2021, DoD section 333 funding was obligated for the following activities: training and equipment. South Sudan Peacekeeping Operations As of April 5, no PKO funds have been obligated in FY 2021. Yemen International Military Education and Training — \$154,921 As of April 5, IMET funding was obligated for the following activity: military professionalization training. ASEAN Association of Southeast Asian Nations ECOWAS Economic Community of West African States EU European Union EUROPOL European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation FARC Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia GRETA Council of Europe's Group of Experts on Action Against Trafficking in Human Beings IDP Internally Displaced Person ILO International Labour Organization INTERPOL International Criminal Police Organization IOM International Organization for Migration ISIS Islamic State of Iraq and Syria LGBTQI+ Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer, and Intersex NGO Nongovernmental Organization OAS Organization of American States OSCE Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe UN United Nations UNHCR United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees UNICEF United Nations Children's Fund UNODC United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime UN TIP Protocol (Palestine Protocol) Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, Supplementing the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime NOTES: Local currencies have been converted to U.S. dollars (\$) using the currency exchange rates reported by the U.S. Department of the Treasury on December 31, 2020. The rates can be found here: [◆ Inside Front Cover: Panos Pictures/William Daniels Page iii: © Steve McCurry/Magnum Photos Page v: Panos Pictures/Karen Robinson Table of Contents: Picture Alliance Page 2: Katie Orlinsky Page 5: Picture Alliance Page 6: Picture Alliance Page 9: Picture Alliance Page 11: Picture Alliance Page 13: Smita Sharma Page 14: Panos Pictures/Adam Dean Page 15: Picture Alliance Page 17: Sara Hylton Page 18-19: MUSHFIQAL ALAM Page 20: Seivan Salim Page 23: Picture Alliance Page 25: Panos Pictures/Karen Robinson Page 29: Getty/Stefanie Glinzki Page 30: Reuters/Jackson Njehia Page 32: Sara Hylton Page 34: Getty-Qunyh Anh Nguyen/Contributor Page 36: Getty-Ina Fassbender/Contributor Page 38: Panos/Williams Daniels Page 40: Picture Alliance Page 41: Getty/Munir Uz Zaman Page 42: Picture Alliance Page 44: Elisabetta Zavoli Page 45: Adria Malcolim Page 46: Getty/Greg Baker Page 49: Matilde Simas Page 50: Ernst Coppeljans Page 53: Picture Alliance Page 55: Picture Alliance Page 57: Getty/Tuul & Bruno Morandi Page 59: Picture Alliance Page 61: Picture Alliance Page 66: Emily Teague Page 75: Panos Pictures/Samuel Aranda Page 619: Picture Alliance Page 627: Panos/Dieter Telemans Page 638: Sara Hylton Inside Back Cover: Panos Pictures/Abbie Trayler-Smith The Staff of the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons Is: Hadiyah A. 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