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President announces cooking appliances, gas imports to be tax-free



By M.A. Egge

The President of the Republic H.E. Muse Bihi Abdi has announced that all cooking appliances and gas would henceforth be imported tax-free. The reprieve and exemption of taxes for the commodities will go down well with the populace and the fight against deforestation and combating the negative aspects of climate change.

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The Elections Commission elects Musa Hassan as new chairman



By Mohamoud Walaaleeye

The new National Elections Commission, which held a meeting yesterday at its headquarters, elected the commission's chairman, deputy chairman, and spokesperson.

According to a press release issued Continue on page 3

Central Bank governor attends Islamic Economic Conference in Djibouti

The Governor of the Central Bank of Somaliland Dr. Ali Abdilahi Dahir, who attended the 12th Islamic Economic Conference, said that the world has become aware of the benefits of Islamic banking at this time.

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The Minister of Finance Closes the National Economic Conference

By M.A. Egge

Minister of Finance Dr. Saad Ali Shire officially closed the three-day conference of the National Economic Forum while noting that he was very grateful to the organizers and all those who participated in it.

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Public schools lead in the final national exams

By M.A. Egge

The public schools in the country have been progressively shining in the national schools in the country doing much better than the privately owned ones.

This year's exam results show the top 6 out of 10 are public schools in the countryside.

This was revealed by the head of the National Examination Board Continue on page 2



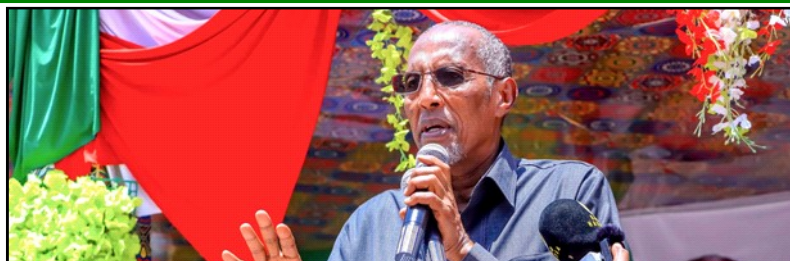
The President reiterates that the state is ready for holding elections

There is no conflict between me, Abdirahman Irro, Faisal Ali Warabe, Gabose or others, he says

By M.A. Egge

The President of the Republic of Somaliland H.E. Muse Bihi Abdi has dispelled the notion that there is animosity between him and other political party leaders

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All Fifteen political Associations hold their initiative GMs



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The minister Koore held a meeting with the Sool administration



A delegation led by the Minister of Information Culture and National Guidance Hon. Suleiman Yusuf Ali Koore, together

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Conflict management in the case of Nascent Democracy in Somaliland

By: Amb. Adam Muse Jibril

In contrast with the widespread general fiasco in most parts of Somalia territories, the

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Ismail Shirwac: Thriving Democracies in the Volatile Horn of Africa



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President announces cooking appliances, gas imports to be tax-free

The Head of State also urged Somalilanders to go for a blue economy and reap maximum production from the marine resources whose fishes are abundant in the country.

The President made the remarks as he led the Burao University 12th graduation ceremony at the campus on Saturday 17th September 2022. He profoundly thanked the Burao residents for according him rousing reception as he came back to the city from the Odweyne tour hence pointed out that it exuded the solidarity cherished in patriotism for the sovereignty of the nation.

He commended the students, parents and the teaching staff of the university for their selfless and tireless efforts in making the institution excel.

The President precisely honoured the founders of the institution by lauding their dreams whose efforts have come to fruition.

Noting that the institution stood by championing environmental related issues he promised the Environment Minister Hon. Shukri Bandare for being a formidable force to reckon with in addressing the sector.

He pointed out that patriotism is the main catalyst that propels the country as a unified front that has progressed so much in development aspects. Urging solidarity to be maintained he pledged state support for development aspects and nudged the exploitation of marine



resources, which Somalilanders seldom indulge in, as a means and ways forward for prosperity.

The country has rich fisheries in its hundreds of kilometers of sea-shore.

He reminded the audience that no nation has made achievements as this country has done without international debts whatsoever, while still being un-recognized.

He attributed the developments made and the numerous universities established as major examples. He also pledge to address students graduates plight in the nation.

Similarly, The President H.E. Muse Bihi Abdi on Saturday 17th of September 2022 laid the foundation stone for a large project to rebuild the highway connecting Burao and Berbera, which will be financed by the Somaliland Development Fund. The President was flanked by several members of the cabinet who

were amongst his entourage, heads of Togdeer region and Burao district, intellectuals, politicians and officials of the Somaliland Development Fund and other guests.

The ministers of transport and development of roads and that of planning and national development who spoke at the function explained how it was necessary for the nation to work together to work on the economic infrastructure in order to achieve progress.

The President thanked the ministries and agencies working on the issue of rehabilitating the highway for embarking on the project and called for its implementation to be swift and expeditious.

He noted that the road was a major one and its dilapidation was a bottleneck for smooth transportation of people and goods hence detrimental to the economy.

The President reiterates that the state is ready for holding elections

hence cautioned supporters not to induce wrong innuendoes and fan tensions.

The Head of State gave the sentiments as he addressed residents at Odweyne in Daad-mareed region on Friday 16 September 2022. He is leading a large entourage as he officially tours the eastern parts of the country.

Thousands of people living in the city of Oodweyne, led by the regional and district administration, elders, leaders, intellectuals and various sections of society, waving fresh and flags of the Republic of Somaliland, welcomed the president and his delegation in an elaborate manner. The reception welcoming them ushered the entourage from the outskirts of the town coaxing the

Mohamed, who spoke at the fuction, thanked the people of Oodweyne for the warm welcome they gave to the president and his delegation, and pointed out that the government has made great efforts in the development of the region.

The President delivered a comprehensively multi-prong speech to the people of Oodweyne thanked them for the high level of hospitality they had given him, and underlined that hospitality and independence are traditional cultures of the people of Somaliland. Oodweyne.

He reiterated that the government he leads is ready to hold the planned elections in the country; and while talking about democracy, he said, "elections and associated campaigns should not breed



President to disembark and walk with them marching hilariously through the roads to the town streets in a lively and joyful way.

The President who spoke to the people of Oodweyne thanked them for the rousing welcome they accorded him.

Sultans and the traditional leaders of the area, the regional administration who spoke in succession, thanked the national President for his visit to Oodweyne, and appreciated the extensive development activities implemented by the government in the whole Daad-Madeed region.

The Ministers of National Planning, Livestock and Fisheries Development, Dr. Ahmed Aden Buxane and Hon. Said Sulub

animosity, we don't that", and continued, "first of all, politicians are generally friends and there is no conflict between them, society should know that".

"There is no conflict between me, Abdirahman Iirro, Faisal Ali Warabe, Gabose and others. What is in contention is only the policies of addressing issues", and lamented, "It is unfortunate that the youth and the diehards misconstrue issues to ferment tensions".

El-hume and Bili'le areas accorded the Head of State an exceptionally rousing welcome.

The President H.E. Musa and his delegation, who have already received a wide reception in the Sahil and Togdeer regions, are expected to continue the Eastern regions tour in his itinerary.

Central Bank governor attends Islamic Economic Conference in Djibouti

Dr. Ali, who spoke at the conference over the week held in Djibouti, said that Somaliland is the only country whose constitution states that Islamic banks can operate, and bans those engaging in usury. He said that in the last ten years the Central Bank of Somaliland has played a major role in the growth of the country's economy and private banks.

Participating in the conference, Dr. Ali said that the institution play will a role in developing, and internationalizing economic institutions.

Dr. Ali said that the roles and engagements of Islamic banks in the world have been recognized by the big banks of the world.

The 12th Islamic Economic Conference was attended by the President of Djibouti, the Prime Ministers of Djibouti and Ethiopia, ambassadors, senior ministers, members of the cabinet from 26 countries, international organizations, local and international economics eminent personalities.

Public schools lead in the final national exams

NATIJAHA INTIQAANADKA QARANKA EE FASALADA 8 AAD IYO FASALADA 4 AAD EE 2022

© FAHAD KARIE Toban ka dugsi Sare ee ugu average score ka sareeya 2022

No	Ranking	School	District	Region	Location	Accommodation	Ownership
1	925	Pharo Secondary	Sheekh	Sahil	Urban	Boarding	Public
2	900	Salwa Sabah Boarding	Sheekh	Sahil	Rural	Boarding	Public
3	885	Rugl	Baki	Awdal	Urban	Days	Public
4	883	Imamu-Maaliq	Ceerrigaabo	Sanaag	Urban	Days	Private
5	882	Wadamo-Goo	Caynabo	saraar	Rural	Days	Public
6	878	Sh.Omer Goud	Baki	Awdal	Urban	Days	Public
7	870	Sheikh Modern	Sheekh	Sahil	Urban	Days	Public
8	867	Gar-Adag	Garadag	Sanaag	Urban	Select	Private
9	867	Badbado	Gabiley	Gabiley	Urban	Days	Public
10	866	Safa	Ceerrigaabo	Sanaag	Urban	Days	Private

Chairman Mr. Daud Ahmed Farah at a function of the unveiling of the 2021/22 examination results.

He was flanked by the Minister of Education and his deputy the honorables Ahmed Mohamed Dirie and Abdihakim Said.

The examination boss said that most of the students excelled with total failures being only 3% in the secondary exams and 6% at the primary level.

The secondary school candidates were 13784, while those of primary being 22971 with the percentages

of failure translating to 460 and 1331 candidates respectively.

Mr. Daud decried the misuse of high-tech modern gadgets that are posing serious risks to the detriments of the future of the nation's educational system.

He lamented the attempts to use mobile phones and IT watches to cheat in exams as serious.

He disclosed that almost 1000 such gadgets were confiscated from the candidates and the state will decide on how to dispose them off.

Mr. Daud appealed to the parents and graduates to help the education department in combating such misdemeanors, which can result to the country being a banana state if not checked or addressed at all.

He lamented that an abetting handful of teachers in such cahoots were caught in the act.

He at the same time commended teachers who exposed bribery attempts and urged their colleagues to emulate them.

He called on the media fraternity to highlight the vice.

The Elections Commission elects Musa Hassan as new chairman

by the commission, yesterday's meeting was attended by all the seven members of the commission, according to their bylaws, they elected the following members.

1. Musa Hassan Yusuf - Chairman
2. Ahmed Osman Hassan - Deputy Chairman
3. Abdiaziz Hirsi Warsame - Spokesman.

The National Electoral Commission, on the other hand, has called upon the members of the public to pray for them in their



onerous tasks and duties to the nation such that they may leave a tangible legacy.

All Fifteen political Associations hold their initiative GMs



By M.A. Egge

The electioneering process of political organizations joining the stage for competitive votes has entered the second phase of the stages stipulated in the constitution of political organizations' establishment and subsequent metamorphosis to mature into official political parties.

This is an exercise regulated every ten years and a trademark of Somaliland homegrown political system.

The new political organizations are in the middle of a busy week of sorting out their foundation and structure, and in the city of Hargeisa and some of the capitals of the regions of the country, the congresses of the organizations that are struggling to participate in the elections are going on with

enthusiasm.

The initial stage is the one of registering the organizations, building their structures and cementing them in a solidified manner by holding general meetings to earn the support of the populace through the delegates' representation system.

Law No. 14/2011, article 5, paragraph 3, letter B, states that during the period of operation of six months before the election, they must provide evidence showing where each organization has held its congress, its structure, its rules and other articles.

All fifteen political organizations have held their congresses, prior Sunday the 18th of September 2022 to beat the deadline set.

The Waberi, Kaah, Rejo, Talo-

Wadaag, Hilaa', Barwaaqo, Dal-Jir, Ogaal, Ubah, Horseed, Galool, SPP, Miisaan, Iftin & Mideeye. All of them held their GMs in the country's capital, Hargeisa, attended by the Committee for the registration and verification of political organizations who were observing the adherence of the constitution to the letter.

On the other hand, the organization's registration and classification committee, which released a brief statement late Wednesday afternoon, announced the deadline for organizing the organization's congresses.

This news was published on the committee's website on Facebook, signed by their spokesperson Mr. Mukhtar Abdi Jama, noting that Sunday, September 18, 2022 as the deadline time for holding general meetings.

They underscored the fact that there will thence be a ten-day period for the phase of submissions of the 1000 compulsory voters endorsements from each of the 6 main regions.

"It is after thus that the committee's verification work will be ended by forwarding the needful to the national electoral commission," concluded the spokesman of the committee.

Access to Energy is key to economic growth- SEC Chairman

role at the Economic Summit reads as follows:

Somaliland Economic Forum 2022 revolved around the central theme: 'Resolving Economic Problems with Sustainable Solutions'. This provided a platform for stakeholders from the public, private and non-governmental and humanitarian sectors to interact around the following seven themes: Food security and Environment; Foreign Direct Investment and Manufacturing; Trade and Transit; Financial Services; Energy and Mining; Infrastructure Development; External Aid Planning and Coordination.

Government Ministries presented an honest view of challenges and opportunities for economic growth and development in each sector.

Two key outcomes of this public consultative process were the realization that **Energy is key to all sectors** and the importance of having a **Regulatory Framework**



for every sector. Sector Regulation is a universally acceptable indicator of good governance that creates an enabling environment for ensuring transparency and accountability are upheld in policy and practice. Whereas all the sectors of Somaliland economy have laws and policies, only the Energy Sector currently has a regulatory framework in place. Somaliland Energy Regulation Commission (SEC) regulates energy (electricity) generation, transmission, and distribution in the country to ensure fair play for all in the provision of affordable, safe and reliable energy in Somaliland.

The minister Koore held a meeting with the Sool administration



with the Director General of the Somaliland Presidency and other officials are in Lascanood on official trip.

They held various meetings with the administration of Sool region and the coordinators of the regional government branches.

The meetings of Minister Koore at

the region are said to be related to anticipation for the expected visit of the President to the Sool region.

The president's delegation is expected to unveil new projects that have been implemented in the city of Las'anod. He is currently on a visit to the eastern regions of the country.

The Minister of Finance Closes the National Economic Conference

He said that it was an honor for our country that thirty-five experts participated in the economic conference which has been held in such a magnitude for the first year; and will continue to be held annually in the future. Dr. Saad said that the purpose of the conference was to discuss the economic status of our country, the existing challenges, and the solutions to overcome them.

The seven main issues discussed at the conference dwelt on self-sufficiency in food, investment and industry, trade and transit, banking and insurance, mining and energy, infrastructure and grants.

Dr. Saad called on the government, businesses and international organizations to cooperate in solving the challenges. At the closing of the conference, a twenty-point resolution statement was issued.



Conflict management in the case of Nascent Democracy in Somaliland

Somaliland's Peace and State building process has been considered as an exception rather than the rule. Although it is an ongoing process built by trial-and-error endeavors which faces massive challenges, yet what have already been achieved led to considerable worldwide appreciation.

However, the questions as to how Somaliland has been able to achieve what has been done so far, and whether these attainments can be sustained, or whether the Somaliland example can be generalized so that to add something positive clue to the political standstill in Somalia and the region in general, are indeed legitimate questions reflecting the widespread and deep-rooted cries in the Horn of African region in general. On the other hand, as all noticeable human feats usually related with shortcomings and even failures, so the Somaliland experience can't be exceptional.

On the long walk to peace and state building course both substantial successes and avoidable hazards have been experienced. The following note is a modest attempt to register the basic attainments realized as well as shortcomings that Somaliland had been experiencing through a long sequence of events that stretched from 1991 to 2022.

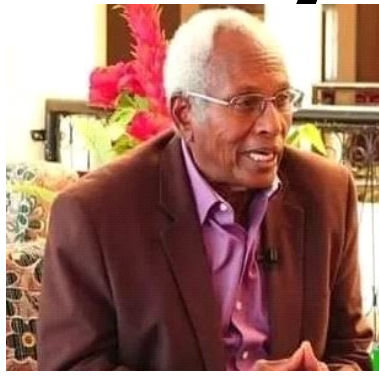
From Armed Struggle to Peace and State building

Supporters, Sympathizers, and opponents alike largely agree that regardless of some minor gaps, Somaliland's successes raised up above many African countries' achievements that had the same post conflict experiences. Consequently, Scholars and researchers underlined the manner in which the peace and institutional building have been managed in Somaliland without major external assistances. Questions were also raised about how the introduction of the democratic system was attained and sustained over three decades. Evidently, all those achievements in Somaliland have been possible in spite of formidable hostilities and animosities, such as economic embargo and political isolation from all corners in the region and beyond. Benjamin Moscovici, *Spiegel International Newspaper*, wrote a 'Miracle on the Horn of Africa' describing the Somaliland achievements. The authentic drive behind these achievements were resolute exertion on reconciliation and consensus building approach, which is true to the culture of 'Pastoral Democracy' (by Prof. I

M Lewis) Because of the following concrete principles and approaches: Peace and Institutional building efforts were entirely based on reconciliation and consensus building of free will, Bottom-up approach, Dependence on Local resources, that eventually led to Democratic model consisting of two models, modern and traditional hybrid governance.

These specific efforts and approaches have jointly shaped the 'Hybrid Political and Security governance system in Somaliland, in other words, coherence of two historically and culturally divergent systems, Traditional African-Somali System of governance, and modern (Westminster Multiparty Democratic model) had jointly represented in these streams where the experience of Somaliland is all about. Nevertheless, without critical look at this worthwhile historical battle which continued almost about forty years journey to come to where it is now would remain incomplete and imbalanced story. The nature and magnitude of the mistakes and conceptual gaps that were happening throughout state building processes need to be registered. On this regard, the lack of conceptual understanding about the state building and democratization shaped the major obstruction. The following points highlight on whatever oversights, and missteps associated with the historic achievements Somaliland has been realizing since its re-emergence in 1991, in other words the shortcomings of which emanated from lack of enough understanding by the political elite about the challenges ahead:

Function and Legitimacy of Guurti: The gap between what had been achieved and what were considered as shortcomings in relation to Guurti's functions and its legitimacy are closely related to the outcome of the idea of amalgamation of Traditional and Modern arrangements. The abovementioned achievements materialized as the Somaliland's model of governance generated both remarkable advances and avoidable mistakes, these mistakes and loopholes when accumulated without correction turned into crisis. As a result, the country's reputation and status as a shining spot on the African map had been damaged due to lack of understanding of the importance of the traditional and



Modern combination as hybrid political and security governance as interdependent component parts of one single system ensued miracles. This particular way of thinking helped Somaliland democratic experiment cross the line of uncertainty towards reasonable degree of stability and sustainability.

Unfortunately, since then the Council of Elders had lost direction, and much of its reputation and arguably its legitimacy dilute. Regardless of the great job the Guurti has been doing and the enormous outcome of their devotion that constituted an indispensable part of the overall role played by the Parliament, yet the fact that they had not been elected or reappointed raised a big question mark about their vey legitimacy. This question doesn't reflect a mere practical issue, but in fact is a sign of lack of conceptual clarity about the value of the hybrid political and security governance in Somaliland.

Absence of pre-arranged strategy on long-term level that defines the milestones needed to be reached in the future resulted the main weakness that led to the problems that are already in place, and which led the hybrid system gradually losing the horizon for reformation and promotion of the system of governance to stand as two streams in one main political system within predetermined state building policy.

Institutional Building: The fundamental issue of the State building in the post-civil war in Africa is centered in the Institutional building and therefore, the top priority agenda for the leadership in Somaliland remains in the Institutional building. However, without clear vision about the very concept of the state institutions and their role, the issues of peace and stability is neither manageable nor sustainable. That is why, that although Somaliland has walked a long way towards this direction, yet there is a gap between what had been achieved and what could have been realized. That means that

the institutional building endeavors have fallen much shorter than the extent of expectations, because of lack of understanding about the historical significance of the Institutional Building within a framework of Nation Building Strategy. Obviously, whatever shortcomings emerged were due to the fact that politicians have directed all of their attentions to the every-day practical politics, and gave no consideration to the theoretical aspect of Institutional Building issue. They have been dealing with the problems on a trial-and-error manner, ignoring the fact that without elaborated strategic plan, politics remain in cyclical spontaneous events of action and reaction, and that is exactly where the problem remain missing the required attention it deserved.

These shortcomings materialized in the way that the Somaliland political parties had been dealing with practical politics regarding the Institutional building. In 2010, when Kulmiye party won the election and Mr. Ahmed Silanyo assumed presidency they immediately discharged all experienced technocrats and replaced them with clan-based party supporters mostly similliterate. This was a major setback to the state building process. That means any party which will come to the power in future will follow the same track. Clan-oriented Political Parties, the real obstacle to progress: On practical level, the idea of creating pollical parties in Somaliland had entirely been by the creativity of president Egal and his application within his innovative Nation Building strategy. Unfortunately, the Party Building Policy in Somaliland has been experiencing problems of standstill, which was due to lack of many factors, the most important of which was lack of clarity of the party Building Policy by the political leadership, mostly about the issues of transition, growth and developmental perspectives, in which certain constructive steps needed be taken to better and higher level of progress. President Egal's move to this direction was due to his deep understanding and conviction of the multi-party democratic system. It is important to notice here that he had faced huge resistance to convince the greater part of Somaliland political leaders, mainly Islamists. When president Egal

passed away, there emerged a very serious vacuum of leadership which created a gap in the Somaliland Nation Building project in general. It was a gap between concept and application, between vision and practice. After Egal however, the party building policy lost its long-term vision as there was nobody who could add to the kind of theoretical capacity to deal with the complex issues related to party building within a long-term plan of Nation Building Project. In the post Egal era, the absence of national strategic agenda met a general disadvantage that negatively impacted on the overall process of State Formation, mostly on the intellectual level on which the Party Building issue is among the most important areas where visionary ideas were badly needed. Consequently, the three political parties suffered under severe lack of new thinking through which they could have creatively forwarded programs for

building mass organizations such as youth, women, and trade unions outside of the clan-cercle to build on them patriotic ideals rather than clannism and short-term interests. Moreover, the parties needed to be school of thoughts so as to be able to educate people on the party's political, economic and social agendas. The purpose behind Party Building policy ought to promote the party's capacity to build a higher level of development organizationally, politically and educationally in order to be able to produce new generations of young leadership with ideas that are compatible with the contemporary world outlook.

On the other hand, the party building policy is a respond to the need to help political parties rise above clan constituencies by developing its capacity on both quantitative and qualitative dimensions of growth without which the party would remain a seasonal organization without horizon of development. On this regard, contemporary political party must combat ideological and political opponent ideas and policies. For instance, in our region there are radical ideas such as Islamic radicalism, Ethnic militancy, and tribalism all of which constitute threat to peace, stability and progress. These different kinds of intolerant trends can be active inside the party and Society, to defeat such radical ideologies

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Conflict management in the case of Nascent Democracy in Somaliland

the political party need to have both clarity and devotion, otherwise it could fall short than the cause they claim to be adherent.

The Rights of Women, Serious Conceptual Gap: The issue of the Somaliland Woman's Rights in the Participation of the decision-making Processes remained one of the dominant issues under discussion for more than a decade towards which has not yet been taken a fitting step. The open-minded people would like to elevation the question as to why in a Democratic Oriented country like Somaliland women failed to attain such fundamental rights. Sensibly, there can't be rational grounds that make the Somaliland women remain lacking their rights. However, one can attribute this problem to the following backgrounds: Socio-economic and Political Backwardness related to traditions, heritage, legacies and Religious Radicalization, which has taken epidemical proportion in our region constituted the bases of the state of affairs on which the Clan leaders and Community elders perceived women as dependent on men and, thus must remain as housewives and human reproduction subjects only. This Perception placed women in a disadvantageous position in the Somali Society as well as in many other Islamic Societies on Global level. However, the Somaliland Political system failed to put the issue of the rights of woman on the top of the Nation Building, agenda denotes the weaknesses of the political elite and the lack of national building consciousness.

Environmental Degradation and lack of awareness: Global Environmental degradation issue represents the world's most critical phenomenon faced by the contemporary history of mankind on which the very existence in our planet would depend on, and the life on our earth would entirely be at risk if proper steps are not taken to change the way humans treat with the environment in order to be rationalized, and the world's outmost attention is not directed to the conservation and creation of culture friendly to the nature and construction of a Green World.

Somaliland is amongst the least developed countries in the world and less emission generating than any other country, but has no less responsibility in saving the nature. It is crystal clear that here

in Somaliland the issue of environmental conservation was not been given enough space of care in the current-state building project. However, critical viewpoints relate this issue to the absence of sufficient environmental awareness in the Somaliland political elite, and lack of conceptual understanding of the interrelationship between development, environment and politics as well as interdependence of the worldwide efforts to tackle the deterioration of the world environmental conditions.

The house of Somaliland. One cannot have Somaliland with *imagined order alone*: The issue of what Somaliland is, which embrace all citizen's rights has been a critical question since 1990s, but the Issaqi political elite, with the exception of President Egal, and possibly Ahmed Silanyo have not been fully aware of the exceptional significance of all-inclusive Somaliland in real sense. Dr. Ali Khalif Glaidh had tried his best to make the issue of power sharing balance between Issaqi and none-Issaqi clans clear enough, he aimed to have the kind of Somaliland he wanted. Unfortunately, the *Imagined Order*, which means false and illusory world that you have in mind, but which doesn't reflect the reality made that thinking a failure. The gap between the real Somaliland and imagined Somaliland is seemingly enough to creating an identity crisis of none Issaqi people in Somaliland. That is why there is a bad and urgent need to fill that gap.

Conclusion: The above enumerated restraints, gaps and limitations emanated mainly from two sources, the first

belongs to an objective reasons that interrelated with the under-development of our society with the absence of robust middle class independent from the radical traditionalist oriented political forces, the Second causes emanate from specific weaknesses derived from the inexperience and lack of sufficient conceptual enlightenment on the state building issues and lack of tolerance by the political elite who look to the horizon much shorter than required scope and needed capacity to solving complex conflicts. Consequently, these gaps and loopholes mentioned above are clear expression of those historical shortcomings that in combination constitute integrated forms of challenges that can't be bypassed simply because you want to do so. But to offer all mantal and material required factors as available, first and foremost of which is theoretical understanding of the issues related to Nation Building dilemma, not on local level but on African and Global levels. As to the question about an alternative to Somaliland raised by some radical opposition cercles as a better option, the only response to them should be big NO, and regardless of all those abovementioned weak-points and loopholes there is no negation and no better option that reduces the significancy of the historic achievements Somaliland has been realizing over the years, that is why there is no realistic voices offering other choice than the State building and Democratization in Somaliland, instead there is an urgent need to conflict management and conflict resolution with reform oriented political program.

NATIONAL LABORATORY FOR QUALITY CONTROL OF FOOD AND MEDICINE INAUGURATED

The President of the Republic of Somaliland H.E. Muse Bihi Abdi, inaugurated the first food and drug testing laboratory in Somaliland. The ceremony was held over the week at the headquarters of the Quality Control Agency, in the Sahel region. Firstly, the President made a brief inspection of the different parts of the agency that are equipped with modern testing machines installed at the laboratory. The chairman of the Quality Control Agency Mr. Mukhtar Mohamed Ali explained in depth the success achieved by the country in having a modern laboratory for testing food, medicine and cosmetic products.

"The state has invested a lot of money in this laboratory, which aims to have a quality laboratory to guarantee the health and well-being of the people that consume everything that is imported from Berbera port", he said. H. E. President Muse Bihi Abdi who gave a brief speech praised the authorities of the quality control agency and their staff for the action they have taken and urged them to work responsibly and honestly in the laboratory. He called upon them to utilize the state-of-the-art facilities at the centre. He also urged them to constantly improve their knowledge

Ismail Shirwac: Thriving Democracies in the Volatile Horn of Africa



As governments in all parts of Africa become, with some exceptions, more authoritarian, Kenya and the Republic of Somaliland portrayed a better picture for the continent by advancing democratic principles in a changing and unstable region. Despite both having the challenge of bordering the war-torn Somalia which is the haven of Africa's Al Qaeda version, the Al Shabab.

The Republic of Somaliland, a former British Protectorate and Kenya which is also a former British colony have continued to successfully hold free and credible elections and had power transfers in which an outgoing administration peacefully turned over power to the newly elected leadership. This makes the two countries to serves as an example for other nations in the region and the continent at large with their viable democratic systems, multiparty politics, political freedom and strong civil liberties.

Following a fiercely contested election with the former Kenyan Prime Minister, H.E Dr. William Samoei Ruto was sworn in as Kenya's fifth president on September 13, and even with disagreements over the results announced by the IEBC, the highest court ultimately upheld H.E. Dr. Ruto's Presidency, and all sides, without any post-election violence, accepted the ruling of the supreme court as its decisions are final and binding. This demonstrates the development of Kenya's democracy, the sturdiness of its institutions, and the noble character of its populace.

Likewise, The Republic of Somaliland has earned a huge reputation for holding rigorous democratic elections, having its fifth president in office who was elected in 2017. This country has made a history in 2003, when a president won an election with a thin margin of 80 votes, which is arguably the slightest margin in the annals of global democracy. In addition, Somaliland is the only state in the world which used the most

of quality control and associated technological laboratory sciences because it was imperative and incumbent upon them to be very skillful as per their tasks.

The President underpinned the

advanced Iris scan voter registration for election purposes in the world. This iris biometric voting system is aimed at enhancing transparency and curbing fraud, vote-rigging, and double-voting. The nation's commitments to improving democratic values and principles, and its regular transition of power through democratic elections, have made it a beacon of democracy and political stability.

In its most recent study of 2021, Freedom House, a non-profit organization in Washington, D.C., which promotes democracy, political freedom, and human rights, notes that Kenya and Somaliland are the two most democratic and free countries in all of East Africa making them regional democratic champions. In the face of a regional crisis and a global regress in democratic values, their their achievements and advancement from democratic fronts deserve appreciation.

The connection between peace and democracy has long been recognized and perhaps it's the democratic culture of the Republic of Somaliland and Kenya that created the premises of building stronger national security and political stability which contrasts Somaliland and Kenya from the rest of Horn of Africa nations.

Kenya and Somaliland can challenge those who believe that authoritarianism is just the price to be paid for regional peace or that democratic ideals are a fantasy of outsiders with no practical application and room in this continent. However, Kenya and Somaliland's achievements are a wonderful testimony to what African countries can do and how far African countries can go if Africa decides to strengthen the rule of law, encourage good governance and practice democratic principles.

Ismail Shirwac is Somaliland Diplomat based in Nairobi and the Head of Cooperation and Development partnerships at Somaliland's mission in Kenya

need for heads and the staff of the quality control agency to improve their knowledge so that they can perform their duties in a knowledgeable manner.

Custodial Corps Refutes Fake News on Facebook



By Guleid Maher

Somaliland prison services has condemned Bakayle Media for airing false news on their Facebook page. A post on the media outlet purportedly alleged that an inmate at Gabiley Women Prison lost her eyes after being brutally beaten by prison wardens at the institution.

The fake news was broadcasted on

Wednesday 14/9/2022 on the rogue media page.

Bakayle Media reported that a prisoner named Idil Ismael Hassan who was sentenced for a year was meted with violence by a group of seven women prison warders at Gabiley Women Prison.

Somaliland Custodial Corps press released refuted the information by Bakayle Media terming it as false. It revealed that the media house had the habit of tarnishing reputation of Somaliland government institutions. The prison services informed Somaliland public that Bakayle Media was on a mission to discredit the professionalism of the prison services.

Somaliland Prisons headquarters confirmed that the inmate was suffering from a nervous ailment. She was taken to three different hospitals in the presence of her family, viz. that of Gebiley General Hospital, Manhal Hospital and Haldoor Hospital.

Gabiley prison confirmed that inmate's mother informed them about her medical history as having been diagnosed with the nerves disease.

They warned wayward media outlets on social media to desist from inciting the public against the government institutions aimlessly.

US welcomes appointment of Uhuru Kenyatta as peace envoy to Ethiopia, Eastern DRC



Addis Abeba – The U.S. State Department Bureau of African Affairs said the U.S. welcomes “the appointment of Uhuru Kenyatta as peace envoy for the conflict in Northern Ethiopia and in Eastern DRC.”

Kenya's President William Ruto said during his inauguration on Tuesday 13 September that he has appointed outgoing President Kenyatta to “continue chairing ... discussions on behalf of the people of Kenya on “the peace initiatives in our region, including both in Ethiopia & in the Great Lakes region.” President William pledged the support of “the government of Kenya and myself in particular” to the initiatives, adding that former President Kenyatta has agreed with the appointment “graciously.”

The State Department Bureau of African Affairs said this was “a critical time for both conflicts” and that Kenyatta's “work will be crucial.” Shortly before the visit of US Secretary of State Antony Blinken to Kenya in November 2021, former President Kenyatta arrived in Addis

Abeba on 14 November and was received by Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed “to his second home.” He has also met with President Sahle-Work Zewde.

In Nairobi, Kenyatta and Secretary Blinken discussed “shared interests as members of the U.N. Security Council, including addressing regional security issues, such as Ethiopia, Somalia, and Sudan,” according to State Department.

Two month later in January this year, former President Kenyatta met with then US Special Envoy for the Horn of Africa, David Satterfield in Nairobi during which the two called for a peaceful resolution to Ethiopia's civil war. “A strong Ethiopia is important to us. A stable Ethiopia is important to us. That is why we are committed to doing all we can to see the conflict resolved,” Kenyatta said.

In May this year, PM Abiy and Kenyatta have also met on the side of the AU Extraordinary Humanitarian Summit in Malabo Equatorial Guinea, where they discussed “bilateral issues of peace and development.”

New York declares state of emergency over polio

The governor of New York has declared a state of emergency over polio as evidence emerges that the virus is spreading across the state.

Health officials say wastewater samples in New York City and four adjacent counties have tested positive for a poliovirus that can cause paralysis.

Although only one case has so far been confirmed, it was the first in the country in nearly a decade.

Polio was largely eradicated from the US by vaccinations that began in 1955.

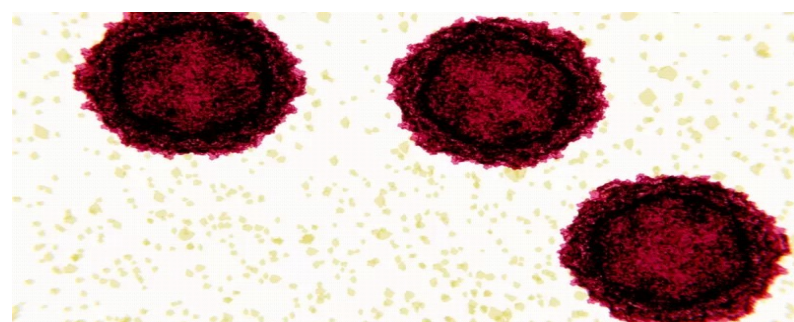
By 1979, the US was declared polio-free.

But according to New York officials, vaccination rates are too low in parts of the state. Friday's emergency declaration is aimed at boosting flagging immunisation rates.

There is no cure for polio, but it can be prevented by the vaccine. Mostly affecting children, the virus typically causes muscle weakness and paralysis, and in the most serious cases permanent disability and death.

New York's state health department said it aims to boost vaccination rates from the current state-wide average of about 79% to above 90%.

“On polio, we simply cannot roll the dice,” Health Commissioner Dr Mary Bassett said in a statement. “If you or your child are unvaccinated or not up to date with vaccinations, the risk of paralytic disease is real.” She added that “for every one case of paralytic polio observed, there



may be hundreds of other people infected”. An inactivated polio vaccine is used in both the US and the UK as part of the routine childhood programme. In the US, about 93% of toddlers have received at least three doses of the polio jab, according to vaccination data from the CDC. Officials began monitoring wastewater in the state for poliovirus after an unvaccinated man in Rockland County, just north of New York City, contracted the virus in July - the first recorded case since 2013 - and suffered paralysis.

The case was later genetically linked to paralytic polio found in a wastewater sample collected from nearby Nassau County in August. Wastewater samples in Orange County, Sullivan County and the five boroughs of New York City have also tested positive for paralytic polio.

The emergency order issued on Friday by Governor Kathy Hochul is the state's third this year, in addition to similar orders issued in response to the coronavirus pandemic and monkeypox. It empowers emergency medical workers, midwives and pharmacists to join the network of providers who can roll out the polio vaccine.

Polio: What is it and how does it spread?

There have been no confirmed cases of people becoming ill with the disease in the UK, but health officials want to ensure children in London are completely protected. What is polio and how does it spread?

It can be a serious infection, caused by a virus which spreads easily through contact with the faeces (poo) of an infected person or less commonly through droplets when they cough or sneeze.

It mostly affects children under five years old.

The majority of people with the infection have no symptoms but some feel like they have the flu with

- headache
- stomach pain
- aching muscles
- feeling sick

A small number of infected people - between one in a thousand and one in a hundred - develop more serious problems where polio invades the nervous system. This causes paralysis, usually of the legs.

This is not normally permanent and movement often comes back gradually.

But it can be life-threatening - particularly if paralysis affects muscles used for breathing.

What age do you get the polio vaccine?

The UK used to use a highly effective oral polio vaccine that came as drops. It has switched to the newer, injectable form.

The NHS offers five doses from the ages of 8 weeks to 14 years as part of routine childhood jabs.

People need to have all five doses of the vaccination to be fully immunised against the disease.

How are children being protected? Parents and carers of nearly one million children in Greater London will be contacted by their GP within the next month so they can get another polio vaccine, called a booster.

Experts say this will act as an extra precaution to stop polio spreading, even for children who are already up to date with their vaccines.

The NHS in London is contacting contact parents when it's their child's turn to come forward.

Parents are urged to take up the offer of the top-up dose - whether it's a booster or a catch-up one they had missed - as soon as possible.

This is to make sure they have a high level of protection from

paralysis.

How many children have been vaccinated?

Take-up of the first three doses is about 86% in London, well below target levels, with the rest of the UK at over 92%.

This may in part be down to some populations in the capital moving regularly, making it harder to access vaccines at the right time.

Figures for 2020/21 suggest some 34,000 children aged five in London had not received their fourth dose out of five.

Is polio a problem worldwide?

Cases have **decreased by more than 99%** since 1988, from an estimated 350,000 cases in more than 125 countries then to 175 reported globally in 2019.

All continents, except Asia, have been certified as polio free.

The last person recorded to have acquired the wild virus in the UK was in 1984.

There are a few countries where the disease is still found - it includes war-torn Afghanistan and Pakistan, where it has been difficult to vaccinate everyone.

Globally, 83% of infants had received three doses of polio vaccine in 2020, according to the World Health Organization.

THT Leisure

By: Abdillahi Said

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42							43					

ACROSS

1. Impressive or breathtaking
9. Similar to or same with
10. Orange tree
11. On the way to
13. Puppy (kind of animal)
15. ocean
16. way of thinking
18. be real
19. Sick
22. round (lap up)
26. principles
30. control power socket
31. One of the computer devices and printer name
32. gentleman
34. constant
35. Glad
37. unconsciousness
38. Boys/ men
39. brand new
42. prepared
43. clever insect makes Honey

DOWN

1. SUPERSTORE
2. DELETE
3. BIG CAT
4. GREATEST
5. PUMA/ FAMILY CAT
6. ONE OF THE GUNS' NAME
7. ONE OF THE COLORS
8. JOKE
16. MASCULINE
20. LG
21. CATASTROPHE
23. BRAKE HORSEPOWER
24. ONE OF THE AFRICAN COUNTRY'S NAME
25. SCHOOL/ COLLEGE
29. SNAPSHOT
35. HOUSE/ HOME-GROUND
39. nota bene
41. PLURAL PRONOUN

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US abortion bans leave grey areas in complicated pregnancies



Moments after unveiling a bill that would ban all abortions in the United States at 15 weeks, US Senator Lindsey Graham was interrupted by a mother with a devastating story.

"I did everything right and at 16 weeks we found out that our son would likely not live," Ashbey Beasley told a crowded room. "When he was born, for eight days he bled from every orifice of his body," she said.

But, she said, at least she got to choose how to handle her difficult pregnancy, while **Mr Graham's law** would take away that choice.

"What do you say to someone like me?" Mr Graham is not the only lawmaker who has been asked tough questions about his abortion stance, and how it might affect women with complicated or dangerous pregnancies.

Since the Supreme Court struck down Roe v Wade this summer, states across the US have pushed through abortion bans or severely restricted the procedure. But as such laws have gone into effect, unintended consequences have followed. Doctors and patients say that confusing standards and the vague language of these laws have had a chilling effect on the medical field in anti-abortion states, leaving tragedies in their wake - and more in the making.

'We can't help you, good luck' Abortions for medical reasons are rare, constituting less than 4% of all such procedures in the US in 2004, according to the Guttmacher Institute.

But for certain pregnancy complications, they are an accepted and not uncommon procedure to save lives.

The model Chrissy Teigen, for example, said on Friday an abortion was used to save her life when she was 20 weeks along with a pregnancy that was unviable. But today, in states with strict abortion limits, that option is becoming increasingly complicated.

For the last year, Amanda Horton, a Texas doctor who specialises in high-risk pregnancies, has struggled to care for patients with pregnancy complications.

At times, Dr Horton must inform families that their babies have been diagnosed with a fatal foetal anomaly. These conditions are rare and likely to lead to the death of a foetus in utero, or shortly after birth.

But under a strict abortion ban in Texas, her hands are tied.

"We can say, 'If you're interested in pregnancy termination, that's always an option. But it's not an option for you in Texas. And that's really where the counselling begins and ends," she said.

"These are people who love their unborn baby, and who, through no fault of their own, have been challenged in ways that they never expected," she said. But because her state bans all abortions except in life-threatening circumstances, "now, the answer is, 'We can't help you, good luck.'"

Defining emergency Texas has one of the country's most restrictive abortion bans. But like all such bans passed this year, the state allows an exception when a pregnancy is a threat

to the mother's life. Indeed, all states that ban abortion include similar exceptions when the life of a mother is threatened.

About a dozen states' laws include language allowing abortions in cases of a "medical emergency", and three specifically include an exception for foetal anomalies. West Virginia, which just passed an abortion ban this week, outlaws the procedure "except in a medical emergency or a non-medically viable foetus".

Mr Graham's proposal for a national law would come with broadly worded exemptions for a woman whose "life is endangered"

However, critics say that in practice these laws give little guidance on broad terms like "life-threatening", or what constitutes a medical emergency that would permit an abortion.

That leaves ample room for debate over when a doctor should act, and in some cases, has even altered options that would have been considered a standard of care. In July, a Texas woman identified only as Amanda, told the New York Times that she spent 48 hours in agony, sitting in a bathtub while the water turned "dark red" as she waited for her body to expel the pregnancy after suffering a miscarriage.

Previously, when she had a miscarriage, doctors had performed a dilation and curettage (also known as a "D & C") procedure, in which tissue is removed from the uterus. But at the time of her second miscarriage, Texas had implemented a ban allowing private citizens to sue anyone who helps perform an abortion after six weeks of pregnancy.

Amanda was not given the procedure. "It was so different from my first experience where they were so nice and so comforting, to now just feeling alone and terrified," she said.

Such cases have highlighted the gap between written policies over abortion limits and the medical reality, and it has doctors worried.

"It's very dangerous when legislators who have no experience in the area of medicine are legislating about how we can practise medicine, and prohibiting us from providing the standard of care," said Daniel Grossman, an obstetrician at the University of California in San Francisco.

'Reasonable medical judgment' Many of the bans are modelled after draft legislation proposed by the National Right to Life (NRL), the nation's oldest anti-abortion organisation. **Their model legislation** allows for abortions when the mother's life is threatened.

"Our model law language says, 'reasonable medical judgement' of the attending physician, which is the usual case in all medical situations, not just abortions," NRL told BBC News in a statement.

"We're not aware of any pro-life legislation, including our model law, that would prevent appropriate medical treatment in any of these cases."

But for people facing difficult pregnancies, these laws, in practice, can get in the way of medical care.