

# The Horn Tribune

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## Electioneering processes issues should be left to relevant institutions, says the President



M. A. Egge.  
The President of the Republic of Somaliland, H.E. Muse Bihi Abdi spoke about the controversy surrounding the holding of the forthcoming elections in the country and hence shed light on the way forward. The Head of State suggested that all issues concerning the electioneering processes had legal institutions to deal with and that any

Continue on page 2



## 27<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Coastal Guards was held in Hargeisa



Mohamoud Walaaleye  
A large event commemorating the 27th anniversary of the founding of the Somaliland Coast Guard was held at the headquarters of the coast guards. The event was graced by the president, members of the cabinet, Continue on page 2

## Minister of Mineral Resources Confirms the Discovery of Petroleum

By Guled A. Mahir

The government had announced the discovery of petroleum in Baha-Dhamal centre in Salahley district. According to minister of mineral resources Hon. Abdillahi Farah Abdi



Continue on page 3

## House of Elders extend the Presidential term by Two Years



By: Guled A. Mahir  
Somaliland Upper House of Parliament (Guurti) has passed a bill to increase the president's term of office by two years. The motion for the increase Continue on page 2

## Commander Nuh welcome the commandos who completed training

Mohamoud Walaaleye

The Commander of the National Army Major General Nuh Ismail Tani today welcomed the Fifth patch of



Continue on page 3

## The government calls on the world to support Taiwan's participation in ICAO

ICAO's goal of global integration is a failure without Taiwan



Mohamoud Walaaleye  
The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr Isse Keyd Mohamud, called on the international community to give Taiwan the opportunity to contribute more to the Continue on page 2

## The police chief has completed an official visit to Ethiopia



Continue on page 3

## Let not Reuters DEMEAN a brand that has been known for over 171 years

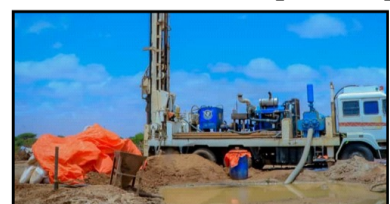


Reuters is one of the largest news agencies in the world. The agency was established in London in 1851 by the German-born Paul Reuter. It was acquired by the Thomson Corporation of Canada in 2008 and

now makes up the media division of Thomson Reuters. The name and reputation of this organization will be dishonored when they spread the news that is

Continue on page 4

## The state has drilled three hundred and seventy deep-water boreholes



By M.A. Egge

The government of Somaliland has implemented the largest number of water wells country- Continue on page 3

Inside:

Taxation in Islam

On pages 5

## Dahabshil CEO Urges Graduates to utilize their technical and entrepreneurship skills to create jobs and employ others



A Well attended graduation ceremony was held on Wednesday for the Continue on page 4



# Electioneering processes issues should be left to relevant institutions, says the President

controversies thereof should be left to them to address since they are responsible.

He gave the sentiments at the coast guard headquarters where the marines were commemorating 27 years of existence.

The President pointed out clearly that the prioritizations of the successive elections and the order in which they precede each other should be left to the concerned legal institutions that are mandated to do so. He said that the nation was stable and calm, hence was ready to chart its affairs concerning the said elections should be done through legal means.

He reiterate the fact both the elections and political parties registration commissions are in place hence were confirmed to office by the parliament. He added



that, "the new political associations are said to be open once every ten years, and they have chosen and assigned the Organization Registration Agency which was voted by the Parliament, and the Parliament is made up of all the parties, and each party's policy is passed by the Parliament". The President continued his speech saying, "We have established the Electoral Commission, which will arbitrate

between the competing parties and the presidential election, and we have agreed with the opposition and the ruling party and that the only body who can dictate on the issues are the institutions authorized by the law; no one else can interfere and strict rules are there to regulate them". The president clarified the fact that the time frame for the legality of official political parties has elapsed and there was no provision in the constitution to expand their tenure. He said that the nation was obligated to hold the political party elections for there was no excuse to postpone it. The president made it clear that it was not the same as the presidential elections which has clauses to guide it legally when it is unable to be held either technically or otherwise.

# 27<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Coastal Guards was held in Hargeisa



parliamentarians, commanders of various military arms, ambassadors, and heads of various organizations that have close cooperation with the Coastal Guard and other guests. Various speeches were given and concerts testifying the fetes Coast Guard in the nation filled the stage. First of all, a film was shown about the work of the Coast Guard and a drama about how the Coast Guard is the backbone of the country's development and the security of the long coast of Somaliland, including

numerous milestone achievements to ward off piracy, in their line of duty over a long time, was witnessed. and they have implemented a lot of security and stability. The commander of the Coast Guard of the Republic of Somaliland, Admiral Ahmed Hure Hariye who spoke there, explained in depth the different history of the army, the efforts they have made, and how they have dedicated themselves to the heavy work of their nation. and he congratulated all

Somaliland coast guard forces on the 27th anniversary.

The Minister of Interior, Hon. Mohamed Kahin Ahmed who spoke also emphasized the importance of the Coast Guard and how they contribute to security and fighting natural disasters such as hurricanes and fires.

The President of the Republic of Somaliland, His Excellency Muse Bihi Abdi, who delivered a multi-faceted speech on the occasion, emphasized the importance of the Coast Guard in the nation. President Muse Bihi Abdi said that the Coastal Guard forces have achieved great achievements in a short period of time that deserves to be congratulated. He said, "We are all here to congratulate and praise the progress made by the coast guard forces of the Republic of Somaliland. They have fulfilled their national duty from the beginning."

# House of Elders extend the Presidential term by Two Years



of the president term of office was been tabled by the speaker of the senate Hon. Suleiman Mohamoud Adam. The speaker of the senate confirmed that the country was facing many challenges that need

to be put into consideration. He said the recurring drought and economic slowdown caused by Covid 19 has depleted national resources hence the need for the continuation of government. The senate increased the

president's term by two years. In another development, the senate also passed a bill to increase their term of office by 5 years, thus one year after the expiry of that of the lower house of representatives, in accordance with the constitution.

# The government calls on the world to support Taiwan's participation in ICAO

world, and to participate in the conference of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO).

A press release issued on Thursday 29<sup>th</sup> September 2022, by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, is said that Taiwan can help, and the world should allow Taiwan to help.

Open Letter to support Taiwan's participation in ICAO

Our dear friend Taiwan, a democratic country that shares similar values with the Republic of Somaliland has been a great ally to us and we have witnessed first-hand Taiwan's capabilities and contributions to the international community.

The 41st session of the triennial ICAO Assembly, is being held between September 27 and October 7 this year in Montreal, Canada. This will be ICAO's biggest event since the COVID-19 pandemic began making the meeting symbolic for supporting the recovery of the aviation sector and also further showcasing the importance of collaboration among all stakeholders in the international aviation community.

The primary goal and main principle of ICAO is to create a seamless sky and we believe this goal cannot be achieved without Taiwan's participation.

Why Taiwan's participation in ICAO is extremely important? Here are some concrete facts and reasons:

1. Taiwan's participation is crucial and indispensable

Fiascos The global aviation industry has been hit especially hard by the pandemic, collaboration among all stakeholders in support of passenger health and safe travel is more important than ever. No civil aviation authority should be excluded. The goal of the 41st Assembly session is "reconnecting the world" and including Taiwan would help the world meet this aim. Taiwan's Taipei Flight Information Region (Taipei FIR) is part of ICAO's network of over 300 FIRs. It offers a comprehensive range of information services and streamlines air routes

to ensure the safety and efficiency of all aircraft and passengers arriving in, departing, and transiting the Taipei FIR.

In August 2022, military exercises around Taiwan on short notice affected international air routes and jeopardized aviation safety in the Taipei FIR and neighboring FIRs. The situation burdened airlines with additional costs due to their need to take longer and more expensive journeys and substantially increased unforeseen risk.

The Republic of Somaliland has experienced the difference that Taiwan can make when given the opportunity to participate, and as a like-minded country we believe from both a risk and safety management perspective, ICAO should allow Taiwan to participate so that it can communicate with other FIRs to provide and obtain timely information via ICAO.

2. Sharing Taiwan's aviation experiences

Taiwan has made every effort to maintain the strong safety record of the Taipei FIR while diligently adhering to relevant antipandemic measures and complying with ICAO's Standards and recommended practices.

Taiwan's national carriers have been among the few airlines around the world to remain profitable and Taiwan Taoyuan International Airport is the fourth-busiest airport in the world for international air cargo even during the pandemic. Participation in ICAO would be meaningful for Taiwan, together with other countries, to contribute to the further development of global aviation.

The Republic of Somaliland knows the importance of global aviation cooperation and hereby calls on ICAO to maintain a professional and neutral stance by inviting Taiwan to this year's assembly, The global aviation cooperation needs a more comprehensive arrangement to reflect the reality.

The Republic of Somaliland believes "Taiwan can Help" and the world should "Let Taiwan Help".





## Commander Nuh welcome the commandos who completed training

the Somaliland Special Force commandos who finished training and wished them success.

The army which has been training for a while in our neighboring country of Ethiopia, and received various training of specialized nature.

Major General Nuh, who spoke about the importance of the armed forces, said that they were valued for their goodness, loyalty, military discipline, tolerance, and their qualities being courage, decision-making, self-sacrifice etc.

Commander Nuh said that a commando is a soldier who is specially trained, selected and



equipped to carry out special operations.

“They are fighters who will take on huge responsibilities, including participating in emergency operations in Somaliland and outside”, he said Commander Nuh. The training of the Somaliland National Army in Ethiopia, which has been going on for a long time, because of the traditional relationship of cooperation and security between the two countries, has increased during the tenure of Commander Nuh, which is a step that can be seen in the development of the national army in terms of training and equipment.

## Minister of Mineral Resources Confirms the Discovery of Petroleum

revealed the discovery of oil in the Salahley area.

The minister stated that the oil was found by a group of people who were drilling for water.

He said, “The ministry of water resources was drilling a water borehole, after drilling 340 meters a black oily substance sprouted out of the ground.”

The minister confirmed that after the discovery his ministry dispatched experts who revealed that the black substance was indeed crude oil. Minister Abdillahi added, “Three important characteristics of oil was noted upon the discovery. The substance color was black, had oily features and had the smell of oil.”

The mineral resource minister said



that the village where the oil was discovered had been explored by oil exploration company Genel Energy in 2017.

In another development some journalists visited the farm where the oil was discovered and interviewed

the owner. He said that he had donated the area to the community so that a water borehole could be drilled, but when the drilling exercise began oil sprouted from the ground. He said the oil belongs to the people of Somaliland.

## Hargeisa Mayor advises Youth for the nation’s advancement



By: Guleid A. Mahir

The mayor of Hargeisa City Council Cllr. Abdikarim Ahmed Moge has stated that majority of Somaliland populace are youths. He urged the youngsters to work hard to develop their country. He affirmed that nations reach the peak of economic development through manpower; this could be as a result of education, technical skills, youths creativity to find solutions to many problems facing the country.

The mayor proposed that youths in

the hinterlands, towns and cities across the country to be assisted in the acquisition of skills so that they could participate in national development.

He said, “Somaliland is blessed with a large number of youths, a country can only develop through the input of its human resource. Educated youths with talents in technical and technological skills and creative mindset for problem-solving has been a catalyst for economic development. Any nation that has

passed the threshold of economic prosperity has done so through expert knowledge of its workforce.” He reiterated the importance and power of information for youths to become decisive, they should also learn or be taught of their rights and acquaint themselves with Somaliland constitution to defend their rights.

The mayor also revealed the importance of youths sensitization about the role to hold leadership positions today not tomorrow.

## The police chief has completed an official visit to Ethiopia



Mohamoud Walaaleye

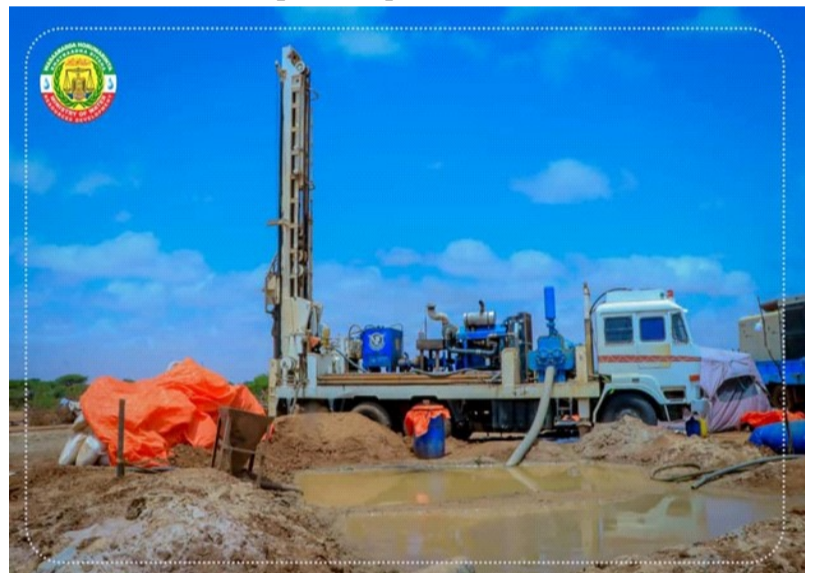
The Chief of Police, Major Mohamed Aden Saqadi, who was on an official visit to Ethiopia, has returned to the country. The Commander of the Police, who spent three days on an official visit to Ethiopia, was welcomed by the Commander-in-Chief of the Ethiopian Federal Police, Demelash Gebre Michael, at the Addis Ababa Bole International

Airport.

When Gen Saqadi landed at Addis Ababa Airport, he received a salute from a unit of the Ethiopian Federal Police Force.

Police Chief Mohamed Adan Saqadi and Ethiopian Federal Police Chief Demelash Gebre Michael are said to have discussed strengthening the cooperative relationship between the two forces and how to cooperate in the field of security between the two countries.

## The state has drilled three hundred and seventy deep-water boreholes



wide

The government of Somaliland under the leadership of H.E. Musa Bihi abdi has managed to implement the largest number of deep-water boreholes drilled country-wide in all regions, numbering 370.

All the drillings have been undertaken by the ministry of water development.

This is in tandem and line with the aspirations of the work of the Ministry of Water Development thus in order to ensure that the needs of clean water are met hence every citizen has easy access to the commodity. Apart from managing water resources and supplies, the ministry also sets the policy and standards for water issues, financing, monitoring the implementation of laws and regulations thereof hence and managing issues related to the prevention and control of water pollution, drilling wells and reservoirs for clean water in rural areas so that nomadic communities get access to sufficient clean water; management and maintenance of deep wells and other water sources outside large cities are part of the incumbencies and oner expected of them.

Establishing committees to take care of wells in villages and rural

areas, to prevent the neglect of water wells, to establish statistics and record the number of water services in the country, for the herdsmen community to make watering points for live animals, so that people have access to water services are modus operands enshrined in the management of water.

Further feasibility studies, utilization and advanced technics are indispensable.

Based on the above, the Ministry of Water is constantly working to ensure that the communities has enough water in both rural and urban areas.

Hon. Ahmed Quule, a member of the Somaliland Senate, told the media that the Ministry of Water Development in Somaliland has achieved success in providing water to the community in all regions of Somaliland.

He said, “Somaliland consists of the six regions whereupon are three hundred and seventy water wells have been drilled”.

This move by the ministry to drill the largest number of wells in the regions of Somaliland is a step toward the development of water resource management and supplies, and it has contributed greatly for the good of the people and their livestock.



## Dahabshiil CEO Urges Graduates to utilize their technical and entrepreneurship skills to create jobs and employ others



14<sup>th</sup> batch Admas University students at the Mansoor Hotel in Hargeisa.

Dr. Mula Sagai, the Vice Chancellor of Admas University's main campus in Addis Abba, Ethiopia, in his opening remarks during the ceremony began by lauding the graduating students for their hard work in achieving their academics goals but most of the ups and downs they faced during the period spend on their studies.

He added that Admas University continues to deepen its reputation as a reference point for technical education in the country, and has now a flourishing niche area in entrepreneurship, hospitality, and business management.

Dr. Mula Sagai further charged the graduating students to put their shoulders to the wheel by utilizing practical skills acquired at the institution in contributing to the development of Somaliland

Mr. Abdirashid Said Duale, the CEO of Dahabshiil Group of Companies and the guest of honor speaking during the ceremony said, "I would like to use this opportunity to commend the graduating students on the completion of their studies and achievements, but also urge the graduates of this prestigious learning institution to utilize the technical and entrepreneurship skills bequeathed them to create jobs and employ others.

"I believe that the graduating students equipped with education, are nurtured into fully fledged impactful entrepreneurs with ideas and innovative solutions to dynamic societal challenges," Mr. Abdirashid Duale said.

The CEO of Dahabshiil Group of Companies gave an example of a man who used to repair car tyre's punctures but through commitment and hard work is now a prominent businessman who owns a chain of

shops selling motor spare parts and other car accessories and another one who started a driving school with a single vehicle but now operates a fleet of vehicles for his driving school and another who used to sell water with a donkey but now is a successful businessman.

Lastly, Mr. Abdirashid Duale reiterate that Dahabshiil Group is always on hand to assist the graduates in realizing their business ideas and related proposals to ensure their relevance and exceptionality in the world of work.

Dahabshiil Bank International has provided funding to micro, small and medium enterprises founded by youths in Somali speaking region and beyond, and continues to help young entrepreneurs invest money they receive in legal businesses that uplift the lives of people in rural areas, especially poor households. Dahabshiil Group of Companies, comprising Dahabshiil Money Transfer & Dahabshiil Bank International and Somtel Telecommunications, Edahab, and MicroDahab-finance. Dahabshiil Bank International (DBI), provides tailor-made services for local and personal banking needs and currently offers different products for local businesses including investment and MicroDahab finance for local businesses. The investments department of DBI since its inception has shown an increase in participation in local businesses.

## Suicide attack at tutoring centre in Afghan capital kills 19



KABUL, Sept 30 (Reuters) - A suicide attack at a tutoring centre in the Afghan capital Kabul killed at least 19 people and wounded dozens, police said on Friday, but there was no immediate claim of responsibility for the blast.

Many of those living in the western area where the blast occurred are Hazara, an ethnic mostly Shi'ite Muslim minority targeted in past attacks launched by the ultra-radical Islamic State and others. Kabul police spokesperson Khalid Zadrán said the official toll was 19 people dead and 27 wounded. He said the attack took place at a private tutoring centre where an exam was taking place. Schools are usually closed in Afghanistan on Fridays.

"Attacking civilian targets proves the enemy's inhuman cruelty and lack of moral standards," he said, without specifying who was believed to be behind the attack.

The official death toll is likely to rise. A hospital source said 23 people had been killed. A Taliban source said 33 people had been killed and that female students were among the casualties.

Ghulm Sadiq, a local resident, said he was at home when he heard a loud sound and went outside to see smoke rising from the centre where he and neighbours rushed to help. "My friends and I were able to move around 15 wounded and 9 dead bodies from the explosion site ... other bodies were lying under chairs

and tables inside the classroom," he said.

Karen Decker, the U.S. charge d'affaires in Afghanistan, condemned the blast.

"Targeting a room full of students taking exams is shameful; all students should be able to pursue an education in peace & without fear," she said in a message on Twitter.

The age of the students was not immediately clear, but private institutes such as the one targeted prepare teenage students in their final years of high school for university entrance exams.

Girls' high schools have been closed in Kabul in recent months after the ruling Taliban made a U-turn on promises to open all schools, but Kabul residents and education workers have said that female students have still been attending private tutoring centres.

Since taking over Afghanistan in August 2021, the Taliban have emphasised that they are securing the nation following decades of war, but in recent months there have been a series of blasts at mosques and civilian areas.

Teenage students were among the 24 people killed in a 2020 attack claimed by Islamic State at a similar education centre in west Kabul.

Reporting by Mohammad Yunus Yawar and Syed Hassib; Writing by Charlotte Greenfield; Editing by Clarence Fernandez, Jacqueline Wong and Raju Gopalakrishnan

## Let not Reuters DEMEAN a brand that has been known for over 171 years

far from the truth.

Yesterday, Reuters broadcasted from the Republic of Somaliland, news related 2-year extension the House of Elders made to the government, so the question is, is there a lack of knowledge when the

Chief Editor of Reuters mentions the region as a whole country that consists of 13 regions in Somaliland (forget international recognition)? secondly, Reuters news about Somaliland lead was mention the

name Bosaso?. Where did they get it from? there's no city, district, or village named Bosaso in the Republic of Somaliland?

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REUTERS World Business Legal Markets Breakingviews Technology Inv



Africa  
1 minute read - October 1, 2022 6:21 PM GMT+3 - Last Updated an hour ago

### Somaliland lawmakers vote to extend president's term by two years

By Abdiqani Hassani

**BOSASO** Somalia, Oct 1 (Reuters) - Lawmakers in Somalia's breakaway region of Somaliland have extended President Muse Bihi Abdi's current term of office by two years ahead of its expiry in November, the senate chairman said on Saturday.

The region's electoral body said last month it had postponed a presidential election due in November to 2023 because of time and financial constraints, among other reasons. [read more](#)

It was unclear whether that poll has now been scrapped.

Saleeban Mahmoud Aden, Somaliland's senate chairman, said 72 members of parliament voted on Saturday to extend Abdi's term by a "two-year period." One MP objected.

In August, deadly protests by opposition supporters broke out in the region with demonstrators demanding elections be held in November amid suspicions the president wanted to delay the poll and extend his term. [read more](#)

There was no immediate reaction from the opposition to the parliament's extension of the president's term.

## West Loses Proxy Control of Horn as It Falls Out with Ethiopia on the Tigray Conflict

### For the first time, Ethiopia deals a real blow to Biden's ambitions



Continued on page 5



# West Loses Proxy Control of Horn as It Falls Out with Ethiopia on the Tigray Conflict

In order to shield itself from European colonists the Ethiopian Empire expanded its territory by engulfing the nearby lands and the result of it was a landmass consisting of different ethnic groups. It would not be wrong to call Ethiopia a melting pot of diverse ethnicities and cultures. One of these ethnicities was Eritrea. After Eritrea got independence from Ethiopia both were engaged in conflict for a very long time. But with Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed at the helm of affairs in Ethiopia, things are changing now and Ethiopia and Eritrea are allies together fighting the Tigray Menace.

The story of West-backed Tigray rebels turning into a rogue group and even terrorizing Tigray population is very crude. Ethiopia got into a ceasefire agreement with Tigray rebels on humanitarian grounds but the rebels didn't stop wreaking havoc and the fight started to spill into the neighboring Eritrea. A no-nonsense Eritrea unleashed an unprecedented offensive on the TPLF. Eritrea is now closer than ever to end a menace which has been destabilizing the region for years now. The U.N. which is majorly funded by the West is now at the forefront for victimization of the TPLF terrorists.



Bisha Gold-Copper-Zinc Open pit mining - Eritrea

West is perturbed by the hounding of its proxy

The West is now rattled by the development that its tool to control the Horn of Africa region is nearing

extinction. TPLF is a proxy of the West which it used to keep Ethiopia, Eritrea and their neighborhood in check. It is also well documented that when the aid in the name of

healthcare and medicines reached the Tigray region, a dormant TPLF again got activated. We at TFI decoded earlier that the aid of the West will trigger more violence in the region. On one hand the EU was readying a package for health and education in the Tigray region through "NGOs" but the direct assistance to the Abiy Government was put on hold.

It is evident that the aid was strategically utilized for other purposes such as destabilizing the region and throwing out the Abiy Government.

The U.N. crying foul on the issue of war crimes by the TPLF is triggered by the aid to the Tigray Region and can be attributed to the West instead of Africa.

A U.N truck hit in drone strike

Recently according to some news sources a U.N. Aid truck got damaged from the debris of a drone strike carried out by Ethiopia. It is clearly evident from the developments for years now that the West is using the TPLF group to counterbalance Eritrea and Ethiopia. And U.N. which is majorly funded by the West is providing assistance to the TPLF in the guise of aid to the Tigray region. But the question is why the West or the US is so obsessed with the TPLF?

Strategic and Economic importance of Ethiopia

According to a report by, Chemical Society of Ethiopia, Inter-Trapean coal and oil shale deposits are distributed on the South-Western and Central Plateau of Ethiopia (Delbi-Moye, Yayu, Lalo-Sapo, Sola and Chida, Chilga, Nejo, Mush Valley Basins) (Figure). Coal and oil shale-bearing sediments were deposited in fluvial, lacustrine and paludal depositional environments.

Palynology studies confirmed that the Ethiopian coal

and oil shale-bearing sediments range in age from Eocene to Miocene [1, 2]. A total of 297 x 106 and 653 x 106 to 1 x 109 tonnes of coal and oil shale deposits are registered in Ethiopia. (ibid)

According to World Atlas, apart from oil and coal Ethiopia also holds a few known reserves of precious metals and other resources such as gold, potash, natural gas, copper, and platinum among others. The generation of hydropower is also a potential which Ethiopia holds in addition to these natural resources. Ethiopia is also at a strategic vantage point for which the US is always looking for after natural resources. From Ethiopia any power can control Somalia, Bab El Mandeb, and the other neighboring regions of the Horn of Africa.

Coming to the importance of Eritrea which is a nation that controls the strait of Bab El Mandeb and opens into the strategically important Red Sea. The small nation of Eritrea also holds many natural resources such as oil, gold, copper, zinc, potash and other natural resources.

In the end I would like to reiterate that the West is notorious when it comes to natural resources or strategic locations such as Afghanistan and Iraq. What we saw in Afghanistan was very crude in nature as the US fought its own proxy war for 20 years, which it created to oust Russia from the strategically important Afghanistan. In Iraq it was purely the lust of oil which fueled the operations of the USA in the already dilapidated Middle Eastern country. What we are seeing in the Tigray region is also an exact copy of these two where the USA is destabilizing the region to satisfy its hunger for money and power.

## Taxation & ISLAM

### The expenditure upon Jihad and what is necessary for it

The Islamic State is obliged to establish powerful and highly trained armed forces. These armed forces must be prepared with the latest and most sophisticated weapons such that their quality and quantity deter, subdue and frighten the enemy. These forces will liberate our lands from occupation, terminate the influence of the Kuffar in the Muslim world, and aid the state in conveying Islam to the world. Expenditure on Jihad and what is necessary for it is one of the rights due upon the Bait ul-Mal whether there are funds in the Bait ul-Mal or not. If there are funds available, then they are spent on Jihad and its requirements. If there are no funds, then the duty of spending on Jihad, as long as Jihad is obligatory and designated, transfers from the Bait ul-Mal to the Muslims, since Jihad is obligatory upon Muslims by wealth and person. Allah (swt) says:

“مَتَعَلِّمُونَ خِفَافًا وَثِقَالًا وَجَاهِدُوا بِأَمْوَالِكُمْ وَأَنْفُسِكُمْ فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ ذَلِكُمْ خَيْرٌ لَّكُمْ إِنْ كُنْتُمْ

So go out, no matter whether you are lightly or heavily armed, and struggle in Allah's way with your possessions and your persons: this is better for you, if you only knew.” [TMQ At-Tawba: 9:41]

Anas (ra) narrated that the Messenger of Allah (saw) said: “Fight the polytheists with your wealth, lives and tongues.” [Abu Dawud]

In addition, there are tens of Ayaat and Ahadith that oblige Jihad by wealth and person upon the Muslims.

In the situation where there are no funds in the Bait ul-Mal to spend on Jihad and its requirements, the State must encourage Muslims to contribute voluntarily to Jihad as the Messenger of Allah (saw) used to do. Abdur Rahman bin Khabbab as-Salmi said: “The Prophet (saw) gave a Khutbah (speech) and encouraged [people to donate] regarding the army of difficulty, so Uthman bin Affan said: ‘Upon me are 100 camels with their saddle-blankets and saddle bags.’ Then he (saw) descended the steps of the pulpit (Mimbar) and encouraged again, so Uthman said: ‘Upon me are another 100 with their saddle-blankets and saddle bags.’” [Ahmed] Hudhayfa bin al-Yaman said: “The Prophet (saw) sent a request to Uthman seeking assistance from him for the army of difficulty, so Uthman sent to him 10,000 Dinars which were poured before him. The Prophet (saw) began turning them before him while praying for him and he (saw) said: ‘May Allah forgive you, O Uthman, for what you have made secret, what you have revealed, what you have hidden, and all that will be until the Hour comes. Uthman should not mind of any action he does after this.’”

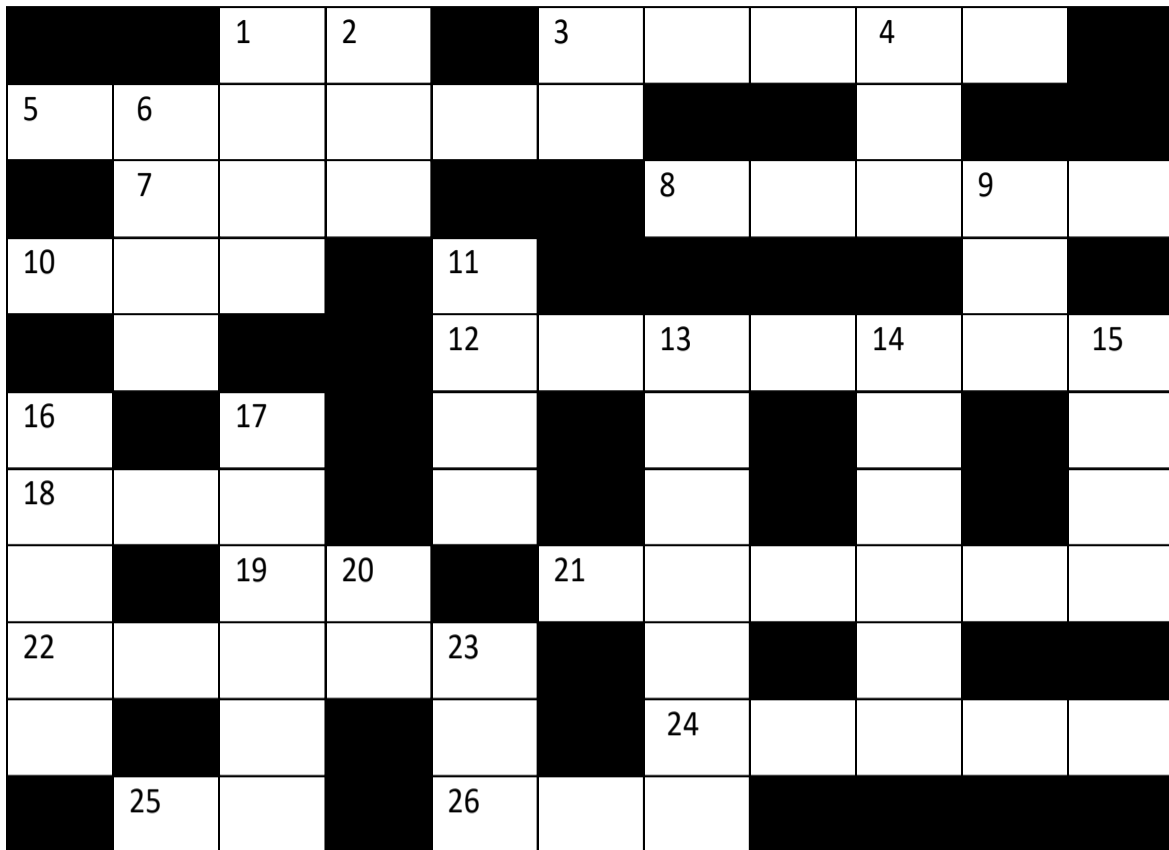
If the voluntary contributions of the Muslims are insufficient to cover the designated Jihad, then the State will impose taxes upon Muslims up to the amount necessary and no more, to cover the expenditure. It is not allowed for the State to tax more than is required.

To be continued...



# THT Buzzle

By: Abdillahi Said



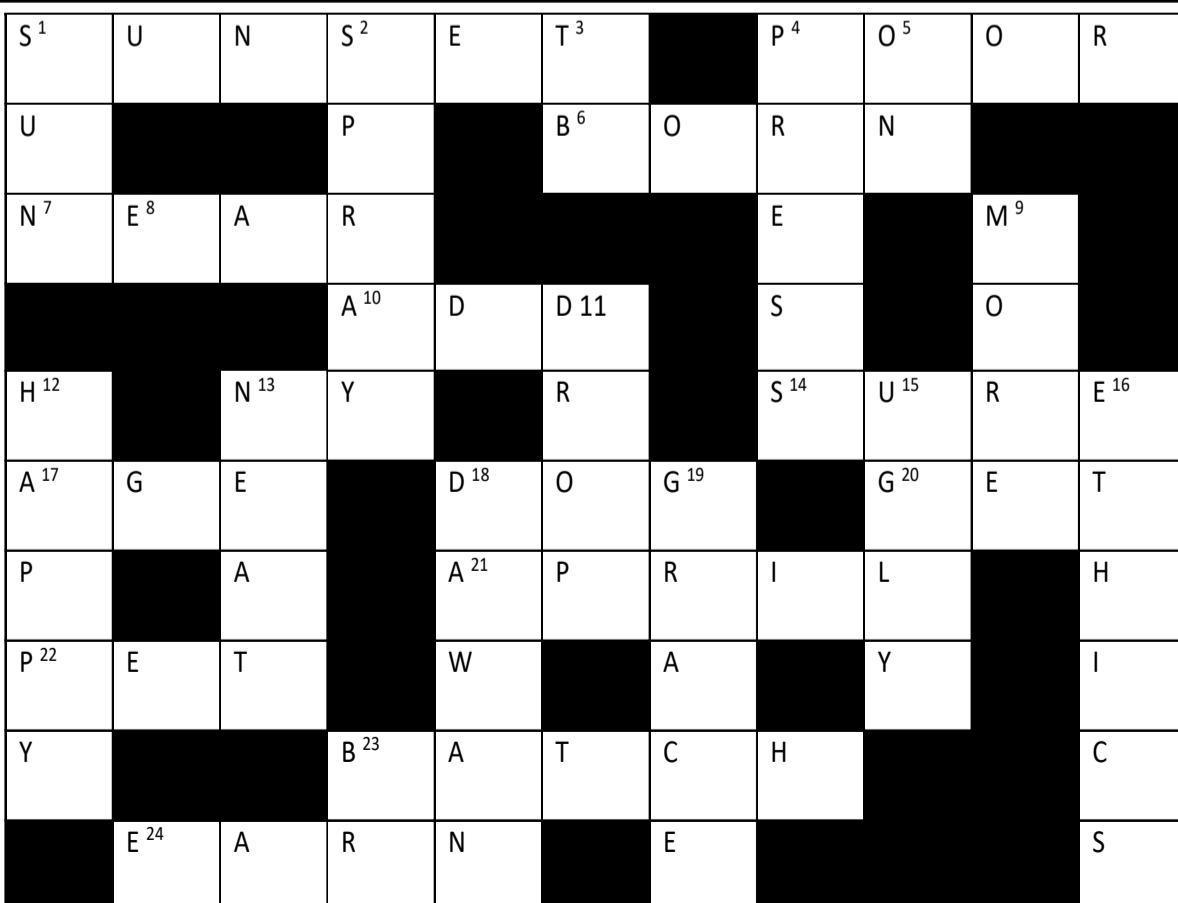
**DOWN**

- 1 Draw
- 2 Grab
- 3 South Africa
- 4 Drink
- 6 Toad
- 11 Capital
- 13 Win
- 14 Movement in the year
- 15 stage set
- 16 periods
- 17 Lecture
- 20 Okay
- 23 name of telephone card

**ACROSS**

- 1 short form of doctor
- 3 opposite of north
- 5. Name of a continent
- 7 Knock
- 8 Beauty/ sea
- 10 a friend of human
- 12 spends
- 18 a few or less
- 19 therefore
- 21 principles
- 22 Hazard
- 24 Game
- 25 Into/ preposition
- 26 a month

## Previous Answer



# Has Somaliland Struck it Rich in New Surface Oil Discovery?

**Drilling for water in the Sallahley area outside the capital of the Republic of Somaliland, rig hits a near-surface oil vein**



At a place water was more precious than any amount of oil or mineral ores, a rig drilling for water struck a vein of another kind at around 340 meters with hoses poured out a dark, oozy substance that was nothing like the water that eager area inhabitants were waiting for. Bahadhamal village is just 8 kilometres outside Sallahley, a town roughly 70 kilometres south of the capital of the de facto republic of Somaliland. Containers readied for water had to do with hosting of another kind. Minister of Energy and Minerals, Abdullahi Farah Abdi, however, fell short of authoritatively confirming that what was found at the site was indeed oil as banded. The Minister said the discovery was made some three weeks ago and the substance that was brought to the surface by the drilling rig was not reported immediately to the ministry. Instead, the drillers continued poring downwards passing what is now to be believed to have been a small, stray vein probably leading to a major oil deposit.

“Sand, silt, and more debris accumulated above the original amount that poured out and our lab technicians and experts had to dig through to reach the original traces,” Minister Abdullahi told reporters Thursday.

“The samples taken indicate three strong traces pointing to an oil strike,” he said, “were found: dark colour, pungent oily smell, and lube – the greasy nature of the substance”.

The Minister added that the discovery is another testimony to rich oil and mineral deposits that still lie untapped underneath.

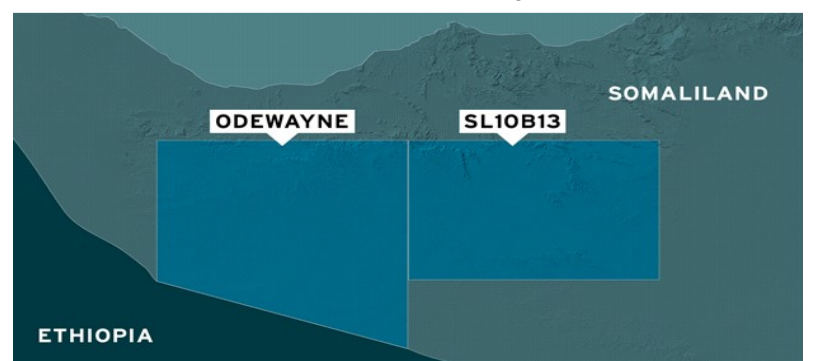
If the supposition materializes, the Genel-Somaliland partnership strikes it rich.

“Somaliland is a highly prospective and largely unexplored region, with a compelling technical case for the drilling of a well,” Genel technical director Mike Adams said in an earlier statement. “Oil seeps confirm a working petroleum system and one prospect alone could target over half a billion barrels across multiple stacked reservoirs.” The new discovery lies within an oil interest area Genel Energy designates as the Odwayne block. In August 2012, Genel was awarded an exploration licence for onshore blocks SL-10-B and SL-13 in Somaliland. Genel extended its presence in November 2012 with the acquisition of 50% participating interest in the Odwayne Production Sharing Agreement which covers blocks SL-6, SL-7, SL-10A. In December 2021, CPC Corp of Taiwan signed an agreement with Genel Energy PLC to secure 49 per cent working interest of the SL10B13 block in Somaliland. OPIC Somaliland Corp (OSC) would explore the oilfield and all of OPIC’s capital investment would come from CPC, the Taiwanese firm said.

The block has a lot of potential, as it has multiple stacked prospects with more than 5 billion barrels of prospective resources identified in a 2D seismic data acquisition that was completed in January 2018, Genel said in a statement.

The field partners would work together to plan exploration drilling, with an aim to drill a well in 2023, the statement said. Preparations were now underway for the drilling of a well on the highly prospective SL10B13 block. Where may have been determined by the accidental discovery of the Bahodhamal strike.

A well can be drilled for an estimated gross cost of about US\$40 million, according to *Taipei Times*.





# What is Ebola and why is Uganda's outbreak so serious?



but the president has rejected calls for a lockdown.

So far 31 cases have been confirmed, though it is feared that there could be many more.

What is Ebola?

It is a deadly virus with initial symptoms which can include a sudden fever, intense weakness, muscle pain and a sore throat.

Subsequent stages can include vomiting, diarrhoea and - in some cases - both internal and external bleeding, known as haemorrhaging.

The incubation period can last from two days to three weeks. Ebola can be associated with other illnesses such as malaria and typhoid.

Why is this outbreak so serious?

The fact that it was three weeks before the first case was detected on 20 September has caused concern.

Ebola spreads between humans by direct contact with bodily fluids and contaminated environments. Funerals can be a particular risk if mourners have direct contact with the body.

Most of the 31 cases identified are in Uganda's central district of Mubende, of whom six people have died.

However, the death toll may be higher. The health ministry says there were 18 deaths, linked to confirmed cases, where burials took place before they could be tested.

The World Health Organization (WHO) estimates the fatality rate is between 41% and 100%.

Is there a vaccine?

Another concern is that this is the Sudan strain of Ebola, for which there is no approved vaccine, unlike the more common Zaire strain.

This means there has been no vaccination of health workers, who

account for six of the confirmed cases.

President Museveni said two mobile laboratories would be sent to Mubende by Friday, so that people would not have to travel for tests and risk spreading the virus.

Medics have expressed concern about the lack of adequate personal protective equipment (PPE) such as gloves and masks. They have also called for the affected region to be put under quarantine.

However, President Museveni ruled out restrictions, saying: "Ebola is not spread like corona[virus]" as it is not an airborne disease.

He said markets, schools and places of worship would remain open, but urged people to observe personal hygiene and avoid close contact.

How does Ebola spread?

Ebola jumps to humans from infected animals, such as chimpanzees, fruit bats and forest antelope.

Bushmeat - wild forest animals hunted for human consumption - is thought to be the natural reservoir of the virus.

It then spreads between humans by direct contact with contaminated bodily fluids - blood, saliva, vomit, semen, vaginal discharge, urine, faeces and sweat.

Men who have recovered from Ebola have also been found to harbour the virus in their semen for a period after recovery.

What precautions can be taken?

To prevent infection, health professionals advise avoiding contact with cases, including stopping shaking hands, washing hands with soap and water and cleaning surfaces with chlorinated water.

It is also important to isolate cases and their contacts. Countries usually set up holding centres for suspected cases and treatment centres for laboratory-confirmed cases.

The Zaire strain was responsible for the largest ever outbreak of Ebola, in West Africa from December 2013 to 2016. More than

11,000 people died.

With more than 28,000 cases in Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone, scientists carried out intensive research into Ebola vaccines.

Two years after that epidemic ended, the then unlicensed Ervebo vaccine, developed by Merck, was used during an outbreak of the Zaire strain in the west of the Democratic Republic of Congo.

It was granted clearance by the WHO, which said it had limited infections and saved lives.

A second vaccine by Johnson & Johnson has since been approved for use by the European Medicines Agency.

But neither of these vaccines has been tested against the Sudan strain.

Nonetheless Uganda's President Yoweri Museveni said his government was exploring whether it was worth trying them.

How is Uganda dealing with the outbreak?

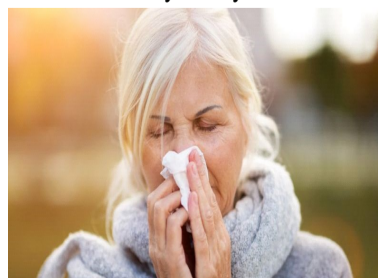
The focus is on contact tracing - finding those who have been in close proximity with patients, especially those who attended the community funerals.

A 51-bed treatment facility is operational in Mubende district, the epicentre of the outbreak. A second facility is due to be set up soon.

In eastern DR Congo, which borders Uganda, survivors of Ebola played a key role in providing care for infected patients as it has been established that they cannot be re-infected.

However, medical teams must wear full PPE when attending to cases to prevent infection.

Bodies, in a body bag, must be buried by those wearing proper PPE. More recent innovations have included having body bags with clear covers around the face to enable families to view the body safely before burial.



## African countries that gained independence in 1960



Between January and December of 1960, 17 African countries, including Nigeria, gained their Independence in 1960 from colonialists with high hopes and dreams by those who were handed the mantle of leadership in those countries. According to France24.com.

Most striking is the degree of urbanisation, but also the increase in education, better healthcare and, in many cases, an increase in income. There are however exceptions (e.g. Somalia) and there are large differences between countries.

*Here are seventeen African countries that gained independence in 1960;*

### 1. CAMEROON

On January 1, 1960, Cameroon declared independence from France.

Cameroon, a former German colony that was divided between France and the United Kingdom in 1918, gained independence through armed movements.

French Cameroon declared independence less than a year after the United Nations declared the end of French control.

Ahmadou Ahidjo was elected as the country's first president on May 5, 1960.

### 2. NIGERIA

Nigeria was granted independence on October 1, 1960.

Divided into a federation of three regions, North, East, and West by the Lyttleton Constitution in 1954, Nigeria, with its population of 34 million, was already considered the giant of the African continent.

A new constitution established a federal system with a ceremonial head of state and an elected prime minister. After neither party won a majority in the 1959 elections, the NCNC, now led by Nnamdi Azikiwe formed a coalition with President Tafawa Balewa's NPC.

Balewa retained his position as Prime Minister, which he had held since 1957, while Azikiwe assumed the largely ceremonial position of Senate President. Nigeria became a republic on October 1, 1963. Nnamdi Azikiwe

was elected President of the country, although as prime minister Tafawa Balewa was still more powerful.

The former British colony was confronted with its deep ethnic and religious divisions as soon as independence was declared on October 1, which quickly became the source of severe political instability.

### 3. TOGO

On April 27, 1960, the Republic of Togo gained independence. Following World War I, as a former German colony, it was placed under French and British mandates. The French administered part of the country had the status of "associated territory" in the 1946 French Union.

By referendum in 1956, the country became an autonomous republic. The victory of the Togolese Unity Committee, a nationalist movement, in legislative elections in February 1958 paved the way for independence.

Sylvanus Olympio was the republic's first elected president. He was later assassinated during a coup in January 1963.

### 4. SENEGAL

Senegal gained independence from France on April 4, 1960, as part of the Mali Federation, and then became an independent nation a few months later on August 20, 1960.

In 1959, the French colony of Senegal merged with another French colony, French Sudan, to form the Mali Federation, a larger colony.

The French government signed an agreement on April 4, 1960, transferring all governmental power to the Mali Federation's government, effectively granting the federation full independence. However, due to internal political conflicts, the federation split a few months later, with French Sudan becoming the Republic of Mali and Senegal forming the Republic of Senegal.

In September 1960, Senegal's first president was Léopold Sédar Senghor. He was a philosopher and poet who wrote the Senegalese national anthem.

### 5. MALI

On June 20, 1960, the Mali Federation declared independence from France.

Senegal left the federation in August 1960, allowing the Sudanese Republic to declare

*To be continue next issue*