

# The Horn Tribune

Vol III/ Issue 1536

Sunday 04 February 2024

Rajab 23/ 1445 AH

An Independent Weekly Newspaper of Dawan Media Group, Tel: 0634414181/0634424590/0634615145

## Somaliland recognition key to tackling Houthis

Foreign Secretary Lord Cameron has met with a senior Tory MP to discuss the formal recognition of a Somaliland as the Red Sea crisis escalates.



Lord Cameron has had discussions about the UK seizing an historic opportunity to help tackle the Red Sea crisis with the Houthi terrorists. It has come as the government is

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### UN Security Council redirects Somaliland dispute to IGAD, AU



The UN Security Council recommends that Ethiopia and Somalia resolve their differences through IGAD and the AU, disclosed Meles Alem (Amb.), spokesperson for the Ministry of

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### Interior ministry in meeting to bolster city security



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### Somaliland is a friend in an unstable world and must be recognized, says Sir Michael Ellis

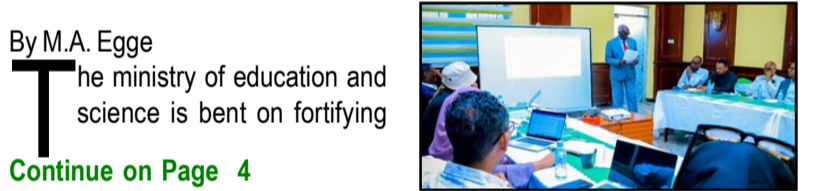


Sir Michael Ellis has just returned from the former British protectorate of Somaliland and explains why the UK must lead the way in formally recognizing it.

By SIR MICHAEL ELLIS MP  
The Red Sea is a crucial artery for

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### Ministry to strengthen invigilation of high school national exams



By M.A. Egge

The ministry of education and science is bent on fortifying

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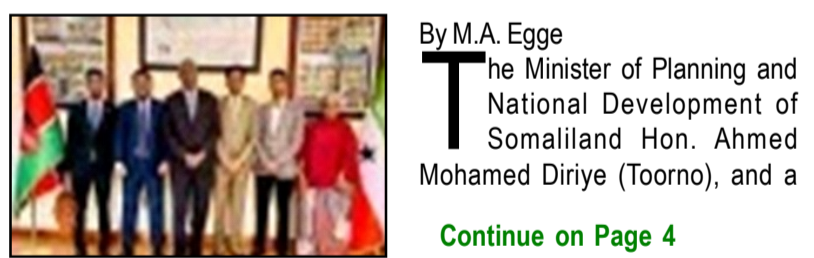
### Five Reasons for The World to Finally Recognize Somaliland's 1991 Redecclaration of Independence



Doing so will bring about long-overdue historical justice, advance shared values and security interests, and promote regional stability and development. Somalian-born congresswoman Ilhan Omar's de facto admission

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### Planning minister holds meetings with international donors in Nairobi



By M.A. Egge

The Minister of Planning and National Development of Somaliland Hon. Ahmed Mohamed Diriye (Toorno), and a

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### Somaliland official slams Rep. Ilhan Omar for 'ethno-racist rhetoric'



Rep. Ilhan Omar has been accused of using "ethno-racist rhetoric" by an official of the Republic of Somaliland. The rebuke followed Ms. Omar's speech in Minneapolis in which she

pledged her support for her native Somalia, though she later insisted her comments were misinterpreted. Some translations of a video of the

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### Religion and endowment minister pay tribute to the late great poet Hassan Sh. Muumin



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### The new Chairman of the lawyers disciplinary committee took over his new role



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Academy for Peace and Development  
| January 2024 |

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# Somaliland recognition key to tackling Houthis



coming under pressure to end a 33-year diplomatic impasse and recognize the state of Somaliland, a former British protectorate which is claimed by neighbouring Somalia.

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Sir Gavin has just returned from Somaliland with former Attorney General Sir Michael Ellis who has written for the Daily Express today pushing the case for recognition.

As the former colonial power, the UK is the "pen holder" at the United Nations for the fate of Somaliland and could influence its international recognition as well.

Sir Michael Ellis said: "The West needs all the friends it can get in a time of worrying instability in the world and here is a friend looking to help the West in a region where such allies are few and far between. It is in the UK's strategic and

economic interests to recognise Somaliland- but it would also be the morally right thing to do."

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Somaliland, which has maintained close ties with the UK, is, unlike Somalia, a functioning, peaceful democracy.

The country has a coastline on the Horn of Africa of 531 miles close to the current problems with the Houthis in Yemen.

It has a major port Berbera which is a key haven for shipping, a significant important export point for East Africa and a potential location to base UK and US warships.

In 1960 it was the twelfth African country to be made independent but within days united with Somalia.

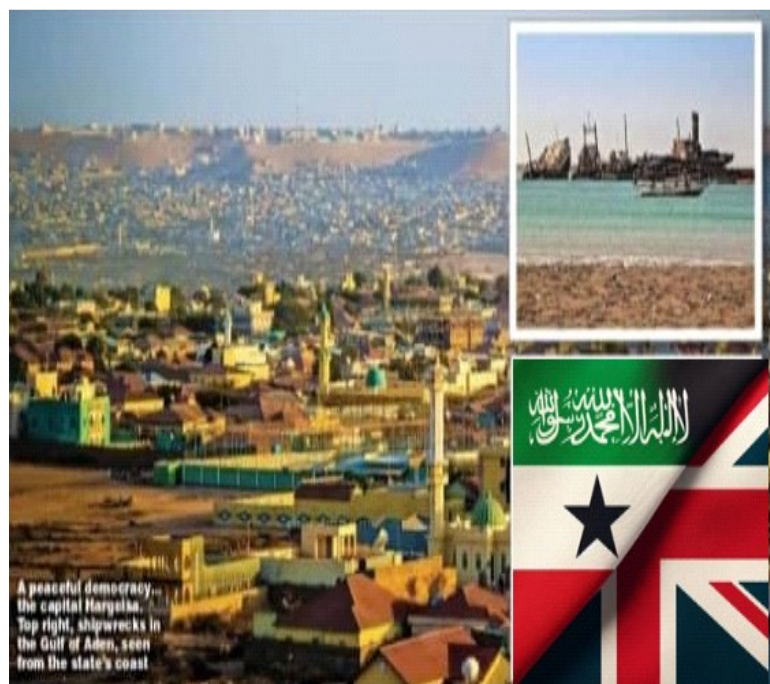
After civil war and persecution, Somaliland became independent again in 1991 but has never officially been recognized even though Somalia has been described as "a failed state" and has been a base for pirates and terrorists.

Recently the possibility of wider international recognition was opened when Ethiopia agreed a Memorandum of Understanding with Somaliland.

Sir Gavin said: "I think there was always a desire for an African country to recognise Somaliland first because of our colonial past and a wish not be accused of interfering with African politics."

Rother Valley Tory MP Alexander Stafford has raised the issue with the Prime Minister in Parliament.

He told the Daily Express: "The UK must not wait any longer and take advantage of our unique diplomatic position as the UN Penholder to formally recognize Somaliland and continue our legacy of supporting democracies the world over."



A peaceful democracy... the capital Hargeisa. Top right, shipwrecks in the Gulf of Aden, seen from the state's coast

# UN Security Council redirects Somaliland dispute to IGAD, AU



Foreign Affairs.

He told the press Ethiopia has requested IGAD to call for another summit for dialogue on last month's sea-access deal that has infuriated Mogadishu. IGAD had not issued an official response to the request before The Reporter went to print.

The UNSC convened a meeting under its 'Peace and Security in Africa' agenda item on January 29 at Somalia's request. However, the Council did not disclose details of the proceedings to the media.

Meles, however, was open about Ethiopia's position during the UNSC meeting.

"Ethiopia's stance is that its efforts for sea access are driven by economic factors. It is also about regional integration as well as a peace and security issue. This is the clear agenda that Ethiopia reiterated during the UNSC meeting," he said.

Following the UNSC's redirection to regional platforms such as the AU and IGAD, the Ethiopian government placed a request for an IGAD session to discuss the issues, according to Meles.

Ethiopia did not attend an IGAD extraordinary session held in Uganda two weeks ago, despite the Ethiopia-Somaliland MoU being one of two main topics on the agenda. The heads of states and governments that did make it to Entebbe called for a de-escalation of tensions between Addis Ababa and Mogadishu and engagement in constructive dialogue.

"A request has been tabled to IGAD to discuss the issues and provide a

local solution. The major point is that a regional solution is essential. This includes solutions from IGAD and the AU. Ethiopia is a founding member of these institutions, so Ethiopia supports the roles of these institutions," said Meles.

The spokesperson took the opportunity to underscore the importance of the Somaliland deal to the Ethiopian government, saying its commitment to realizing sea access is second only to GERD.

Somalia called for the UNSC to convene on the Somaliland issue on January 23, invoking Article 35 of the UN Charter, which states that any member state "may bring any dispute, or any situation referred to in Article 34 [that is, one that may lead to international friction or give rise to a dispute] to the attention of the Security Council or of the General Assembly".

Somalia's letter to the UNSC on January 23, 2024, states Ethiopia's MoU with breakaway Somaliland "constitutes an unlawful transgression" of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Somalia, of which Somaliland "is a constituent part".

Somalia first brought the issue to the UNSC in a separate letter dated January 4, 2024, just three days after PM Abiy Ahmed (PhD) and Somaliland President Muse Bihi inked the deal in Addis Ababa.

A UNSC statement issued ahead of the January 29 meeting reads that "no outcome was expected in connection with the meeting."

# Interior ministry in meeting to bolster city security



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## Somaliland official slams Rep. Ilhan Omar for 'ethno-racist rhetoric'



Ethiopia's vast Ogaden region and also has territorial claims against neighboring Kenya.

Ms. Elmi said Ms. Omar's "use of ethno-racist rhetoric didn't escape attention and left many, with a deep sense of disappointment."

We hope the House leadership and her caucus will take note of her public conduct, unbecoming a United States Congresswoman nor representative of the august House she serves in," she said.

In response to the criticism, Ms. Omar said the viral translation of her speech was "not only slanted but completely off, but I wouldn't expect more from these propagandists."

"I pray for them and their sanity," she wrote on X.

Rep. Marjorie Taylor Greene said the speech showed Ms. Omar was a "terrorist sympathizer."

She flaunts using her position as a congresswoman to protect Somalia's border while our border is invaded by millions of illegals who are a danger to America," Ms. Greene, Georgia Republican, wrote on X. "These people hate America and they're so emboldened by the Democrats' disdain for our country, they're not even trying to hide it anymore."

Ms. Omar has been called out for her stances before, including most recently the war between Israel and Hamas.

speech, which Ms. Omar delivered in Somali, said she was telling Somali Americans that her "No. 1 job" is to look out for Somalia and that one day, the country will go after other territories to "unify all Somali-speaking people."

Rhoda Elmi, Somaliland's deputy foreign minister, said she was "profoundly surprised, even shocked" by the rhetoric from Ms. Omar, a Minnesota Democrat who is part of Congress' far-left "Squad." "The language she employed was regrettably unbecoming of both the office she holds and the constituents she represents," the minister wrote on X. "Her expressions were lacking in common decency and revealed a significant lack of understanding of basic facts."

Ms. Elmi represents the Republic of Somaliland, which declared its independence from Somalia in 1991 as that country collapsed into

warlord-run anarchy.

Somaliland encompasses the northern part of Somalia and is the de facto government in that part of the country though no U.N. member recognizes it as a fully sovereign state. It thus has a status not unlike Taiwan, which is the only country in the world that does fully recognize it.

The government of neighboring Ethiopia recently said it would help Somaliland gain international recognition and would in return get that landlocked country some form of access to the Red Sea. The government of Somalia sees such moves as an attempt to dismember its country.

Ms. Omar was venting about that deal in her speech and also made reference to separate territorial disputes between Ethiopia and Somalia, the latter of which claims

## Interior ministry in meeting to bolster city security

By M.A. Egge

Minister of Interior Hon. Mohamed Kahin Ahmed chaired a meeting on bolstering the status of the security in the capital, Hargeisa.

The meeting was attended by the administrative heads of the city's boroughs led by the Deputy Mayor of Hargeisa.

Present were also the Director General of the Ministry of Interior and the Director of Security within the interior ministry, amongst other official.

During this important meeting, the strengthening and enhancement of the security of the city was analyzed,

while reports were heard from the administrative officials of the district boroughs.

Hon. Mohamed Kahin Ahmed instructed all the concerned officials to redouble their efforts regarding the bolstering of security.

## Somaliland is a friend in an unstable world and must be recognized, says Sir Michael Ellis



persistent attacks on maritime flow. Most cargo vessels now prefer to take alternative routes at enormous expense and delay rather than risk piratical attacks or drone strikes. Meanwhile, despite repeated countermeasures by the Americans and British, the Houthis continue their offensive, risking loss of life on board these vessels as well as oil pollution from damaged tankers and the economic damage caused by diverting the flow of international trade.

But the West have a little-known strategic ally in the Red Sea region which could help restore stability to troubled waters- indeed a friendly pro-West government on the coast of East Africa, bordering the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden.

A country with historic colonial ties to the UK- the former British

Protectorate of Somaliland.

Somaliland has been actively trying to build relationships with the West. In the United States this has apparently angered the controversial Democratic Representative Ilan Omar of Minnesota who has recently been accused of siding with Somalia in a speech which she says was incorrectly translated.

Somaliland is not currently recognized by the international community as an independent state, which is ironic as it was under British control from the 1880s, a British colony from 1898 and a British Protectorate until its orderly independence in 1960.

Today its borders are exactly the same as those signed over to them by the late Queen's representative Lord Mountbatten in June 1960.

## Five Reasons for The World to Finally Recognize Somaliland's 1991 Redecclaration of Independence



that she's an undeclared foreign agent, which she made last month while ranting against the Ethiopia-Somaliland Memorandum of Understanding (MoU), catapulted Somaliland to Americans' attention. There's now a fierce debate on social media over whether the US and the rest of the world should recognize its redeclaration of independence from 1991. Here are five reasons why that would be for the greater good:

### 1. Historical Justice

Somaliland was briefly independent in summer 1960 and achieved official recognition from a handful of countries prior to merging with the former UN Trust Territory of Somalia in a failed unity experiment, which collapsed after the 1980s civil war and the Ishaq Genocide that was carried out later that decade. It's since established all the characteristics of an independent state, and finally recognizing its redeclaration as such would be an act of long-overdue historical justice.

### 2. Shared International Values

Somaliland is a flourishing democracy whose values align with the international community's, but continuing to ignore its redeclaration of independence sends mixed signals about their true commitment to these ideals. The people's will, as reaffirmed in the 2001 constitutional referendum, should finally be recognized by the world in order to remove ambiguity about where they stand on democracy. Not doing so suggests that all talk about democracy is aimed at advancing ulterior interests under that noble cover.

### 3. Shared Security Commitments

Somaliland also shares the international community's commitments to fighting terrorism and ensuring freedom of navigation on the high seas as proven by the absence of Al-Shabaab on its territory and pirates in its waters. By contrast, both of them are thriving in Somalia, whose central government is either unable or unwilling to stop those two. By recognizing Somaliland's

redeclaration of independence, more robust counterterrorist and anti-piracy support can then be provided for containing these threats.

### 4. Regional Stability

Recognizing Somaliland's redeclaration of independence would discredit complaints about its MoU with Ethiopia, the importance of which was described in detail in the earlier hyperlinked analysis. In brief, it preemptively averts the latent domestic and international crises stemming from Ethiopia's landlocked status, thus ensuring regional stability instead of continuing to risk a series of conflicts. Continuing to withhold recognition of both could be interpreted by some actors as tacit approval to attack Somaliland.

### 5. Regional Development

The MoU will accelerate regional development through its pioneering of a new connectivity corridor between Africa's second populous state and the global economy. A rising tide lifts all boats so the development of Ethiopia and Somaliland will also serve the neighboring countries' interests as well by creating more opportunities for mutually beneficial trade and the like. International investment, which is conditional on recognition of Somaliland's redeclaration of independence, can speed up this process.

The five reasons shared above should hopefully inspire policymakers across the world to seriously consider recognizing Somaliland's redeclaration of independence without delay. Doing so will bring about long-overdue historical justice, advance shared values and security interests, and promote regional stability and development. These are in the interests of all responsible stakeholders of the international community, who should put their prior misplaced doubts about this aside in pursuit of the greater good.

Andrew KORYBKO

## Planning minister holds meetings with international donors in Nairobi



The minister's delegation and the donors discussed economic development matters, job creation and poverty alleviation, and primarily investiture in the development of livestock, agriculture, fish and related businesses.

The meeting also discussed the development of water resources, investment in infrastructure including renewable energy and roads and climate change, forestations and the environment in general.

The delegation continues its work in Kenya, holding various meetings with different off institutions.

The officials of the Somaliland Embassy in Kenya are doing its liaisons duty as per cue.

delegation led by him held various meetings in Nairobi, Kenya with the donor fraternity working with Somaliland on bilateral development issues.

The delegation concluded the

meetings with success and consensus on the development of Somaliland, especially as per the priorities of the National Development Plan.

## Religion and endowment minister pay tribute to the late great poet Hassan Sh. Muumin

By M.A. Egge

The Minister of Religion and Endowments Hon. Sheikh Mohamed Haji Adan Ilmi, paid tribute to the literary works of the great late poet, when he graced the occasion of the presentation of the biographical book Gara-bidhan (Firefly) written on the eminent poet Hassan Sheikh Mu'min in Borame. He called on the people to be thankful for the blessings that God has bestowed upon the people of the nation and be steadfast practicing Muslims.

The minister also praised the author of the book Gara-bidhan (Firefly), Mohamed Suleiman Omar, who is one of the most prolific writers in Somaliland, who writes a lot about the country's leading people and the people who worked for them.

The minister called on the members of the public to continue praying for the soul of late poet Hassan Sheikh Mu'min hence



pointed out that he was precisely one of the people who were greatly inspired by the poetry and literature of the master poet.

He noted that he was greatly humbled both personally and as a top state official to grace the event that saw the presentation of the book and pay his utmost tribute.

He urged the participants and the

nation at large to adhere to the practice and tenets of the Islamic religion that the people profess and be of utmost righteousness.

He paused, "We claim that we practice our religion, it will not make sense if we do not reject what it rejects, and we do not obey what it tells us."

## Ministry to strengthen invigilation of high school national exams



credible and quality examinations standards in the country.

In a meeting held that brought the heads of local university institutions, the ministry has resolved to make invigilation of examinations of the secondary more secure.

They analyzed the quality of the examination and the development of education in the country, especially the high schools' examination, hence resolved that this year's examination locations would include the premises of the

local campuses, for closer monitoring.

The meeting was opened by the Minister of Education and Science Hon. Dr. Ahmed Aden Buxane, who was flanked by his Deputy Hon. Dr. Mohamud Yusuf Elmi.

This meeting to discuss the improvement of the secondary certificate exams in high schools was attended by the University of Hargeisa, Amoud University, Burao University, Sanaag University, Adna Adan University, Tima-Adde University, Berbera Maritime

University, Sheikh University of Agriculture and Animal Science, Civil Service Institute (CSI), and the national Teacher Training college. The minister urged the authorities of the country's universities to play a major role in the improvement of the certificate examination.

Finance minister Dr. Saad Ali Shire, who spoke at the meeting, praised the Ministry of Education and Universities in the country for improving and improving education in the country.

In concluding, the Minister of Education and Science of Somaliland Mr. Dr. Ahmed Aden Buhane, the Minister thanked the chancellors of the Universities, the National Education Committee and the officials of the National Examination Office, for their participation during the meeting.

## The new Chairman of the lawyers disciplinary committee took over his new role



The Minister of Justice of the Republic of Somaliland hon Saleban Warsame Guled has today handed over the position to the newly appointed chairman of the lawyer and discipline committee.

The handover ceremony held at the Ministry of Justice was attended by the Director General of the Ministry of Justice, the chairman of the Somaliland national human rights commission, the regional prosecutor, the governor of Maroodi Jeeh Region, and other distinguished guests from the international organizations.

Speaking at the occasion the outgoing chairperson of the lawyer and discipline committee Amina Hassan emphasized during her time in office they received 27 cases three of them from the court after their clients' complaints, and she added that 17 cases were solved and other 7 cases of the lawyers are now on the proses.

The newly appointed chairman of the lawyer and discipline committee H Mahamed Osman Almis (Egal) who also spoke at the venue said that he will continue the activities of the office.

## The MoU Signed with Somaliland Depicts Ethiopia's Continued Commitment for Regional Stability, Economic Integration: US, Canada & China Ambassadors



The Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) signed between Ethiopia and Somaliland has far-reaching benefits for the region beyond the signatories and manifests Ethiopia's continued commitment towards regional economic integration, Ethiopian Ambassadors to Canada, US, and China said.

In an exclusive interview with ENA, Ethiopia's Ambassador to Canada, Fitsum Arega said that Ethiopia has been massively investing in various infrastructure which benefits its neighbors and the entire region as well.

He added that massive investment is now paying off to the efforts of achieving the goals of Agenda 2063, particularly economic integration. Ethiopia has been working with its neighbors on railway connection, roads, and providing potable water, and electricity, Fitsum said.

The ambassador also noted "the MoU between Ethiopia and Somaliland is a continuation of efforts that we had started decades back to integrate with the region and

mutually benefit. So, the MoU is historic and Ethiopia's economy is growing and we would like to have more access sea ports."

Through bilateral and multilateral discussions, Ethiopia will pursue for what has already started, he emphasized.

The MoU poses no threat to any country, he said, and stressed "when the dust settles, all the concerned countries will understand Ethiopia's aspiration to grow along with the region; Ethiopia's cooperation through integration."

The African Continental Free Trade Area Agreement (AfCFTA) is one of the instruments that Ethiopia has massive potential to utilize from and ensure mutual economic development and growth with all African countries, he elaborated.

"Ethiopia will continue to have more sea ports access like Djibouti port, Berbera port and even Lamu port in Kenya and other ports within the Red Sea. Ethiopia will continue to network through infrastructure as

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## The MoU Signed with Somaliland Depicts Ethiopia's Continued Commitment for Regional Stability, Economic Integration: US, Canada & China Ambassadors

well as ports. So, it is for the benefit of the entire region to grow together," Ambassador Fitsum underscored. Ethiopia's Ambassador to the US, Seleshi Bekele said on his part that Ethiopia as one of the major countries in Africa and the second populous in the continent requires access to sea.

The neighboring countries can benefit immensely from Ethiopia's various sectors including power supply, potable water, transport and logistics connectivity, he said, and added "so that is already a fertile ground for economic integration and regional integration."

Ethiopia also plays pivotal role in maintaining peace and stability in the region.

"Ethiopia's view is always to protect the peace and security of the region.

To this effect, the country contributes not just by words but by deeds, with blood. That is very crucial. There is no intention of destabilizing anybody or take the right of anybody else. It is just to share whatever wealth we have and collectively grow within the region," Ambassador Seleshi pointed out.

"So, the neighboring countries instead of antagonizing each other must work and prosper together. The MoU, therefore, has a clear meaning that Ethiopia is not imposing anything; but it is to understand each another between Ethiopia and Somaliland; so, it means both of us has interest and that could be nurtured through dependable legally-based type of relationship," Seleshi explained.

Ethiopia's Ambassador to China,

Tefera Derbew said on his part that Ethiopia needs sustainable and reliable port access in order to sustain the fast-growing economy.

"Access to the sea will also actually benefit the neighboring countries. Africans are trying to integrate their economy through the AfCFTA; their aspirations are similar and complimentary. So long as we agree on this basic issue, the MoU between Somaliland and Ethiopia will benefit the people of Ethiopia and the neighboring countries," Tefera stated.

He added that all the neighboring countries should support Ethiopia's noble cause for mutual economic development and prosperity of the region.

## Higher Education Commission announces list of universities that can offer medical courses



By M.A. Egge

The Somaliland Higher Education Council has announced that only seven institutions in the country were competent enough to churn out from its campuses qualified medical and health practitioners.

The council is a committee responsible for improving the quality of higher education in Somaliland and it's the duties includes ensuring that the knowledge provided by the country's universities and colleges is at per with standard the quality of their curricula.

Prior to the announcement it took time to evaluate the health institutions in the country that give such courses.

In giving them the charter, the council has declared that no other

institution apart from the declared ones could provide the said courses in the field of medical health sciences.

A press release issued by the Higher Education Council of Somaliland, a copy of which has reached our desk states that the universities that can offer or are allowed to conduct courses for the medical profession, are as follows:-

1. AMMUD University, Borama
2. University of Gollis Hargeisa and Gollis Burao
3. University of Hargeisa, Hargeisa
4. Burao University, Burao
5. University of Franz Fanon, Hargeisa
6. Edna Adan University, Hargeisa
7. Adal University, Borama

## Woman assaulting man nabbed, her three co-assailants being sought



By M.A. Egge

Police arrested a woman who assaulted a young man with the aid of three other assailants who are still at large.

The accused Hoodo Abdi Ali, daughter of Raho Hussein, 28 years

old, is accused of causing bodily harm to the victim Aydarous Ali on the night 26-1-2024. She was aided by three other women who abetted in the crime and are now being sought and pursued by the police. According to police sources, the

young man, in this case the victim, was held in a house, assaulted and filmed. The recorded video was then posted on-line in the social media. The police said that the accused will be arraigned in a court of law swiftly.

## Army refutes false allegations by felonious army private shared to social media

Somaliland armed forces headquarters has refuted claims by an army private who shared on his social media accounts about his arrest.

The soldier alleges his incarceration was without merit since he did not commit any crime. Army private Abdishakur Khadar was seen on his social media handle claiming that he had been arrested for no reason.

A spokesman for the army Khadar Jama Mohamed revealed that the suspect was in custody following a

hit and run accident.

He said the private was arrested for running over a child with his personal vehicle.

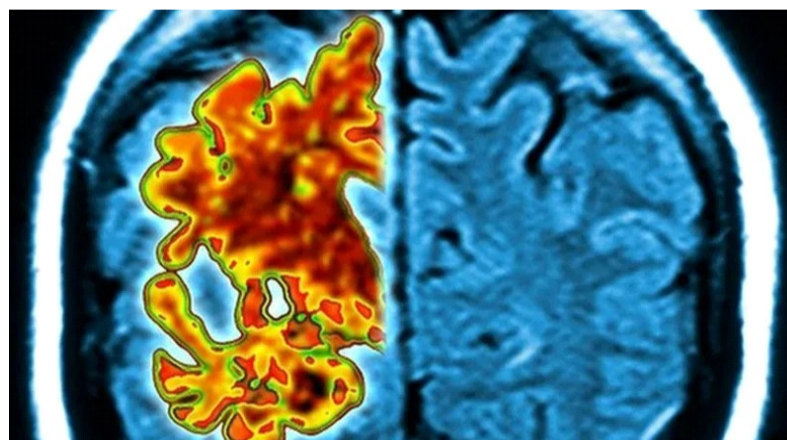
The armed forces headquarters refuted his claim that he was arrested for no reason.

The army spokesman went on to say that the army private was arrested following an accident he was involved in.

He had run over a child in the city. He noted that the incident was reported to them by the

commanding officer on duty during the fateful night of the accident Colonel Abdi Warsame, hence he was thus incarcerated after confirmation that he was an army private attached to the 10<sup>th</sup> battalion. The army spokesperson stated that no one was above the law, hence the culprit will be held responsible. He added that justice ought to be served. He pointed out that the victim of the accident has been hospitalized and is undergoing treatment.

## Medicine stopped in 1980s linked to rare Alzheimer's cases



An uncommon medical treatment withdrawn in the mid-1980s may have caused some very rare cases of Alzheimer's, scientists believe.

The team at University College London has been studying five cases linked to injections of human growth hormone that came from deceased donors.

The findings do not mean Alzheimer's is infectious - you cannot catch it from contact with people who have it. But it might be "seeded" or transmitted into the brain by certain procedures.

The researchers say all of the people in their study had been treated as a child with cadaver-derived human growth hormone, or c-hGH, that was contaminated with brain proteins that are seen in Alzheimer's disease.

There is no suggestion it can be passed

on in day-to-day life or during routine medical or social care. There is no ongoing public health risk because growth hormone treatment is now made synthetically.

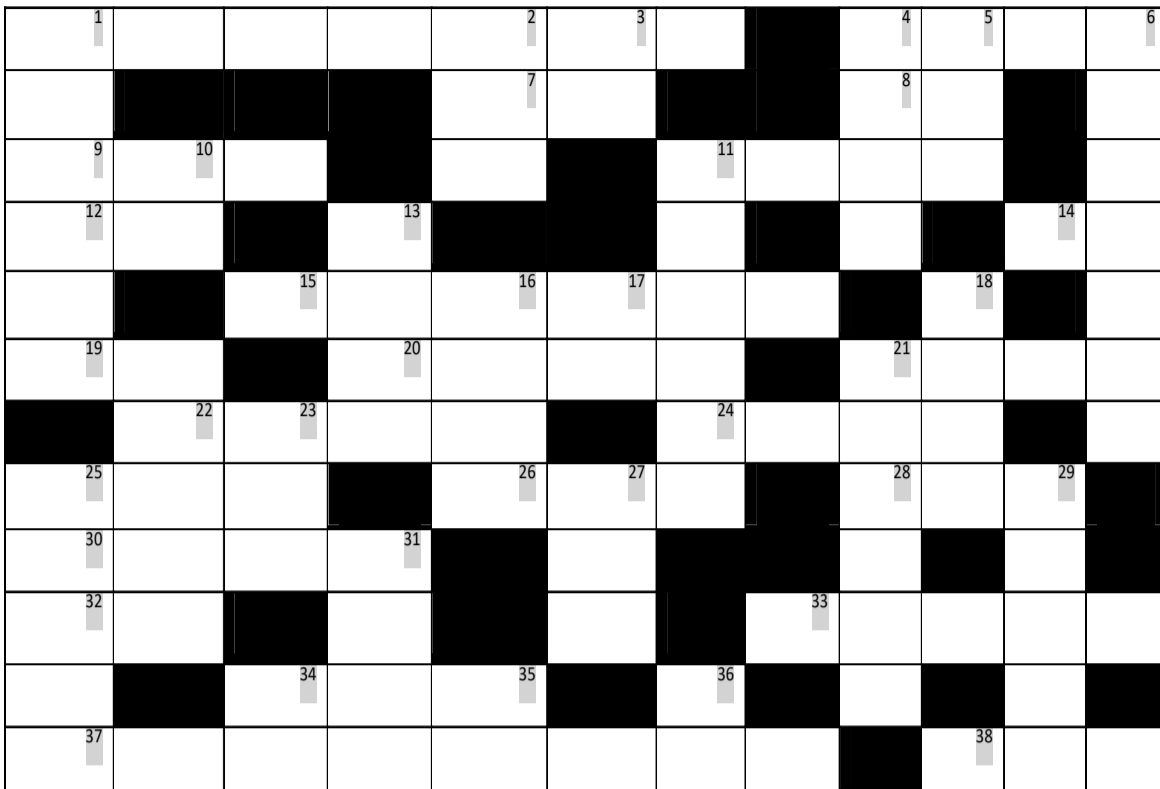
The c-hGH was used to treat at least 1,848 people in the UK between 1959 and 1985. Its use was stopped when experts recognised that some batches were contaminated with a different type of infectious protein which had caused a rare and fatal brain condition called Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease (CJD) in some people.

The latest findings in Nature Medicine suggest Alzheimer's-related amyloid protein might be spread accidentally during medical and surgical procedures in the same way as CJD.

The researchers stress that the

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# THT Puzzle



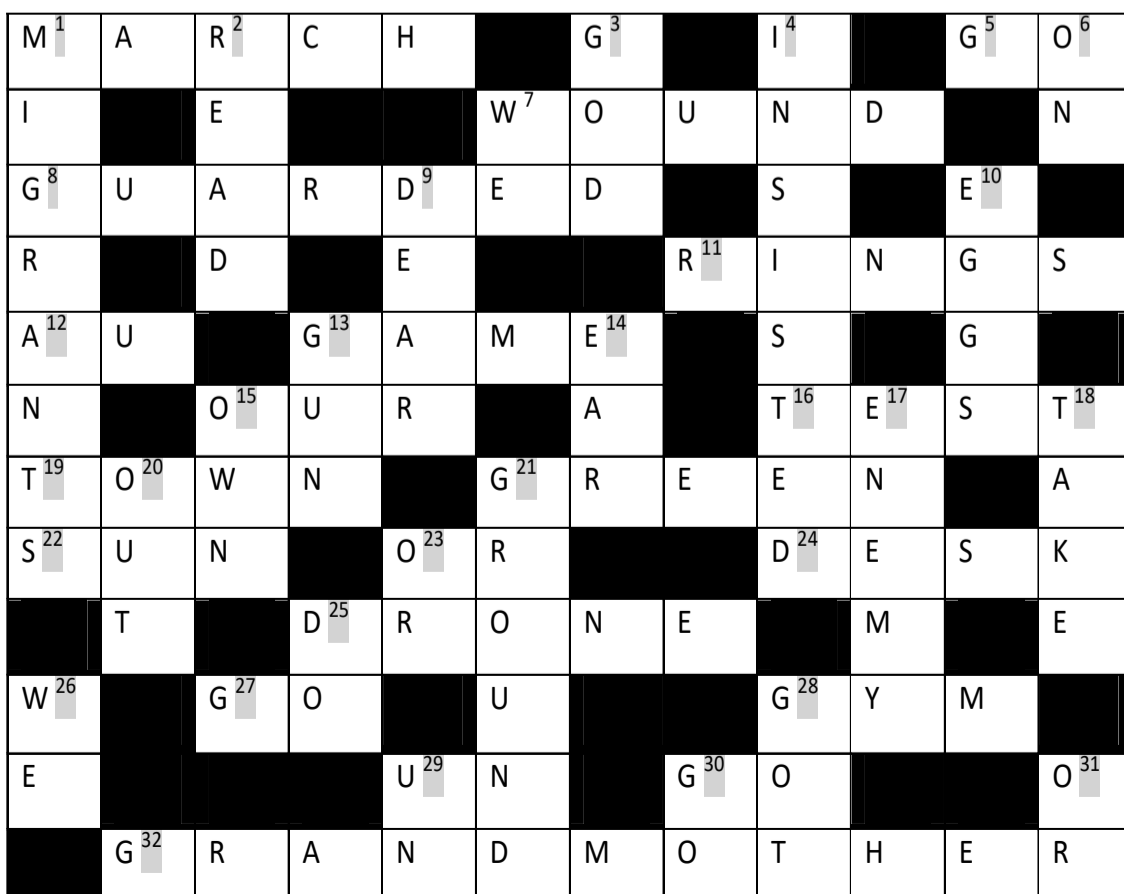
**ACROSS**

- 1 enterprise
- 4 60 minutes
- 9 short forms of United States of America
- 11 Given name
- 14 By the side of
- 15 Heating or cooking
- 19 Thus
- 20 Myself
- 21 Journey
- 22 Juvenile
- 24 Group
- 25 Reluctant
- 26 Man
- 28 Single bed
- 30 Colleague
- 32 otherwise
- 33 Clothing/ attires
- 34 Terrible
- 37 Physical activity
- 38 Question

**DOWN**

- 1 Count up
- 2 Furthermore
- 3 Negative/refusal
- 4 House
- 5 Individual
- 6 Start again
- 10 Hence
- 11 XC(less than hundred figure)
- 13 Similar
- 16 Emperor
- 18 Arrive
- 23 Eyeball
- 25 Talked
- 27 Usage or utilize
- 29 Darkness
- 34 Be present
- 35 Sun power
- 36 Stays

## Previous Answer



### Ethiopia-Somaliland Deal:

Somaliland's Pathway to International Recognition

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| January 2024 |



**(Part 01)**

**Abstract**

On January 1st, 2024, Ethiopia and Somaliland announced a historic Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) which promises to reconfigure the geopolitics of the Horn of Africa. The MoU grants Ethiopia access to the sea, in which it will lease 20 kilometers of coastline. In return, Ethiopia has agreed to recognize Somaliland, which also is due to receive a stake in Ethiopian Airlines. This agreement has significant implications for the foreign policy of Ethiopia towards Somalia, as it prioritizes its interests and those of Somaliland over historical ties with Somalia. The deal has been met with opposition from the Somalia government, which has declared it null and void. However, Somaliland's Ministry of Foreign Affairs has stated that the recognition marks a significant diplomatic milestone for the country. Relevant foreign actors and multilateral organizations have remained cautious in responding to the agreement, refraining from doing anything that might upset the status quo of Somalia's de jure authority, while also not explicitly condemning the contents of the agreement. The article explores the relationship between this historic MoU and Somaliland's evolving approach to acquiring long-awaited international recognition, arguing that the Ethio-Somaliland Accord marks a turning point for both countries. The success of the agreement, as long as the international communities support in resolving the potential disagreements arising from its alteration to geopolitical power relations, will determine the future of regional integration and cooperation in the Horn of Africa.

**Introduction**

On January 1, 2024, President Muse Bihi and Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed of Ethiopia signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) of Cooperation and Partnership between Somaliland and Ethiopia, granting Ethiopia access to the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden. During the signing ceremony in Addis Ababa, the Ethiopian capital, Abiy Ahmed stated, "We have agreed with our Somaliland brothers, and an MoU has been signed today," (Reuters, 2024). President Muse Bihi of Somaliland declared that in accordance with the agreement, Ethiopia would be the first nation to acknowledge Somaliland's independence in the near future. (Reuters, 2024)." By signing this Memorandum of Understanding (MoU), Somaliland will lease Ethiopia 20 kilometers of its coastline. In return, Ethiopia will recognize Somaliland and receive a stake in Ethiopian Airlines. This unprecedented agreement, if implemented, promises to alter the status quo of Ethiopia as a landlocked country and Somaliland as a de facto state, two long-pursued goals. The deal constitutes a significant shift in Ethiopia's foreign policy towards Somalia, with Ethiopia, by formally recognizing Somaliland, signifying that it will prioritize its interests, as well as those of Somaliland, over its historical ties with Somalia. Shortly after the agreement was reached, Somalia's government issued a statement declaring the deal null and void because of its alleged violation of Somalia's territorial integrity and unity. According to Mogadishu, Somaliland is still considered part of Somalia, and any attempt to enter into an agreement with it is unlawful. In a statement released by Somalia, "The Somalia government recognizes Ethiopia's actions as a blatant violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Federal Republic of Somalia" (VOA, 2024). In contrast, Somaliland's Ministry of Foreign Affairs released a statement avowing that "recognition marks a significant diplomatic milestone for our country" (VOA, 2024)". However, it is important to note that Somaliland and Somalia were two separate sovereign states at the outset of decolonization, prior to their unification under the Somali Republic in 1960, which came to an end in 1991 (historical contextual factors are explained below) (VOA, 2024). Several multilateral organizations have taken a stance on the issue, including the Intergovernmental Authority for Development (IGAD), African Union (AU), European Union (EU), Arab League, and Organization for Islamic Cooperation (OIC). While these organizations did not explicitly endorse the annulment of the agreement, they proposed diplomatic dialogue among all stakeholders. This approach supported Somaliland's case that international recognition should be treated as a regional and international concern, rather than a local issue between Somaliland and Somalia. Major powers, including the United States, United Kingdom, Denmark, the Netherlands, Egypt, and Italy, also responded to the agreement, reinforcing their commitment to Somalia's territorial integrity and unity while refraining from condemning the content of the agreement between Somaliland and Ethiopia.

**To be continue next week**

Compiled by: Yusuf Omar Hindi

# Swansea Bay waiting list error left people with five-year op wait



**Patients waited more than five years for surgery after health board mistakes saw them lose their places on waiting lists, a new report has said.**

The Public Services Ombudsman for Wales said Swansea Bay health board treated patients unfairly due to serious mistakes with waiting lists for things such as knee and hip surgery.

The watchdog investigated after three people were taken off lists in error.

The health board apologised and has accepted all recommendations.

Some of its services are already under the second highest level of Welsh government oversight **because of concerns about bringing down waiting times.**

Ombudsman Michelle Morris said the three cases investigated demonstrated "clear injustice to the patients" and called into question the health board's management of its entire waiting list.

"While patients are waiting for surgery on the list, they should be treated fairly in relation to the management of their place on that list," she said.

First Minister Mark Drakeford said measures were being put in place to ensure it was not a widespread

problem.

One patient, referred to as Mrs B in the report, experienced "severe pain" while waiting since 2018 to receive treatment.

Despite needing surgery for both hips she was removed from the waiting list for her right side after the left was treated - meaning she waited more than five years before both of her hips were operated on.

A patient named as Mr C waited three years and seven months for surgery to his left hip - despite it being assessed as needing to be done within one month - after his place on the waiting list was reset and then removed altogether.

And a Mr D was incorrectly taken off a waiting list for shoulder surgery when he missed surgical appointments - because he was already in hospital undergoing treatment for another illness.

He eventually received his treatment to his shoulder more than five years after first being put on the list, but 65 months of waiting in pain was said to have affected his "wellbeing significantly

In all cases the ombudsman found that the patients had their hopes "falsely" raised they would be treated sooner by the health board.

The investigation also found long delays for all patients waiting for orthopaedic surgery - caused by issues such as staff-shortages, a

lack of operating spaces and unclear management arrangements.

It recommended the health board review its decisions and audit all waiting lists to find out whether similar errors had occurred with other patients.

Swansea Bay health board said it was implementing the recommendations in full.

Speaking to BBC Wales at an Institute for Government event in Central London, Mark Drakeford said: "I regret it when anybody doesn't get the treatment they need and where errors occur.

"I know the health board has apologised directly to those who are affected, but the health board has also put in place measures to check that that small number of cases that have been identified so far, that that isn't a more widespread problem." He added: "I think people who live locally can be assured that actions are now being taken to make sure that people who are properly on waiting lists waiting for treatment, that they're not removed, as you said, by accident."

The health board said in a statement: "We sincerely apologise to the three patients whose orthopaedic surgery was delayed because of failings in the way their appointments were managed.

"We can confirm that all three patients have now received their operations.

"We are checking our orthopaedic waiting lists to ensure there are no other similar cases, and if there are, we will again urgently expedite their care."

It said orthopaedic services were currently under huge pressure, but it anticipated "by the end of March" no patients would have waited more than three years.

# Medicine stopped in 1980s linked to rare Alzheimer's cases

circumstances are highly unusual - there have been no reported cases of Alzheimer's acquired from any other medical or surgical procedures.

And as c-hGH treatment is no longer used, there is no risk of any new transmission via this route.

Lead author Prof John Collinge, director of the UCL Institute of Prion Diseases, said: "There is no suggestion whatsoever that Alzheimer's disease can be transmitted between individuals during activities of daily life or routine medical care.

"The patients we have described were given a specific and long-discontinued medical treatment which involved injecting patients with material now known to have been contaminated with disease-related proteins."

Dr Richard Oakley, associate director of research and innovation at Alzheimer's

Society, said: "There is no cause for concern for the health of the general population."

Prof Bart De Strooper, from the UK Dementia Research Institute at UCL, said: "No-one should reconsider or forego any medical procedure, especially for blood transfusion or neurosurgery, which saves many lives worldwide every year."

The Nature Medicine study reports on eight people referred to UCLH's National Prion Clinic at the National Hospital for Neurology and Neurosurgery in London, who had all been treated with c-hGH in childhood, often over several years.

Five of them had symptoms of dementia, and either had already been diagnosed with Alzheimer's disease or would otherwise meet the diagnostic criteria for this condition.

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# Smoking and health

At the dawn of the 20th century, the most common tobacco products were cigars, pipe tobacco, and chewing tobacco. The mass production of cigarettes was in its infancy, although cigarette smoking was beginning to increase dramatically. According to the ninth edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica* (1888), tobacco products were suspected of producing some adverse health effects, yet tobacco was also considered to have medicinal properties. Many scholars and health professionals of the day advocated tobacco's use for such effects as improved concentration and performance, relief of boredom, and enhanced mood.

By the dawn of the 21st century, in stark contrast, tobacco had become recognized as being highly addictive and one of the world's most-devastating causes of death and disease. Moreover, because of the rapid increase in smoking in developing countries in the late 20th century, the number of smoking-related deaths per year was projected to rise rapidly in the 21st century. For example, the World Health Organization (WHO) estimated that in the late 1990s there were approximately four million tobacco-caused deaths per

year worldwide. This estimate was increased to approximately five million in 2003 and six million in 2011 and was expected to reach eight million per year by 2030. An estimated 80 percent of those deaths were projected to occur in developing countries. Indeed, although tobacco use was declining in many countries of western Europe and North America and in Australia, it continued to increase in countries of Asia, Africa, and South America.

The primary cause of the escalation in the number of deaths and incidents of disease from tobacco is the large increase in cigarette smoking during the 20th century. During that time cigarette smoking grew to account for approximately 80 percent of the world's tobacco market. Nonetheless, all tobacco products are toxic and addictive. In some regions of the world, the use of smokeless tobacco products is a major health concern. Tobacco products are manufactured with various additives to preserve the tobacco's shelf life, alter its burning characteristics, control its moisture content, inhibit the hatching of insect eggs that may be present in the plant material, mask the irritative effects of nicotine, and

provide any of a wide array of flavours and aromas. The smoke produced when tobacco and these additives are burned consists of more than 4,000 chemical compounds. Many of these compounds are highly toxic, and they have diverse effects on health. The primary constituents of tobacco smoke are nicotine, tar (the particulate residue from combustion), and gases such as carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide. Although nicotine can be poisonous at very high dosages, its toxic effect as a component of tobacco smoke is generally considered modest compared with that of many other toxins in the smoke. The main health effect of nicotine is its addictiveness. Carbon monoxide has profound, immediate health effects. It passes easily from the lungs into the bloodstream, where it binds to hemoglobin, the molecule in red blood cells that is responsible for the transfer of oxygen in the body. Carbon monoxide displaces oxygen on the hemoglobin molecule and is removed only slowly. Therefore, smokers frequently accumulate high levels of carbon monoxide, which starves the body of oxygen and puts an enormous strain on the entire