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President highlights Egyptian greed and hostility towards Somaliland

Somalia's wish to capture Somaliland by force using Egyptian force in the name of unification is unfeasible, he says



By M.A. Egge
The President of the Republic of Somaliland H.E. Mr. Musa Bihi Abdi stated that Egypt's hostility towards Somaliland is now in the open and cannot be hid anymore. He made it vivid that the Egyptians main motive is to use Somaliland in its proxy war with Ethiopia; an act

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Ethiopian Premier Abbiy Ahmed maintains MoU with Somaliland will ultimately treatise



The Prime Minister of Ethiopia Abbiy Ahmed Ali is reported to have announced that the MoU agreement struck between the Republic of Somaliland will soon be implemented and completed. He is said to have expressed the sentiments during a special

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"We Don't Need Egypt!": Somalians in Major Cities of Somalia Loudly Say



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We are in full readiness to prevent any violence that may burn in our country, says Field Marshal Birhanu Jula



Field Marshal Birhanu Jula underscored the fact that Ethiopian army is in full readiness to prevent any violence that may burn in the country. Jula who attended the 47th anniversary

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Egypt not serious about Somalia- By Haitham El-Zobaidi



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Taiwan, Hargeisa Municipal Council to upgrade Airport Road in bilateral agreement



A bilateral agreement between the government of Taiwan, the local government of Hargeisa and the Ministry of Transport and Road Development of Somaliland has been signed for the upgrading construction of the

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Fishermen duo not yet found as boat, fishing gears are retrieved in high seas



By M.A. Egge

The Coast Guard has said that despite searching for the duo fishermen, who are feared to

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Put the knowledge earned to good use, Central Bank chief urges employees



The Chairman of the Central Bank of the Republic of Somaliland, Eng Ali Abdillahi Dahir urged the bank's employees who have just undergone a five day

training to make good use of the gained knowledge duly as expected. The employees of the sales and technical department of

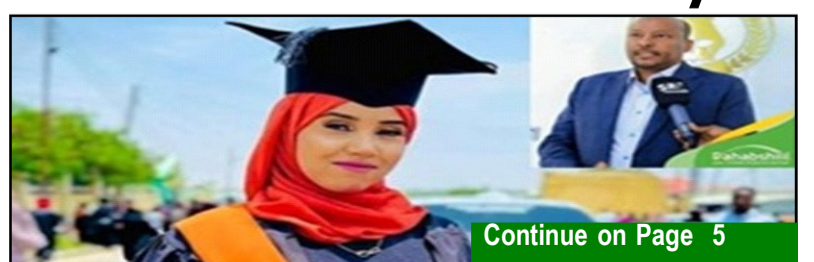
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President highlights Egyptian greed and hostility towards Somaliland



he said was completely abhor-able just as it was impossible. The President made the statement as he addressed a multitude of residents who welcomed him and his entourage at the frontier border town of Togwajaale on Friday. He noted that it evoked past memories of a similarly devastating war that was to the country's detriment. The Head of State was categorical once more when he held that the MoU of understanding signed with the government of Ethiopia earlier in the year will be formalized hence be tangible to the chagrin of Somaliland's enemies. He made it quite clear, and vividly at that, that the MoU has bared whole the real enemies of the nation of the

Republic of Somaliland, with the Egyptians at the fore amongst other partners it worked with in cahoots. He said that the naïve narrative of Somalia unification is as absurd as it is. He pointed out that Somalia, which is a separate entity, cannot purport to want to unify Somalis and at the same time bring in Egyptian forces and base them in their country all in the hope of forcefully capturing Somaliland; but in essence it is a veiled proxy war waged upon Ethiopia. He made the assurance that Somaliland would not in any way accept such evil innuendoes hence shall always defend its national integrity at all times. He said that Somaliland wants to live in peaceful

harmony with its neighbor hence bolster progressive bilateral relations and not be engaged in Somalia/Egyptian proxy wars that are built on evil whims. He was quite clear that the Somali administration is indulged in something that is indeed completely against existence of the larger Somali community and maintained that Somaliland will never accept nor engage in a non-existent religious war or perceived enmity against Ethiopia. The intentions of Somalia to occupy by force while using foreign countries such as Egypt and its cahoots demands the condemnation it deserves. Already residents in various regions in Somalia have seen the Egyptian evil intentions fronted by their country and have already demonstrated publicly against it. Meanwhile, the President has inaugurated various projects implemented in the area including those on clean water supplies. For the past three weeks the President had crisscrossed the breadth of the nation from the eastern to the western regions in a bid to sensitize the populaces on the need of having peaceful elections and at the same time be vigilant in the defense of the country.

We are in full readiness to prevent any violence that may burn in our country, says Field Marshal Birhanu Jula



of the Eastern Region has stated that he has fought in many heroic battles in the eastern region where it has been forgotten and the next generation will continue it. Even though the historical enemies of the country are trying to stop our progress by cooperating with mercenaries and arrogant forces, he assured that the army is in full readiness to continue the country's sovereignty and national interest. Field Marshal Birhanu has mentioned that the Army made a huge sacrifice for the peace and development of the brotherly people of Somalia who are united with Ethiopia in language, culture and religion, has stated that some Somali governing officials that are supporting the Ethiopian army and not representing the people working together with our historical enemies and internal traitors on a campaign to dent our country and the army.

He expressed that they are always ready to defend our country "for those we love and sacrifice our lives without hesitation. When we celebrate the festivities, we should remember the heroes, create new ones and strengthen our overall readiness". At the event, the military's deputy CGS General Abebaw Tadesse, General Getachew Gudina, the head of Harari region Mr. Odrin Bedri, the mayor of Diredawa city, Kedir Juhar, senior leaders of the military and in the region, former members of the military and residents of Harari city were present. On the 47th anniversary of the Eastern Order, different military shows were presented, led by the defense marching band, with the Harari and Somali regions demonstrators have shown a impeccable military prowess.

Ethiopian Premier Abbiy Ahmed maintains MoU with Somaliland will ultimately treatise

meeting with Chinese President Xi Jinping in which they discussed the Memorandum of Understanding signed between Somaliland and Ethiopia on January 1 of this year. The news added that the President of the Mogadishu administration complained at the China-Africa meeting held in Beijing, where he decried the accord struck between Somaliland and Ethiopia, something that was not part of the itinerary of the meeting, which caused the leaders in attendance of the FOCAC conference to feel jittery while not understanding the purpose, hence did not commenting on it. The reports further quoted the Ethiopian Minister of Foreign Affairs Taye



Atselassie, explaining at the conference that his country indeed imported goods through the Djibouti port but since its bulk needs have ballooned, it was imperative that other ports were to be sourced; a fact the Chinese President is reported to have acknowledged.

The agreement between Somaliland and Ethiopia stipulates that Ethiopia will lease 20 km of Somaliland's coast and establish a naval base whilst Ethiopia would be the first country to recognize the independence of the Republic of Somaliland.

Put the knowledge earned to good use, Central Bank chief urges employees



the central bank have been trained for a period of five days. Director of the Training Department of the Central Bank of Somaliland Mr. Fu'aad Mohamed said that the operators of the procurement

department have been taught the modern process to be followed for the procurement that the central bank uses. Director General Mr. Mohamed Qasim Hussein who spoke at the closing ceremony of the training said that the training was important for the staff of the Technical and Sales Department of the Central Bank. Various training to improve the knowledge of the staff of the Central Bank departments are included in the institution's plans.

"In order to build the arteries of the Central Bank, it is necessary to find employees with good experience and more knowledge so that their work can be improved", he said. The Governor of the Central Bank Eng Ali Abdillahi Dahir, who spoke at the closing of the training, urged the employees to show the knowledge they have gained in their work. "Training is one of the most important plans for us to improve our services to the nation of Somaliland."

Taiwan, Hargeisa Municipal Council to upgrade Airport Road in bilateral agreement



road from Hargeisa Airport to Mohamud Ahmed Ali High School. The signing ceremony was held at the Somaliland Ministry of Transport and Road Development, which was attended by the minister, the mayor of Hargeisa, the ambassadors of both Somaliland and Taiwan and other officials. The government of Taiwan, which has a deep relationship with Somaliland, at the same time supports the economic infrastructure and electoral issues, Health has started to support the local government of Hargeisa by supporting the construction of important roads. At the forum where the agreement was signed, the Mayor of Hargeisa Cllr. Abdikarim Ahmed Mooge, spoke about this important main road that is to be supported by the government of Taiwan. He noted that they are grateful to Taiwan for their cooperation in the project, which will focus on its construction and implementation since it is a major road that should

reflect the beatification and image of the city and the country especially to visitors. On his part, the Ambassador of Taiwan to Somaliland, Mr. Lee said that it is important to support the local governments to beautify the cities, and he noted that he is very happy with this new partnership with the local government of Hargeisa. He emphasized the importance of the construction of the road that they are planning. In conclusion, the Minister of Transport and Road Development of Somaliland, Hon. Rabi Abdi Mohamed, noted that the government of Taiwan is working with Somaliland on many projects, including the construction of the said main road, and the cooperation is only getting stronger. The minister said that the construction of this road will make a big difference to the beauty of the city, and he thanked the government of Taiwan for always standing by Somaliland and supporting it.

"We Don't Need Egypt!": Somalians in Major Cities of Somalia Loudly Say



security of the region" and "once again inflict suffering on the vulnerable local population that has endured hardships from terrorist enemies for so long."

Hudur officials urged the Somali Federal Government to focus on resolving its diplomatic issues with Ethiopia rather than introducing new challenges that could harm the local population.

The strong local protest against Somalia-Egypt military tie comes against the backdrop of heightened tension between Somalia and Ethiopia, which came after recent Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between Ethiopia and Somaliland, according to the local media.

In response, Somalia has snubbed Ethiopian troops in favor of Egyptians in the upcoming African Union Support and Stabilization Mission in Somalia (AUSSOM), the successor to the African Union Transition Mission in Somalia (ATMIS).

Cognizant of the political volatility of the region as well as the role of Egypt in regional stability, the Ethiopian government unwelcomed the advent of Egypt, which has never been lending a hand to Somalians when their existence has been threatened by Al-Shabab and Al-Qaida extremist groups over the past several decades.

Egypt, which sees itself as a counterbalance to Ethiopia's influence in the region, particularly in relation to the Nile River and the Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam (GERD), is now coming to affect regional peace through Somalia.

"We Don't Need Egypt!" "We Need Ethiopia!" were the slogans seen on the banners of protestors across the major cities of Somalia were holding.

The huge wave of protests that has erupted across Somalia, including in the capital Mogadishu, where large crowds were seen rallying against perceived Egyptian interference of State's affairs.

Somalia's relation with its neighbor Ethiopia, who has been paying invaluable sacrifices to the peace and security of Somalians, has not been in good shape.

The government of Somalia has thus been seeking without forethought the withdrawal of Ethiopian troops under ENDF Peacekeeping Mission in Somalia as well as those under the African Union Transition Mission in Somalia (ATMIS), which will end mission by January 2025.

This, as protesting Somalians explain, is a perceived threat of Egyptian interference to their national sovereignty as well as to the region's peace and security.

Now Somalians gathered in defiant protest on voicing their deep unease with the Somali government's plan to replace Ethiopian troops with Egyptian forces. The residents claim the move could unravel the fragile security gains in their respective towns, exposing them once again to the ruthless attacks of Al-Shabaab militants.

According to Hiiraan, a popular local media, "the demonstration, organized by local officials and community leaders, was a public rejection of what they see as a dangerous gamble by Mogadishu. In a joint statement, the Hudur District Administration and Bakool Regional Administration expressed their unwavering support for the Ethiopian soldiers who, as they put it, have long sacrificed their blood to defend the town against enemies and worked alongside the community to ensure they live peacefully in their homes."

The statement also conveyed strong opposition to the deployment of Egyptian forces, which they believe could "disrupt the overall

Fishermen duo not yet found as boat, fishing gears are retrieved in high seas



have drowned in the high seas, for two consecutive days.

They have only managed to retrieve their boat and fishing equipment. Neither the duo nor their remains had been found by the time we went to press.

The two youthful fishermen had their boats sunk earlier in the week in the Red Sea on the northern Berbera coast and are since thought to have drowned and perished.

The relatives of the two fishermen who gathered on Tuesday at the Berbera fishing center said that only their boat and equipment was managed to be found and the duo are still missing. They also asked the government to continue in

helping find the two boys whether dead or alive.

The commander of the Coast Guard at the First Station in Berbera, Col. Omar Abdi Qalinle, gave a brief about the efforts of the military in the search for the duo since they first received the reports on their disappearances on the 2nd of September. He said that apart from the fishing boat and its fishing gear equipment, the search for either live or dead bodies was in vain after 48 intensive and extensive hours of looking. He suggested that the fisheries department should make it mandatory for fishermen to wear or have life-saving gear and equipment at all times while off-shore.

Environmental stakeholders hold quarterly meetings on climate change



By M.A. Egge

The Minister of Environment and Climate Change of Somaliland, Shukri Haji Ismail Bandare, flanked by the Director General of the Ministry, opened the environmental quarterly meeting of local stakeholders in the city of Hargeisa. This meeting delves into matters and issues that have been addressed as per schedules by the local partners, the planned ones, as well as the challenges that are faced.

Climate change is said to be a major disaster in Somaliland, affecting many areas hence resulting in frequent droughts, environmental degradation, and negative impact on diversity of life.

The minister pointed out the imperativeness in their efforts of addressing the issues and plans implementation.

"What we want to gather here today is to ask each other what you have

done while we have been apart and the suggestions you have brought to this meeting today. The other thing we want is to raise awareness among the public, and we ought to ask ourselves, are we raising awareness? Are we awakening?", she posed the query.

She urged them to double their efforts and see to it that whatever is planned and slated as per schedules be duly implemented

The DG noted on his part, "We pointed out that at this time many things have changed in the world opposed to the past, and it has affected climate change; when it comes to climate change, we don't know where the future is going. So we are in the process of learning and adapting".

The meeting was attended by officials and members of line associations and agencies working on environmental issues and climate change.

Egypt not serious about Somalia- By Haitham El-Zobaidi

Ethiopians can see how with its "intervention" in eastern Libya and Sudan, and most importantly in Gaza, Egypt's action faltered even after speaking with a loud voice.

Formal meetings are another reminder of what Egypt intended from its "intervention" in Somalia: merely posturing.

To what extent can we say that Egypt has arrived late in Somalia? That depends really on whether this arrival was a serious move and just mere posturing. There is no doubt that the Somali authorities, torn between managing the territory under their control, dealing with the pressures of the Al-Shabaab extremist group and coping with the current regional challenges, will find some solace in the new momentum of their relationship with Egypt. But Somalis know, based on how Cairo's links with eastern Libya and the Sudanese army have fared, that Egypt is maneuverings in order to pressure Ethiopia, and that it is not reconfiguring the extent of its



vital sphere of influence to include Somalia, bearing in mind its proximity to the Bab al-Mandab Strait and the Red Sea.

A lot of attention was undoubtedly given to the recent meeting between Egyptian President Abdel Fattah al-Sisi and his Somali counterpart Hassan Sheikh Mahmoud, and also to what was leaked about the signing of a bilateral defence cooperation protocol. It remains to be seen whether the Egyptian forces and military equipment arriving in Somalia are now destined to be part of the peacekeeping forces of the African Union Mission to Somalia (AMISOM) or are instead part of a unilateral Egyptian initiative, among

other initiatives aiming to "encircle" Cairo's Ethiopian rival geographically through defence cooperation protocols signed with the surrounding countries, especially those bordering the Nile River. What is clear however is that Egypt has finally realised that it is necessary to move and do something in its vital area.

Somalia has been divided since the fall of Mohamed Siad Barre's rule in 1991. Its national unity has been threatened since the day Somaliland declared its independence, as it distanced itself from the chaos of the civil war in Somalia. There is nothing new here that merits Egyptian attention at this

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President hails Boon, Hariirad residents for nation building and implementing voluntary projects

By M.A. Egge

The President of the Republic of Somaliland, Mr. Muse Bihi Abdi, has praised the community in Boon and Hariirad districts for the honorable role they have taken in nation building, maintaining peace and implementing voluntary development projects.

The Head of State was speaking to the community of Boon and Hariirad, who accorded him a warm reception as they welcomed him

and the delegation he led in his tour to western regions of the country. He noted that his tour entailed meeting the populaces to practically witness how their situation is and that of their livestock hence impart upon them on the way forward as far as voting is concerned in the upcoming presidential and political parties elections.

He hailed the people of Boon for having shown their love for the country, nationalism and patriotism.

"We are grateful to the Boon community for the part you have taken in building the nation of Somaliland, that you are a peace loving community and that you have done voluntary projects as much as possible".

He pointed out that as much as the state ought to acknowledge positive critique, he noted that the streak of development achieved by the KULMIYE administration was self explicit.

Balancing National Security and Rule of Law: The Controversial Arrest of MP in Somaliland

In a significant development that has sent ripples through Somaliland's political landscape, the arrest of Member of Parliament Mohamed Abib Yusuf has triggered a fierce legal and constitutional debate between the government and the House of Representatives. The arrest, which has been met with sharp criticism from the legislative body, is now the subject of intense scrutiny as both sides present their arguments.

Adding to the controversy, the Deputy Minister of Interior recently held a press briefing where he accused MP Abib of exploiting parliamentary protection to engage in activities detrimental to Somaliland's stability. The Deputy Minister claimed that the Parliament's refusal to suspend Abib's immunity, as requested by the Attorney General, has emboldened the MP to continue his actions. The Minister further alleged that Abib has met with individuals overseas who are intent on destabilizing Somaliland, and assured that evidence will be presented in due time in a court of law.

On 2nd September 2024, MP Mohamed Abib Yusuf was detained by law enforcement authorities upon his return from Dubai, a move that has since drawn widespread condemnation from the House of Representatives. The

parliamentary body has been vocal in its opposition to the arrest, denouncing it as a violation of MP Abib's parliamentary immunity and accusing the government of overstepping its legal bounds.

In a detailed response dated 3rd September 2024, the House of Representatives issued a letter of protest, in which it strongly rebuked the government's actions. The letter asserts that MP Abib's arrest contravenes Article 55 of the Somaliland Constitution, which guarantees immunity to sitting members of Parliament. According to the House, the government's decision to detain MP Abib without first seeking parliamentary approval

represents a blatant disregard for this constitutional protection.

The House's letter also raises concerns about the principle of double jeopardy, arguing that MP Abib is being subjected to multiple legal actions for the same alleged offenses. The parliamentary body contends that the government's actions undermine the rule of law and set a dangerous precedent for the treatment of elected officials in Somaliland.

However, the government has responded to these accusations with a robust defense of its actions, articulated through a letter from the Attorney General's office. Dated 3rd September 2024, the Attorney General's letter provides a detailed legal justification for the arrest of MP Abib, countering the claims made by the House of Representatives.

According to the Attorney General, the charges against MP Abib are of a serious nature, necessitating the lifting of his parliamentary immunity to allow for legal proceedings. The letter references Article 79(2) of the Somaliland Constitution, which permits the suspension of immunity in cases where a parliamentarian is accused of serious crimes. However, in a move that has further fueled controversy, the letter notably does not specify the exact charges against MP Abib, leaving the nature of the allegations shrouded in mystery. This omission has drawn criticism from various quarters, with some accusing the government of a lack of transparency in handling the case.

The Attorney General's letter also addresses the issue of double jeopardy, asserting that the charges currently being pursued against MP Abib are distinct from any previous legal actions. The letter emphasizes that the prosecution is based on new evidence and additional allegations, dismissing the House's concerns as unfounded.

The Attorney General defends the judiciary's role in the case, stating that the courts are operating within their jurisdiction and that MP Abib's arrest and detention were carried

out in full compliance with Somaliland's legal standards. The letter stresses the importance of judicial independence, arguing that the judiciary must be allowed to function without interference from the legislative branch to ensure a fair and impartial trial.

Adding to the growing chorus of opposition, Somaliland's main opposition party, Waddani, has also condemned the arrest of MP Abib. In a statement shared on their official Facebook page, Waddani expressed strong disapproval of the government's actions, labeling the arrest as politically motivated and a direct attack on parliamentary independence. The party called for the immediate release of MP Abib and urged the government to respect the rule of law and constitutional protections afforded to elected representatives.

The timing of MP Abib's arrest is particularly significant as it comes just months before Somaliland is set to hold crucial elections in November 2024. These elections are expected to be a pivotal moment in Somaliland's democratic process, with both local council and presidential elections on the horizon. The arrest of a prominent MP like Abib, who is known for his fiery rhetoric and controversial positions, could have far-reaching implications for the electoral landscape. Opposition parties are likely to leverage the arrest as evidence of government overreach and an attempt to stifle dissent ahead of the elections, further intensifying the political climate.

The upcoming elections in Somaliland, scheduled for November 13, 2024, represent a significant moment in the region's political evolution. This election will encompass not only the presidential race but also parliamentary and local council elections, marking the fourth instance of universal suffrage since Somaliland's declaration of independence from Somalia in 1991. The electoral landscape will

Egypt not serious about Somalia- By Haitham El-Zobaidi

point. What is new is the Ethiopian desire to reach the coast of the Gulf of Aden and the Indian Ocean. Addis Ababa wants to have economic and military access to the sea. Ethiopia is the most populous country in the world (120 million people) without a sea outlet.

Its access to the sea via Somaliland does not by itself worry Egypt. Cairo did not react to Turkey's moves in Sudan and its signing there of the Suakin base agreement, nor when Ankara reached Somalia and infiltrated its political fabric in partnership with the Qataris. Somalia, until recently, seemed very far away. Geographically, it is actually further away than Yemen, from which Egypt sought to distance itself, until the Houthis decided to take Yemen to Egypt by restricting its major source of livelihood through an indirect blockade of the Suez Canal. The defence protocols signed with the countries surrounding Ethiopia have not before included Somalia, perhaps because Somalia is a crisis and not a country. But when the Ethiopians took the initiative and surprised the Egyptians by agreeing with Somaliland to lease a strip of the coast off the Gulf of Aden, Cairo saw in the move an opportunity to badger Addis Ababa.

Ethiopia had not previously paid attention to the security or defence agreements signed by Egypt with the surrounding countries, South Sudan, Kenya, Uganda and Burundi. Its reactions were quite subdued. Ethiopia's response this time was however strident. The Ethiopians' anger seemed in part contrived. While the Somalis can understand easily that Cairo is not serious about its presence in the Horn of Africa, the Ethiopians can also look at the minutes of their negotiations with the Egyptians over the Renaissance Dam. They would be able to see how the Egyptians hinted at escalation while their state media even started talking about imminent revenge against Addis Ababa for operating the dam without Cairo's prior agreement. These media warned that Egypt would not stand idly by while the Nile flow receded. Sources close to the authorities went as far as to talk about preparations for air strikes and sabotage operations targeting the dam, which were supposed to be carried out by Egyptian special forces. Then, nothing happened. There was total silence. Without looking back at these issues, Ethiopians can see how Egypt's "interventions" in eastern Libya and Sudan, and most importantly in Gaza, have faltered even after initially speaking with a loud voice.

But the Ethiopians are clever enough to take advantage of the Egyptian "intervention" in Somalia. There are moderate voices in Ethiopia pressing for an

understanding with the Egyptians. More than one regional and international power has tried to mediate between Cairo and Addis Ababa with the aim of reaching a settlement over the unresolved Nile dam issue. Now the Ethiopians are using the Egyptian-Somali military cooperation protocol to respond to their critics. According to the current Ethiopian narrative, Egypt wants to "prevent the historic opportunity that Somaliland has provided us to return to the sea after we were deprived of it since Eritrea's independence in 1993."

Djibouti's providing the Ethiopians with an expanded alternative trade outlet to the sea has no bearing on Addis Ababa's decision to take advantage of the opportunity for escalation. It is appointing an ambassador to Somaliland, deploying forces on the border with Somalia, and warning Mogadishu against seeking support from external powers. But it has also said through its foreign minister that the door to negotiations with Egypt is still open. Addis Ababa is not holding the stick by the middle, but is holding it at one end while waving the other as a warning that it wields power: the dam is on its land, it controls the flow of the Nile and until recently it has maintained some 10,000 soldiers in Somalia, while there are more on the border.

On the same day that Ethiopia made its threat, Egyptian Prime Minister Mostafa Madbouly met his Somali counterpart Hamza Abdi Barre, to discuss bilateral ties and the "historical turning point" in relations, according to the Somali ambassador in Cairo. Such a meeting was a sign of weakness because Egypt was expected to carry out some sort of military or intelligence operation in Somalia. However, it cannot offer Somalia any form of civilian aid even though the financial and governmental situation in Somalia is well-known. The meeting was perhaps only intended for media consumption. Such formal encounters are another reminder of what Egypt meant by its "intervention" in Somalia: merely posturing.

The Somali authorities are facing a life-or-death battle with the terrorist movement Al-Shabaab, and it is unlikely that they will clash with Somaliland today in order to unify their country. Any Egyptian forces that arrive, regardless of whether they do so within an African peacekeeping mandate or as a special mission backing the government in Somalia, are not about to involve themselves in an internal conflict, let alone to take part in a confrontation with Ethiopia. Diplomatic sniping between Egypt and Ethiopia must take into account the balance of power between the two sides.

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Abdirashid Dahabshiil hired me as I went about my duties of service to the community



Work and education were the two that I worked on the most but I used to face a lot of challenges. This is because I am a girl not only who combines family life chores and her studies, but taking care of my grandmother is a second mother to me and my mentor. Whenever I was low in morale she would always coax me to have stronger faith by reminding me that God was the Most Benevolent and was always by our side. I used to write my CV in search of jobs on a simple paper ripped from a page of one of my books presenting it in my job searches

eliciting surprises and scorn whenever and wherever I solicited for employment. This is because I could not afford a laptop computer or so. I was not deterred at all nor did my hopes dampen. It was as simple as I could make it. There is no office that I have not sent my CV to, some of whom I have met with insults, disappointment, but always hope kept propelling me, year after year. Abdirashid Dahabshiil found me by chance one hot afternoon as I was teaching some mothers to read and write. He was impressed by the

efforts of the learners and even awarded a token to one of my students. He received me in his office and asked me what my needs were to which I impulsively answered, "Employment". I never asked for worldly things but wished for a sustainable opportunity to make my worth, something that I always yearned for and searched for. Abdirashid did not taunt me with intricate interviews nor demanded a referee to vouch for me, but to my elation, expressly assigned me a job. He simply appreciated my efforts as I was engrossed in working with the community. He advised me to do my duties and not abandon the community services I worked in. The next day I went to work in Dahabshiil and was happy that I had the opportunity to complete and advance my education that was uppermost in my mind. Chairman (Abdirashid): Thank you for the opportunity you granted me. I pledge that I would give my best of skills to the company as a dutiful employee and thanks for your inspiration on community services. Hibo Noura Mohamed Dirir

President Bih's bravery foreign policy and his bold decision has Affected the Horn of Africa Region

President Muse Bihi Abdi has made significant strides in transforming Somaliland's foreign policy since taking office in 2017. His leadership has been marked by a bold approach aimed at elevating Somaliland's status on the international stage while fiercely defending the nation's sovereignty. One of the central aspects of President Bihi's foreign policy is his unrelenting pursuit of recognition for Somaliland as an independent state. Unlike his predecessors, Bihi has taken a more assertive stance, focusing on direct diplomacy with key regional and global players. His administration has cultivated closer ties with countries like the United Arab Emirates (UAE), Taiwan, and Kenya, which has helped Somaliland gain more visibility and strategic partnerships. The UAE's investment in the Berbera Port and Taiwan's establishment of diplomatic relations with Somaliland are prime examples of Bihi's successful diplomatic initiatives. President Bihi's bravery in this arena is particularly evident in his approach to dealing with Somalia, which continues to claim Somaliland as part of its territory. Rather than engaging in protracted and fruitless negotiations, Bihi has taken a more confident and firm position, calling for the international community to recognize Somaliland's de facto independence. His stance has been praised by many Somalilanders

who view him as a strong leader willing to challenge the status quo in pursuit of their national aspirations. Bihi's boldness extends beyond diplomacy. Domestically, he has shown courage in maintaining stability in a region often beset by conflict. His administration has strengthened internal security and upheld Somaliland's democratic processes, reinforcing the notion that Somaliland is a bastion of peace and democracy in the Horn of Africa. This stability has, in turn, been a cornerstone of his foreign policy, as it demonstrates to the international community that Somaliland is a functioning, self-reliant state deserving of recognition. President Muse Bihi's transformation of Somaliland's foreign policy reflects his bravery and strategic vision. Through a mix of assertive diplomacy and steadfast leadership, he has advanced Somaliland's quest for recognition, bringing the nation closer to achieving its long-standing goal of being acknowledged as a sovereign state. His legacy will likely be remembered as one that put Somaliland firmly on the global map, both diplomatically and politically. President Muse Bihi Abdi's bold decision to sign the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Ethiopia has marked a pivotal moment in Somaliland's pursuit of international recognition and

reshaped the political landscape of the region. This strategic move has not only deepened bilateral ties with a critical regional player but also signaled Somaliland's growing influence and independence in the Horn of Africa. The MoU, signed between Somaliland and Ethiopia, covers various sectors, including trade, infrastructure, and security cooperation. By formalizing relations with Ethiopia—one of the most influential countries in the region—President Bihi demonstrated Somaliland's capacity to engage in state-to-state relations, despite the lack of formal international recognition. This decision was a bold assertion of Somaliland's de facto independence, challenging the prevailing narrative that Somalia exclusively represents the former union of the two territories. This agreement with Ethiopia is particularly significant as it underscores Somaliland's strategic importance in the Horn of Africa, especially in the realms of trade and regional security. Ethiopia, a landlocked nation, relies heavily on access to ports, and Somaliland's Berbera Port has emerged as a key asset. The MoU reinforced Ethiopia's commitment to utilizing the port, further solidifying Somaliland's position as an essential regional partner and increasing its leverage on the global stage.

Balancing National Security and Rule of Law: The Controversial Arrest of MP in Somaliland

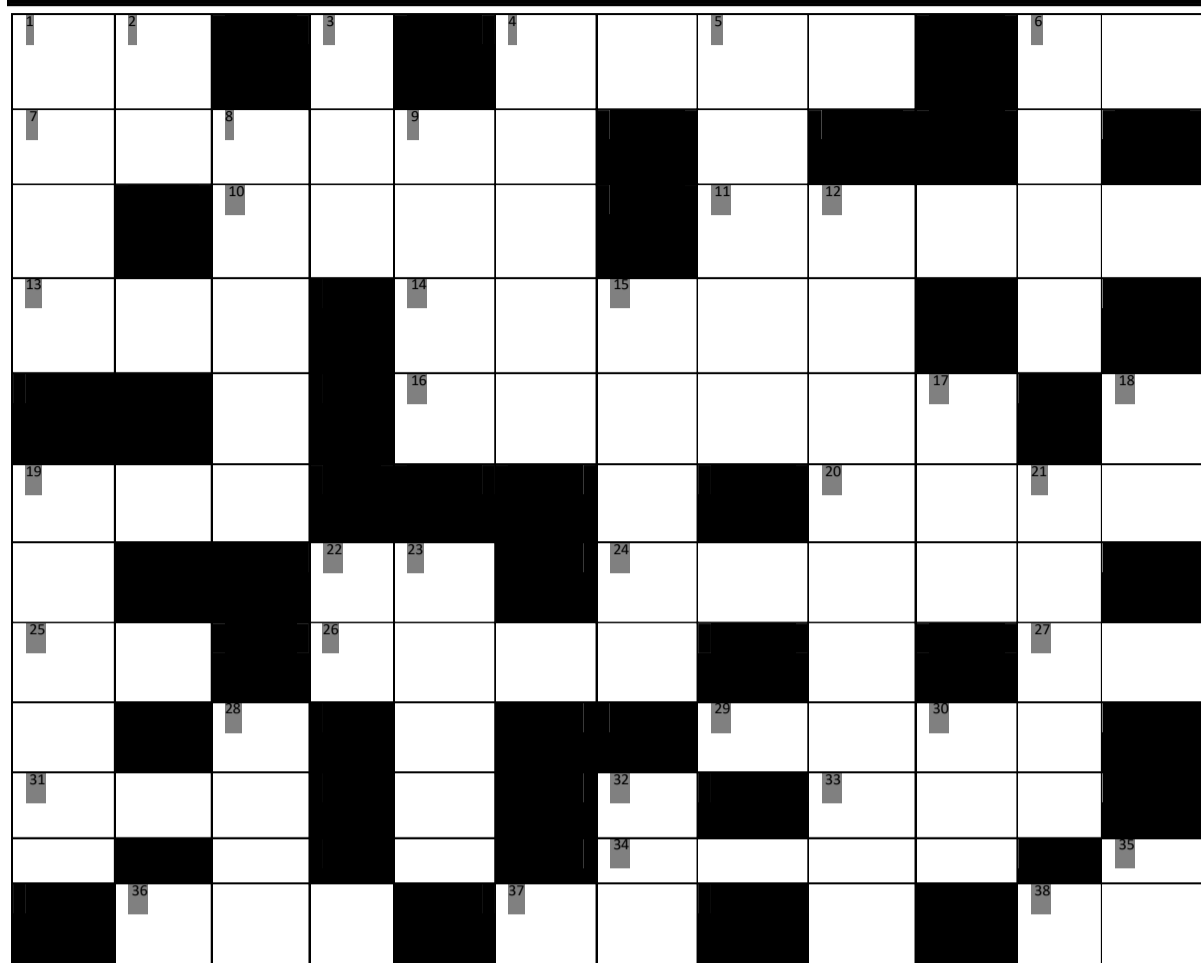
feature candidates from three principal political parties: Kulmiye, UCID, and Waddani, each vying for influence in a climate charged with anticipation and scrutiny. Originally slated for November 2022, the elections were postponed due to a contentious extension of President Muse Bihi Abdi's term, which has led to widespread protests and a violent crackdown by security forces. These events have raised alarm about the stability of Somaliland's political framework, which has historically been characterized by consensus-building and peaceful transitions of power. As the country approaches this critical electoral milestone, the stakes are high, with the potential for both democratic consolidation and renewed tensions. The popular and fiery legislator, elected from the Awdal region, has long been a lightning rod for controversy in Somaliland politics. MP Abib has been at the center of numerous heated debates, including his stance on the Somaliland-Ethiopia Memorandum of Understanding, which he initially supported before later opposing. His shifting position on this issue has drawn both support and criticism from various quarters. Most recently, he stirred further controversy with a statement regarding the Somali National Movement (SNM), the rebel group instrumental in toppling the Somali dictatorship and securing Somaliland's independence. His remarks, perceived by some as disrespectful to the legacy of the SNM, have only added to the contentious atmosphere surrounding his political career. Despite his often-rambunctious demeanor and penchant for making controversial statements, the exact crime MP Abib is being charged with remains unclear. The government has yet to provide a

detailed account of the allegations against him. However, sources within the government, speaking on condition of strict anonymity, have accused MP Abib of committing high treason, although they have yet to present any evidence to substantiate these claims. It remains to be seen what specific charges the Attorney General will bring against MP Abib and how these charges will interact with the legal questions surrounding his parliamentary immunity. As this high-stakes legal and political battle unfolds, the tension between Somaliland's legislative and executive branches has become increasingly pronounced. The arrest of MP Abib has not only sparked a constitutional crisis but has also raised questions about the balance of power within Somaliland's government. The outcome of this dispute could have far-reaching implications for the country's legal and political systems, testing the resilience of its constitutional framework and the integrity of its democratic institutions. On the court of public opinion, those that support the government's position and the actions it has taken are framing the issue as not only a case of treason but also as evidence that Mr. Abib is attempting to destabilize Somaliland, much like the former Chairman of the Parliament, Mr. Abdirasak Khalif, who abandoned Somaliland and joined SSC at the beginning of the Las Anod conflict. The opposition party, Waddani, has also defended Mr. Khalif despite his clear stance against Somaliland. For now, the nation watches closely as the case of MP Mohamed Abib Yusuf continues to develop, with both sides preparing for what promises to be a protracted and contentious legal showdown. The Somaliland chronicle

Politically, the MoU has sent ripples through the region, altering how Somaliland is perceived internationally. By engaging directly with Ethiopia, Somaliland has shown that it can independently manage complex diplomatic relations. This move also sends a message to other nations that Somaliland is open for business and capable of playing a significant role in regional development. For Somaliland, this has created a renewed sense of momentum toward achieving its long-sought goal of recognition, as more countries begin to acknowledge its functional autonomy. Critically, this agreement has also put pressure on Somalia's weak government in Mogadishu, which has long opposed Somaliland's quest for independence. By securing closer ties with Ethiopia, Somaliland has gained a powerful

ally, further isolating Somalia in its efforts to deny Somaliland's recognition. This shift in alliances has redefined the geopolitical dynamics in the region, making it increasingly difficult for Somalia to assert control over Somaliland diplomatically. In conclusion, President Muse Bihi's decision to sign the MoU with Ethiopia has been a game-changer for Somaliland. It has enhanced Somaliland's diplomatic standing, boosted its economy through strategic partnerships, and shifted the political calculus in favor of its recognition. By leveraging regional relationships and asserting Somaliland's interests on the international stage, President Bihi has demonstrated bold leadership, positioning Somaliland closer to its ultimate goal of full statehood. By Mohamed Abdi Hassan Diridhaba

THT Puzzle



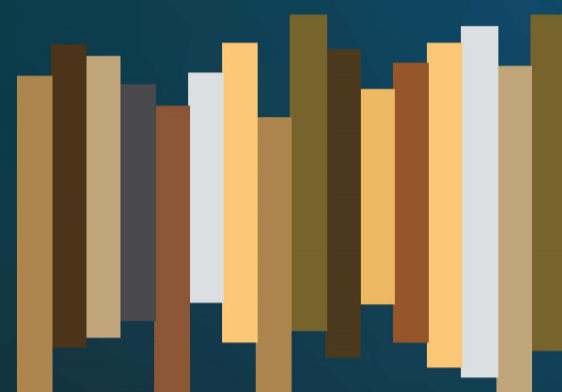
- Down**
- 1 Surname
 - 2 Otherwise
 - 3 Request
 - 4 Fashion
 - 5 Brand
 - 6 Sure thing
 - 8 Rugger
 - 9 Slow down
 - 12 Orthopedical
 - 15 Ballet
 - 17 In what way
 - 18 Otherwise
 - 19 Yearly
 - 21 Union
 - 22 Otherwise
 - 23 Rough and ready
 - 28 Military
 - 30 Arm rest
 - 32 Usage
 - 35 Consequently

- Across**
- 1 Negative
 - 4 Several
 - 6 Accordingly
 - 7 Detention
 - 10 Horrible
 - 11 Gates
 - 13 Egg cell
 - 14 Elder
 - 16 Riches
 - 19 Several
 - 20 60 minutes
 - 22 Or else
 - 24 Cap
 - 25 Negative
 - 26 Roma
 - 27 ID card
 - 29 Warmness
 - 31 Airborne
 - 33 Make dry
 - 34 Thin
 - 36 Exercise room
 - 37 pronoun
 - 38 Run

Previous Answer

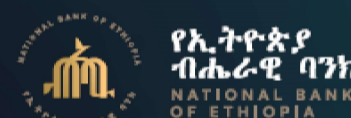
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O 8	R	I	G	I	N		A			I 9	T 10
R 11	I	N	G		T 12	U 13	R	N		G 14	O
N 15	E	T		D 16	E	A	D		W 17	H	O
	N		U 18	R	G	E		H 19	O	T	
I 20	T	E	M		R		A 21		N		C 22
	E		B 23	R	I	N	G		D		R
I 24	D		R		T 25		E 26	N	E	M	Y
			E		Y		S		R		
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	N		L			R 32	E	S	U	M 33	E
I 34	D	E	A	L	L	Y			L 35	E	T

Ethiopia Financial Stability Report



FINANCIAL STABILITY REPORT

APRIL 2024
nbe.gov.et



Operational risk: Lack of technical expertise in insurance is a real constraint. Most insurance companies' operations continue to be underdeveloped and not automated.

Insurance risk is the risk that inadequate or inappropriate underwriting, product design, pricing and claims settlement that expose an insurer to financial loss and a consequent inability to meet its liabilities. Ethiopia's insurance sector is known for its sti. price competition in all classes of business. Insufficient premiums could lead players in the industry into failure to meet obligations from claims.

Concentration risk: The government-owned insurance corporation accounts for 30 percent of the market share. In addition, the Ethiopian Reinsurance Company receives 25 percent of treaty cession and 5 percent of each policy insurer underwrite.

Moreover, 55 percent of the general class of business is motor insurance.

Market Risk: The investment portfolio of insurers is restricted to bank deposits and government bonds. Such provisions inhibit insurers from earning higher returns that could have encouraged further development of the sector. Insurance companies are encouraged to invest in accordance with the applicable directive, as the policy contracts issued are short-term and require insurers to hold more liquid assets.

In sum, the industry is considered resilient and stable. NBE is currently taking steps to create an independent supervisory authority that is expected to have a positive impact on the performance of the industry. Technology development and automation are necessary to tackle operational risks. The sector also needs to build its capacity to expand the pool of insurance professionals.

3.5 Highlights on SACCOs and Pension Funds

SACCOs

Ethiopia has a large network of SACCOs 26 – over 21,000 in total – which can play an important role in financial inclusion, especially in the underserved rural areas.

Nevertheless, SACCOs have limited capacity to increase their market share due to limitations in size, skills, products, and operational models to be truly competitive financial institutions. From the point of view of financial system stability, SACCOs pose

no systemic risk due to the limited size of the sector.

Pension funds Pension funds in Ethiopia are administered by two agencies. They are the Public Employees Social Security Administration Agency as



The Ministry of Finance – Government of Somaliland

Institutional Support for Economic Governance Project (ISEGP) REQUEST FOR EXPRESSIONS OF INTEREST

(CONSULTING SERVICES)

Assignment Title: Assessment the Overall Operational Effectiveness of the Tax Administration System

Sector: Governance

Grant Number: 2100155043071

Project ID No.: P-SO-KF0-015

1. Background

The Government of Somaliland has received financing from the African Development Bank toward the cost of the Institutional Support for Economic Governance Project (ISEGP) and intends to apply part of the agreed amount for this grant to payments under the contract for Consultancy Services for the Assessment of the overall Operational Effectiveness of the Tax Administration System.

2. Scope of the assignment: This consultancy service is to conduct an assessment of the overall operational effectiveness of the Tax Administration System, and deliver actionable outputs for the following areas:

- Conduct assessment based on Taxpayer Diagnostic Assessment Tool (TADAT) for the Revenue Departments (Inland Revenue and Customs)
- Assessing the taxpayer registration base and taxpayer identification number (TIN) integrity and setup.
- Assessment of the operationalization of Somaliland Revenue Authority.

The detailed information is available in the Terms of Reference (TOR) for the assignment and can be provided upon submission of the application by Email: hassan@somalilandpfm.org and copy procurement@somalilandpfm.org

3. Duration: The estimated timeframe for this assignment is 100 working days from the day of commencement.

4. The Ministry of Ministry of Finance now invites eligible consultancy firms to indicate their interest in providing these services. Interested consultancy firms must provide information indicating that they are qualified to perform the services:

- Core business of the firm and years in business.
- Specific experience in successfully implementing similar assignments
- Experience of relevant services in an environment similar to that of Somalia
- Technical and managerial organization of the firm (provide only the structure of the organization, general qualification, and number of key staff). Do not provide CVs of key staff. Key experts will not be evaluated at the shortlisting stage
- Eligibility criteria, the establishment of the short-list, and the selection procedure shall be in accordance with the African Development Bank's "Rules and Procedures for the use of Consultants" in November 2018, which is available on the Bank's website at <http://www.afdb.org>.
- Consultants may associate with other firms to enhance their qualifications but should indicate clearly whether the association is in the form of a joint venture and/or a sub-consultancy. In the case of a joint venture, all the partners in the joint venture shall be jointly and severally liable for the entire contract, if selected.

7. A Consulting firm will be selected in accordance with the **Quality and Cost Based Selections (QCBS) method** set out in the Procurement Regulations.

8. Interested consultants may obtain further information at the address below during office hours from 8:00 am to 4:00 pm.

9. Deadline for submission: Expressions of interest should be delivered in a written form and titled "Assessment the Overall Operational Effectiveness of the Tax Administration System" to the address below (in person, or by e-mail) and titled by **August 18, 2024 at 12:30 p.m. local Time.**

Ministry of Finance,
Government of Somaliland
PFM Building
Contact Person: Hassan Farah
Telephone Number: +252634475005
Email: hassan@somalilandpfm.org
procurement@somalilandpfm.org

CAUTIONARY NOTICE TRADE MARK – SOMALILAND



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