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President launches induction workshop for newly appointed ministers



He sent condolences to people who perished in Da'awaley and emphasized that the incident would be addressed successfully to deter future recurrence

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President holds crucial consultative meeting with former president and deputies in a show of cohesive national unity



"The important issues that the President discussed with the former leaders were consultations related to the current situations that are of special importance and priority to the Republic of Somaliland."

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Ethiopia, Somaliland agree to end hostilities in Dacawaley after deadly land dispute claims dozens in Somali region



Somaliland and Ethiopian officials have reached an agreement to end hostilities in Da'awalay division of Harshin district, Somali Regional State, and to resolve the conflict through

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President Appoints Jama M. Egal as Director of National Intelligence



By M.A.Egge
The President of Somaliland, His Excellency Dr. Abdirahman Mohamed Abdillahi (Irro) on Wednesday issued a presidential decree appointing Jama Mohamud Egal

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President launches induction workshop for newly appointed ministers



By M.A. Egge

The President of the Republic of Somaliland, His Excellency Abdirahman Mohamed Abdillahi Irro, has opened a training session for members his newly formed cabinet to enhance the performance and collective responsibility of government and the critical collaboration that is essential for the success of this nation.

The Head of State who delivered a speech at the training session for the new cabinet members, focused on the importance of the workshop and the results it should yield; first

explaining how important it is for every group with collective responsibility to have a starting point and a foundation from which to build its work.

President Abdirahman Mohamed Abdillahi, speaking about the importance of this training for the government, said, "To create a common ground where all teams can align, and to achieve cooperation, collaboration and understanding of the work that is necessary for success, this meeting is related to this; it creates a working understanding, and it will be the basis for our efforts to ensure that

each official fulfills his role, and fulfills the responsibilities expected of him, in order to achieve the overall goal of the nation."

He noted, "Our goal is to leave the seminar with a common understanding of the current situation of the nation and where it should be moving".

On the other hand, the President spoke about the tragedy that occurred in the Da'awaley area where civilians were killed, and underlined that the efforts to quell the tragedy are progressing well.

He sent deep-hearted condolences to those who died in the incident and prayed for quick recovery to those who were injured.

He said, "Our efforts to resolve the tragedy are progressing well, and God willing, it would be resolved successfully. We are saddened by the incidences of the tragedy that occurred, and our main duty is to stop further losses as much as possible and prevent similar incidences from recurring."

The President was flanked at the opening of the workshop by the Vice President of the Republic of Somaliland, His Excellency Mohamed Ali Aw Abdi, with all members of the new cabinet participating in the workshop at the training venue held at Hargeisa.

President holds crucial consultative meeting with former president and deputies in a show of cohesive national unity

By M.A. Egge

The President of the Republic of Somaliland H.E. Abdirahman Mohamed Abdillahi (Irro) who was flanked by his deputy VP H.E. Mohamed Ali Aw Abdi held an unprecedented crucial consultative meeting on Friday with the former Presidents and Vice-Presidents of the Nation of Somaliland.

The consultative meeting focused on the general situation of the country and it vividly emitted the solidarity that Somaliland and its leaders have in propelling the nation forward.

Such a bold and pragmatic meeting, exuding national solidarity and cohesion, to be called for by an incumbent President early in his tenure is happening for the first time in the country.

According to press release by the Presidential spokesman Hussein Adam Igeh, Hussein Deyr, "The President, Presidents and Vice-Presidents with whom he held the consultation meeting was:

1. The 5th President of Somaliland H.E. Musa Bihi Abdi,
2. The 3rd President of Somaliland, H.E. Dahir Rayale Kahin,
3. The 3rd Vice-President, H.E. Ahmed Yusuf Yasin,
4. The 2nd Vice-President, H.E. Abdirahman Aw Ali Farah.



"However, the 4th and 5th Vice President, H.E. Abdirahman Abdilaahi Ismael (Sayli'i), was absent due to the death of his mother in Borama.

"All the present and past heads of state and their deputies present at the meeting set their deep hearted condolences and prayed for the soul of the departed mother of the former VP".

It continued, "Also present at the meeting was the former Speaker of the House of Representatives of Somaliland, Hon. Bashe Mohamed Farah.

"The 1st Vice President of Somaliland, H.E. Hassan Issa Jama, was absent due to health reasons, and they jointly prayed for

his good health.

"The important issues that the President discussed with the former leaders were consultations related to the current situations that are of special importance and priority to the Republic of Somaliland.

"In conclusion, the unity of the National Leaders of the Republic of Somaliland, who always discuss the country's situation, is the consensus and wisdom that distinguishes the Republic of Somaliland from other Somalis.

"Their meeting is a crucial reflection on the point of view and hope for the people of the Republic of Somaliland towards the strengthening of the nationhood and unity of the people of the Republic of Somaliland" End.

Ethiopia, Somaliland agree to end hostilities in Dacawaley after deadly land dispute claims dozens in Somali region



"peaceful and sustainable means." The agreement, announced by Somaliland's Ministry of Interior, comes after deadly clashes over a land dispute that claimed dozens of lives.

The agreement was finalized during a meeting held in Jigjiga, the capital of Somali Regional State, between a Somaliland delegation led by Somaliland's Minister of Internal Security Abdalle Mohamed Arab and senior military and civilian officials from the Somali Regional State.

In a statement released on Friday, Somaliland's Ministry of Interior said the discussions focused on the "pressing security concerns" in the region.

Both sides pledged to resolve the conflict through peaceful means and prevent further escalation. "The commitment is to guarantee peace and stability in the area," the statement read.

The conflict, which erupted on 25 December, 2024, reportedly resulted in over 35 deaths and multiple injuries. The violence is believed to stem from a longstanding land dispute between the Isaaq and Ogaden subclans. Witnesses claimed the clashes began when "special police forces" from the Somali Region's Fafan Zone, alongside militias from Yoale District, launched an attack on Dacawalay kebele.

In contrast, another informant

alleged that the latest violence involved armed groups from neighboring Somaliland, suggesting that the conflict was exacerbated by the killing of Yoale district's security head on November 20 and subsequent attacks on reconciliation efforts.

Efforts to mediate the dispute were already underway before the violence escalated. However, reports indicate that elders traveling from Harshin district to mediate were ambushed by militias, leading to further casualties and abductions. The recent violence is part of a series of clashes dating back to 19 December.

The Somaliland delegation included high-ranking officials such as Minister of the Presidency Khadar Hussein Abdi, Defense Minister Mohamed Yusuf Ali, and Major General Nuh Ismail Tani, Chief of Staff of the Somaliland Armed Forces. Similarly, senior leaders from Ethiopia's Somali Regional State participated in the negotiations.

According to the Ministry's statement, both sides agreed to "immediately cease hostilities" and prioritize dialogue to address the root causes of the conflict. The statement emphasized their shared commitment to ensuring the safety of affected communities, fostering stability, and preventing further loss of life. **AS**

Addis Standard

President Appoints Jama M. Egal as Director of National Intelligence

Mohamed as the Director General of the National Intelligence Service of the Republic of Somaliland.

The appointed National Intelligence Officer previously served as the Minister of Mines and Energy.

The appointment is effective immediately as per the day of the circular.

The decree issued by the office of the Somaliland Presidential Palace stated as follows;

“The President of the Republic of Somaliland, His Excellency Dr.



Abdirahman Mohamed Abdillahi (Iro) yesterday, dated 25/12/2024, issued a presidential decree bearing the reference number JSL/XM/WM/222-014/122024, appointing Jama Mohamud Egal Mohamed as the Director General of the National Intelligence Service of the Republic of Somaliland.

“Jama Mohamud Egal Mohamed shall be the Director General of the National Intelligence Service of the Republic of Somaliland effective today”. End.

President appoints crucial top advisors, special envoy



By M.A. Egge

Shortly after naming former minister Ismael Adan Osman to the crucial post of the National Security Advisor, the President of the Republic H.E. Abdirahman Mohamed Abdillahi Iro has once again named able and dependable political stalwarts to similar crucially important offices as top advisors.

The President also appointed a Special Envoy.

Respectfully celebrated pragmatic national leader and arguably the topmost political stalwart and distinguished statesman in the

country Abdiqadir Haji Ismael Jirde has been appointed as Senior Political Advisor to the Presidency. So too, has Dr. Abdirahman Duale Beyle been named Senior Economy Advisor

Others presidential advisory team include Ali Mohamed Yusuf, popularly known as Ali-Gurey, as Social Affairs Advisor, former long-time parliamentarian Baar Saeed Haji Farah as Women and Gender Affairs Advisor, and Hamza Ali Bulbul as Media advisor.

The Head of State also appointed Mohamd Abdirahman Sheikh Bashir as his Special Envoy.

Religious minister underscores importance of annual plan



Annual Plan for 2025

The Minister of the Ministry of Religious Affairs and Endowments of Somaliland, Sheikh Abdullahi Baashe, underscored the importance of the ministry's 2025 plan in a meeting they held over the week. The Minister noted that the annual plan is the foundation for implementing the envisioned goals and objectives, urging employees and officials to work efficiently towards its implementation.

Importance of the Annual Plan for 2025

1. Direction of the Ministry's Activities: The Minister said that the

annual plan clearly defines the direction the ministry is heading, noting that it is important for all departments to work towards a single, unified plan.

2. Developing Social Services: The minister stressed that the annual plan is important in improving the quality of the providence of services to the Somaliland community, especially in the areas of religion, endowments, and community awareness.

3. Coordination between Departments and Other Institutions:

The annual plan facilitates coordination between the Ministry's departments and cooperation with other government institutions, which is crucial in ensuring that social services are efficient and effective.

4. Review and Improvement: He said that the plan is an opportunity to evaluate past activities and to improve areas that need reform to achieve new achievements.

5. Strengthening Public Confidence: The Minister pointed out that the annual plan directly addresses the needs of the community, which increases the public's confidence in the Ministry. On the other hand, Hon. Sheikh Abdullahi Baashe, urged the Ministry's staff to play a key role in implementing the annual plan, stressing the importance of collaboration and integrity in order to achieve the goals set.

He finally concluded his speech by stating that the annual plan is the foundation for the Ministry's development, promising that his leadership would focus on ensuring that all the goals set are tangible and beneficial to the Somaliland society

New Finance Director General Takes Office

Finance Minister Hon. Abdillahi Hassan Aden has handed over to the new Director of Finance.

In a grand ceremony marking the handover, the finance minister said that the time has come to work together on national affairs.

“We have a lot of work ahead of us, we must work together with honesty and commitment to fulfill our responsibilities to the nation”.

The new Director General, Mohamed Hassan Suleiman, who made a statement, said that he was not new to the work of the Ministry of Finance, and said, “I am someone who fully understands the duties and responsibilities entrusted to me, and I feel the importance and role that the Ministry plays in the nation”.



SL-SAG Condemns the Da'awale Massacre: A Tragic Echo of the 1988 Genocide



The Somaliland Strategic Advisory Group (SL-SAG) strongly condemns the heinous act of terror that unfolded in Da'awale, a village in the Somali Regional State of Ethiopia. The unprovoked attack, perpetrated by the Liyu Police and reportedly supported by Ogaden clan militias, resulted in the indiscriminate killing of scores of innocent civilians, including children, women, and elders. This barbaric act stands as a grave violation of human rights and justice.

Eyewitness accounts confirm that the Liyu Police, wearing the uniforms of the Somali Region State Police, carried out this atrocity. The attackers burned the village—a community that should have relied on their protection—and kidnapped respected elders who were present to foster a peaceful environment. This unprecedented act of violence has shocked the conscience of all and demands immediate accountability.

A Painful Reminder of the 1988 Isaaq Genocide

The massacre in Da'awale tragically mirrors the horrors of the 1988 genocide against the Isaaq people, orchestrated by Somalia's Siad Barre regime. That genocidal campaign, which saw the mass killing of tens of thousands,

indiscriminate bombings, and the destruction of cities like Hargeisa and Burao, left deep scars that remain fresh in the memories of survivors and descendants.

Once again, we see a pattern of state-backed violence targeting the Isaaq community. The deliberate targeting and displacement of Isaaq civilians in contested areas like Harshen highlight a troubling continuity in the weaponization of ethnic divisions. Observers have noted that the Somali Regional State's administration, heavily influenced by the Ogaden clan, has increasingly exploited state resources—including the Liyu Police—to advance a narrow, clan-based agenda. Such actions perpetuate historical rivalries and risk plunging the region into further conflict.

Call for Justice and Accountability <https://sags.org/info@sags.org>

SL-SAG calls upon Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed and the Federal Government of Ethiopia to take decisive action in response to this tragedy. We urge the Ethiopian authorities to:

1. Conduct a thorough investigation into the Da'awale massacre and hold all perpetrators accountable.

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SL-SAG Condemns the Da'awale Massacre: A Tragic Echo of the 1988 Genocide

2.Ensure the protection of vulnerable communities within the Somali Regional State.

3.Promote reconciliation and justice to prevent further atrocities rooted in ethnic and clan-based divisions.

Additionally, we call on international human rights organizations to investigate the incident and bring global attention to the systematic targeting of the Isaaq community. The international community must not remain silent as history threatens to repeat itself. The failure to act in 1988 enabled the genocide to unfold—we cannot afford to look away again.

Rejecting False Narratives and Divisive Propaganda

SL-SAG condemns those who attempt to deflect blame from the perpetrators to the civilian victims and the people of Somaliland.

Holding press conferences with false narratives will not alter the truth. Who filmed themselves burning the village? Who forcefully abducted elders and fired live bullets at unarmed civilians in Da'awale? Such propaganda only serves to exacerbate tensions and hinder peace.

We urge the Somali Region State of Ethiopia to take immediate measures to ensure such atrocities are never repeated. We also call on all Somali clans to reject divisive politics and work toward unity and understanding. Peace can only prevail when we confront the truth and commit to justice for all.

Standing with the Victims

As the Isaaq community mourns this heartbreaking loss, SL-SAG reaffirms its solidarity with the

victims and their families. This massacre is not just a loss of life but a stark reminder of the resilience and determination that have defined the Isaaq people throughout history. We remain committed to advocating for peace, justice, and the protection of vulnerable communities.

Let the tragedy of Da'awale serve as a turning point—a call to action for all who value justice and human dignity. Together, we must break the cycle of violence that has plagued this region for far too long.

On behalf of the Somaliland Strategic Advisory Group (SL-SAG)

The Somaliland Strategic Advisory Group is dedicated to promoting the statehood and sovereignty of the Republic of Somaliland and advocating for peace and justice in the Horn of Africa.

Somaliland is America's Kosovo: Why America Must Recognize Somaliland to Secure the Red Sea- Prof Nassir H. Kahin



In a world increasingly defined by the ruthless scramble for power and influence, the United States faces a historic decision that could shape the future of the Horn of Africa and beyond. As China tightens its grip on Djibouti, a mere stone's throw from one of the world's most vital maritime arteries, America has a rare chance to strike back in the great geopolitical chess game. The key to this bold maneuver? Somaliland—a democratic, stable, and strategically located de facto state that has waited over 30 years for the recognition it rightly deserves. Sound familiar? It should. This is Kosovo all over again.

In 2008, against a storm of opposition from Russia, Serbia, and even some European allies, the United States stood tall and recognized Kosovo as an independent state. Critics warned of chaos, retaliation, and diplomatic fallout. But Washington knew better. It saw Kosovo not just as a moral obligation but as a strategic linchpin—a beacon of stability in a volatile Balkans and a crucial counterweight to Russian influence. History has vindicated that decision. Now, the U.S. has the chance to repeat that triumph by recognizing Somaliland, a move that would send shockwaves through the Horn of Africa and alter the balance of power in the Red Sea.

A Tale of Two States

The parallels between Kosovo and Somaliland are striking. Both emerged from failed unions with larger, dysfunctional states. Both built their case for independence on the back of historical grievances, persecution, and sustained self-governance. Kosovo broke away from Serbia after decades of brutal repression, while Somaliland declared independence from Somalia following years of civil war, marginalization, and tyranny under Siad Barre's dictatorship.

Like Kosovo, Somaliland has met the Montevideo Convention's criteria for statehood: a defined territory, a permanent population, a functioning government, and the

capacity to engage in international relations. Unlike Somalia, which has struggled with instability, terrorism, and corruption, Somaliland has fostered democratic elections, maintained peace, and governed effectively.

Yet, Somaliland, like Kosovo once was, remains in diplomatic limbo—a vibrant, functional state with no seat at the United Nations.

A Strategic Imperative

The stakes for Somaliland's recognition go far beyond symbolism. The Red Sea and Gulf of Aden are among the most strategically significant waterways in the world, funneling energy supplies and goods to and from Europe, Asia, and beyond. Djibouti, currently home to a sprawling Chinese military base, dominates this region. Beijing's growing influence here threatens to upend the delicate balance of power, giving China a chokehold over global trade and American security interests.

Enter Somaliland. Its port city of Berbera, just across from Yemen, offers a golden opportunity for the U.S. to diversify its military presence and reduce its reliance on an increasingly China-aligned Djibouti. A U.S. base in Berbera would serve as a bulwark against Chinese expansion, safeguard vital trade routes, and ensure a lasting American presence in the region. Recognizing Somaliland also sends a powerful message to China, Turkey, and other regional players like Egypt: the United States is not retreating from the Red Sea. Instead, it is doubling down, securing alliances, and charting a course for long-term dominance.

The Moral High Ground

Let's not forget the moral dimension. Somaliland's peaceful, democratic governance is a rarity in a region marred by chaos and autocracy. Recognition would reward Somaliland for its perseverance and commitment to democracy, setting an example for other aspiring states. It's a move that

French President Macron Supports Ethiopia's Quest for Sea Access



French President Emmanuel Macron said his country supports Ethiopia's quest for access to the sea through discussion and respecting international laws and neighboring countries.

Macron spoke on Saturday after a one-day visit to Addis Ababa, where he held bilateral talks with Ethiopian Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed.

During a news conference, Macron welcomed the Ankara Declaration reached by the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia and the Federal Republic of Somalia on Dec. 11.

In the declaration, brokered by Turkish President Recep Tayyip Erdogan, "the leaders of Somalia and Ethiopia reaffirmed their respect and commitment to one another's sovereignty, unity, independence and territorial integrity, as well as the principles enshrined in international law, the Charter of the United Nations and the Constitutive Act of the African Union."

The two sides also agreed to start "technical negotiations" by February on details of Ethiopia's sea access, and that those negotiations would be facilitated by Turkey and be "concluded and signed" within four months.

The breakthrough came after an

almost yearlong dispute between Somalia and Ethiopia that began Jan. 1 when Somaliland's former president, Muse Bihi Abdi, and Ethiopia's Abiy signed a memorandum of understanding to lease 20 kilometers of Somaliland seafront to Ethiopia for 50 years, in return for diplomatic recognition.

The Somalia government rejected the deal and accused Ethiopia of a "blatant violation" of its sovereignty and territorial integrity.

On Saturday, President Macron expressed his readiness to support Ethiopia's legitimate quest for sea access.

He said France is interested in playing its part in facilitating ways in which sea access can be achieved responsibly through talks, in a way that recognizes international laws and respects neighboring countries. Abiy said the two leaders have thoroughly discussed his country's pursuit of peaceful access to the Red Sea. He said the French president accepted Ethiopia's request for support in its quest for sea access through international law, peacefully and diplomatically.

"The ties between our two nations continue to be strengthened and I look forward to our discussions during his stay in Ethiopia," Abiy said of Macron in a post on X.

Macron also touched on a domestic issue in Ethiopia: the implementation of the Pretoria agreement signed in November 2022 by Ethiopia's federal government and the Tigray People's Liberation Front that ended a deadly two-year war.

Macron said France is keen to support those affected by the conflict and would like to see the rule of law upheld through the transitional justice process.

Abiy and Macron also toured Ethiopia's newly renovated National Palace in Addis Ababa, the former home of emperor Haile Selassie that was restored with the help of 25 million euros provided by the French Development Agency. The Ethiopian government plans to open it to the public as a museum. French architects and other professionals have also participated in the renovation process, Macron said.

According to Macron, France is also providing funding and technical support for ongoing renovation at the Rock-Hewn Churches at Lalibela in the Amhara region. The site was added to UNESCO's World Heritage list in 1978.

It's the second time Macron has visited Ethiopia in six years.

Before traveling to Ethiopia, Macron visited the cyclone-hit Indian Ocean island of Mayotte, where residents demanded more support in light of the cyclone that devastated the island and claimed dozens of lives. Macron also stopped by Djibouti, which hosts the largest French military base in the continent, where he dined with his troops.

After meeting with President Ismail Omar Guelleh, Macron described relations with Djibouti as a solid, deep-rooted and forward-looking partnership.

President directs for good working relations with the parliament

Speaker Faratoon thanks President for luncheon honoring parliamentarians



By M.A. Egge

The President of the Republic of Somaliland, His Excellency Dr. Abdirahman Mohamed Abdillahi Iirro, has instructed all state organs of his government to fully cooperate with the Somaliland Lower House of Representatives.

The President also stated that he and his government are there to deservedly work honourably as expected with the legislative institutions.

The President commended the House of Representatives for the work they have done during their time in the legislative council, and promised that whatever remains outstanding to be dealt with on the part of the state would be need-fully addressed.

The Head of State made the sentiments as he over the week addressed the House of Representative members who were led by the Speaker Mohamoud Hiir Faratoon and his deputies at the Presidency where they were hosted for a state luncheon.

Most of the MPs attended the

luncheon.

The President noted that in order for the legislative body to expedite their duties well for the nation and the voters, inter-working relations associated with line public institutions got to be respected.

It is the first time that a head of state of the nation is a former MP and served longest as the Speaker of the parliament.

He said, "I would like to thank the Speaker of the Somaliland House of Representatives and all the members of the parliament for accepting this honorable invitation to this luncheon. I myself have been a member of parliament and speaker of the parliament for 12 years".

He continued, "As the President and the government, we assure you that we are ready to work with the parliament and the speaker, to respect them and their role in the nation.

"I congratulate the three national parties that have emerged in the elections to become the official national political parties for the next

decade".

He pointed out that his administration will closely work with both the Upper and the Lower Houses of the Parliament duly, and across the political divide. He noted that he was all along in the opposition hence understands well and understands better the needs of working with both sides of the aisle for the benefit of the nation.

"We acknowledge and hail the House of Representatives for the work that the constitution has assigned to you. We are grateful for what you have done. We will support you in whatever you do. We will work with you. We will meet with you again and again and work together on national issues", he underscored.

The President informed the House of Representatives that they will forward the appointments of the new government that need parliamentary approval.

Speaking on behalf of the MPs, the Speaker Hon. Faratoon thanked the Head of State for the reception accorded and noted that it was the helm of honors for them to be accorded.

The Speaker described the invitation by the president as reflecting the president's interest or commitment to cooperation between the various branches of government.

He said that the wisdom of the president emanates from his past experience as an MP and a long time Speaker of the parliament.

The speaker indicated that the president's gesture reflects that they should work closely together and facilitate the role of the House of Representatives in the country's governance.

He pledged that the House of Representatives is ready to work with the president and the state duly and they would stick to their duties for the nation as diligently as possible as dire needs may arise.

Somaliland is America's Kosovo: Why America Must Recognize Somaliland to Secure the Red Sea- Prof Nassir H. Kahin

aligns with America's values and its role as a champion of freedom and self-determination.

And for those wringing their hands about African Union (AU) objections or Somalia's inevitable outrage, history offers a clear rebuttal. In 2008, Russia howled about Kosovo. Serbia fumed. Some EU members refused to play along. None of it mattered. American might and moral clarity prevailed. It can—and must—prevail again.

The Risks of Hesitation

To delay Somaliland's recognition is to squander a golden opportunity. It allows China to entrench itself further in Djibouti, expands Turkey's foothold in Somalia, and emboldens autocratic regimes eager to challenge U.S. influence. Worse still, it signals that America lacks the vision and resolve to act decisively in its strategic interests.

Critics will argue that recognition could destabilize the region, but the truth is the opposite. Somaliland's recognition would bring clarity to a murky geopolitical landscape,

stabilizing one of Africa's most turbulent corners.

A Bold Gamble Worth Taking

The time for cautious diplomacy is over. America must act boldly, as it did with Kosovo, to recognize Somaliland and secure its position as the dominant power in the Red Sea. Yes, there will be objections—from China, from Somalia, from regional players like Egypt and Djibouti. But the U.S. has faced down such opposition before. It has defied Russian vetoes, Serbian protests, and countless diplomatic roadblocks in the past.

Somaliland is America's next Kosovo, a chance to make history and reshape the world in its favor. The stakes could not be higher, and the choice could not be clearer.

it is high time for America to boldly recognize Somaliland. Will Washington seize this moment, or will it let the tides of history sweep it aside?

By Prof. Nassir Hussein Kahin-Hargeisa, Somaliland.

justice is accessible to all. Strengthening the judiciary will mean quicker, fairer, and more transparent legal proceedings, giving every citizen the opportunity to receive justice.

• **Electoral Integrity:**

The president's promise to strengthen the electoral system through reforms is vital. A free and fair election system will empower every citizen to have their voice heard, further solidifying our democratic process.

2. Economic Growth and Job Creation:

Building a Diverse and Strong Economy Somaliland's economic future is at the heart of the president's agenda. By focusing on economic diversification, job creation, and sustainable development, we are building the foundation for long-term prosperity.

• **Infrastructure Investment:**

To stimulate business growth and attract foreign investment, the government will modernize key infrastructure projects. Improving roads, ports, and telecommunications will not only help local businesses but will also position Somaliland as a competitive player on the global stage.

• **Empowering Small Businesses and Youth Entrepreneurs:**

A special focus on young entrepreneurs is key to our economic strategy. By establishing a national entrepreneurship fund, the government will provide grants and loans to youth-led

businesses, along with the training and resources they need to succeed.

• **Boosting Trade and Investment:** The president's commitment to expanding trade and investment opportunities is essential for our future. By creating special economic zones and fostering global trade relationships, Somaliland will become a hub for regional and international commerce.

3. Human Development: Ensuring Access to Education, Healthcare, and Basic Services .The development of human capital is essential for a nation's progress. This administration is committed to ensuring that every citizen, regardless of background, has access to the basic services they need to thrive.

• **Education for All:**

The president's vision includes comprehensive educational reforms that focus on increasing access to quality education at all levels. With a special emphasis on vocational training and technical skills, we are equipping our youth to excel in a modern economy.

• **Expanding Healthcare Access:** With a strong focus on maternal and child health, the government will expand healthcare services across the country, particularly in rural areas. Mobile clinics will bring healthcare to remote communities, ensuring that no citizen is left behind.

• **Water and Sanitation Projects:** Ensuring access to clean water

A Vision for Somaliland's Bright Future: A Path to Unity, Prosperity, and Global Recognition" Prof. Nassir

By Prof. Nassir Hussein Kahin
As a proud supporter of the President of Somaliland, Hon. Abdirahmam Mohamed Abdilahi (Ciro), I stand behind a bold and transformative vision for our nation. In his inaugural speech, our president outlined an ambitious roadmap aimed at uniting our people, fostering economic prosperity, and securing international recognition for Somaliland. These goals are not merely aspirations; they are the foundation of a concrete strategy to build a stronger, more prosperous, and globally respected nation.

The president's vision is clear: to create a Somaliland that is grounded in good governance,



social justice, economic growth, and environmental sustainability. But words alone will not bring this vision to life. It is the actionable policies that will make it a reality. Below, I outline the key pillars of the president's plan and why they will transform Somaliland for the better.

1. Strengthening Governance and Rule of Law:

A Transparent System for All The cornerstone of our president's

vision is the establishment of a transparent, accountable government.

For too long, weak institutions and corruption have hindered our growth. With this administration, we are taking bold steps to create a fair and just system for all Somalilanders.

• **Combatting Corruption:**

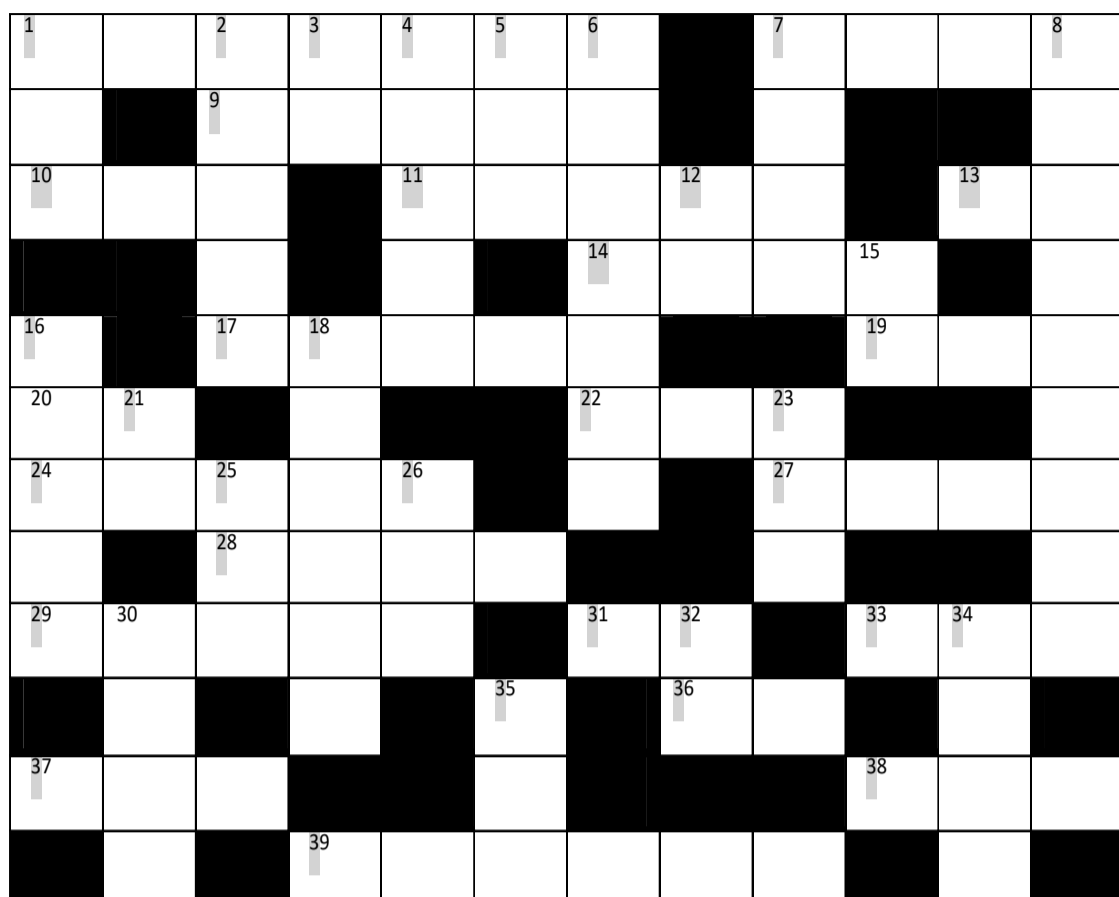
Establishing an independent anti-corruption commission is a crucial first step. This will help ensure that public resources are used effectively, promoting trust in government institutions and ensuring that every citizen's tax money is spent wisely.

• **Reforming the Judiciary:**

The president's commitment to judicial reforms will ensure that

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THT Puzzle



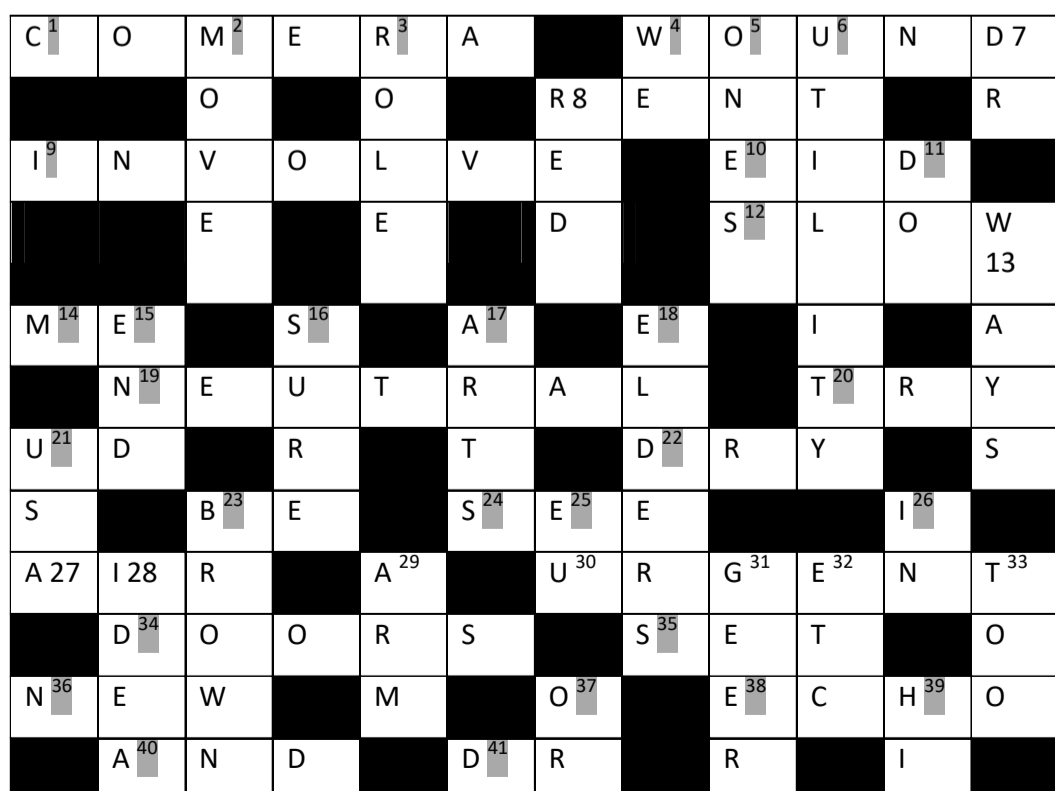
ACROSS

- 1 Migrant
- 7 simple
- 9 regular
- 10 nothing
- 11 wipe away
- 13 Be present
- 14 mail
- 17 locations
- 19 An active insect
- 20 model of Lory
- 22 Ending
- 24 Degree
- 27 Read out
- 28 Deceased
- 29 Change
- 31 Perform
- 33 Somewhat
- 36 Negative answer
- 37 Usage
- 38 Single
- 39 Yearly

DOWN

- 1 Go fast
- 2 Finances
- 3 U'S
- 4 Visitor
- 5 Hearing
- 6 Passed
- 7 Eyeballs
- 8 Days gone by
- 12 Hence
- 15 short forms of tuberculosis
- 16 Sweeten
- 18 Actually
- 21 doctor
- 23 Make dry
- 25 Advertisements
- 26 Consume
- 30 Simple
- 32 Atop
- 34 numbers below ten
- 35 nothing

Previous Answer



A Vision for Somaliland's Bright Future: A Path to Unity, Prosperity, and Global Recognition" Prof. Nassir

is fundamental for a healthy nation. The government's ambitious water and sanitation infrastructure projects will improve the lives of countless Somalilanders, particularly in underserved regions.

4. Environmental Sustainability: Protecting Our Resources for Future Generations In an era of climate change, the president's commitment to environmental sustainability is both timely and essential. The future of our agricultural and pastoral sectors depends on sustainable practices that protect our resources.

• Climate-Resilient Agriculture: To combat the effects of climate change, the government will promote the use of drought-resistant crops and sustainable farming techniques. This will not only help preserve our agricultural sector but also ensure food security for future generations.

• Renewable Energy Initiatives: The transition to renewable energy, particularly solar and wind power, will reduce our reliance on imported fossil fuels. Investing in clean energy will create jobs, lower energy costs, and improve access to power in rural areas.

• Sustainable Resource Management: Protecting Somaliland's natural resources is essential for long-term economic and environmental health. The government will implement laws to ensure that our land, water, and natural reserves are managed responsibly.

5. National Unity and Security: Strengthening the Fabric of Somaliland National unity is a vital component of Somaliland's strength. The president's commitment to fostering reconciliation and building a cohesive society will help ensure that all Somalilanders, regardless of clan or region, feel part of our nation's progress.

• Inter-Clan Dialogue and Reconciliation: Peace and unity are not just political slogans—they are practical necessities. By facilitating dialogue and fostering reconciliation, especially in the eastern regions, the government will ensure that internal conflicts are addressed peacefully.

• Strengthening National Security: The security of Somaliland is paramount. The president's administration will prioritize strengthening our military and

police forces, ensuring they are well-equipped and trained to protect our nation and maintain peace within our borders.

• Promoting National Identity: A national unity campaign will help foster a shared sense of pride and belonging among Somalilanders. By celebrating our rich cultural heritage and shared values, we will unite our people in the common goal of building a prosperous future.

6. International Recognition: Taking Somaliland's Case to the World The quest for international recognition is a long-standing goal of Somaliland. The president's commitment to diplomacy and advocacy will help position Somaliland as a legitimate, sovereign nation in the eyes of the world.

• Active Diplomacy and Partnerships: The president is committed to strengthening Somaliland's diplomatic presence globally. By engaging with key international organizations and regional partners, we will increase Somaliland's visibility and credibility on the world stage.

• Advocacy for Recognition: The government will continue to advocate for Somaliland's recognition through international legal frameworks. Our democratic achievements, stability, and commitment to peace are all compelling reasons for the international community to support our cause.

• Regional Cooperation: Strengthening relationships with neighboring countries will be crucial for Somaliland's future. By working together on security, trade, and infrastructure, Somaliland will become an indispensable part of the regional community.

Conclusion: A Brighter Future for Somaliland As a supporter of the president's vision, I am confident that the path we are taking will lead to a brighter, more prosperous future for all Somalilanders. The policies outlined above are not just ideas—they are practical solutions that will address the challenges we face and create opportunities for future generations.

Together, we will build a nation that is a model of democracy, stability, unity and economic opportunity. With strong leadership, a clear vision, and the collective will of the people, Somaliland will rise to new heights. The journey has begun, and the future is ours to shape.

Amid Risks and Opposition, Somaliland Offers America a Rare Strategic Prize.



security in one of the world's most volatile waterways. For the UAE, already operating in the region, Somaliland's recognition would create a reliable ally capable of bolstering their interests near Yemen and the Red Sea.

Detractors argue that recognition would alienate Egypt and Turkey, staunch allies in the fight against terrorism and key trade partners. But these concerns overlook the potential for diplomatic finesse. Egypt's fears over Ethiopia's Grand Renaissance Dam, for instance, could be mitigated by positioning Somaliland as a neutral buffer state, facilitating regional cooperation rather than division.

Turkey's investments in Somalia, while significant, are unlikely to deter Western recognition if Somaliland proves its value as a stabilizing force.

Moreover, Ankara's ambitions in the region could be balanced by aligning Somaliland with Gulf states like Saudi Arabia and the UAE, offering Ankara limited but mutually beneficial engagements.

China, meanwhile, has tied itself to Somalia and Djibouti, leaving little room to maneuver should Somaliland gain international recognition. Beijing's investments in the region are already being met with growing skepticism, particularly as African nations seek to reduce dependency on Chinese loans.

In an era where democracy faces mounting global challenges, Somaliland stands as a beacon of hope. Its free elections, peaceful power transitions, and emphasis on governance set it apart in a region marred by autocracy and conflict. Recognizing Somaliland would signal the West's commitment to democratic values and provide a counterargument to critics who claim Western actions are solely driven by self-interest.

By legitimizing Somaliland's

achievements, the U.S. and UK could strengthen their moral authority and galvanize international support from other democracies. As the West struggles to rebuild its global reputation, this move could underscore its commitment to rewarding stability and governance over chaos and corruption.

Ultimately, the question isn't whether Somaliland deserves recognition—it's whether the West can afford not to recognize it. With its strategic location, untapped economic potential, and democratic credentials, Somaliland offers a rare opportunity to counter rivals, stabilize a volatile region, and secure critical trade and military pathways.

For Washington and London, the pathway is clear: embrace Somaliland not as a gamble, but as a calculated move to rewrite the geopolitical script. Opponents will object, but history rewards those who see beyond the immediate risks to seize the long-term rewards. Will America rise to the occasion? The clock is ticking.

By Prof. Nassir Hussein Kahin
The Horn of Africa is no stranger to power struggles, but one territory has quietly emerged as a linchpin for Western influence: Somaliland.

Recognizing this self-declared republic, which has defied regional instability to maintain peace and democratic governance, could be the game-changing move Washington and London need to counter rising threats from China, Russia, and regional powerhouses like Turkey.

But is it worth the risk? Critics warn that recognition could alienate key allies such as Egypt, Djibouti, and Somalia, and spark opposition from global heavyweights like China and Türkiye. Yet, the rewards of embracing Somaliland far outweigh the dangers, offering the West not only a strategic military foothold but also a chance to rewrite the region's script.

For three decades, Somaliland has operated as an unrecognized state, fostering stability and democratic practices while Somalia grappled with terrorism and civil strife. Anchored by the Berbera Port—a critical gateway to the Gulf of Aden and the Red Sea—Somaliland is poised to become a logistical powerhouse.

The West's investment in expanding Berbera's capacity would not only loosen Djibouti's grip on regional trade but also provide Ethiopia, Africa's second-most populous country, with an alternative route to the sea. This move would strengthen Somaliland's economy, integrate it into global markets, and deepen its ties with pro-Western states like the UAE, which already manages the port.

Coupled with renewable energy investments and special economic zones, Somaliland could evolve into a critical trade and energy corridor, rivalling China's Belt and Road ambitions. This would cement Western influence in a region otherwise dominated by Beijing's check-book.

As China expands its military base in Djibouti and establishes maritime routes in the Gulf of Aden, the U.S. and its allies face a pressing need for a counterweight. Somaliland's Berbera Port offers the perfect answer. Hosting a naval base in

Berbera would not only secure Western interests in the Horn of Africa but also safeguard critical shipping lanes connecting Europe to Asia.

This strategic hub would enable rapid response capabilities against piracy, terrorism, and regional conflicts, while reinforcing maritime

Ministry of Finance Launches end-year Tax Collection Campaigns to curtail defaulters



By M.A. Egge

The Ministry of Financial Development, especially the Income Tax Department, has launched the year-ending tax collection campaign.

Officials of the Tax Department and the Tax Protection Force are working to collect taxes owed by various transporters, vehicle owners and anyone who has not paid taxes.

The Commander of the Tax Protection Force, Col. Ahmed Hassan Abdirahman, called on all Somaliland motorists and anyone who owes taxes to pay the due taxes promptly and that they should not default.

The Commander ordered the tax inspectors to take responsibility and to focus on the tax collection operations, as the year is coming to an end hence make additional efforts in collecting income tax to see to it that there are no defaulters.

On the other hand, the Director of the Income Tax Department, Mustafa Muhumed Isse, sent a message to the general public of Somaliland, especially those who owe or have defaulted on their due tax to pay them immediately.

He emphasized that the tax collection campaign is being launched countrywide.

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