

The Horn Tribune

Vol VI/ Issue 1652 Sunday 14 June 2026 (www.horntribune.com/info@horntribune.com) Dul-Haj 28, 1447 AH

An Independent Weekly Newspaper of Dawan Media Group, Tel: 0634108231/0634424590/0634615145

Somaliland Information Minister Fires Back at Hassan Sheikh: "We Have the Strength to Defend Our Nation"

"Hassan has told the world that he is ready for war," Batun stated. "Somaliland is a nation known for stability, security, unity, elections, democracy, and progress."



M.A. Egge.

Republic of Somaliland has issued a sharp and uncompromising response to recent remarks by Somali President Hassan Sheikh Mohamud, with the Minister of Information, Culture and National Guidance, Hon. Barkhad Jama Hirsi Batun, retorting that

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Police Push Back Against False CID Claims, Warn of Legal Action Over Misinformation

Mohamoud Walaaleye

The Somaliland Police Force has strongly denied allegations circulating on social media that the Criminal Investigation Department (CID) has summoned certain individuals for



questioning, describing the claims as false and misleading. In a statement issued by the police command on 13th June, 2026, authorities emphasized that the CID and the broader Somaliland Police

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Somaliland Envoy in Nairobi: Israel Has Blazed the Trail – More Nations Would Follow, as Recognition Push Intensifies



Mohamoud Walaaleye

In a bold address delivered amid vibrant May 18 national celebrations in the Kenyan capital, Somaliland's Ambassador to Kenya, Dr. Mohamed Abdillahi

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Somalia Says It Rejected Ties With Israel. Its Lobbyists Were Pursuing the Abraham Accords-SomalilandChronicle



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Security Key to Progress: Road Development Agency Chief Urges Protection of Borama-Lowya'Ado Highway Project



Mohamoud Walaaleye

The Director of the Somaliland Road Development Agency (RDA), Mohamed Farah, has

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Finance Ministry Launches Major Budget Management Training for Key Government Officials in Borama



Mohamoud Walaaleye

The Director General of the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development of the Republic of Somaliland, Mohamed Hassan Salebaan, today officially launched

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Somaliland's Uranium Awakens Global Ambitions: From the Horn of Africa to the World Stage



How a Quiet Corner of the Horn of Africa Is Emerging as a Strategic Player in the World's Energy Future

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Somaliland and the United States: From Strategic Partnership to Formal Recognition



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Somaliland Information.....



Somaliland possesses the military capability, strength and international partnerships necessary to defend itself against any threat.

The minister made the remarks during a presser he held in his office on Saturday.

Hassan's rhetoric was a direct infringement and flouting of Somaliland's sovereignty and security as he insinuated rooting for military attack against the country.

Speaking in response to statements attributed to the Somali President

regarding possible waging of war against Somaliland, Minister Batun stressed that Somaliland remains vigilant against any attempt to destabilize its territory or endanger its citizens.

"We have armed forces capable of protecting this nation and its people from any enemy and from every conspiracy, whether hidden or visible," Batun said.

He stated, "Our soldiers would rather sacrifice their lives than allow the blood of their people to be spilled."

The minister accused President Hassan Sheikh of presenting himself to the international community as prepared for conflict, while emphasizing that Somaliland's priorities remain peace, stability, democracy, and development.

"Hassan has told the world that he is ready for war against Somaliland," Batun stated. "Somaliland is a nation known for stability, security, unity, elections, democracy, and progress. However, we will never ignore plots aimed at shedding the blood of our citizens."

Batun further asserted that Somaliland's government is committed to maintaining peace but remains fully prepared to confront any direct or indirect threat to its sovereignty, security, and people.

While Somaliland continues to portray itself as a stable and democratic entity in the Horn of Africa, officials insist that any challenge to its security will be met with a firm and decisive response.

Finance Ministry Launches Major

a high-level training program in Borama aimed at strengthening public financial management across government institutions.

The workshop brings together senior officials from 15 of Somaliland's most important ministries and government agencies, reflecting the government's commitment to improving financial governance, transparency, and accountability. Participants include Directors of Administration and Finance, Directors of Planning, and other key officials responsible for overseeing and implementing financial operations within their respective institutions.

The training focuses on enhancing participants' knowledge and practical understanding of government budget preparation, management, and utilization. The initiative is designed to promote greater efficiency in the use of public resources while improving the quality of financial administration throughout the public sector.

Addressing attendees during the opening ceremony, Director General Mohamed Hassan Saleebaan underscored the

importance of establishing a unified understanding of budgetary procedures among government institutions. He noted that such alignment is essential to ensuring that public funds are managed effectively and directed toward achieving Somaliland's national development priorities.

"The effective management of government resources requires a common understanding of budgeting processes and strong institutional capacity," he said, emphasizing the critical role that trained personnel play in delivering accountable and results-oriented public services.

The training forms part of the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development's broader efforts to strengthen institutional capacity, modernize public financial management systems, and support the efficient implementation of government economic and development programs.

Officials expect the program to contribute significantly to improving financial planning, budget execution, and accountability mechanisms across government institutions, ultimately enhancing service delivery and supporting Somaliland's long-term development goals.

Police Push Back Against False CID.....

Force operate independently of political interests and social rivalries. The statement stressed that the institutions' constitutional and legal mandate is to safeguard national security, maintain public order, and protect the lives, property, and dignity of all citizens regardless of status.

The police noted that the CID possesses the legal authority to summon, interview, and, where necessary, refer individuals accused of violating the law or threatening public security to the appropriate courts. Such procedures, the statement said, are carried out transparently and through established legal channels. Officials further clarified that no minister or government official can directly order the CID to summon citizens for investigation. Instead, anyone seeking legal redress must follow the country's established judicial procedures.



The statement comes amid growing social media claims by individuals alleging they had been called in by the CID. Police specifically referenced a citizen identified as Abdirahman Seed, asserting that he had not been summoned by the department and had no investigative dealings with it.

The Somaliland Police also expressed concern over what they described as a trend in which certain individuals amplify and spread unverified reports for personal or political reasons. According to the statement, these actions have contributed to

misinformation and unnecessary public speculation surrounding security matters.

Warning against the politicization of security issues, the police command said national security should not be exploited to advance personal agendas or political rivalries. Authorities cautioned that individuals who knowingly spread false information or make unsubstantiated claims may be required to provide evidence to security agencies.

Failure to substantiate such allegations, the statement warned, could result in legal consequences under Somaliland law.

The police concluded by reaffirming their commitment to carrying out their duties impartially and in accordance with the law, while urging the public to verify information through official channels before sharing security-related claims.

Waddani Chairman.....

Republic of Somaliland's ruling party chairman, Hirsi Ali Haji Hassan, has underscored the importance of youth participation in politics and national development during a public forum organized by the RAAD Research Center.

The event, which brought together young people, academics, and policy enthusiasts, focused on the theme of Youth and Politics. Discussions explored the opportunities available to Somaliland's youth, the challenges they face, and their role in shaping the country's future.

"It was a pleasure to engage with the young people and intellectuals brought together by this forum and to discuss the opportunities before them, the challenges they face, and the vision for the future," he said.

Addressing participants, Hersi engaged in an open exchange of ideas with attendees, highlighting the value of constructive dialogue

between political leaders and the younger generation. The forum provided a platform for thoughtful discussions on leadership, civic engagement, and the aspirations of Somaliland's emerging generation. Reflecting on the event, Hersi described the discussions as insightful and encouraging, praising the enthusiasm and critical thinking demonstrated by the young participants and scholars in attendance.

He also commended the RAAD Research Center for organizing what he characterized as a high-quality forum that fostered meaningful debate on issues central to the nation's future.

The gathering reflects a growing emphasis on empowering young people to take a more active role in Somaliland's political and social development, as the country continues to look toward a new generation of leaders.

Somaliland Envoy in Nairobi: Israel Has Blazed.....



Omar, has voiced strong optimism that Israel's pioneering recognition of Somaliland will inspire a wave of international support for his nation's sovereignty.

Speaking at the afternoon event marking Somaliland's Independence Day, the ambassador directly urged Kenya

to seriously consider formal recognition, emphasizing that Somaliland has long met every diplomatic and legal benchmark of a fully functioning independent state.

"The Republic of Somaliland is a country that has fulfilled all the legal requirements and conditions

expected of an independent state; therefore, the world must acknowledge the right of the people of Somaliland to international recognition," Dr. Omar declared.

His remarks come against the backdrop of Israel's groundbreaking decision late last year to become the first nation to formally recognize Somaliland, a move that has triggered both celebration in Hargeisa and Ambassador Omar acknowledged the mounting opposition but framed it as a test of Somaliland's unbreakable resolve.

"Since Israel granted recognition to the Republic of Somaliland, many adversaries who oppose Somaliland's recognition have emerged. However, the will and

determination of the Somaliland people are far greater than their hostility and rejection," he stated firmly.

The ambassador expressed hope that other countries would soon emulate Israel's example, potentially breaking Somaliland's long-standing diplomatic isolation. Somaliland has operated as a de facto independent nation since 1991, maintaining its own stable government, currency, security forces, and democratic elections despite lacking widespread international recognition.

The Nairobi celebrations, attended by Somaliland's diaspora and supporters, underscored the nation's ongoing push for legitimacy on the global stage. Kenya, which hosts the ambassador and shares close ties with the Horn of Africa nation, is seen by many as a key potential ally in this effort.

As geopolitical dynamics in the Red Sea and Horn of Africa continue to shift, Dr. Omar's call adds fresh momentum to Somaliland's quest for the recognition it believes it has earned through decades of self-reliance and peaceful governance.

Somaliland's Uranium.....



By M.A. Egge

The world has for long been acting oblivious to the abundant crucial natural mineral resources available in Somaliland.

Now that the name of the Republic of Somaliland is being uttered in an awakening realization do many entities are being jolted to the realization of what it portends.

Beckoning and elicited interests emanates not only from foreign governments but also multinational mining conglomerates.

The UN Cluster Reports had revealed them long before.

The nation of Somaliland is now increasingly being recognized as one of the world's most strategically significant emerging nations, with the potential to play a pivotal role in the future global race for critical minerals and energy resources. According to an international report published by Horn Lens, Somaliland's vast and largely untapped uranium reserves have captured the attention of major world powers, international mining companies, and energy experts alike.

As global demand for strategic minerals continues to rise, uranium has become one of the most sought-after resources. Essential for nuclear power generation and the next generation of Small Modular Reactors (SMRs), uranium is increasingly viewed as a cornerstone of the world's transition

toward cleaner and more reliable energy systems.

A Hidden Resource Beneath the Surface

The report highlights that Somaliland possesses substantial uranium deposits that remain largely unexplored and undeveloped. Much of this valuable resource is believed to lie close to the earth's surface within Somaliland's arid landscapes, potentially making extraction more accessible and cost-effective than in many established uranium-producing nations.

At a time when traditional uranium supply sources in Central Asia and the Sahel are facing growing political instability and security challenges, Somaliland's reserves are emerging as a potentially attractive alternative. The combination of untapped resources and relative political stability has elevated the nation's importance in global strategic calculations.

The New Geopolitical Frontier

According to the report, Somaliland's significance extends beyond its mineral wealth. Situated at the crossroads of Africa and the Middle East, the nation occupies a location of immense geopolitical importance. Its position along key maritime and trade routes has long attracted international interest, but the discovery and growing awareness of its mineral potential have added a new dimension to its strategic value.

"Somaliland is increasingly becoming a strategic location that influences the balance of power among major nations," the report notes. "It's untapped uranium reserves have drawn the attention of global powers at a time when uranium supplies from other nations are becoming more uncertain."

Growing Interest from Global Powers

The report suggests that major international actors, including the United States and the European Union, are paying closer attention to Somaliland's mineral sector. As nations seek secure and reliable supplies of uranium and other critical minerals, Somaliland is being viewed as a potential long-term partner in meeting future energy needs.

This growing interest is not limited to governments. International mining corporations, geological researchers, and investment groups are also closely monitoring developments in the nation. For many observers, Somaliland represents one of the few remaining frontiers where significant untapped mineral resources coincide with a relatively stable political environment.

Opportunities and Challenges Ahead

While the prospects appear promising, the journey from mineral discovery to large-scale production is complex. Exploration, environmental assessments, infrastructure development, regulatory frameworks, and international partnerships will all play crucial roles in determining how Somaliland's uranium resources are developed.

Nevertheless, the report concludes that Somaliland's combination of strategic geography, political stability, and significant uranium potential places it in a unique position within the evolving global energy landscape.

As the world searches for new sources of critical minerals to power future technologies and energy systems, Somaliland may find itself moving from the periphery of international attention to the center of one of the most important economic and geopolitical stories of the coming decades.

Mohamoud Walaaleye

Residents of Burao have voiced strong opposition to what they describe as a growing campaign of hostile rhetoric from certain Somali politicians and religious figures targeting Somaliland's sovereignty and its emerging diplomatic relations with Israel. Speaking to *Dawan* newspaper, community leaders, intellectuals, women, and youth representatives said the recent statements are not isolated incidents but part of a longstanding pattern of hostility toward Somaliland's existence, stability, and quest for international recognition.

The reactions come amid a wave of criticism from some Somalia clerics and politicians who have publicly condemned Somaliland's diplomatic engagement with Israel and questioned the legitimacy of Somaliland's aspirations for international recognition.

Religion Should Not Be Used as a Political Weapon

Among those speaking out was respected Burao elder Yusuf Ahmed Hussein, who criticized what he called the misuse of Islamic teachings for political purposes.

"Insults and abusive language are not the conduct of a Muslim, nor are they befitting of someone who claims to be a religious scholar," he said. "It is deeply unfortunate to see verses of the Quran and prophetic traditions being used to advance political agendas and to portray Somaliland's existence as something contrary to Islam."

The elder argued that critics selectively focus on Somaliland's relations with Israel while remaining silent about numerous Muslim-majority countries that maintain diplomatic ties with the same state.

"If these individuals genuinely object to such relationships on religious grounds, they should apply the same standard to all Muslim countries," he said. "Instead, their opposition appears directed specifically at Somaliland."

According to Yusuf, the rhetoric reflects a deeper resentment toward Somaliland's continued stability and survival.

"Their real question is not about Israel," he said. "Their question is why Somaliland exists, why its people have built peace, and why the country has not collapsed."

Youth Leaders Reject Outside Lectures

Educated youth in Burao also dismissed what they described as attempts by Somalia politicians and clerics to lecture Somaliland on governance and religion.

Mohamed Ahmed Ibrahim, a local youth intellectual, said Somaliland's achievements speak for themselves.

"Somaliland does not need lessons from people whose own security depends on foreign troops," he said. "We have our own scholars, intellectuals, and institutions guiding society. Our religious leaders focus on educating and serving communities rather than attacking other peoples."

He argued that those criticizing Somaliland should first address the political and security challenges facing their own country.

"They Are Upset by Somaliland's Success"

Women's representative Hinda Osman Ilka-Case said the criticism reveals frustration with Somaliland's progress.

"They are unhappy with Somaliland's success," she said. "They see stability, functioning institutions, peace, and development, and that reality troubles them."

She emphasized that Somaliland's achievements have been built through decades of reconciliation, nation-building, and collective effort by its citizens.

Call for Unity

Community members repeatedly stressed that the controversy extends beyond diplomatic relations with Israel and should be understood within the broader political context surrounding Somaliland's status.

Mohamed Ibrahim urged citizens to remain united in the face of external criticism.

"These attacks are not really about Israel," he said. "They are part of a wider effort to undermine Somaliland's existence and political aspirations. The strongest response is unity, solidarity, and continued commitment to protecting our nationhood."

Growing Public Frustration

Across Burao, many residents expressed concern about what they see as misinformation and inflammatory rhetoric being spread under the banner of religion. They argued that religious leaders should promote peace, dialogue, and mutual respect rather than deepen political divisions.

As debates over Somaliland's future and international recognition continue, residents say they remain confident that external criticism will not derail their pursuit of self-determination, stability, and diplomatic engagement with the wider world. For many in Burao, the message is clear: Somaliland's future will be determined by its people, not by the voices seeking to question its existence.

They Cannot Silence Somaliland: Burao Residents.....



Somalia Says It Rejected Ties.....

By his own account, Somalia's president keeps turning Israel away — a weakened suitor, refused on principle — while warning that Somaliland's recognition is a "trap." His government's own lobbying filings in Washington tell a different story. This week, that trap is expected to open an embassy in Jerusalem.

In a recent interview, Somalia's President Hassan Sheikh Mohamud said it plainly, and more than once: Israel has approached his government repeatedly to establish relations, and Somalia has refused.

He was careful not to cast Israel as an enemy. Somalia has been a state for sixty-six years, he said, and "there has never been a single day when we and Israel have exchanged aggression." Somalia does not deny Israel's statehood — it is a UN member — and Mohamud endorsed a two-state outcome in plain terms: let Israel "become a state," and "let these other people also settle down, let them become a state on their own land," a position he called the view of "most of the world." There is, he said, "no animosity... to the point of killing each other." Somalia's objection is one of principle — "part of it is religious and faith-based, and part of it is humanitarian and concerns human rights" — and of timing: "the time has not come" for relations.

What he described next is the part worth dwelling on. By his account, Israel approached from weakness. It had "entered wars" and "felt a threat," and concluded that "part of the our land could reduce its threats" — and on that basis "approached us, the Somali government, several times in the past," asking to establish relations. Many African states already maintain ties with Israel, he allowed; Somalia, repeatedly courted, declined.

It is a flattering inversion: Somalia the coveted prize, Israel the embattled suitor seeking relief on Somali soil. There is nothing hedged about it. The trouble is that Somalia's own paper trail in Washington describes a government doing the knocking.

What the Filings Show

Under FARA, Somalia's Embassy in Washington retained the lobbying firm BGR Government Affairs in December 2024, in a contract reported at \$600,000. BGR's supplemental statement, filed in July 2025, records repeated outreach to senior U.S. officials through spring 2025 — among them National Security Council Africa director Brendan McNamara and senior staff on the Senate Foreign Relations and House Foreign Affairs committees. The stated subject was an "Abraham Accords agreement."

Subsequent reporting on the file goes further. Media outlets that



reviewed the records report the overture was conditional: Mogadishu signalled it would consider formal ties with Israel under the Accords if Washington and Israel withheld recognition from Somaliland. A separate claim — that Somalia later urged Israel to reverse its recognition in exchange for signing on and granting access to military bases — rests on allegation rather than the filings, and should be read that way. Somalia's government has not publicly addressed the records.

Even on the documented record alone, the filings sharply complicate Mohamud's portrayal of Somalia as a government that rejected engagement with Israel on principle. A refusal grounded in faith and human rights is hard to reconcile with a paid campaign, mounted in the same window, to secure the very agreement that refusal supposedly forbids. Somalia's government has not publicly addressed the filings.

The Public Fury, the Private Pitch

The claim of principled distance is hardest to reconcile with how Somalia reacted when Israel recognised Somaliland on 26 December 2025. The response was not quiet diplomacy but national fury. Within days, tens of thousands filled streets and stadiums across the country — a clergy-led rally at Mogadishu Stadium, with further protests in Mogadishu and other cities — waving Somali and Palestinian flags, stepping on images of Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu, and chanting against the division of their country. Mohamud flew to Istanbul to stand beside President Erdogan, branded the recognition illegal, and vowed to confront any Israeli forces that might arrive. Somalia forced an emergency session of the UN Security Council; the African Union convened an emergency ministerial meeting and its peace and security council demanded the recognition's "immediate revocation"; more than twenty states, the Arab League and the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation lined up to condemn it.

In April 2026, after Israel moved to appoint its first ambassador to Hargeisa, Somalia's ambassador to Ethiopia and the African Union, Abdullahi Warfa, warned in a social-media post that any state interfering in Somalia's sovereignty could face "restrictions" on access to the Bab el-Mandeb Strait. The

remark, widely read as aimed at Israel, was not an official policy declaration — and Mogadishu had no means to act on it in any case. Somalia does not border the Bab el-Mandeb, whose shores belong to Djibouti, Eritrea and Yemen.

The long, strategically valuable coastline in proximity to the strait — roughly 850 kilometres along the Gulf of Aden, anchored by the port of Berbera — belongs not to Somalia but to Somaliland, the very territory Mogadishu claims and was purporting to defend, and the asset that draws Israel's interest in the first place. Somalia itself fronts the open Gulf of Aden and Indian Ocean, has no navy, and sees even its own waters policed largely by foreign forces. The Somali press dismissed the warning as rhetoric.

The defiance is also personal. Asked whether Israel's powerful influence gives him pause, the Somali President answered with a chuckle that he is unafraid — all the more so, he said, when someone is trying to divide his country — and reached for the language of sacrifice, invoking the many sons Somalia has lost in defense of its homeland. It is rousing material, pitched to a domestic audience already primed by the protests. It also cuts against his own script. A leader who has just explained that force was "removed from the agenda," and that Somalia "cannot enter that proxy war," reaches the moment the cameras settle on him for the martyr's register — a nation unafraid to bleed — the very martial posture he claims to have set aside. That is the public posture: protests, flags, an emergency Security Council session, a regional condemnation campaign — all on grounds of religious and humanitarian principle. It is hard to reconcile with what Somalia's own agents were doing in Washington months earlier. A government that spent that period courting the Abraham Accords did not, on the evidence, hold the settled objection to them that its public response implied.

Taking Somaliland Back by Force

The same interview contains a second disclosure. Asked about the territory he calls "the north," Mohamud framed Somalia's choices as a binary: force, or dialogue and persuasion. Force, he said, was "what brought things to this point," and so it was set aside. By his own account, the option Somalia weighed and then "removed from the agenda" was to

"consult among itself and cooperate with whoever it can cooperate with to use force on that land" — to assemble outside partners to retake Somaliland by arms.

He never says whose force "brought things to this point," and the omission does quiet work. If he means the campaign that severed Somaliland to begin with — the Siad Barre regime's destruction of Hargeisa and the slaughter of Isaaq civilians in the late 1980s, widely described by scholars and human-rights organisations as the Isaaq genocide — he is conceding that it was Mogadishu's own violence that created the separation, and the grounds on which Somaliland restored the independence it briefly held in 1960. If he means the recent fighting in Las Anod, he folds his own government's role into the same indictment. Either way, the hand he leaves unnamed is Mogadishu's, not Hargeisa's.

The more revealing point is what the framing says about the path he chose. In his account, force and dialogue were not opposites in purpose — they were two routes to one destination: the "northern territory" recognised as part of Somalia. Dialogue won out as "the best interest," not because it pointed anywhere different. That answers a question that shadowed every round of Somalia–Somaliland talks. Hargeisa entered them insisting they were a negotiation between two states over the terms of a separation already 34 years old. Mohamud's own words indicate Mogadishu never accepted that premise: dialogue was reunification by gentler means — persuasion in place of coercion, but with the same object. The talks were never a route to recognising Somaliland's independence; they were a way to end it without a war. The misalignment was foundational. The two sides were never negotiating the same thing.

A Trab, He Says

On Somaliland's recognition, the interview turns from history to warning. Somalia must stay out of any confrontation over Israel, Mohamud argued — "there is no political benefit in it for us" — even as, he conceded, "the general public... want Somalia to look at Israel as the enemy," a pressure he likened to the politics of "many Gulf countries." Somalia, he said, "cannot enter that proxy war."

From there he made his central claim about the recognition itself: that it is not real. Israel's recognition of Somaliland "is not an existing recognition," he said — "very, very mistaken and distorted." Somaliland has gone unrecognised for more than thirty years, he argued, and this changes nothing: "this is not recognition either. It is a trap; it is a small trap." A "very, very big problem could come out of it," he warned, and "some of its

manifestations are appearing" already.

In one passage, its translation uncertain, he appears to suggest that Israel, having been rebuffed by Mogadishu, turned instead to "the representatives who are here today" — Somaliland's officials — and that this is "how they came to recognise it." If that reading holds, it folds his two stories into one: the approach he says Somalia refused on principle became, in his telling, the recognition he now dismisses as a snare. Either way the rhetorical purpose is plain — to tell Somalilanders that what looks like a historic breakthrough is bait.

And This Week, in Jerusalem

The claim that the recognition is fake faces an awkward test this week. Somaliland's President Abdirahman Mohamed Abdullahi — "Irro" — is expected in Israel between 15 and 17 June, according to Israeli and regional media, to formally open Somaliland's embassy in Jerusalem and carry forward its accession to the Abraham Accords, the step Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu confirmed on 30 January. An investment forum convened with Israel's Foreign Ministry is set for 17 June at the Dan Tel Aviv, where Irro is to lead a delegation pitching deals across agriculture, mining, energy, infrastructure and financial services.

A recognition that produces an embassy, an ambassador and a head-of-state visit to Jerusalem is not easily described as "not existing." Neither the Somaliland presidency nor the Israeli government had publicly confirmed the visit's full schedule at the time of writing, and dates may shift — but the trajectory is not the one Mohamud's "small trap" was meant to describe.

The Throughline

Strip away the framing and the interview offers more than a denial. Mohamud accepts Israel's statehood and a two-state outcome, says Israel came to him from weakness and was refused on principle, warns his own public against a proxy war, and tells Somalilanders their recognition is a trap. Running beneath all of it is a single thread the record keeps snagging: the principled refusal is hard to square with a paid campaign in Washington to join the Abraham Accords; the patient "dialogue" with Somaliland was, by his own framing, reunification by gentler means; and the recognition he calls fake becomes, this week, an embassy in Jerusalem.

For 34 years Somaliland has been told its sovereignty is Mogadishu's to grant or withhold, by a government that calls the Accords a betrayal in public and chased them in private. The neighbour it is trying to block walks through the door Somalia could not open.

Security Key to Progress: Road.....



Mohamoud Walaaleye
The Director of the Somaliland Road Development Agency (RDA), Mohamed Farah, has emphasized that security remains the cornerstone of development and prosperity, calling on residents and stakeholders in the Awdal region to strengthen efforts to safeguard the strategic Borama–Lowya’Ado Road Project. Speaking about the ongoing infrastructure initiative, Farah highlighted the road’s transformative importance for the Awdal region and its broader significance in enhancing connectivity across the Horn of Africa. He noted that the project is

expected to stimulate economic growth, facilitate trade, and improve the movement of people and goods between Somaliland and neighboring countries. The director revealed that construction companies contracted to undertake the project are currently transporting essential machinery and materials to the site, adding that only a limited period remains within the project’s scheduled implementation timeline. Farah stressed that maintaining peace and security around the construction corridor is crucial to ensuring the successful completion

of the project. “Our country enjoys peace and prosperity. Development and the well-being of society are made possible through security. Without security, none of these achievements would be possible,” he said. He further described the road as a major development milestone for Awdal, noting that it will significantly strengthen regional integration and trade links throughout the Horn of Africa. “The companies are mobilizing the necessary equipment, and only a short time remains within the project schedule. I call upon the people of Awdal to stand behind this road project and work together to create the secure environment needed for its successful completion,” Farah added. The project of the highway is regarded as one of the most important infrastructure projects in western Somaliland, with expectations that it will boost economic opportunities, improve transportation networks, and enhance cross-border commerce once completed.

Somaliland and the United.....



By: Dr. Mohamed Fadal
On 3 June, I was honoured to be present at the Presidential Palace in Hargeisa for a landmark meeting between H.E. President Abdirahman Mohamed Abdullahi and Justin Davis, US Deputy Chief of Mission and Chargé d’Affaires, the senior-most US diplomatic representative in the region. This was not a routine engagement. It was a clear signal from Washington that Somaliland can no longer be treated as a footnote in Horn of Africa policy. The United States came to Hargeisa. That matters. The meeting comes at a pivotal moment. Congress has just mandated the first formal US government assessment of the bilateral relationship, the State Department’s Report on Potential Areas for Improved United States Engagement with Somaliland. The

next day, I sat down with MMTV to share my analysis
What the US report acknowledges: Security: Somaliland’s position near the Bab al-Mandab Strait is strategically critical for Red Sea navigation and countering threats. AFRICOM already engages regularly with Hargeisa. Diplomacy: The US conducts regular visits to Somaliland on security, humanitarian, and economic issues, coordinating closely with AFRICOM. Trade and Investment: The development of Berbera Port and Airport as a regional hub connecting to global markets is identified as a concrete opportunity for US commercial partnership and investment. What the report does not yet say, but should: The US government’s own findings confirm that Somaliland is already functioning as a de facto strategic partner. The visit on 3 June is further

evidence of this reality on the ground. Non-recognition is not a neutral position. It actively limits what both nations can achieve together; blocking access to international financial institutions, constraining investment, and complicating diplomatic cooperation the report calls for. Somaliland has maintained peace, held free and fair elections, and built functioning institutions for over 35 years. The strategic case has been made. The democratic case has been made. We have been recognised by a UN member state. Congress has now formally asked the right questions. It is time for the United States to provide the right answer. About the Author Dr. Mohamed Fadal, Senior Advisor to the President (Foreign Affairs & International Relations) | Former Chair & Founding Director, SORADI

Finance Minister Welcomes World Bank Team in Major Boost for National Development



Mohamoud Walaaleye
The Minister of Finance and Economic Development of the Republic of Somaliland, Hon. Abdillahi Hasan Aadan, today welcomed the World Bank’s Representative to Somaliland, Mr. Hideki, and the delegation he is leading on an official working visit to Somaliland. Accompanied by the Deputy Minister and the Director General of the ministry, the Minister held an important meeting with the World Bank delegation. The discussions focused on the various projects currently being implemented by the World Bank in Somaliland, upcoming new projects, and the strengthening of cooperation between the Republic of Somaliland and the World Bank. The meeting placed special emphasis on the progress of World Bank-supported projects in Somaliland, which cover critical sectors for national development, including: education, agriculture, water, health, good governance, infrastructure, modernization of government systems, and other public services. Minister Abdillahi briefed the delegation on the importance of the World Bank’s projects for the country’s development. He highlighted that this support has played a major role in strengthening public services, enhancing the capacity of government institutions, and successfully implementing effective development projects.

The Minister also emphasized that the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development is committed to managing World Bank-supported projects — as well as those from other development partners — with transparency, accountability, and in full compliance with sound financial management systems. For his part, the World Bank’s Representative to Somaliland, Mr. Hideki, thanked the Government of Somaliland for the effective management and implementation of World Bank-funded projects. He praised the excellent collaboration between the World Bank and Somaliland government institutions, particularly the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development, which plays a key role in the coordination, management, and oversight of development projects. At the conclusion of the meeting, both sides agreed to further strengthen bilateral cooperation and accelerate the implementation of ongoing and planned new projects. These efforts aim to directly contribute to improving public services, boosting economic growth, creating jobs, and strengthening national institutions. These working meetings between the Ministry of Finance and the World Bank delegation will continue over the next two days. Discussions will focus on advancing current projects, exploring new cooperation opportunities, and aligning with Somaliland’s development priorities.

THT Puzzle

Prepared by: Abdillahi Said Muhummed

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ACROSS

- 1 Snow
- 4 gases
- 7 opposite of in
- 9 us
- 10 urges
- 11 today
- 12 computer science
- 13 Dark
- 17 kingdom
- 18 debates
- 19 By way of
- 21 hard live
- 23 joined
- 24 school in

DOWN

- 2 count up
- 3 European
- 5 say
- 6 mindless
- 8 baseball game
- 12 moment
- 14 relieve table
- 15 fence, garden wall
- 16 establish, fixup

Previous Answer

A ¹	R	E ²		C ³	A ⁴	P ⁵		R ⁶		U ⁷
S		N ⁸	A	R	R	A	T	I	V	E ⁹
K		S		Y ¹⁰	E	S		S		A
		U			A ¹¹	S	S	I	S ¹²	T
C ¹⁴	A ¹⁵	R	E ¹⁶			E		N ¹⁷	O	
	R ¹⁸	E	A	S	O	N		G ¹⁹	O	
G ²⁰	O		S			G ²¹	O		N	
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O ³⁴	N		G		N		S ³⁵	A	I	D

World Bank and Somaliland Officials Inspect Major Clean Energy Electricity Expansion Project in Berbera

Mohamoud Walaaleye

A high-level delegation including Somaliland’s Minister of Finance and Economic Development, Hon Abdilahi Hassan, Directors General from the Ministries of Finance Mohamed Hassan and Energy Shu’ayb Osman, and a representative of the World Bank conducted an official visit to Berbera to review progress on a major electricity expansion project aimed at improving power access in the city.

The delegation inspected ongoing works at various project sites and visited the headquarters of the Berbera Electricity Company, where they received updates on the implementation of the World Bank-funded initiative. The visit focused

on assessing construction progress, operational developments, and the overall impact of the project on the local energy sector.

Officials emphasized the importance of the project in expanding access to affordable, reliable, and clean electricity for residents and businesses in Berbera. They noted that the initiative is expected to strengthen the city’s power infrastructure while supporting the transition toward more sustainable energy sources.

The visiting officials reaffirmed their commitment to ensuring the successful completion of the project, highlighting its potential to boost economic development, improve public services, and enhance energy reliability across the region.

Somaliland Delivers Massive Tax Cut: GST Slashed by 50% in Landmark Reform

Mohamoud Walaaleye

In a bold and taxpayer-friendly move, Republic of Somaliland’s Ministry of Finance and Economic Development has officially slashed the Goods and Services Tax (GST) rate from 5% to 2.5%, delivering a dramatic 50% reduction effective immediately.

The sweeping reform, announced today, forms a key part of the government’s drive to strengthen the national tax system, modernize revenue collection, and significantly widen the tax base.

Ministry officials say the sharp cut is designed to dramatically ease the tax burden on businesses and ordinary citizens, while ensuring the government still generates enough revenue to fund national development and essential public services.

The new system comes with a full restructuring and broadening of the tax base to guarantee that all legally taxable goods and services contribute fairly. It ends the previous imbalance where only a narrow segment of businesses bore the heaviest load, ushering in greater fairness, justice, and equity across the economy.

To support the lower rate, the reformed GST will be rolled out using modern, technology-driven tools — including electronic payments and digital collection platforms. These

innovations are expected to make tax payment easier, drastically reduce evasion, boost transparency, and increase overall efficiency in the country’s financial system.

-The reform is anchored on clear strategic goals:

- Reducing the overall tax burden on the public and businesses
- Expanding the number of active taxpayers
- Modernizing revenue collection mechanisms
- Minimizing tax leakage

Strengthening domestic revenue to better finance public services and development projects

The Ministry has urged the general public, business community, financial institutions, service providers, and all taxpayers to prepare for full implementation. The new system will be officially activated once technical preparations are finalized. Extensive public awareness campaigns and detailed guidance will be rolled out to ensure smooth understanding and compliance.

In its statement, the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development described the reform as a decisive step toward building a modern, fair, transparent, and efficient tax regime — one that will power Somaliland’s long-term development ambitions and deliver sustainable growth in national revenue.

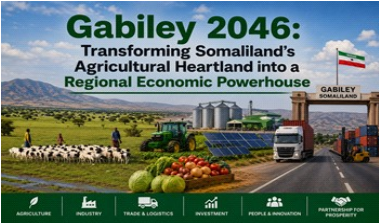
Gabiley 2046: Transforming Somaliland's Agricultural Heartland into a Regional Economic Powerhouse

Executive Summary

Gabiley Region stands as one of Somaliland's most strategically positioned and economically promising regions. Blessed with fertile agricultural land, abundant livestock resources, a growing urban population, and direct access to regional markets through Tog-Wajaale, Gabiley possesses the foundations necessary to become a major economic growth center within the Horn of Africa. While the region has historically been recognized as Somaliland's agricultural heartland, its future potential extends far beyond agriculture alone. Over the next twenty years, Gabiley can emerge as a leading center for agribusiness, trade, logistics, manufacturing, renewable energy, and urban development. Achieving this transformation will require visionary leadership, strategic investment in infrastructure, institutional strengthening, and active participation from the private sector and development partners. The region's geographic location provides unique advantages that can be leveraged to accelerate economic growth and improve living standards. The increasing importance of regional trade corridors, particularly the Berbera Corridor and the Somaliland-Ethiopia trade route, creates unprecedented opportunities for Gabiley to become a gateway for commerce and investment. By integrating agricultural production with industrial processing and modern logistics services, the region can significantly increase value addition and employment opportunities. This report presents a long-term vision for Gabiley's transformation by 2046. It analyzes the region's strengths, opportunities, and challenges while proposing strategic interventions across key sectors, including agriculture, infrastructure, industry, education, governance, and environmental sustainability. The proposed vision seeks to position Gabiley as Somaliland's leading economic region, serving as a model for sustainable development, innovation, and prosperity throughout the country.

Introduction: The Strategic Importance of Gabiley

Gabiley Region occupies a unique position within Somaliland's economic landscape. Located west of Hargeisa and bordering Ethiopia through Tog-Wajaale, the region serves as a critical link between Somaliland and one of Africa's fastest-growing economies. This strategic location has historically facilitated trade, cultural exchange, and economic activity. Agriculture remains the backbone of the regional economy. The fertile plains surrounding Gabiley, Arabsiyo, Kalabaydh, and Allaybaday contribute significantly to national food production. These areas support both subsistence farming and commercial agriculture, making the region essential for Somaliland's food security. The region is also home to a dynamic livestock sector that supports rural livelihoods and contributes to Somaliland's export economy. Livestock production, dairy farming, and fodder cultivation continue to provide income for thousands of households across the region. Urbanization is accelerating as population growth and economic activity increase. Gabiley City and Tog-Wajaale are emerging as



important urban centers that require modern infrastructure, effective planning, and sustainable service delivery systems. Given these advantages, Gabiley has the potential to become a regional economic powerhouse if supported by coordinated investment, policy reforms, and long-term development planning.

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Natural Resources and Economic Assets

Gabiley's fertile agricultural land is its most valuable natural resource. The region benefits from relatively favorable rainfall patterns and extensive arable land suitable for crop cultivation. These conditions support the production of cereals, vegetables, fruits, and fodder crops. Groundwater resources provide opportunities for irrigation development and agricultural intensification. Sustainable management of water resources will be essential to increase productivity while ensuring environmental protection and resilience to climate change. Livestock resources constitute another major economic asset. The region supports large populations of cattle, sheep, goats, and camels, creating opportunities for dairy production, meat processing, and export-oriented livestock industries. Human capital represents an often-overlooked resource. The region possesses a young and growing population with significant entrepreneurial potential. Investments in education, technical training, and innovation can unlock this demographic dividend. The region's proximity to major transportation corridors and border markets further enhances its economic attractiveness. These strategic advantages provide a strong foundation for future industrial and commercial expansion.

Agriculture as the Foundation of Economic Transformation

Agriculture will remain central to Gabiley's development strategy throughout the next two decades. However, the sector must evolve from traditional farming practices toward modern, technology-driven, and market-oriented production systems. Mechanization can significantly improve productivity and reduce labor constraints. Investments in tractors, harvesting equipment, irrigation systems, and agricultural technologies will enable farmers to increase yields and profitability. Agricultural research and extension services should be strengthened to promote climate-smart farming techniques. Improved seeds, soil management practices, and pest control systems can enhance resilience and productivity. Post-harvest losses remain a major challenge. Modern storage facilities, cold chain systems, and transportation infrastructure are necessary to reduce waste and improve market access. The development of

agricultural cooperatives and producer associations can strengthen farmers' bargaining power, improve access to finance, and facilitate participation in domestic and international markets.

Building an Agro-Industrial Economy

The future prosperity of Gabiley depends on its ability to move beyond primary production and develop value-added industries. Agro-processing can significantly increase incomes, create jobs, and enhance export competitiveness. Food processing facilities can transform locally produced crops into higher-value products. Flour mills, vegetable processing plants, fruit packaging centers, and dairy factories can create substantial economic opportunities. Industrial parks dedicated to agribusiness development can attract domestic and foreign investment. These zones should provide reliable infrastructure, utilities, and regulatory support to encourage private sector participation. The development of livestock processing facilities can enhance Somaliland's export potential while creating employment opportunities within the region. Meat processing, dairy manufacturing, and leather production are particularly promising sectors. A strong agro-industrial sector can stimulate broader economic development by creating linkages with transportation, logistics, finance, and service industries.

Trade, Logistics, and Regional Connectivity

Gabiley's strategic location provides significant opportunities for trade and logistics development. Tog-Wajaale serves as one of Somaliland's most important commercial gateways and has the potential to become a major regional logistics hub. The continued development of the Berbera Corridor will increase the importance of trade routes passing through Gabiley. Improved connectivity can attract businesses seeking access to Ethiopian and regional markets. Modern logistics facilities, including warehouses, distribution centers, and dry ports, can support growing trade volumes and enhance supply chain efficiency. Cross-border economic cooperation with Ethiopia can generate significant benefits. Trade facilitation measures, customs modernization, and infrastructure improvements can strengthen commercial relationships. By becoming a logistics and trade center, Gabiley can diversify its economy and reduce dependence on traditional agricultural activities.

1. Infrastructure Development for Economic Growth Infrastructure

Investment will play a critical role in supporting Gabiley's transformation. Roads, water systems, energy networks, and telecommunications infrastructure are essential foundations for economic development. Road connectivity between rural production areas and urban markets must be strengthened. Improved transportation networks can reduce costs, increase market access, and stimulate investment. Water infrastructure is

particularly important given the region's agricultural potential. Expanded irrigation systems, groundwater development, and water conservation measures can enhance productivity and resilience. Reliable electricity is essential for industrial growth and modern service delivery. Renewable energy projects, particularly solar energy initiatives, can improve access while supporting environmental sustainability. Digital infrastructure should also be expanded to facilitate innovation, education, e-commerce, and modern governance systems.

2. Human Capital and Social Development

Long-term economic success depends on investing in people. Education, health services, and skills development must remain central components of Gabiley's development strategy. Primary and secondary education systems should be strengthened to improve learning outcomes and prepare young people for future opportunities. Educational quality is as important as access. Technical and vocational education programs can address skills shortages in agriculture, construction, manufacturing, and information technology. These programs should align with labor market demands. Higher education institutions can contribute to research, innovation, and entrepreneurship development. Collaboration between universities and industry can strengthen knowledge transfer and economic competitiveness. Improved healthcare systems are essential for maintaining a productive workforce and enhancing quality of life. Investments in health infrastructure and services will support broader development objectives.

3. Urban Development and Smart Cities

Rapid urbanization presents both opportunities and challenges for Gabiley. Effective urban planning is necessary to ensure sustainable growth and efficient service delivery. The development of comprehensive master plans can guide land use, transportation, housing, and infrastructure investment. Well-planned cities are more attractive to investors and residents. Smart city technologies can improve municipal services, revenue collection, waste management, and public safety. Digital solutions offer opportunities to enhance governance and efficiency. Affordable housing initiatives are needed to accommodate population growth and prevent the expansion of informal settlements. Housing development should be integrated with infrastructure planning. Green spaces, environmental management systems, and climate-resilient infrastructure should be incorporated into urban development strategies to ensure long-term sustainability.

4. Governance, Investment, and Institutional Strengthening

Strong institutions are essential for successful economic transformation. Effective governance creates the stability and confidence required for investment and development. Local governments must strengthen their planning, financial management, and service delivery capacities. Institutional reforms can improve efficiency, transparency, and

accountability. Investment promotion strategies should highlight Gabiley's competitive advantages and attract domestic and international investors. Clear policies and streamlined procedures can encourage business growth. Public-private partnerships offer opportunities to mobilize resources and expertise for infrastructure and service delivery projects. Collaboration between government and business is critical. Good governance also requires citizen participation, transparency, and accountability. Inclusive decision-making processes can strengthen public trust and support sustainable development

5. Vision 2046 and Strategic Roadmap

By 2046, Gabiley can become Somaliland's leading center for agriculture, industry, trade, and innovation. This transformation will require sustained commitment and coordinated action across multiple sectors. The first phase should focus on strengthening infrastructure, agricultural productivity, and institutional capacity. These foundational investments will create conditions for broader economic expansion. The second phase should prioritize industrial development, logistics infrastructure, and private sector growth. Value addition and export competitiveness should become central objectives. The third phase should focus on innovation, technology adoption, and regional integration. Gabiley should position itself as a knowledge-based and investment-friendly economy. If effectively implemented, this vision will transform Gabiley from Somaliland's agricultural heartland into a regional economic powerhouse that contributes significantly to national prosperity, employment creation, and sustainable development.

Conclusion

Gabiley possesses the natural resources, strategic location, human capital, and economic potential necessary to become one of the most successful regions in the Horn of Africa. Its transformation requires a long-term vision supported by strong institutions, strategic investment, and collaborative leadership. The journey toward 2046 will not be without challenges. Climate change, infrastructure deficits, financing constraints, and rapid urbanization require proactive planning and innovative solutions. Nevertheless, the opportunities far outweigh the obstacles. Through investments in agriculture, industry, infrastructure, education, and governance, Gabiley can achieve sustained economic growth and social progress. The region's success will benefit not only its residents but also Somaliland as a whole by strengthening food security, increasing exports, generating employment, and attracting investment. Gabiley 2046 represents more than a development strategy; it is a vision of prosperity, resilience, and leadership that can inspire future generations and position Somaliland for long-term success in the regional and global economic.

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