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It is a triumphal for Somaliland case to be on table at the United States today — Information Minister



We need vigilance, unity, solidarity, patriotism, and national cohesion both at home and abroad, Hon Batuuun

By M.A. Egge

Republic of Somaliland Information Minister and Government Spokesperson Hon. Barkhad Jama Batuuun has described H.E. President Abdirahman Mohamed Abdullahi's U.S. visit as a key diplomatic opportunity to advance Somaliland's strategic interests and

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President Irro Arrives in U.S. as Somaliland Eyes High-Level Talks and Potential Recognition Breakthrough



With stakes high, the visit is being closely watched for a potential breakthrough in Somaliland's pursuit of U.S. recognition

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Somaliland and Taiwan Forge One-Year Roadmap to Strengthen Deposit Insurance and Financial Stability



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Somaliland NEC and UK Deepen Electoral Cooperation as Modern Voter Registration System Moves Forward



Mohamoud Walaaleye

Somaliland's National Electoral Commission (NEC) has held talks with a United Kingdom delegation on strengthening electoral cooperation

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WADDANI Sets Sights on Revitalization as Chairman Hirsi Unveils Reform Drive to Strengthen Party Institutions and Membership



Mohamoud Walaaleye

WADDANI Party Chairman Hirsi Ali H. Hassan has convened a broad gathering of party activists, young people, prominent figures, and intellectuals as the opposition-turned-governing party moves to strengthen its internal organization and engagement with its members.

The meeting, attended by officials from the Government of the Republic of Somaliland, focused on the party's Membership and Subscription Program, aimed at strengthening the relationship

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strengthen its engagement with Washington.

"It is triumphal that the Somaliland case is now on the table of the United States today," Minister Batun said, highlighting what he described as the growing international attention surrounding Somaliland's diplomatic cause.

The minister said the President and his delegation departed the United Arab Emirates for the United States as part of efforts to strengthen relations between Somaliland and Washington, with particular focus on diplomacy, security, economic cooperation, and investment.

The Head of State jettied out of the country on Thursday morning.

"The President's visit to the United States is focused on strengthening relations between the two countries as concerns diplomatic relations, investment, economic cooperation, and security, all of which are fundamental to both sides," Batun said.

He described the President's international diplomatic efforts as a reflection of the aspirations of the Somaliland people, saying the administration was working to present Somaliland's interests and position to the international



community.

"The President's extensive efforts are a reflection of the aspirations of the Somaliland people. He is working to present our aspirations and the reality of our country to the world, knocking on every door internationally to advance our national interests," he said.

Hon. Batun also praised the President's diplomatic approach, portraying him as a leader with a strong understanding of international affairs and global relations.

"The President is a senior diplomat who understands international affairs and global relations. His diplomatic understanding has helped bring Somaliland's case to the tables where global issues are discussed," the minister said.

He further warned that increased diplomatic activity could also bring increased opposition, urging Somalilanders to remain vigilant and united in support of the country's national interests.

"Whenever our efforts are intensified, the obstacles created by our adversaries also intensify," Batun said. "We therefore need vigilance, unity, solidarity, patriotism, and national cohesion both at home and abroad."

The minister's remarks come as the President and his delegation travel to the United States, with the visit being closely watched in Somaliland amid the country's longstanding pursuit of international recognition and its efforts to deepen strategic partnerships.

President Irro Arrives in U.S. as.....

By M.A. Egge.

A high-level delegation led by Somaliland President H.E. Abdirahman Mohamed Abdillahi Irro reportedly arrived in the United States Saturday afternoon for an official visit which is expected to place Somaliland's diplomatic ambitions and its growing relationship with Washington firmly in the spotlight.

The Head of State who is being accompanied by the First Lady, has his delegation reportedly composed of the Speaker of the House of Representatives hon. Prof. Yasin Haji Mohamoud Hiir (Faratoon), the Minister of Foreign Affairs Hon. Abdirahman Adan Bakaal, Minister of the Presidency Hon. Affairs Khadar, Minister of Civil Aviation Hon. Fu'ad, Minister of Defense Hon. Mohamed Yusuf, Senior Adviser on Foreign Policy Prof. Fadal, Senior Adviser on Economic Affairs Dr. Beyle, Senior Adviser to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Mr. Jama Gabuush; and the Presidency Chief of Staff, Abdikadir Eid.

The duration of the visit has not yet been officially announced. However, the delegation is expected to engage in a series of high-level meetings with officials across the U.S. government, including members of the legislative and executive branches. Among the most closely watched potential engagements is whether there would be a meeting with U.S. President Donald Trump as envisioned.

The visit comes at a time of



heightened international attention on Somaliland's diplomatic drive and its efforts to deepen strategic relations with the United States. Any high-level discussions in Washington are therefore expected to attract considerable attention in Hargeisa and beyond, particularly regarding the future direction of Somaliland-U.S. relations.

Somaliland Ambassador to the United States, Bashir Goth, together with embassy officials, Somaliland community organizations, and members of the Somaliland diaspora across different U.S. states, have reportedly made extensive preparations to receive the presidential delegation and support its engagements during the visit.

For Somaliland, the stakes surrounding the trip are particularly high. President Abdirahman Irro's journey marks his maiden official visit to the United States since assuming office and is widely

viewed as an important opportunity to strengthen political, diplomatic, economic, and security cooperation between Hargeisa and Washington.

With the stakes high, the visit is being closely watched for the possibility of a breakthrough in Somaliland's long-standing pursuit of U.S. recognition. Expectations are significant, with Somaliland officials and supporters in the United States hoping that the high-level engagement will translate growing strategic interest in Somaliland into tangible diplomatic and political outcomes.

The visit could ultimately emerge as a significant moment in President Irro's foreign-policy agenda and in Somaliland's broader campaign to secure deeper international partnerships and advance its case for recognition on the global stage.

Somaliland NEC and.....

and advancing the modernization of the country's voter registration system.

The discussions also provided an opportunity for both sides to exchange information on



The delegation was led by Louise Hancock, Head of the UK Office in Somaliland, and included Khadar Muhumed, Head of Political Affairs.

During the meeting, the NEC briefed the UK delegation on its plans to introduce a modern Electronic Management Information System (EMIS) aimed at improving the management of voter registration and strengthening the efficiency and reliability of the electoral process.

The Commission announced that the first phase of the initiative—a feasibility study for the new system—is scheduled to begin this week, marking an important step toward the digital transformation of Somaliland's electoral administration.

Somaliland's electoral development and explore ways to further strengthen institutional cooperation.

The NEC expressed its appreciation to the United Kingdom for its continued support for voter registration, elections and institutional capacity-building, as well as its contribution to efforts aimed at strengthening Somaliland's democratic institutions.

The planned EMIS is expected to provide a more efficient, reliable and technology-driven framework for voter registration, potentially strengthening the overall administration and credibility of future electoral processes in Somaliland.

WADDANI Sets Sights.....



between the party and its wider membership base.

Chairman Hirsi used the gathering to outline the party's plans for internal reform and organizational revitalization, while inviting views and recommendations from prominent figures and intellectuals participating in the meeting.

Participants shared their perspectives on the party's future direction, plans, and activities, with discussions emphasizing the importance of greater engagement

with members and different sections of society.

The meeting forms part of WADDANI's broader efforts to deepen its ties with party members, youth, intellectuals, and other segments of the public, as the party seeks to build a stronger and more organized political structure.

The gathering highlights the party leadership's focus on internal reform, membership engagement, and strengthening the institutional foundations of WADDANI.

Marian Roble's Sharp Arabic Analysis on Somalia's Appeal to the Arab World

"Stop Recognition Before Reality Becomes Official", Somalia cries

Mohamoud Walaaleye

Marian Roble, an educated commentator specializing in Middle East and Horn of Africa affairs, Red Sea geopolitics and Somaliland, has published a striking Arabic-language analysis on her X (Twitter) account, sharply criticizing Somalia's appeal to Arab countries to use their influence to prevent the further international recognition of Somaliland. In the analysis, herein translated into English, Roble portrays Somalia's diplomatic campaign not as a confident defense of territorial sovereignty, but as an increasingly desperate attempt to prevent international recognition from catching up with what she describes as an already established political reality in Somaliland.

"This is not a defense of sovereignty. It is the plea of an entity that can no longer hide its own weakness."

A Union That Collapsed in 1991

Roble argues that after more than three decades of political instability and state collapse, Mogadishu is asking Arab governments to prevent the international community from recognizing what she says already exists on the ground in Somaliland: an elected government, functioning institutions, its own currency, defined borders and a security system that, in her view, has provided greater stability than Somalia has been able to establish even in its capital.

She challenges the continued description of Somaliland's independence as "secession," arguing that such a characterization overlooks the historical circumstances surrounding the collapse of the Somali state.

According to her analysis, the unity that Somalia continues to defend as a political principle effectively collapsed in 1991.

"Those who describe the restoration of sovereignty in Somaliland as 'secession' speak as if there had been a successful state that was torn apart," she writes, arguing that Somalia's history instead reflects a period of collapse followed by international involvement and dependence.

"That Is Not Sovereignty"

One of the strongest parts of Roble's argument focuses on Somalia's

relationship with international institutions and foreign security partners.

She argues that Mogadishu remains heavily dependent on international assistance, foreign security missions and external funding, with major security decisions influenced by actors outside Somalia.

Her conclusion is blunt: "That is not sovereignty."

Roble characterizes this situation as a form of international trusteeship, arguing that the language of sovereignty is being maintained through diplomatic statements while Somalia remains deeply dependent on international actors.

Turkey's Growing Role Comes Under Fire

Roble then turns her attention to Turkey, portraying Ankara's expanding role in Somalia as another central element in her argument.

She points to Turkey's military presence, its training of Somali forces and its diplomatic involvement, while also accusing Ankara of gaining influence over ports, contracts and strategic economic sectors.

Although these relations are officially described as a "strategic partnership," Roble gives them a far more critical interpretation.

She describes the relationship as "soft colonialism and legalized plunder," arguing that political and military support comes alongside access to resources and strategic influence.

"What Militarization?"

Roble also questions Somalia's warnings about the alleged "militarization" of the Somaliland issue.

"What militarization?"

She argues that Somaliland has been managing its coastline, ports and airports while maintaining its own governing institutions.

By contrast, she depicts Mogadishu as a government that remains dependent on international security arrangements and foreign partners.

Her argument is therefore framed around what she sees as a contradiction: Somalia calling for territorial unity while simultaneously relying heavily on external actors for security, political and economic

support.

Israeli Recognition as a "Revelation," Not a Creation

A central claim in Roble's analysis is that Israeli recognition of Somaliland did not create Somaliland as a political entity. Instead, she argues, it exposed an existing reality that the international community is increasingly being forced to confront.

"Israeli recognition did not create a state. It exposed the reality they refuse to acknowledge."

According to Roble, international actors are increasingly engaging with authorities that exercise effective control over territory and institutions, rather than simply recognizing claims based on historical political arrangements.

"Stop Recognition Before Reality Becomes an Official Document"

Roble interprets Somalia's appeal to Arab countries to use their influence against further recognition as an attempt to delay the transformation of political reality into formal diplomatic recognition. Her message is particularly sharp:

"Apply pressure so that reality does not become an official document."

She argues that preventing recognition would allow the political slogan of Somali unity to continue despite what she portrays as a fragmented political landscape and a central government that does not exercise complete control over Somalia's territory and resources.

A Challenge to the Arab World

Roble concludes by shifting the focus to the future of the Red Sea and the Horn of Africa.

Her argument is that countries seeking long-term regional stability should engage with the political realities on the ground, including Somaliland, rather than attempting to preserve an increasingly contested status quo.

The analysis ultimately presents Somaliland as a functioning political entity whose international recognition, in Roble's view, is a question of when rather than whether.

Her broader message is unmistakable: diplomatic pressure may delay recognition, but it cannot permanently erase political realities that have developed over decades.

Somaliland and Taiwan Forge One-Year Roadmap to Strengthen Deposit Insurance and Financial Stability



Mohamoud Walaaleye

The Central Bank of Somaliland and Taiwan's Central Deposit Insurance Corporation (CDIC) have agreed on a comprehensive one-year implementation plan aimed at advancing cooperation on deposit insurance and strengthening Somaliland's financial sector.

The agreement follows the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on Deposit Insurance signed on June 18, 2026, and establishes a practical framework for translating the commitments under the MoU into concrete institutional and regulatory measures.

The one-year plan will focus on technical assistance, knowledge exchange, staff capacity building, regulatory development, and institutional strengthening, with the broader objective of developing a modern and sustainable deposit insurance framework for Somaliland.

The initiative is expected to

contribute to greater financial stability and public confidence, while strengthening regulatory oversight and the resilience of Somaliland's financial sector.

The meeting was led by the Central Bank of Somaliland's Deputy Governor, Hon. Hamse Abdirahman Khaire, and Director General Mr. Yasin Jama Ahmed. The CDIC-Taiwan delegation was led by Ms. Yvonne Fan, Deputy Executive Vice of CDIC.

The implementation plan represents a significant step in Somaliland's efforts to establish an effective deposit insurance system capable of protecting depositors and reinforcing confidence in the country's financial institutions.

The Central Bank of Somaliland and CDIC-Taiwan are expected to work together throughout the one-year period to strengthen institutional capacity and develop the necessary foundations for a robust deposit insurance system in Somaliland.

Somaliland Finance Ministry Pushes Public Universities Toward Unified Digital Financial System

Mohamoud Walaaleye

Republic of Somaliland's Ministry of Finance and Economic Development has stepped up efforts to modernize financial management across the country's public universities, with senior officials holding a high-level meeting focused on the implementation of the Somaliland Financial Management Information System (SLFMIS).

The meeting, held at the Ministry's headquarters in Hargeisa, was chaired by State Minister for Finance and Economic Development **Ismail Mawlid Abdilahi**, alongside the Ministry's Director General, **Mohamed Hassan Salebaan**, and brought together the administrations of Somaliland's six public universities. The discussions centered on accelerating the transition of public universities to a unified, modern and transparent financial management system, designed to standardize financial procedures and strengthen accountability across government-funded higher education institutions. Officials highlighted the importance

of closer cooperation between the Ministry of Finance and university leadership as Somaliland moves toward greater use of digital technology in public financial management.

Under SLFMIS, universities will be supported in managing key financial functions, including budgets, revenues, expenditures, payments, procurement, payroll, assets, inventory and financial reporting.

The system is also expected to provide government institutions with more accurate, integrated and timely financial data, helping decision-makers access reliable information for planning, oversight and resource management.

Ministry officials urged the six public universities to fully engage in the implementation process, emphasizing that successful adoption of SLFMIS would represent an important step in modernizing Somaliland's public financial administration and improving the efficiency and quality of services delivered by government institutions.

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Every Institution Has a Turning Point: The Scholar Behind Somaliland's First Central Bank Strategic Plan

Professor Eid Ali Ahmed's quiet contribution to institution-building, strategic planning and the transformation of Somaliland's financial sector

Every institution has a turning point—a moment when it moves from simply performing its daily functions to defining where it wants to go.

For the Somaliland Central Bank, one such moment came in 2017, when the institution began laying the foundations for what would become its first formal Strategic Plan, covering 2018–2022.

At the centre of that effort was Professor Eid Ali Ahmed, an academic, banking expert and strategic planner who brought his knowledge and international professional experience back to Somaliland and offered it in service of national institution-building.

His contribution was not simply to write a document. It was to help an institution articulate its direction, define its priorities, strengthen its leadership, and prepare its people for the work of turning strategy into reality.

The Strategic Plan became an important milestone in the institutional development of the Somaliland Central Bank, establishing a five-year framework centred on monetary and financial stability, financial-sector development, institutional strengthening and sustainable economic growth.

From Vision to Strategy

Professor Eid's approach reflected the understanding that a central bank cannot operate effectively without a clear institutional vision.

The plan sought to strengthen the Bank's governance, human resources, technology, payment systems, accountability and transparency while laying the groundwork for a more modern and efficient central banking institution.

But Professor Eid also emphasized that monetary and financial stability alone could not deliver sustainable prosperity.

At the launch of the strategy, he stressed the need to connect financial stability with broader economic reforms, diversification, job creation, poverty reduction and sustainable economic growth.

In other words, the Central Bank's development could not be separated from the development of the wider economy.

Building the People Behind the Plan Perhaps one of the most important aspects of Professor Eid's contribution was that he did not stop at preparing the strategy.

A strategic plan is only as strong as the people responsible for implementing it.

To address that challenge, Professor Eid provided training to 17 directors of the Central Bank, equipping senior officials with knowledge and skills intended to support the implementation of the new strategy.

His work therefore combined strategic planning with training, advisory support and institutional capacity-building.

That made his contribution broader than the preparation of a strategic document. He was helping build both the roadmap and the institutional capacity required to follow it.

A Historic Certificate of Appreciation

The Central Bank formally recognized Professor Eid's contribution.

On 1 November 2017, he was presented with a certificate of appreciation for his role in preparing the Bank's first Strategic Plan, covering 2018–2022.

The certificate was signed by the then Governor of the Central Bank, Mohamed Abdi Ibrahim.

For Professor Eid, the recognition

represented more than an individual achievement. It became a historical record of a moment when Somaliland's central monetary institution was taking an important step toward structured, long-term institutional planning.

Remembering the Officials Who Supported the Process

Professor Eid has also acknowledged the Somaliland officials who helped facilitate the development of the strategy.

Among those he specifically thanked were Mohamed Abdi Ibrahim, then Governor of the Central Bank; Omar Mohamed Yusuf Booh (RIP), then Deputy Governor; and Abdillahi Hassan Adan, who was Director General of the Central Bank at the time and now serves as Somaliland's Minister of Finance and Economic Development.

Their support, he noted, was important in facilitating the preparation and implementation of the strategic programme. The Banking Industry Welcomes the Strategy

The private banking sector also recognized the significance of the plan.

Abdihakim Mohamed Ismail, representing Dahabshiil International Bank, praised the strategy and Professor Eid's contribution, describing the plan as important for strengthening the Central Bank, developing private banking and supporting the broader financial system.

He emphasized that the Central Bank is fundamental to guiding the economy and maintaining financial stability.

Mohamed Ibrahim, representing Dara-Salaam Bank, similarly praised the plan, highlighting its focus on strengthening the Central Bank, improving regulation of private banks and developing staff capacity. For private financial institutions, the strategy offered something particularly important: a clearer institutional framework for the regulator responsible for overseeing the banking sector.

Liban Ismail, representing Premier Bank, described the strategy as modern and aligned with international financial standards.

He said it could strengthen the Central Bank and contribute to economic growth, while demonstrating that the institution was preparing itself to fulfil its responsibilities toward the country's banking sector.

Liban referred to the Central Bank as the "mother of banks", arguing that it should lead the development, guidance and protection of Somaliland's banking system.

"An Institution Without a Plan Cannot Know Where It Is Going"

Among those who strongly praised Professor Eid's contribution was Said Mohamed Elmi, who served as Chairman of the Economic Committee of the Somaliland House of Representatives and previously served as Director of the Central Bank.

He emphasized a simple but fundamental principle: an institution without a clear plan cannot know where it is going.

For him, the strategic plan gave the Central Bank a clearer sense of direction, vision and ambition.

Speaking at the time, Said Mohamed Elmi described 1 November 2017 as a day worthy of special recognition.

"Today, 1 November 2017, is a significant day for Somaliland and deserves to be specially remembered, honoured, and recognized. This day marks an important milestone for the Central Bank, because it was the day the Bank acquired a clear institutional identity and a Strategic Plan. For this, I would like to thank Professor Eid Ali Ahmed, who developed that plan."

His words captured the broader significance attached to the strategy: it was not merely another administrative document, but a marker in the evolution of an important national institution.

"If We Had Not Had This Plan..."

The then Governor of the Central Bank, Mohamed Abdi Ibrahim, was equally emphatic in his appreciation of Professor Eid's work.

He said, "Today, I am extremely pleased with these new programmes. I would like to extend my special thanks to Professor Eid Ali Ahmed, the expert who developed this strategy with great professionalism. I say to him: May Allah reward you, because if we had not had this plan, we would not have been able to achieve our vision and fulfil our goals."

The Governor went further, praising Professor Eid for his dedication to the work. "I would particularly like to thank the expert who devoted himself to this work and accomplished something significant for us. As the saying goes: 'When you find people, you find wealth.'"

He also announced that Professor Eid would support further training aimed at strengthening the knowledge and skills of Central Bank employees.

The goal, he explained, was to move through the strategy step by step, translating its ambitions into practical action.

A Scholar Who Turned Knowledge into Service

Professor Eid Ali Ahmed's story is ultimately about more than one strategic plan.

It is about the role that experienced professionals and scholars can play in building institutions in a country where institutional development requires both vision and expertise.

His background in banking, management, strategic planning, institutional development and research gave him a broad perspective on the challenges facing financial institutions.

But perhaps more significant was his decision to apply that knowledge directly to Somaliland's institutional development.

Rather than keeping his expertise within academic circles, Professor Eid brought his international experience home and offered it in service of national institutions. His work demonstrated how academic knowledge can be transformed into practical institutional reform.

A Legacy Written into Institutional History The 2018–2022 Strategic Plan may have been a five-year document, but the institutional principle behind it was longer-lasting: successful institutions need a clear vision, measurable objectives, capable people and a willingness to plan beyond the immediate moment.

Professor Eid's contribution combined all four.

He helped the Central Bank establish a strategic direction, trained senior officials who would participate in implementation, and promoted a broader understanding of what a modern central bank should become.

That is why his contribution deserves to be remembered not simply as the preparation of a document, but as part of the continuing story of Somaliland's institution-building.

Institutions are built over time. Strategies provide them with direction. But behind every successful strategy are people willing to contribute their knowledge, experience and vision.

For Somaliland's Central Bank, Professor Eid Ali Ahmed was one of those people.

Somaliland Celebrates 212 Ethiopian University Graduates as Education Minister Hails Scholarship Success



Mohamoud Walaaleye

Somaliland's Minister of Education and Science, Prof. Ismail Duale Yusuf, has joined a ceremony honoring 212 Somaliland students who have graduated from universities across Ethiopia, marking another milestone in the country's efforts to expand higher education opportunities for its young people.

The ceremony, organized by the Somaliland Higher Education Commission, brought together graduates who successfully completed Bachelor's and Master's degree programs under scholarships provided by the Government of Ethiopia and administered through the Somaliland Higher Education Commission.

The graduates pursued a wide range of academic disciplines considered important to Somaliland's development, particularly in areas linked to professional expertise, public

services and the advancement of knowledge.

According to the Ministry of Education, several of the fields studied by the graduates are not currently offered as formal degree programs at universities in Somaliland, making the Ethiopian scholarships an important pathway for students seeking specialized academic training.

The graduation ceremony highlighted the growing role of international academic partnerships in expanding access to specialized education and building a pool of highly trained Somaliland professionals capable of contributing to the country's future development.

The 212 graduates are now expected to take their newly acquired knowledge and skills into Somaliland's workforce and wider society, adding to the country's growing community of university-educated professionals.

"If We Rely on Foreign Hands, One Day It Will Affect Us," Somaliland Planning Minister Warns



Mohamoud Walaaleye

Somaliland's Minister of Planning and National Development, Hon. Kaltun Sheikh Hassan, has called for greater national self-reliance, urging the country to reduce its dependence on foreign financial support and strengthen domestic efforts to drive development.

Speaking at a general coordination meeting for stakeholders involved in the Third National Development Plan, held in Hargeisa, Minister Kaltun emphasized the importance of unity, collective responsibility, and a coordinated national approach to achieving Somaliland's development goals.

"If we rely on foreign hands, one day it will affect us," the Minister said.

Hon. Kaltun warned that excessive reliance on external financial assistance could eventually influence Somaliland's national development priorities and plans. She stressed that the country needs to build its own capacity and resources to ensure that national development remains sustainable and aligned with Somaliland's long-term interests.

The Minister called for stronger cooperation among government institutions, development partners, and other stakeholders, while emphasizing the importance of creating a culture of self-reliance and national solidarity.

Her remarks came as Somaliland continues to implement its Third National Development Plan, which seeks to establish coordinated development priorities and strengthen the country's economic and institutional capacity.

Somaliland, Palestine and the Double Standards of Turkey, Egypt and Somalia- Mohamoud Walaaleye

There is an important question that deserves serious consideration: Who is actually undermining Islamic and Arab solidarity — Somaliland by establishing relations and cooperation with Israel, or the countries that claim to defend Palestine while pursuing policies and taking actions that appear to contradict their own rhetoric?

This question has become particularly relevant since Israel recognized Somaliland and the two sides began developing new relations and cooperation. Since then, countries including Turkey, Egypt, Somalia, Djibouti and some Arab states have strongly criticized Somaliland, often linking their position to the preservation of Somalia's unity and Islamic brotherhood.

But if the argument is about Palestine and Muslim solidarity, it is important to look at actions, not merely words.

Somaliland and Palestine: Separating Politics from Religion

The people of Somaliland have long demonstrated strong solidarity with the Palestinian people. During the Gaza war, Somalilanders organized campaigns and fundraising efforts to support the Palestinian population, while Turkey provided fuel and critical components to Israel, and Egypt closed its border to Palestinians fleeing the war, including women and children.

This demonstrates that Somalilanders can maintain strong brotherly solidarity with Muslim populations in need, whether in Palestine or elsewhere, while simultaneously pursuing their national interests through relations with Israel. Political and diplomatic relations with Israel do not necessarily mean abandoning humanitarian concern, compassion, or solidarity with another people.

It is possible for Somaliland to protect its national interests while also sympathizing with the Palestinian people.

The two positions are not mutually exclusive.

Somaliland appears to be shaping its foreign policy around a pragmatic approach that prioritizes national interests, security, trade, and international cooperation, rather than emotional rhetoric, political posturing, or questionable agendas promoted by certain regional actors. This is a policy approach used by many governments around the world.

So, What Is Behind the Continued Hostility?

When Israel recognized Somaliland, the debate that followed was not limited to Somaliland and Israel. It quickly expanded into the geopolitics of the Red Sea, the Gulf of Aden and Bab al-Mandab—areas that are now among the most strategically important regions in the world.

Somaliland is located near the Bab al-Mandab strait, through which

international trade and maritime traffic between the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean pass.

Therefore, every new relationship Somaliland establishes with a foreign power carries implications beyond its borders.

This explains why many countries in the region are concerned about any major developments involving Somaliland.

But the real question is:

Why does concern over Somaliland repeatedly turn into campaigns aimed at undermining Somaliland's existence, stability and development?

Turkey, Egypt and Somalia: Words and Actions

Turkey and Egypt both have significant interests in the Red Sea and the Horn of Africa. Somalia, meanwhile, continues to claim Somaliland as part of its territory and therefore strongly opposes any development that strengthens Somaliland's international recognition.

However, when these governments argue that Somaliland's cooperation with Israel undermines Islamic solidarity, it is reasonable to ask:

Are there not other relationships these governments maintain with countries whose policies or actions involve disputes concerning the Palestinian cause?

Turkey, Egypt, and other Muslim and Arab governments have maintained diplomatic, economic, or security relations with Israel for many years, although the nature and level of those relations have evolved at different stages. Somalia itself has, at various points, expressed interest in establishing relations with Israel, but those ambitions have, so far, failed to materialize.

Therefore, if Somaliland is being condemned for establishing relations with Israel on the grounds of "Islamic brotherhood," it is legitimate to ask whether the same standard should be applied to other governments.

If the standard is political, then let it be called politics.

If the standard is religious, then it should be applied equally to all sides.

What is unfair is to judge one country by one standard while applying another standard to other countries.

Does Somaliland Interfere in Somalia's Problems?

For decades, Somaliland has remained largely focused on maintaining peace, stability, and development within its own territory, without becoming entangled in Somalia's political and security conflicts. Somalia, meanwhile, continues to face significant security challenges, with armed groups still capable of carrying out attacks in areas not far from the capital.

This raises another question:

If regional and international countries genuinely want a peaceful Somalia, why not direct more of that

energy toward resolving Somalia's security problems instead of focusing primarily on Somaliland's relations with Israel?

Somaliland does not seek Somalia's collapse, as its official actions have often demonstrated. Likewise, the people of Somaliland do not celebrate when security crises occur in Somalia.

However, when even minor incidents occur inside Somaliland, they are sometimes heavily amplified by countries hostile toward Somaliland, particularly since the emergence of Somaliland's relationship with Israel. These countries have increasingly adopted a narrative in which almost every incident is used as part of the broader political campaign against Somaliland.

Is Palestine Being Used as a Political Argument?

The Palestinian cause is a major humanitarian and political issue. The Palestinian people deserve peace, security, freedom and a dignified life.

But this valuable cause should not be turned into a political weapon used to attack anyone who adopts a policy different from that of certain Arab or Muslim governments.

Somaliland has the right to pursue relationships that it believes serve its national interests.

At the same time, the people of Somaliland have the right to express humanitarian solidarity with the Palestinian people.

These two positions do not have to contradict each other.

Indeed, one could argue that wise politics requires understanding that national interest does not necessarily erase the human conscience.

The Hadith and the Question That Needs to Be Asked

There is well-known hadith whose meaning is that a person should love for his brother what he loves for himself.

If this principle is applied, it is worth asking:

If regional countries want the political aspirations of the Somali people to be respected, should they not also respect the political aspirations of the people of Somaliland?

If countries defend their independence, security and development, should the people of Somaliland not also have the right to seek the same things?

If brotherhood is genuine, it should be brotherhood based on respect and justice, rather than brotherhood that forces another people to abandon its national interests.

Bab al-Mandab and the New Reality in the Horn of Africa

The issue today is no longer limited to Somaliland and Israel.

It concerns who will have influence over the future of the Red Sea and Bab al-Mandab.

Somaliland's geographic position in the Horn of Africa gives it undeniable strategic importance. Its ports, long coastline, access to maritime trade routes and proximity

Somaliland Launches Major Road Study to Link Baki and Gab, Opening New Route for Awdal Development



Mohamoud Walaaleye

Somaliland has taken a new step toward strengthening road connectivity in the Awdal region, with the Director of the Somaliland Roads Development Agency (RDA), Mohamed Farah Abdi, officially launching a study for a new road linking Baki District and Gab.

The study was launched in Borama during a ceremony attended by the Mayor of Baki, traditional leaders representing communities along the proposed road corridor, representatives of UNOPS, which is carrying out the project, and engineers from the Somaliland Roads Development Agency.

The assessment will examine the proposed route and provide the technical groundwork needed for the development of the road, which

is expected to improve connections between communities and support the movement of people, goods and services across the area.

The project forms part of broader Somaliland efforts to expand and modernize its road network while strengthening economic and social connectivity in Awdal Region.

Local traditional leaders and officials participating in the launch welcomed the initiative, which could play an important role in improving access to communities along the route and supporting regional infrastructure development.

The launch marks the beginning of the study phase, laying the foundation for potential future construction of the Baki–Gab Road.

to Bab al-Mandab have made Somaliland a place of growing interest to regional and international powers.

Israel's recognition has placed this issue in a new perspective.

This may explain why some experts and politicians in Egypt, Turkey, and other Arab countries are increasingly calling for a reassessment of their long-standing policies toward Somalia and advocating a more pragmatic approach—one that avoids isolating Somaliland or undermining its legitimate international partnerships and cooperation.

Somaliland today is no longer merely an issue that can be viewed through the lens of Somalia; it is gradually becoming part of the broader geopolitical calculations of the Red Sea.

Conclusion: Let There Be One Standard

The central argument is not simply that Somaliland has the right to cooperate with Israel.

The argument is that international politics should be governed by a fair and consistent standard.

If relations with Israel are something for which Somaliland should be condemned, then every relationship other governments maintain with Israel should be assessed by the same standard.

If Islamic brotherhood is the principle, then it should be practiced when it comes to Somaliland, Palestine, Somalia and all Muslim peoples.

If Palestine is genuinely being defended, its cause should not be invoked only when condemning Somaliland.

Somaliland has the right to defend its national interests, seek international partners, develop its economy, preserve its stability, and provide humanitarian support to people whom it considers victims.

True brotherhood does not mean forcing someone to abandon their interests; it means respecting their right to choose their own path while also respecting the rights of others. Ultimately, the question facing Somaliland is not simply what Turkey, Egypt, Somalia, Djibouti or the Arab countries say.

The question is:

Who is willing to treat Somaliland for what it is—a society with political aspirations, a government with national interests, and a territory located along some of the world's most important strategic maritime routes?

If the world wants stability in the Red Sea, perhaps the time has come to view Somaliland as part of the solution to the region's challenges, rather than continually treating it as the problem.

THT Puzzle

Prepared by: Abdillahi Said Muhummed

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- Down
- 1 Beginning (4)
- 2 Ending(3)
- 3 Phone call (4)
- 4 Have a row or strip(3)
- 5 Utilized (4)
- 9 Low down(3)
- 10 CUBIC CENTIMETER (2)
- 11 High (5)
- 12 an active insect(3)
- 13 Use (5)
- 15 Newscast (4)
- 17 Communicate (5)
- 18 Be asleep (5)
- 19 Clothing (5)
- 20 Several (3)
- 23 Property (5)
- 25 So (2)
- 28 Ending (3)
- 29 Toward (3)
- 32 Midair
- 34 Nope
- Across
- 1 Break (6)
- 4 Rounded (5)
- 6 Leave (2)
- 7 Depressed (3)
- 8 Swelling (5)
- 10 nightclub (4)
- 14 Fountain pen (3)
- 16 Donkey/ horse family(3)
- 18 Speediness (5)
- 21 fruits (5)
- 22 Wring (5)
- 23 Get older(3)
- 24 Remove (5)
- 26 Ocean (3)
- 27 Stored (4)
- 30 Problem (5)
- 35 Exchange (5)
- 36 Single (3)
- 37 identity (2)

Previous Answer

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	O 9		M 10		E		M 11	O	O	N 12	
A 13	F	R 14	I	C	A		O		P 15	A	N 16
T		O 17	N		D 18	I	V	E		M 19	E
T 20	R 21	A	D	E 22			E		F 23	E	W
R 24	E	D		U 25	P 26		D 27	R 28			S
A 29	D		F 30		U 31	S 32		U 33	S	E	
C		F 34	A	S 35	T	I	N 36	G			O 37
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Somaliland President Launches Recruitment Drive of 1,393 Government Employees



M.A. Egge.

The President H.E. Abdirahman Mohamed Abdullahi Irro officially launched at an event over the week the launching of the recruitment of 1,393 new Somaliland government employees, as the government moves to fill positions left vacant by public servants retiring in 2026.

The recruitment marks a significant development in Somaliland’s public-sector employment system, coming as the government begins implementing a formal retirement and pension framework for civil servants and national security personnel.

The new employees will be distributed across Somaliland’s regions under a regional quota system announced by the government.

Awdal Gets Largest Share of New Government Jobs

According to the allocation announced at the ceremony, Awdal region will receive the largest share of the new government employees, while Sool and Sahil will receive the smallest allocations.

The regional distribution is as follows:

- Awdal — 25%
- Marodi-Jeh — 20%
- Togdeer — 20%
- Sanaag — 15%
- Sool — 10%
- Sahil — 10%

The government said the overall number of employees to be recruited is 1,393, while 768 positions classified under grades A and B will be subject to competitive recruitment.

The allocation is part of the government’s effort to replace employees reaching retirement age while maintaining the continuity of public services across the country.

Begins Formal Retirement System

The introduction of the recruitment program coincides with the implementation of Somaliland’s retirement system, which establishes a formal framework for managing the retirement and pension rights of government employees.

Speaking at the ceremony, the Head of State said civil servants and members of the Somaliland National Armed Forces have a legal right to receive their salaries and retirement benefits in accordance with the country’s laws.

The president said the Retirement and Benefits Law for Government

Employees establishes a system for managing retirement rights and places responsibility for administering the system on the government’s retirement and employee benefits institution.

“My government is committed to ensuring that this system is transparent, fair, sustainable and protects the dignity and rights of government employee”, he said.

President Abdirahman Irro emphasized that implementing the retirement and benefits system is not merely an administrative measure but also represents the fulfillment of a constitutional obligation and the protection of the legal rights of public servants who have spent many years serving the country.

Retirement Is Not the End of National Service

The President stressed that retirement should not be viewed as the end of an individual’s value or dignity after years of public service. Instead, he described retirement as a stage in which the government fulfills its responsibilities toward those who have served the country by providing them with recognition, care and their legally guaranteed benefits.

He clarified vividly, “The retirement and benefits system will become a permanent annual mechanism, with the institution systematically registering and retiring employees who reach retirement age every year, in accordance with the law and the country’s regulations.”

President Irro also thanked government employees who have reached retirement age, praising their years of service and the sacrifices they made while working under difficult circumstances.

He noted, “Retirement is not the end of national service, but rather an honorable stage in which recognition is given to a person who has fulfilled their national duties for many years”, and continued, “I would like to thank here all the government employees who have reached retirement age today, who devoted many years of their lives to serving their country.”

Government Agencies Ordered to Cooperate

The President instructed all government ministries, agencies and other national institutions to fully cooperate with the retirement and employee benefits institution to ensure the new system is implemented effectively.

He praised the Retirement and Benefits Agency for Government Employees for the work it has carried out in a relatively short period.

The president’s remarks place emphasis on establishing a predictable and institutionalized retirement process rather than

EXPRESSION OF INTEREST (EOI)

Selection of NGOs as Implementing Partners for Cash-for-Work Activities

The Ministry of Agricultural Development (MoAD) of Somaliland invites eligible and qualified national and international Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) legally operating in Somaliland to submit Expressions of Interest (EOI) for selection as Implementing Partners under the Sustainable Land, Water and Soil Management Project (SLWSM) in Togdheer and Sahil Regions.

The Project, financed by the Federal Republic of Germany through KfW Development Bank, aims to improve sustainable land management, restore degraded landscapes, strengthen soil and water conservation, and enhance community resilience. Selected NGO partner(s) will support the implementation of labor-intensive Cash-for-Work activities related to watershed management and soil and water conservation measures.

Eligibility Requirements

Interested organizations should:

- Be legally registered and authorized to operate in Somaliland;
- Have demonstrated operational presence and experience in Togdheer and/or Sahil Regions;
- Possess at least five (5) years of relevant development or humanitarian experience in Somaliland;
- Demonstrate experience in donor-funded natural resource management, watershed management, land restoration, soil and water conservation, and/or Cash-for-Work programmes;
- Have adequate technical, managerial, and financial capacity, including audited financial statements for the last three fiscal years;
- Maintain safeguarding, accountability, and anti-fraud policies.

Interested eligible applicants may obtain further information from and inspect the EOI document at:

Ministry of Agricultural Development (MoAD)
Sha'ab area, next to the Ministry of Education and Science, Hargeisa, Somaliland
Contact Person: Mohamed Mohamoud Ibrahim
Tel: +252 63 4215353
Email: mohamed.gacalle@gmail.com

Submission

Interested NGOs shall submit their EOI electronically in PDF format and hard copies with physical presence, including organizational profile, legal registration documents, relevant experience, references, and supporting compliance documentation.

Submission Deadline: [30th September, 2026] EOB.
Subject Line: EOI – NGO Implementing Partner for Cash-for-Work Activities under the SLWSM-TOG Project
Submission and Enquiries:
Ministry of Agricultural Development (MoAD)
Attn: Mohamed Mohamoud Ibrahim
Tel: +252 63 4215353
Email: mohamed.gacalle@gmail.com

Only the five (5) eligible applicants achieving the highest technical assessment scores and demonstrating sufficient technical and organizational capacity will be shortlisted and invited to submit full technical and financial proposals under the subsequent Request for Proposals (RfP) stage under a Limited Competitive Bidding Procedure. MoAD reserves the right to accept or reject any EOI submission and to annul the selection process at any time without incurring any liability to applicants.

Somaliland Defense Minister Announces January 2027 Military Salary Increase During Frontline Visit



Mohamoud Walaaleye

Somaliland's Minister of Defense, Hon. Mohamed Yusuf Ali, accompanied by the Commander of the Somaliland National Armed Forces, Brigadier General Nim'an Yusuf Gahnuug, visited frontline military positions over the week, where they met with troops and assessed conditions on the ground.

They emphasized that any grievances, concerns, or complaints must be raised through official institutional channels, in accordance with military ethics, established procedures, and standard operational protocols.

During the visit, Minister Mohamed Yusuf Ali announced that the scheduled salary increase for members of the Somaliland Armed Forces will officially take effect in January 2027, in a move aimed at improving the welfare of military personnel.

The military leadership stressed that discipline and unity are essential to maintaining the effectiveness and cohesion of the Somaliland National Armed Forces, particularly among troops serving at frontline positions.

The Defense Minister and the Armed Forces Commander also urged all military personnel to uphold strict discipline, unity, professionalism, and respect for the chain of command.

The visit underscored the Defense Ministry's continued focus on troop welfare, military professionalism, discipline, and a unified command structure across the armed forces.

Somaliland President Launches Recruitment Drive of 1,393 Government Employees

treating retirement as an occasional administrative exercise. Under the system outlined by the president, government employees who reach the legally defined retirement age will be registered and retired annually according to established procedures.

percentages announced by the government. The move comes as Somaliland seeks to balance the replacement of retiring public servants with the recruitment of new employees while strengthening the institutional management of its civil service.

Awdal Receives Highest Recruitment Allocation

Government ministers and officials also addressed the ceremony, explaining the regional allocation of the new government positions. The chairman of Somaliland's Civil Service Commission, Abdiaziz Mohamed Hirsi, highlighted Awdal's position as the region receiving the largest share of the government's new recruitment.

The regional quota system means that the 1,393 new positions will be distributed among Somaliland's regions according to the

Key Figures as per region: -
1,393 — Total new government employees to be recruited
768 — Grade A and B positions subject to competitive recruitment
25% — Awdal's
20% — Maroodi-Jeeh
20% — Togdeer
15% — Sanaag
10% — Sool
10% — Sahil

The government's announcement represents a major transition for Somaliland's civil service, combining the annual retirement of eligible employees with the recruitment of new personnel to fill vacancies and maintain government services.