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# European Union Training Mission Somalia

PRESS SUMMARY

28<sup>th</sup> May 2018

*"In 'Media' stat virtus"*

## Somali leader urges calm after clashes in disputed north



26 May 2018 – Map of Somalia

Somali President Mohamed Abdullahi Mohamed has urged troops from two rival provinces to halt their fire after heavy clashes in a disputed northern border region left several dead.

Tensions in the unrecognised breakaway northern state of Somaliland and the semi-autonomous Somali state of

Puntland erupted into violence Thursday around the border town of Tukaraq in Sool, a disputed desert region claimed by both sides.

"I want to send a plea to the Somalis who are shedding blood in Tukaraq town: I call for an urgent cessation of fire and an end to the bloodshed," said the president at a mosque on Friday.

Both sides blamed the other for starting the violence without confirming any casualties, although one local elder said troops from both camps had been killed.

"More than 20 soldiers from the two sides died in the clashes and many more were wounded," Mohamed Haji Jama told AFP on Friday.

"There is still military tension."

"The situation is calm now and both forces from the two regions are in their original positions," said Abdirahman Osman, an elder in another nearby village.

The clashes erupted after a major storm brought strong winds and flash flooding to Puntland and Somaliland as well as other areas of the Horn of Africa nation, killing at least 21 people, figures provided by the UN's OCHA humanitarian arm show.

Fighting had also broken out just before the storm, on May 15, in what local elders said were the heaviest clashes in months, saying unconfirmed reports put the death toll at nearly 30 dead.

According to OCHA, the UN's humanitarian arm, the bloodshed forced around 10,000 people out of their homes, most of them women and children, and "further (complicated) an already complex humanitarian picture."

<http://www.dailymail.co.uk/wires/afp/article-5774091/Somali-leader-urges-calm-clashes-disputed-north.html>



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## Somalia: Government seeks to mediate Galmudug political crisis

SOMALIA

By **STAFF REPORTER**, Garowe Online

27.05.2018, 17:12



**MOGADISHU, Somalia** - The Federal Government of Somalia has announced Saturday it will mediate in the current political stalemate in Galmudug, the country's central Federal State, Garowe Online reports.

Speaking a press conference in Mogadishu, Somalia's minister of Interior Abdi Mohamed Sabriye said the government is currently working a reconciliation conference to resolve the differences between the rival sides.

The talks are scheduled to kick start in Mogadishu on 30th May. Sabriye called on Galmudug President to postpone the reshuffle of his cabinet until the dispute is fully resolved.

The political crisis has emerged following a dispute over the power-share agreement brokered by IGAD last year in Djibouti, which was aimed at ending long-running rivalry and division in the regional administration.

Sources revealed to GO that Galmudug and Ahlu Sunna Waljama leaders are in deadlock over the unification of the parliaments of both sides and the formation of the new cabinet.

"The government is worried about the renewed political conflict in Galmudug. We call for a lasting solution for the standoff to move Somalia towards the path of sustainable peace and development," said the Interior Minister.

### - Hands off Galmudug's affairs -

The leader of Galmudug, Ahmed Duale Geelle Haaf has accused the Federal government in Mogadishu of interfering in his State's political stalemate and asked to keep off their internal affairs.

The state has been in turmoil and conflict since its establishment in 2014.

The allegation comes amid soaring relations between Villa Somalia and some Federal Member States after collision over the share of the natural resource, foreign financial assistance and government's stance towards the Gulf crisis.

Early this month, Jubbaland leader Ahmed Madobe blamed the Mogadishu-based government for failing to remain on its neutral position and siding with Qatar against UAE, the biggest trading partner and supporter of Somalia.

Last month, the UAE has decided to disband its military training programme in Somalia which started in 2014 to build the capabilities of the Somali army.

The decision comes in response to Somali security forces' seizure of a UAE-registered civil aircraft at Mogadishu Airport on 8th April and confiscation of \$9.6 million cash destined to pay the Somali soldiers.

Bilateral relations between the UAE and Somalia have been deteriorating since March 13 when Somali parliament voted a legislation banning UAE ports operator DP World, the world's third-biggest container port operator, from operating in its country.

<https://www.garoweonline.com/en/news/somalia/somalia-government-seeks-to-mediate-galmudug-political-crisis>



## Somali Government to mediate Galmudug state and Ahlusuna in Mogadishu



May 27, 2018 - The Somali government has for the first time intervened in the escalating political crisis in Galmudug state.

The leaders of the state have been at loggerheads after some officials opposed the unification of the assemblies of Ahlu-Sunna

Waljama'a and Galmudug state. In a statement by the interior ministry, the government said it will broker a reconciliation conference to resolve the differences between the sides. "The ministry calls upon the sides to convene in Mogadishu to attend a conference which kicks off on 30th May," the statement reads. The ministry has called for the suspension of the implementation of Ahlu-Sunna Waljama'a and Galmudug state agreements signed in Djibouti.

*Galmudug State leader Ahmed Dauale Gueleh Haaf (left front) and Ahlussuna Waja'a leader, Sheikh Mohamed Shakir (right front) and other officials from both sides during a reconciliation workshop brokered by IGAD in Djibouti, 3rd December 2017, photo courtesy; IGAD*



"In conclusion, the ministry has arrived at the decision to postpone all activities to implement the Djibouti deal and the process to unite the assemblies of both sides," the ministry directed.





The directive comes on the heel of Saturday's press conference by Galmudug Deputy leader, Mohamed Gandhi Arabey and Galmudug Assembly Speaker, Ali Hadal Asir which they opposed the unification of the assemblies of both sides.

In December last year, the leaders from Galmudug state and Ahlusunna signed a deal in Mogadishu which culminated in the formation Somalia's most bloated regional Assembly with 178 MPs.

Ahlu Sunna Waljama'a leader Sheikh Mohamed Shakir (L) and Galmudug President, Ahmed Dualle Geelle Haaf (right) during a conference in Mogadishu, Somalia



The deal also gave Ahlu-Sunna Waljama'a the position of chief of Ministers, Shakir is

serving now. The agreement led the state's ministers to move to Dhusamareed, the administrative capital Galmudug state in March this year for the first time since the inception of the state in 2014. Somali Interior Ministry has since then been carrying out initiatives to emerge the forces of Ahlu-Sunna Waljama'a and Galmudug state to form a national cohesive force. Galmudug President, Ahmed Duale Haaf (left), former Somali interior Minister, Abdi Saed Juha (centre) and Ahlusunna Waljam'a leader, Sheikh Mohamed Shakir (left) during signing of agreement in Mogadishu, on 7th December last year.

<https://en.halbeeg.com/2018/05/27/somali-government-to-mediate-galmudug-state-and-ahlusuna-in-mogadishu/>



## Galmudug 1st Minister Shakir calls for dialogue amid dispute over merger

May 27, 2018



*Galmudug first minister Mohamed Shaakir Hassan during an interview with Goobjoog News in Mogadishu. Photo: Goobjoog TV|March 1, 2017*

Galmudug first minister and former Alhusuna wal

Jamaa leader Mohamed Shakir has called for dialogue and negotiations to address challenges affecting the state a day after parliament speaker and deputy president declared they would not recognise the inclusion of Shakir's faction into government. Shakir who was appointed first minister early this year following the conclusion of talks between his group and Galmudug administration said he was open to dialogue to address any differences. "If anyone in Galmudug has a problem, we are ready to solve it," Shakir said. "It is important to build on dialogue and negotiation." Deputy President Mohamed Araby and Speaker Ali Asir Saturday declared they would not recognise and acknowledge the inclusion of Alhusuna. "Galmudug Parliament that got its legitimacy from 800 delegates who met here and took more than one year is the original and legitimate Parliament and we will work with that," Asir said. Asir who has in the past been at loggerheads with state president Ahmed Haaf said parliament would operate from Adado as agreed in the talks which culminated into the hoisting of the state flag in Dhusamareeb in January but warned he would not recognise any other arrangement. "We won't recognise any other parliament or government."

<http://goobjoog.com/english/galmudug-1st-minister-shakir-calls-for-dialogue-amid-dispute-over-merger/>



**Tuka-Raq War: The dispute between Somaliland and Somalia is a political issue and could be resolved through political means. But the PUNTLAND TRIBAL VIRUS should be eradicated before it is too late.**

May 28, 2018 - The Tuka-Raq skirmishes have finally erupted into an all-out war last week. The argument is centred around the status of Somaliland following the latter's declaration of independence way back in 1991. The historic background of Somaliland independence is well-documented and there is no point in narrated the details thereof. Nonetheless, it is worth noting that Somaliland has gained its independence from Great Britain in 1960, and jointed Ex-Italian Somaliland to form the Somali Republic during the same year. In 1991, and after 31 yearsof ill-fated union with the Italian South, Somaliland has decided to reclaim the independence they gained from Great Britain in 26 June 1960.

At present, Somaliland contends that their boundaries are the pre-union lines that are based on UN registered international treaties they have inherited from Great Britain. These boundaries were signed by the colonial powers and are just like any other African or Asian boundary that internationally recognized.

The boundary of Somaliland with Djibouti is based on Anglo-French Agreement dated 29 Feb 1888. The boundary of Somaliland with Ethiopia is based on Anglo-Ethiopian Treaty of 04 June 1897. The boundary of Somaliland with Somalia is based the Anglo-Italian Agreement of 05 May 1894.

It is interesting to note here that Somalia has no dispute over the demarcation of the borderline with Somaliland, but they claim that Somaliland is part of Somalia. They do not recognize the Somaliland declaration of independence in 1991. The dispute between Somalia and Somaliland is, therefore, a political issue and could be resolved through political means.



The real confusion in this conflict is created by Puntland which is the region of Somalia that borders Somaliland. They adopted a rather funny definition of the conflict and claim that their borderline with Somaliland should be based on tribal land claims. These are synonymous to the African lion's urine marking that outline each mating lion's domain. Besides, the Somali people are nomads and the tribal land is often marked based on where each tribe's the camels reach in the autumn or winter seasons in search of grass and water. Therefore, the Somali tribal land boundaries are inter-twined, and no one knows where one tribe's land starts or ends.

The argument of Puntland was first proclaimed by the late President of Abdullah Yousuf who claimed: "the territory of Puntland is where my tribe's herds reach in the autumn". This theory is the mother of all diseases in the Somali peninsular and indeed the entire Horn of Africa. Therefore, we appeal to the international community that Puntland should be stopped before it is too late.

In fact, the Puntland authorities dispute the international boundaries of the entire Horn of Africa which are based on the treaties signed in the pre-independence era. If the international community fails to put an end to Puntland Tribal Virus, these guys will claim parts of Ethiopia and parts of Kenya where they presume that their goats roamed, or their camels walked, once upon a time, in a nomadic seasonal migration. It will not be long before we ended up in quagmire of disputes in the Horn of Africa that will take decades to resolve.

Hassan Abdi Yousuf

<http://www.oodweynemedia.com/2018/05/28/tuka-raq-warthe-dispute-between-somaliland-and-somalia-is-a-political-issue-and-could-be-resolved-through-political-means-but-the-puntland-tribal-virus-should-be-eradicated-before-it-is-too-late/>

## Tukaraq Battle Presages a Wider Conflict

Sunday May 27, 2018 - By Liban Ahmad



In 2005 when Somaliland and Puntland governments exchanged prisoners in the then Adhicaddeeye frontline, General Abdullahi Arays said both administration were wrongheaded " to fight over a piece of barren

land". This shows that Puntland never considered the conflict as one based on a territory. It is Somaliland government that views a territory as the source of the conflict. What Somaliland political leaders have failed to understand is that territories now designated as "disputed territories" lie within the ex-British Somaliland, the territory Somaliland claims to have a legally binding jurisdiction based on sovereignty. Somaliland's understanding of the sovereignty runs counter to the UN Security Council Resolutions that reiterate the territorial and political unity of Somalia. In essence, Somaliland government's stance is more self-defeating than the position of successive post-independence former civilian Somali governments that never claimed jurisdiction over territories in Ethiopia and Kenya in which Somalis live.

Somaliland government has never explored ways to mitigate the impact the disputed territories status has on people in Sool, parts of Togdheer and Sanaag. Hargeisa chose to exploit poor leadership of political entrepreneurs from disputed territories. The former Somaliland President, Ahmed M. Silanyo, signed a "unity agreement with Khatumo "administration" almosy a year ago but President Muse Bihi has been reluctant to implement it for fear of angering militias that constitute the bulk of Somaliland forces in Sool. Mr Bihi realised that there is no way to implement the agreement without destroying

his alliance with Sool militias represented in the cabinet by the Somaliland Minister of Education Yasin H. M. Hiir. Other political entrepreneurs – Bashi Mohamed Farah (the Somaliland Parliamentary Speaker) and Saleban Y. Ali Kore (Minister of Water) do not have armed militias paid by Somaliland; they have little political influence beyond reiterating Somaliland government "sovereignty" position.

Unlike Silanyo, President Bihi came to the office with a strong pledge to "secure the border between Somaliland and Somalia." "Dr Galaydh and I will secure the border" he said on his inauguration day. Reality has mugged President when he attempted to implement the Khatumo-Somaliland agreement. Bihi opted for a classic Somaliland policy to promise but never to act.

Somaliland forces attacked Tukaraq checkpoint manned by Puntland customs officers several months ago. It justified the attack on two grounds: An attack by "Puntland-affiliated militias" on people in Tukaraq and Qoriley. Only two weeks ago a peace agreement was concluded between subclans from Mudug and Southern Sool in the presence of Garad Jama Garad Ali and Islan Bashir. The agreement binds Khatumo leader to the spirit and the letter of Qoriley agreement.

Somaliland government aims to secure its Yoo'ada border with "Somalia". Those border-securing goals seemed to unnerve Puntland. What Somaliland political leaders have forgotten is that Puntland has been at war with Al-shabaab and Da'esh. Even if Somaliland forces had reached Yoo'ada, there would be no guarantee that Somaliland would not attack Garowe. Somaliland artillery could target parts of Garowe. "Puntland should refrain from attacking Somaliland otherwise Garowe will become a disputed territory" said Mohamed Abdullahi Ur'adde, the leader of a Waddani party splinter group.

Although Somaliland companies such as Somtel invest in Puntland, Hargeisa has made breaking business and political ties between Lasanod and Garowe a priority. Puntland, on the contrary, realised it can no longer bank on the policy of plucking low-hanging fruits – securing privileges to represent people from disputed territories at the federal level in Mogadishu. War is disruptive and will cause widespread instability in the ex-British Somaliland territory claimed by Somaliland as a sovereign state. Northern political entrepreneurs lack pragmatism of southern political entrepreneurs. Galka'ayo is a divided

city but not a disputed district. Agreements signed by the first generation of northern political leaders are on the verge of unraveling.

Last year Somaliland government conducted a successful election. The election result divided the electorate into Jeegaan ( rainbow) and non-Jeegaan ( non-rainbow) alliances. Conflict in El Afwayn between two constituencies separately classed as Jeegaan and non-Jeegaan is still raging. Somaliland has not sleepwalked into a conflict. Its political position on the sovereignty of Somalia has made it sleepwalk into a conflict. There is no a reason why people in the disputed territories pay a price for Somaliland's search for statehood based on territories currently known to be under the jurisdiction of Mogadishu. Somaliland government policies are violating the rights of people in disputed territories.

[https://www.hiiraan.com/op4/2018/may/158326/tukaraq\\_battle\\_presages\\_a\\_wider\\_conflict.aspx](https://www.hiiraan.com/op4/2018/may/158326/tukaraq_battle_presages_a_wider_conflict.aspx)

## Qatar And Farmajo Feed Terrorism To Ignite War In Somaliland



May 27, 2018 - Troops From The Puntland State Of Somalia's Federal Government, Led By Mohammed Abdullahi Farmajo, Launched Two Heavy-Arms Attacks On Two Fronts In Areas Where

Somaliland Forces Are Stationed In The Tukaraq Area.

Two Attacks In One Week Targeting Somaliland Forces, In A New Breach Of The Peace Treaty Signed Between The Two Countries, Prompt The Question Of The Parties That Feed These Attacks And Ignite The War And Support Extremist And Terrorist Groups In Somalia.

*Conference In Paris: Saudi Arabia And the UAE stand in front of Qatar's plan for "Afgana" Somalia*

The Hamdaini Qatari government, through its lackey in Mogadishu, Farmajo, is guilty of fomenting strife between the Republic of Somaliland and the Somali Federal State of neighbouring Puntland, noting that the ruling regime in Doha oversees the arming and training of paramilitary militias of the paramilitary and occasionally fueling fighting between the two sides.





Despite the success of Somaliland forces to repel the attacks of the country-backed Farmajo forces and heavy losses, the Somaliland defence minister expressed regret that his neighbours had fallen victim to the implementation of external agendas in the region before reminding them of his victory.

Faisal Warabe, head of the Justice and Development Party in Somaliland, said the government of Farmajo and the state of Puntland had broken the peace agreement, accusing President Farmajo of being behind the renewed war with Somaliland ‘on the advice of a friendly country’.

Witnesses and military commander said dozens of soldiers were killed in clashes between the territory of the semi-autonomous Somalia Puntland and Somaliland.

Somaliland accuses the Puntland region of “Puntland” of attempting to exploit the chaos in the region caused by a tropical cyclone that has killed more than 50 people, destroyed livestock and destroyed hundreds of farms because of heavy rains and flooding in the Horn of Africa.

Abdul Rahman Abdullah Farah, Minister of Information in the Republic of Somaliland, said in a statement that the region will not tolerate the continued aggression of Somali federal forces “on the international border between the two countries Somaliland and Somalia.”

The United Nations Assistance Mission for Somalia (UNSMIH) and the international partners of Somalia, including the United States and the European Union, have called on both parties to stop the fighting.

The clashes increased the suffering of the people in the area with the already difficult humanitarian situation, exacerbated by cyclone Sagar.

<http://qorilugudnews24.com/2018/05/27/qatar-and-farmajo-feed-terrorism-to-ignite-war-in-somaliland/>

## Somaliland: An Open letter to the United Nations, the Leaders of the Free World and Mr Keating

May 27, 2018 - Let me start with the fact that Somaliland territory is inviolable, never to be broken, infringed, or dishonored, inalienable, absolute, untouchable, unalterable, unchallengeable, unbreakable, impregnable and, therefore, shall not be trespassed upon. The territory of Somaliland nation is inviolable, and shall not be trespassed and whoever tries to violate it will be dealt with severely.



Many Somalilanders Including myself believe that Mr. Michael Keating, the United Nations special representative of Somalia/Somaliland is part of the Somaliland and Puntland conflict and we have many reasons to believe this, the first example is the fact that when he was in Garoowe recently, he had the guts to say that Somaliland army needs to move back from their god given boundary, On top of that he never expressed his objection against the attacks and the innocent people dying from both side of the border.

We are extremely concerned about this. How on earth he can utter such words when he knows where the border lies. Keating, whom I believe is part of the conflict has never expressed his protest against the aggression that Somalia is threatening the peace and stability of the entire region. I strongly denounce the behavior of Keating for not being

neutral in this situation and once again I try to recall him that the UN has failed to understand the complexity of the situation on the ground and the legal argument of Somaliland.

We will not allow anyone to undermine or destabilize the hard worn peace and stability of Somaliland

### **Problem number one is Farmaajo**

Farmaajo tried his luck when he presented an ultimatum condition to the Saudis who were trying to mediate between Somalia and UAE, those conditions were that UAE cancels all agreements with Somaliland, which he claimed was part of Somalia, meaning DP WORLD Berbera agreement and Berbera UAE military base agreement which was impossible to be cancelled by both UAE and Somaliland. That was Farmaajo plan A and now he is trying his plan B which is to attack and cause problems for Somaliland which he failed so far.

Somaliland is a country that existed since 1960, Somaliland have every right to do whatever that suits the country, we will also sign other numerous investment agreements from UAE, Bahrain, Saudi Arabia and any other interested countries for wide cooperations and investments, therefore, Farmaajo, Keating and Gaas can explode.

This is NOT a skirmish of a weak and failed state.

Farmaajo and his hooligans with very deep tribal and expansionist tendencies are collecting an army and young children and steering a tribal conflict.

Farmaajo should concentrate on abolishing these five or six regional states that he failed for their restraint.

But NO...he is executing the dream of his uncle AFWEYNE.

1974 Afweyne in collaboration with his tribal uncles moved thousands of Somaliland clan out of their state, claiming there was a terrible drought there, but, ended up putting them in concentration camps with military guards, just like the Germans did in WWII.

These camps were in an area infested with mosquitoes, poisonous snakes and scorpions. Thusly, if one doesn't get them the other would. These camps were; Dujuma, Sablale, Kurtin Warey and Baraawe.

The plan was to take over the whole Somaliland territories and move inward with his tribal uncles and brothers. But the people broke out and moved back home to start a new life.

What came after was the bombing of Hargeisa and destroying life in BURCO and Berbera and Caynabo and even kill innocent nomads who did not know what was going on. For years, our people lived in camps in Ethiopia and the rest of us who could afford to flee started scattering all over the globe, unfortunately in 1988 few thousands of SNM men came and overcame the mighty Somali army who were classed as the strongest army in Africa And so our people came back and started building the country from the ashes.

Today we have a democratic and a beautiful country and a better life which was made with blood and sweat.

Now Farmaajo is making the same bloody mistake that his uncle AFWEYNE took, he is sending dozens of weapons and money to Puntland from Mogadishu and Jubaland. The strange part is that they have come out into the open and are getting together to try and complete their uncle's dream. This guy in Jubaland even collected an army recently and wanted to send them to Puntland to help them attack Somaliland but the Ethiopians found out and blocked them from traveling to Puntland. Just last week a full ship of ammunition and heavy weapons came to Boosaaso port by Farmaajo.

Last week I viewed a video from our Jigjiga neighbors insulting Somaliland and claiming that Jigjiga to Laasqoray belongs to them where Puntland is also claiming Sool and Sanaag regions of Somaliland

To my understanding surrounding the above-combined scenarios from Jubaland, Puntland, and Jigjiga, this is an expansionist hidden agenda of the mentioned trio, but, thanks that we possess an excellent fifty thousand well trained strong armed forces and five million people who will not hesitate to support and defend this great nation once again as we did defend before with a few thousand men with little weaponry or ammunition, We are fortunate enough to know and understand their agenda today and are ready for it.

Also Abdiweli Gas is the problem number two for this conflict and the reason for this is the fact that his term in office is finishing or coming to an end soon and therefore seeks a second term in the office, the people of Somaliland and Puntland region of Somalia has always maintained a good relationship together and the two people used to cross the borders with no fear and full of confidence

The Republic of Somaliland is bordered by the Gulf of Aden to the north; Somalia to the east; the Federal Republic of Ethiopia to the south and the west; and the Republic of Djibouti to the north-west. The territory of the nation is inviolable, and shall not be trespassed upon.

### **SOMALILAND INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARIES**

The international boundaries of the Republic of Somaliland are set out in Article 2 of the Somaliland Constitution as follows:

#### **“Article 2:**

The Territory of the Republic of Somaliland 1. The territory of the Republic of Somaliland covers the same area as that of the former Somaliland Protectorate and is located between Latitude 8’ to 11’ 30’ north of the equator and Longitude 42’ 45 to 49’ East; and consists of the land, islands, and territorial water above and below the surface, the airspace and the continental shelf. 2. The Republic of Somaliland is bordered by the Gulf of Aden to the north; Somalia to the east; the Federal Republic of Ethiopia to the south and the west; and the Republic of Djibouti to the north-west. 3. The territory of the nation is inviolable, and shall not be trespassed upon.”

Since 1991, the REPUBLIC OF SOMALILAND sets out clearly the international boundaries which were delineated under a series of international agreements.

Briefly, the international boundary between Somaliland and Ethiopia was based on the 1887 agreement between Britain & reached Ethiopia. The Treaty consisted of a formal convention of six Articles and annexures containing, among other things, an exchange of notes, which, according to Article 2 of the Treaty shall determine the frontiers of the “British Protectorate on the Somali Coast”. The exchange of notes took place during the same year and the final letters were annexed to the treaty by 8 December 1887. A boundary demarcation



commission met in January 1932, and started the work on the ground setting up boundary lines, roads and bollards. but on its independence on 26 June 1960, the new Constitution of the independent STATE OF SOMALILAND defined the territory of Somaliland as “all that territory which, on the commencement of the Constitution, is comprised in Her Britannic Majesty’s Protectorate of Somaliland” (s. 2(1)). The Somaliland – Ethiopia boundary, runs for 463 miles from at the 8 N. 48 E. (the tripoint of Somaliland-Eithopia-Somalia) to Madaha Jalelo at the tripoint of Somaliland-Eithopia-Djibouti boundaries. The demarcation of the boundray and its marking with bollards was undertaken in the early 1930s.

The boundary between the Somaliland and Djibouti was finalized in an agreement between Britain and France signed in February 1888 and the actual demarcation of the trijunction point of the British/French Somaliland and Ethiopia was delineated by the 1936 British Somaliland-Ethiopia Boundary Commission.

Finally, the boundary between Somaliland and Somalia was defined in the Anglo-Italian Protocol of May 1894. This boundary, which was demarcated by an Anglo-Italian commission in 1929 runs very simply along the 49th longitude (49E), from the Gulf of Aden to latitude 9 degrees north, and then diagonally across to the intersection of the 48th longitude (48E) and latitude 8 N. The Somaliland boundary then runs west along the latitude 8 N which is the start of the boundary between Somaliland and Ethiopia.

Somaliland is, of course, addressing peacefully the issues relating to neighboring clan-based Puntland region of Somalia and its claim on swathes of Somaliland territory on the basis of clan kinship with Some of the Somaliland communities in the eastern regions of Sool and Sanag. The salient point though is that all the other Somaliland clans also live in areas that straddle the boundaries that Somaliland has with either Ethiopia or with Djibouti, and similarly members of the same sub-clan Puntland bases its claim on also live in the far south of Somalia, as well as across the boundary in Northern Kenya, therefore Puntland needs to stop claiming part of Somaliland territory.

Therefore we would like to inform The United Nations, African Union, European Union, Inter-Governmental Authority on Development, Ethiopia, Italy, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States and all the free world that we are extremely concerned by recent Farmaajo’s nasty political and security developments in the eastern part of Somaliland and

that we will defend our God-given and hard-earned political, economic, and security achievements in Somaliland that we enjoyed for the past 27 years.

We will not tolerate any more attacks from Somalia, any activities that increase tensions leading to possible violence should be avoided at all costs.

Somaliland government is ready to engage in respectful discussions in the coming weeks and to use constitutional and peaceful means to resolve any differences.

Farmaajo, Abdiweli Gass and Keating's unbalanced policy and strategy against Somaliland will never discourage the Somaliland citizens who built this great nation.

Your bad policy and sad strategy towards Somaliland will only make the already great Somaliland greater.

Somaliland is the only functioning constitutional democracy in this troubled region without any international input and assistance, therefore the three of you will take full responsibility for what will happen in the region and its consequences.

Polite notice to Karmaajo, Be aware that your hatred policy and strategy against Somaliland will never discourage the Somaliland citizens who built this great nation which is the only functioning constitutional democracy in this troubled region without an international engagement and assistance. Therefore, you will take the responsibility for what is happening in the region and its consequences as well.

Today's commemorates, 27 May 1988, the Day of reckoning for the military dictatorship in the Somali Republic.

Long live Somaliland

**Ahmed Yasin Mohamed Jama**

<http://www.somtribune.com/2018/05/27/somaliland-an-open-letter-to-the-united-nations-the-leaders-of-the-free-world-and-mr-keating/>

## Somalia: Farmajo fires Chief Justice amid judicial crisis

SOMALIA

By **STAFF REPORTER**, Garowe Online

28.05.2018, 00:17



Ibrahim Idle Suleyman, the immediate former supreme court head [File photo]

**MOGADISHU, Somalia** - The President of the Federal Republic of Somalia Mohamed Abdullahi Farmajo has relieved chief justice Ibrahim Idle Suleyman of his duty on Sunday, May 27, Garowe Online reports.

In a presidential decree seen by Garowe Online, Suleyman has been sacked for undisclosed reasons and replaced with Bashe Yussuf Ahmed who is from the country's northern breakaway region of Somaliland.

In the statement, president Farmajo said the decision came following a complaint from the public, lawyers, judicial staff and legal professionals who called for broader reform in the nation's justice sector.



The new chief justice of Somalia [File photo]

Ahmed who is said to be a veteran lawyer served as the Director of Somaliland's Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs during Silanyo administration.


Lately, he has been a senior member of Waddani, an opposition political party in Somaliland.

Suleyman also became Somaliland Attorney General before being appointed to the post in 2016 by ex-president Hassan Sheikh, succeeding [Aided Ilkahanaf](#) who served as chief justice since 2011.


He did not immediately respond to a *Garowe Online* request for comment on his surprise dismissal which comes amid a judicial crisis in the Horn of Africa country.



<https://www.garoweonline.com/en/news/somalia/somalia-farmajo-fires-chief-justice-amid-judicial-crisis>



**Harun Maruf**  @HarunMaruf · 17 h 

BREAKING: Somali President Mohamed Abdullahi Farmajo sacks Chief Justice Ibrahim Idle Suleiman; appoints Bashe Yusuf Ahmed as his replacement: statement

 Traduci il Tweet

 23  72  124 



**Harun Maruf** 

@HarunMaruf

Following 

Ibrahim Idle Suleiman who was sacked as Chief Justice says decision by [@M\\_Farmaajo](#) is not legal because proper procedures has not been followed. Suleiman insists that he'll continue his normal duties. Some MPs also made similar claims about the sacking

<https://twitter.com/HarunMaruf/status/1000967900436541440>



**Harun Maruf** ✓  
@HarunMaruf

Following

Pres @M\_Farmaajo appoints Bashe Yusuf Ahmed as Somalia's next Chief Justice. According to reports, Ahmed has been a member of Somaliland's Waddani party until at least earlier this year. In one photo he appears alongside former Ethiopia PM and ex-Somaliland FM Mohamed Bihi Yonis.

Traduci il Tweet



19:04 - 27 mag 2018

<https://twitter.com/HarunMaruf/status/1000769779718918145>





## PM Khaire travels to Addis Ababa to meet Ethiopia's New PM



Sunday May 27, 2018 - Mogadishu (HOL) - Prime Minister Hassan Ali Khaire has met with his Ethiopian counterpart Abiy Ahmed on Saturday in Addis Ababa.

The two leaders discussed a bevy of issues including economic development, education, health and security in the region.

They also discussed cooperation in counter-terrorism effort.

Prime Minister Khaire led a delegation that included the Minister of Planning, the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Somalia's Ambassador to Ethiopia.

The two leaders held one-on-one talks before leading their delegations in bilateral talks aimed at bolstering cooperation between Somalia and Ethiopia.

Mr. Khaire said he discussed with his counterparts on crucial bilateral issues of mutual benefit to both countries.

"Held a very constructive meeting with H.E. Dr. Abiy Ahmed, the PM of Ethiopia. Discussed crucial bilateral issues of mutual benefit to both countries. We both reaffirmed our commitment to further strengthen the brotherly relations between our two countries and people," the Prime Minister Khaire said in a Twitter post.

Khaire is the second African leader to pay an official visit to Addis Ababa since Abiy Ahmed took office on April 2nd. Rwandan President Paul Kagame visited Ethiopia earlier this week.

[https://www.hiiraan.com/news4/2018/May/158324/pm\\_khaire\\_travels\\_to\\_addis\\_ababa\\_to\\_meet\\_ethiopia\\_s\\_new\\_pm.aspx](https://www.hiiraan.com/news4/2018/May/158324/pm_khaire_travels_to_addis_ababa_to_meet_ethiopia_s_new_pm.aspx)



**Harun Maruf** ✓

@HarunMaruf

Following



After meeting with @SomaliPM in Addis Ababa, AU chief says he is concern over increasing external interference by “non-African actors” in Somalia’s internal affairs; says it threatens to disrupt peace-building and state-building efforts currently underway in Somalia.

AFRICAN UNION

الاتحاد الأفريقي



UNION AFRICAINE

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#### COMMUNIQUÉ ON THE MEETING BETWEEN THE CHAIRPERSON OF THE AFRICAN UNION COMMISSION AND THE PRIME MINISTER OF SOMALIA

Addis Ababa, 27 May 2018: The Chairperson of the African Union Commission, Moussa Faki Mahamat, received Prime Minister Hassan Ali Khaire of the Federal Republic of Somalia, at the African Union Headquarters in Addis Ababa, on 27 May 2018. The two leaders discussed the situation in Somalia and the progress made so far by the Federal Government in implementing a reform agenda in the political, economic and security spheres.

The Chairperson of the Commission paid tribute to the Somali Government leadership for their commitment in addressing the challenges facing the country, and urged all Somali stakeholders to maintain this resolve. He acknowledged the progress made by the Federal Government of Somalia over the past year, specifically the development of a comprehensive approach to security and adoption of a Transition Plan, which provides for a gradual handover of security responsibility from AMISOM to the Somali Security Forces, and called for its swift implementation.

The Chairperson commended the Government for its efforts to establish cohesive and inclusive politics, deepen federalism, resolve the conflicts affecting the country and advance peace-building and reconciliation. He was encouraged by the progress so far made in the development and consolidation of a comprehensive Somali-owned political roadmap, which, among others, includes the completion of the revision of the provisional constitution and the preparation for the one-person-one-vote election in 2020/2021. He called on all Somali stakeholders to spare no efforts in ensuring a successful implementation of the agreed political roadmap.

The Chairperson of the Commission expressed concern over increasing instances of external interference by non-African actors in Somalia's internal affairs, noting that this threatens to disrupt the peace-building and state-building efforts currently underway in Somalia, and risks reversing the hard-won gains so far made in the country thanks to the sacrifices of AMISOM and the Somali security forces. He urged all concerned external actors to refrain from any action that may undermine Somalia's progress.

Noting the economic reforms undertaken by the Federal Government of Somalia, the Chairperson of the Commission encouraged the Prime Minister to continue with the efforts underway to rejoin the International Financial Institutions and set the country on the pathway to debt relief.

On behalf of the Federal Government of Somalia, Prime Minister Khaire paid tribute to the bravery of AMISOM forces. He expressed gratitude to the Troop and Police Contributing Countries for their efforts and sacrifices in the pursuit of peace and security for Somalia. He stressed that their commitment has been essential to Somalia's progress, and AMISOM's presence remains critical as the country moves in earnest towards full ownership of security responsibility over Somalia.

<https://twitter.com/HarunMaruf/status/1000865664473714689>



## At least four killed, 250 homes burned in renewed Somali Liyu Police attacks inside Oromia



Sunday May 27, 2018 - At least four people were killed and five others wounded in renewed cross-border attacks this week by the Ethiopian Somali State Liyu Police in Oromia's East Hararghe zone. More than

250 houses were razed to the ground and hundreds of civilians are internally displaced, according to locals and media reports.

Oromia and the Somali state share a nearly 900 miles-long porous border. The latest incursions by the Somali paramilitary force into the Cinaksan district, which straddles the common border, is testing Ethiopia's uneasy calm.

Local residents say the highly coordinated attacks are part of a territorial expansion policy by the president of Somali regional state, Abdi Mohamud Omar, better known as Abdi Illey.

Nearly 30 schools remain closed since the attacks began on May 23 and the learning and teaching process has been disrupted, according to the Voice of America's Afaan Oromoo program.

Last year, similar raids and cross-border attacks along the Oromia-Somali border by the Liyu police led to the displacement of more than 1.6 million people, mostly ethnic Oromos. Ethiopian authorities blamed the unprecedented violence on rent-seekers and corrupt officials involved in a lucrative contraband trade.

Ethiopia is under a six-month-long state of emergency, which was declared in February ostensibly due to fear of inter-ethnic clashes. The emergency decree was supposed to protect civilians and restore peace and stability following years of unrest. The measure specifically called for the deployment of the federal army in conflict hotspots along the Somali-Oromia border. It also forbids local police and armed militias from operating near the common border.

The ongoing Liyu police attacks inside Oromia are in clear violation of the martial law. However, residents of the Cinaksan district say the military Command Post has failed to stop the attacks by Liyu Police. In an interview with the state-run Oromia Broadcasting Network on Saturday, Dr. Negeri Lencho, the spokesperson for Oromia State, acknowledged the ongoing conflict, as well as the loss of lives on both sides and the destruction of properties.

He lamented that the attackers continue to regroup and rearm themselves even after they are demobilized. He also noted that certain forces continue to secretly supply the Liyu police with weapons reinforcement without specifying.

Lencho said Oromia is monitoring the armed incursion closely and have raised concerns with relevant authorities. He vowed to hold the perpetrators accountable and alluded to plans for people-to-people dialogue to maintain cordial and longstanding Oromo-Somali bonds.

Cinaksan district official, Abdulqadir Dasi, on Friday told VOA the situation is “beyond the control of local authorities” and that his office is appealing to Oromia and federal officials for intervention. People in the affected areas voted to be in Oromia in the 2004 referendum and the counties have been under Oromia’s administration for more than ten years, according to Dasi.

Despite public appeals for peace and reconciliation from Oromia State president Lemma Megersa and Ethiopia’s new Prime Minister, Dr. Abiy Ahmed, the Liyu Police continues to attack Oromo civilians. In his first official act following with his inauguration on April 2, Abiy traveled to Jijiga, the Somali state capital, to defuse ethnic tensions and confer with Abdi Illey. The leaders vowed to end the attack on civilians, initiate communal dialogue and help resettle those displaced in the 2017 violence. Yet armed incursions and cross-border raids

continue to occur in many parts of Oromia, most recently in southern Ethiopia's Moyale district.

Activists now say Abiy's gesture to prioritize peace and reconciliation was misunderstood and that it is time for the prime minister to pursue "justice" in order to tame Abdi Illey and the Liyu police. The former intelligence officer, Abdi Illey, is implicated in egregious human rights violations in the Somali region, where he has ruled with an iron-fist as the quintessential Big Man since 2010.

Oromo and Somali activists say the renewed Liyu Police attacks led by Abdi Illey and his associates in the military-security apparatus or the deep state are meant to undermine the new prime minister. Regional officials say, unless it is quickly contained, the attacks will be used to create a pretext for the extension of the emergency decree in August. Somali activists calling for the removal of Abdi Illey from power have been protesting for weeks.

Similar attacks on civilians and episodes of violence have been reported in the Wollo zone of Oromia region as well. Oromo activists allege the attack is being launched by the Afar State's police forces.

<https://www.hiiraan.com/news4/2018/May/158312/at-least-four-killed-250-homes-burned-in-renewed-somali-liyu-police-attacks-inside-oromia.aspx>





## **AU urges external actors to refrain from action that may undermine progress in Somalia**

ADDIS ABABA, May 27 (Xinhua) -- The chairperson of the African Union (AU) Commission, Moussa Faki Mahamat, expressed concern on Sunday over increasing instances of external interference by non-African actors in Somalia's internal affairs.

This threatens to disrupt the peace-building and state-building efforts currently underway in Somalia, Faki said during his meeting at the AU headquarters in the Ethiopian capital with Prime Minister Hassan Ali Khaire of Somalia, according to an AU statement.

The interference also risks reversing the hard-won gains made through joint efforts of the AU mission in Somalia (AMISOM) and Somali security forces, he said, urging all concerned external actors to refrain from any action that may undermine Somalia's progress.

The two leaders discussed the progress made so far by the Somali federal government in implementing a reform agenda in the political, economic and security spheres, the statement said. The chairperson of the AU Commission commended the Somali government for its efforts to establish cohesive and inclusive politics, deepen federalism, resolve the conflicts affecting the country and advance peace-building and reconciliation. Faki called on all Somali stakeholders to spare no efforts in ensuring a successful implementation of the agreed political roadmap. Noting the economic reforms undertaken by Somalia, the AUC chairperson urged Mogadishu to continue with the efforts underway to rejoin the international financial institutions and set the country on the pathway to debt relief. Khaire, for his part, paid tribute to the bravery of AMISOM forces, and expressed gratitude to the troop and police contributing countries for their efforts and sacrifices in the pursuit of peace and security for Somalia, the AU statement said. Their commitment has been essential to Somalia's progress, and AMISOM's presence remains critical as the country moves in earnest toward full ownership of security responsibility over Somalia, Khaire said.

[http://www.xinhuanet.com/english/2018-05/28/c\\_137210660.htm](http://www.xinhuanet.com/english/2018-05/28/c_137210660.htm)



## AMISOM Police partner with the Somali Police Force to Secure University Entry Examinations in Somalia

May 27, 2018



*Secondary students take their national examinations in Mogadishu, Somalia, on 22 May 2018. Over 27,000 secondary school students in Somalia took part in the exams. AMISOM Photo / Omar Abdisalan*

By Amisom Public Information

The Unified National Examinations for university entry ended successfully in most schools across Somalia, with a record 27-thousand students registered for the exams.

The number represents an increase by 4-thousand, the number of students who will have sat for this year's centralized examinations, which were re-introduced in 2015, after a 25-year interval, due to the protracted civil war.

Secondary students in Galmudug, South West, Hirshabelle, Jubbaland and Banadir regions were examined in more than 120 designated centers across the country, in examinations that started last Saturday, with the exception of Hiiraan region, where massive flooding has caused displacements and resulted in a humanitarian crisis.

The police component of the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) partnered with the Somali Police Force in the capital Mogadishu and in Baidoa, the administrative capital of South West state, to secure the exams.

“We were requested by the Somali Police Force to assist in providing security in the examination centers. We have been working closely with the SPF in securing this area (examination center). So, we are deployed inside and outside of this area,” SP Philip Mukasa, the AMISOM Police Public Information Officer explained.

Security support from AMISOM, aimed to protect the integrity of the examinations and secure candidates from unwanted disruptions by militant groups.

*Police officers under the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM), take part in securing of the national examination centres in Mogadishu, Somalia, on 22 May 2018. AMISOM Photo /Omar Abdisalan*



Tresphord Kasale, the AMISOM Police Coordinating Officer for Southwest state said partnership between AMISOM Police and their Somali counterparts was part of the mentorship programme, provided for by the Mission’s mandate.

“We are here to ensure that we mentor and advise them on how to go about this (securing exam centers), when providing such security to students who are writing exams” Kasale said.

The existing peace and stability brought about by the presence of the African Union forces, has brought back normalcy to the Horn of Africa country and enabled the strengthening of institutions, which broke down during the civil war. The AU Mission in Somalia is committed to securing the country, until the complete transition of the security responsibility to the local forces.

<http://goobjoog.com/english/amisom-police-partner-with-the-somali-police-force-to-secure-university-entry-examinations-in-somalia/>



## **KSRelief Distributes Ramadan Food Baskets in Somaliland**

Berbera, Somaliland, Ramadan 10, 1439, May 26, 2018, SPA -- King Salman Humanitarian Aid and Relief Center (KSRelief) has distributed for the 9th day of the holy month of Ramadan 930 of Ramadan food baskets in Bilbahr directorate in Berbera governorate of Somaliland targeting 5580 people in this directorate stricken by drought which caused severe shortages of food.

The distribution comes within the framework of humanitarian projects being provided by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia represented by the Center to all affected and needy countries and peoples, including those affected by the drought in Somaliland.

<https://www.spa.gov.sa/viewfullstory.php?lang=en&newsid=1770044>



## Djibouti President Guelleh's Surprise Eid Gift For Mogadishu Orphans



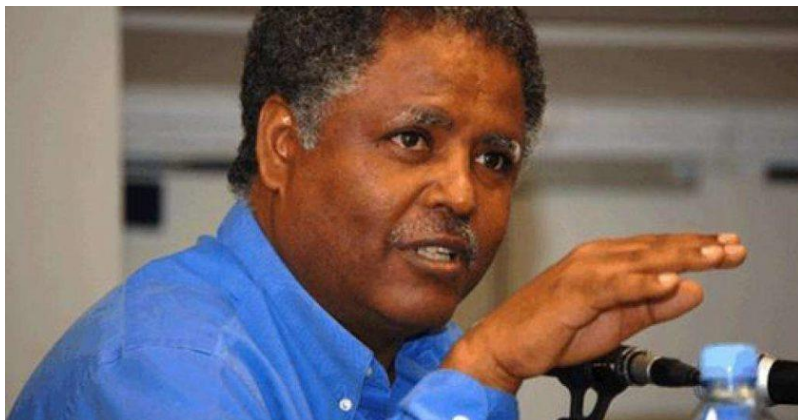
On May 27, 2018 - Eid-Ul-Fitr celebrations came early for Mogadishu orphans when they received a surprise visit by the Ambassador of Djibouti and the Mayor of the Somali capital with special gifts and message

from President Ismail Omar Guelleh. 150 orphans at the Bondheere Children Center were handed over Eid clothes, food supplies and educational material by Djibouti's envoy to Somalia Dr. Aden Hassan Aden. Bondheere Center is the biggest center in the country that takes care of children left without parents mostly out of the armed conflict that had hit the country after the fall of the central government in 1991. "It is our duty and it is upon us to support the orphans especially in this Holy month. Its one of the best deeds to help the needy people ,who have no means of support. This children are looking upon us so please let me remind you all in it's our duty to remember them" Ambassador Aden said on behalf of Djiboutien President Guelleh. Dr Aden lauded the administration of Bondheere Center for giving hope to hundreds of Mogadishu's orphaned children. The Governor of Banaadir region who is also the Mayor of Mogadishu Abdirahman Omar Osman "Yarisow" asked for continued show of good brotherhood between Djibouti and Somalia. "I am grateful at this gesture by Djibouti government and Ambassador Aden. Ambassador Aden is always ready to assist his brothers and sisters in Somalia.God bless you. We will remember your historic deeds in Somalia for many years to come" Mayor Osman told journalists.

<https://www.radiodalsan.com/en/2018/05/27/djibouti-president-guellehs-surprise-eid-gift-for-mogadishu-orphans/>



## Ethiopia pardons senior opposition leader sentenced to death



May 27, 2018 - Ethiopia pardoned on Saturday an opposition leader with British citizenship who had been sentenced to death, the latest in a series of pardons and releases of jailed dissidents announced

in the wake of years of violent unrest.

Andargachew Tsige was sentenced to death in absentia in 2009 over his role in the opposition group Ginbot 7, leading to his arrest in Yemen five years later and extradition to Ethiopia.

Andargachew served as secretary-general of the anti-government group, which describes itself as a reform movement but is branded a terrorist organization by Addis Ababa.

Attorney General Berhanu Tsegaye said on Saturday Andargachew has been pardoned “under special circumstances” along with 575 other inmates.

The decisions were made with the “intention of widening political space,” the attorney general told reporters in the capital, Addis Ababa. Andargachew is expected to be released within the next two days.

Thousands of prisoners, including several senior opposition leaders, have been freed since January having been accused of a variety of charges such as terrorism or incitement to topple the government.



The pardons are part of reforms that the government has pledged to undertake after violent unrest broke out three years ago, sparked by an urban development plan for Addis Ababa that critics said would trigger land seizures in the surrounding Oromiya region.

The protests broadened into rallies over political rights, leading to the resignation of Prime Minister Hailemariam Desalegn in February. He has since been replaced by former army officer Abiy Ahmed.

Ethiopia last carried out an execution in 2007, a rare move against a military officer convicted of killing a former head of security and immigration.

Ginbot 7 is among five groups Addis Ababa has blacklisted under anti-terror legislation, alongside the secessionist groups Oromo Liberation Front and the Ogaden National Liberation Front, as well as al Qaeda and Somalia's al Shabaab.

Last week, the government and an exiled opposition party from Oromiya opened talks with the aim of enabling it to return to the political fold.

The Oromo Democratic Front (ODF) was formed in 2013 by former members of the Oromo Liberation Front and seeks self-determination for ethnic Oromos, Ethiopia's largest ethnic group. Its leaders have been living in exile.

<http://goobjoog.com/english/ethiopia-pardons-senior-opposition-leader-sentenced-to-death/>



— La rivista del continente vero —

## ANCHE QUEST'ANNO AIUTI ONU PER L'ETIOPIA



27 MAGGIO 2018 - ETIOPIA E ONU HANNO LANCIATO UN APPELLO PER RACCOGLIERE 280 MILIONI DI DOLLARI, INDISPENSABILI PER GLI INTERVENTI DA EFFETTUARE NEI PROSSIMI 6 MESI A SOSTEGNO DELLA POPOLAZIONE. LE RISORSE SERVONO PER GARANTIRE CURE, ACCESSO A RISORSE IDRICHE E UN

GENERALE MIGLIORAMENTO DELLE CONDIZIONI DI VITA. I FONDI, CHIARISCONO L'ONU E LE AUTORITÀ ETIOPI, SARANNO UTILIZZATI IN PARTICOLARE NEGLI STATI DI OROMIA E SOMALI, DOVE I CONFLITTI INTERNI HANNO FORZATO LO SPOSTAMENTO DI CIRCA 1 MILIONE DI PERSONE.

QUESTA NOTIZIA È STATA PUBBLICATA IN MODO ASETTICO DA ALCUNE AGENZIE INTERNAZIONALI. NECESSITÀ DI ALCUNE SPIEGAZIONI PER COMPRENDERNE LA VALENZA. LA PRIMA È CHE OGNI ANNO L'ONU LANCIA UNA CAMPAGNA PER RACCOGLIERE FONDI PER L'ETIOPIA. OBIETTIVO SOCCORRERE LE POPOLAZIONI RURALI E DEL BASSOPIANO, APPUNTO OROMO E SOMALI. CIÒ AVVIENE IN UNO DEI PAESI AFRICANI CHE DA ANNI FA REGISTRARE UNA CRESCITA ECONOMICA IMPORTANTE. EVIDENTEMENTE SI TRATTA DI UN PAESE CHE NON È IN GRADO DI CAPITALIZZARE QUELLE CRESCITE ED È INCAPACE DI DIVIDERE LA RICCHEZZA. IN PRIMO LUOGO LA CRESCITA ECONOMICA DEVE FAR MIGLIORARE IL LIVELLO DI VITA DELLA POPOLAZIONE, ALTRIMENTI CHE CRESCITA È.

IN SECONDO LUOGO QUEGLI AIUTI DELL'ONU SONO ANCHE AIUTI POLITICI ALLA CLASSE POLITICA AL POTERE IN ETIOPIA, CIOÈ L'OLIGARCHIA TIGRINA. GLI AIUTI SONO DESTINATI ALLA POPOLAZIONE DI ETNIA OROMO, PROTAGONISTA DI PROTESTE E SCONTRI CON IL

POTERE CHE NON VUOLE APRIRE LE STANZE CHE CONTANO ANCHE AGLI OROMO CHE SONO L'ETNIA LARGAMENTE MAGGIORITARIA. ANCHE I SOMALI SONO UNA ETNIA CHE MAL SOPPORTA IL POTERE TIGRINO. LA REPRESSIONE POLIZIESCA HA CREATO UN MILIONE DI PROFUGHI TRA LE DUE ETNIE. I SOLDI DELL'ONU ANDRANNO A SOCCORRERE QUESTE DUE POPOLAZIONI CHE COSÌ PROTESTERANNO MENO O SI PLACHERANNO.

*(RAFFAELE MASTO – BUONGIORNO AFRICA)*

<https://www.africarivista.it/anche-questanno-aiuti-onu-per-etiopia/124037/>



## Somali migrants escape from Libya trafficking camp

AFRICA

By AFP

27.05.2018, 13:16



**TRIPOLI, LIBYA:** More than 100 east African migrants escaped from a camp in the Libyan town of Bani Walid where they were being held hostage and tortured, international agencies and local sources said Saturday.

The migrants from Eritrea, Ethiopia, and Somalia fled on Wednesday night to a mosque in the town where they were taken in by local associations and residents.

The hospital in Bani Walid said around 20 of them were being treated for injuries from torture.

According to Doctors Without Borders (MSF), in a statement quoting witnesses, 15 migrants were killed and 25 injured during the escape, but there was no immediate confirmation from local sources.

Some of those who escaped, mostly adolescents, told MSF rescue workers that they had been held by people traffickers for up to three years.

The medical charity said seven of those hospitalised had serious gunshot wounds.

"This is another example of the ongoing horrors suffered by many migrants and refugees while transiting through Libya," MSF said, adding that "kidnapping for ransom remains a thriving business".

Bani Walid, 170 kilometres (110 miles) southeast of the Libyan capital Tripoli, is a transit point for migrants aiming to reach Europe by boat from the coast further north.

People traffickers and kidnappers run around 20 detention centres in the town, telephoning the migrants' families to deliver ransom demands.

Since the 2011 fall and killing of longtime dictator Moamer Kadhafi, Libya has become a key launchpad for migrants making desperate bids to reach Europe.

The conflict-riven country is regularly singled out for the exploitation and ill-treatment of migrants from sub-Saharan Africa.

<https://www.garoweonline.com/en/news/world/africa/somali-migrants-escape-from-libya-trafficking-camp>



## Turkey and Africa are Building a Solid Partnership



May 27, 2018 - As Turkey marks the annual Africa Day, I take the opportunity to celebrate Africa's achievements and rejoice in our developing partnership. Africa's ascendancy makes all Turks proud and motivates us to engage in

closer ties and cooperation. Political institutions around Africa are evolving even as we are witnessing the emergence of a strong middle class in many African countries. The continent has the aspiration to take strides across all Sustainable Development Goals. Africa's aspirations include not only eliminating absolute poverty, but also reducing inequality, offering a wealth of valuable education opportunities to all and reinforcing good governance as the norm. Africa operates increasingly as a cohesive unit. The Continental Free Trade Area Agreement has been a critical milestone that will shape the future of Africa.

We have every reason to be a proud partner of African nations. Turkey's engagement is based on building lasting relationships. Our principal purpose is to establish deep rooted cooperation with our African counterparts in a manner that is sustainable and mutually productive. I have been encouraged to hear in so many instances that Turkey's good will and determined outreach resonates with our African partners. Africa considers Turkey as a vigorous partner in Africa's progress towards comprehensive and sustainable development and its consequent influence in global affairs.

Our interest to Africa is concretized by intensified political contacts at the highest level. President Erdoğan paid official visits to 26 African countries since his Prime Ministry term.

These visits opened new venues of cooperation. The multitude of Agreements signed show that Turkey is committed to opening new areas of collaboration with African countries.

Turkey's outreach towards Africa has been built on visible, tangible and mutually beneficial foundations. Turkey is now represented in the continent with 41 Embassies with the latest opening of embassies in Sierra Leone and the Equatorial Guinea. We will raise this number to 50 in medium term with the ultimate target of being represented in every African country.

2018 marks the 10th anniversary of our strategic partnership with the African Union. Recently, I had the pleasure of hosting high-level AU officials and African Foreign Ministers in Istanbul as part of a Ministerial Conference that reviewed our institutional cooperation. We set new targets for a more productive relationship. As a first step, we will organize the Second Turkey-Africa Business Forum this October in Istanbul. Next year we will also hold the Third Turkey- Africa Summit. We attach great importance to this Summit and will work to guarantee its success.

Trade with the African Continent now exceeds 20 billion US dollars. This represents nearly a fivefold increase compared to 2003. It also shows that both Africa and Turkey are benefiting from an equitable trade relationship. We recognize the important role played by the Regional Economic Communities in the future of Africa. In that sense, last February we organized the first Turkey-ECOWAS Economic and Business Forum with the aim of deepening the economic partnership between Turkey and ECOWAS members.

I am particularly proud to underline that our national airline carrier Turkish Airlines (THY) continues to extend its presence on the continent by adding new destinations to its flight network. THY is currently flying to 52 destinations in 34 countries in Africa. The latest addition to THY's network was Freetown in Sierra Leone. Flights to the Comoros Islands will also be starting this June. Our national carrier is helping Africans to travel to Turkey and to the rest of the world.

Turkey is actively contributing to peace and security on the Continent. We are also assisting efforts to combat terrorism in the Sahel. At the recent Brussels Conference, Turkey pledged 5 million US dollars to support the regional G5 Sahel security force.



Humanitarian and development partnerships have been strong elements of Turkey's overall outreach to the continent. Many Ministries, Agencies and NGO's in Turkey take part in this combined effort. Our benchmark for success is responding to meeting local needs in a speedy manner. From 2004 until 2016, the Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency (TICA) spent 1.43 billion US dollars to support sustainable development efforts in the continent.

I would like to underline again that we highly appreciate that many African countries have taken swift action against various organizations affiliated with the Fetullah Gulenist Terror Organization, which attempted a bloody coup in Turkey.

The Maarif Foundation, a government run agency, has begun to operate schools in Africa. Our goal is to provide solid support to the efforts of the African governments to provide affordable and quality education all over the continent. I am confident that students receiving an education in the Maarif schools will be eminently prepared to meet the challenges of tomorrow. Providing higher education opportunities to qualified African students in Turkey through scholarships is also a promising leg of our cooperation. Each year over 1.000, students from Africa come to Turkey to receive their higher education through Turkish Government Scholarship programs. Their presence is welcome and we will continue to be a center of excellence for African students.

Our approach to Africa is based on transparent, long-termed and strategic partnership. We are confident that this partnership promises a bright future to Turkey and to our partners in Africa.

As I mark the Africa Day with joy, I underline Turkey's commitment to our partnership with Africa based on the principles of equality, partnership, solidarity, sustainability and mutual respect.

<http://radiobanadir.com/?p=609>



## **The UAE weaves a regional ‘string of pearls’**

By Andrew Brennan MAY 26, 2018 - The UAE has been a busy little theocratic monarchy with regional ambitions. It has established a military foothold in northern Somalia, where Emirati firms have set up commercial ports. It has established a web of bases and armed allies in Yemen and Somalia as a wedge against alleged Islamist and Iranian influence, but quietly, Emirati schemes have greater foresight.

It may promote itself as a stable, open, and somewhat tolerant Muslim country, but what does the security web the UAE is weaving really indicate?

Equally so, Emirati media has been trumpeting the altruistic acts of its leadership in Yemen with articles in the UAE’s *The National* stating, “The UAE aspires to achieve peace and stability in the region; it is neither an occupier nor a troublemaker.” A closer examination can repudiate the performative, magnanimous image; really it’s not philanthropy but empire building.

### **UAE weaves a string of pearls from the Gulf to the Horn**

From the war-torn Yemeni mainland to the failed state of Somalia, both are suffering from Salafists militias, US droning and Emirati interference under the pretext of security against such Salafist militants.

In Yemen, the UAE sponsors the secessionist al-Hirak/Southern Movement, now unified and labeled the Southern Transitional Council by the UAE, and has distanced itself from the Hadi government.

The aligned interests between Saudi Crown Prince Mohammad bin Salman (MBS) and Emirati Crown Prince Mohammad bin Zayed (MBZ) in reshaping the Middle East offer the UAE an opportunity to re-enter a polarized and fragmented Yemen. .

As I wrote about the ideological and imperial objectives in Yemen, I mentioned that state-owned Dubai Ports World lost its considerable investments in Yemeni ports, and reportedly, gold mines in southern Yemen and pipelines, when the Saudi-sponsored Hadi government took power.

Abu Dhabi has made concerted efforts to fissure Yemen through supporting secessionist movements and local but loyal militias in southern and eastern Yemen, from Aden to Hadramawt Province

Abu Dhabi has made concerted efforts to fissure Yemen through supporting secessionist movements and local but loyal militias in southern and eastern Yemen, from Aden to Hadramawt Province. Its own military are deployed at specific ports or “pearls” such as Mocha Port on the Red Sea to Mukalla in the east, which Emirati-trained southern Yemeni forces captured from al-Qaeda. It hosts Emirati helicopters, a training center, detention facility and also a small contingent of US Special Forces.

In Africa the UAE’s more subtle work is ongoing. Raids by Somali pirates on trade routes along the Horn of Africa helped draw the UAE, home to the Middle East’s busiest port, into the tangled politics of Somalia. The UAE decided on exploitative and divisive diplomacy by deepening ties with the unrecognized breakaway state of Somaliland and the semi-autonomous Puntland, which seeks a federalized Somali state, by having state-owned Emirati firms Dubai Port World and P&O Ports sign deals with both in 2016 and 2017.

Dubai Ports World has been building a controversial \$422 million regeneration project, which is home to Emirati soldiers and a military base, in the Port of Berbera in Somaliland. An unrecognized self-declared state in Somalia, Somaliland agreed in a tripartite contract with Ethiopia for this project in a derisive act towards Somalia’s central government in Mogadishu. The port would be a free trade zone, making it a hub for UAE activities in the Gulf of Aden and would bolster the Emirati military presence in Assab Port in Eritrea, already used to support military activities in Yemen. Each port is being used to further expand Emirati presence, and even regional dominance.

However, in March this year, 168 Somalian lawmakers outlawed the deal and banned Dubai Port World from Somalia as the deal was “null and void” because Somalia had not given its

sovereign consent and undermined its unity. The Emirati presence still exists in Berbera though.

Abu Dhabi has also lost a battle to manage the Doraleh Container Terminal in Djibouti in February, after accusations by the Djibouti government that Dubai Port World bribed officials to extend the monopoly agreement for 50 years. The London Court of International Arbitration sided with the company, the terminal and its rail connection that links the Indian Ocean through the Gulf with Ethiopia and the African heartland is lost to Abu Dhabi for the moment.

The Emirati interference in a polarized and divided Somalia has seen infrastructure such as a highway to Ethiopia and airport being built in Somaliland, and has garnered consternation from Mogadishu, ending a UAE training mission there in April and causing the seizure of \$9.6 million from a private plane with 47 Emirati officers on board, which had landed at Mogadishu International Airport from Abu Dhabi, by Somali soldiers. Mogadishu believed the money was to buy influence inside Somalia, while the UAE said it was for Somali soldiers' salaries. Causing further conflagration by hiring 8,000 Ugandan soldiers to be dispatched into Yemen, and 2,000 to Somalia, further infuriating Mogadishu.

The president of the semi-autonomous region of Puntland, Abdiweli Mohamed Ali, as told Reuters in Dubai that UAE personnel were training local forces to combat piracy as well as Islamist groups in Yemen or Somalia. Again, did the UAE consult with Mogadishu before doing this?

Abu Dhabi is doggedly cultivating influence over the Horn of Africa and Gulf of Aden to expand its naval presence by using Assab in Eritrea, Mukalla in Yemen, as well as Djibouti, Berbera Port in Somaliland and Bosasa in Puntland, along with Port Sudan. All of these ports stretch from the Red Sea to the Indian Ocean, and are erecting a "String of Pearls" for an Emirati commercial and energy empire under the sole auspicious of deterring Iran, and the jewel in this string is Socotra.

### **Commandeering an Eden in the Aden Gulf**

The UAE seems to have commandeered a haven lying in the laneway between the Mediterranean Sea and the Indian Ocean. The Yemeni island of Socotra, a UNESCO paradise,

along with Abd al-Kuri Island were reportedly (but there's no clear source) leased for 99 years in 2016 from Saudi-sponsored former Yemeni president Mansur Abd Rabbuh Hadi, who sought to gain Abu Dhabi's support amid the conflict gripping the impoverished state.

Hadi seems to have been myopic and desperate as the UAE has occupied Socotra Island, despite the Yemeni government's presence there and without informing the Hadi government. This led to a meeting between the Saudis, Emiratis, and Hadi governmental representatives on Socotra after Saudi-based Hadi accused UAE officials of behaving like occupiers in Yemen. In what may be a mediatory effort or a total loss of power for Hadi, Saudi troops now occupy Socotra.

And it is an occupation, with Britain's *The Independent* reporting its writers on Socotra "found the UAE has all but annexed this sovereign piece of Yemen, building a military base, setting up communications networks, conducting its own census and inviting Socotra residents to Abu Dhabi by the planeload for free healthcare." In fact, the UAE is going heavy on the militaristic side, constructing an anchorage for warships, a gigantic air base, and facilities for air defense and shore-to-sea missile batteries to defend the island.

Healthcare may be a charitable act and considering that Yemenis are suffering it's hard to look beyond the contrived humanitarian efforts, but by encroaching onto, and occupying, sovereign territory in a unilateral way, the UAE's expansionist agenda is apparent.

From the perspective of UAE supporters, the country is carrying out important security work in Socotra and aiding the island's inhabitants who have been neglected by Yemen's failed government. The neglected rhetoric may be convincing but the security pretext isn't, especially considering the island was spared the violence that has ravaged mainland Yemen to justify such a deployment.

The Emirati foreign ministry blames the Muslim Brotherhood for drumming up anti-Emirati sentiment over Socotra, but British press investigations cite Socotra residents in protest against the effective Crimea-style annexation of their island. We're not hearing CNN scream annexation though are we?

The lucrative financial gain of commandeering these islands is noteworthy: fish-rich waters can be exploited by the UAE, and catches can be transported to the Emirates' markets. The

addition of Socotra for UAE tourism operators, through weekly commercial flights and package vacations, also adds to the Emirati domestic economy.

The strategic significance of Socotra can't be dismissed either as it sits in the Gulf of Aden, between the shipping traffic lanes on the way to the Bab al-Mandab Strait, and beyond, the Suez Canal of Egypt. The island boasts a 3,000-metre-long runway, ideal for fighter jets and large military aircraft to command kinetic dominance over the energy shipping lanes and southern coast of the Middle East and Horn of Africa.

Furthermore, the UAE's major maritime facility is in Jebel Ali in Dubai, lies inside the Gulf, and is vulnerable to conditions in the Strait of Hormuz, controlled by Oman and Iran. To negate this vulnerability, the UAE's "lease" or "occupation" of Socotra allows it to establish a pivotal maritime base that would augment its regional naval designs and capabilities.

Such a naval base would also complement its port at Khor Fakkan on the Gulf of Oman, or its ports in Berbera in Somaliland, Bosasa in Puntland, or Assab in Eritrea, and Mukalla if Yemen is partitioned.

Partitioning Yemen would gift the entire southern coast of South Yemen to a favoured UAE, which sponsored actors like Aidarous al-Zubaidi, and Hani bin Breik in establishing the Southern Transitional Council.

Equally, establishing such ports allows the UAE to safeguard its commercial ports against Pakistan and Iran's development of their port facilities on the Indian Ocean.

### **The fork in the road**

From Emirati-backed separatists wrenching much of Aden from other pro-Hadi government factions and thus pro-Saudi forces in January, UAE proxies in Yemen are breaking somewhat from the Saudi agenda. Now, even though MBS and MBZ are cohorts, meaning the on-the-ground events could be completely coordinated, a fork in the road could yet come.

While the Saudi's have primarily been fighting the Houthis to prevent an ideological change in Yemen, as it had done historically, and carve out a new historical trade route, Abu Dhabi has been promoting the fragmentation of Yemen and establishing a "String of Pearls" in



acquiring pivotal ports by occupation, exploiting the “Balkanized” Somalia, and exerting influence over Djibouti and thus landlocked Ethiopia.

It’s this ambition that could ignite the animus of MBS and sour this comradeship, just as it has raised the ire of Qatar, which is aligned with Turkey, coincidentally, which Abu Dhabi is competing with for good relations with Somalia and Sudan.

Just as the “petrocracy” trifecta’ (Saudi Arabia, Qatar, and the UAE) worked together until Saudi and Qatari interests diverged, and Qatar was labeled a pariah and ostracized from the trio. Its great rival the UAE seized on Qatar’s containment. Riyadh may be in for an envious awakening as Emirati ambitions diversify and gain, while the Saudis expend blood and fortunes in combating the Houthis and slaughtering innocent Yemenis.

<http://www.atimes.com/the-uae-weaves-a-regional-string-of-pearls/>



## **May 1953. The first Political assassination in Somalia, the case of Ustad Osman Hussein**

by Mohamed Trunji - Saturday May 26, 2018

Perhaps not many people know or heard about Ustad Osman Hussein, a brilliant and honest man, brutally murdered in Mogadiscio on May 26, 1953. Osman was born in Aden to where his parents, native of Afgoi district, emigrated mid the twenties century to join the strong Somali community in the then prosperous port city, located in the south of contemporary Yemen.

This article is written in remembrance of a man of great capacity and talent who fell victim to a premeditated and political plot. Ustad Osman as he was better known was a leading member of the Hizbia Dighil Mirifle party (HDM) and member of the Territorial Council, (Consiglio Territoriale): in fieri, the future Somali Parliament. The Territorial Council was a consulting body meant to assist the Trusteeship Administration in all public functions except foreign and defense affairs.

The Territorial Council, which opened its doors for the first time on February 18, 1951, held its last meeting on January 7, 1956 and was formally dissolved on January 31 of the same year to give way to the newly elected Legislative Assembly. (Corriere della Somalia, Gennaio 9, 1956)

### Extension of the trusteeship mandate

Claims that were never confirmed suggested that the main purpose of the Hizbia envoy's mission was to formulate a request to the UN designed to prolong the trusteeship duration on Somalia by an additional 10 years, seen as necessary to make the territory self-sufficient and genuinely independent.

It was Abdullahi Issa, the Lega representative to the United Nations who, for the first time, raised the concern that the Trusteeship Agreement adopted by the UN General Assembly in November 1949, for the duration of ten years, might not be honoured and that Italy might seek an extension of the period so as to retain her hold on the territory for longer than envisaged. However the likelihood of an extension of the trusteeship period was categorically ruled out by the Italian authorities since the early days of the trusteeship regime. In fact, in a long report to Rome at the end of his tenure as Administrator, Giovanni Fornari made this comment on the issue: "It does not seem that we have any particular interest in the extension of our mandate, there being no economic benefit except for a political benefit deriving from our presence in Africa and, in the future, for having helped a country to attain independence" (ASCM 47 report n.4433/1717, December 23, 1952). Ambassador Enrico Martino, who succeeded Fornari as Administrator of Somalia, was even more categorical in playing down this option.

Speaking at the Italian – African meeting organized in Milan on April 26, 1954, he reminded his audience of "the necessity to dispel the notion that Italy is not intentioned to grant independence to Somalis in 1960. (Enrico Martino, Due Anno in Somalia, Mogadiscio 1955, p, 37) The notion of an extension of the mandate was further discredited by British sources in Rome, which revealed that Italy regarded the trusteeship mandate it as "an expensive, unprofitable, and potentially embarrassing responsibility" (TNA FO 371/131463, April 19, 1954)

Ustad Osman was murdered outside his home in the Hamar Weyn district of Mogadiscio one day ahead of his planned departure for Lake Success. His body bore twenty-three knife wounds. (TNA FO 371/102566) The police made three arrests in connection with the murder, two of them members of the hit squad known as 'Horseed'. Hussein's assailants, all hailing from the Somali nomadic clans of the central region of Mudugh were: 24-year old Mohamed Ali Haji Abdurahman, a laundryman, 30 year-old Aden Abdurahman Farah 'Gurei', employee of the 'Farmacia Imperiale' and 29-year old Mohamoud Mohamed Gouled 'Gagale', employee of the AFIS printing press, known as 'Stamperia AFIS' (ASMAE, Afis, Bollettino informazione del mese di Maggio 1953)

Feelings ran very high in Mogadiscio and other parts of the territory. In Baidoa, the Hizbia stronghold, the local members of the party were prepared to take mass revenge on the

adherents of the local Lega branch, but the Italian authorities issued firm instructions for the maintenance of order.

The Hizbia dispatched their president, Abdinour Mohamed Hussein, to New York in place of the murdered councilor, amid rumors that he would ask for an extension of the trusteeship period for a further ten years. (I could not find any evidence of initiatives taken by the HDM at the United Nations to prolong the trusteeship duration).

The murder of Ustad Osman Hussein Mohamed entered into history as the first politically motivated assassination ever committed in Somalia, as opposed to the many other cases of killings occasioned by tribal feuds. The killing caused great consternation in the Hizbia camp, which issued the following communiqué: "The party and committee members of the Hizbia Dighil Mirifle are firmly convinced that Ustad Osman Hussein fell victim of a vile, premeditated and intentional political plot.

The Executive Committee of the HDM acquiesced in the collaboration of all citizens for the tracking down of the perpetrators and exhorted all party members, wherever they may be, to exercise restraint and remain calm, placing their faith in the work of the Police and the Justice system". A reward of Somali Shilling 5,000 was offered by the HDM for information leading to the capture of the murderers of Ustad Osman. (Somalia Nuova Maggio 31, 1953) The crime became something of a cause célèbre and further strained the relations between the Lega dei Giovani Somali (LGS) and the Trusteeship Authorities.

On June 27 1953; the Administrator. Enrico Martino paid an emotional tribute to the slain councilor on opening the second session of the Territorial Council, using the occasion to remember the rare qualities of Councilor Osman Hussein. In this inaugural speech, the Administrator told his audience "certain that every one of you, at this moment, has remembered the capacity and talents of Osman Mohamed, but above all, his quality in the educational and spiritual fields for which he was known in Somalia as 'Ustad' – that is 'Professor'.

The greatness of his personality puts in full relief the shameful crime of his murderers who waited for him, at night, on a street corner, while he was absorbed in his work and in the

future of his beloved Somalia, returning to his home, where his wife and beloved sons awaited him.

But, whatever his assassins' intention might have been, they were deceiving themselves if they thought that by killing one man they could kill an idea. I hope I am interpreting your wishes when I say that an everlasting marker should be erected at the place where Osman Mohamed was murdered. The place which today holds memories of blood and shadow will thus become a beacon of light and life. If a project of this kind is decided upon, the Administration will facilitate its realization." (Enrico Martino's speech made at the opening of the second session of the Territorial Council on June 27, 1953) To commemorate the Councilor's memory, a street in the capital, located near his house in the Hamar Weyn district, was named after him, becoming Via Ustad Osman.

(Corriere della Somalia July 30, 1953) In paying tribute to Ustad Osman before the Territorial Council, Ambassador Martino did not ascribe the crime to the Lega but to what he called "extremist elements linked to that party whose acts have not been disowned" (TNA FO 371/102567) Perhaps few people know that Ustad Osman was in the past politically associated with, and a member of, the Lega dei Giovani Somali party.

He was recruited as an Arabic teacher for the party's privately-run schools in Galkayo. Italian intelligence sources suggest that, in view of his political maturity, ability and good linguistic skills, a requirement hardly possessed at the time by any of his party fellows, he was seen as the best candidate to represent his previous political party at Lake Success during the debate on the future of former Italian colonies in Africa.

He was fluent in Arabic, English and French, and spoke a decent Italian. However, despite his cultural advantage over his fellow party members, he had been side-lined and "a different envoy was sent in his place on purely tribal considerations." (ASMAE, Bollettino Informazione del mese di Maggio 1953)

A politician with an extremely sharp mind, he switched sides, joining the Hizbia Dighil Mirifle, thus making enemies and risking his own security.

[https://www.hiiraan.com/op4/2018/may/158308/may1953\\_the\\_first\\_political\\_assassination\\_in\\_somalia\\_the\\_case\\_of\\_ustad\\_osman\\_hussein.aspx](https://www.hiiraan.com/op4/2018/may/158308/may1953_the_first_political_assassination_in_somalia_the_case_of_ustad_osman_hussein.aspx)