

Puntland Post Monthly

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INTRODUCING *PUNTLAND POST MONTHLY*

Eighteen years after it was launched, *Puntland Post*, a premier Somali news website, is pleased to launch a monthly English language webzine, focusing on news analyses, considered commentaries, business and economic news, book reviews, and interviews.

Puntland Post Monthly is editorially independent from the *Puntland Post* news website. It is a webzine that readers can access once every month on the sister news website. We aim to be fair and balanced. Fact-checking will be the cornerstone of *Puntland Post Monthly* editorial guidelines.

We will give readers, people, and organisations covered in the webzine the right of reply. We welcome readers' feedback. The webzine will allot space for readers' letters and opinion pieces.

Puntland Post Monthly promotes, among other issues, peace-making, political accountability, entrepreneurship, awareness about climate change, and the role of youth in nation-building.

Links of articles, audio or video clips are highlighted in blue.

The Editors

The Rocky Path to 2021 Elections in Somalia

In 2016, when Puntland State signed up to the 2017 enhanced elections on the basis of the 4.5 power-sharing mechanism, an unenforceable but widely accepted principle lay at the heart of the deal: In 2021, one person, one vote elections will replace the infamous 4.5 power-sharing system.

In a tweet, the former Special Representative for Secretary General, Michael Keating, urged Somali leaders to start planning for 2021 elections. Nearly two years after the second post-transition election, Somalia faces three obstacles to enabling Somalis to exercise their suffrage rights.

Flip-flopping Electoral Commission

The first obstacle stems from contradictory statements of the National Independent Electoral Commission. Earlier, in 2019, the Chairwoman of the NIEC, Halima Ismail Ibrahim, [held a press conference in Mogadishu to drive home the message that one person, one vote elections would not take place in Somalia in 2021](#). Halima was responding to political party pressures exerted on the Federal Government. Political parties

urged the Federal Government of Somalia to publish electoral plans. Two former presidents had registered their parties with the Commission, whereas in February, a former presidential candidate, Abdirahman Abdishakur, opened an office for his party in Garowe, the administrative capital of Puntland.

"There are signs that one person, one vote elections will not take place in Somalia in 2021 under the current political circumstances. Political parties have begun to campaign too early. Somalia has adopted federalism, but a federal government cannot reply upon MPs selected by traditional leaders," Halima told media representatives.

Five months after that statement, the NIEC Chairwoman held a meeting with two-part leaders that had received temporary registration certificates. While NIEC's assessment made in March 2019 seemed more realistic, subsequent declarations about planned elections run counter to political realities in Somalia.

NIEC has had consultative meetings with stakeholders in Puntland about how elections will be conducted in Somalia for the first time since 1969, when Somalia conducted one person, one vote elections for a democratically elected

government later overthrown by the military.

"Clannish" Political Parties

Most political parties that registered with NIEC are based in Mogadishu. Somali parties have not developed political programmes, nor have they operated as political associations to field-test their ideas in a country that has lived through 9 years of statelessness, twelve years of transition, and is going through the seventh year of the post-transition era, which has a lot in common with the transitional period.

Some of the political parties are popularly known for their appellations, such as Aala Sheikh (led by the former President of the Transitional Federal Government, Sharif Sheikh Ahmed,) and Damuljadiid (led by the first post-transition President, Hassan Sheikh Mohamud).

Unresolved Territorial Disputes

The most glaring impediment to one person, one vote revolves around the territorial dispute between Puntland and Somaliland. Puntland State is a full member of the Federal Government of Somalia. Somaliland has representatives in the federal institutions, MPS, and Senators selected in Mogadishu, but the Hargeisa-based administration claiming

to have seceded from Somalia in 1991 does not recognise the Federal Government of Somalia. Federal Government ministers and officials risk arrest if they visit areas under the control of Somaliland administration.

Somaliland Administration conducted elections in parts of the disputed territories that Puntland represents federally in 2010 and 2017. In 2016, The Federal Government of Somalia signed an agreement that entitles Puntland to represent disputed territories at the federal level. Without clarity on the how elections will be conducted in Disputed Territories, Puntland State may not sign up to elections that deprive some of its constituencies of the right to vote.

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PUNTLAND INVESTMENT FORUM

Puntland Investment Forum, held in Garowe between 15 and

17 September, delivered a clear message that Puntland State of Somalia is ready to attract investors who want to strike a balance between the risk premium and investment opportunities in Puntland.

Puntland President, Said Abdullahi Deni, a former Federal Government Planning Minister, campaigned on pro-business policies, as the first Federal Member State of Somalia grapples with the high rate of unemployment and security threats.

"The primary criterion for investing in a country is security. If investors are sure that insecurity will not pose a threat to businesses they invest with, they will have their confidence boosted," said Dr Hodan Isse, former Assistant Professor at the School of Management at Buffalo University in New York. A catalyst for the investment Gara'ad is another part of Puntland in Mudug region that will benefit from investment in the form of a new port. President Deni has launched the second phase of the port construction project.

For example, Puntland boasts a long coast that provides opportunities to exploit marine resources; therefore, there is a plan to build a fishing port at Eyl..

For example, Puntland boasts a long coast that provides opportunities to exploit marine resources; therefore, there is a plan to build a fishing port at Eyl district in Nugaal region.



President Deni Conferring a certificate of commendation on one of the participants at the Investment Forum

President Deni vowed to commit resources to the elimination of security threats in Puntland. At the Puntland Investment Forum

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President Deni vowed to commit resources to the elimination of security threats in Puntland. At the Puntland Investment Forum, several companies have pledged investment to different sectors of Puntland economy

Reactions of participants from different countries

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Ali Haji Warsame

Puntland Post Monthly: You attribute to Mobile Money for increasing financial inclusion in Somalia. What does this mean in practice?

Ali H. Warsame: As I have argued in the wardheernews article, roughly 15% of the Somali population benefit from banking services. With the introduction of Mobile Money services, like Sahal, eDahab, MCash and the like, nomads in the remotest areas in Somalia can receive money or make purchases without going into towns. In addition, women, who are mainly owners of many small businesses in villages, such as cafeterias, khat sellers, and food shops, conduct business with ease due to ubiquity of Mobile Money services. Mobile Money wallets double as payment systems. Money used in a Mobile Money wallet is denominated in US Dollars in most regions in Somalia, except parts under the control of the Somaliland

Administration, where Somaliland Shillings are accepted along with the US Dollar.

Puntland Post Monthly: Mobile Money has branched out into remittances sent by the diaspora. Is there a limit to the amount of money one can send home to a customer with Mobile Money wallet?

Ali H. Warsame: Mobile Money services actually enhanced remittances to become quicker to send and receive money and substantially reduced transaction costs to send money directly to the recipient without needing to collect it at the local Hawala offices. In regard to the limit that a Mobile Money wallet can hold in deposit, it depends on the respective provider. Most of these providers (telecom companies who own Mobile Money wallets) apply a rigorous system of Money Laundering Prevention and Know Your Customer mechanisms, at least in the case I am familiar with, whereby each customer is given a special deposit limit due to his/her circumstances.

Puntland Post Monthly: You urged the Somali Central Bank to ensure that deposits of Mobile Money customers are protected. Are deposits in question money left in their Mobile Money wallets or savings?

AN INTERVIEW ON MOBILE MONEY WALLETS IN SOMALIA

Ali Haji Warsame is a former Somalia Presidential Candidate and former Minister of Education in Puntland, and former CEO of Golis Telecommunications Company in Somalia. Warsame holds MBA and is CPA and CGMA. [Last month he write an essay on mobile money wallets in Somalia](#). Puntland Post Monthly interviewed Warsame.

Ali H. Warsame: The deposits in question could be customer balances in a Mobile Money wallet, which are recorded as short-term liabilities available for collection at any time, and deposit trust funds, which most businesses save for future disbursements.

Puntland Post Monthly: You contrasted absence of deposit protection scheme within Mobile Money with Hawala houses in compliance with rules. For example, money a person sends from London to a person in Mogadishu can be sent through a money transfer agent, who would in turn wire the remittance through MM wallet operated by a telecom company. Would you it be more appropriate and technically possible for a Hawala house to create its Mobile Money wallet to increase customer confidence?

Ali H. Warsame: Only telecom providers have functioning Mobile Money services. Due to the competition in this market and lower barrier of entry, most Hawala (Remittance) companies opted to launch their Mobile Money services to compete with giant telecom companies. eDahab, provided by Dahabshil Hawala, and MCash, of Amal Express are two examples of this trend.

Puntland Post Monthly: How can Mobile Money and hard money (Somali Shilling in this

case) complement each Other in the absence of an effective national monetary policy?

Ali H. Warsame: This is tricky question, and if we do not link that with Somalia's unique situation, it will be difficult for any ordinary person to comprehend. In Somalia, most of the local currency (Somali Shilling) in the market is counterfeit money printed by private and public entities for different reasons in different periods of time. Taking it out of the market is impossible without introducing a new, hard-to-forgery currency. Mobile Money services provide the public with more choices and convenience, thereby putting less pressure on the money in circulation. Within this context, the Federal Government of Somalia must come to grips with other pertinent issues, such as security, good governance, job creation, vocational training – all before introducing a national monetary policy for a country that has had none for almost twenty-nine years.

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PLANS FOR A “NEW” GALMUDUG RAISE PARTIES’ SUSPICION

Five political parties have issued a statement questioning the legality of a technical committee for the formation of a new administration for Galmudug State. Parties

particularly take issue with the remit the Federal Government has given itself to prepare guidelines and criteria for the election of Galmudug Parliamentary Speaker and President.



Mogadisho, 17 SEPTEMBER 2019

Xisbilyada qaran ee UPD, Wadajir, Ilays, Horu socod Quran & Nabadda waxay walaca xog leh ka muujinayaan war-murtiyeed qo soob baaxda shirka dib u heshisinta Galmudug ee xalay soob gabagababoo.

War-murtiyeedka ayaa lagu sheegay in Dowlaalka Federaalka ah ay sood dhristo Guddiga Farsamada Maamul Dhisida Dowlaalka Galmudug, islamarkanaa oo Dowlaalka Federaalka Soomaaliya samayso habraacyo iyo shuruudo adag oo loo soo maro xulista xilfibaanadda Golaha Wakilliada Galmudug iyo doorashooyinka Guddoomka Golaha Wakilliada, Madaxweynaha iyo madaxweyne kigeenka.

Qodobadan iyo kuwo kale oo war-murtiyeedka ku jira ayaa si cad u khilaafsan hananka federaalinimada dalka, Dastuurka qaranka iyo das-hubskaas dowladdaas Islaamkaan oo Islaahkaas naasusii in

Joint Statement of Parties

“The government’s role contravenes the federal system, the draft constitution. Galmudug is not a new Federal Member State in the making; it is a state with a structure and constitution,” the statement reads.

In a statement released by the Federal Government on the “Galmudug reconciliation conference,” efforts to form an administration for “the new Galmudug, while learning from past mistakes” were mentioned.

“No government that interfered in a Federal Member State for electoral purpose has benefited from interference”

The joint statement of political parties characterises the role of the government as an attempt to hijack the Galmudug political

process. Parties proposed that the task of selecting members of the Galmudug Independent Electoral Commission should remain the sole prerogative of Galmudug State in line with the process through which Galmudug State came into existence in 2014.

Last year, Galmudug government signed an agreement with the Ahlu-sunna Wal Jama'a paramilitary group. "We call for Galmudug leaders, notables, political stakeholders and the International Community to have a common stand against usurpation of Galmudug political process by the Federal Government, which can lead to flare-up of hostilities," the parties' statement of parties added.

Galmudug was formed in 2006 in South Galka'yo. Although its writ did not run in many parts of what is known as Galmudug State, it had faced competition from a short-lived but unrecognised administration known as Himan & Heeb. Galmudug played a significant role in terminating the Transitional Federal Government and facilitating the emergence of the Federal Government of Somalia in 2012.

The first Federal Government of Somalia under President Hassan Sheikh Mohamud facilitated revitalisation of Galmudug as a new Federal Member State. Former Somali

Minister for Interior, Abdirahman Mohamed H. Odawa, is one candidate for the Galmudug Presidency.

["As has been the norm, no government that interfered in a Federal Member State for electoral purpose has ever reaped benefits,"](#) Abdifatah Ismail Dahir, a Somali MP, told Goobjoog radio. "New leaders will have their own agenda."

Beefing up the Administration of Justice in Mogadishu

The Chairman of Banadir Regional Court, Mr Musse Moalim Ahmed, has repudiated the accusation that judges are under-delivering despite the backlog of cases awaiting judicial decision. At a press conference held at the headquarters of the court in Mogadishu, Moalim lauded the leadership of Somali Supreme Court Chief Justice Bashe Yusuf Ahmed, who was appointed in May 2018. "[Since last year, Banadir Regional Court has decided 900 cases,"](#) Moalim said.



Musse Moalim at the Court

He deplored the practice of approaching the media in an attempt to move the wheels of the justice system. "Lodging a complaint with the court works but the media does not force a court to decide a case," he added. Banadir Regional Court ruled in favour of 33 persons whose property had been illegally occupied. "When a citizen lodges a complaint with the Regional Court, we will not sit idle. The standard procedure to decide a case will begin. People do not spread the good word about cases the court has decided to return a property to rightful owners for fear that they may make enemies who think they support the judiciary. People who vent their anger through the media are banking on the government's responsibility to administer justice," Moalim said.

Somali opposition leaders have accused the Federal Government of failing to empower the judiciary to dissuade people from seeking arbitration from Al-shabaab courts based outside Mogadishu. Moalim pleaded with the media to act responsibly when reporting on the judiciary. Moalim said most complex cases involve land disputes. Parts of present-day Mogadishu are unplanned neighbourhoods occupied after the collapse of the central government in 1991.

Earlier this year, Benadir Regional Court hosted the National Judiciary Conference for Federal Member States.



Chief Justice Bashe Y. Ahmed

A 2014 survey jointly conducted by Heritage Institute for Policy Studies and Observatory of Conflict and Violence Prevention found that

"residents question the capacity and ... integrity of the formal judiciary, often relying instead on traditional elders to resolve disputes."



A leading Somali language news website and host of *Puntland Post Monthly*, the first monthly webzine on Somali politics, businesses, economy and culture.

An Interview with Rasna Warah

"I felt that the crimes being committed in Somalia in the name of peace, reconciliation, religion and development were not being recognised as grave enough to merit being called war crimes"



Rasna Warah
Crimes

Rasna Warah is a Kenyan writer and photojournalist. She writes a weekly column for the Daily Nation, Kenya's largest newspaper, and is the author of four non-fiction books: *Triple Heritage* (1998); *Red Soil and*

Roasted Maize (2011); *Mogadishu Then and Now* (2012) and *War Crimes* (2014).

She has also edited an anthology called *Missionaries, Mercenaries and Misfits* (2008) that critiques the aid industry in East Africa. Ms. Warah has worked as an editor and writer for the United Nations for more than ten years and has been writing about urban and social issues for more than two decades. Puntland Post interviewed her on her book. *War Crimes*. This interview will appear in Puntlandpost weekly Somali newspaper published in Garowe, the administrative capital of Puntland.

Why did you decide to write a book on war crimes in Somalia?

I decided to write the book because I felt that the crimes being committed in Somalia in the name of peace, reconciliation, religion and development were not being recognised as grave enough to merit being called war crimes. I felt that all sides -- the Somali politicians, the aid agencies, neighbouring countries, warlords and Al Shabaab -- were getting away with heinous crimes in the name of the Somali people, and nobody, including the international media, was accurately reporting the fact that all these actors were exploiting conflict and

lawlessness in Somalia for their own benefit.

After state collapse in Somalia in 1991 was warlordism a nation-wide phenomenon or it was it specific to certain parts of Somalia?

The book does not talk much about the period immediately after 1991 as many books on this period have been written. It focuses on the period 2004 till 2013, when the Transitional Federal Government was installed in Mogadishu. Mogadishu, of course, suffered especially from warlordism when the state collapsed but warlords emerged throughout Somalia as clans and militia sought to gain control over territories. In the south, for instance, there were attempts to wipe out clans residing there and lay claim over farmlands. Warlords in the northern parts also entered into deals with foreigners in exchange for guns and ammunition. So warlordism was pervasive, I would say, though some regions suffered more from it than others.

How did actions of organisations or individuals purporting to promote peace and development in Somalia lead to war crimes?

I use the term war crimes loosely and not in the literal sense. I think the politicians who claimed to be working for peace in Somalia, but who supported

divisive militia or who diverted donor aid, were committing a crime because in the end it was people of Somalia who suffered. Humanitarian organisations that looked the other way when aid was being stolen or sold openly in Mogadishu's markets also committed a crime because they deprived beneficiaries of much-needed aid. Countries such as Ethiopia and Kenya, who have supported peace and reconciliation efforts in Somalia, but who undermine these efforts by supporting warlords, are also committing a crime, as is the international community.

Some Somali scholars have argued what happened in Somalia after collapse of state particularly in Mogadishu and southern regions should be called clan hostilities, not war crimes. Do you agree?

That's an interesting question. For decades, Somalis have been using the excuse of inter-clan conflicts and their nomadic culture to explain the anarchy that befell Somalia. However, if you look closely, you will see that the conflicts were perpetuated by individuals who sought personal power and wealth by fomenting hostilities between clans. In the process, thousands of people lost their lives, were displaced or had to live as refugees in neighbouring countries. These individuals felt no guilt about causing so much

suffering to their people. What they did is nothing less than a war crime.

Somalia has a fully recognised government but President Hassan Sheikh Mohamud and his former PM Abdiweli Sheikh said no funds had been given to the Somali Federal Government despite several fund-raising conferences in London, Brussels and Copenhagen. Has the Joint Financial Management Board for Somalia failed?

I don't know if the funds pledged ever materialised. As you know, funding to Somalia is channelled through the UN, not given directly to the Somali government. Given the poor track record of successive governments in terms of corruption, I am not surprised that the international community is not comfortable with giving money directly to the government. The Joint Financial Management Board, as far as I know, has not been fully operational, though there have been attempts to create an entity that is more financially accountable and transparent. Recent goings-on at the Central Bank of Somalia, where it has been alleged there were attempts to steal Somali assets abroad, have not improved donors' confidence in the current government.

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You argue a large percent of aid money “goes towards administrative and logistical costs of aid agencies”. How can this problem be addressed if local NGOs have no the capacity or experience to work with beneficiaries of aid or developments assistance?

Many of the NGOs contracted by the UN to carry out projects in Somalia are run by businesspeople/NGOs out to steal donor funds. Because of insecurity, staff of UN and humanitarian agencies do not like to work in Somalia, and contract local NGOs to carry out the work. This has left several leaks in the system. As there is little monitoring or evaluation of these projects, much of the donor aid gets misused. Meanwhile, the bulk of it goes towards paying staff based in Nairobi.

In some parts of northern Somalia particularly Sool region, the United Nations Development Programme deems unsafe for conducting humanitarian and development projects because of hostilities between Somaliland army and Khatumo forces. Who is responsible for denying non-combatants their right to humanitarian and development assistance?

I find it strange that organisations that are

committed to helping the poor and the vulnerable are more interested in their own security than in the welfare of those that **need their help the most. You ended your book on sad a note and asked if there was anyone thinking of the future of Somali children. Is selfishness and insensitivity the main problem afflicting Somali political class?**

Selfishness and insensitivity are not just Somali problems -- they are problems that affect every country. The difference is that in other countries there are mechanisms in place to check this greed and insensitivity, for example, by implementing laws that address the needs of marginalised or minority groups or putting in place financial regulations that reduce the scale of corruption and financial mismanagement. Because of the clan-based politics in Somalia, people are also willing to let people get away with economic crimes if the person committing the crime is a member of their own clan. Hence, the atrocities continue, and the vast majority people of Somalia continue to suffer from lack of basic services. You can buy the book at: AMAZON.COM

Editor's Note: *Puntland Post* news website conducted this interview in 2015. We reprint it with permission of the editor of the website.

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A Legislature of Applause

One criticism levelled against the Somali Federal Government is that it controls the legislature – both the Parliament and the Upper House. This criticism was difficult to allege before former Speaker of the Somali Federal Parliament, Mohamed Osman Jawari, had been forced to resign, argues Farhan Isak Yusuf of Somali Public Agenda, a think tank based in Mogadisho. [Yusuf argues this situation has had an adverse effect on governance](#). Executive control of the Somali federal legislature is not a new trend.

Jawari was a Speaker of Parliament controlled by President Hassan Sheikh Mohamud and his Damuljадid clique. The institution of the Somali legislature has become feeble because the Federal Government also pulls the strings of the Upper House of Senators.

The current Speaker of the Somali Federal Parliament, Mohamed Mursal, fell out of favour with the Federal Government leaders when a group of MPs persuaded him to accept a motion against the

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A Legislature...

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president on the grounds of handing over a Somali citizen

to the Ethiopian government. Two Deputy Speakers objected to the motion. Mursal briefly remained in the camp of a group of MPs who called themselves the Opposition. Mursal had to make a deal with the Prime Minister of Somalia, Hassan Ali Kheire. How can the Somali federal legislature be released from the all-powerful grip of the executive? Yusuf suggests a return to the policy the first post 1999 Transitional Government used under the Transitional National Charter. Unlike the current cabinet of the Federal Government, cabinet members of the Transitional National Government were not MPs. Cabinet members are selected on the 4.5 power-sharing system. The input from influential members of a clan to select potential cabinet members bolsters the influence of the executive, and appointment of a cabinet is linked to closeness to the executive.

The executive took a bolder but self-defeating step to portray themselves as pro-centralism leaders by co-opting some Federal Member States and alienating others. There is no easy solution to the executive

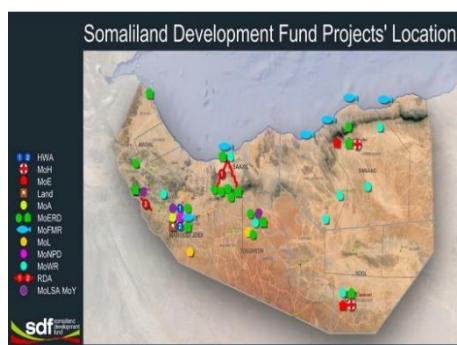
control of the legislature, which is one more reason it was too early to end the transition.

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PHASE II OF SOMALILAND DEVELOPMENT FUND LAUNCHED

President of the self-proclaimed Republic of Somaliland, Muse Bihi Abdi, signed an agreement to launch the second phase of the Somaliland Development Fund. Witnessing the signing of the agreement was the Ambassador of the United Kingdom to Somalia, Ben Bender.

A portion of the funding will be committed to the Hargeisa Water Project and agricultural facilities. UK assistance to Somalia impacts people's lives, although distribution of funds is skewed towards western regions of Somaliland as the map below shows.



Projects funded through the Somaliland Development Fund are aligned to the Somaliland National Development Plan,

which differs from Somalia's National Development Plan prepared by the Federal Government of Somalia. In an interview with the Mogadishu-based Somali National Television, Ben Bender said UK assistance to Somalia is aligned to the National Development Plan.



President Bihi signing the agreement

Disputed territories claimed by Puntland State and Somaliland receive lesser funds despite the area suffering the threat of territorial conflict, a situation that makes the area inaccessible to aid workers.

In the SDF 2015-2016 allocations, Sool and Sanaag regions gained a marked increase compared to 10% allocated to the two easternmost regions in 2013. Awdal, a region in Western Somaliland, shares the underinvestment plight with the Eastern regions.

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Sustainable Energy Fund for Africa

"Unlocking Africa's clean energy potential for employment and economic growth"

Background



The Sustainable Energy Fund for Africa (SEFA) is a multi-donor trust fund administered by the African Development Bank - anchored in a commitment of USD 95 million by the Governments of Denmark, the United States and the Norway - to support small- and medium-scale Renewable Energy (RE) and Energy Efficiency (EE) projects in Africa. In many African countries, smaller clean/renewable energy projects are potentially viable from a commercial perspective, but the initial development costs often prevent these projects from accessing necessary financing. SEFA is founded on the premise that reliable, clean and affordable energy can contribute to strong African economies and can have a positive impact in creating employment opportunities across the continent.

Description

The development objective of SEFA is to support sustainable private-sector led economic growth in African countries through the efficient utilization of presently untapped clean energy resources. SEFA has been designed to operate under three financing windows: project preparation, equity investments and enabling environment support.

(i) - Project Preparation:

This window provides cost-sharing grants and technical assistance to private project developers/promoters to facilitate pre-investment activities for renewable energy and energy efficiency projects. Grant funding will target development activities from feasibility up to financial closure for projects with total capital investments in the range of USD 30 million – 200 million.

SEFA is structured to respond to requests originated or championed by AfDB staff. All proposals received will be screened and pre-assessed against the basic eligibility criteria by the SEFA Secretariat, currently hosted in the [Energy, Environment and Climate Change Department \(ONEC\) of AfDB](#). In the case of external requests meeting the basic eligibility criteria and presenting a good pipeline opportunity, SEFA Secretariat will work with

other departments with the view of identifying a champion to lead the internal review and approval of a proposal.

Screening of new proposals for project preparation grants will resume on the 1st of March 2019.

(ii) - Equity Investments:

This financing window seeks to address the lack of access to early stage capital for small-and medium-sized projects, as well as the low managerial and technical capability of smaller entrepreneurs and developers.

The SEFA equity capital combined with a dedicated technical assistance envelope will be deployed by the [SEFA co-sponsored Africa Renewable Energy Fund \(AREF\)](#), a pan-African Private

Equity Fund (PEF) solely focused on small/medium (5-50 MW) independent power projects from solar, wind, biomass, hydro as well as some geothermal and stranded gas technologies. Investment decisions are the sole responsibility of AREF's Fund Manager – [Berkeley Energy LLC](#) – subject to the terms of the AREF fund agreements, with the

Continued on page 12

SEFA Secretariat's role mainly as providing general oversight to fund implementation as well as collaboration on project identification.

(iii) - Enabling Environment:

This window provides grants to support mainly public sector activities that create and improve the enabling environment for private sector investments in the sustainable energy space in Africa. This includes advisory and implementation of legal, regulatory and policy regimes that provide clear and predictable rules for project development, implementation and operation, capacity-building activities to allow the public sector to act as a reliable and creditworthy counterparty in energy projects and programs. This component is not bound by project size limits, and includes interventions spanning the off-grid, mini-grid, and grid-connected segments.

SEFA is also aligned with the Sustainable Energy for All Initiative (SE4ALL) to support preparatory, sector planning and capacity-building activities arising out the AfDB-hosted [SE4All Africa Hub](#). This includes support to **High-Impact Opportunities (HIO) for Green Mini-Grids**, as an area of strong complementarity with the Bank's business in the grid-connected space.

- **Technical Contact (Secretariat):** SEFA@afdb.org
- **Resource Mobilization Focal Point:** [Nana- Efua Spio-Garbrah](#), Principal Resource Mobilization Office

Villa Somalia and Petrodollars

How Qatar has become the most influential country in Somali politics is a puzzle that many analysts find hard to crack. The gradual increase of its influence demonstrates a calculated move to make its presence felt in Somali politics since 2006, when Union of Islamic Courts defeated warlords. The former Presidential Candidate, Abdirahman Abdishakur, said recently, "Qatar is not a country that supports governments. It supports insurgents." The Somali politician was reflecting on his experience as a negotiator for the former Alliance for the Reliberation of Somalia. The role of Qatar in Somali politics came to light after 2012 elections won by President Hassan Sheikh Mohamud. There was no concrete evidence that Qatar bankrolled President Mohamud's campaign. The foreign policy of his government did not give any

clues that his government had been beholden to the oil-rich country.

During preparations for 2017 elections Qatar did not seem to be in the list of countries thought to be backing a Presidential Candidate. The incumbent President was in power long enough to campaign without covertly relying upon a foreign sponsor. The President of the Federal Republic of Somalia, Mohamed Abdullahi Mohamed, was never viewed as a Qatar-funded candidate. While there is no solid evidence to link his campaign with petrodollars, relations between Somalia and Qatar fuelled speculations about Qatari hand in his ascendency. When Qatar fell out with Gulf Countries, diplomatic isolation of Doha ensued. Somalia stayed neutral. This neutrality earned Somalia compliments in Africa. President Mohamed's predecessor, President Hassan Sheikh Mohamud, gave in to Saudi pressure to sever diplomatic relations with Iran. UAE has been active in the Somalia particularly in Somaliland, where it was granted a base at Berbera. Two companies based in UAE, DP World and P & O have signed agreements to operate Berbera and Bosaso Ports respectively. UAE was running a military training camp in Mogadishu and had donated military vehicles to **See page 13, column 1**

[Villa Somalia...](#)

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the Federal Government before relations between the Federal Government and UAE became strained partly because of Somalia's neutrality.

A fragile country recovering from decades of civil war is more vulnerable to proxy wars. A New York Times report alleged [Qatar masterminded attacks in Bosaso, the commercial capital of Puntland State](#). Qatar funds infrastructure projects in southern Somalia and has granted political asylum to a former Al-shabaab commander who defected to the Federal Government. The Somali Foreign Ministry came out in support of Qatari spokesman who denied allegations in the New York Times report. "[Horn and Western policymakers should seek to limit intra-Gulf sparring in Africa, notably by expanding the role of regional multilateral organisations to boost Horn states' bargaining power](#)," notes International Crisis Group.

The asymmetry in power relations alluded to ICG in relation to Horn states and Gulf rivals is made starker by Somalia's status as a country whose government relies upon peacekeepers from neighbouring countries. The Arab League, of which Somalia is a member, remains reluctant to urge gulf countries to scale down their campaigns "to consolidate alliances and influence."

Adeegga Kayd ee shirkadda Golis

Macmiil,

Haddii aad iska diiwaangalisey adeegga Kayd, Numbarradaadii ma kaydsatay?

Fadlan si laguugu kaydiyo nambarradaada aadna hadhow, haddii moobaylku kaa lumo, dib ugu heli kartid nambarradaadii, fadlan marka hore ku wareeji SIM card aad leedah kaaga numbarada kuugu jira qolofkaaga(mobaylkaaga) ku wareeji SIM card-ka aad leedahay oo raac tallaabooyinkan:

1. Tag calaamadda contacts ee saaran shaashadda
2. Kaddib soo fur dhibcaha saddexda ah ee is kor saaran kana muuqda dhanka ku beegan midigtaada ama saddexda xariijimmo ee ku beegan bidixdaada, oo dusha sare saaran.
3. Kaddibna dooro **Manage contacts**
4. kaddib dooro **Import/export contacts**
5. kaddib dooro **Export**.
6. Kaddib dooro kaarka **SIM 1** ama **SIM 2**.
7. Kaddib gal **Adeegga Kayd** oo dheh Kaydi kaddibna OK dooro si nambarradu u kaydsamaan.



Shirkadda Korontada
NECSOM ee Garoowe

A Garowe-based Electricity
Company

Shirkadda tamarta Soomaaliyeed ee NECSOM waxaa la asaasay 2003dii, waxayna koronto 24-ka saac ah siisaa magaalada Garoowe, caasimadda Puntland. Waa shirkadda kaliya ee Soomaaliya oo bixisa adeeg koronto isku si u shaqaysa habeen iyo maalin.

NECSOM oo bahwadaag la ah shirkadaha korontada Kismaayo, Boosaaso iyo magaaloojin kale, waxay sanadihii u dambeeyay billowday isticmaalka cadceedda iyo dabaysha.

Shirkadda NECSOM waxay kaalin mug leh ka qaadataa kaabayaasha dhaqaalaha dalka, sugidda amniga iyo kor u qaadista bilicda magaalada caasimada u ah Puntland, Garowe.

NECSOM waxay macaamiisheeda u sameysay qiime-dhimis si bulshadu uga faa'iideysto.

NECSOM waxaa kuugu diyaar ah maamul iyo shaqaale loo carbiyay shaqadooda.

Wixii macluumaad ah oo intaas dheer kala xiriir .

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NECSOM is a Somali utility company founded in 2003. It supplies Garowe, the administrative capital of Puntland round-the-clock electricity. NESCSOM has partnered with utility companies in Kismayo, Bosaso and other towns in Somalia.

Several years ago, NECSOM began to utilise solar and wind energy to diversify its sources of energy.

NECSOM plays a key role in contributing to economic infrastructures in Puntland. Maintaining security, and gentrifying the capital city of Puntland, Garowe.

NECSOM has cut prices of electricity for its customers

At NESCOM you will meet dedicated management and trained staff.

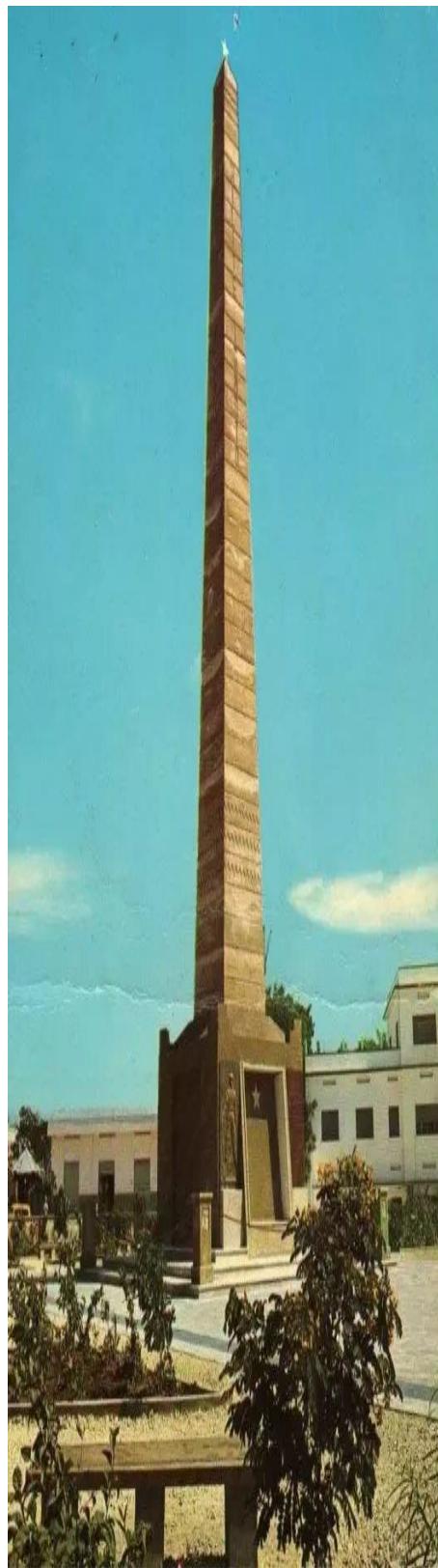
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The Unknown Soldier's Monument in Mogadishu



Biyo-Kulule Spa in Bosaso, Somalia



A Castle in Eyl District

