

Puntland Post Monthly

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Somali Businesses Should Promote the Rule of Law

By Ali Haji Warsame



Entrepreneurship is the one of the post-1991 success stories from Somalia. Some economists describe unbridled capitalism as the basis for the entrepreneurial drive that help Somalis cope with state collapse. Certainly the story of entrepreneurship in Somalia is not altogether rosy particularly twenty nine years after the state collapse in 1991. One may describe this story as a variation on what European foreigners such as Gerald Hanley and Richard Burton wrote about Somalis – tenacious and risk-taking among other qualities– but the reality is more complicated than a mere description or a sweeping remark.

In a 2007 survey of 41 African countries Somalia ranked 16th in terms number of mobile phone penetration and 11th in the number of internet users. Some 15 companies operate aviation services in Somalia. They use leased aircrafts and employ with foreign personnel for aircraft maintenance.

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Somali Businesses...

From page 1

Money the Somali diaspora sends home has been estimated at \$1.5-1.8 billion annually. Hawala companies now provide an ever-growing range of banking services and have invested in other sectors of the economy. The World Bank calculated that Somalia's GDP grew from around \$1 billion in 1996 to more than \$5.5 billion in 2007, with a real growth rate in 2007 of 2.6 %. This is a remarkable but uneven growth in a country that has had governments that were unable to deal political fallouts from state collapse.

Businesses thrive under a rule of law. This is the experience I have gained as a former Golis Telecom CEO and then as a Puntland Minister for Education. The task of restoring the primacy of the law in an environment where politicians are accountable is not solely the enterprise of the political class. The Somali business community is undeniably intertwined with politicians.

There is no available data on business start-ups and ease of doing business in different regions of Somalia. A study conducted by Mohamed

Hussein Subeyr and Willy Muturi of Jomo Kenyatta University with Puntland State University brings to the light collateral requirements that prevent [small businesses owners from acquiring microfinance](#). Enforcement of business contracts and the arbitration of business disputes require a reliable rule of law.

"The Somali business community has played an important role in Somalia's recent troubled history: at some points hindering efforts at reconciliation by financing warlords and their militias; at others working with local activists and NGOs seeking to establish peace" writes Lee Cassanelli of University of Pennsylvania. The considered view of Professor Cassanelli is borne out by facts but is not applicable throughout Somalia. In parts of Somalia where policeman elites have managed to restore a semblance of order businesses' have metamorphosed into an entity that might undermine the accountability of politicians to the people. A 2016 World Bank report raised the alarm about the possibility of Somaliland legislature becoming beholden to businesses. Although it is specific to Somaliland, the World Bank assessment reflects

the accurate picture of businesses in the Somali peninsula. This does not take away from the achievements of businesses to fill the limited role vacated by the government after the overthrow of the military regime.

Somalia has reached a stage where candid discussion about the role of business is long overdue. Such a discussion can provide the basis for efficient tax system that will strike a balance between the incentive to start a business and the obligation of businesses to contribute to boost government revenues.


The Business community can no longer pretend it is standing outside the political sphere. At a time the phrase *stakeholder* capitalism is replacing *shareholder capitalism*, Somalia's business leaders should take the lead in reassessing their business models to switch to business models that take environmental considerations into account.

The biggest challenge the world faces is climate change. A reliable rule of law, political accountability and business leaders that place common social goals above high returns for shareholder value is what Somalia urgently needs. In a country like Somalia that is still

grappling with effects of state collapse the impact unfettered business practices have on society should no longer be ignored. Higher education institutions in Somalia can lead the way to formulate the goals for these excitingly epochal times in which Somali businesses and the political class find themselves.

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.

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President Deni's Political Moment of Truth

Puntland President, Said Abdullahi Deni, is juggling several balls. Security reform remains a top priority for the administration that celebrated its first anniversary in January 2020. Representatives from the EU met a Puntland committee tasked with the security reform. Biometric identification the administration has introduced eliminates ghost soldiers on Puntland Government payroll. His predecessor, Dr Abdiweli Mohamed Ali, failed to persuade commanders of Puntland Defence Forces to agree to a headcount to stamp out corruption in the security forces. Successful security reform will bring to an end periodic mutinies organised by disgruntled commanders. Deni assumed power at a time relations between the Federal Government and Puntland were strained. In 2019 he organised a summit for Federal Member States and the Federal Government. The summit ended in a deadlock. The collective leadership mechanism modeled on the Leadership Forum has been rebuffed by President Mohamed Abdullahi Mohamed. The second

challenge President Deni faces in his second year is the 2021 elections upon which Federal Member States have to agree. The electoral model proposed by the Federal Government has hit a snag. The International Community led by UNSOM Chief and US Ambassador to Somalia held separate meetings in Nairobi with the Presidents of Federal Member States to forge a national consensus on the planned one person, one vote elections. How Deni responds to the Federal Government's demand to agree to the electoral modalities will determine the standing of Puntland State in Federal Somalia.

Under the 2016 electoral agreement Puntland federally represents some constituencies in the ex-British Somaliland. The territory Puntland claims is mostly under the jurisdiction of Somaliland Administration. The British Government funds development projects in Sool and Sanaag through Somaliland Development Fund. The disputed designation territory is having less impact on Sool and Sanaag. Without clarity on how the territorial dispute will be solved Puntland will lose political status should it agree to the renewal of federal but token representation of constituencies in the disputed territories.

There is an emerging consensus that North-South dialogue between Mogadishu and Hargeisa is the way forward. This puts Puntland in the Southern sphere of influence as opposed to its self-image as a rival of Somaliland. This year, 2020, is President Deni's political moment of truth. His administration has made concessions to Somaliland whose Ministers regularly visit their area of origin claimed by Puntland on the basis of 1998 Puntland Charter. President Deni has his work cut out. His pragmatism may pay off.

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Adeegga Kayd ee shirkadda Golis

Macmiil,

Haddii aad iska diiwaangalisey adeegga Kayd, Numbarradaadii ma kaydsatay?

Fadlan si laguugu kaydiyo numbarradaada aadna hadhow, haddii moobaylku kaa lumo, dib ugu heli kartid numbarradaadii, 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 magaalooyin 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.

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Amhara Chauvinists Irritate Eritrean Nationals

Ever since Abiy Ahmed Ali became the Prime Minister of Ethiopia Amhara chauvinists have been entertaining the dream to annex Eritrea to Ethiopia. [It is dream symbolised by Goshu Wolde's 1991 statement in which he resisted the idea of breaking up Ethiopia into two countries. Goshu compared EPLF to invaders.](#) At the same event organised House Foreign Affairs subcommittee Professor [Mesfin Wolde-Mariam said that EPLF and TPLF "enjoy uncontested military supremacy in Ethiopia"](#).

Amhara extremists have drawn a map of Ethiopia incorporating Eritrea. It is second time some Amharas nostalgic for feudal Ethiopia have unfurled a flag of Ethiopia that treat Eritrea as a part of "Imperial Ethiopia".



Amhara extremists incorporate Eritrea into the Ethiopian map

Eritrea seceded from Ethiopia in 1993 after more than 98% of Eritreans voted for independence. The Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF), which the defeated the Soviet-backed former Derg regime of Ethiopia, waged a 30 year long war against Imperial and subsequently communist Ethiopia. Tigray People's Liberation Front and EPLF defeated the Mengistu regime in May 1991.



"This amounts to slap in the face. A puzzled friend asked why do 'such weird things only happen in ... [the] Amhara region'" tweeted Professor Gaim Kibreab of South Bank University in London.

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An Interview with Acting Chief Justice of Puntland Supreme Court

Puntland judiciary has faced criticisms about non-enforcement of a capital punishment ruling against three men who were found guilty of gang-raping and murdering Aisha Ilyas. Abdirahman Isse Omar of *Puntland Post* sat interviewed Nur Issie Mohamed, the Acting Chief Justice of Puntland Supreme Court. After this interview, the Supreme Court of Puntland had set a date for execution of the convicted men.

Puntland Post: Why does the court judgement against convicted rapists and murders of Aisha Ilyas remain unenforced?

Acting Chief Justice: As you know this case has passed through several stages in Puntland. On 12 May 2019 the First Level Court has sentenced the three men to death. On 20 June 2019, The Court of Appeal upheld the judgement. On 25 August 2019 the Supreme Court upheld the same judgment. The convicted men asked for a judicial review. The Supreme Court rejected the judicial

review request. The case is now with the Supreme Court and is awaiting enforcement.



Nur Isse Mohamed: Puntland Judiciary is independent

Puntland Post: There is a letter from Puntland Attorney General's Office making rounds in the social media. In the letter the Attorney General's Office is asking for the implementation of the court judgements.

Nur Isse Mohamed: First of all the job of the judiciary is not politics. It is about dispensing justice. The correspondence between the Attorney General's Office and the Supreme Court should not have been shared in the social media. That

is a crime. The Supreme Court is not aware of the letter being shared in the social media. There was a correspondence from the Attorney General's Office about the enforcement of the court ruling. The letter was incomplete as far as capital punishment procedures are concerned. The letters of inheritance and permission to execute the convicted men should have been attached with the Attorney General's letter. The family has three options: to accept blood-money, to forgive or to give the government the permission to execute the convicted murder. The Attorney General's Office is duty-bound to submit the enforcement file to us. We have not received either the enforcement letter or the permission and inheritance letters. That is why the delay in enforcing the court ruling has happened.

Puntland Post: Is Puntland President required to sign the execution enforcement letter?

Nur Isse Mohamed: The President of Puntland State only signs martial law court rulings involving a soldier or an Al-shabaab member found guilty of terrorism. The case in question has been dealt with in a civil law court in line with the Somali Penal Code.

Puntland Post: Any
concluding thoughts? Nur
Isse

Mohamed: Puntland judiciary is doing a great job despite challenges. Aisha's case has grabbed attention of the people to a point that one can think people like to assume the role of judges. Puntland judiciary does not give in to any pressures nor is there any pressure exerted on our work for political purposes. We urge people to understand the difference between the work of the judiciary and politics. Sometimes one can hear a case being described as politically motivated or influenced by the government. I beg to differ. Puntland judiciary is fully independent.

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VOA SOMALI SERVICE'S BIAS AGAINST PUNTLAND

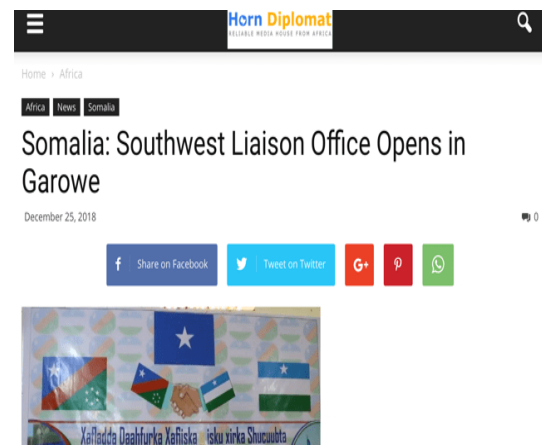
The Weekly Discussion programme of [VOA Somali Service broadcast on 17th of January 2020](#) devoted 35 minutes to a debate on the federal electoral law passed in December 2019 and barriers facing the plan to hold one person, one vote elections in Somalia in 2021.



Fowski Abdinur: "South Westerners are refugees in Puntland"

Allegations leveled at Puntland State by Fowski Abdi Nuur of South West State Intellectuals Council marred the programme. " People of South West State in Puntland are regarded as refugees and have no voting rights" Fowski said. Harun Maruf, the presenter and producer of the programme, did not challenge Fowski on his use of the word *qaxooti* (refugees) to characterise the rights of Somali citizens from South West State now living in Puntland State.

The South West community in Puntland State do not even fall under the category of Internally Displaced Peoples (IDPs) due to their role in boosting Puntland economy by starting businesses and playing a remarkable role in rebuilding the state in addition to belonging to a separate federal member state clanwise.



Horn Diplomat covered "Liaison Office" story a year ago

One year ago the [South West State community in Puntland opened a Liaison Office in Garowe](#) "to become a hub for people" from regions that make up South West State.

What was left out in the discussion is the plight of Somalis collectively known as *Others* of which Banadiri confederation of clans is a member. Banadiri clans in Barawe and Marka – two major districts in South West State –

have no political representation in South West State.

The 'Others' label means that the Banadiri clans in Lower Shabelle are politically marginalised. Fowsi would like listeners to believe that political rights of people from the South West State – Digil and Mirifle, according to him – get violated in Puntland and Galmudug despite the South West State being entirely responsible for depriving Banadiri people of their political rights in districts Banadiris' ancestors established many centuries ago as a part of the long urban history of Somalia.

"The VOA Somali Service Weekly Discussion programme has become a public relations space"

The silence over the the subjugation of Somali Banadiri people and associated clans remains a blot on the conscience of Somali clans who regard themselves as being politically and militarily powerful.



Right of Reply: Maruf did not challenge Fowsi over a word choice

Harun Maruf is a seasoned journalist who cannot be criticised for incompetence over putting the political marginalisation of Banadiri people in the back burner when presenting the Weekly Discussion programme. The only plausible explanation is that he allowed the Weekly Discussion programme to become a public relations exercise for some people with a political axe to grind.

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Dalha Calls for an End to the “Oppression of People in Lower Shabelle”

The Somali MP and former singer, Mohamed Omar Dalha, expressed dismay over continued injustices being meted out against people of Lower Shabelle. In an interview with *Somali Cable*, [Dalha, likened the situation in Lower Shabelle to the one people of region lived under the Italian colonialists.](#) He singled out Keli Asayle incident when Italian colonial settlers forced locals to lie down on a small watercourse near plantations and walked over their backs to avoid mud their wellington boots.



Dalha: Oppression must end

“It is a continuation of colonial tactics to deprive people in Lower Shabelle of their rights. Lower Shabelle can be the bread-basket of Somalia” Dalha said in the interview in which he sent people condolence over the passing of the legendary

musician and singer Daud Ali Mashaf in Jigjiga, the capital of the Somali Region of Ethiopia. “People living by the river bank lack health facilities” Dalha said to highlight deprivation people in his area of origin have to endure.

Dalha belongs to the segment of the Somali people unfairly described as minorities (Others). Lower Shabelle is a region known for diversity – no single clan can lay claim to it. Only one socio-economic group (agro-pastoralists) from different clans claim the region as a traditional stronghold.

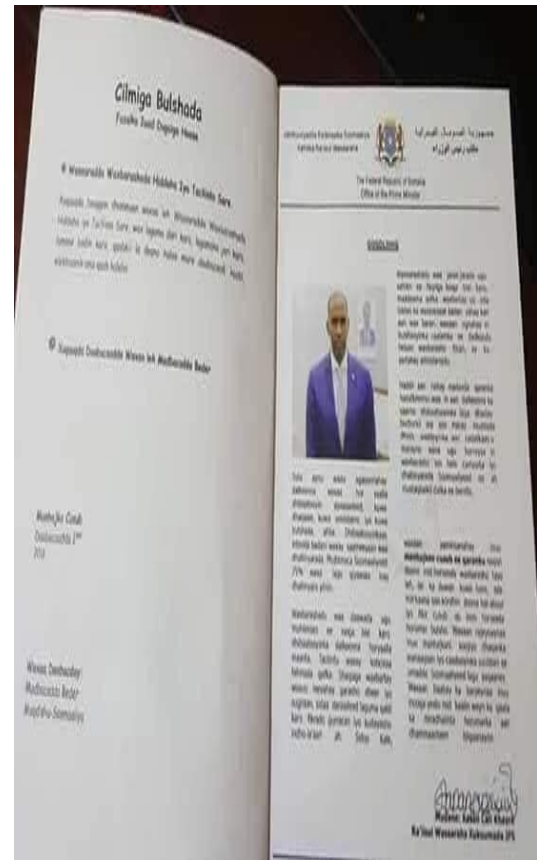
Dalha seemed somewhat less forthright in discussing the situation in Lower Shabelle, which is a part of the South West State of Somalia. “Dalha was implying that South West State of Somalia is an illegal and occupying force in Lower Shabelle” says a Baidoa-based journalist who prefers to be quoted anonymously. “I expected him to discuss the situation in Lower Shabelle candidly but he has beaten around the push.”

Most Internally Displaced Peoples in Somalia are from Lower Shabelle. The Middle Shabelle is an equally fertile region but, unlike Lower Shabelle, has not suffered the pressure of armed clan militias who occupied made Marka, Afgoye, Barawe and Qoryooley.

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Puntland and Federal Government Disagree Over Educational Policy

The Somali Federal Education Minister Godah Barre told BBC Somali TV that his government would not confer secondary school certificates on Puntland students if the Federal Member State does not oblige students to take the national secondary education examinations prepared and administered by the Federal Government. Ismail Mohamed Warsame, the Deputy Parliamentary Speaker of Puntland urged the Education Ministry to enable students to take the National Secondary School Examinations. “The dispute is not necessarily about examinations. It is about Puntland having a role in devising educational policies. Consensus and compromise from the Federal Government and Puntland State are what can lead to the necessary outcomes” Warsame said. The Deputy Speaker alluded to political differences between Federal Government and Puntland State in addition to the disagreement over the national educational policy.



Prime Minister Kheire introducing a Social Studies textbook

The Federal Government of Somalia introduced a national curriculum one year ago. The stick the Federal Government is using is its privilege to endorse certificates of scholarship applicants. To many this amounts to politicising educational rights of Somali students in a country that has not fully recovered from state collapse. The conciliatory tone of Puntland Deputy Parliamentary Speaker serves to bridge the gap if the Federal

Government adopts consultative approach to devising an educational policy which cannot succeed without consensus among political stakeholders.

Meanwhile Puntland Education Minister, Professor Abdullahi Mohamed Hassan, shared with the local media copy of past agreements signed with the Federal Government in 2015 and 2017. The agreements entitle Puntland to administer examinations independently under the supervision of the Federal Ministry of Education. [“The agreements stipulated the Federal Government will send certificates to students in Puntland in line with agreements”](#) the Minister said

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How Sanbaloolshe Misspoke About the Extradition of Qalbidhagah

Abdullahi Mohamed Ali (aka Sanbaloolshe), the former director of the Somali National Intelligence and Security Agency launched in January 2020 a media campaign [“to set the record straight”](#) over the extradition of Abdikarim Qalbidhagah to Ethiopia in 2017.

Sanbaloolshe has come under fire for his role in the rendition of a Somali citizen.

Dalsan TV website interview with Sanbaloolshe has been exceptionally telling for the details the former NISA director had disclosed. “President Mohamed Abdullahi Mohamed has signed the extradition process” Sanbaloolshe said. “In my role I believe I handled the case the best way one could handle and that how Qalbidhagah went to Ethiopia. Puntland and Galmudug were separately vying for the extradition of Qalbidhagah”, who lived in South Galka’yo under Galmudug administration. Sanbaloolshe said that “ Allah predestined the extradition of

Qalbidhagah. I unreservedly apologise to Qalbidhagah for my role in his extradition. I have a lot of classified information.” He implied that he acted on intelligence to prevent Qalbidhagah from falling into the hands of two federal member states that “ were plotting to extradite” the Somali citizen.

The former NISA director has unwittingly disclosed classified information in the interview when he distances himself from the extradition order to argue that “ the buck stops with the Somali President.”



Ali presenting his credentials to Queen Elizabeth II in 2013

Abdi Abdullahi Hashi, the Speaker of Somalia's Upper House, challenges Sanbaloolshe's version of events. In an interview with a Somali news website, Mr Hashi said: " I was invited to a meeting with the Somali President and Sanbaloolshe. The President asked Sanbaloolshe to tell me what he had told the President. Sanbaloolshe told us that Qalbidhagah, as senior ONLF officer, had made a deal with Ethiopia and asked for the Federal Government to extradite him to Ethiopia. Sanbaloolshe was fervently making the case to extradite Qalbidhaha."

The Somali Federal Parliament formed a committee to investigate the extradition case. The committee report concluded that Abdikarim Qalbidhagah was extradited illegally and the Somalia does not view ONLF as a terrorist organisation." The report of the committee has resulted in the resignation of Sanbaloolshe as NISA director.

In 2013 Sanbaloolshe was appointed the Somali Ambassador to the United Kingdom. He presented his diplomatic credentials to Queen Elizabeth II. The British Government has not permitted

Sanbaloolshe to live in London as Somalia's Ambassador to the Court of St. James's . Somalia does not have an embassy in the United Kingdom despite Britain spearheading the state-making efforts in Somalia through three conferences held in 2012, 2013 and 2017.

The extradition of Qalbidhagah dented the confidence many Somalis had in the Federal Government. Sanbaloolshe has shown bravery to own up to his mistake but his claim that Qalbidhagah went to Ethiopia and that the President of Somalia ordered the extradition contradicts the efforts he argues he had to extradite Qalbidhagah to Ethiopia nearly three years ago.

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Villa Somalia Should Leave Galmudug Alone

Galmudug is going through a difficult political time. With the controversial election of Sheikh Shakir as the President of Galmudug, the emergence of parallel administrations is the likely outcome. The International Community urged stakeholders not to rush the process of forming a new administration. There is nothing perplexing about the behaviour of Galmudug rivals. They are not more quarrelsome than politicians from other Federal States. To understand why Galmudug is slogging through a difficult political transition one has to pay look at how the Federal State has come into existence.

Galmudug was founded in 2006, when most regions in Southern Somalia were under the Union of Islamic Courts. It made South Galka'yo its administrative capital. It played a role in the phasing out of the transitional government to put in place a permanent government. It had a rival— Himan iyo Heeb — then based in Adaado district of Galguduud. Ahlu Sunna did not the recognise South Galka'yo-based administration either. In 2015 the Federal Government under President Hassan Sheikh Mohamud put more effort into the amalgamation of Galmudug,

Himan & Heeb and Ahlu Sunna Wal Jama'a, the religious paramilitary group keeping Al-Shabaab at bay in many parts of Galguduud. The Federal Government created a new and expanded Galmudug with a Parliament and a Council of Ministers. The first President of the new Galmudug was an ally of President Hassan Sheikh Mohamud. This approach to state-making keeps Galmudug in limbo. The Mogadishu Presidency (Villa Somalia) micromanages the electoral process of Galmudug. The public funds the Federal Government uses to select a loyal Galmudug Presidential Candidate further complicates the situation. Successive Somali Federal Governments have sought to undermine Ahlu Sunna to install an administration loyal to Villa Somalia. This political interference is a threat to stabilisation efforts. Galmudug needs a political process conceived by locals to become accountable to its people. As long as the Federal Government directs the Galmudug political process, the political controversy will continue to deepen. That is why four presidential candidates have withdrawn their candidacy.

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Somaliland Government Introduces Electronic Payment System for Public Sector Employees

By Khadar Mariano

Hargeisa – In January the government of Somaliland has launched a new electronic payment platform that will enable the government employees to receive their salaries paid into the their monile phones through a platform known as 'E-Shilling' .

The E-Shilling program was officially inaugurated in a ceremony attended by the Vice President of Somaliland Mr. Abdirahman Abdilahi (Sayli'i), Minister of Finance Dr. Sa'ad Ali Shire, Central Bank Governor Mr. Ibrahim Baghdadi and the Head of Somaliland Civil Service Commission Mr. Farhan Adan Haybe, among other high ranking government officials.

The Vice President, who made the official opening remarks, has thanked and congratulated to the Somaliland Central Bank, Ministry of Finance and the

Civil Service Commission for achieving this milestone.



Sayli'i commended Finance Ministry and the Central Bank for the innovation

Dr. Sa'ad Ali Shire, the Finance Minister, has noted the advantages of this electronic payment system compared to the traditional cash payment system. In his speech, he cited that this new system will be much more efficient and effective given the fact that the logistics and spending of moving the cash around to distribute it to the employees remains cumbersome. "In my Ministry alone, we spend over 30,000 hours every month paying salaries in the form of

cash for our employees. We could have spent all that time on more productive work.” Said Dr. Sa’ad.

Somaliland Central Bank Governor Mr. Baghdadi, said “ Every employee is required from now on to open a bank account at any branch of the Central Bank. The bank accounts will be linked to employees’ mobile phones through E-Dahab platforms powered by Somtel Telecom.”

Furthermore, the Head of Civil Service Mr. Farhan Haybe has spoken highly of the new payment mechanism and the role it will play in promoting transparency, accountability and good governance. “This program is a positive step towards accountability and transparency” Said Mr. Haybe.

On the other hand, the public has received the news of the E-shilling program with mixed feeling. Some people are finding it hard to understand how this platform is going to be different from the privately-owned electronic money transfer platforms such as Zaad and E-Dahab. More importantly, many people are wondering about the consequences this will have on the already dwindling use of

cash in Somaliland. On top of that, this step taken by the Somaliland Government may come as a surprise, given the government has imposed restrictions on Zaad and E-Dahab three years ago to deal with runaway inflation.

In 2017, the Somaliland Government issued a decree banning mobile money transfer dollar transactions less than US\$100. The decision was aimed at promoting the use of Somaliland Shilling to boost its value against foreign currencies and consequently reduce the inflation that plagued the country at the time. The consequences the E-Shilling will have on the use of Somaliland Shilling, the value of the currency and inflation remains a burning question.

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REQUEST FOR EXPRESSION OF INTEREST (REOI)

Country: Federal Government of Somalia (FGS), Puntland Government of Somalia.

Name of the Project: Somalia Urban Resilience Project (SURP).

Assignment

Title: Consultancy Services for Consultancy Services for Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist – SURP Garowe Municipality – Individual Consultant Selection

Project ID: P163857

Deadline Date: February 17th, 2020

Ref No. SO-GM-155033-CS-INDV

1. Project Background

The Government of the Federal Republic of Somalia /Puntland Government of Somalia is implementing the Somalia Urban Resilience Project (SURP)_ through the Garowe Municipality. SURP has a budget of US\$9 million of which US\$ 3 million is allocated for civil works and project implementation support in

Garowe Municipality. SURP is a municipal governance and infrastructure development project financed by the World Bank, aimed at improving access to urban infrastructure and strengthening municipal governance in Somalia. The Project also aims to strengthen inter-governmental relationships between the federal, state, region and municipal levels. It is intended that the SURP will also strengthen the state-citizen relationship and the government's legitimacy in the eyes of its people by providing visible and tangible benefits. The Garowe Municipality will finance four roads in Garowe covering an estimated total of 4.9km. The SUIPP phase prepared Feasibility Studies and Preliminary Engineering Designs for a total of 19 roads and two bridge investments. Due to funding constraints, however, only US\$2.17 million is available for the rehabilitation of secondary roads which will cover approximately four of the 19 roads. These roads will be prioritized based on the connectivity they provide for both urban poor communities and IDP settlements to key socio-economic facilities, high economic internal rates of return and high benefit/cost ration.

2. Responsibilities

Garowe Municipality is seeking to recruit an M&E Specialist as part of the Project Implementation Unit supporting the ongoing SURP as well as SURP II once under implementation. The M&E will be overall responsible for measuring project performance according to results framework targets and preparing quarterly project reports, targeting both project management as well as external stakeholders. M&E Specialist will be responsible for all monitoring and evaluation aspects of both projects. Specific responsibilities will include) work with other PIU staff to prepare the project Quarterly reports and annual reports – including reporting on the project Results Frameworks) provide technical inputs to the terms of reference, support the recruitment of an end project evaluation firm, support the project end-line survey and provide quality control of the evaluation reports, iii) provide technical inputs to the terms of references, support the recruitment of an impact evaluation firm (to undertake the baseline, mid-term and end-line surveys), and provide quality control of the evaluation reports iv) Ensure quality control of M&E outputs

(e.g. surveys, etc.), including by contributing substantively to the design and field testing of the monitoring methodology, review, supervise design and implementation of the survey, participatory data collection methods and protocols, data verification techniques, and other technical evaluation and analytical tasks conducted and all other specific tasks detailed in the detailed Terms of Reference (TOR) for the assignment that can be found at the following website: <https://puntlandpost.net/> or can be provided upon submission of application in person or by e-mail. The e-mail address is provided.

3. Selection Criteria:

Selection shall be based on individual qualifications and experiences of the candidate and followed by an interview, the minimum qualification, experience and skills should include:

1. Post graduate Degree or above in a relevant subject – project management, social sciences' focus on M&E is preferred (include the copies of academic qualifications).
2. Minimum of 6 years demonstrated

professional experience in project implementation and management with a minimum of 5 years of M&E experience.

3. The M&E Specialist should possess excellent technical skills in socio-economic research and program and project performance assessment
4. Experience in the management of quantitative and qualitative evaluations, familiarity with evaluation designs, use of reliable and valid instruments, and methods for data collection, analysis, and reports.

4. Period of Performance

The M&E Specialist contract will be for approximately 12 months with a probation period of three months on a full-time basis, with a possibility of extension subject to performance and available financing.

Garowe Municipality now invites eligible Individuals to indicate their interest in providing these services. Interested Individual Consultants must submit their Curriculum Vitae (CV), a Cover

letter indicating that they are qualified to perform the services and the copies of all the academic qualifications.

Attention of interested Consultants is drawn to section III, para 3.14,3.16 & 3.17 of the World Bank's *Procurement Regulations for IPF Borrowers: Procurement in Investment Projects Financing Goods, Works, Non -Consulting and Consulting Services, July 2016, revised November 2017 and August 2018* ("Procurement Regulations"), setting forth the World Bank's policy on conflict of interest.

A Consultant will be selected in accordance with the **Individual Consultants Selection** method set out in the Procurement Regulations.

Interested Consultants may obtain further information in person or by e-mail Procurement.surp@gmail.com at the address below during office hours from **8.00 AM. – 3.00 PM.** Saturday to Thursday except on public holidays.

Expressions of interest (EOI) and (CVs) should be delivered in a written form to the address below (by e-mail) by **Monday, February 17th, 2020 at 3.00 PM. local Time.**

Attention; SURP-Project Coordinator

Puntland Government of Somalia

Garowe, Puntland Somalia

Email Address: Mohamed Abdirahman Gure

Email Procurement.surp@gmail.com and copy mgure.suipp@plstate.so

Draft SURP ME Specialist

MUBARAK GROUP OF COMPANIES

