Republic of Somaliland

Ministry of Energy and Minerals (MoEM)

Semi-annual REPORT (January-June) 2024

Contents

1.0 Executive Summary

1.1 Overview of Key Achievements

The Ministry of Energy & Minerals of the Government of Somaliland is leading from the forefront in developing and preserving the Republic of Somaliland's rich Energy, Minerals, and Petroleum reserves. Ministry's mission is to establish, direct and promote the sustainable utilization of Somaliland's Energy, Minerals and Petroleum resources to support the country's social and economic development through the development and implementation of policies, strategies and programs that guide, facilitate and coordinate the work of government and all other stakeholders in the Energy, Minerals and Petroleum sectors.

The ministry also facilitates and ensures achievement of key target goals. Technical departments have been developed to oversee, implement, coordinate and control the MoEM resources. This Semi-Annual report outlines the activities carried out by the MoEM departments in particular;- achievements, challenges, and future prospects of each department. Finally, this report is one of the key tools that informs what has been achieved and what is yet in achieving the planned target Work plans for 2024.

2.0 Introduction

2.1 Ministry Overview

The Ministry of Energy & Minerals of the Government of Somaliland's vision is to contribute to Somaliland's social and economic development through sustainable

utilization of the country's energy, minerals and petroleum resources for the benefit of all Somaliland people. Praise is to God Almighty and thanks for His mercy and blessings which enabled the ministry's entire family to complete a comprehensive 2024 annual Work plan for the Ministry of Energy and Minerals. This could be called an extraordinary output as the ministry was able to complete the annual work plan according to Quarterly Achievement in a relatively short time, since an inclusive process was mainstreamed.

Formulating the Progress report for 2024 quarters one & two achievements was a successful process through the participatory, bottom-up and top-down approach. Presentations were made using an open and participatory approach, and all the ministry staff had a chance to criticize, comment, and provide beneficial suggestions. The development of the progress report was achieved through commitments made by the Ministry staff, especially departments, sections, and Units. A regular and wide consultation was made with the Management of the

Ministry (Minister, Vice Minister, and General Director).

This report sets out a strategy for how the ministry's work will contribute to the Sustainable Development Goals and Somaliland Vision 2030. It reflects the priorities across the departments of the Ministry of Energy and Minerals. This semi-annual report comprises a wide range of activities and responsibilities for

each department and personnel.

Therefore, it sets a positive mindset towards the successful implementation of this work plan and its development. It explains how the departments have and will work together to build sustainable, productive, and distinctive places. All those who contributed towards the Development of the report in 2024 are highly appreciated.

Vision, Mission, and Strategic Objectives

2.2.1 *Vision:*

To sustainably exploit Somaliland's Energy, Minerals, and Petroleum resources to contribute to the country's economic development for the benefit of all Somaliland people by 2030.

2.2.2 *Mission:*

To establish, direct, and promote the sustainable utilization of Somaliland's Energy, Minerals, and Petroleum resources through the development and implementation of policies and strategies that guide, regulate, and coordinate the work of government and all other stakeholders.

2.2.3 *Mandate:*

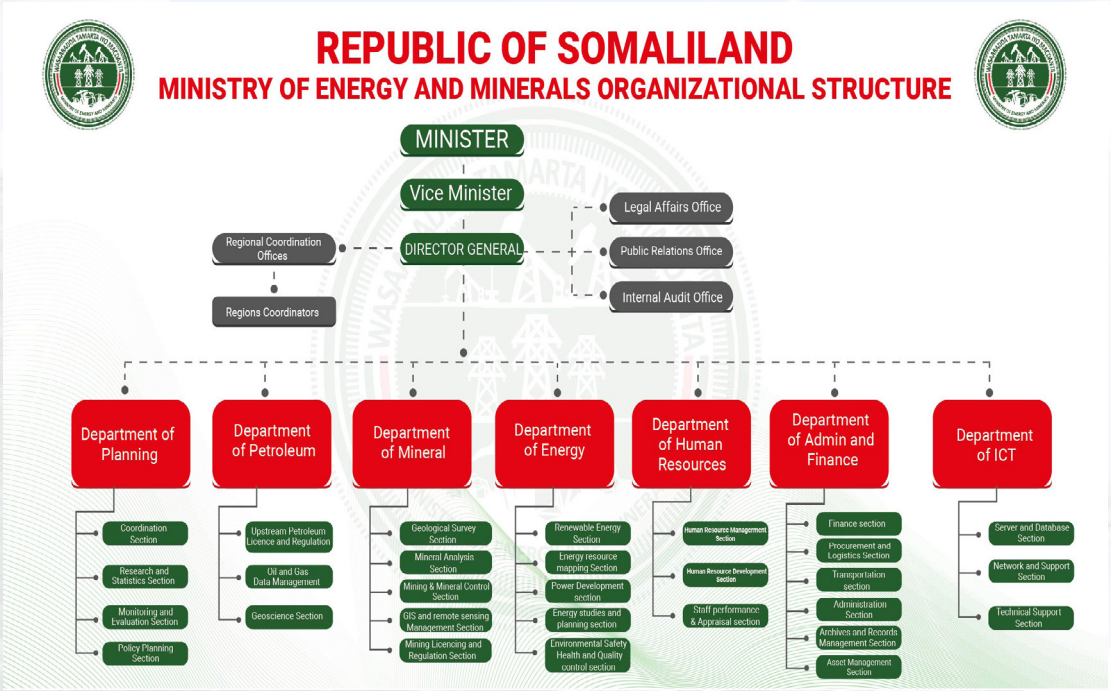
The use of Energy, Petroleum, and Mineral resources (including geology) as a stimulus for economic growth, employment, and sustainable development; the efficient and sustainable harnessing of hydrocarbon and mineral potentials as well as the availability of reliable, adequate, affordable, and sustainable energy supply to power the economy of Somaliland.

2.2.4 *Core Values:*

Accountability, Transparency, Integrity research, Innovation, Environmental sustainability, Service-oriented, and Professional.

2.2.4 *Organizational Structure*

The Ministry of Energy and Minerals in Somaliland is structured with a Minister at the top, supported by a Vice Minister and a Director General. The Ministry is divided into several key departments: Planning, Petroleum, Mineral, Energy, Human Resources, Administration and Finance, and ICT. Each department is further subdivided into specialized sections. The Planning Department handles coordination, research, and policy planning, while the Petroleum Department oversees upstream petroleum licensing, data management, and geoscience. The Mineral Department is responsible for geological surveys, mineral analysis, and licensing. The Energy Department focuses on renewable energy, power development, and energy safety. Human Resources manages staff performance and development, while Administration and Finance oversee financial management, procurement, and logistics. Lastly, the ICT Department provides technical support, including server management and network support. The Ministry



also includes regional coordination offices and specific offices for legal affairs, gender office, public relations, and internal audits.

The Ministry of Energy and Minerals in all of Somaliland's regions employs approximately 200 staff members who are distributed across its various departments and the management team. The management team, which includes the Minister, Vice Minister, and Director General, leads the Ministry and oversees the coordination of activities across the departments. The staff is allocated to departments based on the Ministry's operational needs. The Department of Planning, Administration and Finance, Department of Petroleum, Department of Mineral, and Department of Energy are among the most heavily staffed, as they handle critical functions like policy planning, resource management, and energy development. The Department of Human Resources manages personnel-related activities. The ICT Department, with a team focused on technical support and digital infrastructure, ensures that the Ministry's operations are technologically sound. Each department has dedicated teams for specialized sections, ensuring that all aspects of the Ministry's mandate are covered comprehensively. The regional coordination offices and support offices, such as Legal Affairs, Public Relations, and Internal Audit, are also staffed to ensure the Ministry's operations are in line with national policies and regulations.

2.2.5 Sectors Updates

Reforming Structure

The Ministry of Energy and Minerals "Reforming and extending Admin and Finance department structure Reform can involve changes in the hierarchy, roles and responsibilities, reporting lines, and communication channels within and between departments. The purpose of structure reform varies depending on the context. It could be aimed at improving efficiency, enhancing accountability, adapting to changing circumstances, addressing inefficiencies or Weaknesses, promoting inclusivity, or fostering innovation and growth. Some common reasons for undertaking departmental structure reform include:

Improved Efficiency:

Streamlining departmental processes and reducing bureaucratic layers which

leads to greater efficiency and productivity.

Enhanced Communication and Collaboration:

Restructuring departments to encourage better communication and collaboration between teams can facilitate smoother workflows and problem-solving. Employee Empowerment: Flattening hierarchical structures or implementing cross-functional teams can empower employees and encourage a more collaborative work culture.

Security, Surveillance System, and Maintenance

This began by conducting a thorough assessment of the Ministry's current security and surveillance system. Identify any weaknesses, blind spots, or areas for improvement. Also, determine the objectives and requirements for upgrading the system, considering factors such as coverage area, camera types, and integration with other security measures. Invest in high-quality CCTV cameras and surveillance equipment that meet the specific needs of the headquarters. Consider factors such as resolution, low-light performance, field of view, and weather resistance. Choose cameras with features such as motion detection, night vision, and remote access for enhanced Functionality.

Re-Evaluating Suppliers, Renewing Contracts

for Top Ranked Suppliers.

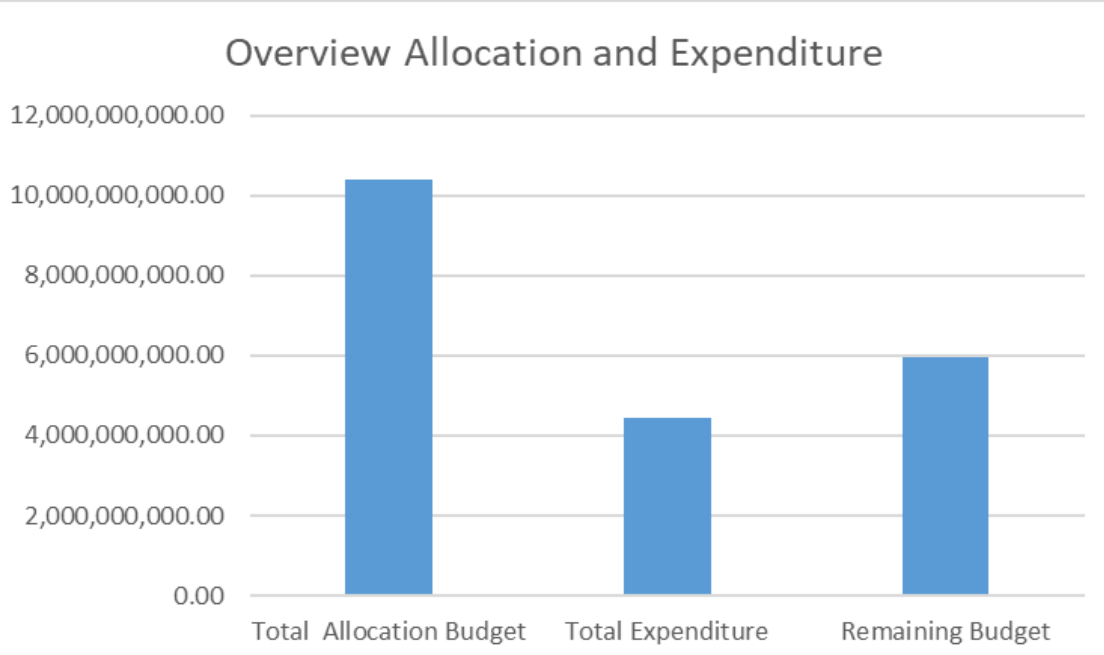
This involved re-evaluating suppliers, renewing contracts for top-ranked suppliers, and substituting poor-performing suppliers is a strategic approach to supplier management aimed at optimizing supply chain efficiency, reducing costs, and ensuring the quality and reliability of goods and services. Here is a structured approach to implementing these steps: Conducted a comprehensive evaluation of all current suppliers based on criteria such as quality, reliability, pricing, responsiveness, delivery performance, and compliance with contractual terms. Used performance metrics and feedback

from internal stakeholders to rank suppliers objectively. Identified top-performing suppliers who consistently meet or exceed expectations and contribute positively to business goals.

Asset utilization and re-evaluation

Asset utilization and re-evaluation were key processes in managing assets effectively, whether in personal finance, operations, or efficiency with which assets were used to generate value. It involved maximizing the productivity and performance of assets to achieve optimal returns and made Tag Numbers on every Asset of MoEM. The evaluation was regularly assessing asset utilization and re-evaluating the value and performance of assets. Staff and the Ministry identified opportunities to optimize returns, mitigate risks, and ensure that assets continue to contribute effectively to the overall Ministry's objectives.

Budget Allocation and Expenditure:



Budget Allocation: This section should outline how funds are distributed across the Ministry of energy and Minerals, It includes planned budget allocations and Expenditure or spending against the allocated budget.

#	Total Allocation Budget	Total Expenditure	Total Grand
1	10,398,484,030.42	4,437,330,242.54	5,961,153,787.88

Revenue Generation

Sources of Revenue: the Ministry of Energy and Minerals Generate 79% of the total Budget allocation through collecting tax from Mining and Mineral companies.

The detail cost of Revenue generating:

NO	Explanation	Amount
1.	Income For the License Jan-June	$ 478,955.69
2.	Costume Income (Port)	$ 32,706.21 Above
3.	Rent From Oil Companies	$ 212,000.00
	Overall Income From MoEM	$ 723,661.90

Comparison of Fiscal Policies

Comparing the fiscal policies of Somaliland, Ethiopia, and Tanzania reveals notable differences in their approaches to royalties, government participation, and taxation. In Somaliland, the government often relies on modest royalty rates

Description	Somaliland	Ethiopia	Tanzania
Royalty	3-5%	2-7%	1-6%
Government participation	10% on Mineral Value	5% of Equity	Nil- STAMICO
Import Tax	First 2 Year of Mining	0% for first five years of Mining	0% for 1 year 5% Imports of Capital
Export Tax	Unknown	0% for first five years of Production	1% Clearance fee
Corporate Tax	10%	25%	30%

for its resource extraction sectors and tends to have limited direct involvement in business operations. Import taxes are relatively high, which aims to protect local industries, while export taxes are minimal to encourage external trade. Corporate tax rates in Somaliland are competitive but vary depending on specific agreements and incentives offered to investors. Ethiopia, on the other hand, utilizes a progressive tax system where royalty rates can be higher, particularly in mining and natural resources. The government has significant participation in key industries and enterprises, often holding substantial stakes in major sectors. Import taxes are structured to support local manufacturing, but export taxes can apply to some commodities to ensure domestic supply. Corporate tax rates

in Ethiopia are generally higher compared to Somaliland, reflecting its broader range of fiscal policies and government involvement.

Tanzania's fiscal policy framework differs yet again, with a focus on balancing government participation and market-driven taxation. Royalty rates for mining and natural resources are set at competitive levels, aiming to attract investment while ensuring fair compensation for resource extraction. The Tanzanian government is actively involved in major sectors, including natural resources and infrastructure, often through state-owned enterprises or joint ventures. Import taxes in Tanzania are designed to protect local industries, but there is an ongoing effort to streamline these to facilitate trade. Export taxes are relatively low, fostering an environment conducive to international trade. Corporate tax rates in Tanzania are moderate, designed to support business growth while ensuring adequate government revenue. Overall, each country employs a unique blend of fiscal policies that reflect their economic priorities and strategic goals, impacting the investment climate and economic development in the region.

Policy Development and Implementation

The development and implementation of policies related to energy, minerals, and petroleum are central to the Ministry's mandate. These policies are designed to align with Somaliland's broader economic and environmental goals. The Ministry engages in comprehensive policy development processes that include stakeholder consultations, research, and alignment with international best practices. Once developed, the implementation of these policies involves coordinated efforts across different departments within the Ministry, regular monitoring and evaluation, and adjustments based on feedback and changing circumstances. This approach ensures that the exploitation of natural resources contributes to the sustainable development goal of 2030 and the Somaliland National Development Plan III.

The Ministry of Energy and Minerals in Somaliland operates under a framework of Acts that govern mining, energy, and petroleum. The **Mining Act** outlines the legal and regulatory environment for mineral exploration and extraction, ensuring that activities are conducted sustainably and in a manner that benefits the local communities and the national economy. It mandates the issuance of licenses, environmental assessments, and the rights and obligations of mining companies. The **Energy Act** sets the legal foundation for the generation, transmission, and

distribution of energy within Somaliland, promoting the use of renewable energy sources, and ensuring reliable access to energy for all citizens. The **Petroleum Act** governs the exploration, production, and management of petroleum resources, focusing on maximizing economic benefits while safeguarding the environment and public health.

The following Policies and Regulatory Framework have been implemented by the Ministry of Energy and Minerals:

3.1.1 Laws/Acts:

Somaliland Electrical- Energy Act (Law) Amended and ongoing to approve

Policies: Somaliland National Energy policy reviewed under the Energy Department (MoEM)

Regulations/procedures: Key Regulations/procedures under the Somaliland Electricity Commission (SEC):

1. Regulations concerning the issuance of any type of license by the Commission
2. Regulations concerning the establishment of license fees, including license application and annual license fees –
3. Regulations concerning approving tariffs and tariff schedules by the Commission
4. Regulations concerning information collection from Licensees and information requirements.
5. Regulations concerning codes of practice of the electricity Licensees.
6. Regulations concerning health and safety standards, including but not limiting those related to earthlings, insulation, protection, noise, radiation, emissions, etc.
7. Regulations concerning technical standards, including equipment quality standards.
8. Regulations for electricity inspection rules.
9. Regulations concerning approval of nationally obligatory Grid Code.

Current State: The reviewing Process is ongoing Under the Ministry of Legal Affairs.

3.1.2: Laws/Acts:

Somaliland Mining Act and

Policies:

Somaliland Mining and Minerals Policy Approved.

Regulations/procedures:

1. Licensing and Strategic Mineral Regulations
2. Dealing with Mineral Regulations
3. Employment and Training Regulations
4. Mine Support Service Regulations
5. State Participation Regulation
6. Use of Asset Regulation
7. Use of Local Goods and Service Regulation
8. Explosive Regulation
9. Housing Standard Regulations
10. Quarry and Construction Regulations.
11. Radioactive Mineral Regulations
12. Award of Mineral right Tender Regulation
13. Work-programs and Exploration reports
14. Reporting of Mining and Mineral Related Activities
15. Royalty regulations
16. Mining Health and Safety regulation
17. National Mining Corporation Regulation
18. Community Development Agreements Regulation On process by Mineral Department

Current State: Ongoing

3.1.3 Laws/Acts:

Upstream Petroleum Act

Policies:

Somaliland Upstream Petroleum Policy

Regulations and Procedures:

- National Content regulation.
- Data Management.
- Health, Safety & Environment (HSE).
- Petroleum Measurements.

- General Regulations.
- Regulations of the Petroleum under process

Current State: Approved

Energy Sector

Joint Sector Review 1st Meeting

The primary objective of this review was to assess the progress made in the electricity supply sector, identify challenges, and chart a course for future development. By bringing together key stakeholders from both government bodies and industry partners, we aim to foster collaboration and coordination to address the action plan that is to restructure the Electricity Supply Industry (ESI)

of Somaliland.

Short-term action plans of ESI of both the Ministry and the Commission. Ministry Short-Term Action Plan (2023-2026) Revision of the Energy Policy 2018 to align with the key ESI recommendations. Complete the revision of the Electricity Act. Develop /Update the Energy resources Master Plan that should include the least cost development and infrastructure investment plan. Define and establish an institutional line-up that brings into being the national Utility to host the public utility responsibilities. Put in place structures, recruit staff, and develop capacity for the national Utility. Resource mobilization to support the short- and medium-

term actions.

Draw up an effective Rural Electrification strategy and plan to prioritize service introduction in areas not economically feasible or hard to reach based on an optimized grid, Mini-grid, and other off-grid solutions. SEC Regulatory Body Short-Term Action Plan (2023-2026). Establish structures, recruit staff, and immediately use the Technical Assistance available to build capacity and other available interventions. (Already Hired and they are on board) Prioritize the key regulations and put them in place on that basis streamlining operations and introducing industry certainty. Finalize the discussion with the ESPs

About territorial demarcation or mergers to eliminate duplications and improve efficiency. Issue licenses to ESPs following territorial rationalization, start with prevailing tariffs, and use the transitional period to obtain reliable data. Periodically Review ESP operations under licenses and progressively set key regulatory operating parameters.

Waaheen Market

Waaheen Market is a significant marketplace located in Hargeisa, Somaliland. Tragically, on April 1, 2022, a large fire ravaged the market, causing widespread destruction. The blaze engulfed an estimated 99,000 square meters, leading to

the loss of thousands of businesses and directly affecting around 17,000 traders. In the wake of the disaster, recovery and rebuilding efforts have been underway. A number of organizations and initiatives have stepped forward to offer aid and support to those affected by the catastrophe.
Despite the hurdles encountered, the majority of the Waheen Market structure has been reconstructed, with work on the remaining sections progressing. The market remains a vital economic hub for Hargeisa and the broader Somaliland region. New Waheen market is multi-story buildings with a total commercial block of 25 and others being ongoing. Some of the blocks are still under construction while others are already completed. The Market is primarily used for shops, office spaces, malls, and a cafeteria.

The energy audit aimed to evaluate the energy consumption patterns, identify inefficiencies, and propose measures to safely optimize energy while maintaining occupant comfort. The Ministry of Energy and Minerals, and Somaliland energy regulatory commission is actively addressing the impact of inadequate electrical installations and its consequences. As part of their efforts, the joint engineers on ministry of energy and mineral and commission has conducted a comprehensive audit of each block within

The Waheen Market. This audit aims to proactively identify and prevent potential electrical issues in order to safeguard the market and its occupants. The assessment found that during the audit conducted, a detailed analysis of the blocks was carried out, yielding valuable insights into their status. The findings revealed that a total of 16 blocks have been successfully completed, indicating that all construction and finishing work has been finalized, and they are now ready for occupancy or use.

These completed blocks signify a significant milestone in the development process, as they can potentially accommodate various activities and facilitate the growth of the area. Table 1 provides further details regarding the status of the market blocks. Additionally, the audit identified seven blocks that are presently under construction, indicating that active building or renovation work is ongoing. These blocks are still in the process of being transformed into functional spaces, with various construction activities taking place. The presence of blocks under

construction suggests that further progress is being made in expanding the available infrastructure and meeting the demands of the area's development plans.

This information is crucial for the Energy Sector and the institutions involved in the planning load demand of the blocks, sizing the Service entrance cables for blocks, as well as assessing the progress made, identifying potential areas for safety improvement, and making informed decisions regarding future construction and occupancy activities.

Somaliland Wind Data Resource

Somaliland Wind Data Validation Event In this report, the monthly and yearly wind speed and power density of six regions in Somaliland were collected and recorded with the help of ground measurements data from Somaliland wind data.

#	Region	Districts	Yearly	Wind Speed & Power density
1.	Maroodijeex	Hargeisa	2023	6.789166667
2.	Saaxil	Berbare	2023	5.928333333
3.	Togdheer	Burco	2023	4.9
4.	Sanaag	Ceerigaabo	2023	4.6
5.	Sool	Lasacood	2023	4.640833333
6.	Awdal	Burama	2023	6.035833333

Monitoring stations in 2013 and 2014.

We validated wind data concerning the Weather Spark and NASA, Global Atlas other satellites. The report consists of six regions of wind data. For the first four regions (Hargeisa, Berbera, Burao, Borama) the data is according to actual ground measured by measuring stations located in these four regions but for the other cities we referred to the satellite-measured data of weather spark and other satellites.

Geothermal Energy Exploration Survey of Salay-Biyo kulul

Somaliland is one of the East African countries that are rich in renewable energy resources, such as Solar, Wind, Geothermal, and other renewable energy resources. The geology of Somaliland is characterized by several phases of metamorphism and igneous activities of various ages and types. The main tectonic setting of Somaliland is vertical movement – rifting and uplifting, which was dominated

by three trends of simple normal faulting, with minor fault-related folding, and reverse faults. There are three trends of extensional faulting, namely the Gulf of Aden trend (E-W to ENE-WSW), the Red Sea trend (NW-SE to WNW-ESE) and East Africa (N-S). Somaliland is expected to have geothermal energy as indicated.

The geothermal potential survey made in 2021 found two sites (biyo-kulul and Gaha) the ministry Expects the remaining sites.

The Ministry of Energy and Mineral Made geothermal Energy exploration activities in the Salal, Sahil regions and found three potential Sites called Osali,Bagi, and Salay biyo kulul. The salay biyo kulul is located near Bulxar district far from 50 km to the south, geothermal appearances in Salay-kulule are distributed two kilo meters into the valley. These provinces are characterized by warm springs with a temperature of less than 42 ^{o}C, and hot springs with a temperature of 42 ^{o}C. Geothermal provinces at Salay Biyo-kulule originated from the Red Sea trend faults that are dated stratigraphic disruptions to be upper Eocene and Oligocene. The survey found that salay –biyo kulul has three sites and the team measured every Site's two positions, and hot spring water was 42C and the temperature will increase incremental and this site needs further exploration and proper equipment for data collection. Oversight and management of 7MW solar power plant and collecting daily power generation Berbera – Somaliland PV project is located in Somaliland. The project's land has an area of around 104,270 m2 and the PV panels cover an area of around 44,295 m2. The total capacity of the system

is equal to 8,000.98 kWpDC, with 2MW batteries of 8.65wh*8*29=2,006.8kWp of 29 ranks. and produces yearly around 11,800 MWh saving 7,670 Tons of CO2.

3.7 SOMALILAND ENERGY POLICY

Energy is a critical component of the economy and plays an important role in the socioeconomic development of any country. Availability, affordability, reliability, and access to modern energy services are considered the key ingredients for achieving the desired socio-economic development in Somaliland. Energy use is a critical input to many economically important activities as the conversion of energy from one form to another and the combustion of fuels fire the engines of economic activity. Therefore, Somaliland needs to formulate policies and strategies that assure the availability and reliability of adequate supplies of energy to achieve its national development plan. Due to the important relationship between energy and economic development, the government needs to articulate its goals and objectives for the sector and provide clear guidance to stakeholders on its priorities.

Somaliland's current Energy Policy was introduced in 2020, with the main objective of facilitating Somaliland's energy needs sustainably and affordably which supports the social and economic development of the country while minimizing the negative impacts of its energy production and use. To some extent, the implementation of the 2020 Policy has resulted in remarkable achievements. However, some of the key challenges identified in 2020 still exist and new challenges and policy directions emerged. For instance, a legal and regulatory framework, policy for energy and human rights, Policy for sustainability and climate change, and policy of promoting renewable energy remain absent in the energy policy.

Somaliland Energy Policy needs to be reformed to effectively tackle these longstanding issues. The energy policy is required to be aligned with the Somaliland National Development III and Electricity Supply Industry. It also needs to be reformed to reflect the current contextual situation in Somaliland. The ministry reviewed that the National Energy Policy is the most important policy that regulates all energy projects of the energy sector and aligns with National Development Plan Three. Somaliland had a previous policy with energy which was approved by cabinet ministers in the year 2010. This is the first time Somaliland

made a national mining policy and was approved by the Minister of Energy and Minerals on March 26, 2024

Energy & Extractive Sector Coordination Forum

The Energy and Extractive Sector Coordination Forum which aimed to bring together various stakeholders from the energy sector, including development partners, electricity service providers, renewable energy firms, higher education institutions, and line ministries. The objective was to enhance the sector and create an enabling environment to address sector priorities and key challenges with the contributions of these stakeholders. Such forums are crucial for fostering collaboration, sharing knowledge, and developing strategies to tackle pressing issues in the energy sector. By involving stakeholders from different sectors, the Department of Energy can gather diverse perspectives and expertise to drive positive change and sustainable development in the energy industry.

By ensuring cost-effective energy solutions, the government can allocate resources efficiently and promote economic growth. Clean energy sources contribute to environmental sustainability and mitigate the impact of climate change. Reliable electricity supply is essential for businesses, industries, and households to operate effectively and improve their productivity. Lastly, affordable electricity

rates make energy accessible to all citizens, promoting inclusivity and supporting

the development of various sectors in the state.

Photo 1: 8th Energy and Extractives Sector Coordination Forum

Overall, the emphasis on these goals within the national energy policy demonstrates a comprehensive approach to addressing the energy needs of Somaliland, while considering the socio-economic benefits and environmental sustainability. The event approach consist of two sessions: one was speech of diverse experts of sector stakeholders, key ministries, development partners, electricity service providers, renewable energy firms and academicians. The

second session was panel discussion that enlightens energy sector development: challenges, opportunities and ways forward. Moreover the diverse background experts discussed they key challenges that is obstacle to sector.

Photo 1: 8th Energy and Extractives Sector Coordination Forum

Renewable Energy Stakeholder Engagement Event

The renewable energy event organized by the Department of Energy aimed to facilitate collaboration between the ministry and renewable energy firms, including contractors and suppliers. The event provided a platform for the ministry

to express its objectives and goals in governing the energy sector, specifically in the areas of regulation, quality control, and obtaining statistics on the installed renewable energy capacity in the country.

Regarding the objectives and benefits of the renewable energy event:

1. Collaboration: The event sought to establish joint collaboration between the Ministry of Energy and Minerals and renewable energy firms. By bringing together these stakeholders, the event aimed to foster partnerships, encourage knowledge sharing, and promote cooperation in the renewable energy sector.
2. Governance and Regulation: The event provided an opportunity for the ministry to communicate its regulatory framework and establish guidelines for the renewable energy sector. This ensures that the industry operates within a clear and transparent regulatory framework, promoting fair competition, and maintaining high standards of quality and safety.

- Quality Control: Quality control is crucial in the renewable energy sector to ensure the reliability and performance of renewable energy systems. The event likely addressed the importance of quality control measures, standards, and certifications that need to be followed by renewable energy firms. This helps to maintain the integrity of the sector and build trust among stakeholders. Statistical Tracking: By obtaining statistics on the installed renewable energy capacity in the country, the ministry can assess the progress made in the renewable energy sector.

This information can be used to measure the impact of renewable energy projects, identify areas for improvement, and make informed decisions regarding future energy plans and policies. Overall, the renewable energy event provided an opportunity for the ministry and renewable energy firms to collaborate, exchange ideas, and align their efforts towards the development of a sustainable and robust renewable energy sector in the country.

Photo 2: Renewable Energy Stakeholders Engagement Event

Solar PV Regulation :

The Department of Energy prepared the first draft of solar PV regulation which focused on establishing regulations specifically for solar photovoltaic (PV) systems. This regulation aimed to develop a regulatory framework that governs the licenses of technicians, contractors, vendors, system owners, and installation of solar PV systems. This regulation protects end-users by keeping standards and quality of PV systems.

Here are some key points regarding the objectives and benefits of the event:

Regulatory Framework:

create a comprehensive regulatory framework for solar PV systems. This framework would outline the guidelines, standards, and requirements that individuals and businesses must adhere to when deploying solar PV installations.

Permitting and Licensing:

likely discussed the permitting and licensing processes associated with solar PV installations. Establishing clear and streamlined procedures for obtaining permits and licenses helps reduce administrative burdens and encourages the growth of the solar PV industry.

Safety Standards:

Safety is a crucial aspect of solar PV installations. The event likely emphasized the establishment of safety standards and protocols to mitigate risks associated with

Photo 3: Solar PV Regulation

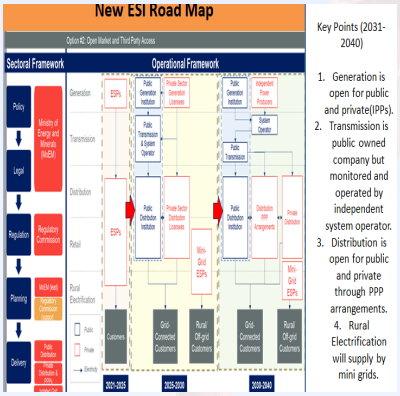
Quality Control System:

The department of energy carried out quality control on both renewable and non-renewable products by conducting market surveillance assessment regarding the product manufacturers, imported countries, standard specification. Moreover, the department initiated to follow lighting global quality standard and Vera solar database to assure the quality of solar Pico products. On the other hand, the department planned to establish Standard Catalog book by publishing ministry website to oversee and control quality of market products especially renewable products from import gates the Berbera sea port and Hargeisa Egal International Airport. To ensure the quality and efficiency of both renewable products and non-renewable products, the ministry opened office at Berbera Port to perform quality assurance of these products at the entry gate.

Photo 4: Quality Control System

Electricity Supply Industry (Sector Reestablishment):

The department conducted joint meeting with Somaliland energy commission which was concerned the short term action plan of new Electricity supply industry both ministry and SEC assessed and evaluated the achievement of ESI short term action plan. This strategic initiative is designed to enhance the sectoral framework and operational efficiency of the ESI, contributing to the sustainable development and growth of our nation. In addition to that the Minister is approved for the adoption of the ESI officially to get the roadmap of the best practices that tells the management of the sector and to operate effectively.



Key Points (2031-2040)

1. Generation is open for public and private(IPPs).
2. Transmission is public owned company but monitored and operated by independent system operator.
3. Distribution is open for public and private through PPP arrangements.
4. Rural Electrification will supply by mini grids.

Photo 6: ESI Meeting

3.2 Major Projects and Initiatives

3.2.1 Meru Rural Electrification Investment Project

The Department of Energy has been dedicated to increasing electricity access in rural areas outside the cities, to enhance the socio-economic conditions of those communities. Specifically, the Department has: Collaborated with the company Met Meru to invest in mini-grid pilot projects in the rural towns of Salahley and Balligubadle. Also included with the main electricity service provider in Hargeisa, called Indho Power, as part of this initiative. Facilitated site visits and technical surveys at the project locations with the company representatives. Coordinated communication between the investment beneficiaries to discuss the need for these mini-grids and prepare the technical proposals. The overall goal seems to be leveraging public-private partnerships and foreign investment to extend electricity infrastructure to underserved rural areas, to support economic and social development in those communities. The Department has taken an active role in identifying suitable sites, bringing in private sector partners, and facilitating

the planning and implementation process.

The following key points are the mutual benefits of this investment:

The mini-grid service providers have welcomed this investment, as it will allow them to hybridize their systems with solar PV and battery storage. The investor has offered to subsidize the diesel consumption of the mini-grids through this hybridization approach. The investor's plan is a build-operate-transfer model, where they will recover their investment within a 7-year payback period. As part of this collaboration, the investor is also providing capacity-building support to the mini-grid operators, training their technical staff on how to maintain and operate these hybrid systems. The technical proposals for the project have now been finalized by the investor and will be shared with the mini-grid electricity service providers to discuss and sign the implementation agreement.

This public-private partnership seems to be a win-win scenario - the mini-grid providers get access to cleaner, more sustainable energy infrastructure, while the investor can recover their costs over time and build local technical capacity. The finalization of the technical proposals sets the stage for the actual project implementation and execution.

Project Implementation Unit

The Department is leading the implementation of the Somaliland Electricity Sector Recovery Project (SESRP) components. The contribution of the department is sharpening the main milestones of the project to accomplish and successfully execute the entire project.

Component one:

the Minister nominated a technical merging committee of the MoEM and SEC to lead and harmonize the electricity service providers and to reach the main project development goal which is to increase access to electricity in a cleaner way and affordable & re-establishment of the electricity supply industry.

Simultaneously, the department hosted several meetings by conducting technical discussions with the executive of the ESPs and their technical members regarding the study of Hargeisa conducted by CPCS to turn over into the Implementation phase. Furthermore, the Ministry, SEC and the ESPs were

collectively working together on how to finalize the merging of the ESPs to utilize this World Bank fund as planned.

In conclusion, now the ESPs and the governments are on the same page but if they denied to fully merge the government will make its strategic decision to utilize this as it was planned in the project implementation plan.

Component Two:

Hybridization and Battery Storage System of the Existing Mini-grids

The Honorable Minister Abdilahi Farah Abdi and the ministry leadership decided to implement component two for Berbera City to solve the overarching recurring issue problems of electricity shutdowns in Berbera City.

In addition to that the Ministry has the responsibility of a 7 Megawatt Solar Plan in Berbera that is operated by the private Berbera Electricity Company and subsidizes the fuel consumption of the company and relatively lowers the electricity tariff to 0.49 cents per kWh. Moreover, over the last mission in February, the World Bank declared that Berbera ESP must prepare a technical feasibility study in its in-house capacity and the ministry will contribute as a technical committee nominated by the minister to guide and achieve the project goal.

The BEC shared with the ministry the feasibility study and the technical counterpart of the ministry reviewed that the study is aligned to the guide of the feasibility and proposed options by prioritizing the techno-economic viability of

this component. The following recommendations that the technical counterpart proposed: Based on the review and the content of the feasibility study does not express how this fund allocated for component

Concurrently, after many internal meetings regarding this component, the Ministry offered a meeting with Berbera Electricity Company (BEC) to discuss technically and conceptually which option is viable and covers the desired need that the company intends to achieve the project impact benefits. As a result, the Ministry, PIU, and BEC collectively agree to endorse the component two investment into the generation expansion option by contributing solar to the BEC generation facility.

Photo 8

Component Three:

Electrification of Public Facilities (Education & Health)

This component is fully prepared; the consultant conducted all primary works including data collection, site assessments, preliminary technical designs, operation and maintenance plan, and tender documents. Consequently, this component is ready for tendering to publish to the websites to skip tender evaluation of the interested contractor

3.2.3: Ethiopia-Somaliland Interconnection project:

Horn of Africa Regional Power System Transformation (HOA-RPSTP) Project.

The project is an electricity transmission interconnection between Ethiopia and Somaliland by constructing a 400 KV transmission line from Debra-Zeit-Hurso, Hurso-Jigjiga, Jigjiga-Wajale, Wajale-Berbera and the construction of two substations in Hargeisa and Berbera. All preparation work deliverables that are obligated by the Somaliland counterpart are finalized and submitted to the consultancies both Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and Technical Feasibility Study. During the last mission in Addis Ababa Somaliland suggested relocating the power substation sites due to techno-economic viability to utilize investment properly. At the same time, the department mapped the potential sites that proposed to relocate the previous substation of Hargeisa.
In addition to that, the substation coordinates data and technical assessment of the new proposed substation w.r.t to previous substation sites are follows:

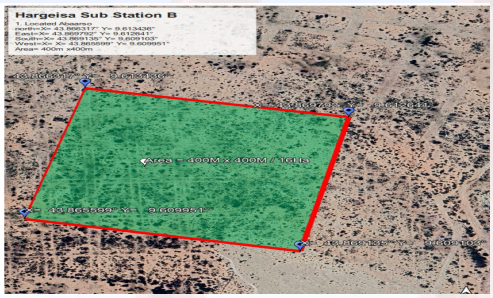


Photo 9: 1st Hargeisa substation proposed

Photo 10: 2nd Hargeisa substation propose

In conclusion, the other big achievement was the Ministry established Somaliland National Electricity Company as part of obligations for Somaliland to fulfill the agreement between Ethiopian Electric Power and Somaliland National Electricity Company, and Ethiopia will purchase the bulk power electricity as a power purchase agreement (PPA).
Somaliland Energy Sector Recovery Project Progress (SESRP) Project

Component One:

Sub Transmission and Distribution Network Reconstruction Reinforcement and Operations Efficiency in Hargeisa.

This component focuses on enhancing the reliability and operational efficiency

of the network by integrating the distribution network of the existing electricity service providers (ESPs) and optimizing the overall distribution network operations in Hargeisa. The final assessment regarding network development options, network modeling, and network investment plan has been completed.

Notably, extensive consultations have taken place among key stakeholders including: the Ministry of Energy and Minerals, the Somaliland Energy Commission, and the electricity service providers. As a result, the agreement of the merger and consolidation of the electricity service providers into one entity has been accomplished. This significant milestone will pave the way for the successful implementation of this component, which represents the largest investment among the four components, totaling $37.5 million.

Component Two:

Hybridization and Battery Storage Systems for Mini-Grids

This component focuses on enhancing the reliability and operational efficiency of the network by integrating the distribution network of the existing electricity service providers (ESPs) and optimizing the overall distribution network operations in Hargeisa. The final assessment regarding network development options, network modeling, and network investment plan has been completed.

Notably, extensive consultations have taken place among key stakeholders including the Ministry of Energy and Minerals, the Somaliland Energy Commission, and the electricity service providers. As a result, the agreement of the merger and consolidation of the electricity service providers into one entity has been accomplished. This significant milestone will pave the way for the successful implementation of this component, which represents the largest investment among the four components, totaling $37.5 million.

The objective of this component is to optimize existing Mini-Grids by hybridizing them with battery energy storage systems and solar photovoltaic systems. This will be done at selected load centers where diesel-based generation stations are currently in operation. The discussions during the mission with the World Bank acknowledged the progress made based on the outcomes of the previous mission, including the recruitment of a renewable energy expert who is currently undergoing the interview process.

Furthermore, the beneficiary electricity service provider (ESP), Berbera Electricity Company, has been selected. The Ministry of Energy and Minerals and Berbera Electricity Company have established a joint technical committee responsible for defining the project scope and conducting the necessary due diligence in a feasibility study, in which guidelines had been prepared. The project consultants will be instrumental in supporting the committee's activities, including the selection of contractors for installation works up to commissioning. To solidify the partnership, the Ministry of Energy and Minerals and Berbera Electricity Company have signed a memorandum of understanding, affirming the project's support from the Ministry and the Company's commitment to participating in the project. The company has submitted a detailed feasibility study outlining the proposed project scope. The Ministry of Energy and Minerals is currently working on preparing performance parameters and setting appropriate targets, as well as identifying the obligations that Berbera Electricity Company will need to fulfill because of the investment grant received.

The implementation of this component has made significant progress, recognizing its critical role in achieving the project's development objectives. The seamless collaboration between the Ministry of Energy and Minerals, Berbera Electricity Company, and the project team has been pivotal in advancing this component efficiently.

Moving forward, we will continue to drive the implementation of hybridization and battery storage systems for mini grids, ensuring adherence to performance targets and obligations. Regular monitoring and evaluation will be conducted to assess the impact and effectiveness of these systems in optimizing energy generation and promoting sustainable practices.

Component Three:

Stand-Alone Solar Off-Grid Access to Public Institutions

This component focuses on supporting the electrification of specific health and education facilities through the implementation of stand-alone solar systems. These systems will be designed, supplied, installed, commissioned, and operated by International Electro-Technical Commission (IEC) certified solar PV standards. The beneficiary institutions, including key health and education facilities, have

been carefully selected. Short-term experts assigned to design the health facilities have completed site surveys and data collection. The preparation of preliminary designs for these facilities has been completed, with an expected finalization date in April 2024. It is noteworthy that the relevant environmental and social instruments have been finalized, ensuring compliance with necessary regulations, and the strategy for operational and maintenance sustainability of the systems has also been completed.

Similarly, the education expert has initiated data collection and site surveys for the key education facilities. It is anticipated that the preliminary designs for these facilities will also be completed in April. The implementation of this component has made significant progress, characterized by smooth operations and efficient execution. The ongoing activities under this component will contribute significantly to the substantial advancement in the electrification of public facilities in Somaliland.

As we continue with the implementation, our focus remains on ensuring the highest quality standards in the design, installation, and maintenance of the stand-alone solar systems. We are committed to achieving tangible progress in the electrification of public institutions, thereby enhancing access to reliable and sustainable energy sources for critical sectors such as healthcare and education. Regular monitoring and evaluation will be conducted to assess the effectiveness and impact of the stand-alone solar systems. This will allow for timely adjustments and improvements to ensure optimal performance and long-term sustainability.

Component Four:

Project Implementation Support, Institutional Development, and Capacity Building

This component encompasses various activities aimed at establishing institutional and regulatory frameworks for the energy sector. The status of ongoing activities is outlined below: Adoption of Electricity Supply Industry Institutional Arrangements: The institutional structure for the Electricity Supply Industry (ESI), including the roadmap for its first phase implementation (2023-2026), has been approved by the Minister. This approval is expected to support the sector's reestablishment by providing clarity on the roles and mandates of different sector institutions and Private sector entities involved. Action items

have been agreed upon for implementation by energy sector institutions during the short term. Consultation meetings facilitated by the Energy Sector Working Group have taken place between the Ministry of Energy and Minerals (MoEM), the Somaliland Energy Commission, and other sector institutions to discuss and implement these agreed action items.

Sector Regulations:

The Somaliland Energy Commission (SEC), supported by technical advisors in economics, legal, and institutional Capacity development, has prioritized the development of a licensing framework and other necessary secondary regulations. The SEC has shared its proposed work plan with the World Bank team, which includes activities such as institutional building, recruitment of key staff, policy development, regulations issuance, and tariff methodology implementation. The licenses and tariff methodology are expected to be ready for issuance by May 1st, 2024. Discussions with the World Bank team and the SEC are ongoing to finalize the work plan and associated milestones.

Somaliland Electrical Energy Act:

Ongoing preparations for proposed amendments to the Somaliland Electrical Energy Act are underway. The draft will be submitted to the Solicitor General, incorporating recent changes in the energy sector. Energy Sector Working Group (ESWG): The ESWG has been established and has conducted numerous stakeholder engagement meetings, including consultations on the newly established ESI and the ongoing analysis of distribution network options for establishing an integrated electricity service provider. Stakeholder consultations regarding proposed licenses and tariff-setting methodology are being undertaken by the Somaliland Energy Commission. Recruitment of ESWG staff is being expedited to enable the group to fulfill its mandate effectively.

Project Steering Committee:

The Project Steering Committee, chaired by the Minister of Energy and Minerals, has been established and holds quarterly meetings. In addition to these meetings, the World Bank has advised that the committee should convene more frequently, as needed, to prevent delays in decision-making that support project implementation. As a result of this advice, the Project Steering Committee has been actively fulfilling its mandate by holding strategic meetings and making

timely decisions regarding project implementation. The progress made in Component Four demonstrates a strong commitment to institutional development and capacity building within the energy sector. The collaboration between the Ministry of Energy and Minerals, the Somaliland Energy Commission, and other stakeholders has been commendable in driving these activities forward.

3.2.5: Energy Project: Ethiopia and SomalilandInterconnection Project (PPU)

The Ethiopia-Somaliland Interconnection project aims to establish a power transmission link between the two countries to facilitate power exchange and promote electricity markets in the region. Therefore, this interconnection to be studied; is the Ethiopia-Somaliland Interconnection (Jigjiga-Hargeisa-Berbera). The feasibility study, being conducted by the consortium of CESI and COLENCO, will determine the technical, economic, and financial viability of the investment. The study is a crucial step in assessing the project's potential benefits and ensuring its successful implementation and it will be finalized by the end of May of this year as scheduled.

The first workshop held in Addis Ababa from 10th to 12th July 2023, brought together experts from the clients – Ethiopian Electric Power, Somaliland Ministry of Energy and Minerals; as well as representatives from the World Bank, who are the project financiers. Officials from the Eastern Africa Power Pool (EAPP) were also present. During the workshop, various aspects related to the feasibility study were discussed, including study methodology, work schedules, and the data and resource requirements that assure the proper undertaking of the study. The second workshop held in Addis Ababa from 5 Feb to 11 Feb 2024, brought together experts from the clients – Ethiopian Electric Power, Somaliland Ministry of Energy and Minerals; as well as representatives from the World Bank, who are the project financiers. Officials from the Eastern Africa Power Pool (EAPP) were also present. During the workshop, the consultancies provided their first draft report of their assignments.

We discussed with technical feasibility draft with CESI and COLENCO so basically we corrected and shared with data they required to conduct and deliver the

exact technical feasibility study of the country. Apart from the discussion of the consultancies, we also discussed the institutional implementation arrangements with the World Bank team and agreed on how to implement the project from the aspect of institutions as well as what mandates and responsibilities for both beneficiaries Somaliland and Ethiopia.

On the other hand, there is another consultant called (EMC) who is conducting the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) report which is crucial before the implementation of projects. Moreover, the corrections of the feasibility study and ESIA report were contributed to any consultations associated with those primary important assignments. Furthermore, the only thing that is remaining approval board of the World Bank based in Washington DC to the implementation stage.

Component A. Construction of Ethiopia-Somalia 350km, 400 kV Double Circuit Transmission line.

The transmission line preliminary routing identified is Jijiga-Tog Wajaale (Ethiopia-70km) - Hargeisa-Berbera (Somali-280). This component will also include the construction of the associated substations (400/230/132/33) at the major off-taker load points at Jigjiga (Ethiopia) and Hargeisa and Berbera (Somaliland).

Component B. Establishment of a Transmission System Network and National Control Centers in Somalia.

The mission discussions noted that the proposed transmission infrastructure will be the first in Somalia and thus the need to establish the required associated infrastructure to support the operations post-construction. This will include the construction of sub-transmission infrastructure in the major load centers and the transmission interconnector to create off-taker bulk supply points. The component will also support the construction of a National Control Center in Hargeisa and the associated System Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) infrastructure.

Component C.

Technical Assistance and Capacity Building for Regional Power Integration.

This Component will provide technical assistance and capacity building to the EAPP and its member countries.

Component D. Project Implementation Support & Institutional Support.

This component is proposed to support project implementation and enhance the institutional capacities of Ethiopia and Somaliland's Energy sector in readiness

for the operation of the integrated transmission systems and power trade.

3.3 Petroleum Sub-Sector Development

Petroleum Sub-Sector

Somaliland's Petroleum Sector consists of two sub-sectors; upstream and downstream sub-sectors. Upstream refers to points in production that originate early on in the processes. It is also called exploration and production (E&P). Upstream activities include exploration, drilling, and extraction. The downstream sector is the refining of petroleum crude oil and the processing and purifying of raw natural gas, as well as the marketing and distribution of products derived from crude oil and natural gas.

The Ministry of Energy and Minerals operates an upstream sub-sector in which Somaliland oil and gas blocks consist of 86 blocks both onshore and offshore. Only a quarter of that is presently held by International Oil Companies (IOCs) that have production-sharing agreements with the government.

Therefore, the Ministry of Energy and Minerals Launched Reviewing and translation of Upstream Petroleum Regulations within six months to enhance transparency and attract investment in clear and accessible regulations that will increase transparency for potential investors.

Upstream petroleum regulations review Launching Event

The Director of Petroleum emphasized the importance of this initiative in attracting investment and ensuring accountability of companies operating under government agreements. Petroleum experts, Eng. Sa'id Dhamac and Eng. Mahmood Jabali stressed the importance of establishing these regulations for a well-defined upstream petroleum sector.

Upstream petroleum regulations review launching event at MoEM Meeting Hall.

National Content regulation: Aims to prioritize training, employment, technology transfer, and sourcing of goods and services from Somaliland entities and citizens for petroleum operations. Requires licensees, contractors, and sub-contractors to prioritize sourcing from Somaliland whenever competitive in quality and availability.

Data Management: Defines sources, contents, formats, and standards for collecting and submitting geological, geophysical, and production data crucial for effective

resource exploitation.

Health, Safety & Environment (HSE): Establishes a framework for addressing HSE concerns related to petroleum activities, complying with the Upstream Petroleum Act No. 95/2021.

Petroleum Measurements: Ensures accurate measurement and quantification of piped petroleum using computer-based systems. Serves as the basis for custody transfer, tax and Royalty calculations, and income assessment.

General Regulations: Ultimately, these regulations aim to strike a balance between resource extraction, environmental protection, economic benefits, and responsible industry practices.

Geoscience Capacity Building:The Geoscience staff of the department actively participated in training programs and workshops, enhancing their expertise in crucial areas for oil and gas exploration and production:

Enhanced Oil Recovery (EOR) Techniques Training: Geoscience staff participated in training sessions on various EOR techniques to maximize oil recovery beyond primary and secondary methods. The training covered the benefits, challenges, and considerations for implementing these techniques.

Conventional vs. Unconventional Reservoirs: A dedicated session provided a comparative analysis of conventional and unconventional reservoirs, highlighting their characteristics, extraction methods, and environmental considerations. The Capacity building courses were carried out at MoEM Hall.

The department completed advanced Petrel software training, improving reservoir modeling proficiency and supporting informed decision-making. Regular Discussions: Ongoing geological and petroleum discussions fostered knowledge sharing and collaboration among team members, promoting a collective understanding of critical industry issues.

The Petroleum Department embarked on a comprehensive initiative to review and update five critical upstream petroleum regulations. These regulations are essential for governing various aspects of petroleum operations in Somaliland, ensuring adherence to standards, efficiency, and equitable resource utilization.

Progress and Achievements

The Petroleum team concluded the review of three out of the five targeted upstream petroleum regulations:

National Content Regulation: This regulation aims to bolster local participation and capacity-building within the petroleum sector by prioritizing training, employment, technology transfer, and the procurement of goods and services from Somaliland entities and citizens. It mandates licensees, contractors, and sub-contractors to prioritize local sourcing whenever feasible, thus stimulating economic development and skills enhancement.

Data Management: The updated regulation defines the sources, contents, formats, and standards for the collection and submission of critical geological, geophysical, and production data. Effective data management is crucial for informed decision-making in resource exploitation, ensuring transparency, accuracy, and compliance with regulatory requirements.

Petroleum Measurements: This regulation ensures precise measurement and quantification of piped petroleum using advanced computer-based systems. It forms the basis for custody transfer, tax and royalty calculations, income assessment, and reservoir management. The regulation also outlines specifications for metering equipment design, operation, and the necessary skills and procedures for licensees to meet measurement standards.

Impact and Future Directions: The reviewed regulations are designed to enhance operational efficiency, transparency, and compliance within Somaliland's petroleum sector. They provide a robust framework supporting sustainable development, local content enhancement, and effective resource management. Looking forward, the Department of Petroleum remains committed to finalizing the review of the remaining two regulations identified in the initial plan: Health, Safety & Environment (HSE) Regulations: Crucial for safeguarding environmental integrity and the health and safety of workers and communities involved in petroleum operations. General Regulations: Aim to balance resource extraction, environmental protection, economic benefits, and responsible industry practices.

The Department's progress in reviewing and updating these regulations

underscores its proactive governance and regulatory oversight in the petroleum sector. By aligning with the Upstream Petroleum Act 95/2021, international best practices, and local developmental priorities, these regulations are poised to facilitate responsible resource exploitation and contribute significantly to Somaliland's economic growth and societal well-being.

Capacity Building Program - Exploration of Oil and Gas Training Program

During the second quarter of the year, the Department of Petroleum achieved significant milestones in capacity building through the successful organization of a specialized training program in Taiwan. This initiative was part of a collaborative effort between the Ministry of Energy and Minerals of Somaliland and the Ministry of Economic Affairs of Taiwan, aimed at enhancing expertise and fostering exchange in the petroleum, mining, and energy sectors. The first Taiwan-Somaliland Joint Working Group on Energy and Mineral Resources Cooperation Meeting, held on March 15, 2023, set the stage for this initiative. Co-chaired by Mr. Eugene Y.J. Chen from Taiwan's Ministry of Economic Affairs and Mr. Fowsi Mohamed Farah from Somaliland's Ministry of Energy and Minerals, the meeting laid out plans for training programs, knowledge sharing on oil exploration, policy exchanges, and closer bilateral cooperation in energy and mineral resources.

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exchanges, and closer bilateral cooperation in energy and mineral resources.

Organizing the Field Trip to Taiwan:

Ministry of Energy and Minerals facilitated a field trip to Taiwan for five esteemed professionals from the Department of Petroleum. This visit was a direct outcome of the collaboration agreement, focusing on fostering training and experience exchange.

Training Program by Ministry of Economic Affairs and CPC:

The Ministry of Economic Affairs, in partnership with the Chinese Petroleum Corporation (CPC), conducted a comprehensive 10-day training program titled "Somaliland-Taiwan Exploration Oil and Gas Training Program." This program was meticulously designed to equip officials from Somaliland's Department of Petroleum with advanced knowledge and skills pertinent to oil and gas exploration and management. The training took place in Taipei, Taiwan, and concluded successfully, achieving its objectives of enhancing technical capabilities and promoting international collaboration in the petroleum sector. In recognition of their achievement, a graduation ceremony was held where the minister of the Ministry of Energy and Minerals of Somaliland participated. And he extended congratulations to the trainees for their successful completion of the program, emphasizing the importance of continued learning and professional development in advancing the petroleum sector's goals.

Impact and Future Directions

Participation in the Exploration of Oil and Gas training program in Taiwan represents a significant advancement in capacity building within Somaliland's Department of Petroleum. The insights gained and experiences shared during this program are anticipated to yield multiple benefits:

Enhanced Expertise: Officials now possess advanced techniques and methodologies crucial for effective oil and gas exploration and management.

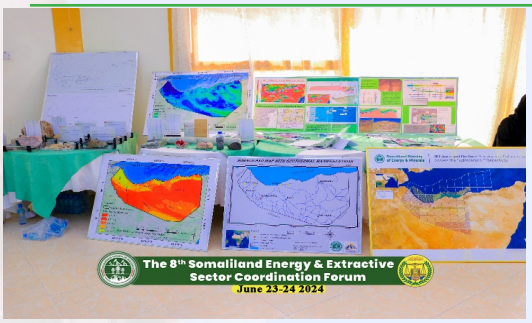
International Collaboration: Taiwan in the petroleum sector, facilitating future collaborations and initiatives for sharing knowledge.

Strategic Advantages: The training positions Somaliland to optimize the utilization of its petroleum resources, contributing to sustainable development and economic growth.

The successful implementation of the Exploration of Oil and Gas training program underscores the Department of Petroleum's commitment to continuous learning and capacity building. Looking ahead, we are committed to leveraging these enhanced capabilities to further the responsible exploration and management of petroleum resources in Somaliland, aligned with international best practices and local developmental priorities.

Energy and Extractives Forum

The Department of Petroleum actively participated in the annual Energy and Extractives Workshop organized by the Department of Energy at the Ministry of Energy and Minerals. This event serves as a pivotal platform for industry stakeholders to convene, discuss pertinent issues, and showcase achievements and future plans within the energy and extractives sectors. Participation Highlights Showcasing Somaliland Petroleum Data: The Petroleum Department prominently featured Somaliland Petroleum Data through printed maps, providing comprehensive visual representations of the region's geological and resource potential. Distribution of Oil and Gas Potentiality Booklets: The Department distributed informative booklets detailing Somaliland's oil and gas potentiality. These booklets served to educate stakeholders and attendees about the opportunities and prospects within the petroleum sector.



Speech by Technical Advisor, Eng. Saeed M. Dhamac:

Eng. Saeed M. Dhamac, Technical Advisor to the Minister, delivered a keynote speech highlighting the achievements of the Department of Petroleum and outlining future strategic plans. His address underscored the department's commitment to advancing the petroleum sector in Somaliland.

Participation in Technical Panel: Eng. Mohamoud Jabali participated as a panelist in a technical session focused on the petroleum sector of Somaliland. He provided insights into the current status, challenges, and opportunities within the sector, emphasizing the critical need for enhanced technical and financial capacities to drive sectoral growth.

Impact and Insights

The Energy and Extractives Workshop provided a valuable opportunity for the Department of Petroleum to engage with stakeholders, showcase its initiatives, and contribute to strategic discussions shaping the future of the petroleum industry in Somaliland.

Key outcomes include:

Awareness and Education: Increased awareness among attendees about Somaliland's petroleum potential through maps and informational booklets.

Strategic Planning: Insights shared by Eng. Saeed M. Dhamac and Eng. Mohamoud Jabali contributed to strategic planning discussions, focusing on capacity building and sectoral enhancement.

Networking and Collaboration:

Strengthened partnerships and collaborations with industry peers, governmental

bodies, and international stakeholders, fostering a conducive environment for future initiatives.

The Department of Petroleum's participation in the Energy and Extractives Workshop reflects its proactive approach to fostering dialogue, sharing knowledge, and advancing the petroleum sector in Somaliland. Moving forward, we remain committed to leveraging these engagements to drive sustainable development, enhance sectoral capabilities, and maximize the potential of Somaliland's petroleum resources.

In Conclusion, the Department of Petroleum recognizes the significant contributions of Genel Energy and CPC in improving healthcare access within Blocks SL10B/13. The Department plans to extend the Mobile Health Clinic Program for another four months, responding to community feedback to further enhance healthcare services in Togdheer and Saraar regions. This initiative aligns with the Ministry's commitment to CSR efforts that positively impact local communities and promote sustainable development.

The progress in reviewing and updating petroleum sector regulations demonstrates the Department's proactive governance and alignment with international best practices. These updates aim to ensure responsible resource exploitation, contributing to Somaliland's economic growth and societal well-being. The Department is dedicated to finalizing the review of remaining regulations to enhance transparency, efficiency, and sustainability.

The successful implementation of the Exploration of Oil and Gas training program highlights the Department's focus on continuous learning and capacity building. Future efforts will leverage these enhanced capabilities for responsible resource management in line with international standards and local priorities.

Participation in the Energy and Extractives Workshop shows the Department's commitment to fostering dialogue, sharing knowledge, and advancing the petroleum sector. These engagements are aimed at driving sustainable development and maximizing Somaliland's petroleum potential.

3.4 Minerals Sector Progress

There are main activities that section is responsible for: Registration of the company blocking system processing of equipment 'Implementation of policy and

regulation Podcasting announcement of expired license publication of license certificate Checking of the offices Company's, Filling systems. Annual work-plan Achievements: Usually, to complete all the activities in the annual work plan to reach that level, the department must of the activities of the work plan. This part of the quarter successfully describes three activities. Expired Licenses to be renewed: We make a list of all the mining companies whose licenses have expired, and a ministerial order has been issued to renew their licenses within 45 days. We have sent an email to all of them to renew their licenses. And we built the website for the Ministry and national TV. Translation of the regulations in Somali: The Mineral Licensing and regulation Section orchestrated a significant event heralding the commencement of a comprehensive review and translation endeavor concerning mineral regulations. This monumental initiative encompasses the meticulous examination of 19 regulations, meticulously crafted from the bedrock of the Somaliland Mining Act 100/2023.

3.4.1 Launching the Mineral Database

A momentous occasion unfolded as we convened a grand gathering to inaugurate the Mineral Licensing Database, marking a pivotal milestone in our journey towards modernizing the mineral sector. The ceremony was graced by the esteemed presence of the Minister of the Ministry of Energy and Minerals, joined by the Deputy Minister and the Director-General of the Ministry. Additionally, distinguished representatives from various governmental bodies and pioneering Mining companies, instrumental in the realization of this database, adorned the event. At the heart of this initiative lies the noble purpose of centralizing and safeguarding invaluable information pertaining to mining companies. This database serves as a reservoir, meticulously housing vital data crucial for the

effective management of mining operations.
Through a collaborative agreement forged with mining entities, the database offers the convenience of swiftly generating licensing certificates, streamlining administrative processes, and ensuring the seamless accessibility of essential documentation.

Crafted with precision by the proficient hands of Soomtech Company, this state-of-the-art system epitomizes innovation, revolutionizing the landscape of mining license allocation. Its implementation heralds a new era of efficiency, transparency, and accountability, propelling us toward unparalleled heights of excellence in the realm of mineral resource management. As we embark on this transformative journey, we remain steadfast in our commitment to fostering a conducive environment for sustainable mining practices, underpinned by cutting-edge technology and unwavering dedication to progress. The Mineral Licensing Database stands as a testament to our collective vision and determination to propel Somaliland's mineral sector into a prosperous and sustainable future.

Mining and Mineral Companies registered

This part will classify two categories for licenses and permits the new licenses that are already registered and issued after completing their conditions regardless of the Mine Act and regulations, the other part is the licenses and permits that are renewed after completing their renewal conditions.

No	Company Name	Type Of License	New/Renew	Month
1	Gargaara	Quarry Permit	Renew	Jan
2	S.C Kooshin	Quarry Permit	New	Jan
3	Al-Raxma Mining	Small Scale	Renew	Jan
4	Tamkiin Mining	Small Scale	New	Jan
5	Amwaaj Mining Co	Small Scale	New	Jan
6	Hatton Garden Gems&Mineral	Dealer	New	Feb
7	North Rock Mining	Small Scale	New	Feb
8	Atlas Compny	Explortion	Renew	Feb
9	Kaydis Holding Company	Exploration	New	Feb
10	Faras Co	Artisnal Permit	Renew	March
11	Beder Gemstone	Dealer	Renew	March
12	Baydah Gold	Dealer	Renew	March

13	Dalmar Mineal	Dealer	New	March
14	Magma Mineral	Dealer	New	March
15	Pillar Mineral	Dealer	New	March
16	Somaliland Sea Mining	Dealer	Renew	March
17	Taani Co	Dealer	New	March
18	Indo-Som	Exploration	Renew	March
19	Seven Mining	Exploration	New	March
20	Palliso Mining	Small Scale	New	March
21	Neptune Mining	Small Scale	New	March
22	Black Stone Mining	Small Scale	New	March
23	Carro-Mall Resource	Small Scale	New	March
24	Indo-Some	Large- Scale	Renew	March
25	Maak Company	Quarry Permit	New	March
26	Abourine Mining Company	Dealership	Renew	April
27	Brith stone Mining Ltd	Dealership	New	April
28	E&S Minerals Trading	Dealership	New	April
29	Kunuzul Ard Gold And Precious Metal Trading	Dealership	New	April
30	Lulu Ore Vista Minerals Company (Lovmic)	Dealership	New	April
31	Somali Mineral Center	Dealership	Renew	April
32	Big Rock Mining Company	Small-Scale License	Renew	April
33	Eastren Resource Inc	Small-Scale License	Renew	April
34	Golden Chain Ltd	Dealership	New	May
35	Hargeisa City Gold	Dealership	New	May
36	Abdaal	Artisinal Permit	New	May
37	Barako	Artisinal Permit	New	May
38	Dhuxun Collaborates	Artisinal Permit	Renew	May
39	Gaadh-Shanfool Artisanal	Artisinal Permit	Renew	May
40	Armada Minerals & Mining Company	Reconnaissance License	New	May
41	Gurmad Mineral Resource	Reconnaissance License	Renew	May
42	Reebban Mining Company	Reconnaissance License	Renew	May

43	Shirdoon Mineral	Reconnaissance License	Renew	May
44	Sugaal Mining	Reconnaissance L icense	New	May
45	Landnest Mining	Small-Scale License	New	May
46	Crown Mining	Small-Scale License	Renew	May
47	Gemstone Trading & Mining Company	Small-Scale License	New	May
48	Limo Mining Company	Small-Scale License	New	May
49	Somhua Mining Company Ltd	Small-Scale License	New	May
50	Binu Jalham	Small-Scale License	New	May
51	Raandhiis Sand &Stone Quarry	Quarry Permit	New	May
52	Prime Gold And Minerals Com-pany	Dealership	New	June
53	Shiil Mining.	Dealership	New	June
54	Dhanwantari Global Limited	Dealership	New	June
55	Regal Field Mining Ltd	Exploration	New	June
56	Dankali Golden Mining	Reconnaissance License	New	June

GIS and Remote Sensing Management Key Activities:

The key activities of the section for the last 3 months, the section has arranged, re-structured and labeled Mineral Show Room. The section conducted drafting and collecting the Somaliland previous geological reports. The section also took part conflict resolution of Maluugta areas and preparation of map of the district boders between Gabiley and Hargesia. The section conducted a budget breakdown which contains three sites which will be implementing the aeromagnetic survey. Finally, the section has received 18 reports, 18 reports has approved in the January to March.

Mining and Mineral Control

Activities of the section can be divided in to two broad categories and are: Daily

Activities and Work plan achievements. Ministry of Energy and Minerals is responsible to set a roadmap of utilizing Mineral, oil and gas and energy creating suitable environment for investors to invest a natural resource. Department of minerals is promoting Mineral developments, strategically manage and safeguard the sustainable exploration of Somaliland minerals to effectively increase Socioeconomic development of the country. Mineral control and evaluation section is responsible to inspect mining sites, formalize artisanal miners, protect the environment, Valuation exporting Minerals, reviewing work-plans of Mining companies.

Airport permit:

No.	Mineral type	Company	Person	Quarter	Total permit
1.	Industrial	56 samples	115 samples	Jan-June	171 samples
2.	Gemstone	0 samples	22 samples	Jan-June	22 samples
				Total 193	

Tax Asumption:

No	Company	Type of Equipment	Weight
1	Xidid madow Mining Company	Drum Scrubbing Machine, Plant Machineries	308,406.28kg
2	Indo-som Minerals pty ltd	Heavy Mineral Sands Processing Plant	257,798kg
3	Eastern Resource Inc	Machinery, Equipment and Accessories	50,520.00kg
4	North Rock Mining and Minerals	Car Mroh	2080.000kg
5	Tamkiin Mining Company	Wet pan mills	20,000.000kg
6	Amwaaj Mining Company	Crushers	90,060.000kg
Total			728,864.28

Transportation:

No.	Company	Mineral Type	Quantity	Region	District
1	Al-kheyraat Mining Company	Jade	60 tons	Tog dheer	Fiqi-Ayuub
2	Al-kheyraat Mining Company	Jade	49 ton	Tog dheer	Fiqi-Ayuub
Total			109 ton		

Revenue generation:

Port permit revenue	$11,526.5
Airport permit revenue	$1,179.37
Total revenue	$12,706.21

Mineral Geological Survey

Description type of this field

The Ministry of Energy and Minerals conducts field visits with the purpose of GPS **Coordination, Survey, and Inspection** which is crucial in the context of energy, minerals, and petroleum industries. It involves using GPS technology to precisely map and coordinate locations for exploration, drilling, and infrastructure development. This ensures that activities are conducted in the correct locations, avoiding environmental and legal complications. Surveys provide detailed information about the terrain, resources, and existing infrastructure, enabling accurate planning and decision-making. Inspections, often conducted using GPS data, ensure compliance with regulations and safety standards, minimizing risks and ensuring the integrity of operations. Overall, this field is essential for optimizing resource management, reducing costs, and ensuring the sustainability and safety of energy and mineral operations.

Number of the field in Two quarter				
	No	Regions	District	Purpose
January	1	Saaxil	Berbera	GPS, Coordinate
	2	Sanaag	Maydh & Laas-surrad	Survey
	3	Awdal	Boorama	GPS, Coordinate
	4	Awdal	Boorama	GPS, Coordinate
	5	sanaag	Maydh & Laas-surrad	Survey
	6	awdal & gabily	faqi adan & dhagaxgre	Survey
	7	Tokdheer	Faqi ayuub	Inspection
	8	Marood-jeex	Cadaadley	GPS Coordinate
	9	Saaxil	Berbera	GPS Coordinate
	10	Saaxil	Abdaal	GPS Coordinate

	No	Regions	District	Purpose
	1	Saaxil	Laas-ciidle and xagal	Survey
	2	Sanaag	Maydh	Survey
	3	awdal	dilla	GPS Coordinate
	4	gabilay	gabilay	GPS Coordinate
	5	gabilay	Gabiley	Survey
	6	gabilay	Caada	Survey
	7	salal	garbo dadar	Survey
February	8	Saaxil	xagal	Survey
	9	saaxil	Berbera	survey
	10	salal	Saylac	GPS Coordinate
	11	Saaxil	Bullaxaar	Survey
	12	gabilay	Gabiley	GPS Coordinate
	13	Marood-jeex	Dara-salaam	Survey
	14	Saaxil	Bullaxaar	Survey
	15	Sanaag	Laasa-surrad iyo Maydh	Survey
	16	gabilay	AGABAR iyo ARABSIYO	Survey
	17	Saaxil	xagal	Survey
	No	Regions	District	Purpose
	1	salal	Boon	Survey
	2	gabilay	Gabiley	GPS Coordinate
	3	Sanaag	lasa-surad iyo Maydh	Survey
March	4	Awdal iyo Salal	baki calixaydh garbada	Survey
	5	Sanaag	Maydh, Lasa-surad	Survey
	6	Awdal	Cali-xaydh	GPS Coordinate
	7	Sanaag	lasa-surad	Survey
	8	gabilay	Gabiley	Survey
	9	gabilay	Gabiley	Survey

	No	Regions	District	Purpose
	1	Saaxil	Berbera	GPS Coordinate
	2	sanag & Gabiley	Agabar & lasa-surad	Survey
	3	Sanaag	Maydh	GPS Coordinate
	4	salal Gabiley m jex	Garbada Agabar D salam	Survey
	5	salal	Garbo-dadar	Survey
	6	gabilay	Agabar	Survey
April	7	Sanaag	Maydh	Survey
	8	Sanaag	lasasurrad iyo maydh	Survey
	9	Sanaag	lasasurrad iyo maydh	Survey
	10	Sanaag	lasasurrad iyo maydh	Survey
	11	salal	Garbo-dadar	Survey
	12	Sanaag	lasa-surrad	Survey
	13	Togdheer	faqi-ayuub	Survey
	14	salal	Garbo-dadar	Survey
	15	sanaag	lasa-surrad	Survey
	No	Regions	District	Purpose
	1	Tokdheer	Faqi ayuub	Survey
	2	Marood-jeex	Dara-salaam	GPS Coordinate
	3	Awdal	Boorama	GPS Coordinate
	4	Salal	Garbo-dadar	GPS Coordinate
	5	Saaxil	Sheekh	Survey
	6	Awdal	Cali-xaydh	Survey
	7	Saaxil	xagal	Survey
May	8	Awdal	Boorama	GPS Coordinate

	9	Salal	Saylac	Survey
	10	Saaxil	Sheekh	GPS Coordinate
	11	gabilay	Gabiley	GPS Coordinate
	12	Sanaag	Laas-surrad	Survey
	13	Awdal	Cali-xaydh	Survey
	14	Saaxil	Berbera	Survey
	15	Saaxil	Berbera	Survey
	16	Awdal	Cali-xaydh, baki	Survey
	No	Regions	District	Purpose
	1	Awdal	Cali-xaydh	GPS Coordinate
	2	gabilay	Agabar	Survey
	3	Saaxil	Sheekh	Survey
	4	Saaxil	Xagal	Survey
	5		Boorama	GPS Coordinate
	6	Sanaag	ceel-afwayn	Survey
June	7	Togdheer	kal-barre	Survey
	8	salal	Garbo-dadar	Survey
	9	gabilay	arabsiyo iyo agabar	Survey
	10	Marood-jeex	laas-geel	GPS Coordinate
	11	Marood-jeex	Dara-salaam	Survey
	12	sanaag	lasa-srad iyo maydh	Survey
	13	salal	garbo-dadar	Survey
	14	Awdal	Cali-xaydh	Survey

Figure 23: Field Trips

The above table summarizes the number of field trips carried out in the last six months by private exploration and mining companies. The office of the geological survey section is responsible for managing the team of geologists who are going on field trips, recording their lists in an Excel sheet, and filing the documents of the companies and persons. Recording the duration, destination, and objective of the survey and preparing permit documents.

Baki Exploration: The project's budget was planned and prepared, including team allocation and personnel, community engagement, security, administration costs, and logistics. These budgets contribute to and take part in the implementation of the exploration project. Also, the office of the geological survey section cooperated with GIs and the remote sensing management section, which was responsible for creating GIS mapping and remote sensing for the exploration project in the Awdal region in the Baki district area. The budget breakdown prepared for the mineral exploration project in the Awdal region, Baki district. The per diem of the team was received as well as other costs such as fuel, logistics, and administration costs.

Geological Survey

The Office of the Geological Survey Section plays a vital role in the exploration, mapping, and analysis of geological features and resources within a mineral department and the Ministry of Energy and Minerals, the job description for this office of the Geological Survey Section outlines the responsibilities, qualifications, and expectations for individuals working in this section.

The geological survey section contains the Head and four units which are described as below charter.

Mineral Analysis

The Ministry of Energy and Minerals has opened a modern Laboratory located at the Seryan Museum, near the Ministry of labor and Social Affairs. The main function of this Laboratory is to audit the quality and quantity of minerals produced by large, medium, and small-scale miners. It provides laboratory services commercially to mineral explorers, miners, mineral traders, buyers and exporters. Mineral laboratory is responsibility mineral analyses on various rock, soil, and mineral samples. Their duties encompass a wide range of tasks, including:

Sample preparation, Receiving, labeling, and logging samples according to project

requirements. Drying, crushing, grinding, and pulverizing samples to prepare them for analysis. Sieving and splitting samples to ensure homogeneity and obtain representative portions.

Chemical Analysis: Conducting wet chemical analyses to determine the elemental composition of samples. Utilizing techniques like atomic absorption spectroscopy (AAS) and inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry (ICP-MS) to measure trace elements. Performing flame photometry for alkali metal determinations.

Mineralogical Analysis: Employing techniques like X-ray diffraction (XRf) to identify and quantify mineral phases. Conducting optical microscopy to examine mineral textures, associations, and alteration patterns. Utilizing electron microscopy techniques like scanning electron microscopy (SEM) and electron probe microanalysis (EPMA) for detailed mineral characterization.

Data Analysis and Reporting: Interpreting and analyzing analytical data to generate meaningful results. Preparing comprehensive reports summarizing findings and presenting conclusions. Communicating results to geologists, engineers, and other stakeholders.

Quality Control and Maintenance: Adhering to strict quality control procedures to ensure the accuracy and reliability of results, Calibrating and maintaining laboratory equipment to ensure optimal performance and maintaining a clean and organized laboratory environment.

Materials List: the equipment or materials machine we used to analyze data and names for equipment

EXD 6000b machine (XRF)

4.0 Operational highlights

4.1 Regional Activities and Collaborations

Field Trip from January-June

The office of the geological survey section manages all short field trips that private exploration and mining companies have requested from the Ministry of Energy and Minerals, both foreigners and citizens. The GSS team filled out forms for investors and site visitors to record full information about the companies, location, target minerals, accessibility, security, and communications. The geologist from the ministry, especially the minerals department, works as an overseer, guide to location, and communicator. Thirty-three field trips were received at the office of the geological survey section, going out to different regions and diversity targets of mineral exploration projects. To conduct comprehensive geological surveys in diverse regions.

4.2 Capacity Building and Training Programs

Annual Capacity Building Program Aligned with Somaliland Civil Service Law. In accordance with Somaliland Civil Service Law No. 97 of 2022, Article 72, which guarantees training and development opportunities for all employees, the Human Resources Department has prepared and implemented a comprehensive annual capacity-building program for the Ministry of Energy and Minerals (MoEM) staff. This program caters to all staff members and emphasizes the development of both hard skills and soft skills, aiming to create a well-rounded and highly competent workforce.

Program Components:

Training Sessions: The program encompasses a variety of training sessions delivered through offlines, and online courses. These sessions address specific areas relevant to the MoEM's operations and the employees' roles.

Hard Skills Development: The program focuses on strengthening employees' technical skills and job-specific knowledge. This may include training on new technologies, software applications, or specialized Ministry practices.

Soft Skills Development:The program recognizes the importance of soft skills in the workplace. Training sessions target areas like communication, teamwork,

problem-solving, critical thinking, and time management, equipping employees to excel in a collaborative .

By working together with the CSC, we aim to equip all MoEM staff members with the necessary knowledge and skills to prevent accidents, respond to emergencies effectively, and maintain a safe work environment.

Integration of HRMIS and FMIS: Progress Update (Jan - Feb 2024)

The Human Resources Department is pleased to report significant progress on the integration of the Somaliland Human Resource Management Information System (HRMIS) and the Financial Management Information System (FMIS). January - February 2024:

Initial Analysis and Planning: During the first two months of 2024, the department focused on analysing the two systems and identifying the most effective approach for integration. This involved collaboration with IT specialists and representatives from the department responsible for the FMIS. Data Matching and Standardization: A crucial step involved ensuring data consistency across both systems. This included mapping employee data fields in HRMIS to their corresponding fields in FMIS.

4.3 Gender Office

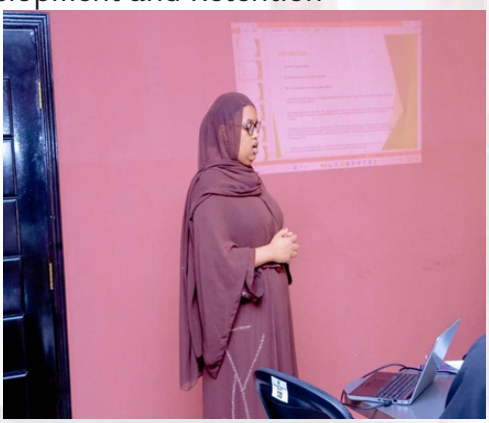
The Gender Office is actively engaged in empowering women in the energy sector. the gender office In collaboration with a team from the World Bank worked on how Women Energy Somaliland can actively participate in the development of East African countries, The East African countries planned to launch a regional workshop of Women in Energy Network (WEN-Africa) workshop to be held Rwanda, Kigali. By selecting Rwanda as the host country for this workshop, the

organizers acknowledge the country's potential in fostering women's leadership and promoting economic growth. The launch of the workshop in Rwanda contributed to establishing and effectively functioning the network.

Somaliland women in energy were eager to contribute to the launch of the Women's Empowerment Women in Energy Network Africa (WEN-Africa) in Rwanda, thereby facilitating the establishment and effective functioning of the network. The workshop brought together representatives from women's energy networks in the private sector, government entities, and various other networks for women in energy from all countries within the Eastern Africa Power Pool (EAPP). Recognizing the collaborative efforts and networks in Somaliland and the EAPP, the Gender Office has compiled a list of ten (9) female engineers from three key sectors: which serves as a platform for women's contributions in the energy sector. The launch of the regional workshop by the East African countries Women in Energy Network (WEN-Africa) is scheduled to take place on February 21st - 22nd, 2024, in Kigali. Somaliland women in energy have actively participated in the launching workshop of the Women's Empowerment Network Africa (WEN-Africa) in Rwanda.

Agreement point through WEN-Africa:
Four pillars have been identified for engagement through WEN-Africa:

1. Enhance Hiring More Women
2. Increase Women's Professional Development and Retention
3. Policy and Institutional Change
4. Strengthen STEM Education for Girls.



A detailed description of the pillars is provided in the annex. Workshop on women's empowerment in the Workplace. The Gender Office organized a two-day workshop from 9th to 10th March 2024,

held in the main hall of the Ministry of Energy and Mineral. The workshop aimed to address the empowerment of women in the workplace and foster effective collaboration with other departments within the Ministry. Participants engaged in discussions on empowering women, identifying training needs, and conducting interviews to establish a comprehensive plan for future actions.

Agreement point through on workshop: To build the capacity of women in the workplace, to getting more women in management. To support each other.

The workshop on women empowerment in the workplace facilitated meaningful discussions and agreements on crucial aspects of gender equality and professional growth within the Ministry of Energy and Mineral. By focusing on building capacity, promoting gender diversity in management, developing relevant training programs, and fostering mutual support, the Gender Office aims to Create an inclusive and empowering work environment. The workshop outcomes will serve as a foundation for future initiatives and actions that prioritize the advancement and success of women in the Ministry.

4.4. Public Engagement and Stakeholder Relations

On 8th March, the Gender Office initiated collaboration with independent organizations, including the NAGAAD Network, which focus on gender-related issues. The aim of this engagement was to empower women in STEM (Science, Energy, Technology, and Mathematics) fields. These organizations play a vital role in advocating for gender rights and empowerment, conducting research, offering support services, and implementing initiatives to foster inclusivity within society.

During the engagement, the Gender Office shared its role and responsibilities, emphasizing the importance of working together to strengthen and empower female engineers and women in general. By collaborating with these independent

organizations, the office seeks to leverage their expertise, resources, and networks to effectively address the challenges faced by women in STEM fields and create an environment conducive to their success. Furthermore, the Gender Office actively participated in a symposium focused on women and their role in society, specifically highlighting the contributions of women engineers. This symposium provided a platform for knowledge-sharing, networking, and celebrating the achievements of women in various fields. The participation of the Gender Office further demonstrated their commitment to promoting gender equality and empowering women in STEM.

Additionally, the engagement coincided with the celebration of International Women's Day, which serves as an important reminder of the progress made in advancing gender equality and the ongoing efforts required to achieve full empowerment and inclusivity for women. The Gender Office, along with the independent organizations, utilized this occasion to raise awareness, advocate for gender rights, and highlight the significance of women's contributions in STEM and other sectors. Achievement 4 Supporting female engineers at university to get training and visiting utility power stations in Bacado.

The Gender Office on February -18, undertook a significant initiative to support female electrical and communication engineers at universities. The objective was to provide them with training opportunities and facilitate visits to power plants, specifically utility power stations. This endeavor plays a crucial role in promoting gender diversity and inclusion within the engineering field. In collaboration with the ministry, the office successfully organized a visit to the renewable power station, BACADO, located in Som power. The visit to BACADO held immense importance as it offered a valuable scientific learning experience for the participating engineers. By

providing them with firsthand exposure to a functioning power station, the Gender

Office aimed to enhance their practical knowledge and skills. This initiative was instrumental in empowering and inspiring female engineers, enabling them to envision their future roles within the energy sector.

The support extended by the office and the ministry, was specifically directed towards 12 female students from Golis and Hargeisa University. This opportunity allowed them to gain insights into the renewable energy sector and fostered their understanding of the latest advancements in power generation technologies. The visit to BACADO power station served as a catalyst for their professional growth development.

Media and Public Relations

The second quarter report on media and public relations at the Ministry of Energy and Minerals has revealed significant progress and achievements. The report highlighted the successful implementation of various communication activities to promote the ministry's initiatives and policies, resulting in increased public awareness and engagement. The ministry's social media presence has also been strengthened, with a significant increase in followers and engagement rates. Additionally, the report stressed the successful execution of various public relations events, such as public debates and media interviews, to disseminate accurate information and maintain a positive image for the ministry. The report also emphasized the successful management of any potential crisis situations, showcasing the ministry's strong communication skills and ability to handle challenges effectively.

Overall, the second quarter report reflects a strong and proactive approach towards media and public relations by the Ministry of Energy and Minerals, ensuring transparency and effective communication with the public.

This report outlines the effective use of social media platforms to disseminate

information, engage with the public, and address any concerns or queries. Furthermore, it highlights the efforts made to build strong relationships with media outlets and journalists to ensure accurate and timely reporting on the activities of the ministry. Overall, the second quarter report reflects the commitment of the Ministry of Energy and Minerals towards maintaining transparency and promoting a positive image through effective media and public relations strategies.

Throughout April to June, the team successfully completed all daily tasks and managed to update all social media platforms of the Ministry, including Facebook, Twitter, YouTube, and the Website.

Our significant contribution was pivotal in the announcement ceremony and the implementation of the Ministry's Mineral Policy. We meticulously prepared for the 33rd Anniversary of the 18th May Independence Day ceremony.

The department organized and facilitated an inter-departmental information-sharing session, where the Department of Mineral shared insights with the University of Gollis. The department actively participated Energy and Extractives sector forum which lasted for two days at Mansoor Hotel. We have reorganized and updated the website of the Ministry and update the latest one once a month.

6.0 CHALLENGES AND MITIGATION STRATEGIES

6.1 Internal Challenges

1. Lack of funding of mineral exploration projects
2. Shortage of qualified staff and mineral exploration expert consultants
3. Lack of access to modern equipment and technology using for mineral explorations
4. Lack of training programs (Geophoto applications, GIs and Geophysics equipment's
5. Stake holders do not understand the regulations
6. Lack of supervising for the Licence holders on how they going on their works
7. In proper work space and equipment

6.2 Mitigation Strategies and Lessons Learned

- The mineral department needs more resources to conduct geological surveys and assessments.
- This data is essential for identifying potential mineral deposits

and attracting investment.

- The Ministry of Energy and Minerals could also work with international partners to develop a comprehensive geoscience database for Somaliland.
- The ministry has to promote Somaliland's mineral potential to international investors.
- The Ministry of Energy and Minerals should invest in training and education programmes to develop a local workforce for the mining sector; this would create jobs and reduce Somaliland's reliance on foreign workers, especially the young geoscientists.
- Establish a mineral development fund; this fund could be used to provide financial assistance to exploration projects, support development, and discover mineral deposits in the entire country.
- By taking these steps, the ministry of energy and minerals can promote and improve mineral exploration in the country and attract the investment needed to develop its mineral exploration.
- To focus on the performance achievements in the annual work plan
- To manage important activities across the section

7.0 REGULATORY AND COMPLIANCE

7.1 Updates on Regulatory Framework

The Ministry of Energy and Minerals through Legislative framework governing/ Legal aspect ensured that the Ministry operates in compliance with applicable laws and regulations.The legal framework helps the Ministry prepare briefs, complaints, motions and other court documents, reviewing and negotiating contracts and agreements, such as joint venture agreements, government contracts and sales contracts. This also provided litigation support and other external jobs meetings and create different bill draft laws ,Review and implement legal policies and strategies for effective of the functions of the departments in accordance with the strategic goal of the Ministry.

This also, is meant to oversee litigation on appeals from county government public servants and ensure compliance with the constitution as per the mandate of the Ministry. Finally, the legal framework of the Ministry advices staff compliment to review their suites and represent the ministry of energy and minerals in different courts if the ministry of energy is sued and to sue their mandate.

7.2 Audits and Inspections

The main scope of the internal audit is the examination and evaluation of the system of management control implemented by the Ministry to ensure:

1) Effectiveness, implementation, reliability, and maintenance of assets and resources of the Ministry.
2) Compliance with the laws and regulations (MFE).
3) Reliability and integrity of financial and management records and reports.
4) Economic efficiency and effectiveness in utilizing resources.
5) Compliance with the policies, plans, goals, regulations, and auditable directives, principles, and instructions of the Organization.

The second quarter progress report of the internal audit at the Ministry of Energy and Minerals has shown significant improvements in the overall efficiency and effectiveness of the department. The audit office has conducted thorough reviews of various processes and procedures within the ministry, identifying areas for

improvement and implementing necessary changes. We have also provided training and guidance to staff members, resulting in a better understanding of internal control measures and compliance requirements. The report highlights the successful completion of several activities, timely completion of tasks. Overall, the second quarter progress report demonstrates the commitment and diligence of the internal audit office in promoting transparency, accountability, and good governance within the Ministry of Energy and Minerals. During our work, we handled several important tasks while in the office.

We have enhanced the ministry's internal audit office to ensure the safety and reliability of our work.

We have developed the manual internal audit procedure, which outlines how the internal audit of the Ministry of Energy and Minerals will be conducted. This is crucial for the ministry's operations and is one of the key activities that the office is responsible for.

The staff received training from the internal audit office of the Ministry of Finance, which is the largest office of all national audit offices that has been established for 14 years. While the newly appointed head was in the auditor's office for a short period of time, the office completed the above-mention.

8.0 SUSTAINABILITY AND ENVIRONMENT IMPACT

8.1 Social Responsibility Programs

The Ministry collaborated with ACRIF and Genel Energy West/ Oodweyne Block to distribute educational, sports materials to students, and collaborated with Genel Energy East/ Block SLD10B/13 to provide mobile medical services to communities.

Educational Materials Distribution Project Genel Energy Oodweyne Block:

ACRIF, funded by Genel Energy, distributed educational and sports materials to 1,000 students across four districts (Baligubadle, Salahley, Sabawanaag and Oodweyne). This initiative aimed to support student learning and well-being. List of educational and sports kits distributed to 1000 students at four districts.

No.	Educational kit	Sport kit
1.	Pens, Pencils, Pencils Color and calculator	Football, Goal net, Roper and whistle & cards

2.	Math set, Pencil case and Correction Pen	Cup trophy, Racket and Racket Boll
3.	Water bottle and lunch box	
4.	Ruler, Sharpers, Erasers & Exercise Books	

Medical Mobile Clinic Project:

GENEL Energy invested/invest Oil and Gas Exploration and Drilling around USD 20m/65Million during 2016 to 2024. The actual exploration drilling is expected to take place in early 2025.

Genel Energy Block SL10B/13 Togdheer and Saraar region with mobile medical teams (Shifaat) treated 7,578 patients across 20 villages over a nine-week period from 16 weeks. Those teams consist of three teams, which gives treatment and care every week 15 villages, this project provided essential healthcare services to residents with limited access to medical care.

#	Name	Title	Village	District
1	Yuusuf Ibraahim X. faarax	Headman	Xood	Togdheer
	Cumar Ibraahim Cashuur	Elder	Xood	Togdheer
2	Cabdirisaaq Nuux yaasiin	Headman	Bali-jilaal	Togdheer
	Maxamed Samatarf Badeed	Elder	Bali-jilaal	Togdheer
3	Maxamed Cali Cigaal	Headman	G.dheere	Togdheer
	Abokor Cali Maxamed	Elder	G.dheere	Togdheer
4	Maxamed Aadan Khaliif	Headman	Xayira	Togdheer
	Siciid Warsame Nuur	Elder	Xayira	Togdheer
5	Xabiib Cige Xasan	Headman	Qoryaale	Togdheer
	Xasan Caydiid Jaamac	Elder	Qoryaale	Togdheer
6	Xirsi Baashe Xasan	Headman	Ina Afmadobe	Togdheer
	Nuura Xasan Samatar	Elder	Ina Afmadobe	Togdheer
7	Cawil Maxamuud Jaamac	Headman	Fadhiwanaag	Togdheer
	Cali Cabdillaahi Cabdi	Elder	Fadhiwanaag	Togdheer
8	Siraad Maxamuud Cilmi	Headman	Ina-Qawle	Togdheer
	Muuse Saleebaan Cabdi	Elder	Ina-Qawle	Togdheer

9	Yaasiin Cilmi Xuseen	Headman	Warta Bayle	Togdheer
	Jaamac Yuusuf Liibaan	Elder	Warta Bayle	Togdheer
10	Axmed Jaamac Dhakool	Headman	Ina-Dhakool	Togdheer
	Diiriye Saleebaan Bulaale	Elder	Ina-Dhakool	Togdheer
11	Cabdillaahi Caydiid Buraale	Headman	Bacaha	Togdheer
	Sahal ismaaciil Faarax	Elder	Bacaha	Togdheer
12	Cismaan Maxamed Jaamac	Headman	Ilkacadays	Togdheer
	Muuse Ayaanle X.Faarax	Elder	Ilkacadays	Togdheer
13	Faarax Cabdillaahi Biin	Headman	Balicaateeye	Togdheer
	Jaamac Yuusuf Tooxyare	Elder	Balicaateeye	Togdheer
14	Axmed Yuusuf Cawed	Headman	Warta Xooga	Togdheer
	Cabdi Aadan Guuleed	Elder	Warta Xooga	Togdheer
15	Xirsi X.Faarax Cali	Headman	Waridaad	Saraar
	Farxaan Cumar Muuse	Elder	Waridaad	Saraar
16	Maxamed Dubad Qodax	Headman	GadhGumareed	Saraar
	Abokor Maxamed X. Faarax	Elder	GadhGumareed	Saraar
17	Khayre Nuur Warsame	Headman	Carra-Madow	Saraar
	Aadan Maxamed Kaarshe	Elder	Carra-Madow	Saraar
18	Cali Xirsi Yuusuf Geedi	Headman	Kayse Haye	Saraar
	Axmed Jaamac Salaad	Elder	Kayse Haye	Saraar
19	Axmed Cali Siciid	Headman	Wiriir	Saraar
	Xuseen Yuusuf Cabbaas	Elder	Wiriir	Saraar
20	Cabdiraxmaan Xaaji Aadan	Headman	Samakaab	Saraar
	Cismaan Warsame Yuusuf	Elder	Samakaab	Saraar


MINISTRY OF ENERGY AND