

REPUBLIC OF SOMALILAND



MINISTRY OF NATIONAL PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

**MAROODI JEEH REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN
(2014-2016)**

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ACRONYMS

Unicef- United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund

MoT&II- Ministry of Trade and international investment

GoSL- Government of Somaliland

MRR&R -Ministry of Resettlement, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction

IDPs- Internally Displaced People

MoNP&D-Ministry of National Planning and Development

SQCC- Somaliland Quality Control Commission

R.A.O- Regional Administration office

MCH-Mother and Child Hospital

MoNP&D- Ministry of National Planning and Development

MoL- Ministry of Livestock

MoYS&C- Ministry of Youth, Sports and Culture

IDP- Internally Displaced People

MoRR&R- Ministry of Rehabilitation, Reconstruction and Resettlement

MoWR- Ministry of Water Resources

MoA- Ministry of Agriculture

MoI- Ministry of Interior

MCH- Mother and Child Hospital

MoJ- Ministry of Justice

INGOs- International non-Governmental Organizations

LNGOs- Local non-Governmental Organizations

Foreword

The Ministry of National Planning and Development (MoNPD) in fulfilling its mandate has now developed, for the first time, a three year (2014-2016) Regional Development Plan (RDP) for Maroodi-jeeh Region that focuses on sustainable development and poverty reduction in the region.

The RDP addresses Regional challenges in order to achieve the public, social and economic transformations required to attain the prosperity we aspire to.

During the three-year plan period, public investment priorities will include: construction and rehabilitation of our road network, development of water sectors, development of agriculture, human resource development, environmental protection and the promotion of Health. The achievement of these goals will be pursued in cooperation with the private sector which will remain the engine of growth and development. The government will also seek to reach out to and engage the Somaliland Diaspora who is already an important source of assistance, investment and know-how.

I call upon all the people of Maroodi-jeeh Region to embrace and support the RDP and its principles. I urge our Regional public institutions to adopt and implement the policies, programs and projects provided by the plan. I urge the Regional private sector, the Regional Diaspora, and the civil society to combine their efforts and work with Government, and I call upon the international community to support us and align their assistance to the priorities of the Maroodi-jeeh RDP so that we can achieve our goals and 2030 vision aspirations.

I wish to express my appreciation to Save the Children for their financial support in the formulation of this RDP, and all those who worked tirelessly to produce it.

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MR. MOHAMED MOHAMUD ALI

REGIONAL GOVERNOR OF MAROODI-JEEH

Acknowledgment

The development of the Maroodi-jeeh Regional Development Plan has been challenging but enriching experience. The Ministry of National Planning and Development (MoNPD) is grateful to Mr. Mohamed Mohamud Ali the Regional Governor of Maroodi-jeeh, for his leadership and foresight. We are deeply indebted to the government Ministers, Regional coordinators of the ministries and staff in every department and agency in the region we covered for their cooperation and contribution.

I would like to express unreserved gratitude to the Maroodi-jeeh RDP team at my Ministry for the sleepless nights they endured to have this Plan researched, developed and written up. I would like to mention in particular Mr. Ahmed Abdillahi Nadiif, Planning Department Director, Mr. Mustafe Farah Ali- the Development Department Director and Mr. Abdifatah Sul.Adem Farah My secretary and Maroodi-jeeh regional staff of the MoNPD. I would also like to thank Mr. Abdirashid Ahmed Guuleed, the Director General for his support.

Please also allow me also to expresses my gratitude to Save the Children for their financial support.

I would like also to thank all government Regional Coordinators for their cooperation and contribution to the core components of the Regional Development Plan



DR. SAAD ALI SHIRE

MINISTER OF NATIONAL PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT (MoNPD)

Maroodi Jeeh Regional Background

Maroodi Jeeh region is located between Gabiley region to the west, Togdheer and Sahil regions to the east. It also borders Ethiopia to the south and the Gulf of Aden to the north. The region has an estimated population of 1,200,000 with a 70/30 urban/rural ratio. Somaliland's capital city Hargeisa is found in the region. The region consists of seven districts: Hargeisa, Sallahley, Darasalam, Farawayne, Sabowanag and Adadley. There are four livelihoods zones in the region, namely: Guban pastoral zone (tending sheep, goats, camels) which runs along the northern coast; the west Golis pastoral zone (rearing sheep, goats, camels) running from east to west below Guban, the largest zone in the region; north-west agro-pastoral zone (cultivating sorghum, raising cattle) extending from east to west below west Golis; and Hawd pastoral zone (tending sheep, goats, camels) along the southern border with Ethiopia. Most parts of the region received near normal to normal Gu rains that replenished water levels and regenerated pastures.

Like in other Regions agro-pastoral zones, people in Maroodi Jeeh Region experience difficulties in accessing safe water, sanitation and health facilities. According to FSNAU surveys from 2009 to 2011, 20-40 per cent of the population access improved sanitation, and less than 40 per cent have access to a protected water source. In Hargeisa district, less than 20 per cent of the population accesses a protected water sources.

Maroodi Jeeh has a semi-arid climate. The Region generally features warm winters and hot summers. However, despite its location in the tropics, due to the high altitude Maroodi Jeeh seldom experiences either very hot or very cold weather. This is a trait rarely seen in regions with a semi-arid climates. The Region receives the bulk of its precipitation between the months of April and September, averaging just under 400 mm of rainfall annually. Average monthly temperatures range from 17 C in the months of December and January to 35 C in the month of June.

The NDP comprises of five major development pillars. Each development pillar is further sub-divided into sectors that address specific sector development priorities. These include:

1. Social Development Pillars

- Education
- Labour and social affairs
- Health care
- Housing
- Culture and religious values

- Vacation training and sports

2. Economic Development Pillars,

- National Planning and Development
- Agriculture
- livestock.
- Commerce and Trade

3. Good Governance Pillar

- Justice Sector
- security Sector(Interior)

4 . Environment Pillars

- Environmental Protection

Table 1: Maroodi Jeeh Regional Development Plan (M/JRDP) Vision by Sector as per 2030 NDP:

Vision 2030: A stable democratic and prosperous country where the people enjoy a high quality of life			
Pillar	Vision	Sector: TRDP Level	TRDP level vision
Economic Development	A nation whose citizens Enjoy sustained economic growth and a reduced	Agriculture and livestock	A region with an efficient, advanced agricultural sector (including livestock and fisheries) that ensures food security and self sufficiency

	poverty line		
		Commerce	A region with an advanced manufacturing sector that contributes to job creation and wealth generation
		Mining and drilling	A region with a strong and growing mining sector which exploits the rich mineral seams of the country and contributes significantly to national income and employment
		Private Sector	A region with a well developed private sector that create employment, and provides sustained livelihoods
		Water	A region which is water secure, where every citizen has access to clean affordable water throughout the year
Governance and Rule of Law	A cohesive society enjoying good governance, stability, peace and security	Democracy and good governance	A politically stable and democratic region that adheres to principles of good governance
		Justice	A region where justice and the rule of law prevail
		Police	A region where people live in a safe, secure, and stable environment
Social Development	A caring society upholding shared values and aspirations for equitable social	Education	A region whose citizens enjoy equitable quality education

	development		
		Health	A region whose citizens enjoy quality health care and social well being
		Religion and culture	A region whose citizens uphold their Islamic and cultural values and are tolerant with others
		Social protection	A region with an effective social protection system that cares for vulnerable and marginalized groups
		Youth and sports	A region whose youth are secure, confident, development-oriented and empowered to their potentials.
Environmental Protection	A state with a healthy and well managed environment that provides that provides the necessary goods and services	Land resources,, forests, woodlands and wildlife	A region ensuring a balanced stewardship of its public lands and resources
			A region with productive and ecologically robust forests and woodlands that provide the necessary goods and services;
			A region with fully mapped (inventoried) and well managed biodiversity and wildlife resources

1. Social Pillar

1.1 Health Sector

Situational Analysis

The Health Sector is mission to create an enabling environment for the provision of socially acceptable, affordable, accessible, equitably distributed essential package of quality health care that responds to the need of the community, with special attention to the most vulnerable in the population and delivered in a sustainable way through a decentralized health system within Somaliland. To this end, the regional health authority is participating and oriented to reach this mission.

According to regional health authority the population of Maroodi-Jeeh region is estimated in between 1,000,000 to 1 200,000 and the health staff of the Maroodi-Jeeh region in the government payroll are (671) most of the health staff services are supported by UN agencies and international NGOs such as WHO, UNICEF ,WORLD VISION SRCS, MERCY and HPA

The following table shows the number and categories of health staffs in Maroodi-Jeeh region

Table 2: Regional Health Staff by Grades

Grad A	Grade B	Grade C	Grade D	Total
43	310	196	122	671

The most of health staff is concentrated in Hargeisa city health facilities and in the remote districts and villages do not have sufficient staff with adequate training. And most of the grade A staff which comprises doctors qualified nursed and midwives are based in Hargeisa city and in major villages of Hargeisa district. The table below shows the distribution of health facilities in the region.

Table 3: Distribution of Health facilities in the region

District	Hargeisa	Gabiley	B/Gubadle
MCHs	20	6	5
Health posts	15	9	6
Public Hospitals	2	2	2
Mobile teams	5	0	0

Private Hospitals	6	0	0
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Challenges

- Increase of cross border disease (Wajaale)
- Absence of MCHs services in densely populated areas (ambulances and laboratories)
- RHO office are not suitable to works
- Lack of RHO office services (vehicles)
- Inadequate medical staff
- Lack of public awareness- raising

Priorities and Strategies

- Construction of health check point at cross border points
- Construction of additional MCHs(20) and health posts (25)
- Improvement of medical facilities and supplies
- Employment of additional medical staff (150)
- Training medical staff
- Vehicles of RHO office (6)
- Construction of RHO office
- Training of RHO staff
- Redistribution of available medical staff to other district
- Conduction of health awareness campaigns to protect some health rumours

Projects and Programs

- Establishment of health check point at cross border points
- Construction of additional MCHs(20) and health posts (25)
- Improvement of medical facilities and supplies

- Employment of additional medical staff (150)
 - Training and Capacity building of medical staff
 - Purchase of Vehicles for RHO office (6)
 - Construction of RHO office
 - Training of RHO staff
 - Redistribution of available medical staff to other district
 - Conduction of health awareness campaigns to protect rumours
- Health Budget and Implementation Matrix

Matrix 1: Health Budget and Implementation Matrix

	Goal	To strengthen the institutional capacity of regional health sector							
	Strategic Objectives	To provide essential health services at regional level							
		To improve availability and quality of essential drugs							
		To improve regional maternal health and child nutrition							
No	Project title (priorities)	Project Objectives	Project outputs	Sources of Funds	Implementing agency	Yearly budget			Total budget
						2014	2015	2016	
1	Establishment of health check point at cross border points	To overcome the transmitted diseases from Non-Somalilanders coming across the borders	Health checkpoint constructed, equipment is provided and staff is recruited.	GoSL, Community, Donors	MoH	0.04	0.06		0.1
2	Construction of additional	-To improve the	-20MCH constructed	GoSL,	MoH	1.0	1.3		2.3

	MCHs(20) and health posts (25)	healthcare system. -To increase the accessibility of Health service to the remote areas settlements	-25 Health post is constructed	Community Donors					
3	Improvement of medical facilities and supplies	-provides a much higher standard of patient care than that which was previously available	-Medical centers is equipped and drugs and other necessary supplies is provided	GoSL, Community Donors	MoH	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.07
4	Employment of additional medical staff (150)	-to make available; health workers on the remote areas. And to improve the service delivery	-150 additional staff is recruited	GoSL,	MoH	40 staff	60 staff	50 staff	150 staff
5	Training and Capacity building of medical staff	- To create an environment in which medical staff provide the best patient care possible. -To provide a sense of uniformity whereby patients are treated with the proper type of treatment every time.	-Proper trainings is provided for the caregivers and other medical staff.	GoSL, Community Donors	MoH	0.03`	0.04	0.02	0.09

6	Purchase of Vehicles for RHO office (6)	-To improve the monitoring and the evaluation of the health facilities in the region	-6 vehicles is purchased	GoSL, Community Donors	MoH	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.15
7	Construction of RHO office	To increase efficient of health service delivery at regional level	Regional health office is constructed and equipped	GoSL, Community Donors	MoH		0.052		0.052
8	Training of RHO staff	-To carry out the functions of the RHO probably	-RHO staff is trained	GoSL, Community Donors	MoH	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.06
9	Redistribution of available medical staff to other district	-To improve the functionality of district health services	-Available medical staff is redistributed to other districts by giving them allowances	GoSL, Community	MoH	0.04			0.04
10	Conduction of health awareness campaigns to protect rumours	-To prevent the rumours against health care delivery	-Anti-rumours campaigns is conducted on annual basis and when is needed. -Proper community which is aware of advantage of health care provision is built.	GoSL, Community	MoH	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.06
Total						1.22	1.572	0.13	2.922

1.2 Education Sector

Situational Analysis

Maroodi jeeh region is the most densely populated region in Somaliland. In terms of education it is about 65% of the whole country. The region consists of six (6) outer districts and 7 districts inside Hargeisa.

Table 4: districts inside and outside Hargeisa

No	Inside Districts of Hargeisa	Outside districts
1	26 June	Salahley
2	Gacanlibax	Faraweye
3	Mohamed Haibe	Darasalaam
4	Ahmed Dhagah	Las-gel
5	Sheikh Nur	Adadley
6	Mohamed Moge	Sabawanag.
7	Abdi Iidan	

The region has more than 170 public schools of primary, secondary and family life education centers. There are 125 private schools inside the capital Hargeisa. Since the region is so large, we can automatically understand the needs of the region is more than any other one. Large number of the schools were built very long time ago. Some of them were built during the colonial era and still being used. 75% of the existing schools need to be rehabilitated and 50% of them need to be extended.

All the districts of the region as well as the capital need more new schools to be built. School furniture is also in poor condition must they need to be changed or repaired (See annex 2).

Table 5: Maroodi-Jeeh Public Primary Schools 2013

No	Districts	Male	Female	Total
1	Hargeysa	20508	14363	34871
2	Laas geel	604	482	1086

3	Cadaadlay	231	176	407
4	Sabawanaag	539	252	791
5	Faraweyne	1058	528	1586
6	Salaxlay	1218	681	1899
7	Darasalaam	1437	996	2433
Total				43073

Table 6: Maroodi-Jeeh Public Secondary Schools

Districts	Male	Female	Total
Hargeysa	6311	3235	9546
Laas geel	18	6	24
Cadaadlay	27	11	38
Sabawanaag	0	0	0
Faraweyne	0	00	0
Salaxlay	118	44	162
Darasalaam	0	0	0
Total			9770

Table 7: Family Life Educational Centres

No	Hargeysa District	Male	Female	Total
1	Dh.G.H.haweeya	0	647	647
2	Dh. G.C/iidaan	0	119	119
3	Dh.G.ee Siinay	0	93	93
4	Dh.G.Salaxley	0	15	15
5	M. Mooge	0	148	148
6	Aw- Aadan	0	163	163
7	Sheekh nuur	0	159	159
8	Guryo Samo	0	142	142
Total				1486

Table 8: Total number of Students in Maroodi-jeeh 2013

Primary Schools	Total	43,073
Secondary Schools	Total	9,770

Family Life education centres	Total	1,486
Total		54, 329

Table 9: Total Staff in Maroodi-Jeeh region

No	Districts	A	B	C	D	Total	Unpaid
1	Hargeysa	164	1055	3	78	1300	150
2	Daara Salaam	1	63	0	0	64	10
3	Fara Weyne	0	56	0	2	58	10
3	Salaxley	0	82	0	3	85	15
4	Laas-geel	1	51	0	3	54	11
5	Samo-wanaag	0	38	0	2	40	12
6	Cadaadley	0	18	0	3	21	6
Total						1622	214

Challenges

- Lack of proper supervision due to several reasons
- ✓ Lack of transport
- ✓ No proper training

- ✓ Scattered school area
- ✓ Mobilizes and monitors are not existed
- Shortage of EMIS Tools
- ✓ Attendance
- ✓ School registers
- ✓ Pupils cards
- Shortage of text books in all levels
- Insufficient payment for the teachers
- Shortage of water supply for schools
- Overcrowded classrooms
- Shortage of School labs specially secondary schools
- Lack of School hygiene tools
- Lack of First aid kits at schools
- Extension school rooms in certain schools

Priorities

- Improvement of the Supervision activities
- Provision of EMIS Tools
- Provision of text books in all levels
- Adding to the payroll for the unpaid teachers
- Improvement of water supply for schools
- Extension of schools to overcome overcrowded classrooms (see the annex)
- Construction of School labs specially secondary schools
- Purchasing of School hygiene tools to the schools
- Provision of First aid kits at schools

Projects and Programs

- Improvement of the Supervision activities
- Creating of EMIS systems and distributing it to the schools
- Provision of text books in all levels
- Adding to the payroll for the unpaid teachers
- Improvement of water supply for schools
- Extension of schools to overcome overcrowded classrooms
- Construction of School labs specially secondary schools
- Purchasing of School hygiene tools to the schools
- Provision of First aid kits at schools

Matrix 2: Education sector Budget and Implementation Matrix

	Goal	To build regional sector capacity, increase school children enrolment, and improve accessibility and relevance of education at Maroodi-Jeeh Region							
	Strategic Objectives	To build regional education capacity							
		New construction, extension, and improve quality education through the acquisition of labs and libraries							
		Build technical schools, boarding schools, and expand feeding centers to widen school intake and forestall drop-outs							
No	Project/programs	Project Objectives	Project outputs	Sources of Funds	Implementing agency	Yearly budget			Total budget (USD MILLIONS)
						2014	2015	2016	
1	Improvement of the Supervision activities	-To be aware of the school conditions and situations	-Supervision vehicles are purchased -Training is provided for the supervisors	GoSL Community Donors	MoE&HE	0.2	0.3	0.02	0.7

2	Creating of EMIS systems and distributing it to the schools	-To improve the system of school data	-softwares is developed	GoSL Community Donors	MoE&HE	0.1		0.4	0.14
3	Provision of text books in all levels	-To provide the students a reliable source of information -To enable instructors and teachers to get more organized in their class lessons.	-Text books are provided in all levels.	GoSL Community Donors	MoE&HE	0.03	0.04	0.06	0.13
4	Adding to the payroll for the unpaid teachers	-To sustain their teaching activities and to increase their efficient	-Unpaid teachers are added to the government payroll	GoSL Community Donors	MoE&HE				
5	Improvement of water supply for schools	-To provide clean and sufficient water to schools	-School water storage is built for schools	GoSL Community Donors	MoE&HE	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.12
6	Extension of schools to overcome overcrowded classrooms	-To allow students to get class rooms which is suitable for learning	-Additional Classrooms is built	GoSL Community Donors	MoE&HE	1.0	2.0	1.0	4.0

8	Construction of School labs specially secondary schools (see the annex)	-To make easy for the students for conducting experiments and to develop logical reasoning	-School labs are constructed for those did not have.	GoSL Community Donors	MoE&HE	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.18
9	Purchasing of School hygiene tools to the schools	-To maintain the hygiene of the schools and to make the school environment clean	-School hygiene tools is purchased and distributed in accordance to importance and priority	GoSL Community Donors	MoE&HE		0.6		0.7
Total						1.97	3.08	2.02	7.07

1.3 Labour and Social Affairs Sector

Situational Analysis:

The Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs is relatively a new Ministry. Before 2010, the mandates of Labour and Social Affairs were previously part of the Ministry of Health and Labour and Ministry of Family and Social Affairs respectively. Currently, Labour and Social Affairs programs are not only prioritized in the current new system of government as important but are organized together in one program for a single Ministry. Starting from 2010, the labour and social development programs will be coordinated and pursued under the responsibility of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs.

Though, the Ministry's head quarter is located at this region, all registrations and statistics are available and kept at Hargeisa office. Some of the 2013 statistics are as below:

Table 10: Labour dispute Cases 2013

No	Months	Resolved	Under process	Transfer to court	Total Case
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1	January	0	2	17	19
2	Feb	3	2	0	5
3	March	4	4	0	1
4	April	19	4	0	23
5	May	9	7	0	16
6	June	7	0	0	7
7	July	0	1	0	1
8	August	1	1	1	3
9	Sep	1	12	0	13
10	Oct	12	3	0	15
11	Nov	3	5	0	8
12	Dec	5	4	0	9
Total Case					120

Table 11: Work permit for foreign staffs

Months	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Work permit	15	21	16	18	8	4	8	7	4	2	10	11	149

Table 12: Employment Statistics

Months	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Recruitment	15	10	6	11	14	20	16	10	6	18	12	11	149
No of employee	16	14	6	18	14	25	24	10	6	22	20	12	187

Taking in to the account the sector has some strengths included existence of the labour code and some other policies like; gender policy, FGM policy, Disability policy, Child policy and Family law.

On the other hand, the sector has some weaknesses like insufficient professionals and in adequate resources to implement services over the community.

Challenges

- Lack of regional office for the sector
- Lack of sufficient resources: there is no developmental budget, which limits the progress of development plans. Equally, the basic and essential budget for the ministry operations is not sufficient and fully covered.
- Poor Coordination and Collaboration among Ministry partners
- The unfavorable economic conditions of the country contribute to slow progress of the country's development in general and in the employment sector in particular
- Disaggregated and scattered Ministry stakeholders
- Gender focal-points do not attend coordination meetings regularly. Moreover, they do not hold positions of decision making in their respective ministries.
- Weak enforcement of Somaliland Labour/Employment Law
- Weak implementation of Gender policy
- Weak coordination among the Regional Ministries
- Lack of community awareness in human rights
- Widespread youth and women unemployment
- Weak protection of vulnerable community groups (e.g. disabilities)
- Huge practice of FGM/C in the region
- Insufficient orphanages and street children centres in the region

Priorities

- Establishment of Maroodi-Jeeh regional office
- Improve situation of children by rehabilitation orphanage centers

- Prevention and reduction of GBV accidents including FGM in the region
- Promotion of political participation of women at regional level
- Coordination, monitoring and collaboration of gender issues at regional level
- Developing capacity building initiatives, education and income generation for the Persons with Disability (PWD) in Maroodi-Jeeh region.
- Data collection of the PWD situations and their statistics in the region
- Provision of trainings for the sector staff

Projects and Programs

- Establishment of Maroodi-Jeeh regional office
- Improve situation of children by construction of orphanage centers and rehabilitation of the existing centers
- Awareness raising for the prevention and reduction of GBV accidents including FGM in the region
- Developing capacity building initiatives, education and income generation for the Persons with Disability (PWD) in Maroodi-Jeeh region.
- Data collection of the PWD situations and their statistics in the region
- Capacity building for the sector staff

Matrix 3: labour and Social affairs Budget and Implementation Matrix

	Goal	To contribute to poverty reduction through decent work with the focus on youth					
	Strategic Objectives	To increase employment creation for poverty alleviation					
		To promote the socio-economic rights of marginalized groups					
		To assist the disabled a decent and honorable living in the region					
No	Project title	Project Objectives	Project outputs	Sources of	Implementing	Yearly Budget	Total

				Funds	agency	201 4	201 5	201 6	budget
1	Establishment of Maroodi-Jeeh regional office	-To decentralize the work into regional level	-Regional office is established	GoSL Community Donors	MoLSA		0.0 42		0.042
2	Improve situation of children by construction of orphanage centers and rehabilitation of the existing centers	-to secure and protect the orphans life from the problems resulting from absence of his/her father/Mother	-existing orphanage centers is rehabilitated and new ones is constructed	GoSL Community Donors	MoLSA		0.3	0.1	0.4
3	Awareness raising for the prevention and reduction of GBV accidents including FGM in the region	-To reduce Gender Based Violence and to prevent accidents including FGM	-GBV is eradicated as much as possible -FGM actions is prevented	GoSL Community Donors	MoLSA	0.0 2	0.0 2	0.0 2	0.06
4	Developing capacity building initiatives, education and income generation for the Persons with	-To grow up the morality of PWD and to increase their skill through trainings	-Capacity building trainings is provided for the PWD -Income generation is created for the PWD	GoSL Community Donors	MoLSA	0.0 4	0.0 5	0.0 3	0.12

	Disability (PWD) in Maroodi-Jeeh region.		-a conducive environment for improved PWD is created						
5	Data collection of the PWD situations and their statistics in the region	-To be aware of the situations of the PWD in the region	-Data collection of PWD is carried out once a year	GoSL Community Donors	MoLSA	0.0 3	0.0 4	0.0 5	0.12
8	Capacity building for the sector staff	-To improve the capacity of the staff and to improve their professionalism	-Capacity building trainings is conducted	GoSL Community Donors	MoLSA	0.0 2	0.0 3	0.3	0.08
Total						0.11	0.14	0.4	0.65

1.4 Youth, sports and Culture sector

Situation Analysis

According to Somaliland's National Development Plan (NDP), unemployment among youth stands at 75 per cent, which is much higher than the nation's average of 61.5 per cent in urban areas and 40.7 per cent in rural and nomadic areas. Unofficial estimates show that at least 65-70 per cent of Somaliland's 3.5 million people are under 30.

Every year, hundreds of [young people] decide to try their luck against all odds across continents, deserts and dangerous seas to reach the shores of Europe. Most of them do not succeed, and many die along the way

Lack of sports and recreational facilities, places of cultural activities and opportunities for internships and volunteer accentuates the despair of young people and their feelings of isolation.

One of the main sector challenges identified was the difficulty of obtaining new playgrounds. Since the collapse of Somali regime in 1991, public lands were grabbed and claimed by individuals. New playgrounds could only be acquired through purchases or donations. Without obtaining funds for acquisitions of new playgrounds and for the restoration and improvement of existing playgrounds, youth would have an ample idle time to plunge into anti social habits.

Challenges

- Lack of regional office premises for youth and sports in Maroodi Jeeh Region
- Shortage of sports staff for the sector
- Absence of training opportunities for sports Staff and Referees in the region
- Absence of sporting facilities and goods for all types of sports in the region
- Lack of Transportation for the sector
- Absence of awareness-raising on dangers of illegal migration
- Ease of accessibility of drugs and increase of drug addictions
- Lack of Trainings of different types of Referees (Football, Basket ball and Athletics)
- Absence of vocation training opportunities

Priorities

- Construction of regional office premises for youth and sports in Maroodi Jeeh Region
- Increase the number of sports staff for the sector(12)
- Conduct training opportunities for sports Staff and Referees in the region
- Provision of sporting facilities and goods for all types of sports in the region
- Provision of sufficient Transportation for the sector
- Conduct of awareness-raising on dangers of illegal migration
- Ease of accessibility of drugs and increase of drug addictions
- Creation of vocation training opportunities

- Provision of Trainings of different types of Referees (Football, Basket ball and Athletics)
- Construction of football, basketball and athletics playgrounds in all of the 6 districts of the region

Projects and Programs

- Construction of regional office premises for youth and sports in Maroodi Jeeh Region
- Increase the number of sports staff for the sector(12)
- Conduct training opportunities for sports Staff and Referees in the region
- Provision of sporting facilities and goods for all types of sports in the region
- Provision of sufficient Transportation for the sector (3)
- Conduct of awareness-raising on dangers of illegal migration
- Ease of accessibility of drugs and increase of drug addictions
- Creation of vocation training opportunities
- Provision of Trainings of different types of Referees (Football, Basket ball and Athletics)
- Construction of football , basketball and athletics playgrounds in all of the 6 districts of the region

Matrix 4: Youth, sports and cultural Sector Budget and Implementation Matrix

	GOAL	To create favorable environment for youth development							
	Strategic Objectives	To enhance the capacities of youth and sports sector							
		To promote peace education through sports							
NO	Project title (priorities)	Project objectives	Project outputs	Sources of funds	Implementing agency	Yearly budget			Total budge(USD Millions)
						2014	2015	2016	
1	Construction of regional	To assist youth and	1 office	GoSL	MoYS&C		0.042		0.042

	office premises for youth and sports in Maroodi Jeeh Region	sports officers have office spaces to work , plan.	constructed in Hargeisa	Donors Community					
2	Increase the number of sports staff for the sector(12)	To recruit skilled and motivated officers for district offices	12 officers for youth and sports are hired for the sector	GoSL	MoYS&C	2 staff	6 staff	4 staff	12 staff
3	Conduct training opportunities for sports Staff and Referees in the region	train youth on different sports skills	5 trainings conducted to Referees hired	GoSL Donors Community	MoYS&C		0.02	0.03	0.05
4	Provision of sporting facilities and goods for all types of sports in the region	To provide assorted sporting goods to sporting youth	Assorted sporting goods provided to sporting youth	GoSL Donors Community	MoYS&C	0.03	0.05	0.02	0.1
5	Provision of sufficient Transportation for the sector (3)	To provide sufficient transportation for the sector	3 vehicles purchased	GoSL Donors Community	MoYS&C	0.025		0.05	0.075
6	Creation of vocation training opportunities	To establish a furnished and equipped regional vocational training center for youth.	Vocational training center established for unskilled youth	GoSL Donors Community	MoYS&C		0.05	0.06	0.11
7	Construction of football and basketball playgrounds in all of the 6 districts of the region	To purchase land for playgrounds for youth to play	6 football playgrounds obtained for youth: Hargeisa (3) Sallahley (1) Sabowanag (1)	GoSL Donors Community	MoYS&C	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.25

			Adadley(1)						
Total						0.555	0.15	0.17	0.627

1.5 Rehabilitation, Reconstruction and Resettlement Sector

Situation Analysis

IDPs are considered amongst the most vulnerable groups in Somaliland, but little has been done beyond meeting short-term needs to address the multiple problems faced by this and other vulnerable groups within the country. It has been noted that while vulnerable communities face similar challenges across the country, IDP communities are particularly vulnerable in terms of their livelihood security, access to basic services and protection.

The access to basic education and job opportunity skills for both poor IDP and host community women shall help to increase their household income and economic security, build assets and reduce vulnerability, create demand for other goods and services (especially nutrition, education, and health care), and stimulate local economies. If poor families from original location target groups can earn their basic living through education and job opportunity skills. They will definitely avoid the risks associated with economic migration to the Gulf States & EU.

MRR&R is the government organization coordinating developing strategic plan for frequency IDPS in Somaliland. MRR&R is contributing the improvement of IDPS in their emergency needs, re-integration, protection and basic needs including security.

Table 13: IDP Maroodi-Jeeh Region

S/no	Name of IDP Camp	District	No of House holds
1	State House IDP	Ibrahim Kood Buubur	4037 HH
2	Stadium IDP	Ahmed Dhagah	4774 HH
3	Daami A&B IDP	Ga'an Libah	1413 HH
4	<i>Ayah I IDP</i>	31 May	735 HH
5	<i>Ayah II IDP</i>	31 May	800 HH
6	<i>Ayah III IDP</i>	31 May	934 HH
7	<i>Ayah IV IDP</i>	31 May	350 HH

8	Digaale IDP	Mohamed Mooge	816 HH
9	Labisagaale IDP	Sabawanaag	472 HH
10	Naso Hablood IDP	Mallin Haruun	790
11	Total		14331

Challenges

- Absence of regional office
- Lack of regular government budget for recurrent activities
- Lack of housing of IDPs in major camps
- Shortage of Staff for the sector
- Lack of land to resettle the IDP and returnee families
- Weak of cooperation among government institutions for helping IDPs
- Overlapped Roles and Responsibilities of some Ministries

Priorities

- Construction of MRR&R regional office
- Provision of regular government budget for recurrent activities
- Construction of 2500 houses of IDPs in major camps
- Recruitment off additional Staff for the sector (10)
- Establish new settlements to resettle the IDP and returnee families
- Increase the cooperation among government institutions for helping IDPs
- Classification of Roles and Responsibilities of some Ministries

Projects and programs

- Construction of MRR&R regional office
- Provision of regular government budget for recurrent activities
- Construction of 2500 houses of IDPs in major camps
- Recruitment off additional Staff for the sector (10)

- Establish new settlements to resettle the IDP and returnee families
- Provision of Transportation (3)
- Classification of Roles and Responsibilities of some Ministries

Matrix 5: Rehabilitation, Reconstruction and Resettlement sector Budget and Implementation Matrix

	GOAL	To enable IDPs and Refugees become self-reliant and socially re-integrated							
	Strategic Objectives	To build the capacity of the offices of MRR&R in the region							
		To enable IDPs to return and re-settle							
		To enable returnees re-integrate back into the society							
NO	Project title (priorities)	Project objectives	Project outputs	Sources of funds	Implementing agency	Yearly budget			Total budge(USD Millions)
						2014	2015	2016	
1	Construction of MRR&R regional office			GoSL Donors Community	MRR&R		0.042		0.042
2	Construction of 2500 houses of IDPs in major camps	To provide housing to IDPs	2500 houses constructed for IDPs in the region	GoSL Donors Community	MRR&R	1.0	2.0	2.0	5.0
3 3	Recruitment off additional Staff for the sector (10)	To recruit skilled and motivated officers for district offices	10 officers for MRR&R are hired for the sector	GoSL	MRR&R	3 staff	4 staff	3 staff	12 staff

4	Establish new settlements to resettle the IDP and returnee families	To establish new separate areas of IDPs	4 different camps established	GoSL Donors Community	MRR&R	0.01	0.02		0.03
5	Provision of Transportation	To provide sufficient transportation means for the sector	3 strong vehicles purchased for the sector	GoSL Donors Community	MRR&R		0.05		0.05
Total						1.01	2.02	2	5.03

1.6 Water Resources Sector

Situation Analysis

This water is collected from a special area called a **catchment**. The catchment feeds water into a holding area via rivers, streams and creeks. The water is then stored in a natural or artificial (manmade) barrier called a **dam or reservoir**. Dams are usually placed at the lower end of a valley

Table 14: Public Water Sources in Maroodi Jeeh Region

S/N	District	Berked	Dam	Shallow well	Pore Hole	Total
1	Fara Wayne	-	-	-	1	
2	Sallaxley	-	2	-	-	
3	S. Wanaag	-	1	1	-	
4	Laas Geel	-	-	-	-	
5	Darar Wayne	-	-	-	-	
6	Daarasalaam	-	-	-	-	

Challenges

- Lack of regional headquarter office

- Lack transport facility for the regional office(vehicle)
- Totally no staff has employed for the regional office except the coordinator
- Lack of systematically coordinated water resource within the regional office and the ministry at all
- Limited implementation capacity of the regional coordinator office i.e. (monitoring, supervision, assessment etc) is impossible

Priorities

- Establishment of M.jeh regional water headquarter office and give full empowerment
- Provide a vehicle for facilitation of the regional office activities i.e.(assessment, monitoring, and supervision) .
- Recruit sufficient and well qualified office staff and technicians
- Create a conducive water service coordination between the ministry and the regional water office.
- Improve the implementation capacity of the regional office staff and equip them through training and experience sharing tours to the neighboring countries.

Projects and programs

- Establishment of M.jeh regional water headquarter office and give full empowerment
- Provide vehicles for facilitation of the regional office activities i.e.(assessment, monitoring, and supervision)(2)
- Recruit sufficient and well qualified office staff and technicians (12)
- Create a conducive water service coordination between the ministry and the regional water office.
- Improve the implementation capacity of the regional office staff and equip them through training and experience sharing tours to the neighboring countries.

Matrix 6: Water Resources Sector Budget and Implementation Matrix

	GOAL	<u>Improvement of easy accessibility, affordability, and equitable distribution of water in sustainable way</u>
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	Strategic Objectives	To build the capacity of water sector offices To enable rural communities and livestock have an easy access to constant supply of water at affordable prices							
NO	Project title (priorities)	Project objectives	Project outputs	Sources of funds	Implementing agency	Yearly budget			Total budge(USD Millions)
						2014	2015	2016	
1	Establishment of M.jeh regional water headquarter office	To establish water resources offices in Hargeisa	1 office constructed in Hargeisa	GoSL Donors Community	MoWR		0.042		0.042
2	Provide vehicles for facilitation of the regional office activities(2)	To build the capacity of Water resource office by providing them 2 vehicles	1 vehicle provided to Hargeisa office	GoSL Donors Community	MoWR		0.025	0.025	0.05
3	Recruit sufficient and well qualified office staff and technicians (12)	To recruit skilled and support staff for Water offices	12 water staff recruited	GoSL Donors Community	MoWR		4 staff	5 staff	3 staff
Total							0.067	0.025	0.092

2. Economic Sector

2.1 Ministry of National Planning Development

Situation Analysis

The regional Ministry of National Planning and Development is responsible for the implementation of national development policy in the region. The mandate of the ministry includes:

- Collection and analysis of data and other relevant information in collaboration with the regional offices and other sectors
- Establishing Regional development oversight committee.
- Ensuring the implementation and supervision of three year regional development plan of sectors.

Strengths

- A well equipped functioning regional headquarter office within the ministry
- A number of qualified regional personnel staff with clearly defined job descriptions
- Active administration and internal cooperation with in the ministry's different departments.

Challenges

- Lack of regional transportation facility (vehicle) for Data collection, supervision and coordination
- Poor work relationship with other line ministries and NGO's in the region
- Poor implementation capacity of the regional office (low work experience of the staff)
- Lack of regional annual recurrent budget which always depends on the ministry
- Lack clearly defined work channels and policies with the regional offices

Priorities

- To purchase a vehicle for the regional office activities.
- To create and strengthen a conducive work relationship with the regional institutions.

- To build the capacity of the regional staff at all levels, especially on their job specifications i.e.(planning, statistics and information technology(IT)).
- To allocate a sufficient recurrent annual budget for the regional office to sustain its work plans in the right time.
- To establish a clearly defined work channels and policies within the regional offices.

Projects and Programs

- Construction of Regional Office
- Purchase a vehicle for the regional office activities.(1)
- To create and strengthen a conducive work relationship with the regional institutions.
- To build the capacity of the regional staff at all levels, especially on their job specifications i.e.(planning, statistics and information technology(IT)).
- To allocate a sufficient recurrent annual budget for the regional office to sustain its work plans in the right time.
- Establishing a clearly defined work channels and policies within the regional offices.

Matrix 7: National Planning and Development Sector Budget and Implementation Matrix

	GOAL	To realize regional development plan by building on National Development Plan							
	Strategic Objectives	To build the capacities of the MoNPD offices in the region assist development sectors on planning developmental activities							
NO	Project title (priorities)	Project objectives	Project outputs	Sources of funds	Implementing agency	Yearly budget			Total budge(USD Millions)
						2014	2015	2016	
1	Construction of Regional Office	To construct MoNP&D regional office	1 fully equipped office constructed	GoSL Donors Community	MoNP&D		0.042		0.042

			for the sector						
2	Purchase a vehicle for the regional office activities.(1)	To provide transportation for MoNP&D regional office	1 strong vehicle purchased for the sector	GoSL Donors Community	MoNP&D		0.025		0.025
3	Capacity building of regional staff	To strengthen the capacity of the staff	12 trainings provided to the regional staff	GoSL Donors Community	MoNP&D	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.045
Total						0.015	0.082	0.015	0.112

2.1 Livestock Sector

Situational Analysis

Livestock is the source of pastoral livelihoods, Livestock production has been the mainstay for the people of Somaliland. Livestock production is predominantly pastoral and agro pastoral employing over 70% of the population. Livestock production contributes 60% of GDP and about 85% of foreign export earnings. Livestock is the source of pastoral livelihoods,

Due to this reasons this sector need huge assistance either development of government of Somaliland, or any agencies, NGOs related and involved to the livestock sector.

Maroodi-Jeeh Region is the largest and livestock over populated area according to the other regions so that Maroodi-Jeeh Regions pastoral communities need to get sufficient animal health care. There is vaccination given to the livestock at this region. The table below shows the number of vaccinated goats and sheep in 2012.

Table 15: Number of animals vaccinated 2012

No1	Sheep	Goat	Total
1	382,008	351,653	733,661

The number of animals slaughtered in Maandeeq Slaughter House in 2012, was as shown at the table below.

Table 16: Number of animals Slaughtered in Maandeeq slaughter house 2012

Year	Shoats	Camel	Cattle
2012	239,778	10,661	18,551

This sector has some priorities include, skilled professional veterinarian, also there are health workers and private veterinary professionals working in local INGOs and Public sector. The other thing which is available is veterinary drugs. Not only that but also there is community participation for the control and prevention of major livestock diseases through awareness raising programs. In addition to that the outbreak of the disease is rare to this region.

There are livestock health posts in the region. Also the strengths of the sector include the Meat hygiene act and the Milk Hygiene act is available, while the Animal welfare act is under process. Although the sector has all these opportunities and strengths, but also there is some weaknesses that the sector faces, include: lack of regional office which is only concentrating the regional level. Furthermore, there is no budget allocated for the regional office. Also there is poor collaboration and coordination between Ministry of Livestock and other INGOs working with this sector.

Challenges (Problems)

- Lack of administration regional head quarter office
- No budget allocation for the Regional office
- Lack of holding grounds for export animals
- Absence of enough loading and unloading facilities (Rams) for export animals
- Lack of administration office for meat hygiene unit (Slaughter house)
- Insufficient of cold chains systems at across border points
- Lack of health posts in Hargeisa house hold animals
- At village level previously existing Health posts not fully functioning
- Poor collaboration and Co-ordination among Organization involved on livestock sector the regional

Priorities

- Construction Regional head quarter office
- Holding grounds for improving livestock marketing system
- Loading and unloading facilities
- Administration office for meat hygiene unit
- Construction of clinic health centers to treat livestock
- Provision of cold chains systems at across border points
- Reestablishment of the previously existing Health posts
- Improvement the collaboration and coordination between the livestock sector at regional level and the NGOs working on this sector.

Projects and Programs

- Construction of head quarter office with furniture and equipments supplied
- Reconstruction of the previously existing holding grounds (Diin Goobaale)
- Establishment of 3-4 more loading and unloading (Rams) in Hargeisa and Togwajaale livestock Market places
- Establishment of administration office for meat Hygiene inspection (slaughterhouse)
- Construction of clinic health centers at remedial sites in Hargeisa town in different
- Provision of cold chains systems at across border points
- Reestablishment of the previously existing Health posts

Matrix 8: Livestock Sector Budget and Implementation Matrix

	Goal	To create enhanced livestock productions that contribute to sustained growth
	Strategic Objective	To increase livestock productivity

		To eradicate major livestock diseases							
		To improve livestock marketing infrastructure and increase export earnings							
No	Project title (priorities)	Project Objectives	Project outputs	Sources of Funds	Implementing agency	Yearly budget			Total budget(USD MILLION)
						2014	2015	2016	
1	construction of Vet medical store	-To protect Vet medicals from the damages	-a vet medical store is constructed	GoSL, Donors, Community	MoL		0.06		0.06
2	Construction of head quarter office with furniture and equipments supplied	-To decentralize the work into regional level	-regional head quarter is built and furnished	GoSL, Donors, Community	MoL	0.05			0.05
3	Reconstruction of the previously existing holding grounds (Diin Goobaale)	-To prevent the spread of livestock diseases	-Diin Goobaale existing holding grounds is reconstructed	GoSL, Donors, Community	MoL		0.04		0.04
4	Establishment of 3-4 more loading and unloading (Rams) in Hargeisa and Togwajaale livestock Market	-to minimize risks and for the purpose of livestock welfare	-additional 3-4 more loading and unloading (Rams) established at Hargeisa and Togwajaale	GoSL, Donors, Community	MoL	0.03	0.03		0.06

	places		livestock						
5	Establishment of administration office for meat Hygiene inspection (slaughterhouse)	-To monitor the meat hygiene and to inspect the health of animals	- Administration office for meat hygiene is constructed	GoSL, Donors, Community	MoL		0.08		0.08
6	Construction of clinic health centers at remedial sites in Hargeisa town in different			GoSL, Donors, Community	MoL	0.03	0.07		0.1
7	Provision of cold chains systems at across border points			GoSL, Donors, Community	MoL		0.09		0.09
8	Reestablishment of the previously existing Health posts			GoSL, Donors, Community	MoL	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.06
Total						0.13	0.12	0.02	0.27

2.3 Agriculture

Situation Analysis

Agriculture is the second most important sector in the economy largest of the country, next only to the livestock, with 20 up to 25% of the population is depending on agriculture production for their livelihood. The majority about 85% of the sector are agro-pastoralists who practice rain-fed farming. Although currently agriculture is less significant due to it's under development, it has a considerable potential for both cereal production and horticulture. Agricultural farming areas in the regional of maroodi-jeex are cauterized of two

types such as, rain fed farms and irrigated farms. Although total arable land in region is to estimate an approximately about 850,000 hectares. But the agricultural arable land use to under cultivation is estimating an approximately 350,000 hectares, rain fed areas is mainly estimate about 290,000 hectares and irrigated farms about 60,000 hectares.

Challenge

- Lack of transportation (Vehicle) in the region and lack equipment and materials for the office facilities to improve farmer support services
- Most of the crop land has been subject to severe soil erosion in its' various forms of sheet erosion, rill erosion, and gully erosion.
- Poor feeder roads in agriculture farming, or even lack of them in some areas, that cause of transportation high costs.
- Lack enough of staffs that have cover activities of the ministry of agriculture all districts in the regional maroodi-jeex.
- Less farm registration the documentation of the agricultural land, the number of farm registered is 2000 farms.
- Inadequate sufficiently of agriculture extension services, only three extensions in the region.
- Lack of agricultural research facilities and capacity to improve farmer services and provide hybrid varieties to the farmers.
- Farmers related with problems to mono-cropping, inappropriate farming agricultural practices, soil fertility depletion, which causes low productive.
- Water runoff causes of soil erosion and also causes a formation of gully erosion

Priorities

- Provision, transportation (Vehicles) and provide the equipment, materials of the office facilities.
- Prevention against of soil erosion and its various forms of gully erosion, rill erosion.
- Maintenance of poor feeder roads, in order farmers easy to receive transportation for their production.

- Provision enough staffs that cover activities of the ministry of agriculture in the regional.
- Increase documentation and registration of agricultural land, number of farms up to 10,000 farms.
- Provision of sufficiently effective of agricultural extension service, and increase the number of extension workers up to 10 staffs.
- Improvement agricultural research facilities provide hybrid varieties to the farmers.
- Provision farmer appropriate methods and agricultural technologies for increased crop production and agricultural businesses

Programs and Projects

- Provision, transportation (Vehicles) and office facilities.
- Prevention against of soil erosion
- Maintenance of poor feeder roads,
- Recruitment of additional staff
- Increase documentation and registration of agricultural land, number of farms up to 10,000 farms.
- Provision of agricultural extension service, and increase the number of extension workers up to 10 staffs.
- Improvements of agricultural research facilities provide hybrid varieties to the farmers.
- Provision farmer appropriate methods and agricultural technologies

Matrix 9: Agriculture Sector budget and Implementation Matrix

	Goal	To ensure food security and sustainable agricultural development
	Strategic Objective	To build the institutional capacity of the sector at the district level

		To coordinate the sector activities in the districts							
		To improve agricultural production and productivity at the regional level							
		To improve the agricultural support services							
No	Project title (priorities)	Project Objectives	Project outputs	Sources of Funds	Implemen ting agency	Yearly budget			Total budget(US D MILLION)
						2014	2015	2016	
1	Provision, transportation (Vehicles) and office facilities.	To ease the accessibility of agricultural community locations	1 vehicle purchased for the regional agricultural office	GoSL, Donors	MoA	0.025	0.02		0.045
2	Prevention against of soil erosion	To reduce the soil erosion	Soil erosion is prevented	GoSL,	MoA	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.09
3	Recruitment of additional staff	To hire additional professional staff	15 additional staff recruited	GoSL,	MoA	4 staff	7 staff	4 staff	15 staff
4	Increase documentation and registration of agricultural land, number of farms up to 10,000 farms.	To maintain farms registration and documentation	10,000 farms registered	GoSL, Community Donors,	MoA	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.15

5	Provision of agricultural extension service, and increase the number of extension workers up to 10 staffs.	To increase agricultural extension services	10 additional staff for extension department	GoSL, Donors, Community	MoA				
6	Improvements of agricultural research facilities provide hybrid varieties to the farmers.	To progress Research and Development of agriculture	R&D improved	GoSL, Donors, Community	MoA	0.04	0.06	0.03	0.13
7	Provision farmer appropriate methods and agricultural technologies	To equip farmers sophisticated farming techniques and methodologies	Farming techniques improved	GoSL, Donors, Community	MoA	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.13
Total						0.195	0.23	0.13	0.545

2.4 Commerce and Investment Sector

Situational Analysis:

The ministry of commerce and international has the responsible to facilitate and enhance sustainable trade and commerce development in the state as well as promotion of Investment, including provision of business support service through the use of highly motivated, efficiency and effective workforce . The existence of the ministry is committed to sustaining the tempo of commerce and investment activities. It has also the responsibility of organizing trade fair and export promotion activities which allows manufactures to display their product , goods and service to local , international investors and patrons .

In m/jeex region, this sector has no office. there are 12 staff in the sector (2 female and 10 male), Seven of them are grade B and the rest are grade C. No vehicle is available for the sector.

Challenges

- Absence of Regional office
- Lack of transport
- No enough training and development programs for the staff
- Obstacles of marketing and marketing constraints
- Low trading skills among merchants competing over a narrow spectrum of goods
- Problem of license classification deterring wholesalers competing with retailers, such law was adopted in 2004 but not enforced.
- Weak awareness among traders and general public on commercial and Investment laws and regulations.
- Entrepreneurship skills shortage among Business community.
- Difficult on accessing credit by small business.
- Absence of regional Chamber of Commerce body.
- Sector and professional Business Forums are not organized.

Opportunities

- Economic development as National priority
- Public support on Infrastructure development
- Investment Promotion Office established
- Somaliland Special Arrangement Framework

Priorities

- Construction of regional office
- One Stop Shop Implementation
- Purchase of 6 vehicles for the office use
- Explore marketing options and overcoming marketing constraints.
- Conduct awareness rising among traders (15days) and general public (30days) on commercial laws and regulations.
- Developing Sector, Regional and Professional bodies among the Business Community.
- Access to credit for Small Business in the region.
- Develop entrepreneurship skills in the country
- Staff Training.
- Promoting Foreign Investment
- Engaging Public Private Partnership.
- Business Demarcation (Re-enforcement of license classification into importers, wholesalers and retailers)

Project and programs

- Construction and equipment of regional office
- Recruitment of new staff(20)
- Purchase of 3 vehicles for the regional office
- Conducting training for traders as well as general public on commercial laws and regulation
- One stop Shop
- Risk Assessment on Foreign Investments and Mitigation mechanisms.
- Business Demarcation

Matrix 10: Trade and international Trade Sector Budget and Implementation Matrix

GOAL	To achieve saver and effective commercial development for enhancing regional economic growth
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	Strategic Objectives	To implement the set regulatory framework for commercial enterprises for enhancing save and effective commercial growth							
		To enhance the internet regional trade for increase d the social wellbeing of the society							
NO	Project title (priorities)	Project objectives	Project outputs	Sources of funds	Implementing agency	Yearly budget			Total budget(USD Millions)
						2014	2015	2016	
1	Construction and equipment of regional office	To construct and equip regional office for the sector	1 office constructed and equipped for the sector	GoSL Donors Community	MoT&II	0.025			0.025
2	Recruitment of new staff	To recruit skilled and support staff for the sector	20 staff recruited for Commerce offices	GoSL	MoT&II	6 staff	9 staff	5 staff	20 staff
3	Purchase of 6 vehicles of regional office	To provide 3 vehicle for the regional office	3 vehicles purchased	GoSL Donors Community	MoT&II	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.15
4	Provision of training among traders and general public on commercial laws and regulation			GoSL Donors Community	MoT&II	0.02		0.03	0.05
5	One stop Shop enterprise registration Implementation			GoSL Donors Community	MoT&II	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.06

6	Capacity on Risk Assessment on Foreign Investments and Mitigation mechanisms.			GoSL Donors Community	MoT&II		0.04	0.05	0.09	
7	Developing Business Community capacity and Encouraging Business Community organizations.			GoSL Donors Community	MoT&II		0.01	0.02	0.03	
Total							0.115	0.07	0.1	0.285

3. Governance Pillar

3.1 JUSTICE SECTOR

Situation Analysis

Ministry of Justice (MOJ) of the Republic of Somaliland was formed in 1991 by a presidential decree shortly after Somaliland declared its independence from the rest of Somalia. As per the establishing presidential Decree, the mandate and objectives of the MOJ include, among others, to coordinate the executive and the judiciary branches, and to administer and improve the capacity of the justice administration bodies; and to regulate and administer legal profession in Somaliland. Since its formation, MOJ had been undertaking its mandated tasks through leadership and oversight aimed at ensuring that all parts of the legal and judicial sectors are able to effectively and efficiently deliver services to Somaliland citizens.

The MOJ has the following mandates:-

- a. in general, to supervise the co-ordination of and oversee the justice sector in a legitimate, effective, coherent, accountable and transparent way without interfering with or overlapping with the legitimate mandates and functions of other role players;
- b. to support and improve the practice of law in Somaliland
- c. To act as the link between the justice sector and the Government
- d. To establish an effective an efficient penitentiary system in accordance with the Somaliland constitution, the prison law and regulation as well as with the international standards and norms
- e. To regulate and register legal profession and public notaries;
- f. supervise, research and promote the efficacy of the justice sector and ensure that it provides a fair and effective justice system;
- g. To provide administrative and other support services to other role players, if so requested, or when required by law
- h. to develop and facilitate the provision of the access to justice services to the public of Somaliland territory,

1. CUSTODIAL CORPS

Challenges

- Overcrowding of prisoners in prison residential quarters, unsatisfactory prison conditions and insufficiency of medical supplies.
- Absence of women and juvenile section

- In adequate rehabilitation facilities
- Lack of trained staff
- Lack of sufficient CUSTODIAL CORPS staff
- Insufficient budget allocation
- Lack of enough transportation

Priorities

- Construction of New large prison in Hargeisa with women's and juveniles section
- Provide rehabilitation facilities to the all prisons in the region
- Establishment of CUSTODIAL CORPS Training academy
- increasing the number of CUSTODIAL CORPS staff by at least 150 members
- Provision of vehicles to the CUSTODIAL CORPS
- Training the custodial corps staff in Human rights, prison management and prevention of radicalization

Projects and Programs

- Construction of New large prison in Hargeisa with women's and juveniles section
- Establishment of CUSTODIAL CORPS Training academy
- increasing the number of CUSTODIAL CORPS staff by at least 150 members
- Provision of vehicles to the CUSTODIAL CORPS
- Training the custodial corps staff in Human rights, prison management and prevention of radicalization

2. MINISTRY OF JUSTICE

Challenge

- Nonexistence of regional office at Maroodi Jeeh region
- Weak collaboration between the MOJ and judiciary
- Lack of juvenile rehabilitation centers
- Lack of Legal training and resource center for justice sector

- Need for establishment of Public defender scheme, parole and promotion system and alternative dispute resolutions
- Shortage of vehicles

Priorities

- Construction MOJ MOROODI JEEEX regional office and provide it with required facility and equipment.
- Strengthening collaboration and enhancing the supervisory role of the MOJ on all justice sector institutions
- Establishment of Rehabilitation centers for Juveniles
- Construction of legal training and resource center
- Implementing consult and nominate public defender offices
- Establishment of public defender scheme, parole and probation system and alternative dispute resolutions
- Provision of two vehicles for MoJ
- Establishing the ICT system at head quarter

Projects and programs

- Construction of MOJ MOROODI JEEEX regional office and provide it with required facility and equipment.
- Constructing legal training and resource center
- Provision of two vehicles for MOJ

3. Judiciary

Challenge

- lack of office space and court halls in all courts of Maroodi Jeeh region;
- Poor case management system;
- Lack of transport.

Priorities

- Construct new offices and court halls for Maroodi Jeeh region

- Improvement of case management system
- Provision of transport to lower courts and AG offices in Maroodi Jeeh region

Projects and programs

- Construction of new offices and court halls for Maroodi Jeeh region
- Improvement of case management system

Matrix 11: Justice Sector Budget and Implementation Matrix

	GOAL	To achieve and effective and equal justice for all							
	Strategic	To attain independent judicial system							
	Objectives	To attain accountable judicial system							
NO	Project title (priorities)	Project objectives	Project outputs	Sources of funds	Implementing agency	Yearly budget			Total budge(USD Millions)
						2014	2015	2016	
1	Construction of Regional Office	To construct office premises justice sector	Justice office constructed in Hargeisa	GoSL Donors Community	MoJ		0.05		0.05
2	Construct New big prison in Hargeisa with women and juvenile section	To construct prison for Hargeisa and furniture provided	Hargeisa Prison constructed and furniture provided	GoSL Donors Community	MoJ		0.025		0.025
3	Establishment of CUSTODIAL CORPS Training academic	To build the capacities of the custodial corps		GoSL Donors Community	MoJ		0.4		0.4
4	increasing the number of CUSTODIAL CORPS staff (50)	To recruit a staff to each of the custodial	50 additional staff employed	GoSL Donors Community	MoJ	10 staff	30 staff	10 staff	50 staff

		corps		GoSL Donors Community					
5	Provision of vehicles to the custodial corps (3)	To purchase Sufficient vehicles for custodial corps	3 vehicles purchased	GoSL Donors Community	MoJ	0.025	0.05		0.075
6	Constructing legal training and resource center			GoSL Donors Community	MoJ		0.2		0.2
7	Provision of two vehicles for MoJ	To build the capacities of the custodial corps	2 vehicles provided for MoJ in M/Jeeh	GoSL Donors Community	MoJ		0.025	0.025	0.05
8	Construct new offices and court halls for all Maroodi Jeeh region	To one office and one meeting hall for each court in M/Jeeh	4 office and 4 meeting halls constructed	GoSL Donors Community	MoJ	0.05	0.1	0.05	0.2
9	Improvement in case management system			GoSL Donors Community	MoJ				
Total						0.075	0.85	0.075	1

3.2 Maroodi Jeeh Regional Administration office sector

Situation Analysis

Maroodi Jeeh, is an administrative region in Somaliland, Maroodi Jeeh is bordered by Ethiopia to the south, Gabiley in West, Sahil and Togdheer in the East, the region consists of Seven districts which include, Hargeisa, Sallahley, Adadley, Sabowanag, Darasalam and Farawayne.

Challenges

- Absence of sufficient Transportation

- Insufficient office spaces
- Shortage of staff
- Weak coordination among regional administration office, INGOs and ILNGOs
- Absence of proper trainings to Elders and village security committees

Priorities

- Construction of R.A.O including one hall for meetings
- Provision of sufficient Transportation for R.A.O (9)
- Recruitment of 10 additional staff
- Enhance the coordination among regional administration office, INGOs and ILNGOs
- Conduct trainings to Elders and village security committees

Projects and Programs

- Provision of sufficient Transportation for R.A.O (9)
- Construction of R.A.O including one hall for meetings
- Recruitment of 10 additional staff
- Enhance the coordination among regional administration office, INGOs and ILNGOs
- Conduct trainings to Elders and village security committees

Matrix 12: Regional Administration office Sector Budget and Implementation Matrix

	GOAL	To improve the capacity of M/Jeel Governor's office					
	Strategic	To enhance the capacity of governor's office					
	Objectives	To enlarge meeting hall building of the office					
NO	Project title	Project	Project	Sources of	Implementing	Yearly budget	Total

	(priorities)	objectives	outputs	funds	agency	2014	2015	2016	budge(USD Millions)
1	Construction of Regional Office	To construct R.A.O office including meeting hall	1 fully equipped office constructed for the sector	GoSL Donors Community	MoI		0.042		0.042
2	Purchase a vehicle for the regional office activities.(9)	To provide transportation for R.A.O office	9 strong vehicles purchased for the sector	GoSL Donors Community	MoI	0.255		0.025	0.28
3	Recruitment of 10 additional staff	To recruit skilled and staff	10 skilled staff recruited for R.A.O	GoSL	MoI	3 staff	4 staff	3staff	10 staff
Total						0.255	0.042	0.025	0.322

3.3 Farawayne District

Farawayne district consist of 36 villages, it locates the border b/w Somaliland and Ethiopia, it borders the capital city of Hargeisa in North, in east it borders Bali Gubadle District, Allay baday in West.

Challenges

- Lack of District administration office
- Absence of sufficient transportation
- Absence of sufficient police stations
- Absence of District prison
- Lack of District court

Priorities

- Construction of District administration office
- Provision two additional vehicle
- Construction of sufficient police stations
- Absence of District police Prison
- Construction of District court

Projects and programs

- Construction of District administration office
- Provision two additional vehicle
- Construction of sufficient police stations
- Absence of District police Prison
- Construction of District court

Matrix 13: Farawayne District Sector Budget and Implementation Matrix

	Goal	improvement of service delivery quality and capacity of Farawayne Municipality							
	Strategic Objectives	To improve the capacity of Police stations							
		To improve the capacity governance capacity of the local government							
		To improve sanitation of Farawayne town							
N O	Project title (priorities)	Project Objectives	Project outputs	Sources of Funds	Impleme nting agency	Yearly budget			
						2014	2015	2016	Total Budget USD

									(Millions)
1	Construction of District administration office	To provide sufficient office space for the sector	1 equipped office constructed for the district	GoSL Donors Community	MoI	0.042	0.01		0.052
2	Provision two additional vehicle	To provide vehicles for police stations	2 vehicles purchased for the sector	GoSL Donors Community	MoI	0.025		0.025	0.05
3	Construction of sufficient police stations	To increase police stations	2 new police stations constructed	GoSL Donors Community	MoI	0.04	0.04		0.08
4	Construction of District Prison	To provide sufficient space for district prisoners	1 district prison constructed for the district	GoSL Donors Community	MoI		0.05		0.05
5	Construction of District court			GoSL Donors Community	MoI		0.04		0.04
Total						0.0485	0.14	0.025	0.2135

3.4 Darasalam District

Darasalam District locates north west of Somaliland capital Hargeisa, the district is where the water supply of Hargeisa comes from.

Challenges

- Conflict of land usage among the residents
- poor Transportation, due lack of vehicles
- Lack of awareness among residents and police regarding the law of administration
- Insufficient skilled staff

Priorities

- Conduct awareness of land usage among the residents
- provision of sufficient transportation (2)
- Conduct awareness among residents and police regarding the law of administration
- Recruitment of 6 additional staff skilled staff

Projects and Programs

- Conduct awareness of land usage among the residents
- provision of sufficient transportation (2)
- Conduct awareness among residents and police regarding the law of administration
- Recruitment of 6 additional staff skilled staff

Matrix 14: Darasalaam District Sector Budget and Implementation Matrix

	Goal	improvement of service delivery quality and capacity of Darasalam Municipality
	Strategic Objectives	To improve the capacity of Police stations
		To improve the capacity governance capacity of the local government
		To improve sanitation of Darasalam town
		improvement of service delivery quality and capacity of Farawayne Municipality

N O	Project title (priorities)	Project Objectives	Project outputs	Sources of Funds	Implementin g agency	Yearly budget			
						2014	2015	2016	
1	Conduct awareness of land usage among the residents	To carry out land use awareness raising	3 awareness raisings conducted	GoSL Donors Community	MoI	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.06
2	provision of sufficient transportation (2)	To provide vehicles for police stations	2 vehicles purchased for the sector	GoSL Donors Community	MoI	0.025		0.025	0.05
3	Conduct awareness among residents and police regarding the law of administration	To carry out awareness raisings about law and administration	3 awareness raisings conducted	GoSL Donors Community	MoI	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.06
4	Recruitment of 6 additional staff skilled staff	To increase the productivity of the staff	6 additional staff recruited	GoSL Donors Community	MoI	2 staff		4 staff	6 staff
Total						0.065	0.04	0.065	0.17

3.5 Sabowanag District

Sabowanag district consist of 33 villages, the nearest village is Maygagaha 15 km east of Hargeisa, the district borders with the Districts Adadley, Laas Geel and Togdheer Region in east. The district belongs 19 primary schools with 39 teachers, 1 MCH.

Challenges

- Shortage of water
- Excessive cutting of trees and burning of trees
- Absence of Sufficient Police stations
- Poor transportation means

Priorities

- Explore new water sources
- Explore alternative source of charcoal
- Construction of new Police stations (2)
- Provision of transportation (2)

Projects and Programs

- Explore new water sources
- Explore alternative source of charcoal
- Construction of new Police stations (2)
- Provision of transportation (2)

Matrix 15: Sabawanaag District Sector Budget and Implementation Matrix

	Goal	improvement of service delivery quality and capacity of Sabawanaag Municipality				
	Strategic Objectives	To improve the capacity of Police stations				
		To improve the capacity governance capacity of the local government				
		To improve sanitation of Sabawanaag town				
N	Project title	Project Objectives	Project outputs	Sources of	Implementi	Yearly budget

O	(priorities)			Funds	ng agency	2014	2015	2016	Budget USD Millions
1	Explore new water sources	To discover new water sources	4 bore holes constructed	GoSL Donors Community	MoI	0.06	0.08	0.04	0.14
2	Explore alternative source of charcoal	To search new supply of charcoal	Elimination of burning trees	GoSL Donors Community	MoI	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.12
3	Construction of new Police stations (2)	To increase police stations	2 new police stations constructed	GoSL Donors Community	MoI	0.04	0.04		0.08
4	Provision of transportation (2)	To provide vehicles for police stations	2 vehicles purchased for the sector	GoSL Donors Community	MoI	0.025		0.025	0.05
Total						0.165	0.13	0.095	0.39

3.6 Sallahley District

Situational Analysis

Sallahley District is located south to the Hargeisa city. The community of Salahley district around 80% is dependent on livestock. Sallahley governs 32 villages. The district has 20 schools, there is only one secondary school in the district, the other 19 schools are primary schools, and 12 of them have feeding centers. The district has 3 MCHs located at Salahley, Dhimbil-riyaale and Qool-buulale.

Also there are 4 health posts located at Qool-caday, Toon, Raybadka and Warta-Adem-Abokor. The district has only one hospital which is Mother and Child care Hospital constructed by women of Gaaroodi Charity Organization.

At the side of water resource, there is one rig dig at Salahley area, but the community only uses for livestock purpose and not for drinking, because people cannot drink because water is not suitable for drinking. There some dams at the district include Toon dam which was constructed in 1984, this dam stores the water almost near a 12 months. Also there some other dams include those located in: Dhimbil-riyaale, Qool-caday, Bali-mataan and Warta-Adem-Abokor. Also there are small dams located in the district. Danish Refugee Council (DRC) constructed 4 barkets each of 15 villages. DRC also constructed the Guest house at Salahley and the District Court. Not only that, but also DRC provided agricultural equipment and seeds. In addition to that, DRC ploughed hours for the farms to help farmers.

The District Authority have limited workspace and offices, they only have 4 office (one office for the Mayor of the district, one office for the Executive Secretary of the district, one Hall and one office is used for store). There are total of 10 staff operated in the district authority offices.

Challenges

- The office is not sufficient for the district authority
- Limited transport for the district
- Construction of police posts at (Ina-guuxaa, Dhimbil-riyaale, Xadhig-xadhig and Bali-mataan)
- Police transport is limited
- Tractors for roads evacuation are not available
- Farmers do not have tractors for irrigate their farms
- Limited water resource at district (Boreholes, service dams and barkets)
- Lack of community awareness for the development
- Village Security and Development committees are in need for trainings.
- Reestablishment and making functioning for the Ina-guuxaa Custom is required to perform.
- District central jail needs rehabilitation and juvenile and children do not have specific sections.
- Charcoal production is problem to environment, to prevent employment creation is needed

Priorities

- Increase of additional rooms to the district authority offices
- Provision of transport to carry out for supervision and other necessary tasks.
- Construction of police posts at (Ina-guuxaa, Dhimbil-riyaale, Xadhig-xadhig and Bali-mataan)
- Getting of proper police transport for the district
- Purchase of tractors for the district local government
- Purchasing of farming tractors for the community
- Construction of new service dams, barkets and borehole wells
- Community awareness raising for the development promotion
- Training and capacity building for the village Security and Development Committees
- Reestablishment and making functioning for the Ina-guuxaa Custom
- Reconstruction of District central jail and extension of juvenile and women section to the jail.
- Creation of employment opportunities, by teaching the community the farming techniques to prevent charcoal production

Projects and Programs

- Construction of additional rooms to the district authority offices
- Purchase of transport to carry out for supervision and other necessary tasks.
- Construction of police posts at (Ina-guuxaa, Dhimbil-riyaale, Xadhig-xadhig and Bali-mataan)
- Provision of proper police transport for the district
- Purchase of tractors for the district local government
- Purchase of farming tractors for the community
- Construction of new service dams, barkets and borehole wells
- Community awareness raising for the development promotion
- Training and capacity building for the village Security and Development Committees
- Reestablishment and making functioning for the Ina-guuxaa Custom
- Reconstruction of District central jail and extension of juvenile and women section to the jail.
- Creation of employment opportunities, by teaching the community the farming techniques to prevent charcoal production

Matrix 16: Sallahley District Sector Budget and Implementation Matrix

	Goal	improvement of service delivery quality and capacity of Sallahley Municipality							
	Strategic Objectives	To improve the capacity of Police stations							
		To improve the capacity governance capacity of the local government							
		To improve sanitation of Sallahley town							
NO	Project title (priorities)	Project Objectives	Project outputs	Sources of Funds	Implementing agency	Yearly budget			Total budget(USD MILLION)
						2014	2015	2016	
1	Construction of additional rooms to the district authority offices	-To create sufficient space for working	-Additional rooms is constructed	GoSL Donors Community	MoI		0.042		0.042
2	Purchase of transport to carry out for supervision and other necessary tasks.	-To improve the supervision activities and other field activities inside the district	-2 additional cars is purchased for the district	GoSL Donors Community	MoI	0.025	0.025		0.05
3	Construction of police posts at (Ina-	-To enhance the security	-Police posts is constructed at (Ina	GoSL Donors	MoI	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.18

	guuxaa, Dhimbil-riyaale, Xadhig-xadhig and Bali-mataan)		-Guuxaa, Dhimbil-riyaale, Xadhigxadhig and Bali-mataan) -Additional police is operated the district	Community					
4	Provision of proper police transport for the district	-To make easy for the police to carry out security activities through all the district	-3 Police cars is purchased for the district	GoSL Donors Community	MoI	0.025		0.05	0.075
5	Purchase of tractors for the district local government	-To carry out necessary activities and to improve the roads ant to use for the evacuation of blocked areas	-3 Tractors is purchased for the district local government	GoSL Donors Community	MoI	0.05	0.025		0.075
6	Purchase of farming tractors for the community	-To increase the community farming activities -To facilitate the farming for the community	-10 Farming tractors is purchased to serve for the community	GoSL Donors Community	MoI	0.1		0.2	0.3

7	Construction of new service dams, barkets and borehole wells	-To make easy for the accessibility of water to the rural and village communities	-New service dams, Barkets and borehole wells	GoSL Donors Communit y	MoI	0.2	0.3		0.5
8	Community awareness raising for the development promotion	-To build a development oriented community	-Awareness raising campaigns is carried out	GoSL Donors Communit y	MoI		0.03	0.03	0.06
9	Training and capacity building for the village Security and Development Committees	-To improve their skills towards the development and security	-Training and capacity building programs is conducted	GoSL Donors Communit y	MoI	0.04	0.06		0.1
10	Reestablishment and making functioning for the Ina-guuxaa Custom	-To increase the district income	-Ina-guuxaa custom is reestablished	GoSL Donors Communit y	MoI		0.06		0.06
11	Reconstruction of District central jail and extension of juvenile and women section to the jail.	-To get enough space for the prisoners -To get specific sections for the juvenile and women	-The jail is reconstructed -Juvenile and women sections is constructed inside the jail	GoSL Donors Communit y	MoI	0.05	0.07		0.12

12	Creation of employment opportunities, by teaching the community the farming techniques to prevent charcoal production	-To overcome and prevent charcoal production -To prevent environmental degradation	-Employment opportunities is created for the community. -Training the community for the farming techniques	GoSL Donors Community	MoI	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.09
Total						0.58	0.702	0.37	1.652

3.7 Adadley District

Situational Analysis

Challenges

- Office of not adequate the demand of the district activities
- Shortage of civil servants for each sector of the district government official's e.g. health, education and other social security services
- Lack of electricity throughout the district villages.
- Shortage of pure water supply for all villages in the district
- Lack of office infrastructure like computer and other furniture's used for the offices
- District court construction is not finalized
- Jails are not constructed
- Blacked roads and lack of access for transportation routes
- Lack of water catchments like dams and wells
- Lack of salaries for the existing workers of the district
- Government officials of the district do not have cars or pickups used to work for the district activities

Priorities

- Extension of the office district at least 4 additional rooms and fence of the offices
- Improving and also increasing the quality and quantity of civil servants of the district
- Providing electricity in Adadley village
- Extension of district court and jail extension
- Providing transportation cars and also security cars used for the district activities
- Issuing the salaries or wages for existing workers
- Construction of water catchments and providing pure water supply to Adadley district
- Demining all the roads blocked by bombs and other exploded items

Projects and Programs

- Extension of the office district at least 4 additional rooms and fence of the offices
- Improving and also increasing the quality and quantity of civil servants of the district
- Providing electricity in Adadley village
- Extension of district court and jail extension
- Providing transportation cars and also security cars used for the district activities
- Issuing the salaries or wages for existing workers
- Construction of water catchments and providing pure water supply to Adadley district
- Demining all the roads blocked by bombs and other exploded items

Matrix 17: Adaadley District Sector Budget and Implementation Matrix

	Goal	improvement of service delivery quality and capacity of Adaadlay Municipality
	Strategic Objectives	To improve the capacity of Police stations
		To improve the capacity governance capacity of the local government
		To improve sanitation of Adaadlay town

N O	Project title (priorities)	Project Objectives	Project outputs	Sources of Funds	Implementing agency	Yearly budget			Total budget(US D MILLION)
						2014	2015	2016	
1	Extension of the office district at least 4 additional rooms and fence of the offices	-To establish well functioning district office	- Additional 4 classes is built	GoSL Donors Communit y	MoI		0.042		0.042
2	Improving and also increasing the quality and quantity of civil servants of the district	-To deliver the best services to the community and enhance the quality of service delivery	- additional civil servants is recruited -trainings is provided for the civil servants	GoSL Donors Communit y	MoI				
3	Providing electricity in Adadley village	-To improve the lighting of the district and	-establishing electric power at Adadley village	GoSL Donors Communit y	MoI	0.1	0.1		0.2
4	Extension of district court and jail extension	-To increase the capacity of the jail	-extension is made for the district jail	GoSL Donors Communit y	MoI	0.05	0.06		0.11

5	Providing transportation cars and also security cars used for the district activities (6)	-To improve the security of the district and to improve the activities	-2 Vehicles and 3 Police cars is provided for the district	GoSL Donors Communit y	MoI	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.15
6	Issuing the salaries or wages for existing workers	-To improve the morality of the staff and workers and to enhance their productivity	-Existing workers is pay rolled	GoSL Donors Communit y	MoI				
7	Construction of water catchments and providing pure water supply to Adadley district	-To improve the accessibility of providing clean water and sufficient water to the community in Adadley	-Water catchments is constructed at the district	GoSL Donors Communit y	MoI		0.1	0.3	0.4
8	Demining all the roads blocked by bombs and other exploded items	-To save the people and to enhance the safety of the roads	-demining activities is carried out at the district			0.05		0.06	0.11
Total						0.25	0.352	0.41	1.012

4. Environment Pillar

4.1 Environment Sector

Situation Analysis

In general terms environment refers to our surroundings. In Maroodi Jeeh Region the environment is becoming an increasingly large problem, endangering people and animals alike. The crisis is causing illness and worst of all death. The government uses lack of money as an excuse for not being able to support the land's environmental needs.

the region suffers from almost all types of environmental degradations. In one hand, Somaliland is experiencing enormous environmental problems, while on the other hand it is lacking both human and financial resources political support to address these life affecting issues.

Due to the fact that Somaliland is not internationally recognized, organizations such as The International Monetary fund and The World Bank cannot aid Somaliland e.g. loaning money to help with new roads and proper sewage systems etc. There are no proper areas for people to throw their trash so they throw it on the streets or burn it. This also brings us to the pollution aspect of this article. Burning the trash releases hazardous chemicals into the air.

Matrix 18: Environment Sector Budget and Implementation Matrix

	Goal	Environmental protection and conservation for securing ecologically sustainable economic development in the region							
	Strategic Objectives	To implement policies and regulatory framework for environmental protection and conservation of the region							
		To improve community awareness towards protection and conservation of natural resources							
No	Project title (priorities)	Project Objectives	Project outputs	Sources of Funds	Implementing agency	Yearly budget			Total budget(USD MILLION)
						2014	2015	2016	

1	Construction of two additional offices	-To get enough space for working	Two additional rooms is constructed at the regional office	GoSL Donors Community	MoE&RD		0.02		0.02
2	Construction two offices at Salahley and Baligac(Darasalam)	-To decentralize the work	-Two additional offices is constructed at Salahley and Baligac	GoSL Donors Community	MoE&RD		0.02	0.02	0.04
3	Establishment of 15 Forestry guards at every district	-To safeguard the environment from the risks	15 forestry guards are recruited	GoSL Donors Community	MoE&RD	5 staff	5 staff	5 staff	15 staff
4	Three 4wd for transport means	-To make the communication better and to supervise periodically and when needed to the environment	- Three 4wd cars are purchased	GoSL Donors Community	MoE&RD	0.025	0.05	0.025	0.1
5	Rehabilitation for the regional enclosures by constructing fences and one room for the guards	-To protect the enclosures from outside risks (People, animal)	-a fence and security room is constructed for the enclosures -Maintained	GoSL Donors Community	MoE&RD		0.02	0.03	0.05

			enclosures is created						
6	Food for work program must be established for the nursery staff to increase the productivity	-To motivate the nursery employees	-Proper seed plantation is carried out	GoSL Donors Community	MoE&RD		0.06	0.07	0.13
7	Evacuation of the regional illegal enclosures	-To get enclosures used at the time droughts	-Illegal settlements is removed and evacuated from the enclosures	GoSL Donors Community	MoE&RD	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.15
8	Job creation for the charcoal producers to protect the environment and to get another alternative source of energy	-To overcome the environmental hazards of the charcoal producers -To minimize the eradication of the trees	-Job opportunities is created for the charcoal producers -Alternative source of energy is created and discovered	GoSL Donors Community	MoE&RD	0.04	0.06	0.05	0.15
9	Capacity building for the regional staff	-To improve the capacity of the staff	-trainings is conducted for the staff	GoSL Donors Community	MoE&RD		0.02	0.02	0.04

Total	0.155	0.31	0.255	0.72
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5. FINANCING

5.1 Capital Requirement

The Regional Development Plan is basically a public investment program (PIP) that stretches over a three year period and organized under five-pillar headings as the following tables show: (see also appendix 1).

Table 5. RDP-Capital Investment Requirement by Pillar

Year	Total (US millions)
Economy	1.212
Governance	4.7595
Social	16.299
Environment	0.72
Total	22.9905

5.2 Implementation and Monitoring

The implementation of RDP 2012-2016 will be overseen by Regional Development Committee (RDC). The RDC is lead by the Regional Governor and consist of the following 35 members:

1. Regional Governor
2. Regional Governor Deputy
3. Regional District mayors (6)
4. Regional Coordinators (21)
5. President of UOH University (1)
6. Regional Elders (2)
7. Regional intellectuals and educates (3)

The functions and duties of the RDC are:

- To set Regional priorities and goals and bring about consensus among government agencies,

- To undertake periodic review and appraisal of the Regional Development Plan as well as the human and material resource capabilities of the region with a view to advancing their development, efficiency and effective utilization;
- To co-ordinate, monitor and evaluate Regional development plans, policies and programmes.
- To advise on changes and adjustments in institutions and management techniques necessary for the alignment of actions with plan targets and goals;
- To conduct research into various issues of interest to the Regional Development Plan
- To mobilize resources for the Regional Development Plan .
- To deal with matters relating to regional economic co-operation,
- To carry out such other duties as are necessary or expedient for the full discharge of all or any of the functions conferred on the Commission

The RDC is supported by a secretariat office within the MoNPD regional office. The functions and responsibilities of the Secretariat are as follows:

- To convene the meetings of the Regional Development Committee ,
- To prepare agenda for its consideration
- To act as the Secretariat of the various committees which RDC may constitute to carry out its functions.
- To prepare quarterly progress reports for RDC

At the sectoral level, the planning units of each Ministry are responsible for the implementation and coordination of development programs, as well as monitoring, evaluation and preparation of progress reports. The planning units work closely with the MoNPD, which coordinates them and provides technical support.

Annex 1: Financing by Sector

Sector	2014	2015	2016	Total
Economy (US\$)				
Planning	0.015	0.082	0.015	0.112
Agriculture	0.545	0.545	0.545	0.545
Livestock	0.13	0.12	0.02	0.27
Commerce and Investment	0.115	0.07	0.1	0.285
Total	0.805	0.817	0.68	1.212
Governance (US\$)				
Justice Sector	0.075	0.85	0.075	1
Marodi jeeh Regional administration office	0.255	0.042	0.025	0.322
Farawayne	0.0485	0.14	0.025	0.2135
Darasalaam	0.065	0.04	0.065	0.17
Sabawanaag	0.165	0.13	0.095	0.39
Sallahley	0.58	0.702	0.37	1.652
Adadley	0.25	0.352	0.41	1.012
Total	1.4385	2.256	1.065	4.7595
Social (US\$212.75)				

Health	1.22	1.572	0.13	2.922
Primary and Secondary Education	1.97	3.08	2.02	7.07
MoLSA	0.11	0.14	0.4	0.65
Youth, Sports and Culture	0.555	0.262	0.26	0.627
Internally displaced people	1.01	2.02	2	5.03
Total	4.865	7.074	4.81	16.299
Environment (US\$ 0.204)				
Environment	0.155	0.31	0.255	0.72
Total	0.155	0.31	0.255	0.72

Annex 2: Education Facility needs by district

No	District	New schools	Extension	Rehabilitation	Furniture
1	Hargeisa	5 secondary schools 10 primary schools 4 flecs schools	15 schools	15 schools	20 schools
2	Samawanaag		8 class	3 schools	-
3	Laas-geel	1 flecs school	12 class primary	-	-
4	Cadaadlay	3 schools	-	Cadaadley boarding school Is to be rehabilitated	-
5	Salaxlay	6 schools	10 class + 3 labs + 1 GFS	5 schools	-
6	Farawayne	7 schools primary 1 secondary school 1 flecs	8 schools	5 schools	-
7	Daarasalaam	1 secondary school 6 primary schools 1 flecs	5 class	4 schools	-