

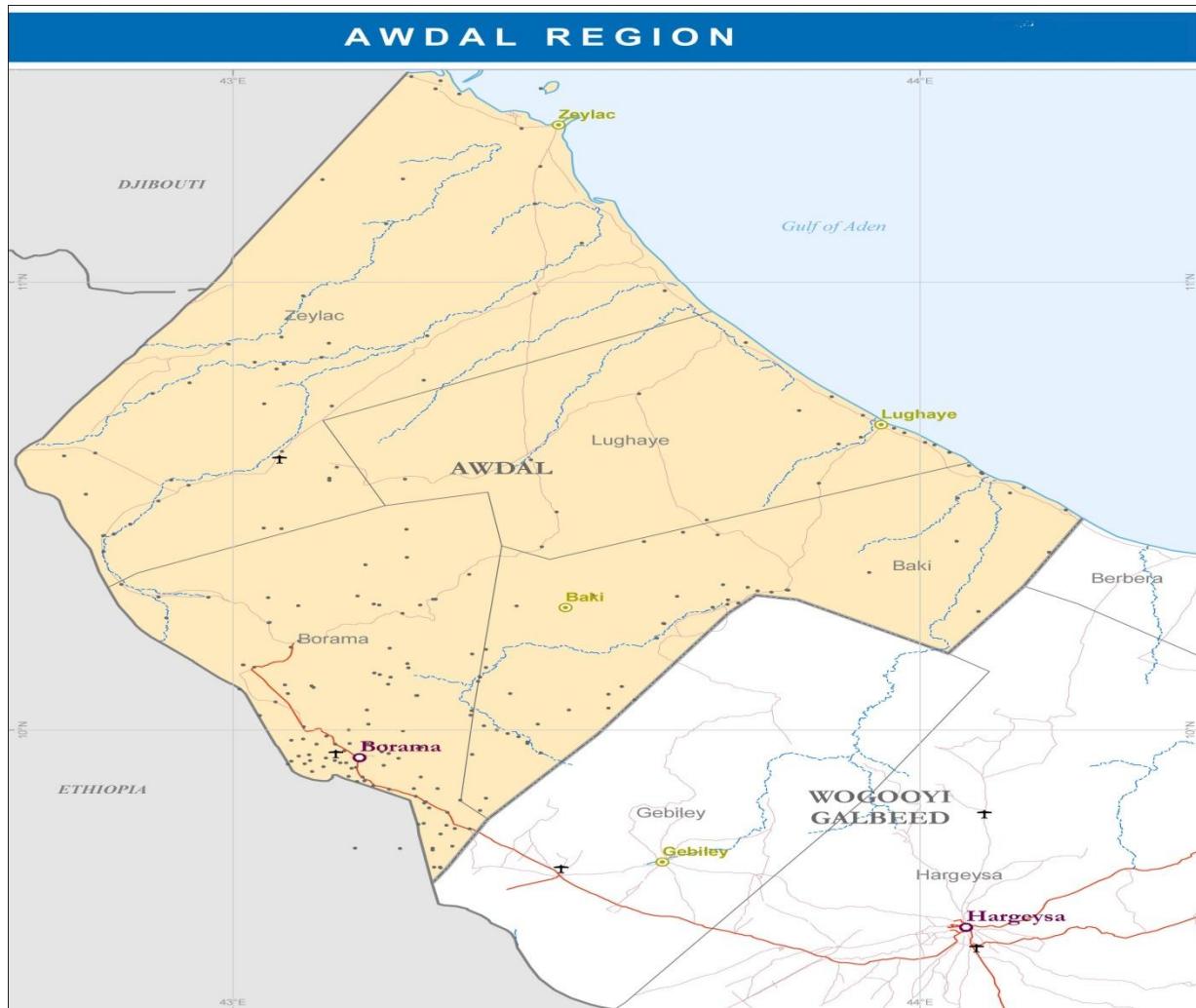
# REPUBLIC OF SOMALILAND



MINISTRY OF NATIONAL PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

AWDAL REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN  
(2014-2016)

## AWDAL REGION MAP



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## ACRONYMS

ARDP - AWDAL REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

CAHWS- COMMUNITY ANIMAL HEALTH WORKERS

FGM - FEMALE GENITAL MUTULATION

IDPS - INTERNAL DISPLACED PEOPLE

IT - INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

JPLG- JOINT PROGRAMME ON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

M0NP&D- MINISTRY OF NATIONAL PLANNING AND DVELOPMENT

MCH- MATERNAL AND CHILD HOSPITAL

MOLSA- MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND SOCILA AFFAIRS

MRR&R- MINSTRY OF REHABILITATION, RECONSTRUCTION AND RE-INTEGRATION

NDP - NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

PPP- PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP

TV- TELEVISION

UN - UNITED NATIONS

UNDP - UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMM

UNICEF- UNITED NATIONS

US- UNITED STATES

WHO - WORLD HEALTH ORGANISATION

ILO- INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

## **FORWARD**

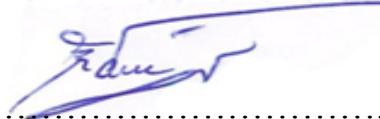
The Ministry of National Planning and Development (MoNPD) in fulfilling its mandate has now developed, for the first time, a three year (2014-2016) Regional Development Plan (RDP) for Awdal Region that focuses on sustainable development in the region and poverty reduction.

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 Awdal 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 Awdal RDP so that we can achieve our goals and 2030 vision aspirations.

I wish to express my appreciation to United Nations Development Program (UNDP) for their financial support in the formulation of this RDP, and all those who worked tirelessly to produce it.



MR. ABDOO AHMED AAYAR  
REGIONAL GOVERNOR OF AWDAL

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

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The development of the Awdal Regional Development Plan has been challenging but enriching experience. The Ministry of National Planning and Development (MoNPD) is grateful to Mr. Abdoo Ahmed Aayar the Regional Governor of Awdal, 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 Awdal 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. Hassan O Halas-ARDP Consultant, Mr. Ahmed Abdillahi Nadiif, Planning Department Director, Mr. Mustafe Farah Ali- the Development Department Director, Mr. Abdifatah Sul.Adem Farah My secretary, Abdirahman Dahir Abtidoon, Regional Coordinator of Awdal and the regional staff of the Ministry. I would also like to thank Mr. Abdirashid Ahmed Guuleed, the Director General for his support.

On behalf of the Government, please also allow me to express my gratitude to the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) for their financial support.

I would like also to thank all Somaliland 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)

## BACKGROUND OF AWDAL/SALAL REGIONS

### ***Location:***

Awdal Region, now broken into two regions of Awdal and Salal <sup>1</sup> in 2009 was established in 1988, occurs western of Somaliland. In the east it borders Sahil Region and Maroodi Jeeh Region is south east. In north-west it borders Republic of Djibouti, Ethiopia in south and south-west and the Gulf of Aden in the north. According to the regional health authority, the population of the region is estimated in between 450,000 to 570,000. The region comprises the 4 districts of Borama, the regional capital, Baki, Lughaya, and Zeila (now the regional capital of newly established but not legally approved).

### ***Topographical features***

Awdal region is three distinct topographical zones: the coastal, mountainous and plateau (Ogo) zones. Starting from the north along the sea is the coastal zone. The coastal zone comprises sandy plains that stretches from Sahil region in the east to Republic of Djibouti in north- west and extends up to 70-90 kilometers from the sea and is about 600 meters above the sea level.

Next to the coastal zone is the mountainous zone. The mountainous zone consist a string of mountains, known as Golis range, extends from east to west all across the region and is about 700 -1000 meters above the sea level. The zone is characterized by topographical features such as deep gorges, valleys, and dry water courses, with and without springs, that all end up into coastal zone. During rainy season, the water courses carrying rain water run-offs from mountains go into the sea. The run-offs washed down good soil from mountain tops and, in the process, cause environmental degradation and deterioration of roads passing across the mountains into coastal towns; they also leave behind deep sandy soils in coastal plains that make road transportation a big challenge.

The last and the third topographical feature of the region, next to the Mountainous Zone in the south, is the Ogo (plateau) zone. It about 1100-1300 meters above the sea level. Most of the major towns and villages including the regional capital, Borama occur in this zone and has high population density in the region.

### ***Economic Activities***

The major economic activities of the region are pastoralists, agro-pastoralists, fishing and trade. The major economic activity of the people in coastal zone is pastoralist that rear camels, sheep and goats. Traditional fishing and small scale commercial activities are the major economic activities of the people in the coastal towns of Lughaya and Zeila. There is also are thriving business activities in Zeila and the border town of Loya-addo. Most of the coastal towns are thinly populated especially during the summer season as the temperature of the coastal zone becomes brutally hotter (about 45 degrees Celsius) and people move up to into cooler Mountainous zone.

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<sup>1</sup> We will use Awdal including Salal as

Unlike the coastal zone, the economic activities of the Mountainous Zone are agro-pastoralists that rear livestock and irrigation farming activity. Pastoralists of the mountainous zone are famous for goats since goats are adaptable to the topographical features of the zone. Irrigated farming is new to the zone and was introduced in 1980s as cooperatives by former socialist regime. After the fall of the socialist regime the cooperatives members divided the cooperative farms among themselves followed by individual land grapping for farming. The farms occur along the banks of togs (dry water courses). Farmers use shallow wells and running water springs for irrigation and grow crops such as fruits and vegetables for cash to supplement livestock keeping.

The major economic activities of third zone (Ogo Zone) are agro-pastoralist and commerce. Agro-pastoralists are sedentary cultivators of rain-fed farm that farming with livestock keeping. The zone gets the more rain during the rainy season and rain-fed farmers grow sorghum, maize and finger millet and keep small number of cattle, sheep and goats. Besides agro-pastoralist, commerce is another major economic activity in the zone. There is a thriving commercial activity in major towns and villages in the zone that enables people to have an easy access to essential goods and services. There is also vibrant cross-border trade between Ethiopia and Awdal Region.

## SECTORS DEVELOPMENT PLAN

### I. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT PILLAR

#### A. Education Sector

##### 1.0. *Situational Analysis*

Currently, there are 87 primary and secondary schools in Awdal Region. These schools can be divided into three main categories: public primary and secondary schools, private primary and secondary schools and religious schools. Somali is the medium of instruction in public primary schools and Arabic and English as second languages. English is used as medium of instruction both public and private secondary schools. The private schools use different types of curricula in both primary and secondary schools. Religious schools; on the other hand, teach recitation of Koran and Arabic.

The establishment of Amoud University in 1998 stimulated expansion of schools and increase of student enrolments in both public and private primary and secondary schools in the region. Multiplication of primary and secondary schools has increased not only in the region but also in other Somaliland regions as many universities were opened in other regions as well.

Before establishment of the university, almost all schools existing in the region were religious schools sponsored by Islamic charity organizations. These schools were owned and run by local religious scholars. Some of these religious schools were teaching exclusively the recitation of the Holy Koran while others were teaching curricula borrowed from Arab countries and used Arabic as medium of instruction. A very few of the most successful students were sent to Arab countries to further their religious studies. The myth that only a government could have the capacity of creating universities had vanished and many other universities were established by private individuals and groups in other regions.

The following table shows the number of primary and secondary schools, student population, and gender distributions in the region.

**Table 1: Primary and Secondary Schools enrolment in 20012/2013 School Year.**

School Levels	No. of Schools	Enrolled Students		Total students	Percentages		Total Teachers		Totals
		Male	Female		Male	Female	Paid	Unpaid	

Primary	79	14207	12,982	27,189	52.25%	47.47%	307	403	710
Secondary	8	3684	2408	6,092	60.47%	39.53%	99	51	150
<b>Totals</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>17,891</b>	<b>15,390</b>	<b>33,281</b>	<b>54.75</b>	<b>46.24%</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>454</b>	<b>860</b>

According to the regional Ministry of Education, the 79 primary schools in the region consist 569 classrooms of which 369 are elementary level and 227 classrooms intermediate level. In total 710 teachers work in primary schools of whom only 307 are in the payroll of the ministry while the rest are working on voluntary basis and represent 56.76% of the total primary school teachers. It understandable the impact this could have on the performance of unpaid teachers and the administration.

On the other hand, there are 8 secondary schools in the region that consist 71classrooms. In total 150 teachers currently work in the secondary schools of whom 99 are in the payroll of the ministry while 51 are not in the payroll of the ministry and represent 34% of the total secondary school teachers in the region. Thus, 52.79% of the total primary and secondary school teachers in the region are not in the payroll of the ministry.

Despite the increase of total student population in the region, still many school age children are not attending schools at all and render petty services such shoe shining, car cleaning, and dish washing in urban areas so as to contribute to daily subsistence of their families. Most of these children come from impoverished families that could not afford to send their children to school.

Some of the concerns discussed during the workshop were the quality and motivational aspects of teaching staff of primary and secondary schools, especially those in public schools. Most of the trained teaching staff of public schools opted to work for privately owned schools that pay better than the public schools. The private schools have their own weaknesses as well: overcrowded classrooms; absence of sport facilities; work with curricula different from the one developed for Somaliland primary and secondary schools; and charges high tuition fees.

### ***Education Sector Challenges***

The following challenges were identified by the regional education authority during the workshop:

- Poor institutional capacity of sector administration in all districts
- Shortage of primary and secondary school teachers

- Large number sub-ordinate staff such as cleaners and security guards work on voluntary
- Physical deterioration of school buildings of many primary and secondary schools
- Overcrowded classrooms of both primary and secondary schools
- Lack of security fencing of some primary and secondary schools and are being encroached for residence purposes.
- Many primary and secondary school teachers work on voluntary basis.
- Lack of vehicles for supervision and distribution of school material
- Shortage of text books
- Large number of untrained primary schools teachers already working in public school Borama(120), Baki (40), and Lughaya (30)
- Inadequate budget allocation

### ***3.0 Priorities and Strategies***

- Improvement of the institutional capacities of the sector
- Construction of 15 additional classrooms in Borama district schools.
- Rehabilitation of 310 classrooms and offices
- Fencing of 6 secondary schools and 22 primary schools
- Employment of 143 support staff such cleaners and security guards that have been working on voluntary basis for long time
- Provision of training to 190 primary and secondary school teachers
- Employment of 403 primary and 51 secondary school teachers.
- Provision of sufficient budget allocation to the regional sector administrations
- Provision of 5 vehicles for supervision, transportation, and distribution of schools materials.

- Provision of text books for primary schools
- Providing school furniture to 15 classrooms

#### **4.0 Projects and Programs**

- Construction of 11 primary schools
- Extension (16), rehabilitation(32)and fencing (9)of primary and secondary schools (see Annex)
- Provision of school furniture
- Provision of primary and secondary text books
- Employment of 403primary and 51 secondary school teachers
- Training of 190 primary school teachers
- Provision of salaries to 143 support staff in primary and secondary schools
- Provision of sufficient yearly budget for recurrent regional educational operations.
- Provision of vehicles for sector administration offices of districts
- Building the capacities of education authority by providing office equipment, office furniture, and computers.

#### **Implementation Matrix 1: Education**

<b><u>Goal: To build sector capacity, increase school children enrollment, and accessibility</u></b>									
No	Programs	Objectives	Outputs	Fun ding Sources	I mpl A gc	Required Budgets (USD)			
						2014	201 5	201 6	Total
1	Construction of primary	To construct additional	11 primary schools constructed for	DN Rs and	M oE	0.1	0.2	0.10 7	0.407

	schools in the region	classrooms for primary schools in the region so as to provide sufficient space for learning	primary schools in Borama Baki , and Lughaya)	SLG					
02	Extension of primary classrooms	To extend 16	16 primary schools extended			0.04	0.05	0.04 6	0.136
03	Provision of Furniture to constructed primary schools	To obtain furniture to constructed classrooms for primary schools	1505 desks	“	“	0.08	0.15	0.08 6	0.316
04	Rehabilitation of 32 of primary and secondary schools	To rehabilitate primary and secondary schools	32 primary and secondary schools rehabilitated	“	“	0.1	0.3	0.14	0.54
05	Fencing primary and secondary schools	To fence primary and secondary schools	9 primary and secondary schools fenced	“	“	0.07	0.1	0.07	0.230
06	Construction of fences for primary and secondary schools	To prevent public from intruding school areas	22 primary and 6 secondary schools fenced	“	“	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.7
07	Hiring of additional primary and secondary school teachers	To cover shortage of teachers in primary and secondary schools	140 primary and 50 secondary school teachers employed	“	“	70 teachers	80 teachers	40 teachers	
08	Training of hired teachers	To train hired teachers on teaching	400 teachers for primary and 250 for	“	“	0.003	0.004	0.00 3	0.01

		skills for primary and secondary schools	secondary schools trained						
09	Provision of refreshment training to teachers of the primary schools	To improve the teaching skills of the already working primary school teachers	190 primary school teachers provided refreshment training	“	“	0.003	0.006	3	0.00 0.012
10	Provision of salaries to support staff that have been working on voluntary basis for a long time	To add voluntary workers to payroll of the Ministry	143 of unpaid cleaners and guards working in primary and secondary schools added to payroll	“	“	0.1	0.1		0.2
11	Provision of Vehicles to regional education management	To improve the efficiency and effectiveness of activities of education management staff	5 vehicles provided to REO (2)and DEOs (3) in the region	“	“	0.025	0.05	0.05	0.125
12	Provision of office equipment, IT , and furniture to regional and district offices.	To improve the capacities of the education offices by providing the necessary office equipment and computers	Items to be provided: photocopiers (5), computers (5),scanners (4), 15 desks, 15 high back chairs, 20 conference chairs, and 10 cupboards	“	“	0.0055	6 0.00	0.004	0.015 5
Total						0.7265	1.266	0.709	2.6915

## B. Health Development sector

### 1.0. *Situations Analysis*

According to regional health authority, the population of Awdal Region is estimated in between 540,000 to 570,000. The health staffs of the region in the government payroll are 275. Most of the health services are supported by UN agencies and international organizations such as WHO, UNICEF, SRCS, COOPI, MERLIN, WORLD VISION, CDP, and PSI.

**Table 2: The following table shows the number and categories of health staffs in the region**

01	Levels	Grade A	Grade B	Grade C	Grade D	Total
02	Staff Number	70	100	82	43	295
	<b>Total</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>295</b>

Most of health staff is concentrated in Borama. Health facilities in remote districts and villages do not have sufficient staff with adequate training. And, most of the Grade A staff which comprises doctors and qualified nurses are based in Borama town and in major villages of Borama district.

**Table 3: Distribution of Health facilities in the region**

District	Borama	Baki	Lughaya	Zeila	Total
MCHs	9	3	4	6	22
Mobile Teams	1	0	0	0	1
Hospitals	2	0	0	1	3
Health Posts	9	12	7	8	36

### **EPI Activities in 2012**

1. Routine Activities 19 MCHs Including Mobile team
2. None Routine Activities 4 MCHs
3. Two Rounds of CHDs
4. Two Rounds of NIDs

5. Immunization Out-Reach Activities Done by SRCS for 8 months in Borama Districts including Dilla, 3 fixed team and 5 mobile teams.
6. Immunization Out Reach Activities Done by WVI for 3 months in Baki and Lughaya District for 4 teams
7. No Out Reach Activities done in Zeila District

### **Malaria Activities done 2012**

1. IRS is done in 5 villages.
2. ITNs distribution to two villages
3. RDTs and Malaria Kits distributed all MCHs and Health Posts.

**Table 4: Malaria Diagnosis and Treatment 2012**

<b>Malaria Diagnosis and Treatment 2012</b>	
Total All Tests	399
5-11m (+ve)	0
1-5 yrs (+ve)	2
6-13 yrs (+ve)	4
Over 13 yrs (+ve)	29
Total (+Ve)	35

### **2.0 Challenges**

- Increase of cross border diseases
- Insufficient cold chain facilities
- Absence MCHs in densely populated settlements of
- Lack of medical support services (Ambulances and laboratories)
- inadequate medical staff

- Inadequate skill by health staff
- Absence of referral hospital in Baki
- Uneven deployment medical staff in the region
- Five MCHs need physical rehabilitation
- Lack of public awareness -raising.

### ***3.0 Priorities and strategies***

- Construction of health check points at cross-border points (
- Increasing cold chain systems in the region
- Construction of additional number of MCHs
- Improvement of medical facilities and supplies
- Employment of additional medical staff
- Training medical staff
- Construction of referral hospitals in Baki, and Lughaya towns
- Redistribution of available medical staff to other districts
- Conduction of health awareness campaigns

### ***4.0 Projects and Programs***

- Constructing of 4 health check points at the cross-border points of Gorayo-awl, Waraqa, Loya-addo, and Hariirad)
- Constructing of 3 MCHs in Borama and
- Recruiting of additional staff
- Training of xxx medical staff
- Constructing 3 referral hospitals
- Establishing cold chain facilities

#### **Implementation Matrix 2: Health**

<b>Projects/Programs: Budget &amp; Implementation Matrix</b>
<b>Goal: To enhance health sector capacity, quality and accessibility of health services</b>
<b>Strategic Objectives:</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Building the capacities of regional health infrastructures</i></li> <li>• <i>Provision of essential health services</i></li> <li>• <i>Construction of referral hospitals, MCHs, and cross border health check points</i></li> </ul>

No	Programs	Program/Project Objectives	Program Outputs	Funding by	Implementing Agencies	Budget Breakdown			
						2014	2015	2016	Totals
1	Construction of health checks at the cross-border points	To prevent cross-border related diseases	5 cross-border health check points constructed at Goroyo-awl, Waraqqa, Loya-addo, and Harirad	Donors, Community, Government	MoH	0.05	0.08	0.02	0.4
2	Construction of MCHs	To enable Mother and child have easy access to health services	3 MCHs constructed in Garbadadar, Gerissa,,and Harirad	“	“	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.140
3	Recruitment and training of additional health staff	To expand health services into remote areas	90 health staff hired and trained	“	“				
4	Construction of referral hospitals	To bring referral hospitals closer to remote districts of Baki and Lughaya	Two referral hospitals constructed in Baki and Lughaya	“	“	0.2	0.3		0.5
5	Rehabilitation of Zeila Hospital	To rehabilitate Zieila referral hospital	Zeila referral hospital Rehabilitated	“	“	0.04	0.06	0.05	0.15
6	Establishment cold chain facilities	To prevent wastage of vaccines and enable remote communities to an easy access to immunization	3 cold chain facilities established at Hariirad, Gerissa, and Garbadadar	“	“	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3
<b>Total</b>						0.43	0.59	0.2	1.49

## C. Labor and Social Affairs sector

### 1.0 Situation Analysis

There is not an accurate population figure of Awdal Region, but the regional health authority estimated that the population of the region is in between 540,000 and 570,000. Referring to World Bank Survey in 2002, Somaliland Ministry of National and Development's five year National Development Plan (NDP) 2012-2016, estimated Somaliland working age group between 15 and 64 years old. This constitutes 56.4% of the total population of Somaliland. Building on these facts, the working population in Awdal Region could be in between 225,600 and 246,975.6

According to Somaliland NDP, total employment among economically active Somaliland population is estimated at 38.5% for urban and 52.6 for rural and nomadic. Thus, total urban and rural and nomadic employment population of the region could be estimated at 86,856 and 133, 781 respectively which is equivalent to 21.71% and 33.4% respectively as well. Consequently, the regional unemployment rate is in between 66.6% and 78.29% respectively.

Despite these figures, there is general perception that unemployment rate in the region is much higher than the aforementioned percentages. The mass emigration of youth in the region is mainly associated with the absence of employment opportunities. Most of the emigrating youth is university graduates. Parents of these emigrating youth expend their savings and/or properties with the all associated risks of emigration.

There is a wide spread poverty in the region as reported by regional representative of the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs. This was associated, besides unemployment, with the prolonged droughts, crop failures, environmental degradation, and internal displacements. Vulnerable groups such as children, elderly people, and lactating and pregnant mothers are mostly affected.

The Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs aims to avert social ills such poverty, illiteracy, caring the elderly and handicaps, and protection of vulnerable groups such women and child,; and above all creation of employment opportunities for the active age groups.

### 2.0 Challenges

The following sector challenges were identified during the workshop

- Absence of administration offices in all districts
- Lack of adequate staff and trainings
- Absence of means of transport for the sector
- Lack of compliance with national labor law by INGOs and private sector

- Concentration of the power in the centre which turns a blind eye to needs and recommendations of the region
- Limited employment opportunities.
- Un-completed national social policies such child protection, FGM, handicaps,
- Lack of appropriate and sustainable social welfare mechanism
- Lack of implementation of national policy for partners

### ***3.0 Priorities and Strategies***

- Construction and furnishing of 4 MoLSA offices in the region
- Recruitment of staff of 16 the district offices in the region
- Training of staff of 16 for sector:4 for each office in the region
- Provision of transport for the 4 administration offices of Baki Borama, Lughaya and Zeila
- Construction of orphanages in the region -one in each district
- Completion and implementation of private sector employee labour ,child protection, handicaps, and FGM laws
- Involvement of MoLSA staff in the region in decision process of the ministry
- Formulation of national insurance policy for public and private sector employees

### ***4.0 Programs and Projects***

- Constructing and furnishing of 4 offices for the MolSA (Borama, Baki, Lughaya, and Zeila)
- Recruiting and training of 16 staff for 4 districts offices
- Procuring 4 vehicles for the 4 offices to be constructed
- Constructing of 4 orphanages in the region

### ***Implementation Matrix 3: Labour and Sociar Affairs***

***Projects/Programs: Budget &Implementation Matrix***

***Goal: To promote social, economic, and political rights of vulnerable groups***

***Strategic Objectives:***

- ***To enhance the capacity of the sector***
- ***To create job opportunities for the unemployed in the region***
- ***To establish orphanage for orphaned and unprotected children***
- ***To promote and protect the rights of employees r***
- ***To protect the rights of children and minorities***
- ***To care the elderly and incapacitated***

<b>• To obtain sufficient budget for sector operations</b>									
No	Programs	Program/Project Objectives	Program Outputs	Funding Agency	Implementing Agency	Budget Breakdown			
						2014	2015	2016	Total
01	Provision of office premises to MolSA staff : (Borama, Baki, Lughaya, and Ze	To strength the capacities of the regional offices and districts by constructing office premises	4 offices constructed: Borama (1), Bak(1) , Lughaya(1), and Zelia (1) districts	Donors, gov't, community	MoLSA	0.040	0.040	0.020	0.1007
02	Provision of office equipments and furniture	To furnish and equip regional office and districts	Executive chairs, desks, cabinets, computers and printers, and scanners to each of the 4 offices	“	“	0.005	0.008	0.007	0.02
02	Recruitment and training of 4 staff for the 4 districts	To recruit adequate staff and training them on the necessary skills	Staff of 4 persons recruited and trained	“	“	4 staff			
03	Provision of 4 vehicles for the 4 offices so as to solve the transportation problem	To provide 4 vehicles to regional office and districts	3 vehicles provided to regional and district offices -one to each of the 4 districts	“	“	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.075
04	Establishment orphanages in the region	To construct orphanages for protecting vulnerable children	Orphanages be constructed in Borama.	“	“	0.05	0.1		0.15
<b>Total</b>						0.07	0.048	0.025	0.052

## **D. Youth and Sports Sector**

### ***1.0 Situation analysis***

There is not a specific statistical figure for youth population in the region. However, according to 2012-2105 Somaliland National Development Plan of Ministry of National Planning and Development (2011), young population below the ages of 30 constitute between 60 - 70 percent of the population of the country.

Youth is the future of the society and warrant development of their potentialities. To realize their potentialities, employment opportunities has to be created for them; recreation facilities established; practical technical and entrepreneurial trainings provided; political participation of youth encouraged ; and the traditional mind- set of parents and/or elders of dealing with their otherwise grown up sons and daughters as “children” has to be averted.

Without rectifying the above mentioned dreadful constrains, our youth is susceptible to anti-social ills practices and behaviors such as drug addiction, gang mentality, dependency, mental illnesses, and risky emigration to overseas.

As has been discussed in the workshop, it was recommended the need for establishment of regional youth development fund. The fund shall be employed for investment of potential and existing micro-enterprises, development of playgrounds, and acquisition sporting goods.

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.

### ***2.0 Challenges:***

The following are main challenges in Youth and Sports Sector:

- Absence of national policy for youth and sports
- Lack of regional office premises for youth and sports
- Lack of employment opportunities
- Absence of sporting facilities and goods for all types of sports in the region
- Lack of training opportunities for sports trainers in the region
- Absence of awareness-raising on dangers of illegal migration
- Ease of accessibility of drugs and increase of drug addictions

- Absence of vocation training opportunities

### ***3.0 Priorities and strategies***

To overcome the challenges of the sector the following main priorities were recommended.

- Formulation of national policy for youth and sports
- Construction of youth and sports offices in the 4 districts of the region
- Recruitment of 4 persons for each of the 4 districts
- Construction of football and basketball playgrounds in all of the 4 districts of the region
- Training of 5 sports trainers
- linking existing regional teams with government departments and private companies in the region
- Organization of regular regional sport matches among the teams in districts
- Establishment of awareness raising programs for youth
- Creation of job opportunities for youth

### ***4.0 Programs and projects***

- Formulation of national policy for youth and sports
- Constructing office premises in the 4 districts of the region
- Recruiting staff of 4 persons for each of the 4 districts
- Purchasing and constructing football and basketball playgrounds in all of the 4 districts of the region
- Training of trainers of sports (5)
- linking existing regional teams with government departments and businesses in the region
- Organization of regular regional sport matches among the teams in districts
- Creation of regional and district level sports committees

### **Implementation Matrix 4:Youth and Sports**

<b><i>Projects/Programs: Budget &amp;Implementation Matrix</i></b>
<b><i>Goal: To create favorable environment for youth development</i></b>
<b><i>Strategic Objectives:</i></b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b><i>To enhance the capacities of youth and sports sector</i></b></li> <li>• <b><i>To promote peace education through sports</i></b></li> <li>• <b><i>To prevent adoption and practice of bad habits from youth</i></b></li> <li>• <b><i>To establish new playgrounds for sports</i></b></li> </ul>

• *To train youth on different types of sports*

No	Programs	Program/Project Objectives	Program Outputs	Funding by	Impl. Agency	Budget Breakdown			
						2014	2015	2016	Total
1	Formulation of regional youth policy and sports	To formulate regional plan for enhancing sports			MoH	0.002	0.003	0.001	0.006
2	Construction Of office premises for the youth and sports sector	To assist youth and sports officers have office spaces to work , plan , and manage youth related activities	4 offices constructed in Borama, Baki, Lughaya, and Zelia districts	DNRs and SLG	MoYS	0.040	0.040	0.020	0.1007
3	Recruitment of skilled staff for sports staff	To recruit skilled and motivated officers for district offices	4 district officers for youth and sports are hired for the sector	Donor and SLG	MoYS				
4	Creation of additional football playgrounds in all districts	To purchase land for playgrounds for youth to play, socialize and interact instead acquiring bad habits	6 football playgrounds obtained for youth: Borama (3), Baki (1), Lughaya (1) and Zelia(1)	Donors and SLG	MoYS	0.003	0.004	0.003	0.012
5	Recruitment of trainers of trainees for sports	To train youth on different sports skills	5 trainers hired and deployed to the 4 districts	Donors &SLG	MoYS	4 staff			
6	Rehabilitation of Borama Basketball	To revive basket ball sport and train youth on	Borama Basketball playground rehabilitated			0.007	0.001	0.004	0.021

	playground	the game							
7	Provision sporting goods	To provide assorted sporting goods to sporting youth	Assorted sporting goods provided to sporting youth			0.002	0.003	0.001	0.006
8	Establishment of polytechnic training centre for unskilled youth	To establish a furnished and equipped regional vocational training center for youth.	Vocational training center established for unskilled youth			0.02	0.03	0.01	0.04
9	Regional and district levels sports committee	To create regional and district level sports committees	One regional and four district level sports committees created in the region			0.002	0.003	0.001	0.006
<b>Total</b>						0.002	0.003	0.001	0.006

## **E. Religion and Endowment Sector**

### **1.0 Situation Analysis**

Somalis has been Muslims for more than a thousand years and belonged to the Sunni branch of Islam. In addition to customary laws, Islamic laws were practiced in all judicial and social matters. Since the Socialist military regime took power in 1969, the roles of religion in both social and legal affairs were minimal and suppressed.

Since the collapsed of the Socialist State of Somalia in 1991, the Islam practices took a new turn. People turned more religious than before and traditional moderate Somali Ulimos were replaced by young men educated in religious schools in the Arab world. They come with money and with different strands of Islamic practices, costumes and teachings. They opened up their own modern religious schools (madarases); built their own many mosques; changed the traditional attire of Somali women; and relentlessly despised the unpretentious ways in which the traditional Ulimos used to breach and spread Islamic standards among the population.

The new young Islamic educators, unlike the traditional Ulimos, established their own Sharia courts and adjudicate social disputes, inheritance matters, and even business related issues. The young educated Ulimas have not only took over the religious matters of

Somali people but also took over the business sector and make up the most successful business community in Somaliland and the whole Somali region as well.

Somaliland constitution enshrines Islam as state religion and that the laws of the nation are built on Islamic Sharia. The Ministry of Endowment and Islamic Affairs is mandated for the promotion and preservation of Islamic principles and values besides rendering some social services.

The ministry has devolved its mandate to regions and districts. However, devolution of the services of the ministry into the regions and districts has yet to lift off the ground. Its roles are mostly assumed by private religious individual and groups. One main challenge hampering the services of the sector in the region is absence of institutional capacity. Without it nothing will fly off the ground for the sector.

### ***20 Challenges***

The regional authority of the ministry identified the following challenges

- Absence of office premises for the 4 districts
- Shortage of staff (15).
- Some of the sector staff is not trained (17).
- Lack of vehicles and office equipment and furniture (4).
- Absence of awareness-raising equipment (microphones)
- Lack of collaboration from other government branches in the region
- Lack of incentives for 45 Ulumos in the region

### ***3.0 Priorities and strategies***

- Enhancement of the capacities of offices of Religion and Endowment sector (4)
- Employment of staff for the districts offices in the region (15)
- Training of staff of 17 for district offices in the region
- Procurement of vehicles for offices (1x 4 districts)
- Provision of incentives to 45 Ulimo
- Provision of awareness equipment (microphones)
- Establishment of regional mechanism for the sector in coordinating with other sectors and international organizations in the region

#### 4.0 Projects and Programs

- Constructing 4 office premises for Religion and endowment sector
- Employing of 16 employees for the 4 offices (4x4 districts)
- Training of 17 staff for the offices
- Providing awareness-raising materials for the offices
- Procuring of 4 vehicles for the offices

#### Implementation Matrix 5: Religious affairs and Endowment

Projects/Programs: Budget & Implementation Matrix								
Goal: To improve relevance and quality of the sector								
Strategic Objectives:								
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>To build the capacity of ministry of Religion</i></li> <li>• <i>To construct physical infrastructure and administration offices of the sector</i></li> <li>• <i>To provide awareness-raising equipment to sector offices in the region</i></li> </ul>								
No	Programs	Program/Project Objectives	Program Outputs	Funding by	Impl. Agency	Budget Breakdown		
						2014	2016	2016
1	Construction of office premises for the sector	To construct office premises for the sector in all districts	4 office premises constructed for the sector	DNRs and SLG	MRA&E	0.040	0.040	0.020
2	Employment of staff for the sector	To recruit staff for the sector	20 sector staff recruited	“	“	2 staff	10 staff	4 staff
3	Provision of transport	To provide means of transport for the sector	3 vehicles provided to sector offices in the region	“	“	0.025	0.025	0.025
4	Procurement of Awareness - raising materials	To provide awareness raising equipment for sector in all districts	Awareness equipments procured for all districts	“	“	0.002	0.003	0.001
								0.006

<b>Total</b>	0.067	0.04	0.028	0.02
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#### **E. Returnees and (IDPs): MR&RR**

##### **1.0 Situation Analysis**

The number of returnees and IDPs in Awdal/Salal regions is estimated at 6000 households each household comprises on average (each household is 6 persons) 36,000 individuals. Like others Somaliland regions, most of the Returnees and IDPs had been agro-pastoralist and nomadic pastoralists who lost their assets due to recurrent droughts and civil wars. Most of the returnees returned from refugee camps in Ethiopia and Republic of Djibouti.

Both IDPs and Returnees live in major urban towns and villages in the region. They live in outside edges of major towns in temporary lands where they build temporary shelters made of plastic sheets and tree branches. As towns expand into the temporary IDPs and Returnees residential areas, they are expelled by the land owners and move with their meager possessions further into peripheral areas of the urban centers. Thus, they are on are in constant move due to frequent expulsion of land owners.

Returnees and IDPs live in poor conditions. They support their living by rendering petty services, involved in survival commercial activities in the open air, and by begging. Sometimes they obtain some assistance, mostly in the form of food, clothing, and plastic sheeting, from charity organizations, relatives, and from philanthropic groups and individuals.

The Ministry of Resettlement, Rehabilitation and Re-integration (MRR &R) regional office is responsible for coordination of the IDPs and Returnees but is hampered by lack of institutional capacity, limited international interventions, and absence of permanent land spaces to build houses for IDPs especially in Borama town where most of IDPs and Returnees are currently base.

**Table 5: Distribution of IDPs and Returnees in the region:**

No	District Name	Number of Households	Number of IDPs
01	Borama	3000	18000
02	Baki	1000	6000
03	Lughaya	1000	6000
04	Zeila	1000	6000
	<b>Totals</b>	<b>6000</b>	<b>36,000</b>

##### **2.0 Challenges**

MRR&R has identified these challenges during the workshop.

- The exact number of IDPs and Returnees in the region is unknown
- Lack of office capacity
- Lack of regular budget for recurrent activities
- Lack housing for IDPs in all four districts.
- Lack of housing for returnees in 1996

### 3.0 Priorities and Strategies

- Improving the capacity of the office
- Registration of IDPs and Returnees so far unaccounted for in the region.
- Construction of permanent shelter for 1500 IDPs households
- Construction of 300 houses for the returnees in each of the four districts

### 4.0 Projects and Programs

- Providing of office equipment and IT equipment,
- Allocating a regular budget for recurrent operations
- Registering the IDPs and Returnees unaccounted for
- Constructing 3500 houses for IDPs in the districts
- Constructing 2500 houses for returnees in the districts

### Implementation Matrix 6: IDPS

#### Projects/Programs: Budget & 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*
- *To support drought affected communities to re-establish their livelihood*

No	Programs` ect	Program/Proj ect Objectives	Program Outputs	Fund ing by	. Impl age ncy	Budget Breakdown			
						2014	2015	2016	Total

1	Provision of office equipment, Computers, photocopiers, and scanner,	To improve the office capacity	Office equipment and IT provided : computers, photocopier, and scanner	DNRs and SLG	MR R&R	0.04	0.008	0.004	0.016	
2	Provision of housing to IDPs and returnees in the region	To provide housing to 3500 IDPs and 2500 returnees	3500 and 2500 houses constructed for IDPs and returnees respectively in the region	“	“		1.0	1.2	2.2	
3	Enabling drought affected nomadic communities to re-establish their livelihood	To provide livestock to 500 drought affected nomads in the region		“	“		0.5	0.7	1.2	
Total							0.04	1.508	1.904	3.416

## II ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PILLAR

### A. Agriculture Development Sector

#### *1.0 Situation Analysis*

Agriculture is the second largest economic activity in Awdal Region besides livestock rearing. According to regional agriculture authority, 35% of the population in region depends on agriculture. Two main types of agriculture activities are practiced in the region: Rain-fed and irrigated farming. The lands under cultivation in the region are estimated at 40,000 hectares of rain-fed farming and 4,000 hectares are irrigation farming respectively.

Rain-fed activities are practiced on the southern part of the region along the Ethiopian border, locally known as Ogo Zone (plateau), during the rainy season between the months of April and September. Irrigated-farming is practiced in central mountainous zone of the region between the coastal plains in the north and Ogo Zone in the south. Most of the irrigated-farms occur along the banks dry rivers beds. Some of river beds have running streams and farmers and irrigate the farms on gravitation while dug shallow-wells in dry river beds and diesel driven water pumps.

According to regional agriculture authority, 8,000 families are involved in rain-fed farming activities in the region. Rain-farmers are agro-pastoralists. They grow cereal crops such as sorghum, maize, and other cereals such as finger-millet, and at the same time keep livestock such cattle, sheep and goats and camels in small numbers. Both the farm and animal productions are mainly used for family subsistence and any extra production is taken to urban centers for sale to generate some cash to buy other essential goods and services.

Irrigated-farms, on the other hand, support 2000 families in the region. Like rain-fed farming irrigated farming practices are for subsistence as well. Farmers grow fruits and vegetables for cash and grow tomatoes, lettuce, guava, oranges, papaya, lime, watermelons, melons (Shamam) pepper, carrot, onions etc. They take them to local urban centers and generate cash to buy food stuffs and other essential goods and services. The Supply irrigated farms is very high and flood local markets during rainy seasons. The supply of the fruits and vegetables are very limited and very expensive during the dry season. Refrigeration would have been possible if cheap energy were available.

Agriculture sector plays a major role in the economy of the region. It provides employment opportunities to many people in rural and urban areas; supports the livelihoods of more than 35% of the regional population; and contribute the local food production of the country. In spite of these roles, 22.73% of total cultivable land is utilized and the current production level of the land already under cultivation is low. This can be attributed to: inappropriate farming practices, depletion of soil fertility, inadequate agriculture extension

services; distribution of free grains from international organizations; rural-urban migration of manpower; poor or absence of feeder roads; and lack of financing sources.

## *2.0 Challenges*

These are some the main challenges identified on the sector

- Regional office is occupied by squatters
- Absence of agriculture offices in other districts of the region
- Limited agriculture staff in the region
- Lack of transport (vehicles) in the region
- Deterioration of feeder roads in agriculture areas
- Limited capacity of the agricultural extension staff
- Cost of rental tractors is too high for poorer farmers
- Irrigated farms along the banks of dry rivers are regular washed away during rains by floods
- Deterioration of farms by gully erosions on rain-fed farms
- Poor collaboration and coordination among organizations involved in agriculture activities with regional office of the sector,
- Uncompleted farming registration
- Lack of agriculture research center
- Unsafe usage of pesticides

## *3.0 Priorities*

- Removal squatters from regional office and construction of three additional rooms, and Meeting hall
- Construction of sector offices for districts
- Provision of transport
- Recruitment of agricultural extension staff (10) and support staff for the districts ( 4)
- Provision of free tractor rental hours poorest owners of rain-fed farms
- Establishment of soil erosions control measures (gabions, check dams, earth bunds etc) in susceptible farming communities
- Completion of registration plan of all irrigated and rain fed farms in the region up to 11,000
- Establishment of regional agriculture coordination policy in order to avoid duplication and for better utilization of agriculture projects
- Training of farmers on the safe use of the pesticides.

#### 4.0 Projects and Programs

- vacating and rehabilitating the regional office of MoA and
- Constructing three additional office rooms and a Meeting Hall
- Constructing agriculture office for MoA in Baki, Lughaya, and Zeila districts,
- Recruiting of 10 agriculture extension staff and 4 sub-ordinate staff for Borama, Baki, Lughaya, and Zeila districts
- Completing the registration of 1100 rain-fed and irrigated farms in the region
- Providing free tractor rental hours to the 500 poorest families: Borama (200), Baki (150) and Lughaya (100).
- Training of farmers especially owners of irrigated farms on safe use of pesticides,
- Procuring 4 vehicle for the regional office and districts in the region
- Installing gabion structures along the banks of tugs for 200 irrigated farms in Baki district
- Training of 150 owners of irrigated-farms on safe use of pesticides

#### Implementation Matrix 7: Agriculture

Projects/Programs: Budget & Implementation Matrix								
<u>Goal: To maximize agriculture production capacity and sustain its development</u>								
No	Programs	Program/Project Objectives	Program Outputs	Funding by	Impl. Agency	Budget Breakdown		
						2014	2015	Total
1	Expulsion of squatters from agriculture office premises,	To restore and rehabilitate the office space for regional agriculture office	Regional agriculture restored and rehabilitated, and 3 additional rooms added	DNRs and SLG	MoA	0.005	0.008	0.004
								0.017

	rehabilitation, and extension of the office premises (3 rooms and Meeting Hall)								
2	Construction of office premises in Baki, Lughaya, and Zeila districts,	To establish agriculture offices in Baki , Lughaya, and Zeila districts	3 agriculture offices constructed in Baki, Lughaya, and Zeila districts	“	“	0.045	0.011	0.011	0.022
3	Recruitment of 10 agriculture staff and 4 sub-ordinate staff for Borama, Baki, Lug have and Zeila districts	To recruit skilled and support staff for agriculture offices of Borama, Baki, and Lughaya, and Zeila districts	10 agriculture staff and 4 support staff recruited for agricultures offices of Borama, baki, Lughaya, and Zeila districts	“	“	<b>4 staff</b>	<b>6 staff</b>	4 staff	
4	Completion of the registration of 1100 rain-fed and irrigated farms in the region	To conclude the registration of 1100 rain-fed farms in the region	1100 rain-fed farms registered	“	“	0.006		0.007	0.015
5	Providing free tractor rental hours to 200 poorest families <b>in</b> all districts	To rent tractors to 500 poor farmers of rain fed farms	200 poor farmers provided free of rent hours (400 hours)	“	“				
6	Training	To train 150	150 irrigated farm			0.002	0.003	0.001	0.006

	farmers of irrigated farms on safe use of pesticides	farmers of irrigated farms on safe use of pesticides	owners on safe use of pesticides						
7	Provision of 4 vehicle to regional offices	To build the capacity of agriculture offices by providing them 4 vehicles	4 vehicles provided to the 4 districts of Borama, Baki, Lughaya, and Zeila1	"	"	0.05	0.025	0.025	0.1
	Construction of gabion embankments along the banks of tugs for 200 irrigated farms in Baki district	To construct gabion embankments along the banks of river beds so as to prevent run offs washing away farm lands along the banks	200 of rain-fed farms provided gabions for construction of embankments	"	"	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.7
<b>Total</b>						0.208	0.447	0.248	0.86

## B. Livestock Development Sector

### 1.0 Situation Analysis

Livestock is a mainstay of Somaliland economy. More than 60% of the population depends directly or indirectly on livestock products and by-products for livelihood. It provides employment opportunities; generates a bulk of central and local government revenues; a source of hard currency needed for doing business with outside world such as importing goods and services; and is the main sources of milk and meat for both urban and rural population of the country.

Like other regions of Somaliland, livestock rearing is largely pastoral. Pastoralists are nomadic and move with their livestock on seasonal basis looking pasture and water. They mostly keep large stocks of sheep and goats, camels and some cattle. They are mostly found in all the three topographical zones of the region: Ogo (Plateau), Mountainous, and Coastal. In mountainous zone pastoralists keep large stocks of goats and sheep and a lesser stocks of camels, and cattle due to harsh terrain of the zone which is mainly suitable for goats. Pastoralists in the coastal zone keep large stocks of camels, sheep and goats. The coastal

zone is 500 to 600 meters above the sea level and terrain is flat and has good pastures for all types of livestock when its receives adequate rains which are infrequent and erratic.

Agro-pastoralists are sedentary communities that mix both farming and livestock rearing practices. Most of regional agro-pastoralists are found in the plateau (Ogo) zone which is 1200-1300 meters above the sea level. Agro-pastoralists cultivate sorghum and maize crops and keep lesser stocks of cattle and sheep and goats than the nomadic pastoralists as a supplement to farm crops. Remains of the grown crops are used for fodder for farm animals.

The head office of sector in the regions is in Borama and consists two technical departments and an administration and finance department. The technical departments are: Animal Health and Animal Production. The Animal Health department is responsible for livestock diseases, vector control and laboratory services. Animal Production department is responsible for livestock production related services (these need total restructuring). The ministry has also small offices in other districts in the region. Most of veterinary services are carried out by mobile teams comprising public and private professionals mostly sponsored by international agencies.

**Table 6: Livestock population in the region ( estimated in thousands)**

01	Goats & Sheep	800 - 1000
02	Camels	100- 200
03	Cattle	25- 30
<b>Totals</b>		<b>925-1230</b>

Notwithstanding the economic importance of livestock in the region, the sector is facing major challenges. First, many of the traditional livestock grazing lands are turned into regular farm lands. And, consequently, the regular seasonal movements of pastoralists for alternate pasture lands are severely curtailed. This adversely affected livestock population and production quality. Without a regional rural land management policy and demarcation between grazing and farm lands, the economic roles of the livestock is in jeopardy.

Second, available skilled livestock health professionals are very limited. The number of skilled staff in region is 17. This number is too small to meet the regional demand. During livestock mass treatments and vaccinations, additional skilled staff such Community Animal Health Workers (CAHWs) are hired from outside.

Third, livestock health facilities in the region are also very limited. The only one existing in the region is in Borama. The sector office in Borama is both an administration offices, and regional drug store. Two other small vet facilities exist in Dilla and Quljeed districts and used as offices and drug stores.

Fourth, the institutional capacity of the ministry of livestock in the region is weak. There are no administration offices, livestock health facilities, and adequate skilled professional in Baki, Lughaya and Zeila districts where livestock population in the region is mostly available.

Finally, the regional ministry is severely constrained by the absence of regular budget allocations. Lack of adequate budget allocations hinders operational activities of the sector.

### **Disaster incidents in 2012:**

1. World Vision has provided 85 chickens to Magaalo Galo' village community in 2012. Unfortunately, the provided chickens were sick and infected the healthy chickens of the community. The 85 provided chickens died within 48 hours. Afterwards, the community lost 356 of their own healthy chickens due to the infection of sick chickens provided by World Vision.
2. In the same year, 45 families of agro-pastoralist community in west of Borama town lost 123 of their cattle which represented 41% of the total cattle population of the community.
3. In 2011, a severe long drought had hit the coastal districts Lughaya, Zeila districts for the last three years and affected the livelihood of pastoralists in these areas. The drought has internally displaced 10,000 families of pastoralit.

### ***2.0 Challenges***

The following challenges were identified during the workshop:

- lack of administration office and livestock health facilities
- Lack of enough veterinary staff
- Weak and/or inadequate livestock health surveillance and emergency response mechanism in place
- Recurrent droughts and absence of coping mechanism in place
- Unprecedented deforestation has affected livestock grazing lands
- Trans-boundary livestock diseases
- Lack of transportation services by the sector
- Lack of meat hygiene inspection facilities in urban centres
- Encroachment of traditional livestock grazing lands by farming activities,

- Long drought has impoverished large number of pastoralists in the coastal districts of Lughaya and Zeila and them made IDPs
- Lack of awareness of appropriated use of vet drugs

## **2.0 Priorities**

- Construction and furnishing of vet offices in Zeila, Lughaya, Baki (three room with furniture and office facilities)
- Recruitment 12 CLHWs vets 3 for each district)
- Establishment of mobile vet teams with complete set of equipments(2teams with two vehicles)
- Provision of four vehicles ( one for each district)
- Promoting commercial fodder
- Equipping fully the regional livestock vet lab
- Extension of Borama slaughter house for camel and cattle
- Activation of meat hygiene inspectors ( 3)
- Strengthening and enforcement of national policy of demarcation of farming and grazing lands
- Conduction of livestock survey of the region
- Establishment of national and regional research centres

## **3.0 Projects and Programs**

- Constructing and furnishing of three-room vet offices each in Baki, Lughaya, and Zeila districts
- Recruiting of 3 veterinarians for each of three districts of Baki, Lughaya, and Zeila,
- Establishing two well equipped mobile vet teams
- Provision vehicles for the mobile vet teams in the region
- Purchasing of 4 vehicles for the two mobile teams
- Constructing an additional wing for cattle and camels in Borama slaughter house
- Recruiting and training of 3 meat inspectors for Borama,
- Establishing regional board for the demarcation of grazing lands from farming lands,

### **Implementation Matrix 8: Livestock**

<b>Projects/Programs: Budget &amp;Implementation Matrix</b>
<b>Goal: Enhancement of livestock production capacity and its contribution to economic growth</b>
<b>Strategic Objectives:</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>To build the institutional capacity of regional offices</b></li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>• To improve the quality and production capacity of livestock</i></li> <li><i>• To Establish accessible essential livestock health infrastructures and services</i></li> <li><i>• To establish alternate seasonal livestock grazing lands</i></li> <li><i>• To obtain sufficient budget for regular operations</i></li> </ul>								
No	Programs	Program/Project Objectives	Program Outputs	Funding by	Impl. Agency	Budget Breakdown		
						2013	2015	2016
1	Capacity building of livestock sector	To. construct 4 offices of three store rooms in each, in Borama, Baki, Lughaya, and Zeila districts	4 offices constructed in the 4 districts of the region Borama, Baki, Lughaya and Zeila	DNRs and SLG	MoL	0.040	0.040	0.020
	Provision of office furniture and equipment to the constructed offices	To enhance the capacities of the livestock district offices	12 desks, 12 executive chairs, 40, meeting chairs 8 shelves, 4 computers and 4 printers, and 4 photocopiers provided to the constructed offices	“	“	0.004	0.008	0.006
2	Recruitment of veterinarians for three districts of Baki, Lughaya, and Zeila	To recruit and train 12 vet staff for Baki, Borama, Lughaya, and Zeila To. improve livestock health services	12 livestock health workers recruited -3 for each of the 4 districts	“	“	4 staff	6 staff	2 staff
3	Establishment of two well equipped mobile vet teams for sector in the region	To establish 2 mobile livestock health teams in the region and provision of 2 strong vehicles	2 mobile livestock health teams established.	“	“	0.02	0.02	0.017
								0.057

4	Provision of vehicles for district offices of the region	To provide transport to 4 agriculture offices of Borama, Baki, and Lughaya, and Zeila districts	4 vehicles provided to agriculture offices of Borama, Baki, Lughaya, and Zelia districts	“	“	0.05	0.025	0.025	0.1
5	Establishment regional board for demarcation of grazing lands from farming lands,	To establish regional board for segregation of farming land from livestock grazing lands	Regional board established for demarcation of farming lands from livestock grazing lands	“	“	0.001			0.01
<b>Total</b>						0.115	0.094	0.069	0.278

## C. Fisheries Development Sector

### 1.0 Situation Analysis

Awdal is the third region that has the longest coast line in Somaliland. The coast is about 300 km long from Sahil Region in the east and Republic of Djibouti in the west. The two districts of Lughaya and Zeila are coastal towns in the region and are respectively the capital cities of the two districts. With the exception of a few fishers in the coastal towns, most of the people in Lughaya and Zeila districts are pastoralists that rear camels, sheep and goats in the coastal plains. Pastoralists depend on their animals for living and despise fishing as the livelihood of impoverished people that has no livestock of their own.

Despite the vast marine resources available, as indicated in Somaliland National Development Plan, fishing plays a very limited role in the economy of coastal towns. This attributed to many factories. First the demand for fish consumption is very low in the coastal towns due to limited population densities, and as result of this, a very small number of artisan fishermen are engaged in subsistence type of fishing and use small boats just to feed their families and meet the available market.

Second, the coastal towns have no easy access to major urban centers where demand for fish consumption is high. The fishing communities in coastal towns of Zeila and Lughaya are separated from major towns in the region by sandy coastal plains which stretches more than 60 70 km from the sea and more than 120 km from east to west. Trucks frequently break in sandy roads and cause a lot of repairs and maintenance to owners. Behind sandy coastal plains in the south, transportation in the mountainous zone, with deep gorges, valleys and dry river beds cutting deep in the zone, is very difficult and risky. The mountainous zone stretches east to west and in not less than 70 km from coastal plains. These topographical features of both zones severely discourage truck owners and, as a result, cause very high transportation charges and long travel duration. Together, the sandy coastal plains and mountainous

features make market accessibility almost impossible of transporting fish from coastal towns to major urban centers since most of Somaliland major urban centers occur on Ogo Zone which occurs south of both of coastal and mountainous zones.

Third, large scale of fishing is hampered by absence of constant ice-making and fish storage facilities; lack of organization and skills in repairing and maintenance services of fishing boats and fishing gear; high fuel costs; and above all lack freezer trucks to transport fish to major urban centers where demand for fish is very high. Demand for fish has become higher since the livestock export ban was lifted in 2009. The price meat has almost quadrupled since 2009.

Fourth, both Zeila and Lughaya occur on straight coastline without natural shelter, absence of fishing ports (jetty) and landing sites. Consequently, fishing boats are exposed to open sea with all its turbulent winds and waves.

Finally, the sector is constrained by the absence of institutional capacity including ice-making and fish storage facilities in coastal towns. Besides, availability of fishing gear, spare parts and lack of fishing gear repairs and maintenance skills are major bottlenecks of fishing industry in the region.

## ***2.0 Challenges***

These were the major challenges indented by the sector ministry during the workshop:

- Lack of fishing gear /equipments such as nets, boats
- Limited capacities of exiting cold storage in Zeila,
- Lack of Cold storage facilities in Lughaya town
- Lack of shelter and protected anchorage for fishing boats
- Lack of experience in repairing and maintaining of available fishing gear/equipments
- Lack of investment in private and public sector in fishing
- Lack of ease accessibility of markets due poor roads
- Inaccessibility of coastal towns due poor roads
- Lack of awareness about the nutritional value of fish.
- Lack of fishing gear repairs and maintenance skills

## ***3.0 Priorities and opportunities***

- Provision of fishing gear
- Provision of cold storage facilities,
- Establishing marine training centres
- Encouraging investment in the sector

- Constructing jetty fishing port for Lughaya
- Promotion of fish consumption campaigns
- Provision of fishing gear repairs and maintenance skill

#### **4.0 Projects and Programs**

- Providing of fishing gear to the poorest 50 families of the fishing communities- 25 in Zelia and 25 in Lughaya,
- Increasing the capacity of Zeila Cold chain facility
- Establishing ice making and fish cooling facilities in Lughaya town
- Technical assessment of construction of jetty fishing in Lughaya town
- Training 30 persons on making ,repairing and maintenance of fishing gear/materials (15 for Zeila and15 Lughaya),
- Promoting fish consumption on local media channels
- Providing 2 freezer trucks for alternately transporting fish from coastal towns to major domestic urban markets such as Borama and Hargeisa
- Provision of fishing gear repairs and maintenance skill

#### **Implementation Matrix 9: Fisheries Development**

<b>Projects/Programs: Budget &amp; Implementation Matrix</b>							
<b>Goal: To enhance utilization of fish and marine resources of region</b>							
<b>Strategic Objectives</b>							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b><i>To build the institutional capacity of the sector</i></b></li> <li>• <b><i>To enhance the production capacity of fishing communities</i></b></li> <li>• <b><i>To establish fish cold storage facilities in Zeila and Lughaya</i></b></li> <li>• <b><i>To assess and construct port (jetty) for fishing boats in Lughaya</i></b></li> <li>• <b><i>To establish domestic and external marketing strategies for fish and other marine resources</i></b></li> <li>• <b><i>To advocate and promote fish consumption among population</i></b></li> </ul>							
No	Programs	Program/Project Objectives	Program Outputs	Funding by	Impl. Agency	<b>Budget Breakdown</b>	
						2013	2014
1	Providing of fishing gear to the poorest 50 families of the	To provide fishing gear to 50 fishermen in	Fishing gear provided to 50 poor fishermen -25 in Zeila and 25 in	DNRs and SLG	MF& MR	0.3	0.4
						5	201
						9	0.

	fishermen in Lughaya and Zeila	Zeila and Lughaya	Lughaya							
2	Increasing the capacity of Zeila Cold chain facility	To increase the capacity of Zeila fish cooling facility	Zeila fishing cooling facility increased	“	“	0.2	0.2		0.4	
3	Establishing ice making and fish cooling facilities in Lughaya town	To establish ice making facility for Lughaya fishing community	Ice making factory established for Lughaya fisherman	“	“	0.2	<b>0.5</b>	0.2	0.8	
4	Technical assessment of construction of jetty fishing in Lughaya town	To assess construction of jetty port in Lughaya town	Construction of jetty port for Lughaya assessed.	“	“	0.1	0.15		0.25	
5	Training 30 persons on making ,repairing and maintenance of fishing gear/materials (15) for Zeila and (15) Lughaya),	To train 30 persons on making and repairing fishing gears for Zeila and Lughaya	30 persons trained for Lughaya and Zeila on making and repairs fishing gears: 15 for Lughaya and 15 for Zeila	“	“	0.001	0.002		0.003	
6	Promoting fish consumption on local media channels	To promote fish consumption on media channels	Fish consumption promoted in local media	“	“	0.001	0.002	0.001	0.004	
<b>Total</b>							0.802	1.254	0.401	2.357

#### **D. Industry and Commerce Sector**

##### *1.0 Situation*

Since the collapse of socialist regime, the numbers and the scope businesses enterprises have spread dramatically like a bush fire. Most of them are owned and managed by family members although some of them are co-owned by group of individuals. Most of them

are involved in different types commercial activities such retailing, wholesaling, service provision. Manufacturing industries is very limited and mostly depend on imported raw materials

According to their capital base, enterprises in the region can roughly be divided into three main categories or levels: low, medium, and upper. The low capital level categories include petty trading activities solely established to generate daily subsistence for their owner-managers and are not in the real sense of the word profit-oriented. Their capital base varies from less than a hundred dollar to several hundred US dollars and can be classified as survival businesses. They are mostly dominated by female and a few male individuals and have no shop centers and are run in open air.

The medium level enterprises have more capital bases than the low levels. Their capital base varies from several thousands to several tenths of thousands of US dollars. Most of them are family owned or co-owned and managed by group of individuals ,have shop centers, licensed, involved in provisions of goods and services.

The upper level enterprises have more capital base than the other two levels. Their capital is estimated to several hundred thousands of US dollars. They are a few in numbers and are involved in either service sector such as remittance, merchandising, import-export trading, or run small scale manufacturing industries.

All the three levels provide different types of employment opportunities from self-employment to paid jobs and enabled the public to have easy access to essential goods and services.

Despite the sector plays an important role in the economy of the region, it is constrained by, first, absence of financial institutions for financing existing and potential business opportunities. Second, lack proximate port facilities in the coastal towns of Lughaya and Zeila cause high transportation cost of imported commodities. Third, lack affordable energy discourages potential investment opportunities. Finally, institutional capacity of the sector to provide necessary technical support services is missing.

Potential opportunities:

1. Presence of large number of business educated graduates
2. Proximity of over 80 million market in Ethiopia
3. Existence of proximate potential port towns in Lughaya and Zeila
4. Industrious people.

## ***2.0 challenges***

These are some of the challenges of the sector:

- Lack of office and technical staff

- Lack ports infrastructures
- Absence of financing sources
- Underdeveloped infrastructure
- Lack of human resource in the sector
- Lack of raw materials for some industries

### 3.0 Priorities

- Build up regional and district offices with full equipment
- Recruitment of office staff for the Ministry
- Encouragement of local and international investors
- Encouragement of establishing small scale industries
- Construction of roads and other relevant infrastructures
- Training human resource for the sector
- Establishing of credit schemes for micro-enterprises

### Implementation Matrix 10: Industry and Commerce

#### Projects/Programs: Budget & Implementation Matrix

**Goal:** To invigorate the growth and development of existing and potential industries

#### Strategic Objectives:

- *To build the institutional capacities of sectors in the region*
- *To create financing sources for existing and potential small and medium enterprises*
- *To improve the entrepreneurial skills of owners/investors of small scale enterprises*
- *To explore and promote potential tourism sites in the region*
- *To encourage private investment opportunities*

No	Programs	Program/Project Objectives	Program Outputs	Funding by	Impl. Agency	Budget Breakdown			
						2014	2015	201	Total
1	Building up capacities of the regional office	To build the regional office capacity	Office equipment and furniture provided to office of the sector			0.040	0.020		0.060

2	Recruitment of office staff for the Ministry	To recruit skilled staff for the regional office of the sector	10 skilled staff rercruited			10 staff		
3	Provision of entrepreneurial trainings to graduated students in the region	To train 100 youth on entrepreneurial skills	100 business education graduate youth provided Entrepreneurial skills			0.004	0.004	0.01
4	Encouragement of establishing small scale industries	To encourage establishment of small scale industries by funding feasible business projects	At least 50 business project proposal funded					
5	Establishment of financing sources for micro-enterprises	To establish micro-credit mechanism for micro-enterprises	Micro-credit schemes established for micro-enterprises					
Total						0.044	0.024	0 0.068

## E. Mining Development Sector

### 1.0 Situation Analysis

The mining sector is the least developed sector in the region. The only mining activity in the region is gemstones. Many people are involved in mining of gem stones in a very primitive manner. Various gemstones such as emerald, sapphire, aquamarine, cobalt and others are mined in the mountainous part (Golis Range) of the region.

People use crude tools for mining which cause unnecessary wastage, effort and costs. Almost the limited produced gemstones have cracks and are rarely marketable. The qualities of gemstones depend upon the depth, equipment employed and professional skills utilized for excavation. Even the method of identifying the exact site to look to mine a gemstone is very precarious. Prospective miners use a hit-and-trial method to locate excavation site of gemstone.

Gemstones mining activities generate a limited but unreliable income for the miners. Very few individuals buy stones from the miners and take to unreliable outside markets. Nobody knows for exact the price of gemstones at external markets. It takes months to produce a hundred gram of gemstone and the amount of effort and money expended on its excavations often exceeds the income generated.

Another challenge is that the groups involved in mining of gem stones are not formally organized as business entities. Some individuals put together effort and costs and work a group share equally any income generated. There are frequent conflicts, mismanagement and theft among the groups.

## **2.0 Challenges**

- Lack of institutional capacity
- Absence of regulatory frame work
- Absence of reliable market
- Lack of mining skills and tools
- Lack of government support for miners of gem stones
- Absence of license to people involved in gemstone mining

## **3.0 Priorities and Strategies**

- Construction of regional and district offices for the sector
- Creation of regulatory frame work for the sector
- Encouragement of external investments
- Establishment of reliable markets
- Provision of permits for mining of gem stones
- Training of local gemstones miners
- Provision of appropriate hand tools.

### **Implementation Matrix 11: Mining Development**

<b>Projects/Programs: Budget &amp; Implementation Matrix</b>
<b>Goal: <u>To adopt and comply the national policy of mining sector</u></b>
<b>Strategic Objectives:</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b><i>To build the institutional capacity of the sector</i></b></li> <li>• <b><i>To improve the mining skills of miners of gem stones</i></b></li> <li>• <b><i>To establish strategies for marketing gem stones</i></b></li> <li>• <b><i>To support private investment in procurement of tools for polishing and cutting gem stones</i></b></li> </ul>

No	Programs	Program/Project Objectives	Program Outputs	Funding by	Impl. Agency	Budget Breakdown			
						2014	2015	2016	Total
1	Building the capacity of regional and district offices of the ministry	To construct 4 office premises for ministry in Borama, Baki, Lughaya, and Zeila To provide office equipment and furniture	4 office buildings constructed in the 4 districts of Borama, Baki, Lughaya, and Zeila *office equipment and furniture provided to each of the 4 offices	DNRs and SLG	M&D	0.040	0.040	0.020	0.1007
2	Compliance with national policy for mining and obtaining investments	To create national policy for mining	National policy for mining created	“	“	0.003	0.005	0.004	0.012
3	Provision of mining permits	To provide regional permits to gem stones miners in the region	Regional permits provided to gem stones miners in the region	“	“	0.01	<b>0.02</b>	0.02	0.05
4	Training of local gem stones miners			“	“	0.015			0.015
5	Provision of tools			“	“	0.02	0.03		0.05
<b>Total</b>						0.088	0.095	0.044	0.2277

## F. Planning and Development

### 1.0 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

- Registration of LNGOs working in the region and coordinating of their development activities.
- Coordination of the regional development activities of international and local organizations according to the regional development plan.

## ***2.0 Challenges***

The Regional MoNPD has identified the following challenges in the workshop:

- Lack of administration offices in other districts of the region.
- Absence of planning and statistics units in government sectors
- Statistics act is not yet approved.
- Lack of transport- (vehicle).
- Inadequate financial allocation (budget).
- Lack of districts offices

## ***3.0 Priorities***

- Provision of 3 transport vehicles.
- Recruitment and training 12 additional staff for the four districts of Borama, Baki, Lughaya, Zeila
- Provision of enough budgets for the regional offices.
- Construction of 3 offices in Baki, Lughaya, and Zeila districts

## ***4.0 Projects and Programs***

- Providing of three vehicles
- Recruiting and training of 12 staff for the 4 districts
- Allocating enough budgets for the 4 districts
- Constructing of 3 office in Baki, Lughaya, and Zeila districts

### **Implementation Matrix 12: Planning and Development**

<b><i>Projects/Programs: Budget &amp; Implementation Matrix</i></b>
<b><i>Goal: to realize regional development plan by building on National Development Plan</i></b>
<b><i>Strategic Objectives:</i></b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>To build the capacities of the MoNPD offices in the region</i></li> </ul>

- *To recruit adequate staff and train on skills of planning development programs/projects*
- *To assist development sectors on planning developmental activities*
- *To obtain budget for regular operations*

No	Programs	Program/Project Objectives	Program Outputs	Funding by	Implementation Agency	Budget Breakdown				
						2014	2015	2016	Total	
1	Provision of vehicles to regional offices of the ministry	To provide 3 vehicles to regional offices	2 vehicles provided to Baki, Lughaya, and Zeila districts	DNRs and SLG	MoN PD	0.025	0.025		0.05	
2	Recruiting and training of 12 staff for the 4 districts	To recruit a staff of 12 persons for the 3 offices of Borama, Lughaya, Zeila, and B	3 staff recruited and trained for offices of Borama and Zeila	“	“	3 staff				
3	Allocating enough budgets for the 4 districts	To allocated adequate yearly budget for the offices	Adequate yearly budget allocated to regional offices	“	“					
4	Constructing of 3 office premises in Baki, Lughaya, and Zeila districts	To construct 3 offices in Baki, Lughaya, and Zeila districts	1 office constructed for Zeila	“	“	0.020			0.020	
<b>Total</b>							0.045	0.025	0	0.070

### III ENVIRONMENT DEVELOPMENT PILLAR

#### A. Environmental Protection

##### 1.0 Situation Analysis

Awdal Region has three distinct topographical zones as mentioned in the previous sections. Starting from the north along the sea is coastal zone which stretches from Sahil region in the east to Republic of Djibouti in North West. The coastal zone comprises sandy coastal plains that stretch up 70 km south into mountainous zone, otherwise known Golis range ,which is about 500-1000 meters above the sea level.

The coastal zone is brutally hot, sometimes more than 45 degree Celsius, during the summer, from May to September, and receives lesser rain than other zones in the region. This zone is locally known “Guban” which means “burned” in English and its dwellers are called “Qorax-joog” (Sun dwellers).

The coastal zone usually gets its rain during the winter season when other zones are in dry season. Known locally as Hais” , the rainy season is usually from December to January. Because of its low rainfall, the vegetation in coastal plains consist different types of grasses and a few hardy scattered acacia trees. All dry rivers from mountainous zone end up in coastal plains and during the rainy season runs -offs from mountainous zone end up in the low coastal plains and bring alluvial soil. A colonial governor from Zeila travelled along the coastal zone in 1887and described the rich vegetations and heavy forests along the banks of dry rivers in the coastal plains, some of which with running streams. He also wrote about the rich vegetation and the presence of wild animals such as elephants, antelopes, lions, leopards, black panthers, and different types of birds.

Next coastal zone in the south is the Mountainous Zone otherwise known Golis . The mountainous zone is 600 to 1000 meters above the sea level and gets Gu’ rains during the months of April to September. Some areas of this zone adjacent to coastal areas also get some of winter (Hais) rains received by the coastal zone. Because of this, the zone gets more rains than the coastal zone, and has, as result, more vegetation. The zone is also characterized by existence of many dry rivers with running water streams throughout the year .There had been thick forests in the valleys and along banks of the river beds that had been conducive environment for various wild animals such as lions, kudu, Oryx, leopards, cheetah, mountain dik-dik (Ala-kud), Gazelles and even elephants. It is said that the last elephant in Somaliland has died in 1940s in Dibirawein Valley, now in Baki District, and some of its bones are still sitting there.

However since 1970s, almost all valleys and banks of the dry rivers with running streams were turned into irrigated farms and, in the process, the thick forests were cleared, burned for charcoal and/or used for construction purposes and, consequently, the wild animals hunted, killed or migrated as their habitats completely were devastated by human intrusion. People in this zone were pastoralists and reared goats and sheep and a few camels. With introduction of farming, the livestock population has also declined as the wild animals.

The third topographical zone in the region is the Ogo Zone which runs parallel next to Mountainous Zone in the south. It is an upland terrain (plateau) which is about 1100 to 1300 meters above the sea level and gets more rain during the Gu' Season. Most of the people in this zone are sedentary agro-pastoralists that mix cultivation of cereals crops in rain-fed farms with livestock keeping in small cattle numbers such as cattle, sheep and goats. The Ogo Zone is densely populated and suffered the worst environmental degradation.

Understanding the fragility of the Somaliland environment, the colonial administrations introduced parks, reserved grazing lands, and established forestry camps in the region. There had been three such sites in Borama, Jir-jir, Libaaxley, and Baki which were reserved for wild life and livestock grazing. The reserved lands were closed off during the rainy seasons and solely opened for livestock grazing during the dry season when pastures become scarce. The reserves were not only reserved for livestock pastures but for wild animals as well. Forester camps were also established for the protection wild animals and for maintenance of wild life habitats.

For the last 40 years, the environment has been vast deteriorating and sustaining some irreversible damages. Many factors have contributed to such environmental degradation. As population density has increased and economic conditions become harsh, people turned to natural resource such forests for living. More over the socialist regime of Siyad Barre has introduced cooperative farming practices, and, as a result, many common grazing lands and valleys and that were the breeding environment of wild life, were given to specific people in the name of farming cooperatives.

Furthermore, the situation of the environment deteriorated further during the civil wars when law and order collapsed following the fall of socialist regime. Afterwards an unprecedented land grabbing started in rural areas. Forests were cleared for farms, burned for charcoal, cut down for construction materials and for living as well.

As reported by the Baki District Commissioner, charcoal business is causing unprecedented environment destruction in Baki District. Every day about 15 trucks carrying hundreds of tones of charcoal head off for Borama, Gebilay, Hargeisa, and Zeila towns. More than 700 men are involved in charcoal burning activities and have established camps in all well wooded areas of the district.

As indicated in NDP of Somaliland government, there is an urgent need for formulation of sound national environment protection policy and establishment of an effective environmental management mechanism in order to achieve a sustainable national and sub-national development.

## **2.0 Challenges**

The following sector challenges were identified during workshop session

- Absence of offices in all districts
- Limited staff
- Limited budget allocation of the ministry for the region

- Lack of offices transport
- Excessive cutting of trees and burning of trees for
- Traditional Reserved Lands for grazing and caring livestock
- All government-owned lands claimed by private individuals
- Increase of wild life theft
- Limited awareness - raising on the importance of environment protection
- Establishment of permanent villages in rural areas which add to increase of deforestation
- Increase of gully erosion in cultivable lands
- Increase of plastic bags
- Excessive grapping of public lands for phony farms
- Absence of reforestation schemes
- Lack of soil and water conservation schemes

### ***3.0 Priorities and Strategies***

- Construction and furnishing of offices for the Ministry (4)
- Recruitment of staff of 16 for the 4 districts of Borama, Baki, Lughaya, and Zeila.
- Enactment of law prohibiting of charcoal business
- Restoration of traditional reserved lands and forestry camps
- Increase of budget allocation for regional offices
- Prevention of the theft and poaching of wildlife
- Launching of aggressive campaign of environment protection
- Procurement of vehicles for operations of the regional offices of Ministry
- Restriction of formation of permanent villages in unsuitable rural areas
- Control of soil erosion by construction earth dams.
- Establishment of national policy for plastic bags
- Prevention of licensing of phony farms in the region
- Destruction of private enclosures in traditional grazing common lands
- Prohibition of illegal mining in the region
- Establishment of nursery farms

### ***4.0 Projects and Programs***

- Construction of office premises in Borama, Baki, Lughaya, and Zeila districts
- Recruitment of staff of 16 persons - 4 for each district office
- Procurement of equipment, furniture, and IT for offices of 4 districts
- Procurement of 4 vehicles for the regional offices- one for each district
- Restoration of traditional parks and forestry guards (3 parks and 12 guards)
- Establishment of nursery farms for reforestation
- Establishment of regional policy for prevention of land grabbing in the name of phony farms.
- Mobilization and empowerment of communities to protect their environment- forests, water and soil conservation
- Establishment of constructing community-based mechanism of water and soil conservation
- Collecting taxes from land ownerships
- Punishing poachers of wild life by district courts
- Establishment of soil and water conservation schemes

### Implementation Matrix 13: Environmental Protection

#### Projects/Programs: Budget & Implementation Matrix

**Goal:** Promotion of environmental protections and conservation for securing sustainable economic development in the region

#### Strategic Objectives:

- *To build the institutional and human resource capacities of the sector*
- *To promote awareness of the public on the protection environments*
- *To establish regional reforestation schemes*
- *To re-establish traditional park sites*
- *To establish soil and water conservation schemes*

No	Programs	Program/Project Objectives	Program Outputs	Funding by	Impl. Agency	Budget Breakdown			
						2013	2014	2015	Total
1	Building the capacity of the sector by constructing administration	To establish office buildings for the sector in Borama, Baki, Zeila, and Lughaya	4 offices constructed in Borama, Baki, Lughaya, and Zeila districts	Comm, DNRs and SLG	MoE&RD	0.040	0.040	0.20	0.1007

	offices	districts							
2	Provision of office equipment, furniture, and IT to each of the 4 districts	To provide office equipment , furniture , and IT to each of the 4 districts	Office equipment, furniture, and IT provided to established offices	“	“	0.004	0.008	0.004	0.016
3	Provision of vehicles to the offices of the districts	To provide 4 vehicles to Borama (1) Baki (1) Lughaya (1) and Zeila (1) districts	4 vehicles provided to 4 established offices in the districts	“	“	0.05	0.025	0.025	0.1
4	Restoration traditional parks and forestry guards in the region	To restore traditional parks and recruit forest guards for the parks	3 traditional regional reserved lands (Borama, Baki, and Libaxley) restored and 4 forest guards recruited for each the parks	“	“	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.06
5	Establishment of nursery and reforestation schemes	To establish 4 nursery in Borama, Baki, Lughaya, and Zeila; and establishment of reforestation schemes	4 Nursery gardens established in Borama, Baki, Lughaya, and Zeila districts and reforestation schemes established in each districts	“	“	0.015	0.015		0.03
6	Organization and raising the awareness of local communities to protect their environment	To organize and raise the awareness of local communities to protect their environment	Local communities organized and educated in the protection of their environments	“	“	0.01			0.01
8	Collecting	To collect local	Local government taxes	“	“	0.005			0.005

	taxes from land ownerships	government taxes from owners of enclosures in rural areas as to discourage land greed	collected from rural land owners						
9	Enforcement of the laws against illegal poaching of wild life,	To enforce law against illegal poaching of wild life in district	Law against illegal poaching enforced by district courts	“	“	0.001		0.001	
10	Implementation of water and Soil conservation projects	To implement water and soil conservation projects	20 projects water and soil conservation implemented in 4 districts of Borama(5), Baki (5), Zeila (5), and Lughaya (20)	“	“	0.01	0.03	0.04	
<b>Total</b>						0.155	0.148	0.059	0.3627

## IV. INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT PILLAR

### A. Roads Sector

#### 1.0 Situation Analysis

Roads are very crucial for the movement of people and goods. Because of the topographical features of the region, road transport is an impediment to development of the region. The topographical features of the region make road transport very discouraging: sandy coastal plains and range of mountains.

Coastal plains are very sandy and lot of dry rivers from mountains zone pass through coastal plains and have been depositing sands for centuries. The distance of coastal plains from east to west is estimated at 200 km and the distance between the mountainous zone and coastal zone is estimated at 70 km. It takes about 3 to 4 hours for a truck to travel from Lughaya to Zeila which is about 150 km apart due sandy plains and sandy dry river beds. During rainy seasons transport movement stops for days. Besides, the distance between Zeila and Borama is about 250 km and it takes about 8 hours for a truck to travel between the two towns due the poor condition of the road.

The coastal and mountainous zones are indeed economically very potential but are the least developed so far. Absence of serviceable inter-regional roads networks and feeders roads are *the* main challenges to the development of fisheries, agriculture, and mining sectors. According to the Chinese proverb, poverty can be easily reduced through building roads: *if you want fight poverty build a road*. When roads are opened to impoverished isolated communities life could dramatically improve.

#### 2.0 Challenges and Opportunities

- Lack of institutional of sector in the region
- Absence of serviceable roads that links districts in the region.
- The main rough road that links the region to the Republic of Djibouti is in very bad condition and is an obstacle to smooth movement of people and goods,
- Physical isolation rural communities due absence of feeder roads and have no access to essential goods social services.
- Deterioration of feeder roads is challenge to rural farming communities take their produce to urban markets.
- Difficult of marketing marine and agriculture outputs due to poor road transport or their absence.

#### 3.0 Priorities and Strategies

- Improvement and rehabilitation of Borama-Djibouti ( 285km) road
- Assessment the cost of making asphalt Borama-Djibouti an asphalt road,

- Construction of 9 new feeder roads linking rural communities to urban centers
- Improvement and rehabilitation of Borama- Lughaya (180 Km)
- Improvement of 5 existing feeder roads : Borama-Baki, Baki- Shed-dheer, Baki- Dilla, and Baki-Heego

#### 4.0 Projects and programs

- Improving of Borama-Loya-addo road (285kms)
- Assessing the construction cost of making Borama-Djibouti (285Kms) a tarmac.
- Improving 5 feeder roads in Baki districts
- Improvement of Borama-Baki- Lughaya road
- Constructing 9 new feeder roads for 5 farming rural villages in the region

#### Implementation Matrix 14: Roads

Projects/Programs: Budget & Implementation Matrix									
Goal: To prove service delivery capacity of Borama Municipality									
Strategic Objectives:									
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To build the capacity of roads sector</li> <li>• To improve existing road transport and open up feeder roads to isolated communities</li> <li>• To establish a regular mechanism for roads maintenance and repairs</li> <li>• To obtain sufficient budget for regular operations of the sector</li> </ul>									
No	Programs	Program/Project Objectives	Program Outputs	Funding by	Imp. Agency	Budget Breakdown			
						2014	2015	2016	Total
1	Improving of Borama-Djibouti road (285kms)	To improve Borama- Djibouti road	The 285 kms road linking Borama to Djibouti improved	Comm, DNRs and SLG	RDA	1.0	0.5	1.5	
2	Improvement of 5 feeder roads in Baki districts	To improve 5 feeder roads In Baki Districts	5 feeder roads in Baki district improved which are: Baki-Borama, Baki-Hego, Baki-Dila, Baki-Sheer, and Baki-Waraka-dhigta	“	“	0.4	0.4	0.326	1.26

3	Construction of 5 new feeder roads for 5 farming rural villages in the region	To open feeder roads to 9 farming rural communities in the region	9 new feeder roads linking 5 rural farming villages to main urban centers	“	“	0.4	0.5	0.102	1.021
<b>Total</b>						0.8	1.9	0.928	3.781

## B. Public Works, Housing, and Transport Sector

### a. Situation Analysis

The regional Ministry of Public works, Housing and Transport has had the mandate of providing guidance and oversight over public works, transport and housing in all districts of the region. However, the sector is practically not operational at all.

Since the collapse of the late Siyad Barre regime in 1990, most of the public buildings in all districts are occupied by IDPs and/or Refugee Returnees. Still others are in utter disrepair. There had been a total of 64 of public offices and houses in the region (40 in Borama, 12 in Baki and 12 in Lughaya). Even the head office of the sector in Borama is occupied by IDPs. Besides, the vehicle garages and workshops are occupied.

The head office of the sector in the region has neither the capacity nor the resources required for the restoration of sector operations. The regional head office of the sector theoretically comprises 6 functional departments:

1. Transport,
2. construction,
3. architect,
4. planning,
5. Government Houses.
6. Administration &Finance

Formally each of the six departments is supposed to have 5 technical staffs. There are only 10 staffs in the region including a security guard at the present and share two available offices. Other districts do not have administration offices, nor other essential sector infrastructures.

### 2.0 challenges

These are some of the main challenges of the sector:

- Public Works, Housing and Transport infrastructure is in utter deterioration
- Lack of adequate technical staff

- Lack of office equipment
- All government buildings are occupied by IDPs and Returnees.
- Physical deterioration of government buildings
- Lack of sufficient regular operation budget
- Lack of vehicles and machineries
- Lack of regular mobile team for roads repairs and maintenance

### ***3.0 Priorities Strategies***

- Assessment of the exact number of public buildings and houses
- Removal of squatters from government offices and houses
- Physical restoration of government buildings (offices and houses)
- Recruitment of technical staff for different sector departments
- Building the capacities of departments of the sector - equipment, tools, and furniture
- Provision of vehicles and necessary machineries required for rendering public works, transport and housing
- Establishment of regular mobile teams for roads repairs and maintenance
- Allocation of regular budget for recurrent operations

### ***4.0 Projects and programs***

- Removal of squatters from public offices and houses: ( Borama 40 Baki 12, and Zeila 12)
- Rehabilitation of 64 government offices and houses ( Borama 40, Baki 12, and Zeila 12)
- Recruitment 15 technicians for 5 departments of the sector
- Allocation of sufficient budget for recurrent office operations
- Providing of vehicles and public works machineries
- Provision of office equipment and furniture

### **Implementation Matrix 15: Public works , housing and transport**

<b><u>Projects/Programs: Budget &amp;Implementation Matrix</u></b>
<b><u>Goal: improve service delivery capacity of Borama Municipality</u></b>
<b><u>Strategic Objectives:</u></b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>To build the capacity of the sector and open offices in districts</i></li> <li>• <i>To vacate public buildings from squatters</i></li> <li>• <i>To Rehabilitate public buildings</i></li> <li>• <i>To obtain sufficient budget for regular operations of the sector</i></li> </ul>

No	Programs	Program/Project Objectives	Program Outputs	Funding by	Impl. Agency	Budget Breakdown			
						2014	2015	2016	Total
1	Evacuation of 64 public buildings from occupants ( Borama 40 Baki 12, and Zeila 12)	To expel public buildings in Borama, Baki, Lughaya, and Zeila from squatters	64 public buildings vacated for public use: Borama(40), Baki (12), Zeila (12)	Comm, DNRs and SLG	MoPWH &T	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.9
2	Rehabilitation of 64 government offices and houses ( Borama 40, Baki 12, and Zeila 12)	To rehabilitate 64 public buildings : Borama (40), Baki (12),Zeila (12)	64 public buildings rehabilitated in Borama(40), Baki (12), and Zeila (12)	“	“	0.3	0.5	0.016	0.097
3	Employment of technicians each for the departments of the sector	To recruit 20 technicians for and 4 support staff to the 4 district offices	20 technical staff and 4 support staff recruited ( Borama 5, Baki 5, Lughaya 5 and Zeila ) and one support staff for each of the 4 districts	“	“	8 staff	<b>10 staff</b>	6 staff	
4	Provision of vehicles to offices of the districts	To provide 4 vehicles to the 4 districts	4 vehicles provided to the 4 districts in the region	“	“	0.025		0.025	0.05
<b>Total</b>						0.725	0.8	0.241	1.047

## C. Energy Sector (Borama Electricity)

### a. Situation Analysis

Energy is very crucial for the development of a nation. However, the achievements of Somaliland's development goals depend upon the availability of cheap energy sources. Energy is indispensable for industrial, household, transportation uses.

In Somaliland, the main sources of energy are fossil fuels. They include diesel, petrol, kerosene, charcoal, and fire wood. They are utilized for generation of electricity, transport and for household use. With the exception of charcoal and fire wood, all the others are imported from outside and huge amounts of hard currency is expended on their importation.

Like other regions, charcoal and fire woods are the main fuel sources utilized for household, businesses and other institutions that are involved in food services in the region. Charcoal consumption is the highest in the urban centers while fire wood is mainly used in rural areas. Charcoal and firewood fuels have had an utter deforestation in the region.

Borama town used to have electricity power station known as Borama Power Station. It was established just before the Socialist Regime came into power in 1969. It was used for lighting public houses and the main streets of the town. The station was expanded in 1980s by Henley on Thames (UK) a sister city of Borama. Henley on Thames provided two electricity generators of 1500 KVA each and their spare parts and accessories awaiting installation.

After the collapse of the Socialist Regime in 1990, private individuals joined together and took over the power station and had been providing electricity for fee up to 2003. Eventually, the Borama Power Station collapsed for mismanagement and distribution infrastructures such as overhead wires and poles are now being used by private electricity companies created right after the collapse of the power station. Now, the Borama Power Station building and compound are idle.

Currently, more than three private companies provide electricity in Borama. The many attempts of forming public- private - partnership (PPP) with private companies by Borama Municipality, representing Borama Power Station, ended in vain. The private electricity companies charges \$1.20/watt. And, as result of this, electricity is only used for lighting households and for minor commercial operations purposes.

Opportunities:

- Idle electricity premises and distribution system
- Creation of Public private partnership mechanism for Borama electricity.
- Growing demand for affordable electricity in urban centers.
- Creation of PPP for Borama electricity

### 1.0. Challenges

- Highly expensive (electricity) in Borama town.
- Lack of access to different sources of energy.
- Lack public policy against electricity profiteering
- Government owned Borama Power Station out of operation
- Absence of national policy for electricity in urban centers
- Lack of autonomous body for Borama Power Station
- Absence electricity board representing the interest of customers

### 2.0. Priorities

- Restoration of Borama Power Station
- To get access to different sources of energy.
- Establishment of reasonable profit margin policy electricity companies
- Restoration of Borama Power House and creation of PPP electricity enterprise for Borama town
- Establishment of a board for electricity oversight

### d. Projects and Programs

- Restoring Borama Power Station including its distribution
- Establishing mechanism for creating PPP between Borama Municipality and private electricity companies
- Establishing utility board representing the people after establishment of PPP

### Implementation Matrix 16: Energy Sector

**Projects/Programs: Budget & Implementation Matrix**

**Goal: to improve service delivery capacity of Borama Municipality**

**Strategic Objectives:**

- *To re-establish Borama Power House*
- *To provide constant supply of electricity major towns at an affordable price*
- *To establish a mechanism of creating PPP between local government and private electricity companies*
- *To comply with national policy developed for energy sector*

No	Programs	Program/Project Objectives	Program Outputs	Funding by	Impl. Agency	Budget Breakdown			
						201	2015	201	Total

						<b>4</b>		<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>
1	Restoration of Borama Power Station including its distribution facilities	To restore and improve Borama power House including its distribution grid	Borama Power House including distribution grid restored and improved	DNRs and SLG		0.1		0.05	0.15
2	Establishing PPP with existing private electricity companies	To establish PPP for Borama electricity supply	Borama electricity made PPP				0.08		0.08
<b>Total</b>						0.1	<b>0.08</b>	0.05	0.23

#### **D. Civil Aviation Sector**

##### ***1.0 Situation Analysis***

Borama Airport, which is 2km long and 200 meters wide, was constructed in 1988 by former collapsed socialist government. The purpose the airport was built was to enable the region to have an access to air transport for the movement of goods and people and link the region to the outside world.

Current operations of the airport are very limited. Most of passenger, cargo planes and UN aircrafts use Hargeisa and Berbera airports due to appropriate airport facilities and services. Moreover, the airport runway is unpaved and rough and its land demarcation is not yet fixed by the local government. Thus, the airport area is being frequently infringed by land grabbers.

The airport has no security fence and, consequently, exposed to roaming livestock. Besides, due to absence of the fence, truck drivers use the runway as road and pose unnecessary risks to aircrafts. Additionally, the airport is missing some vey essential services and facilities such weather forecasting services, fire trucks, air communication and water supply system.

Lack of institutional capacities such shortage of trained staff, budgetary restrictions and lack of transport are some of the constraints hampering Borama Airport operations. If the above challenges are duly addressed, airport operation would probably resume operations.

##### ***2.0 Challenges***

The regional sector coordinator identified these

- Unpaved rough runway
- The boundary of the airport is demarcated and without security fence,
- Lack of transport and communications facilities
- Lack of trained staff.
- Lack of water supply system
- Lack of fire extinguishing vehicles
- Absence of adequate budget allocation.

### ***3.0 Priorities***

- construction and fencing of the airport
- Building the institutional capacity of the regional aviation sector
- To build the internal floor of the airport.
- Establishment of communication facilities.
- Recruitment of additional skilled staff.
- Establishment water supply system.
- Provision of office transport
- Provision of fire extinguisher vehicle

### ***4.0 Projects and Programs***

- Fencing the airport boundaries with a barbed wire
- Constructing the internal floor of the airport
- Establishing communication system
- Recruiting of trained additional staff (5)
- Providing water supply system
- Providing fire extinguishing vehicle

### **Implementation Matrix 17: Civil Aviation**

#### ***Projects/Programs: Budget & Implementation Matrix***

#### ***Goal: To make Borama airport efficient and competitive***

- *To improve airport infrastructure*
- *To Build the capacity of the civil aviation regional authority*
- *To fix the borders of the airport and build security fence*
- *To obtain sufficient budget for regular operations*

No	Programs	Program/Project Objectives	Program Outputs	Funding by	Impl. Agency	Budget Breakdown			
						2014	2015	2016	Total
1	Fencing the airport boundaries with a barbed wire	To construct fencing for Borama airport	Borama airport fence constructed	Com, DNRs and SLG	MOCAAT	0.15	0.2	0.15	0.5
2	Construction the internal floor of the airport	To construct internal floor for the airport	Internal air port floor constructed	“	“	0.06	0.08	0.04	0.18
3	Establishment communication system	To establish a communication system	Communication established for the airport	“	“	0.01	<b>0.03</b>	0.02	0.06
4	Recruitment of additional airport staff of 5	To recruit additional airport staff	5 additional airport staff recruited	“	“	5 staff			
5	Water supply system established for the air port	To establish water supply system for the air port	Water supply system established for the airport	“	“	0.0025			0.0025
	Provision of fire extinguisher vehicle	To provide fire extinguisher vehicle to the air port	Fire extinguisher vehicle provided to the airport	“	“	0.045	0.045		0.09
<b>Total</b>						0.2675	0.355	0.21	0.8325

#### E. Information and Culture Sector

### *1.0 Situation Analysis*

Awdal Region does not have both public and private radio stations. However, people listen to Radio Hargeisa since 2012 when its capacity was expended to Short Wave which transmits its programs in Somali, English, Amharic and Arabic from 8:30 am to 11:00 am and from 1:00 pm to 11:00 pm. Besides, BBC and VOA FM radios also broadcast programs in Somali, Arabic and English.

There is one privately owned TV station (Rayo TV) in Borama, and is viewed on normal antenna in Borama Township. However, people in the region also view Somaliland National TV and Somaliland Space Channel which are viewed both on normal antenna and via satellite respectively. Other privately owned satellite dishes include Hargeisa Cable TV. Both government and privately owned TVs have representatives in the region.

Other Medias widely used by educated people are websites and local daily newspapers. They provide news, advertisements and other diverse information on to the users. There are no daily local newspapers published in the region. However, more than 10 daily local newspapers are published in Hargeisa and are sent via road transport and usually arrive in the region in afternoons. All of the newspapers have field reports in the region.

### **2.0 Challenges**

Some of the sector challenges identified and opportunities include:

- . Lack of office space, equipment, and furniture
- .Lack of adequate budget allocations for recurrent operations of the sector
- Lack of means of transportation
- Awareness raising and culture departments are not operational
- Absence of reporting staff in the districts of Baki, Lughaya, and Zeila.
- Limited technical staff for culture and traditions departments

### **3.0 Priorities and Strategies**

- Construction and furnish of regional and district offices.
- Provision of regular budget both for office operations and staff salary
- Provision of office vehicles (4)
- Activation of departments for culture and traditions,,
- Recruitment of additional staff of 18 for the offices ,
- Activation of activities of culture and awareness raising departments

- Enhancement of the coordination of and collaboration among the government departments in the region
- .

#### **4.0 Projects and Programs**

- Constructing and equipping 4 offices: Borama, Baki, Lughaya, and Zelia
- Recruiting of staff number of : 4 reporters, 4 drivers, and 10 for culture and awareness raising departments
- Procuring 4 vehicles for offices (Borama, Baki, Lughaya, and Zeila districts)
- Procuring equipment and accessories for awareness raising activities

#### **Implementation Matrix 18: Information**

<b>Projects/Programs: Budget &amp; Implementation Matrix</b>								
<b>Goal: To enhance the capacity and services of the sector</b>								
<b>Strategic Objectives:</b>								
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>To build the capacity of the sector</i></li> <li>• <i>To enable the public well informed</i></li> <li>• <i>To promote the culture of Somaliland communities</i></li> <li>• <i>To entertain the public and inculcate suitable values</i></li> <li>• <i>To obtain sufficient budget for recurrent operations</i></li> </ul>								
No	Programs	Program/Project Objectives	Program Outputs	Funding by	Impl. Age	<b>Budget Breakdown and Time frames</b>		
2	Provision of office equipment and furniture to built offices Provision of office equipment and furniture to built offices	To provide office equipment and furniture to the offices To provide office equipment and furniture to the offices	Office equipment and furniture provided to 4 office in the 4 districts			2014	2015	2016
						0.021	0.03	0.05
2	Recruitment of 4 reporters, 4 drivers, and 10	To recruit 4 reporters, 10 for culture and	4 reporters, 10 culture and awareness raising, and 4 drivers			6 staff	10 staff	2 staff

	for culture and awareness raising	awareness raising, and 4 drivers	recruited for sector in the region						
3	Provision of vehicles for offices of Borama, Baki, Lughaya, and Zeila district	To provide vehicles to district offices of the sector	2 vehicles provided to the 4 offices in			0.025	<b>0.025</b>		0.05
Total						0.046	0.055	0	0.05

## F. Posts and Telecommunication Sector

### 1.0 Situation Analysis

The regional head office of the Posts and Telecommunication Sector is in very bad shape and could not be restored. The Post Office was built during the colonial administration with mud bricks and was mainly used for postal services. It sits on an area of not more than 10 square meters. The successive governments did not add anything to it. Since the collapse of the Somali government, the small building was occupied by IDP family for some time and badly destroyed it.

The Post office building is now in utter destruction. The head of the sector in region described as the “home of bats and rats”. Even the land surrounding the post office, including its front compound are taken and built by intruders

Currently, the total employees of the sector in the region are 7. They are all based in Borama and have no office spaces. They carry around with office documents and their salaries paid through the private money transfer agencies at the end of every month.

The sector challenges are not specific to the region with the exception of office premises. It shares with other regions in terms of priorities and strategies as indicated in the Somaliland NDP. What is missing and urgent is the establishment of office premises in all districts of the regions.

### 2.0 Challenges

The following Postal and Telecommunication Sector challenges were identified during the workshop

- Absence of administration office spaces in all districts
- Lack of modern telecommunication technology skills

- The role of the ministry is taken by private companies
- Lack of budget allocation from the centre
- Lack of means of transport
- Highly Centralized budget allocation

### **3.0 Priorities**

- Purchase of land for the sector in Borama
- Construction of office spaces
- Provision of equipment and furniture.
- Staff training on modern telecom skills
- Recruitment of additional staff for regional office and districts
- Development of national postal and telecommunication policy ,
- Decentralization Allocation of regular budget for the Posts and Telecommunication in the region,
- Provision of transport

### **4.0 Projects and Programs**

- Purchase of office space for the sector in Borama
- Constructing and furnishing 3 offices (Borama, Baki, and Lughaya)
- Recruiting staffs of 10
- Procuring of vehicles for the 4 districts
- Allocating adequate yearly budget for staff salaries and other operations of the sector

### **Implementation Matrix 19: Posts and Telecommunication**

<i>Projects/Programs: Budget &amp; Implementation Matrix</i>
<i>Goal: to facilitate to an easy access to IT</i>
<i>Strategic Objectives:</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>To build the capacities of Posts and Telecommunication sector offices</i></li> <li>• <i>To introduce modern ICT infrastructure facilities</i></li> <li>• <i>To introduce fiber optic and broad band internet connectivity</i></li> <li>• <i>To restore postal services</i></li> <li>• <i>To Comply with MoPND policies</i></li> </ul>

No	Programs	Program/Project Objectives	Program Outputs	Funding by	Imp. Agency	Budget Breakdown			
						2014	2015	2016	Total
	Purchase of land for office in Borama for the sector	To purchase office space for the sector in the sector	Land for office space is purchased for the sector in Borama	Comm DNRs and SLG	MP&T	0.03			0.03
1	Construction and furnishing offices premises for Posts and Telecommunication	To construct office premises for Posts & Telecommunication Sector	Posts & Telecommunication premises built in Borama,	“	“	0.040			0.040
2	Furnishing of Posts & Telecommunication offices	To Furnish and equip offices premises of P&T offices	P&T offices in Borama, Lughaya, Baki, and Zeila furnished and equipped	“	“	0.003	0.007		0.001
2	Recruitment of qualified staff for P&T offices	To recruit qualified staff for P&T	8 Staff recruited for P&T office of Borama	“	“	8 staff			
3	Provision of yearly budget for staff salaries and operations,	To provide sufficient budget for recurrent expenditures	Adequate yearly budget allocated for the sector	“	“				
4	Provision of transport for P&T offices	To provide vehicles for each P&T offices in the region	2 vehicles for P&T	“	“	0.0025	<b>0.0025</b>		0.05
<b>Total</b>						0.0755	0.0095	0	0.121

## G. Water Sector

### 1.0. Situation Analysis

The topographical features of the region determine categories of water sources. Topographically, the region can be divided into three distinct topographical zones: plateau (Ogo), Mountainous, and Coastal. Starting from northern part of the region along the sea is the coastal zone which is about 500 to 700 above the sea level. Coastal zone comprises sandy plains that extend from 70 to 90 km from sea. This zone is very hot with temperature of about 40 degree Celsius during the summer season (June- August). People and livestock die for thirsty during the summer if they could not have an ease access to reliable water sources. Hand dug shallow wells in dry rivers beds are the source of water during rainy season but dry up as soon as rains stop or evaporate as the sun gets hotter. And, as a result of this, the only reliable water sources in the coastal zones are strategically placed bore wells both for human and livestock consumptions. Of the eight bore wells in the region, 5 are in coastal zone: El-gal, Karure, Kalowle, Husayn, Zeila, and Gerissa. These were strategically dug in the driest parts of the coastal zone.

Next to coastal in the south is the Mountainous Zone. The mountainous zone consist a string of mountains that extend east to west along the coastal zone. The zone has many dry river beds and valleys in between the mountains. The river beds provide permanent water in terms of springs and shallow wells dug in the dry river beds. Besides human and livestock consumption the water sources are used for the irrigation of fruit and vegetable farms. Unlike the other zones of the region, Mountainous zone has a reliable water sources in the region.

The third topographical zone is the Ogo Zone. This zone is an upland terrain which runs along mountains zone in the south. It is about 1000 -1300 meters above the sea level. The main water sources of this zone are manmade rain water catchment earth dams ( balleyo), cemented catchments (Berkeds) , and bore wells besides some natural rain ponds. Most of Berkads and Balleys are privately owned water sources except 5 communal Balleys dug by World Bank project in 1980s in three sites around Borama and not de-silted since excavation. Most of rain water catchments usually dry up during the dry season and both people and livestock resort to bore wells for water or to communal hand dug shallow wells along the fringes of the mountainous zone.

According to regional water officer, 4 bore wells operate in the coastal zone. These are El-gal, and Laanta Morohda, which are in Zeila district; and Karure and Kalowle in Lughaya Districts. Kalowle bore well provides water to pastoralists and Lughaya Town which is about 8 km from the bore well site. UNICEF has drilled a pack up strategic bore well at the site in case the old bore well breaks down. Karure bore well has not a back up yet. These bore wells are strategic in the sense that they are drilled in the most dry areas of coastal zone where water sources are not obtainable. However, the bore wells have no pack ups and if a bore well breaks down, the live of both livestock and the people are at great risk.

Zeila town gets its water from bore well near Tokoshi, a village about 8 km west of Zeila town. The bore well does not provide sufficient water and its water turns salty in the dry season. Since Zeila occurs in the coastal zone, it is very hot during the summer

season and life is difficult without adequate water supply. Besides, Zeila is the entry point of people and goods coming from Republic Djibouti and, as a result of this, there is customs office where the Ministry of Finance collects import taxes from goods entering the country. Accordingly, provision of sufficient and drinkable water supply is very crucial for lives of town people and for the movement of people between Somaliland and Republic of Djibouti.

Management of bore wells is very poor. The bore wells are practically owned by the operators and fix the price of water for livestock and human consumption. Different water prices are charged by the operators on the different bore wells in coastal areas. The operators are not accountable to any government institution or body including the beneficiaries of bore wells.

Unlike the strategic bore wells in the coastal zone, mini- water systems exist in the major towns and villages in Mountainous Zone. The main sources of mini water systems are hand dug shallow wells connected to pumps run by diesel pumps or by solar installations. Mini water systems are for human consumption and funded by international organization with collaboration of local communities and local governments. They are managed by committee and charges affordable rate to beneficiaries. Some of the proceeds are paid to operators for salaries and remainder is used for spare parts and for repairs and maintenance services.

## ***2.0. Challenge***

- Shortage of sufficient drinkable water source
- Lack of enough office space
- Lack of capacity building for regional staff of the ministry
- Absence of regular budget allocation for the repairs and maintenance of the rural water points
- Absence of an strategic back up water source (pore hole, like other pore holes) , for El-gal community if the old one breaks down
- Practically ,all strategic bore wells coastal zone are owned and managed by operators assigned to them
- Unaffordable water rates are charged to beneficiaries in rural communities and are fixed personally by the operators of water points; in some areas water charges are paid in Djibouti francs
- Revenues generated by the both strategic pore holes and mini water systems are unaccounted for the government ,
- Lack adequate drinkable water supply source for Zeila town,
- Lack of safe drinking water system in Baki town

## ***3.0 Priorities***

- Physical construction of additional offices ( rooms)
- Improvement the capacity of the staff,
- Establishment of effective and efficient management system for rural water systems

- Employment of rural water points operators and addition into payroll of local governments of districts in which rural water points are located
- Revenue generated from bore wells captured the books of local and/or central government,
- Provision of adequate and drinkable water for Zeila town at Warabod area.
- Provision of another strategic back up bore well for El-gal community.
- Establishment of water supply system for Baki Town
- De-silting of Community earth dams (Balley)

#### **4.0 Projects/Programs**

- Constructing of three extension rooms for regional office of the ministry
- Training staff for repairs and maintenance of water equipment ,
- Establishing constant water supply system Zeila town (Pore hole)
- Establishing management and financial systems for rural water points
- Establishing water management committees for rural water points in the region,
- Allocating a regular budget for repairs and maintenance of rural water points

#### **Implementation Matrix 20: Water**

**Projects/Programs: Budget & Implementation Matrix**

**Goal: Improvement of easy accessibility, affordability, and equitable distribution of water in sustainable way**

**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*
- *To establish effective water management system for rural water points*
- *To obtain sufficient budget for regular operations*

No	Program s	Program/Project Objectives	Program Outputs	Fund ing by	Impl. Agen cy	Budget Breakdown			
						201 4	201 5	201 6	Total
1	Physical construction of additional offices premises	To construct additional office rooms	3 additional office rooms constructed Borama water sector	Comm, DNRs and SLG	MoWR	0.015			0.015

2	Improvement the capacity of the staff,	To improve the capacity of the staff	Water sector staff trained			0.005	0.005		0.01
3	Establishment of effective and efficient management system for rural water systems	To establish effective management system to rural water points	Effective water management system established	“	“	0.01	<b>0.03</b>	0.02	0.06
05	Provision of Sufficient and drinkable water to Zeila town	To drill a bore well for Zeila town so as to have sufficient and drinkable water supply	Sufficient and drinkable water provided to Zeila town by drilling bore well	“	“	0.3			0.3
06	Rehabilitation of Laanta - Morohda Bore well	To rehabilitate Laanta-morohda Bore well	Laanta Morohda bore well rehabilitated (Zeila District)	“	“	0.03	<b>0.05</b>	0.02	0.1
	De-silting of Rain water catchment earth dams	To de-silt public earth dams at , Ara-ganud, Dilla, Idhan, Quljed and Idhanka ( Borama District)	6 public Earth dams de-silted at Hol-hol, Ara-Garnug, Dilla, Idhan, Quljed and Dilla ( Borama)	“	“	0.24			0.24
<b>Total</b>						0.6	0.085	0.04	0.725

## V.GOOD GOVERNANCE PILLAR

### Justice Sector

#### ***1.0 Situation Analysis***

The mandate of the Ministry of Justice is ensure that the fundamental rights and freedoms of Somalilanders, and, as result, have established effective legal mechanism that protects the citizens against oppression and abuses. Somaliland government carried out all necessary steps of ensuring that an effective and transparent justice system is in place and the rule of law is duly applied with all the necessary court proceedings and investigation processes of civil and criminal cases<sup>2</sup>.

Somaliland judiciary courts comprise:

1. District courts
2. Regional courts
3. Appeal courts
4. Supreme court

#### ***2. Challenges***

The following sector challenges were identified in the workshop

- Lack of office space in all districts
- Lack of adequate office equipment.
- Lack of transport
- Lack of adequate staff
- Lack of collaboration from other sectors.
- Lack of collaboration of lawyers with the ministry,

#### ***3.0 Priorities***

- Construction of offices for the sector in Baki, Lughaya and Zeila.
- Recruitment of staff for the region and districts (20)
- Provision of transport for the regional capital and districts,

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<sup>2</sup> Somaliland National Development Plan (NDP) ,MoNDP , 2012-2016

- Strengthening the sector collaboration with others in the region,
- Provision of appropriate staff training at all levels
- Activation of Borama justice office
- Strengthening the collaboration of lawyers and Ma'dum offices.

#### 4. Projects and Programs

- Constructing and equipping 4 offices in the region,
- Recruiting of staff of 20 (5x4 districts),
- Training sector staff on a management skills of justices
- Procuring 4 vehicles ( 1x4 districts),
- Allocating a regular budget for staff and offices operations,

#### Implementation Matrix 21: Justice

Projects/Programs: Budget & Implementation Matrix								
Goal: To achieve and effective and equal justice for all								
Strategic Objectives:								
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>To attain independent judicial system</i></li> <li>• <i>To attain accountable judicial system</i></li> <li>• <i>To attain efficient judicial system</i></li> <li>• <i>To attain accessible judicial system</i></li> <li>• <i>To attain transparent judicial system</i></li> </ul>								
No	Programs	Program/Project Objectives	Program Outputs	Funding by	Impl. Agency	Budget Breakdown		
						2014	2015	2016
1	Construction of office premises for 4 districts	To construct office premises justice sector	4 Justice offices constructed in Borama, Baki, Lughaya, and Zeila districts.	Comm, DNRs and SLG	MoJ	0.040	0.040	0.020
2	Provision of	To provide office equipment	Office equipment and furniture provided to	“	“	0.004	0.008	0.004
								0.016

	office equipment and Furniture for sector offices in the region	and furniture for sector offices in Borama, Baki, Lughaya and Zeila	sector office in Borama, Baki, Lughaya and Zeila						
2	Employment of adequate staff for the sector in all districts	To recruit a staff to each of the 4 district offices of the sector	5 staff recruited for each of the 4 districts of Borama, Baki, Lughaya, and Zeila districts	“	“	5 staff	10 staff	5 staff	
3	Training of 20 staff on a management skills of justices	To train staff of 20 to 4 districts of the Borama, Baki, Lughaya, and Zeila	5 staff trained to each of the 4 district offices of Borama, Baki, Lughaya, and Zeila	“	“	0.01	<b>0.01</b>		0.02
4	Strengthening the collaboration with other ministries in the region	To establish a mechanism of enhancing the collaboration of the sector with other regional government departments	Collaboration mechanism of the sector with other government departments established	“	“	0.005	0.005		0.01
5	Provision means of transport	To provide 4 vehicles to the district offices of Borama, Baki, Lughaya, and Zeila	One vehicle is provided to each of the 4 districts of Borama, Baki, Lughaya, and Zeila	“	“	0.025			0.025

		Zeila(one to each district)						
<b>Total</b>					0.084	0.063	0.024	0.1717

## 1. Justice Sector: District Courts

### 1.0 Challenges

- Lack of office premises in Baki, Lughaya, and Zeila
- Lack of transport
- Limited court staff
- Poor collaboration between the courts and the justice office

### 2.0 Priorities

- Construction and equipment of district offices ( Borama, Baki, Lughaya and Zeila)
- Provision of transport to sector district offices
- Employment of staff for the 4 districts of the region.
- Enhancement of the collaboration between the Courts and Office of Justice

### 4.0 Project and Programs

- Constructing and equipping of the 4 sector offices (Borama, Baki, Lughaya, and Zeila).
- Providing 4 vehicles to the districts,
- Employing 50 staff for the sector in all districts (Borama (10), and 10 for each of Baki, Lughaya, and Zeila),
- Enhancing the collaboration between the courts and Justice office in the region

### Implementation Matrix 22: District courts

<b>Projects/Programs: Budget &amp;Implementation Matrix</b>
<b>Goal: To enhance regional security institutions</b>
<b>Strategic Objectives:</b>

- *To attain independent judicial system*
- *To attain accountable judicial system*
- *To attain efficient judicial system*
- *To attain accessible judicial system*
- *To attain transparent judicial system*

No	Programs	Program/Project Objectives	Program Outputs	Funding by	Impl. Agen cy		Budget Breakdown		
							2014	2015	2016
1	Enhancement of the institutional capacity of the sector in all districts	To construct office premises for the 4 districts of the region	4 office premises constructed in the 4 districts of the region (Borama, Baki, Lughaya and Zeila)			0.040	0.040	0.020	0.1007
2	Enhancement of the institutional capacity of the sector	To provide office equipment and furniture for office to be constructed in the 4 districts	Office equipment and furniture provided to each of office the sector constructed in Borama, Baki Lughaya and Zeila			0.006	0.01	0.004	0.02
3	Enhancement of the institutional capacity of the sector	Provision of transport to the 4 offices to constructed for the sector in Borama, Baki, Lughaya and Zeila	4 strong vehicles provided to the 4 office premises constructed for Borama, Baki, Lughaya and Zeila districts			0.05	<b>0.025</b>	0.025	0.1

4	Enhancement of the institutional capacity of the sector	To Recruit additional staff for the sector in the region	50 staff recruited for the sector in the region			10 staff	20 staff	20 staff	
<b>Total</b>						0.096	0.075	0.049	0.2207

### **Justice Sector: Police**

#### ***2.0 Challenges***

- Limited number police stations in the region
- Lack of transport for emergency situations.
- Lack of sufficient police force ,
- Inadequacy of knowledge of police skills
- Poor police discipline
- Inadequate budget allocation.
- Physical deterioration and lack equipment and furniture of the Borama Police Station
- Congested prisons and poor hygiene of temporary prisons

#### ***3.0 Priorities***

- Construction of 15 police stations in the region.
- Provision of 15 strong vehicles for police operations,
- Employment of 500 additional police force.
- Training of 800 police force on proper ethics and discipline
- Increase of regular budget allocation of the police
- Rehabilitation and equipping of existing police stations,
- Improvement of the hygiene situation of temporary prisons

#### ***4.0 Projects and Program***

- Constructing of 15 police stations in most of the conflict prone areas of the region
- Providing 15 strong vehicles for the 15 police stations to be constructed in the region,
- Recruitment of 500 additional police force for the region
- Training of 800 police force on police skills and discipline,
- Rehabilitating and furnishing old police stations in Borama

### Implementation Matrix 23: Police

*Projects/Programs: Budget & Implementation Matrix*

*Goal: To enhance regional security institutions*

*Strategic Objectives:*

- *To the capacity of police sector in the region*
- *To enhance safety measures of the region*
- *To improve moral standards of police force*
- *To improve the image and trust of people and police*
- *To obtain sufficient regular budget for police operation*

No	Programs	Program/Project Objectives	Program Outputs	Funding by	Implementation Agency	Budget Breakdown			
						2014	2015	2015	Total
1	Construction of sufficient police stations in conflict prone areas and remote parts of the region	To construct sufficient police stations in conflict prone areas and remote parts of the region	15 police stations constructed in conflict prone areas and remote parts of the region				1.0	1.3	2.3

2	Provision of adequate transport for the 15 police stations to be constructed in conflict prone areas and remote parts of the region	To provide 15 strong vehicles for the polices (old and new) stations in the region	15 vehicles provided to the old and new police stations in the region constructed in the region				0.1875	0.1875	0.375
3	Recruitment of 500 police force in the region,	To recruit 500 police force so as to improve the security of the region	500 police force recruited for Borama (200), Baki (100), Lughaya(100), and Zeila (100)		100 Police	<b>200 police</b>	200police	500 police	
5	Training of 800 police on proper police ethics and discipline,	Train 800 police force on ethics and discipline	800 police force trained on disciplinary and police ethics		0.01	0.01			0.02
4	Rehabilitation of 2 existing police stations	To rehabilitate police stations in Borama	Two police stations in Borama rehabilitated		0.06				0.06
Total						0.07	1.1975	1.4875	2.755

## Justice Sector: Prisons

### a. Challenges

- Lack of prisons in Baki, Lughaya, and Zeila districts ,
- Borama prison is too small for the district
- Lack of transport
- Inadequate budget allocation

### b. Priorities

- Construction of prisons in Baki, Lughaya, and Zeila districts
- Extension of Borama Prison.
- Provision of vehicles to the prisons,
- Provision of adequate budget

### c. Projects and Programs

- Constructing 3 prisons for Baki, Lughaya, and Zeila
- Extending Borama prison
- Providing 4 vehicles to custodial corps of Borama, Baki, Lughaya, and Zeila prisons
- Providing adequate regular budget to prisons

### Implementation Matrix 24: Prisons

#### Projects/Programs: Budget & Implementation Matrix

GOAL: To enhance the capacity, infrastructures, and efficiency of institution

#### Strategic Objectives:

- *To improve the capacity of the custodial corps*
- *To build more prisons and make them accessible to people*
- *To obtain adequate regular budget for*
- *To improve the quality of life of prisoners*

No	Programs	Program/Project Objectives	Program Outputs	Funding by	Impl. Agency	Budget Breakdown		
						2014	201	Total

							<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	
1	Extension of Borama prison	To construct Borama Prison extension	Borama prison extension built			0.1	0.15	0.11	0.36
2	Construction of prison for Baki and provision of furniture	A prison constructed for Baki and furniture provided	Baki Prison constructed and furniture provided			0.06			0.06
3	Provision of 4 vehicles to custodial corps of Borama, Baki, Lughaya, and Zeila prisons	To build the capacities of the custodial corps of Borama, Bali, Lughaya, and Zeila	4 vehicles provided to custodial corps of Borama, Baki, Lughaya, and Zeila			0.05	<b>0.025</b>	0.025	0.1
4	Provision of adequate budget to prisons	To provide adequate yearly budget to prisons	Adequate budget allocated to Borama, Baki, Lughaya, and Zeila prisons						
5	Provision of office equipment to Borama, Baki,	To build the capacities of Justice sector in Borama, Baki , Lughaya ,and Zeila	2computers, 2 printers, 1 photocopier provided to each of the <b>4 offices of</b>			0.005	0.01	0.005	0.02

	Lughaya, and Zeila,		Borama, Baki, Lughaya, and Zeila						
<b>Total</b>					0.215	0.185	0.14	0.54	

## Local Government Sector

### 1. Borama District

#### a. Situation Analysis

Borama is the regional capital of the region and has the largest population in the region. The exact figure of the total inhabitants that live Borama town is uncertain, however, it is estimated that total population of not less than 150,000 to 200,000 live inside Borama. Borama population has greatly increased since collapse of former regime of Siad Barre due to IDPs from Somalia in 1991 and returnees from refugee camps in Ethiopia and Djibouti.

Borama is Grade “A” district and is one of the six districts under the provision of Joint Program for Local Governance (JPLG) program. Five UN agencies (UNDP, UN-HABITAT, UNICEF, NCDF, and ILO) work close with the local government to carry out their responsibilities. Each of the five UN agencies involves in distinct role different from those of the other four. Some of areas in the JPLG program include financial management, planning and management of projects, local council’s parliamentary procedures and leadership<sup>3</sup>.

Despite the important roles that Somaliland constitution has assigned to local governments to plays in socio-economic development of its constituency, Borama Local Government is not without challenges.

#### b. Challenges

Borama Municipality has identified the following challenges in the workshop

- Lack of garbage disposal trucks
- Poor inter-city roads
- Need for excavation of new garbage disposal
- Poor hygiene of slaughter house
- Absence of rain water run-off drainage system
- Uncompleted Borama slaughter house
- Absence of lab and technicians for testing the health of livestock for meat

<sup>3</sup> APD Decentralization Pillar Notes

- Absence of adequate market centers
- Unskilled elected councilors
- Unskilled staff
- Presence of redundant staff
- Poor financial planning and control

*c. Priorities*

- Extension of Borama Slaughter House for Cattle and Camels facilities
- Construction and equipment livestock laboratory for livestock health
- Construction of additional market centers
- Lack of training for elected local councilors on planning and management skills
- Establishment of efficient financial management
- Reduction of superfluous (Right-sizing) staff

*d. Projects/Programs*

- Completing Borama slaughter house
- Constructing of three additional market centers
- Training elected local councilors on local government planning and management skills
- Establishing an efficient financial management system
- Reducing (Right-sizing) staff according to work positions

**Implementation Matrix 25: Local government**

***Projects/Programs: Budget and Implementation Matrix***

***GOAL improvement of service delivery quality and capacity of Borama Municipality***

***Strategic Objectives:***

- ***To improve the capacity of Borama Slaughter House***
- ***To improve the capacity governance capacity of the local government***
- ***To improve sanitation of Borama town***
- ***To increase market centers***

No	Programs	Program/Proje	Program Outputs	Fun	Impl.	Budget Breakdown
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		ct <b>Objectives</b>		ding by	Agen cy	2014	2015	2016	Total
1	Addition of cattle and camels wing to Borama slaughter house	To construct additional for cattle and camels for Borama slaughter house	Cattle and camel wing constructed /added to Borama Slaughter House			0.03	0.04		0.07
2	Construction of three additional market centers in Borama	To construct 3 additional market centers in Borama	3 market centers constructed for Borama town			0.04	0.05	0.04	0.13
3	Training elected local councilors on local government planning and management skills	To train elected councilors on local government planning and management skills	Borama elected local councilors trained on local government planning and management skills			0.003	<b>0.004</b>		0.007
4	Improvement of financial management of local government	To improve the financial management of Borama local government	Borama Local Government Management system improved			0.005	0.007	0.002	0.014
5	Renovation of Halane meat market	To rehabilitate Halane meat market (Borama)	Dulmar (ex-Halane) Meat market rehabilitated			0.02			0.02
Total						0.098	0.101	0.042	0.241

## H. Regional Governor Office

### ***1.0 Situation Analysis***

The regional governor office is in Borama, the regional capital. It was built during colonial administration and had been the office of the then Borama District Commissioner. The building is very old and made of mud bricks and is one of the few public offices not occupied by squatters. It is a historic place and that could be a reason squatters got ashamed of its occupation or it might have been prevented from occupation by patriotic individuals. Whatever the reason might have been, it is a historic icon for the region.

### ***2.0 Challenges***

Some of the challenges identified by the regional Secretary during the workshop include:

- Absence of fence
- Limited Meeting Hall space
- Lack of sufficient office equipment and ITs

### ***3.0 Priorities***

- Construction of fence for governor's office premises
- Extension of the meeting hall space
- Provision office equipment and ITs

### ***4.0 Projects/Programs***

- Fencing the governor's office
- Extending the meeting hall by 5x10 meters
- Providing office equipment ( photocopier, 3 laptops, and a scanner)

### **Implementation Matrix 26: Regional Governance**

<b>Projects/Programs: Budget &amp; Implementation Matrix</b>							
<b>Goal : To improve the capacity of Awdal Governor's office</b>							
<b>Strategic Objectives:</b>							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>To enhance the capacity of governor's office</i></li> <li>• <i>To enlarge meeting hall building of the office</i></li> <li>• <i>Provision of meeting furniture and office equipment</i></li> </ul>							
No	Programs	Program/Project	Program Outputs	Funding by	Impl.		Budget Breakdown
					.		
						2014	201
						201	Total

		<b>Objectives</b>			<b>Agen cy</b>		<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>I</b>
1	Fencing the governor's office	To construct fencing to Awdal region governor's office	Office of Awdal Governor fence constructed			0.026			0.026
2	Extending the meeting hall by 5x10 meters	To extend regional Meeting	Regional Meeting Hall extended ( constructed)			0.012			0.01
3	Building the capacity of the governor's office	To build the capacity of the office of Awdal governor by providing	Awdal Governors office provided photocopier, 3 laptops, and a scanner			0.003	<b>0.005</b>		0.008
4	Provision of Meeting Hall Furniture	To provide meeting Furniture	60 chairs and 4 tables Meeting Hall Furniture provided			0.007			0.007
<b>Total</b>						0.048	0.005		0.051

## VI. Financing

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### A. 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 6.1 RDP-Capital Investment Requirement by Pillar

Year	Total (US millions)	% of total requirement
Economy	<b>1.5037</b>	9
Infrastructure	<b>6.6065</b>	41
Governance	<b>0.393</b>	2
Social	<b>7.6755</b>	47
Environment	<b>0.155</b>	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>16.3337</b>	<b>100</b>

### B. Sources of Financing

In order to ensure adequate financing of the RDP, the Government intends to optimize and mobilize all the resources—both domestic and foreign—which are needed for the attainment of RDP investment targets, and to ensure rigorous and effective management of these resources.

The main potential sources are:

#### Domestic Sources

- Government Revenues (from budget)
- Domestic Private sector investments

#### External Sources

- Diaspora Contribution

Aid

- Bilateral
- Regional institutions (IGAD)
- INGOs
- Private donors and trust funds
- UN agencies
- International financial institutions (ADB, WB, IDB)

Direct Foreign Investment

### C. Implementation and Monitoring

The implementation of RDP 2014-2016 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 (4)
4. Regional Coordinators (21)
5. President of Nugaal University (1)
6. Regional Elders (2)
7. Regional intellectuals and educators (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 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 popular support for Government development policies and programs;
- To mobilize resources for the National 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 coordinate ministerial Planning Units
- To prepare quarterly progress reports for RDC

## ANNEX A: Financing required by Sector

No	Sector	2014	2015	2016	Total 3years
I	SOCIAL PILLAR				
1.	Health	0.43	0.59	0.2	1.49
2.	Education	0.7265	1.266	0.709	2.6915
3.	Labour and Social Affairs	0.07	0.048	0.025	0.052
4.	Youth and Sports	0.002	0.003	0.001	0.006
5.	Religious Affairs	0.067	0.04	0.028	0.02
6.	Rehabilitation, Resettlement and Reconstruction	0.04	1.508	1.904	3.416
Total Budget for Social Pillar		<b>1.3355</b>	<b>3.455</b>	<b>2.867</b>	<b>7.6755</b>
II	ECONOMIC PILLAR				
7.	National Planning and Development	0.045	0.025	0	0.070
8.	Agriculture	0.208	0.447	0.248	0.86
9.	livestock	0.115	0.094	0.069	0.278
10.	Trade Sector	0.044	0.024	0	0.068
11.	Manning Development	0.088	0.095	0.044	0.2277
Total Budget for Economic Pillar		<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.685</b>	<b>0.361</b>	<b>1.5037</b>
III	INFRASTRUCTURE PILLAR				
12.	Roads	0.8	1.9	0.928	3.781
13.	Public Works Housing and Transport	0.725	0.8	0.241	1.047
14.	Borama Electricity	0	0.1	0.08	0.05
15.	Civil Aviation	0.2675	0.355	0.21	0.8325
16.	Information	0.046	0.055	0	0.05
17.	Posts and Telecommunication	0.0755	0.0095	0	0.121
18.	Water	0.6	0.085	0.04	0.725
Total Budget for Infrastructure Pillar		<b>2.514</b>	<b>3.3045</b>	<b>1.499</b>	<b>6.6065</b>
IV	GOVERNANCE PILLAR				
19.	Supreme Court	0.084	0.063	0.024	0.1717
20.	District Courts	0.096	0.075	0.049	0.2207
21.	Police	0.07	1.1975	1.4875	2.755
22.	Local Government	0.098	0.101	0.042	0.241
23.	Regional Office	0.045	0.005	0	0.045

Total Budget for Governance Pillar		<b>0.393</b>	<b>1.4415</b>	<b>1.6025</b>	<b>3.4334</b>
V	ENVIRONMENT PILLAR				
24.	Environmental and Rural Development	0.155	0.148	0.059	0.3627
Total Budget for Environment Pillar		<b>0.155</b>	<b>0.148</b>	<b>0.059</b>	<b>0.3627</b>

**ANNEX B**  
**Primary and Secondary Schools Needs**

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**1. Secondary Schools**

No	Name	Needs
01	Ardaale	Extension/Rehabilitation
02	Sh.Cali Jowhar	Rehabilitation/ Fence
03	Aden Isak	Rehabilitation/Fence
04	Sh.Omar Goth ( Dilla)	Rehabilitation/extension/fence
05	Bonn	Fence
06	Baki	Fence

**2. Primary Schools inside Borama**

No	Name	Needs
01	Qaadi Nuur	Extension /Rehabilitation/fence
02	Muse Hussien Hoddon	Extension /Rehabilitation
03	Sh.Abdirahman	Rehabilitation
04	Sh.Ahmed Salam	Rehabilitation
05	Galbeedi	Rehabilitation
06	A.A Good	Rehabilitation
07	Sh.Osman	Rehabilitation

**3. Primary Schools outside Borama**

No	Name	Needs
01	Garayo Cawl	Rehabilitation
02	Sh.Yusuf	Rehabilitation
03	Walaal Goo	Rehabilitation/Extension
04	Tulli	Rehabilitation
05	Baaldheere	Extension
06	Magaalo Qalooc	Rehabilitation
07	Idhanka	Rehabilitation

08	Garbi Haadlay	New Construction
09	Hargeele	New Construction
10	Abuqays	Rehabilitation
11	Satawe	Rehabilitation
12	Goljano	New Construction
13	Shabeelay	New Construction
14	Jir Jir	Rehabilitation/Extension
15	Qunujeed	Rehabilitation/Extension
16	Boon	Rehabilitation
17	Dacar budhuq	Extension
18	Maraalay	Rehabilitation
19	Ceel baxay	New Construction
20	Gargooray	Rehabilitation
21	Libaaxlay	New Construction
22	Hol hol	Extension

#### 4. Lughaya District

No	Name	Needs
01	Lughaya	Rehabilitation /fence
02	Geb Hoose	New construction
03	Sheed-dheer	New construction
04	Garbo dadar	Extension
05	Fardaha	Extension ( 2 Class room)
06	Geerisa	Extension (office , store)
07	Osoli	Extension
08	Gargaara	Extension (2 Class room )
09	Kallowle	New construction
10	Beeyo Garaac	New construction
11	Balyga	Extension
12	Tuurka	Extension

13	Karuure	New construction
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## 5. Baki District

No	Name	Needs
01	Baki	Rehabilitation /extension
02	Ruqi	Rehabilitation /fence
03	Xeego	Extension (4 class room)
04	Xamarta Durdur cad	Rehabilitation
05	Xooray	Extension
06	Cali Xaydh	Rehabilitation /fence
07	Xamar Hogeed	Extension
08	Kaxda	Extension
09	Seem aal	Extension
10	Daray quruxsan	New Construction
11	Fadhi xun	Rehabilitation /extension