

REPUBLIC OF SOMALILAND



MINISTRY OF NATIONAL PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

*SAHIL REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN
(2014-2014)*

Table of Contents

Contents

List of Tables	4
LIST OF BUDGET AND IMPLEMENTATION TIME TABLE MATRICES	5
ACRONYMS	6
Foreword	7
ACKNOWLEDGMENT	8
Sahil Regional Background:	9
1. SOCIAL PILLAR	16
1.1 Health Sector	16
1.2 Education Sector:	26
1.2.1 Berbera Maritime and Fishing Academy	32
1.3 Labour and Social Affairs	34
1.4 Youth, Sports and Cultural Sector:	37
1.5 Internal Displaced and Refugees Sector	41
2. Economic Pillar	44
2.1 National Planning and Development Sector	44
2.2 Agriculture Sector	46
2.3 Livestock Sector:	51
2.4 Trade and international investment Sector	55
2.5 Fisheries and Marine Sector	58
3. INFRASTRUCTURE PILLAR.	62

3.1 Public Works, Housing and Transportation Sector	63
3.2 Information and Media Sector:	65
3.3 Water Resources sector	67
3.4 Berbera Electricity Agency:	69
4. Governance Pillar	73
6.1 Justice Sector	73
4.2 Sahil Regional Administration office	75
4.3 Sahil Regional Attorney Office:	77
Matrix: Somaliland Quality Control commission Sector Budget and Implementation Matrix	81
4.5 Berbera District	82
4.6 Sheikh District	84
4.7 Abdaal District	87
4.8 Bulahaar District:	88
4.9 Laas Ciidle District:	88
4.10 Xagal District :	89
4.11 Go'da Wayn District	90
5. Environmental Pillar	90
5.1 Environmental and Rural Development	92
6. <i>Financing</i>	96
6.1 Capital Requirement	96
6.2 Implementation and Monitoring	96

List of Tables

Table 1: Sahil Regional Development Plan (SRDP) Vision by Sector as per 2030 NDP	12
Table 2: Health facilities in Berbera District	17
Table 3: Health Centres by district	18
Table 4: Sahil Regional Education office employees	27
Table 5: Primary enrollment	27
Table 6: Secondary pupils	27
Table 7: Sahil District needs	Error! Bookmark not defined.

LIST OF BUDGET AND IMPLEMENTATION TIME TABLE MATRICES

Matrix 1: Health Sector Budget and Implementation Matrix	23
Matrix 2 : Education Sector Budget and Implementation Matrix	29
Matrix 3: Labour and Social affairs Sector Budget and Implementation Matrix	36
Matrix 4: Youth and sports Sector Budget and Implementation Matrix	39
Matrix 5: Internally displaced Sector Budget and Implementation Matrix	43
Matrix 6: National Planning and Development Sector Budget and Implementation Matrix	45
Matrix 7: Agriculture Sector Budget and Implementation Matrix	48
Matrix 8: Livestock Sector Budget and Implementation Matrix	53
Matrix 9: Trade and International Trade Sector Budget and Implementation Matrix	57
Matrix 10: Fisheries and Marine Resource Sector Budget and Implementation Matrix	60
Matrix 11: Public Works, Housing and Transport Sector Budget and Implementation Matrix	64
Matrix 12: Information and Media Sector Budget and Implementation Matrix	66

ACRONYMS

ADO	Agricultural Development Organisation
CAHWs	Community Animal Health Workers
EPI	health ?
ANC/PNC	A Natal Centre/Prenatal Care Centre
FLEC	Family Life Education Centres
HH	House Holds
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
IDPs	Internal Displaced people
INGOs	International Non- Governmental Organisations
IOM	International Organization for Migration
LNGOs	Local Non- Governmental Organisations
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MoNPD	Ministry of National Planning and Development
MRR&R	Ministry of Rehabilitation, Reconstruction and Reintegration
NC	National Commerce
NDP	National Development plan
NGOs	Non- Governmental Organisations
PHU	Public Health Units
SCOTT	Strengthen Capacity of Teacher Training
SRDP	Sahil Regional Development Plan
UB	University of Berbera
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development programme
USAID	United States Aid
VTC	Vocational Training Centres
BPA	Berbera Port Authority
BM	Berbera Municipality
RHC	Referral Health Centres
PHU	Primary Health Unit

Foreword

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

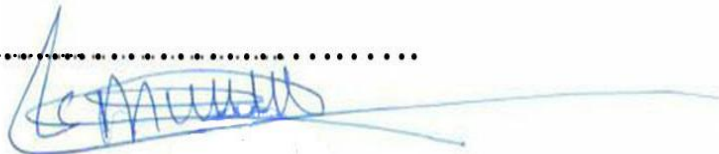
The Sahil Regional Development Plan addresses Regional challenges in order to achieve the public, social and economic transformations required to attain the prosperity we aspire to.

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 the International Community and engage the Somaliland Diaspora who is already an important source of assistance, investment and know-how.

I call upon all the people of Sahil Region to embrace and support the Regional Development Plan 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 Sahil Regional Development Plan so that we can achieve our goals and 2030 vision aspirations.

I wish to express my appreciation to Berbera Local Government and Berbera Port Authority for their financial support in the formulation of this RDP, and all those who worked tirelessly to produce it.

.....
Ali Mohamed Elmi
Regional Governor of Sahil



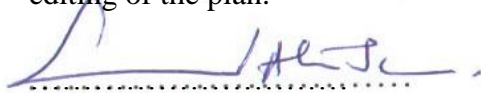
ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The development of the Sahil Regional Development Plan has been challenging but enriching experience. The Ministry of National Planning and Development (MoNPD) is grateful to Mr. Ali Mohamed Elmi the Regional Governor of Sahil, 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 SRDP team at my Ministry for the sleepless nights they endured to have this Plan researched, developed and written up. I would like to mention in particular Mr. Ahmed Abdillahi Nadiif, Planning Department Director, Mr. Mustafe Farah Ali- the Development Department Director and Mr. Abdifatah Sul.Adem Farah My secretary and Abdalle Ismail Yasin MoNPD Regional Coordinator of Sahil. 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 expresses my gratitude to Berbera Local Government and Berbera port Authority 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. In addition, I would like to thank Abdikani Rage for his meticulous proof reading and editing of the plan.



DR. SAAD ALI SHIRE

MINISTER OF NATIONAL PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT (MoNPD)

Sahil Regional Background:

Sahil is the youngest and smallest region in Somaliland and has six districts, namely: Berbera, Sheikh, Mandera, Bulahar, Go'da Wayn and Hagal Districts. The region has an estimated population of about 140-160,000 (4% of the total registered voters and 4% of the population which is about 3.5 -4 million). Berbera and Sheikh are most populated districts, with almost half of the region's population. *Berbera* is the capital of the region and main port of Somaliland.

Sahil region is Somaliland's gateway to the Red Sea trading routes. The region has a unique relief ranging from sea level coastal plains to the Highest Peaks of the *Golis* range with *Wagar* and *Sheikh* reaching more than 2000 m above sea level. The sharp gradient from the highlands to the coast that causes flash floods to go out to sea during the rainy season poses great challenges to large scale agriculture production in the absence of reservoirs and dams to reduce speed and harvest water.

There are two main ecological systems in Sahil, namely the coastal (Guban) and the mountainous belts (Oogo). There are significant variations in the weather patterns of these ecological zones leading to movements of population within the region in some periods of the region. The coastal belt is usually cold between the months of November and January while May to September is normally characterized by adverse hot and windy weather conditions. Thus, there is normally population movement from the coastal belt to cool mountainous areas in May and return in August.

The mainstay of population economy is livestock rearing, small scale fishing and business entrepreneurship related to the Port of Berbera. There is a limited number of irrigation farming for producing fruits and vegetables. Berbera Port, which is the main port in the region, handles almost all the imports as well as exports of the country. Through the Port over three million heads of livestock are exported annually to the Middle East. The port is, hence, a major source of revenue for the government.

Berbera continues to attract a large number of populations not only from the region but also from different parts of Somaliland largely in search of employment opportunities at the port. Berbera serves as the main entry port for imported commodities to Somaliland. The imports include non-food items (like clothes, soaps, fuel, equipment, machinery, non-food household items etc) and food items (mainly rice, wheat flour, cooking oil, sugar, milk powder and pasta). It also serves as the main export facility for livestock to the Gulf States. Thus, Berbera remains the biggest economic base in the region. The economic activities in Berbera include pottering,

employment in government sectors and expanding private businesses, transportation of animals to the port as well domestic work in individual houses. Small scale trading and remittance also contributes as income sources to the community of the town. Fishing also plays a role as source of livelihood for some people not only in Berbera town but also in other coastal villages. The fish is mainly sold to the restaurants in Hargeisa. There are therefore large populations of immigrant labourers in Berbera. Most of these immigrants live in the squatter villages of the town with huge reliance on port activities as an income source.

The main food economy zones in Sahil are the Urban (because of livestock ban, urban population has gradually increased and emerged as major food economy zones) and Pastoral (initially the main food economy zone until the imposition of livestock ban) with the agro-pastoral as the minority. The pastoralists mainly keep sheep; goats and camels while the agro-pastoralists who mainly occupy the cool mountainous lowlands and plateaus grow fruits and vegetables (guava, papaya, tomato and cabbages) as their cash crops in addition to keeping livestock. The agro-pastoralists also grow sorghum, maize and cowpea, all in small scale. Cereal production, however, remain marginal. The vegetables and fruits are supplied to urban centres of Berbera and Sheikh as well as other towns in the region. Fishing activities are also undertaken along the beaches of the Gulf of Aden.

The urban food economy zone mainly includes the residents of Berbera, and Sheikh town. The residents of Berbera town depend on Berbera port related activities as the main source of livelihood. The spillover effect of the port related activities reach the surrounding villages and most of the other urban centres. Small scale trading and other related port activities are, therefore, by far the main sources of income. Within the pastoral and agro-pastoral villages especially those along the main road like Dacar Budhuq, Abdalla, Lafaruug, Hudisa etc, there is also a significant segment of the population depending on small-scale trading like operating restaurants, operating small shops etc besides keeping livestock (goats, sheep and camel), which would normally be regarded as long-term assets.

Introduction

Somaliland Ministry of National Planning and Development (MoNPD) prepared a five-year national development plan (NDP) (2012-2016). The overall objective of Somaliland NDP was to address the structural and institutional development constraints which slow down the Somaliland people to live in social well-being, economic prosperity, and in trusted functional public institutions.

The NDP rests upon a long-term Somaliland development target: *Vision 2030*. Vision 2030 is a road map which aims at the realization of long development aspirations and goals by asking: *where are we coming from? Where we stand now? Where are we going to? And what kind of society do we want to become by the year 2030?*

Based on Somaliland Vision 2030, the NDP is the first document of its kind that the Somaliland Ministry of Planning and Development (MoNPD) have ever put together since the birth of Somaliland. The NDP is the product of development challenges and priorities gathered from government ministries and institutions at national level at their headquarters in the capital. These practically reflect the prevailing national development challenges and priorities.

Consequently, the Ministry perceived the need to devolve the preparation of NDP into the regional levels. The idea is that the key stakeholders in the regions better understand the development challenges and priorities of their regions. This bottom up approach enables the key stakeholders of the regions, such as regional authorities, sector coordinators of regional government ministries, civic societies, intellectuals and private sector individuals, to have an input in the planning and management of regional development aspiration and goals.

The regional development Plan covers five major development pillars of the NDP of Somaliland MoNPD: *Social development, Economic, Environment, Governance, and infrastructure*. Different sectors come each major pillar which represents a national ministry in a region headed by a regional coordinator. The workshop covered 16 sectors which include:

1. Health Sector
2. Education Sector

3. Labour and Social Affairs Sector
4. Sports and Tourism Sector
5. Water and Sanitation Sector
6. Justice Sector
7. Agriculture Sector
8. Livestock Sector
9. Mineral, Water, and Energy Sector
10. Culture and Religious values
11. Rehabilitation and Housing Sector (MRRR)
12. Public Works, Housing and Transport Sector
13. Trade and Investment Sector
14. Environment Sector
15. Information and Culture Sector
16. Aviation and Airports Sector

Table 1: Sahil Regional Development Plan (SRDP) Vision by Sector as per 2030 NDP

Vision 2030: A stable democratic and prosperous country where the people enjoy a high quality of life			
Economic	A nation whose	Sector: SRDP Level	TRDP level vision

Development	citizens Enjoy sustained economic growth and a reduced poverty line		
		Agriculture and livestock	A region with an efficient, advanced agricultural sector (including livestock and fisheries) that ensures food security and self sufficiency
		Commerce	A region with an advanced manufacturing sector that contributes to job creation and wealth generation
		Mining and drilling	A region with a strong and growing mining sector which exploits the rich mineral seams of the country and contributes significantly to national income and employment
		Private Sector	A region with a well developed private sector that create employment, and provides sustained livelihoods
		Civil Society	A region with strong and active civil society organizations
Infrastructure	A nation with an advanced infrastructure network that facilitates economic and social development	Public Works and transport	A region whose citizens have access to adequate and affordable housing
			A region interconnected and linked to neighbouring countries through a network of roads, railways, airports and seaports
		Water	A region which is water secure, where every citizen has access to clean affordable water throughout the year
Governance and Rule of Law	A cohesive society enjoying good	Democracy and good governance	A politically stable and democratic region that adheres to principles of good governance

	governance, stability, peace and security		
		Justice	A region where justice and the rule of law prevail
		Police	A region where people live in a safe, secure, and stable environment
Social Development	A caring society upholding shared values and aspirations for equitable social development	Education	A region whose citizens enjoy equitable quality education
		Health	A region whose citizens enjoy quality health care and social well being
		Religion and culture	A region whose citizens uphold their Islamic and cultural values and are tolerant with others
		Social protection	A region with an effective social protection system that cares for vulnerable and marginalized groups
		Youth and sports	A region whose youth are secure, confident, development-oriented and empowered to their potentials.
Environmental Protection	A state with a healthy and well managed environment that provides that provides the necessary goods and	Land resources,, forests, woodlands and wildlife	A region ensuring a balanced stewardship of its public lands and resources
			A region with productive and ecologically robust forests and woodlands that provide the necessary goods and services;

	services		
			A region with fully mapped (inventoried) and well managed biodiversity and wildlife resources

1. SOCIAL PILLAR

1.1 Health Sector

Situation Analysis

Much has been accomplished since the complete disintegration of the formal health system during the previous Somali regime. However, the overall life expectancy remains at 47 years, one of the lowest in the world. Major diseases in both adults and children include acute respiratory infection (ARI), diarrhoea, TB, malaria, and measles. It must be noted here that for local health care delivery to be effective, good management of the entire health system must be in place. Thus, it is important to note that a strong linkage between local health initiatives and the overall "national" strategic plan exists. Rehabilitation or construction of nationwide health posts or health centres cannot be done in isolation but rather must link into the management chain that stretches from communities to central authorities. There is also a need for co-operation between the public and private sector, particularly in the urban areas.

Sahil Region is a passage way for peoples moving from the East to the West of Somaliland and is also the transition point for animals being exported to the Arabian Peninsula and the Gulf states. These animals originate from areas in Ethiopia and Southern Somalia.

Ministry of health rolled out Essential Package of health system which consists of four level provision (Primary health units, health centre, Referral health centre and Referral hospital). There are ten health programs which is further divided that includes six core programmes which are Maternal, reproductive and neonatal health, Child health ,Communicable disease surveillance and control, including watsan promotion, first aid and care of critically ill and injured, Treatment of common illness ,HIV, STIs and TB and four additional programmes which are Management of chronic disease and other diseases, care of the elderly and palliative care, Mental health and mental disability, Dental health and Eye health and six management components included finance , human resource management and development , EPHS development and supervision, community participation, health system support component, and health management information system.

The Region's population is susceptible to both animal and human borne diseases calling for putting in place safeguards as well as remedial procedures and preventions. The availability of a Rapid Response Team (Trained team, respond and control outbreaks quickly) is appropriately put in place to handle and Outreach Services (EPI, ANC/PNC, OPD and micro nutrient and nutrition screening) provided by team of Qualified Nurse, midwife and Auxiliary of HCs/RHCs from 40 outreach locations and emergency referral system was put in place and there are six operational ambulances in the regions although they are not enough to cover the

needs of the communities.

Berbera District has health facilities supported by the Agencies and Organisation from the International Community and hence provide services that are relatively good.

Currently Sahil region has 15 primary units, 7 Health centres, 4 Referral Health Centres, one mental health hospital and one Referral hospital. We have 228 paid rolled staff with different categories.

Paid rolled staff

Name	A	B	C	D	Total
SHEIKH	2	18	18	14	52
Berbera	9	60	63	44	176
Total	11	78	91	58	228

The following Summarises the available personnel and the span of health services in place. The list begins with the number of doctors, nurses, auxiliary staff which includes and Administration and other staff, subordinates such as clerks, cooks, laundry attendants, etc.

Table 2: Health facilities in Berbera District

Health facility	No. of beds	No. of doctors	No. of nurses	Auxiliary staff	Subordinate staff
1 General Hospital	143	6	22	13	76
1 TB Hospital	37	1	3	6	
1 Mental health	80	1	6 social worker	-	17

- Since we rolled out EPHS in Sahil Region we built many primary health units, health centers, and Referral health centers.
- Established Operation theatres in Abdaal and Goda Weyn Referral health centers.
- Installation of solar system to all Referral health centers, health centers and Berbera regional hospital.
- Upgrading Suuksade to health center and installation of Solar system
- Recruited qualified nurses and midwives to improve health service
- Joint regular supervision
- Availability of health services has increased in rural areas (PHUs, HCs, RHCs operational)
- Referrals system are in place. Ambulances communications, Hospital CEOC functional and services are in progress
- Institutional delivery is increasing & quality of care enhanced
- Monthly free drug distribution to all health facilities.
- OPD services are rising & Essential drugs supplies are on-going
- RRT is very active to contain outbreaks in the region
- Family planning service is expanding
- ANC visits and DPT3 coverage is progressing
- HRM & D tools in place & Quality of staff improved through various skilled training
- Health centres are referred to as centres called previously MCHs, Maternal Health Centres. These were established to a generous donor aid by the international community and UN bodies.

Challenges

- Biggest challenge in the future is the sustainability of Sahil Regional Health system.
- No budget to run the activities of the regional health office and the hospital.
- There is no qualified personals in the region, we recruit qualified nurses and midwives from other regions of Somaliland.
- Limited health facilities in the region to cover health needs of the population.
- Lack of specialist Doctors in the region, and we transfer patients that need specialist doctors to Hargeisa.
- The Mental hospital and Berbera regional Hospital are old hospitals and was built by British government. Thus during raining season the roofs leak and part of the mental hospital like the store for the food is near to collapse.
- Limited sophisticated Emergency care and we seen lots of car accidents as Berbera location is important route that links Buroa and Hargeisa.
- No governmental nurses institutes in Sahil Region.
- Dallow primary health unit is rental building.
- Majority of health workers are male ,and female patients are hesitant to be seen by male nurses.
- No Budget of both RHO and The Hospitals – MOH should provide some budgetary support
- Tough terrain and high temperatures: (HW reluctant to come and work in Sahil, Service expands too hard to reach area.
- High turnover of MOH staffs especially Doctors
- Minimal capacity to adequately oversee human resource gaps as well programme implementation in the entire region.
- There no voluntary counseling test centers in check points especially the Port.
- Peadiatric ward is close to Tuberculosis wards and this is big threat to the children.

- Unavailability of midwives because of limited incentives that are not meeting demand in view of harsh weather and remoteness
- Inadequate safeguards for infectious diseases
- No priority targeting of locally prevalent diseases
- Limited quality human resources especially doctors

Opportunities:

- Committed Government, Regional health board, Regional health staff and other international agencies like Health poverty action which currently running out the essential package health system.

Priorities

- To allocate budget to the regional health office and other health facilities, to sustain this system
- Provision of transportation and logistics support(1 mini bus and 3 ambulances)
- To build well equipped intensive care unit in Berbera Regional hospital.
- Building fence between the hospital Berbera hospital and Regional health office.
- Renovation and re building both Berbera Hospital and Berbera Mental Hospital
- Building another Health centre in Berbera city to cover health needs in the district.
- To build governmental nursing institute in Sahil region
- Building Ceel sheikh Primary health unit.

- Health centres to be established at Tuulo Dhibiijo
- Dallow health centre to be established.
- Boodaale Health centre is to established during this period
- PHUs to established at Laalays
- To build Paediatric ward near maternity ward which is far from the tuberculosis wards.
- Building Voluntary counselling test inside Berbera Port, or starting this program ASAP.
- Mobile clinics to be established and attached to PHUs(The use of motor-cycles and readily usable vehicles)
- Improving quality health care in all health facilities in Sahil region.
- Conduct public awareness to accessing facilities
- Continuum of training for health workers working all health facilities.
- Searching master scholarships to the general practioner doctors in the region.
- Continue Training/upgrading of health workers and hospital staff
- Public Hygiene strengthening in conjunction with local councils and municipalities
- HIV awareness reactivation and strengthening

Projects/program

- Provision of transportation and logistics support(1 mini bus and 3 ambulances)
- To build well equipped intensive care unit in Berbera Regional hospital.
- Building fence between the hospital Berbera hospital and Regional health office.

- Renovation and re building both Berbera Hospital and Berbera Mental Hospital
- Building another Health centre in Berbera city to cover health needs in the district.
- To build governmental nursing institute in Sahil region
- Building Ceel sheikh Primary health unit.
- Health centre to be established at Tuulo Dhibiijo
- Dallow health centre to be established.
- Boodaale Health centre is to established during this period
- PHUs to established at Laalays
- To build Paediatric ward near maternity ward which is far from the tuberculosis wards.
- Building Voluntary counselling test inside Berbera Port, or starting this program ASAP.
- Mobile clinics to be established and attached to PHUs(The use of motor-cycles and readily usable vehicles)
- Improving quality health care in all health facilities in Sahil region.
- Conduct public awareness to accessing facilities

Matrix 1: Health Sector Budget and Implementation Matrix

Goal	To strengthen the institutional capacity of health sector at regional level
Strategic Objective	To provide essential health care services at Sahil regional level
	To ensure the provision and sale of quality drugs
	To improve maternal health care and child nutrition

	To improve environmental sanitation and public hygiene at regional level
--	--

Project title (priorities)	Project Objectives	Project outputs	Sources of Funds	Implementing agency	Yearly budget			Total budget
					2014	2015	2016	
Rehabilitation of Mental and Berbera Regional Hospitals	To re-build these Hospitals as to provide the necessary health care	2 hospitals rehabilitated and re-build	GoSL Community Donors	MOH	0.05		0.05	0.1
Construction of Health Centres at tuulo dhibiijo and Berbera	To expand health access to public living at rural villages	Improvement of health facilities in Tuulo dhibiijo village and Jaama laaye in Berbera	GoSL Community Donors		0.08			0.08
construction for Laalays PHU	To widen health services to the rural population	Provision of better health services	GoSL Community Donors	MoH		0.03		0.03
Awareness raising(seminars and media campaign) on drug abuse and misuse	To improve public awareness of risks of drug misuse	Regional population attain Better public understanding of risks and hazards	GoSL Community Donors	MoH	0.02			0.02

Doolow and Boodaale Health centres should be constructed	To decentralize health facilities in the region to village level	2 health centres should be constructed and equipped	GoSL Community Donors	MoH	0.045		0.04	0.085
Establishment of mobile clinics to support PHUs(20 motor cycles and tricycles)	To Improve larger public domain access services	Large section of public (20 village expanse inhabitants) gain access to health services	GoSL Community Donors	MoH	0.03	0.03		0.06
Periodic upgrading skills training for public serving health service providers	To constantly raise the level of health worker/provider knowledge and skills	Improvement of health service to public	GoSL Community Donors	MoH		0.04		0.04
Regional level commission to campaign and lobby to halt importation, dissemination and trade in sub-standard and shoddy drugs	To prevent the use of shoddy quality and expired drugs by the unsuspecting public	General population becomes aware Of problem and rejects the unscrupulous behaviour of some traders	GoSL Community Donors	MoH	0.03			0.03

Formation of collaborative framework to strengthen public hygiene in conjunction with local councils and municipalities	To improve public health and prevent the spread of diseases	Entire urban populations mobilised to curb the spread of disease through improper public hygiene practices	GoSL Community Donors	MoH	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03
Invigorate periodically HIV/AIDS public awareness campaigns	To halt the spread of the disease.	Diminishing numbers of HIV/AIDS sufferers in region	GoSL Community Donors	MoH	0.01		0.02	0.03
Total					0.275	0.11	0.12	0.505

1.2 Education Sector:

Situation Analysis

Civil war and neglect have seriously affected the availability of educational opportunities for the region's youth. Young men were drafted into the army or militias while the educational structures fell in disrepair or were destroyed. It is recognised that without youth education the culture of peace and stability cannot be sustained in the long run.

The quality of basic education is the main problem. There are indications that many parents are willing to pay for quality education. However, the scarcity of relevant teaching and learning materials contributes to low quality of education and high dropout rates. In most public and private schools parents have to pay most or all of the costs as well as bearing the opportunity costs of not having their children at home working. This militates against poorer children going to school. While teachers rely on standard guideline textbooks provided by the Ministry, students usually lack textbooks of their own and other reference materials. Classrooms in the rural areas are the most affected by lack of basic educational materials.

Four priority areas have been identified for basic education. They are as follows:

- Formal primary education for children aged between 6 to 14 years old
- Non-formal and vocational education for out-of-school youth
- Secondary education
- Peace and civic education through formal and non-formal education channels

Table 4: Sahil Regional Education office employees

No	Department	No of Employees	Male	Female
1	Office of the REO	3	2	1
2	Office of the Deputy REO and NFE	2	2	0
3	Office of the Accountant	3	2	1
4	Office of the planning & research	3	2	1
5	Teacher education & training office	2	1	1
6	Inspection office	7	5	2
7	Feeding Unit	1	1	0
8	Examination unit	2	2	0
9	Gender unit	2	1	1
10	District education officers	6	6	0

Table 5: Primary enrollment

S/no	Name of the district	Boys	Girls	Total
1	Berbera	2435	1777	4412
2	Sheikh	1819	1317	3136
3	Mandhera	719	628	1347
4	Las-idle	313	141	654
5	Xagal	142	128	270
6	Bulahar	76	57	133
7	Go'da	141	84	225
	Total	5918	4532	10450

Table 6: Secondary pupils

1	Name of the school	Boys	Girls	Total	District
1	Bursade	572	237	809	Berbera
2	A/salan	155	037	192	Berbera
3	Shiregaab	159	105	264	Shiekh
4	Suqsade	013	05	018	Suqsade
5	SOS	183	37	220	Shiekh

6	GO.O	25	05	30	Go.o
	Total	1110	426	1533	

Challenges

- Poor institutional capacity of sector administration in all districts
- Shortage of primary and secondary school teachers for the regions
- 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 schools.

Priorities

- Construction of 12 primary schools and 12 primary schools and secondary schools
- Fencing of 4 secondary schools and 8 primary schools
- Employment of 37 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 110 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

Projects and programs

- Construction of 11 primary schools
- Extension (16), rehabilitation(15)and fencing (4)of primary and secondary schools (see Annex)
- Provision of school furniture
- Provision of primary and secondary text books
- Employment of 110 teachers
- Provision of salaries to 37 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

Matrix 2 : Education Sector Budget and Implementation Matrix

Goal: To build sector capacity, increase school children enrolment, and accessibility						
Building the capacity of the regional education offices						
Extension, construction of new, and rehabilitation and fencing of existing schools in the region						
Improvement of the capacity of teaching staff in primary schools through training						
Recruitment of additional primary school teacher and employment of support Staff						
No	Programs	Objectives	Outputs	Funding Sources	Impl Agc	Required Budgets (USD)

						2014	2015	2016	Totals
1	Construction of primary and secondary schools in the region	To construct additional classrooms for primary schools in the region so as to provide sufficient space for learning	12 primary and 12 secondary schools constructed for primary schools in Berbera Sheikh)	GoSL Community Donors	MoE&HE	0.1	0.2	0.107	0.407
02	Extension of primary classrooms	To extend 16	16 primary schools extended	GoSL Community Donors	MoE&HE	0.04	0.05	0.046	0.136
03	Provision of Furniture to constructed primary schools	To obtain furniture to constructed classrooms for primary schools	1505 desks	GoSL Community Donors	MoE&HE	0.08	0.15	0.086	0.316
04	Rehabilitation of 15 of primary and secondary schools	To rehabilitate primary and secondary schools	15 primary and secondary schools rehabilitated	GoSL Community Donors	MoE&HE	0.1	0.3	0.14	0.54
05	Fencing primary and secondary schools	To fence primary and secondary schools d	8 primary and secondary schools fenced	GoSL Community Donors	MoE&HE	0.07	0.1	0.07	0.230
06	Construction of fences for primary and secondary schools	To prevent public from intruding school areas	4 primary and 6 secondary schools fenced	GoSL Community Donors	MoE&HE	0.2		0.2	0.4
	Hiring of	To cover	110primary and	GoSL	MoE&HE	70		40	

07	additional primary and secondary school teachers	shortage of teachers in primary and secondary schools	secondary school teachers employed			teachers		teachers	
08	Training of hired teachers	To train hired teachers on teaching skills for primary and secondary schools	400 teachers for primary and 250 for secondary schools trained	GoSL Community Donors	MoE&HE	0.003	0.004	0.003	0.01
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	GoSL Community Donors	MoE&HE	0.003	0.006	0.003	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	37 of unpaid cleaners and guards working in primary and secondary schools added to payroll	GoSL Community Donors	MoE&HE	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	GoSL Community Donors	MoE&HE	0.025	0.05	0.05	0.125
12	Provision of office equipment, IT , and furniture	To improve the capacities of the education offices by providing the	Items to be provided: photocopiers (5), computers	GoSL Community Donors	MoE&HE	0.0055	0.006	0.004	0.0155

	to regional and district offices.	necessary office equipment and computers	(5),scanners (4), 15 desks, 15 high back chairs, 20 conference chairs, and 10 cupboards						
13	Provision of adequate budget for execution of recurrent operations	To allocated adequate yearly budget commensurate to the regional operations of education sector	A comprehensive total yearly budget of \$0000 is to allocated to the regions	GoSL Community Donors	MoE&HE				
	Total					0.7256	0.966	0.709	2.4015

1.2.1 Berbera Maritime and Fishing Academy

Situation Analysis

Every country has its own Engineered traditional indigenous mare community life hood challenge sustainability structure way of life maximum utilization for national resource with their territorial jurisdiction both land & sea.

We observed the most advanced developed count ion in this world Stepped into developing mostly the three main sectors, the Maine cableway, and hinters way gateway, and airspace gateway, a continuation of economic development policy by other miens. Within this platform in developing one of these sectors require an Efficient highly trained skilled human resource to master the Lupe paramount world load operational requirements within the sectors

Vision BMFA

Berbera Maritime and Fisheries Academy has a short term and long term vision to lay down a foundation for the first of its kind ever. Maritime instrumental institution established in Somaliland a devoted institution aimed to produce a highly skilled maritime exploiters a cadre to fill the gaps facing the maritime development sector of Somaliland in the near future. A major contribution in consolidation of peace and stability

Challenges

- Lack of basic indispensable technical maritime suites.
- Absence of effective leadership of Maritime development policy,
- Absence of motional maritime education related institutions.

Priorities

- Conduct basic indispensable technical maritime suites.
- Enact of effective leadership of Maritime development policy,
- Strengthen the motional maritime education related institutions.

Projects and Programs

- Conduct basic indispensable technical maritime suites.
- Enact of effective leadership of Maritime development policy,
- Strengthen the motional maritime education related institutions.

Matrix 2(b) : Berbera Maritime and Fishing Academy Sector Budget and Implementation Matrix

	GOAL	To establish a significant contribution means to fight poverty and unemployment							
	Strategic	To throw our cap into the ring net of maritime industry development play ground.							
	Objectives	To occupy the vase abandoned inhospitable coastal sea landscape							
NO	Project title	Project objectives	Project outputs	Sources of funds	Implementing agency	Yearly budget			Total budge(USD
						2014	2015	2016	

	(priorities)								Millions)
1	Conduct basic indispensable technical maritime suites.	To improve and upgrade the institutional capacities	Fishermen trained in fishing methods, fishing gears	GoSL Donors Community	BMFA	0.04	0.05	0.07	0.16
2	Enact of effective leadership of Maritime development policy,	To endorse Maritime development policy	Leadership and development policy enacted	GoSL Donors Community	BMFA	0.03		0.05	0.08
3	Strengthen the motional maritime education related institutions.	To improve and upgrade the institutional capacity of vocational training centres	fisheries and marine studies vocational training centres increased	GoSL Donors Community	BMFA	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.15
Total						0.12	0.11	0.16	0.39

1.3 Labour and Social Affairs

Situation Analysis

There is a wide spread poverty in the region as reported by regional representative of the Ministry of Labour 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 Labour and Social Affairs aims to avert social illness such as poverty, illiteracy, caring the elderly and handicaps, and protection of vulnerable groups such as women and children, and above all creation of employment opportunities for the active age groups

The office of the Social Affairs and Labour Coordination Office in Sahil Region has been in existence 3 years running, from the inception of the President Silanyo's government.

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 transportation for the sector
- Lack of compliance with national labour law by INGOs and private sector
- Limited employment opportunities.
- Lack of orphanage centre in the region
- Incomplete national social policies such child protection, FGM, handicaps,
- Lack of appropriate and sustainable social welfare mechanism
- Lack of implementation of national policy for partners

Priorities and Strategies

- Construction and furnishing of MoLSA offices in the Districts (Sheikh)
- Recruitment of staff of 10 the district offices in the region
- Provision of transport for the 3 vehicles (Berbera, Sheikh)
- Construction of orphanage centre in the region
- Completion and implementation of private sector employee labour ,child protection, handicaps, and FGM laws

- Formulation of national insurance policy for public and private sector employees

Programs and Projects

- Constructing and furnishing of office for the MoLSA (Sheikh)
- Recruiting and training of 10 staff for regional and district offices
- Procuring 3 vehicles for the offices to be constructed
- Constructing of orphanage centre in the region

Matrix 3: Labour and Social affairs Sector Budget and Implementation Matrix

<i>Projects/Programs: Budget & Implementation Matrix</i>									
Goal: To promote social, economic, and political rights of vulnerable groups									
<i>Strategic Objectives:</i>									
<i>To enhance the capacity of the sector</i>									
<i>To create job opportunities for the unemployed in the region</i>									
<i>To establish orphanage for orphaned and unprotected children</i>									
<i>To promote and protect the rights of employees r</i>									
<i>To protect the rights of children and minorities</i>									
<i>To care the elderly and incapacitated</i>									
<i>To obtain sufficient budget for sector operations</i>									
No	Programs	Program/Project Objectives	Program Outputs	Sources of Funds	Implementing Agency	Budget Breakdown			
						2014	2015	2016	Totals
01	Provision of office premises to MoLSA staff : (Sheikh)	To strength the capacities of the regional offices and districts by constructing office premises	1 offices constructed: Sheikh for the sector	GoSL Community Donors	MoLSA	0.040		0.020	0.060
02	Provision of	To furnish and	Executive chairs,	GoSL	MoLSA	0.003	0.006	0.005	0.014

	office equipments and furniture	equip regional office and districts	desks, cabinets, computers and printers, and scanners to each of the 4 offices	Community Donors					
02	Recruitment and training of 10 staff for the regional and district offices	To recruit adequate staff and training them on the necessary skills	Staff of 4 persons recruited and trained	GoSL	MoLSA	3 staff	4 staff	3 staff	10 staff
03	Provision of vehicles for the offices so as to solve the transportation problem	To provide 3 vehicles to regional office and districts	3 vehicles provided to regional and district offices -one to each of the 4 districts	GoSL Community Donors	MoLSA	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.075
04	Establishment orphanage centre in the region	To construct orphanage for protecting vulnerable children	Orphanages be constructed in Berbera.	GoSL Community Donors	MoLSA	0.06	0.1		0.16
	Total					0.128	0.131	0.05	0.309

1.4 Youth, Sports and Cultural Sector:

Situation analysis:

The youth population in Sahil Region is around 64 % , and youths are in constant distress when it comes to access to education, employment and recreations. In Sahil region, the migration of the youth from the rural areas as well as urban centres is quite significant. Furthermore the youth also

migrate into urban centres seeking work opportunities and better life conditions. Most believe that the depletion of youth from these areas has significantly reduced the production levels and economic sustainability of these areas. It has become an added weight to the problems of the urban population and cities that cannot absorb these influxes. The idleness and malaise among the youth is often the source of violence urban gang formation and illegal activity.

In the urban areas also the absence of recreation centres has been caused by the land grab mentality that reduced publicly owned space and reserved zones for construction of such facilities. The price hikes of the real estate business have made the usurpation of land a lucrative business. In Sahil Region, the phenomenon of youth migration is extra-ordinarily. Opportunities for youth employment, particularly new university graduates, who seek jobs elsewhere in places like Hargeisa or drift to places unknown outside the country has become the norm. Youth depletion is dangerously high and would affect the future economic viability of the region and that of the country as a whole consequentially.

Challenges/ Opportunities:

- The migration of Youth to other countries
- The influx of youth from the rural areas
- Widespread unemployment of the youth
- Lack of recreation activities
- Hopelessness and despair
- The Port Facility is a major source of employment in Sahil Region. Without regular expansion, the opportunities for the employment of new graduates from schools are limited. The concept of a Port facility to handle Duty Free goods would be encouraging.
- The fishing industry is slow to respond to public needs and demands facilitating economic opportunities and employment.
- Youth involvement in drugs, violence, rape and gangster like groups and formations

Priorities:

- Creation of Skills' Development institutions at major urban centres.

- Creation and building of recreation centres, play grounds and basketball arenas for youth to use
- Revival of the Athletics Programs(Old times) at schools and for the villages to propagate the potential talent of the youth
- Creation of self help schemes (min. payment programs) to construct dams, build roads, plant trees, build boats, create fishing gear, mine salt, mine coral, etc.
- Creation of a compulsory one year service and the guaranteeing of work after completion of high school studies.

Projects/programs:

- Creation of Skills' Development institutions at major urban centres.
- Creation and building of recreation centres, play grounds and basketball arenas for youth to use
- Revival of the Athletics Programs(Old times) at schools and for the villages to propagate the potential talent of the youth
- Creation of self help schemes (min. payment programs) to construct dams, build roads, plant trees, build boats, create fishing gear, mine salt, mine coral, etc.
- Creation of a compulsory one year service and the guaranteeing of work after completion of high school studies

Matrix 4: Youth and sports Sector Budget and Implementation Matrix

Goal	To create favourable conditions for youth development							
Strategic Objectives	To ensure that development is prioritized							
	To expand sports activities							
	To improve recreational infrastructure							
Project title (priorities)	Project Objectives	Project outputs	Sources of Funds	Implementing agency	Yearly budget			Total budget
					2014	2015	2016	
Creation of	To provide the	3 institutions	GoSL	MoYS	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.18

Skills' Development institutions at major urban centres	youth the skills to get employment	developed in major towns of Sahil region	Community Donors					
Creation and building of recreation centres, 5 play grounds and 5 basketball arenas for youth to use at five districts	Divert youth inactivity to healthy and enriching experience away from drugs and tardiness	Recreation centres, playgrounds And basketball arenas built and furnished	GoSL Community Donors	MoYS	0.1	0.2		0.3
Revival of the Athletics Programs(O ld times) at schools and for the villages to propagate the potential talent of the youth	Divert youth inactivity to healthy and enriching experience away from drugs and tardiness	Athletics revived	GoSL Community Donors	MoYS	0.04	0.05		0.09

Creation of self help schemes (min. payment programs) to construct dams, build roads, plant trees, man reserves etc.	To Create planned and productive youth activity to do away with hopelessness	self help schemes planned and implemented	GoSL Community Donors	MoYS		0.02	0.04	0.06
Total					0.19	0.33	0.11	0.63

1.5 Internal Displaced and Refugees Sector

MRRR had no office for 12 years in Berbera. The staff consists of 4 persons, i.e. 2 males and 2 females with grade scales of 2 A and 2 B resp. The Office has good cooperation with Ministries and Government Agencies such as Immigration and the Port Authority. There are estimated 6321 IDPs in Berbera district alone. There is no clean water provision to their place of abode, no schools for the children and no health care facilities. The distinction between the urban poor and IDPs is ambiguous and communal support for the numbers mentioned is not determinable. The poor are subject to the incessant hazards of weather conditions including the extreme heat and sand storms during the summer heat wave.

The main settlement is behind the main hospital where shelters consist of cartons and plastic sheeting shanty huts.

Food aid provision comes periodically with no regular pattern or schedule. House shelters built for the IDPs elsewhere in the country have not been availed to Sahil Region. There are IDPs in other districts which the office has not been able to determine. Food aid provision is rampantly misappropriated.

IDPs in Sahil Region

District	No. of Females	Children	Disable
Berbera	275	94	17
Sheikh	129	72	12
Xagal	82	30	2

Abdaal	1250	490	120
Laas Ciidle	70	40	1
Bulaxaar	75	32	3
Go'da Wayn	122	180	14

Challenges:

- Carrying out duties without office location, transportation or office furniture and equipment
- Catering to the needs of IDPs in and around Berbera and scattered in different districts
- Advocacy of IDP needs including food rations, shelter and other needs such as water and income generation schemes
- Skills training for staffs working with IDPs and the orphans

Priorities:

- Construction and furnishing of regional office
- Provision of transportation for office staff
- Data collection regarding ascertainment of IDP volume, location and needs
- Training for staff on project development capabilities

Projects and programs

- Construction and furnishing of regional office
- Provision of transportation for office staff (2)
- Data collection regarding ascertainment of IDP volume, location and needs
- Training for staff on project development capabilities

Matrix 5: Internally displaced Sector Budget and Implementation Matrix

Goal	Create enabling environment for prosperous and thriving communities in Sahil Region							
Strategic Objective	Resettle and repatriate IDPs back to their communities							
	Establish mechanism to organise and support refugees							
Project title (priorities)	Project Objectives	Project outputs	Sources of Funds	Implementing agency	Yearly budget			Total budget
					2014	2015	2016	
Office establishment and furnishing	To better serve the public	Office constructed in Berbera	GoSL Community Donors	MRR&R		0.020		0.020
Transportation for office staff	To Increase staff efficiency in carrying duties	Office vehicle purchased	GoSL Community Donors	MRR&R	0.020	0.020		0.040
Data collection regarding ascertainment of IDP volume, location and needs	To accurately data on IDPs needed	Register formed and official document put in place	GoSL Community Donors	MRR&R	0.002	0.003	0.004	0.09
Training for staff on project development capabilities	To increase office abilities and enhance abilities to help IDPs	Capable personal activated	GoSL Community Donors	MRR&R	0.001		0.002	0.003
Total					0.023	0.043	0.006	0.072

2. Economic Pillar

2.1 National Planning and Development Sector

Situation Analysis

Ministry of National Planning and Development (MoNP&D) of Somaliland adopted a five years NDP for the period of 2012 -2016. The National Development Plan (NDP) is a comprehensive multi-sector development plan that reflects the aspiration and goals of the country. It is based upon a long term vision (2030) that aims to improve the quality of life of Somaliland people.

The national development plan is the product of inclusive and consultative process in which a wide spectrum of stakeholders comprising ministries, intellectuals, others have collectively participated.

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.
- The office has one well equipped and furnished office funded by USAID in 2012, the Regional office employs 7 personnel consisting of two Females and five males, with the following Grades; 3:A, 1:B and 1:C.

Challenges

- Shortage of offices
- Shortage of employees
- Shortage of transportations
- Lack of trainings and seminars to the staff

Priorities

- improve the institutional capacity of the MoNP&D
- To hire possible staff within each year(6)
- Provision of transportation(2 vehicles)
- Conduct trainings and seminars to the staff

Projects and Programs

- Construction of Sheikh district for the MoNP&D
- To hire possible staff within each year(6)
- Provision of transportation(2 vehicles)
- Conduct trainings and seminars to the staff

Matrix 6: National Planning and Development Sector Budget and Implementation Matrix

Goals	Realisation of Sahil Region's Development Plan							
Strategic Objectives	To follow the Ministry guidelines to develop the regional and district plans							
	To coordinate the districts' statistical, population and planning data base							
	To register the work of local, international non-governmental organisations in the region							
Project title (priorities)	Project Objectives	Project outputs	Sources of Funds	Implementing agency	Yearly budget			Total budget(USD MILLION)
					2014	2015	2016	
construction of Sheikh district for the MoNP&D	To build Sheikh office for the MoNP&D	1 office constructed to decentralize the presence of the sector in districts	GoSL Community Donors	MoNP&D		0.025		0.025
To hire possible staff	To recruit additional staff in the districts	6 additional staff in Berbera and Sheikh	GoSL	MoNP&D		3 staff	3 staff	6 staff

within each year(6)								
Provision of transportation(2 vehicles)	To provide transportation in districts	2 vehicles constructed in Berbera and Sheikh	GoSL Community Donors	MoNP&D		0.025	0.025	0.05
Total						0.05	0.025	0.075

2.2 Agriculture Sector

Situational Analysis

Somaliland is predominantly a nomadic pastoral community that traditionally depends on livestock. Agriculture ranks second to livestock, with the main agricultural areas offering the biggest potential yields being in the Districts of Hargeisa, Gabiley, Boroma and Baki. Other districts with promising, largely untapped potential are Sheikh, Odweine and Erigavo. With the return of farmers to their land, the agricultural sector has begun to show signs of recovery; but due to technical and logistical obstacles and ineffectiveness of Government institutions, progress in the agricultural sector remains slow. International assistance to establish emergency and rehabilitation programmes for agriculture in various regions of the country and to contribute to food security, stability and settlement would be invaluable. UN and international agencies have undertaken rehabilitation of some irrigated farms; and production appears to be recovering, as has the resumption of exports to Djibouti.

Community driven development is the key strategy for projects to be implemented in the agricultural sector during the next few years. The Ministry of Agriculture wants government services to support the current needs of farmers particularly through agricultural extension workers and farm-training workshops. The guidance will be based on research and trial work on existing practices before the introduction of new varieties and technologies

The Ministry of Agriculture office located in Berbera is partly occupied by local citizens. The office has no furniture or equipment except a vehicle for employees to commute to work. The office has no specific budget for its operations at the regional level.

Challenges

- Insufficient budgetary allocation
- Poor institutional capacity for the sector
- Absence of sufficient Transportation facility
- Shortage of quality personnel (staff)

- Lack of trainings and seminars for employees
- Absence of proper marketing for agricultural products
- No public awareness for farming techniques

Opportunities:

- Willing Government to help
- Peace and tranquillity
- Policies and Laws in place
- Natural Resources availability
- Cooperation among stakeholders
- Public eager to farm
- Land availability

Priorities:

- The allocation of sufficient budget to regional office
- Office rehabilitation
- Provision of sufficient transportation (3)
- Employment additional staff (14)
- The re-start of government owned experimental farms
- Decentralisation of authority to district level
- Regional Office authorisation of non-governmental organisations; activities prior to inception of projects

- Public awareness campaign
- The formation of cooperatives among farmers
- Exploring marketing for local agricultural produce

Projects and Programs

- Rehabilitation of regional office
- Extension of office space
- Provision of sufficient transportation (3)
- Employment additional staff (14)
- The re-start of government owned experimental farms
- Regional Office authorisation of non-governmental organisations; activities prior to inception of projects
- Conduct public awareness campaign
- The formation of farming cooperatives among farmers
- Exploring marketing for local agricultural produce

Matrix 7: Agriculture Sector Budget and Implementation Matrix

Goal	<i>To maximize agriculture production capacity and sustain its development</i>					
Strategic Objective	<i>To build the capacities of the agriculture office premises</i>					
	<i>To improve food security and nutrition value of food production of the farms in the region</i>					
	<i>To coordinate the activities of the agencies involved in agriculture sector</i>					
	<i>To prevent deterioration of farm land</i>					
Project title	Project	Project outputs	Sources of Funds	Implementin	Yearly budget	Total

(priorities)	Objectives			g agency	2014	2015	2016	budget
Rehabilitate Office building and premises and equip	To improve office facility and efficiency	Rehabilitated office and premises and equipment provided	GoSL Community Donors	MoA	0.04			0.04
Engendering demarcation of agriculture and livestock zones	To Ease tensions and prevent conflict between pastoral and agriculture communities	10 Public debates organised and media disseminated	GoSL Community Donors	MoA	0.05		0.04	0.09
Inter-regional (Sld) farmer training and also with neighbouring countries	To boost farmer knowledge and increase production	6 training tours organised	GoSL Community Donors	MoA	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.09
Protection of indigenous seeds and traditional edible plant species	To preserve and protect unique plant species that may disappear	2 nursery farms created to plant indigenous edible fruits, berries and tubers	GoSL Community Donors	MoA	0.05		0.06	0.11
Control of harmful GM seeds	To Establish regional	One Commission established and issue addressed	GoSL Community Donors	MoA				

	level commission to study phenomenon and give advise							
Control, monitoring and specification of use of pesticide and herbicide imports	To help reduce harmful effects on both human and animal life	Sufficient Cadre prepared and laboratory equipment to protect farmer and consumer health and interests created	GoSL Community Donors	MoA	0.02		0.02	0.04
Food aid distribution coinciding with periods of local high yield production of similar crops to be stopped	To pressure Food Aid agencies to consider farmer concerns of said issue	Concern addressed and local farmer interests respected	GoSL Community Donors	MoA	0.04		0.04	0.08
Transportation for office personnel to be improved	To have an efficient car to carry out duties more effectively	3 Vehicle purchased	GoSL Community Donors	MoA	0.025	0.050		0.075
Employment additional staff (14)	To increase the staff of the sector	14 staff recruited	GoSL	MoA	4staff	5 staff	5staff	14 staff

Total					0.255	0.08	0.19	0.0252

2.3 Livestock Sector:

Situation Analysis

The production of livestock is central to the Somaliland economy. It is the main source of food and income for the rural pastoral population. Sixty percent of the labour force in Somaliland is involved in livestock related activities which accounts for the livelihood of 70% of the population.

The pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihood depends on three main factors: Risk reduction and the mitigation of risks through strategies that ensure diversity, flexibility, self-sufficiency, wealth and links to support networks.

Productivity by maximising returns per unit of scarce resources (livestock, labour, fodder and water) with well-developed traditional regulations and adaptive management strategies and conservation and resource management

Despite Somaliland being a major exporter of live animals to Gulf countries, there are no established cost-effective and well managed marketing facilities. The livestock ban forced the authorities to improve the health procedures of animals for export. However, holding grounds for livestock trade only exist at the main port of Berbera. Therefore, the facilities are poorly maintained with inadequate forage and water supply. The temporary veterinary holding and or marshalling facility was never enough to accommodate trade herds resulting in traders grazing their export herd un-quarantined on the open range. A holistic approach to planning considers production goals, system variables and contingency strategies. Input from livestock owners in the policy and strategy development process is essential. Conventional veterinary support through vaccination campaigns needs to be complemented by decentralised animal health services using the indigenous knowledge of herders themselves.

It has 2 Rooms as part of the Al-Jaabiri Complex. The office is adequately equipped. We also have one vehicle with no subsidiary offices in the districts. The number of employees is 23 comprising 20 males and 3 females: ranging from 3A, 13 B, 4 C and 3 D in the Civil Service scales. We use temporary workers as tally clerks totalling 20 consisting of 17 male and 3 females. There are 18 Veterinary Medical Doctors that work at the Quarantine Areas. The Office is essentially set up for the purpose of ensuring the health of the livestock bound for export, a task which it fulfils quite satisfactorily.

Strengths:

The region has acquired over the years human resources capability or capacity that is optimally sufficient. These include the establishment of 2 Laboratories for veterinary purposes, The veterinary School at Sheikh and the effectuation of Quarantine facilities.

Weakness:

- We have a limited Office space.

- Only two quarantines namely, the Indhodeero and Al-Jabbiri, are in place and no such facilities exist for Yemen bound Cattle that are handled through privately owned enclosures.
- No quarantine services for locally owned animal stocks.

Opportunities:

- The availability of expert advice at the Quarantine locations
- The existence and utilization of the Sheikh veterinary school
- The prevalence of Peace, governance, peace, law and order
- Good relations with other government bodies and the Port Authority

Challenges:

- Lack of budget allocation for the office
- Difficult terrain consisting of a hot and sandy coastal area as well as a inaccessible mountainous range that requires efficient and appropriate vehicles.
- Essential drugs sometimes lacking
- Dogs and wild animals access to locations close to human habitation making possible the outbreak of rabies and other diseases a high probability
- Lack of a mobile team that travels periodically to the districts and rural areas particularly on emergency occasions
- Unprecedented deforestation has affected livestock grazing lands
- Lack of meat hygiene inspection facilities in urban

Priorities:

- The establishment of an office at each district

- The creation of space for storage and refrigeration facilities and acquisition of ice boxes for every other district: Sheikh, Las Ciidle and Mandheere.
- Qualified personnel are only available at the Quarantines in Berbera and not at the district level. Therefore, there is a need for at least 6 Community Animal Health Workers at the districts' level.
- The creation of a mobile team that travels periodically to the districts and rural areas particularly on emergency occasions
- The creation of watering points particularly at East coast
- Fodder production for animals is highly needed

Projects and programs

- The establishment of an office at each district (Sheikh)
- The creation of space for storage and refrigeration facilities and acquisition of ice boxes for every other district: Sheikh, Las Ciidle and Mandheere.
- Provision of transportation for the sector
- Qualified personnel are only available at the Quarantines in Berbera and not at the district level. Therefore, there is a need for at least 6 Community Animal Health Workers at the districts' level.
- The creation of a mobile team that travels periodically to the districts and rural areas particularly on emergency occasions
- The creation of watering points particularly at East coast
- Fodder production for animals is highly needed

Matrix 8: Livestock Sector Budget and Implementation Matrix

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

To improve livestock marketing infrastructure and increase export earnings								
Project title (priorities)	Project Objectives	Project outputs	Sources of Funds	Implementin g agency	Yearly budget			Total budget(USD MILLION)
					2014	2015	2016	
Construction of office for Sheikh district	To enhance the institutional capacity of the sector	1 office constructed in Sheikh ,	GoSL Community Donors	MoL		0.042		0.042
Recruitment of 30 additional veterinary staff	To recruit and train 30 vet staff for the sector	30 livestock health workers recruited	GoSL	MoL	10staff	10 staff	10 staff	30 staff
The creation of space for storage and refrigeration facilities	To make sure the hygiene for livestock products	2 hygiene livestock products	GoSL Community Donors	MoL	0.02	0.03		0.05
Construction of Animal Quarantine and hold grounds for coastal districts	To promote the health of exported animals	1 animal Quarantine established for the sector	GoSL Community Donors	MoL	0.1	0.2		0.3
Provision of transport means for the sector (4 vehicles)	To provide transport to 4 Livestock offices To supervise the work sustainability	4 vehicles provided to Livestock offices of the sector	GoSL Community Donors	MoL	0.025	0.05	0.025	0.01
Establishment of vet mobile	To establish 1 mobile livestock health teams	1 mobile livestock health team	GoSL Community	MoL	0.02	0.03		0.05

teams for emergency situations	in the region	established	Donors					
Total					0.165	0.352	0.025	0.542

2.4 Trade and international investment Sector

Situation Analysis

For the private sector to take the leading role in economic growth a market friendly environment must exist. Opportunities are available in Somaliland to add-value to an abundance of available natural resources to produce products that can be made and sold easily on local, regional and export markets. To assist the development of the private sector in Somaliland, the following points need consideration:

- Support to establish and expand service industries
- The cross-sectoral challenge of job-creation/income generation in Somaliland
- Supporting interventions must be demand driven and market-led

The potential capacity of the port at Berbera, and its strategic location in the Gulf of Aden provides opportunities for increased economic activity. First, the increase in export of livestock and other commodities, secondly the transit of goods to and from Ethiopia and other regions of Somalia. Therefore, support for all sizes of business from the international community and government includes financial and technical facilities, certification, marketing information and infrastructure. Moreover, neither the administration nor the private sector has the resources to rebuild the infrastructure destroyed during the civil war and the floods in October 1999. In particular, the main artery roads from Berbera, through Burao to Somalia and through Hargeisa to Jigjiga in Ethiopia have huge regional importance and require international assistance

The Ministry of Trade regional office has one office which is sufficiently equipped. There are 8 employees consisting of 4 B, 3 C and 1D. It handles matters concerning import and export license provision.

The licenses given out are various grades: Import license, Export License and licenses for various trades and business classifications. There is mutual support and coordination with the Port Manifest Section

Challenges

- Lack of office and technical staff
- Absence of Trade and industries financing sources

- Underdeveloped infrastructure in some areas of the region
- Lack of human resource in the sector
- Lack of raw materials for some industries

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

Projects and programs

- Build up regional and district offices with full equipment
- Recruitment of office staff for the Ministry (12)
- Encouragement of establishing small scale industries
- Training human resource for the sector
- Establishing of credit schemes for micro-enterprises

Matrix 9: Trade and International Trade Sector Budget and Implementation Matrix

Goal	To achieve saver and effective commercial development for enhancing regional economic growth								
Strategic Objectives	To implement the set regulatory frame fork for commercial enterprises for enhancing save and effective commercial growth								
	To enhance the internal regional trade for increased the social wellbeing of the society								
Project title (priorities)	Project Objectives	Project outputs	Sources of Funds	Implementing agency	Yearly budget			Total budget(US D MILLIONS)	
					2014	2015	2016		
Construction of Regional and district office	To Provide sufficient space for regional staff	2 offices constructed in Berbera and Sheikh	GoSL Community Donors	MC&II	0.042			0.042	.05
Recruitment of sufficient staff for all districts of the region(12)	To recruit 12 additional staff for the sector	20 staff recruited and trained for the sector	GoSL	MC&II	5staff	5 staff	2staff	12 staff	
Build up regional and district offices with full equipment	To provide sufficient working space for the sector	Regional office constructed and equipped	GoSL Community Donors	MC&II	0.020			0.020	
Training human resource for the sector	To train human resource for the sector	2 trainings provided for the staff	GoSL Community Donors	MC&II	0.02	0.03		0.05	

Establishing of credit schemes for micro-enterprises	To ease small business owners of credit schemes	Credit scheme for small business owners established	GoSL Community Donors	MC&II	0.03		0.04	0.07
Total					0.112	0.03	0.04	0.182

2.5 Fisheries and Marine Sector

Situation Analysis

Somaliland has 850 km of coastal line and 65,000 km² of area of potential exploitation. Although this is potentially one of the country's most promising resources, traditionally, the population's diet is based on meat and milk from livestock. Fish stocks have mostly been left alone except for the catches of small fishing communities along the Somaliland coast and a small section of the urban elite. The Somaliland Government has issued fishing licenses to international fishing companies although the Ministry of Fisheries and Coastal Development lacks the capacity and resources to effectively monitor their activities.

The police training college at Mandera in Sahil region is developing a training curriculum to protect coastal areas and fishing grounds, but has no resources to enforce rules and regulations.

The government is establishing fishing co-operatives in order to improve the network of fishing communities, provide sustainable livelihoods and also to strengthen the economy by increasing the export of fish products. The various facets required for export, from transportation and cold storage to processing and canning are either in poor condition or do not exist. To prepare for an increasingly market orientated fishing sector, support for basic equipment, spare parts and facilities is required.

There are two installations at the Fish Centre: what used to be NEC Fish which is not operational and the FAO installations where our 2 offices are located. The offices are poorly furnished and accommodate 10 personnel in total. There are an extra 2 casual labourers that work on call basis. The females are 2 and the rest are men. Their grade scales are distributed as follows: 1A, 3 B, 4 C, and 2 D.

Besides, the office is in possession of one motorized boat and a canoe.

Challenges:

- lack of transportation means
- Absence of functioning ice makers and refrigerators
- Insufficient office space at district level

- The ancient Jetty used by the small boats of fishermen is in disrepair.
- poor training facilities for fisheries staff or fishermen
- No machine shop for repairing marine gear and equipment

Priorities:

- Regional Fish marketing strategy development
- Provision of vehicles for the office (2 vehicles)
- Establishment of Ice making machine and refrigerators
- Develop market location for fishermen to use
- Establish facility and office at Bulahar for training and public service
- Establish facility and office at Ceel-daraad for training and servicing public
- Train fishermen, private fishing companies and coastal communities in conjunction with Maritime College
- Awareness to raise public fish eating habits

Projects and programs

- Regional Fish marketing strategy development
- Provision of vehicles for the office (2 vehicles)
- Establishment of Ice making machine and refrigerators
- Develop market location for fishermen to use
- Establish facility and office at Bulahar for training and public service

- Establish facility and office at Ceel-daraad for training and servicing public
- Train fishermen, private fishing companies and coastal communities in conjunction with Maritime College
- Awareness to raise public fish eating

Matrix 10: Fisheries and Marine Resource Sector Budget and Implementation Matrix

Goal	To enhance utilization of fish and marine resources of region							
Strategic Objectives	To build the institutional capacity of the sector							
	To enhance the production capacity of fishing communities							
	To advocate and promote fish consumption among population							
	To establish domestic and external marketing strategies for fish and other marine resources							
Project title (priorities)	Project Objectives	Project outputs	Sources of Funds	Implementing agency	Yearly budget			Total budget
					2014	2015	2016	
Regional Fish marketing strategy development	To develop and produce regional fish marketing strategy	Regional marketing strategy developed	GoSL Community Donors	MoF&MR	0.02		0.04	0.06
Need for vehicle and office budget	To ease supervision for sector operations	2 vehicles purchased for the sector	GoSL Community Donors	MoF&MR	0.025	0.025		0.05
Establish Ice making machine and refrigerators centre	To improve cooling facilities of the sector	2 ice making machine and refrigerators purchased	GoSL Community Donors	MoF&MR		0.5		0.5

Establish facility and office at Bulahar for training and public service	To construct district offices	1 office constructed in Bulahar	GoSL Community Donors	MoF&MR	0.020			0.020
Establish facility and office at Ceel-daraad for training and servicing public	To construct district offices	1 office constructed in Eel Daraad	GoSL Community Donors	MoF&MR		0.020		0.020
Train fishermen, private fishing companies and coastal communities in conjunction with Maritime College	To conduct trainings for local communities for fish consumption	3 trainings conducted for regional fishermen	GoSL Community Donors	MoF&MR	0.01	0.02		0.03
Jetty repair	To reduce fishing barrier for absence of proper jetties	1 Jetty repaired	GoSL Community Donors	MoF&MR		0.1		0.1
Awareness to raise public	To increase fish consumption	2 trainings provided for	GoSL Community	MoF&MR	0.02		0.02	0.04

fish eating habits		local communities	Donors					
Total					0.095	0.665	0.06	0.82

3. INFRASTRUCTURE PILLAR.

3.1 Public Works, Housing and Transportation Sector

Situational Analysis

The Ministry of Public Works at Sahil Region consist of 7 persons: 1 A, 2 B, 2 C and 1 D. Five of the seven are in the officially employed and the remaining two are temporary. An office has been recently constructed but is yet to be furnished. The office does not have a vehicle for employees to commute to work.

Most Government owned buildings are occupied by squatters and remain a major obstacle to regional office development progress.

Challenges

- Absence of regional office
- Insufficient staff for the sector
- Lack of mobile team for roads repairing and maintenance
- Lack of repairing and maintenance garage
- Absence of Transportation means

Priorities

- Construction of regional office at Berbera
- Recruitment of sufficient staff for the sector
- Establishment of mobile team for roads repairing and maintenance
- Establishment of repairing and maintenance garage
- Provision of sufficient transportation (2)

Projects and Programs

- Construction of regional office at Berbera

- Recruitment of sufficient staff for the sector
- Establishment of mobile team for roads repairing and maintenance
- Establishment of repairing and maintenance garage

Matrix 11: Public Works, Housing and Transport Sector Budget and Implementation Matrix

Goal	Achieve integrated regional and urban planning management and transport system							
Strategic Objectives	To rehabilitate regional government housing properties and vehicle workshops							
	To implement National land use policy law.no.17							
	To improve regional transport systems							
Project title (priorities)	Project Objectives	Project outputs	Sources of Funds	Implementing agency	Yearly budget			Total budget(USD MIL LION)
					2014	2015	2016	
Constr construction of Berbera Regional office	To build Berbera Regional office	The regional office constructed and equipped	GoSL Community Donors	MoPWH&T	0.042			0.042
Recruitment of adequate technical staff (6	To recruit additional staff for the sector	6 staff recruited and trained	GoSL Community Donors	MoPWH&T	3 staff		3 staff	6 staff
Establishment of regular mobile team for roads repairs and maintenance	To maintain regularly broken roads	1 mobile team established for roads maintenances	GoSL Community Donors	MoPWH&T	0.03	0.04		0.07
construction of repairing and maintenance	To build maintenance garage for Government damaged	One repairing garage constructed in the region	GoSL Community Donors	MoPWH&T	0.04		0.04	0.08

garage	cars							
Total					0.112	0.04	0.04	0.192

3.2 Information and Media Sector:

Situation analysis

There is no Ministry of Information physical office in Sahil Region. The staff personnel consist of two reporters and a temporary person used occasionally for camera and reporting services. The staff privately rent a facility themselves without any Ministry assistance. There two temporary reporters at Sheikh and Mandheera as well. The members have received a Ministry Award for being the most productive among the regional reporters. As a major source of economic information and political activity by both the government and private sector, Berbera remains a vital source of quality information and news in Somaliland.

Despite these attributes, the office in Berbera lacks the amenities it deserves for optimum operation capability. Berbera could also have become an engendering force for progress and development if the media presence could have been utilized for disseminating educational programs and projects.

Challenges and opportunities:

- The difficult task of reporting from a large territory most of which is un-accessible by road and therefore the need for a four wheel drive vehicle
- The lack of finance for movement and reporting on location
- The shortage of employees makes the task of reporting even more arduous
- Training for employees inside and outside the country is overlooked
- As reporters, incentives to quality performance as well as quantity production is essential for keeping the morale up
- The lack of a studio in Berbera would be ideal for improving reaching out to the general public and keep them abreast with realities in the country and outside it
- Government willing to support

- Plenty and fertile territory from which to report

Priorities:

- Construction of office Space and equipment (Cameras, Internet Service, Editing Gear,etc.)
- procurement of transportation (2)
- Establishment of a studio to buttress Hargeisa based SLTV

Projects and programs

- Construction of office Space and equipment (Cameras, Internet Service, Editing Gear,etc.)
- procurement of transportation (2)
- Establishment of a studio to buttress Hargeisa based SLTV

Matrix 12: Information and Media Sector Budget and Implementation Matrix

Goal	To report on Regional issues and events							
Strategic Objective	To expand National TV coverage of Sahil region							
	To disseminate educating information and awareness raising							
	To reach out to the communities of Sahil Region from West to East and keep them abreast with factual issues							
Project title (priorities)	Project Objectives	Project outputs	Sources of Funds	Implementing agency	Yearly budget			Total budget
					2014	2015	2016	
Office building and premises and equip	To improve office work and efficiency	1 full equipped office is constructed	GoSL Community Donors			0.020	0.03	0.050
Procurement of 2 vehicles	To ease travelling to news sources	2 vehicles purchased for the sector	GoSL Community Donors		0.025	0.025		0.05

Establishment of a studio to buttress Hargeisa based SLTV	To organize a well equipped studio for news editing	One studio constructed and fully equipped	GoSL Community Donors		0.05	0.04		0.09
Total					0.075	0.085	0.03	0.19

3.3 Water Resources sector

Situation Analysis

Berbera's original water supply system goes back to the Ottoman Empire in the 19th Century when this gravity induced system used the Dubar Spring, at the foot of the mountains, as its natural source. The spring water flowed to collection wells and then to water points through asbestos-cast iron pipes.

From the early 1980s, to respond to increased demand for water, improvements to the existing system were made by various international organizations. This included the addition of a set of boreholes with better water yield, to supply the bulk of the town's water needs.

At present, the situation with respect to water supply in Somaliland has undergone substantial recovery since the civil war. Many water sources were rehabilitated with external assistance between 1992 and the present, as verified by two surveys conducted three years ago (Multi Indicator Cluster Survey [MICS] by UNICEF and Ministry of Mineral and Water Resources 1996) supplemented by data gathered since then. However, year-round access to water for both people and livestock remains a critical priority. These needs must be balanced against the natural recharge rates of the aquifers, and against adequate pasture for livestock. The priority therefore is to approach the needs for water with an environmentally sound plan.

Challenges

- Absence of both regional and district offices of the sector
- Lack of Transport vehicles for Ministry staff (4 vehicle)
- Lack of technical mobile teams for inspection tours
- Absence of heavy duty rig

Priorities

- Construction of offices of the sector for the Districts(2)
- Provision of Transport vehicles for Ministry staff (4 vehicle)
- Establish technical mobile teams for inspection tours
- Obtain one heavy duty rig

Projects and programs

- Construction of offices of the sector for the Districts(2)
- Provision of Transport vehicles for Ministry staff (4 vehicle)
- Establish technical mobile teams for inspection tours
- Obtain one heavy duty rig

Matrix 14: Water and Sanitation Sector Budget and Implementation Matrix

Goal	Improve availability and access to water in Sahil in sustainable and equitable way for all different uses in a manner that is environmentally safe and in line with MDG							
Strategic Objectives	To increase availability of water by developing a service and ground water resources at regional level							
	To coordinate Regional water infrastructure initiatives to optimize access							
	To develop an integrated regional water resource management							
Project title (priorities)	Project Objectives	Project outputs	Sources of Funds	Implementing agency	Yearly budget			Total budget(USD MILLION)
					2014	2015	2016	
Construction of offices of the sector for the Districts(2)	To construct offices in Berbera and Sheikh	2 offices constructed and equipped for the sector	GoSL Community Donors	MoWR	0.042		0.042	0.084

Provision of Transport vehicles for Ministry staff (4 vehicle)	To provide transportation	4 vehicles purchased for the sector	GoSL Community Donors	MoWR	0.05	0.05		0.1
Establish technical mobile teams for inspection tours	To set up one mobile team for inspection	1 mobile team is established	GoSL Community Donors	MoWR	0.04		0.03	0.07
Obtain one heavy duty rig	To find heavy duty rig	1 heavy duty rig is purchased	GoSL Community Donors	MoWR	0.2	0.4		0.6
Total					0.332	0.45	0.72	0.854

3.4 Berbera Electricity Agency:

Situation Analysis

The Electricity Agency is a government run enterprise with 59 employees in the pay-roll consisting of 53 men and 6 females. The employees have not yet been scaled by the Civil Service Commission. There are 4 university graduates among the employees.

The Agency has 11 office Rooms which are scantily furnished. Electronic equipment and other auxiliary facilities are also lacking.

There are 4 electric generators owned by the Agency. One of the Generators is in disrepair. Electricity generation is recorded the whole 24 hours during which the Generators are operating. Fuel consumption is 23 barrels per day.

- 2 of the Generators are 1250 KVA
- 1 generator is 1000 KVA
- 1 Generator is in Disrepair
- There are 8 transformers conveniently located throughout Berbera district.

Opportunities:

- The Agency is the only Power Supplier of the district at present (3 wind turbines put in place recently can only supply a total of 75 KVA output).

- The Agency has 8 transformers with accompanying switches.
- Synchronization of Generators
- Security lamps installed by the Agency and Municipality need to be expanded.
- Free Security lamps for publicly owned buildings including Police Station and Hospital
- Addition of Solar Panel system to augment power production and minimize costs

Challenges:

- Agency hires far too many employees causing budgeting difficulties
- There are no available spare parts in the country for the Generators in use. Acquisition of spare parts is time consuming , expensive and requires hard currency
- Town plan and growth not in line with electricity grid
- There are no fire fighting equipment owned by the agency
- The agency has 3 vehicles. 2 are operating and 1 is in disrepair

Priorities:

- Increase power lines for Berbera city
- Construction of sufficient office spaces
- Synchronization of the Power Generators is needed
- Provision of lift truck for heavy lifting and loading pallets. (2)
- Construction of vehicle shelter garage

- Electronic gadgetry and computerized system to ease operations, billing and network
- Qualified Engineers and Service Personnel as well as training for improvement of skills
- Agency hires far too many employees causing budgeting difficulties
- Other electric generators in use by the different government agencies and ministries should run in conjunction with the Agency power generation system in order to minimize costs and get rid of overlap

Projects and Programs

- Construction of sufficient office spaces
- Synchronization of the Power Generators is needed
- Provision of lift truck for heavy lifting and loading pallets. (2)
- Construction of vehicle shelter garage

Matrix15: Berbera Electricity Agency Sector Budget and Implementation Matrix

Goal								
Strategic Objective								
Project title (priorities)	Project Objectives	Project outputs	Sources of Funds	Implementing agency	Yearly budget			Total budget
					2014	2015	2016	
power lines for Berbera city	To increase the access of electricity	Power lines installed for Berbera streets	GoSL Community Donors	BEA	0.04	0.04		0.08
Construction of office	To enlarge the working space for all staff	One office constructed	GoSL Community Donors	BEA	0.040			0.040
Synchronizat			GoSL	BEA	0.05		0.05	0.1

ion of the Power Generators is needed			Community Donors					
There is a need for a lift truck for heavy lifting and loading pallets.	To make easy for lifting of heavy materials	1 lifting truck purchased	GoSL Community Donors	BEA		0.12		0.12
Needed also is a hall for vehicle shelter	To provide space for vehicle shelter	1 garage camp is built	GoSL Community Donors	BEA		0.05		0.05
Electronic gadgetry and computerized system to ease operations, billing and network	To use computerized system	Computerized system installed	GoSL Community Donors	BEA	0.06	0.07		0.13
Total					0.13	0.28	0.05	0.46

4. Governance Pillar

6.1 Justice Sector

Situation Analysis

The Judiciary offices are the centre of all court proceedings in the region. Referrals from districts come to the Berbera regional and district courts. There are 12 judges in total who are active in the regional and district court. Three handle Appeals cases, 5 judges work at the Regional level and four at the district court level. There is one judge in Sheikh District.

There are 12 deputy judges, 2 work with the Appeals Court, 3 with the Regional court, 3 with District Court and 1 at Sheikh District Court.

There are also 4 Bailiffs each assigned to a specific court. There are also office cleaners.

Challenges and opportunities:

- Reaching work locations is difficult because of lack of transportation
- No budget for operations
- There are no sufficient office space and quality equipment
- 12 judges share 3 office spaces
- Deputies do not have any office space to work from
- There are no stationery provisions for the offices
- One vehicle for the entire Judiciary

Priorities:

- Construction of office space sufficient to accommodate the officers of the Court
- Equipment for the offices
- provision of Vehicles for the Judiciary (3)
- Improve dignity and stature of Judiciary through higher payment, security provision

- Budget for investigations and operations

Projects and Programs

- Construction of office space sufficient to accommodate the officers of the Court
- Equipment for the offices
- provision of Vehicles for the Judiciary (3)

Matrix 16: Justice Sector Budget and Implementation Matrix

Goal	To achieve and effective and equal justice for all							
Strategic Objective	To attain independent judicial system							
	To attain accountable judicial system							
	To attain efficient judicial system							
	To attain accessible judicial system							
Project title (priorities)	Project Objectives	Project outputs	Sources of Funds	Implementing agency	Yearly budget			Total budget
					2014	2015	2016	
Construction of office space sufficient to accommodate the officers of the Court	To provide working space	1 office constructed	GoSL Community Donors	MoJ		0.04		0.04
Equipment for the offices	To provide sufficient equipment for the office	Office is equipped	GoSL Community Donors	MoJ	0.02			0.02
Provision of vehicles for	To increase the accessibility of	3 vehicles purchased for	GoSL Community	MoJ	0.05	0.025		0.075

the Judiciary (3)	criminal areas	the sector	Donors					
Budget for investigation s and operations	To increase operational budget of the sector		GoSL Community Donors	MoJ				
					0.07	0.065		0.135

4.2 Sahil Regional Administration office

Situation Analysis

Sahil region has the longest coastline in Somaliland. It has climatic variations uniquely different from other regions. The hot summer months force local residents at Berbera to move to other cooler climates of the country because of the high electricity costs. The employees at the regional office are 11 in total: 2A, 3B, 3C and 3D. The Governor's office coordinates all departments of different government Ministries.

Challenges and Opportunities:

- The regions Land relief consisting of sandy coastline and ridged mountains makes travelling through the country a severe challenge because of the limited roads accessing many areas
- Plentiful sea and mineral resources and attraction of private investment
- absence of qualified sufficient personnel
- Peaceful community desirous of progress
- Electricity supply that is both insufficient and beyond the reach of the everyday person in an atmosphere that is excessively hot
- Office space that is inadequate and unworthy of the office of the Governor, Need construction of Office of Governor.

- Lack of sufficient transportation for the regional office staff.
- Absence of meeting hall space

Priorities:

- Provision of sufficient transportation (2)
- Construction of regional office
- Dispel wide spread rumours that Sahil people are not willing to accommodate private investment
- Train staff and hire more personnel (15)
- Construction of Sufficient meeting hall

Projects and programs

- Provision of sufficient transportation (2)
- Construction of regional office
- Dispel wide spread rumours that Sahil people are not willing to accommodate private investment
- Train staff and hire more personnel (15)
- Construction of Sufficient meeting hall

Matrix 17: Sahil Regional Administration Sector Budget and Implementation Matrix

Goal	To improve the capacity of Sahil Governor's office
Strategic Objective	To enhance the capacity of governor's office
	To enlarge meeting hall building of the office
	Provision of meeting furniture and office equipment

Project title (priorities)	Project Objectives	Project outputs	Sources of Funds	Implementing agency	Yearly budget			Total budget
					2014	2015	2016	
building office premises and equip	To improve office work and efficiency	construction of building premises and equipment procurement	GoSL Community Donors	MoI	0.020	0.01		0.03
provision of 2 strong vehicles	To ease supervision of work performance	2 vehicles purchased for the sector	GoSL Community Donors	MoI	0.025	0.025		0.05
Train staff and hire more personnel (15)	To increase the number of staff in the sector	15 new staff recruited for the sector	GoSL	MoI	5 staff	10 staff		15 staff
Construction of Sufficient meeting hall	To enlarge Governor's meeting hall	1 meeting hall constructed and equipped	GoSL Community Donors	MoI	0.03			0.03
Total					0.075	0.035		0.11

4.3 Sahil Regional Attorney Office:

Situation Analysis

The prosecutor of Sahil region reported that the office has 7 employees consisting of 2 prosecutors, 2 deputies, 1 prosecutor agent and subordinate staff including the cleaner and watchman. The office space is two rooms (one from the British colonial era and the second built in 2004. There is one computer and no other equipment to use. The office does not have a vehicle also.

Challenges

- Proper office space and equipment

- Vehicles to carry out duties
- Budget for operations
- Training and refreshment courses for staff
- District level representation

Priorities

- Proper office space and equipment
- Vehicles to carry out duties
- Budget for operations
- Training and refreshment courses for staff
- District level representation

projects and programs

- Proper office space and equipment
- Vehicles to carry out duties
- Training and refreshment courses for staff
- District level representation

Matrix 18: Attorney General Sector Budget and Implementation Matrix

Goal	To develop and implement regulatory framework for legal services and legal professionals
------	--

Strategic Objective	To promote access to justice among the public							
Project title (priorities)	Project Objectives	Project outputs	Sources of Funds	Implementing agency	Yearly budget			Total budget
					2014	2015	2016	
Proper office space and equipment	To improve office work and efficiency	construction of building and premises -equipment procurement	GoSL Community Donors	MoJ	0.020	0.01		0.03
Vehicles to carry out duties (2)	To ease supervision of work performance	2 vehicles purchased for the sector	GoSL Community Donors	MoJ	0.025	0.025		0.05
Training and refreshment courses for staff (16)	To conduct trainings for sector new staff	16 new staff recruited	GoSL Community Donors	MoJ	6 staff	10 staff		16 staff
Total					0..45	0.035		0.08

4.4 Quality Control Commission Situation Analysis

Somaliland Quality Control Commission (SQCC) is an established government agency with the full mandate from the president of the republic of Somaliland. It's objective is to eradicate defective and sub-standard products from the mainstream of the Somaliland business and community.

Challenges

- Absence of Regional office
- Absence of sufficient professional staff
- Lack of testing Quality Control laboratories
- Lack of transportation facilities
- Lack of regional stores

Priorities

- Construction of regional office
- Hiring qualified professionals and other experts in the field
- Provision of testing quality control laboratories
- Construction of regional stores
- Provision of transportation facilities

Projects and Programs

- Construction of regional office
- Hiring qualified professionals and other experts in the field
- Construction and equipment of stores
- Provision of testing Quality Control lab

- Provision of transportation facilities (2 vehicles)

Matrix: Somaliland Quality Control commission Sector Budget and Implementation Matrix

	GOAL	Protect the safety of Regional consumers from unnecessary injuries caused by defective, substandard, or expired consumer products							
	Strategic Objectives	To stop dangerous products from entering the stream of Trade and identify hazardous products							
		To develop national standards for imported and locally manufactured consumer products							
NO	Project title (priorities)	Project objectives	Project outputs	Sources of funds	Implementing agency	Yearly budget			Total budge(US D Millions)
						2014	2015	2016	
1	Construction of Regional Office	To construct and equip regional office for the sector	1 office constructed and equipped for the sector	GoSL Donors Community	SQCC		0.03		0.03
2	Purchase of vehicles for the regional office activities.(2)	To provide vehicle for the regional office	2 vehicle purchased	GoSL	SQCC		0.025	0.025	0.05
3	Recruitment of 7 staff	To recruit skilled and support staff for the sector	7 staff recruited for Trade offices	GoSL	SQCC	3 staff		4 staff	5 staff
4	providing training programs and carrying out public awareness campaigns	To develop the understanding of SQCC in public people	6 trainings provided to public people	GoSL Donors Community	SQCC	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.12

5	Construction and equipment of stores	To increase expired food items storage spaces	4 big stores constructed	GoSL Donors Community	SQCC	0.05		0.2	0.25
6	Provision of Quality Control lab	To improve the quality of imported goods	Quality control lab provided	GoSL Donors Community	SQCC		0.1	0.1	0.2
Total						0.09	0.04	0.24	0.37

4.5 Berbera District

Situation Analysis

Berbera City, situated on the southern shores of the Gulf of Aden is a major port town of Somaliland. Its climate is hot and humid with temperatures above 40 degrees Centigrade in the summer and a semi-desert landscape. Berbera has a population of around 50,000 that decreases with seasonal migration to cooler inland cities during the hot seasons. Berbera is one of the oldest towns along the Somali coast, and mentioned in reports by Greek merchants dating back to the first century CE. It has a long history as an important regional trading centre, and its significance was noted by early Chinese and Arab scholars and geographers. Over the years, Portuguese, Ottoman, Egyptian and British forces fought over the control of this strategic, natural port with its vibrant economy, nearby fresh water springs and abundant hinterland recourses. The town served as the colonial capital and main sea port of British Somaliland until 1941 when the capital was moved to Hargeisa, the current principal city of Somaliland. Up to the early 1970s, Berbera had consistent improvements in port facilities and vibrant trading due to influence from the Soviet bloc. The civil war of the 1980 and 1990s destroyed Berbera's infrastructure, most notably the cement factory, government buildings and the water supply system. The latter has since been rehabilitated and expanded with the assistance of several international organizations, including COOPI, THW, UNICEF and UN-HABITAT. Between 2000 and 2003, UN-HABITAT implemented the Berbera technical and Institutional Assistance project (TIAP), which, among others, resulted in the rehabilitation of the local authority offices, the central market, and the municipal dumpsite. In addition, capacity was built in the field of municipal finance, urban planning, engineering and land management. Berbera port remains the key entry point for goods to Somaliland and Ethiopia and a major source of income for the Sahil region. Exports through Berbera include sheep, goats, camels, hides, ghee, frankincense, myrrh and gum Arabic. However, despite its continuous role

as an important regional port, the economic importance of the town has sharply declined, in particular with respect to its potential as a leading regional hub for trade, production and transport.

Challenges

- Absence of Sufficient Market centres in Berbera
- Absence of Training for newly elected councillors
- Inappropriate of financial management

Priorities

- Construction of one additional market centre in Berbera
- Training elected local councillors on local government planning and management skills
- Improvement of financial management of local government

Projects and Programs

- Construction of one additional market centre in Berbera
- Training elected local councillors on local government planning and management skills
- Improvement of financial management of local government

Matrix 21: Berbera Local Government Sector Budget and Implementation Matrix

<i>Projects/Programs: Budget and Implementation Matrix</i>
GOAL improvement of service delivery quality and capacity of Berbera Municipality
Strategic Objectives:
To improve the capacity of Berbera Slaughter House
To improve the capacity governance capacity of the local government
To improve sanitation of Berbera town
To increase market centers

Programs	Program/Project Objectives	Program Outputs	Sources of Funds	Impl. Agency	Budget Breakdown			
					2014	2015	2016	Total
Construction of one additional market centre in Berbera	To construct one additional market centre in Berbera	one market centre constructed for Berbera town	GoSL Community Donors	Berbera Mun.	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.13
Training elected local councillors on local government planning and management skills	To train elected councillors on local government planning and management skills	Berbera elected local councillors trained on local government planning and management skills	GoSL Community Donors	Berbera Mun.	0.003	0.004		0.007
Improvement of financial management of local government	To improve the financial management of Berbera local government	Berbera Local Government financial Management system improved	GoSL Community Donors	Berbera Mun.	0.005	0.007	0.002	0.014
Total					0.048	0.061	0.042	0.0151

4.6 Sheikh District

Situation Analysis

Sheikh district is a Grade C District that covers an area of 1,600 km². It is in the centre of Somaliland and part of Sahil region.

Sheikh is located in the mountainous Golis Range between Berbera and Burao. It is 1,500 meters above sea level and has an average rainfall estimated to be 523 mm annually. It is suitable for livestock grazing and agricultural farming. Sheikh is an ideal place for tourism, beautiful weather and historical places.

The district is bordered by Burao 65 KMs to the South, Oodweyne 130 to the South West, Hargeisa 190 kms to the Northwest, Berbera 75 KMs to the North, Sanaag 190 KMs to the East.

The overall district population is estimated to be 42,560 persons of whom 8,600 people live in Sheikh City. Twenty-seven (27) villages come under its jurisdiction.

Challenges

- Shortage of skilled staff
- Poor roads inside sheikh town
- Absence of Shovel for garbage collection
- Poor transportation for LG
- Insufficient district police station
- Lack of fencing of district slaughter house
- Lack of trainings for the newly elected Local Council members (LG)

Priorities

- Recruitment of staff (10)
- Construction of Nur Village road and rehabilitation of sheikh main road
- Purchase of Shovel for garbage collection
- Provide transportation for LG (3 vehicles)
- Construction of Gidhays district police station
- Building of district slaughter house
- Fencing of district slaughter house

- Conduct trainings for the newly elected Local Council members (LG)

Projects and programs

- Recruitment of staff (10)
- Construction of Nur Village road and rehabilitation of sheikh main road
- Purchase of Shovel for garbage collection
- Provide transportation for LG (3 vehicles)
- Construction of Gidhays district police station
- Building of district slaughter house
- Fencing of district slaughter house
- Conduct trainings for the newly elected Local Council members (LG)

Matrix 22: Sheikh Local Government Sector Budget and Implementation Matrix

Programs	Program/Project Objectives	Program Outputs	Sources of Funds	Impl. Agency	Budget Breakdown			
					2014	2015	2016	Total
Construction of Nur Village road and rehabilitation of sheikh main road	To Construct and rehabilitate Nur village and Sheikh main roads	2 Constructed and rehabilitated	GoSL Community Donors	Sheikh Mun.	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.12
Purchase of Shovel for garbage collection	To Improve the sanitation of Sheikh District	1 Shovel for garbage collection purchased	GoSL Community Donors	Sheikh Mun.	0.07			0.07

Construction of Gidhays district police station	To strengthen the security of Gidhays village	1 police station constructed for better security	GoSL Community Donors	Sheikh Mun.		0.05		0.05
Building of district slaughter house	To construct Sheikh District slaughter house	District slaughter house constructed	GoSL Community Donors	Sheikh Mun.			0.08	0.08
Fencing of district slaughter house	To protect from slaughter intruders	Slaughter house fenced from animal interruptions	GoSL Community Donors	Sheikh Mun.			0.02	0.02
Total					0.11	0.1	0.13	0.34

4.7 Abdaal District

Challenges

- Lack of LG offices
- Shortage of staff
- Lack of district police station

Priorities

- Construct of LG offices in the district
- Recruitment of staff (8)
- Construction of district police station

Projects and programs

- Construct of LG offices in the district

- Recruitment of staff (8)
- Construction of district police station

4.8 Bulahaar District:

Challenges

- Shortage of staff
- Poor transportation for Dhahar Local Government (LG)
- Absence of district police station

Priorities

- Recruitment of staff (10)
- Provide transportation for Dhahar LG (2 vehicles)
- Construction of district police station

Projects and programs

- Recruitment of staff
- Provide transportation for Dhahar LG (2 vehicles)
- Construction of district police station

4.9 Laas Ciidle District:

Challenges

- Lack of sufficient transportation
- Shortage of staff
- Absence of proper slaughter house

Priorities

- Provide sufficient transportation
- Recruitment of staff (12)
- Construction of slaughter house

Projects and programs

- Provide sufficient transportation
- Recruitment of staff
- Construction of slaughter house

4.10 Xagal District :**Challenges**

- Lack of sufficient transportation
- Shortage of staff (10)
- Absence of proper slaughter house

Priorities

- Provide sufficient transportation (2)
- Recruitment of staff
- Construction of slaughter house

Projects and programs

- Provide sufficient transportation
- Recruitment of staff

- Construction of slaughter house

4.11 Go'da Wayn District

- Lack of sufficient transportation
- Shortage of staff (10)
- Absence of proper slaughter house

Priorities

- Provide sufficient transportation (2)
- Recruitment of staff
- Construction of slaughter house

Projects and programs

- Provide sufficient transportation
- Recruitment of staff
- Construction of slaughter house

Matrix 13: Districts Budget and Implementation matrix

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

									(Millions)
1	Construction of 4 District administration office (Abdaal, Xagal, Go'da and Laas Ciidle)	To provide sufficient office space for the sector	4 equipped office constructed for the district	GoSL Donors Community	MoI	0.042	0.084	0.07	0.196
2	Provision 8 additional vehicle for the districts	To provide vehicles for police stations	8 vehicles purchased for the sector	GoSL Donors Community	MoI	0.025	0.075	0.1	0.2
3	Construction of sufficient police stations	To increase police stations for the above districts	4 new police stations constructed	GoSL Donors Community	MoI	0.04	0.04	0.08	0.16
4	Recruitment of additional staff	To increase the number of staff for the above districts	40 additional staff recruited for the districts	GoSL Donors Community	MoI	10	15	15	40
5	Construction of Districts slaughter houses	To construct above District's slaughter houses	4 District slaughter houses constructed	GoSL Donors Community	MoI	0.04	0.08	0.04	0.15
Total						0.147	0.279	0.29	0.706

5. Environmental Pillar

5.1 Environmental and Rural Development

Situation Analysis

Somaliland is endowed with considerable natural resources that serve as a cornerstone for economic development and wealth creation. The environment cuts across most sectors of society and the economy, directly and indirectly affecting their functioning by providing a range of goods and services. To this end the Ministry of Environment and Rural Development has the responsibility to ensure sustainable environmental management and to enhance rural populations through sustainable development.

Challenges

- Rehabilitation and extension of regional office
- occupied government reserved rangeland by civilian
- Shortage of staff
- Lack of proper transportation (4)
- production of Charcoal further the good marketing conditions
- Lack of Demarcation of Agricultural and farming land
- Establishment of illegal(unauthorized) settlements and villages
- Increase of roads, which caused Gullies
- Lack of Environmental experts in the Region
- Lack of enforcement (Policies/regulations)
- Limited capacity building at institutional and Human resource levels

- Lack of Forestry and Range Management School
- Weak coordination between the Ministry and INGOs operating in the Region
- soil erosion and loss of soil fertility
- shortage of energy resources
- severe wildlife habit degradation
- increase of illegal enclosures for Agricultural and farming lands
- Limited community awareness/education

Priorities

- Improvement of the institutional capacities of the sector
- evacuation of squatters from government reserved rangeland by civilian
- Recruitment of new staff
- Demarcation of Agricultural and farming land
- reduce of illegal(unauthorized) settlements and villages
- lessen/minimize of roads, which caused Gullies
- Recruitment of Environmental experts in the Region
- provision of capacity building of Human resource levels
- Establishment of Forestry and Range Management school

- Strengthening the coordination between the Ministry and INGOs operating in the Region
- Protection of soil erosion of soil fertility
- Search an alternative source of energy resources
- Prohibit of wildlife habit degradation
- Elimination of illegal enclosures for Agricultural and grass lands
- community awareness/education raising

Projects and Programs

- Construction and extension of office Buildings
- Recruitment of new staff (12)
- Demarcation of Agricultural and farming land
- Reduce of illegal(unauthorized) settlements and villages
- lessen/minimize of roads, which caused Gullies
- Recruitment of Environmental experts in the Region (10)
- Proper enforcement (Policies/regulations)
- provision of capacity building of Human resource levels

Matrix 23: Environmental and Rural Development Sector Budget and Implementation Matrix

Goal	Environmental protection and conservation for securing ecologically sustainable economic development in the region
Strategic Objectives	To implement policies and regulatory framework for environmental protection and conservation of the region
	To improve community awareness towards protection and conservation of natural resources

Project title (priorities)	Project Objectives	Project outputs	Sources of Funds	Implementing agency	Yearly budget			Total budget(USD MILLION)
					2014	2015	2016	
Construction and extension offices	To build district offices for work decentralization	2 offices constructed in both the two districts	GoSL Community Donors	MoRD&EP	0.042		0.042	0.084
Recruitment of new staff	To hire new staff for the sector	12 additional staff recruited	GoSL	MoRD&EP	6 staff		6 staff	12 staff
Demarcation of Agricultural and farming land	To differentiate between Agricultural and farming areas	Classification of Ag. and farming zones	GoSL Community Donors	MoRD&EP	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.05
Reduce of illegal(unauthorized) settlements and villages	To prevent new illegal settlements	Suitable environment for illegal villages	GoSL Community Donors	MoRD&EP	0.03		0.04	0.07
Recruitment of Environmental experts in the Region (10)	To recruit environmental experts in the region	Prevention of environmental degradation	GoSL Community Donors	MoRD&EP	5 staff		5 staff	10 staff
Total					0.092	0.01	0.112	0.214

6. Financing

6.1 Capital Requirement

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

Table 6: RDP-Capital Investment Requirement by Pillar

Year	Total (US millions)
Economy	1.5692
Infrastructure	1.696
Governance	1.05012
Social	4.3075
Environment	0.214
Total	8.837

6.2 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 (6)
4. Regional Coordinators (21)
5. President of Biggest University (1)
6. Regional Elders (2)
7. Regional intellectuals and educates (3)

The functions and duties of the RDC are:

- To set Regional priorities and goals and bring about consensus among government agencies,
- To undertake periodic review and appraisal of the Regional Development Plan as well as the human and material resource capabilities of the region with a view to advancing their development, efficiency and effective utilization;
- To co-ordinate, monitor and evaluate 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 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

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

Appendix 1: Financing required by Sector

Sector	2014	2015	2016	Total
Economy (US\$1.5692)				
Planning		0.05	0.025	0.075
Agriculture	0.255	0.08	0.19	0.0252
Livestock	0.165	0.352	0.025	0.542
Trade and Investment	0.112	0.03	0.04	0.182
Fisheries	0.095	0.665	0.06	0.82
Total	0.627	1.127	0.315	1.5692
Infrastructure (US\$1.696)				
Public Works, Housing and Transportation Sector	0.112	0.04	0.04	0.192
Information & Media	0.075	0.085	0.03	0.19
Water	0.332	0.45	0.72	0.854
Berbera Electricity Agency	0.13	0.28	0.05	0.46
Total	0.649	0.855	0.84	1.696
Governance (US\$1.0501)				
Justice Sector	0.07	0.065		0.135
Attorney	0.45	0.035		0.08
Berbera Local government	0.048	0.061	0.042	0.0151
Sheikh District	0.11	0.1	0.13	0.34
Sahil Regional Administration office	0.075	0.035		0.11
Somaliland Quality Control Commission	0.09	0.04	0.24	0.37
Total	0.753	0.336	0.412	1.0501
Social (US\$4.3075)				
Health	0.275	0.11	0.12	0.505
Primary and Secondary Education	0.7256	0.966	0.709	2.4015
Tertiary education (BFMA)	0.12	0.11	0.16	0.39

MoLSA	0.128	0.131	0.05	0.309
Youth, Sports and Culture	0.19	0.33	0.11	0.63
Internally displaced people	0.023	0.043	0.006	0.072
Total	1.4616	1.69	1.155	4.3075
Environment (US\$ 0.214)				
Environment	0.092	0.01	0.112	0.214
Total	0.092	0.01	0.112	0.214