



Sixth High Level Aid Coordination Forum Hargeisa Republic of Somaliland

9 - 10 June, 2014



Agenda

EVENT: Sixth High Level Aid Coordination Forum			
VENUE: Ambassador Hotel, Hargeisa, Somaliland			
DATE: 9 and 10 June, 2014			
Overall objective: Clarity on results to date, and future responsibilities to make the first ever Compact under the New Deal work for the people of Somaliland.			
DAY 1 - 9 June 2014 Objective: In the spirit of One Vision, One plan and Mutual Accountability, the Government of Somaliland will provide an overview of progress against the components of the Somaliland Special Arrangement.			
	11:30 am	Lunch	
1.	1:00 pm	Welcome and Opening – Delivering the New Deal in Somaliland	President Ahmed Mohamed Mohamoud Silanyo Mowlid Ibrahim, Vice Minister, Foreign Affairs
2.	1:30 pm	FOCUS: Our most strategic priorities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progress in PSGs since Brussels Public Finance Management Civil Service Reform Justice Sector Reform Security Sector Reform Donor Statement Q&A 	Dr Saad Ali Shire , Minister, National Planning and Development Abdiaziz Samaale , Minister of Finance Dr Mohammed Samater , PFM Reform Coordinator Hussein Aideed , Minister of Justice Mohammed Waranade , Minister of Interior Phil Evans , Head of DFID
3.	2:30pm	Budget and gaps Overview of government revenue and budget projections Budget “Orphans” – where is external aid needed most?	Suleiman Jama Diriye , DG of Finance
	3:00 pm	Break	
4.	3:15 pm	Delivery mechanisms – options for moving forward <ul style="list-style-type: none"> TRUST principles on the ground Overview of World Bank and UN Multi Partner Funds (in terms of design, activities, timelines) and also Options for governance and allocation models, including alignment with SDF governance model Discussion and Action Points 	Dr Saad Ali Shire Bella Bird, World Bank Philippe Lazzarini , UN RCO Valentina Auricchio, EU
5.	4:45pm	Wrap up	Phil Evans , Head, DFID
6.	5.00 pm	Bilateral meetings with development partners and Government	<i>Please indicate by June 5 cob which Government officials you would like to meet with to: SSASecretariat2013@gmail.com</i>
7.	7:00 pm	Dinner	

DAY 2 - 10 June 2014 Objective: Joint working session on collective prioritization, delivery modalities and monitoring			
These will be facilitated dialogue, with panel members available to respond to questions			
	8:15 am	Welcome	Dr Saad Ali Shire , Minister of National Planning and Development
8.	8:30 am	Monitoring Results Findings of the Latest GDP Data, Household Survey, Enterprise Survey, Public Expenditure Review – What do they say? Monitoring and Evaluation Communications Hub	Saad Ali Shire , Minister of National Planning and Development Paolo Zacchia , Lead Economist, World Bank
9.	9:15 am	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Civil Society Statement on the Somaliland Special Arrangement 	Mohamed Barwan , SONSAF
PANEL DISCUSSIONS			
10.	9:30 am	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PSG 1 PSG 2 PSG3 Gaps Identified, Commitments Going Forwards	Facilitator: Mohammed Farah , Academy of Peace and Development National Elections Commission Abdisamad Maal , Director General of Interior Hussein Aideed , Minister of Justice
	10:15 am	BREAK	
11.	10:30 am	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PSG 4 Gaps Identified, Commitments Going Forwards	Facilitator: Saad Ali Shire , Minister of National Planning and Development Dr. Muse Qassim Omer , Minister of Commerce Shukri Bandare , Minister for Environment Prof. Farah Elmi Mohamed , Minister for Agriculture Dr Abdi Aw Dahir , Minister for Livestock Hussein Mohamed Abdulle , Minister of Water Ali Jama Bureed , Minister of Fisheries Shukri Ismail , Vice Minister Labour and Social Affairs
12.	11:30 am	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PSG 5 Gaps Identified, Commitments Going Forwards	Facilitator: Nima Elmi , Legal Adviser, Minister of Foreign Affairs Dr Mohammed Samater , PFM Reform Coordinator Zamzam Abdi Adan , Minister of Education Osman Warsame , DG Health
13.	12:00 pm	Draft framework for the way forward	Phil Evans , Head of DFID
14.	12:30 pm	Closing remarks	Dr Saad Ali Shire Philippe Lazzarini , Resident Coordinator
	1:00 pm	Lunch	



**Sixth High Level Aid Coordination
Forum Hargeisa
Republic of Somaliland**



Session 1 – Welcome and Opening

9 June 2014

Jamhuuriyada Somaliland
Wasaaradda Qorshaynta
Qaranka iyo Horumarinta
(WQQH) – Hargeysa



Republic of Somaliland
Ministry of National
Planning and Development
(MNPd) – Hargeysa

Opening Speech

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President Ahmed Mohamed M. Silanyo
Republic of Somaliland
9 June, 2014

Your Excellences and Ambassadors, Honorable Ministers, Distinguished guests, ladies and gentleman, I would like to thank you all for making the trip to Hargeisa. I would like to mention, in particular, the UN Resident Coordinator, Philippe Lazzarini, and the Danish and UK governments for working with us to facilitate this meeting. On behalf of the Somaliland government and people, we are grateful to those development partners that sit before us here today, as well as those who were unable to share this occasion with us, for their generous assistance to Somaliland over all these years.

Today we come together to take stock of the progress Somaliland has made in implementing the New Deal since we endorsed the Somaliland Special Arrangement in September 2013, and to point the way forward. Somaliland and the international community are committed to working towards the same goals of a peaceful, democratic and prosperous region, and this coordination forum offers an important opportunity for the Somaliland government, civil society and our development partners to engage in productive dialogue on how to make this a reality on the ground.

We are not starting from scratch, but building on over two decades of successful peace consolidation, democratization and institution-building. These foundations have created an environment where programmes can be implemented successfully and effectively, with long-established government institutions and experienced civil society groups.

We have a long-term Vision: 2030 with a stable, democratic and prosperous society as our endpoint, and we have been working towards this goal since 2012 with our five-year National Development Plan. Our Special Arrangement is fully aligned with the National Plan, and provides architecture for our efforts to be focused in priority areas to achieve defined milestones.

My government is very much committed to necessary transformational reform in key areas such as public financial management, civil service, justice, investment climate and security. We have ambitious plans across all these sectors. With the support of our partners, we can create the institutional and legal framework necessary to fully realize the fruits of the New Deal.

The ownership and the accountability principles of the New Deal are also behind the government's choice of the Somaliland Development Fund as our preferred financing mechanism. We thank the UK and Danish governments for helping to establish and contribute resources to this fund, and we call upon all international partners to consider channeling their support through the SDF and similar Trust Funds.

Although Somaliland, a post-conflict country, has made impressive progress in a very challenging environment, our future development needs cannot be ignored. For stability and security to be maintained at home and spread throughout the more volatile areas of our region, the international community must reward and empower Somaliland for its commitment to our shared values of peaceful coexistence and legitimate politics.

Major challenges and threats continue to present themselves which have global repercussions. We believe that the best solutions come from indigenous approaches and bottom-up initiatives. Somaliland takes pride in having embarked on such unique course of bottom-up state building which has far exceeded expectations.

Somaliland is committed to continue being a responsible international partner, and with your support for the Somaliland Special Arrangement, and our determination to carry out comprehensive reforms, we believe Somaliland can be a model of what successful New Deal-led development can look like. I am sure that one day, all of us sitting here will look back on this day with pride of what we have achieved together.

Thank You

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Opening of the HLACF – 9 June 2014

Mowlid Ibrahim, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs

1. Introduction.

Ladies and gentlemen, Somaliland is at a unique stage of its development, and has arrived at this point through two decades of state-building and peace-building at the hands of constitutional, legitimate and democratically elected governments. This Government took on the mantle of leadership following a fair and free election in 2010 and has since further strengthened government institutions, consolidated peace, introduced universal primary school education and managed to keep terrorism and piracy at bay.

The Special Arrangement will only be effective if it is recognized as a distinct program founded on the needs and development stage of Somaliland, which is different from the rest of the Somali Compact. While the Government welcomes international efforts to support the development of Somalia, we consider this as a separate process that does not impinge on Somaliland's own state-building efforts.

2. Dialogue with Somalia as separate states.

The Somaliland people chose to withdraw from the union with Somalia and reassert their independence in 1991 after a brutal civil war in which over 50,000 of our people lost their lives and over half million were displaced. That decision was confirmed in a 2001 referendum in which 97% of the participants voted for independence. For this reason, Somaliland is not part of the Federal State of Somalia, and does not accept any funding arrangements, which involve Somalia's decision making process to the extent that it undermines or appears to undermine the legitimate claims of Somaliland's independence.

While we understand that Somaliland's sovereignty is not yet recognized *de jure* by the international community, we do not expect development programs such as the New Deal to prejudice against or undermine our independence. There is an international process through which we are engaging with Somalia as two states in order to tackle outstanding political, economic and social issues. We, therefore, call on the international community to support this historic opportunity for peaceful engagement, and provide political assistance to both Somaliland and Somalia to spur development. Any politicization of aid will be counter-productive to these efforts and in clear disregard of the New Deal principle of 'do no harm.'

3. How far Somaliland has come

With a rise in instances of terrorist attacks throughout the greater Horn of Africa, we have undertaken steps to enhance cooperation with our neighbors and international partners, who see us as a credible and capable partner in neutralizing these threats and securing the region. With adequate support from the international community to implement our Security Sector Reform agenda, we will be able to increase our capabilities in this area.

Ladies and gentlemen, we are not just relying on international assistance for our development; we are mobilizing resources from our community, both at home and in the Diaspora to finance programs and projects including a 300 kilometre road from Erigavo to Burao, which will spur development in the eastern regions of the country.

Unfortunately, international organizations, particularly UN agencies are barely present on the ground in Sool and Sanaag. The rational given is that these regions are not safe and are disputed territories. Let us be clear

about this; Sool and Sanaag are safe. This Government provides basic services in those regions within its means and without any issues. There are also many active local NGOs working with the community who are doing a fantastic job those regions without a single incidence of insecurity being reported.

4. How the international community can help

I would like to conclude with the following.

As noted at the recent World Bank conference on Somaliland's political economy, while Somaliland's impressive achievements are undisputed, we are at a critical moment in our history.

With decisive leadership and unwavering backing by the international community, we can mobilize our resources, build our democratic institutions, consolidate peace and stability, realize our potential and spur unprecedented economic transformation. However, if we are marginalized and denied the international support we need, we may risk losing all that we have achieved. This would mean increased poverty, conflict, insecurity, terrorism and piracy not only in Somaliland but also in the Greater Horn.

Somaliland may become a source of instability rather than a hub of stability in a volatile region. But that need not be the case; we can build on what we have achieved and create a truly African success story; a success story to which all of us here can be part of. And I can assure you, Ladies and gentlemen, that such success will make the task of stabilizing Somalia much easier.

Finally, I would like to thank all of you, particularly the international delegates, for making the time to join us at this important forum, and for your continuous support over the past two decades.

Thank you



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Forum Hargeisa
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Session 2 – Key Reforms and SSA Milestones

9 June 2014

Jamhuuriyada Somaliland
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Qaranka iyo Horumarinta
(WQQH) – Hargeysa



Republic of Somaliland
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Opening of the HLACF – 9 June 2014

Dr. Sa'ad A Shire, Minister of National Planning & Development

Your Excellency, Mr. President
Excelencies and Ambassadors
Honorable Ministers
Distinguished guests
Ladies and gentlemen

I would like to welcome you to the Sixth High Level Aid Coordination Forum. Special thanks to those of you who travelled from Nairobi, and I must mention the UN Resident Coordinator's office for the tremendous support provided in organizing the meeting.

Just to put things into context, the HLACF was conceived back in 2010. It is the apex of the Aid Coordination structure, with seven sector Coordination Forums forming the base. The High Level Aid Coordination Forum (HLACF) brings together the Somaliland government, Non government Actors and the international community. Its mandate is to provide a forum for information sharing, joint strategy and decision making, monitoring and policy framing in relation to the National Development Plan. In that spirit, the main agenda business of this forum is the New Deal and the Somaliland Special Arrangement.

It is a two day event. Today we will be setting the scene. After the key note speeches there will be 6 presentations from ministers. Then the Ministry of Finance will present budgetary analysis. That will followed by presentations on Delivery mechanisms and discussion. Tomorrow the World Bank will be presenting the results of the Household survey; then there will be presentations and roundtable discussions on individual PSGS.

Ladies and gentlemen, When Somaliland endorsed the Special Arrangement in advance of the New Deal conference in Brussels; we did so with a particular understanding of what this new development partnership framework would entail. Eight months on, it is worth taking a step back to remind ourselves of the aim, expectations and outcome of the new aid architecture. At the heart of the matter are effectiveness of aid, and the application of the principles of aid effectiveness which include ownership, alignment, harmonization, cooperation, accountability and transparency.

As I highlighted during the Development Partners Forum in April, Somaliland welcomed the New Deal with great expectations, but the change of course we had hoped for is yet to be felt on the ground. This does not mean that progress has not been made, but only that the delivery mechanisms and management structures required have yet to be put in place.

On the international community's side, we are aware of the change challenges: cultural, physical and organizational faced in adopting new ways and principles of doing things. Nevertheless, we expect progress to be made at least at the strategic and structural levels. We hope our development partners will use this opportunity today to elaborate on how things are taking shape, and how Somaliland and the Special

Arrangement are envisioned to fit into the overall financing and coordination mechanisms under consideration.

On our side, we have made significant progress in creating the conditions and the environment required for the implementation of the Special Arrangement. We made advances in both Public Financial Management and civil service reforms by establishing dedicated units, defining roles and responsibilities, working closely with stakeholders, and engaging international partners based on a clear division of labor in many key areas. We have also documented progress across all the PSGs; and begun the development of monitoring and evaluation benchmarks, with support from the World Bank and UN; and we are due to begin implementation on our first tranche of projects through the Somaliland Development Fund next month;

Now, we need to institutionalize, harmonize and consolidate these efforts as an integral part of the new cooperation mechanism between Somaliland and its development partners, in line with the aid effectiveness principles outlined in the New Deal. This meeting offers an excellent opportunity to take forward these tasks through discussions in order to ensure bottom-up program development; agree on achievable annual plans, timelines and milestones; develop clarity on funding levels and structures; set out a division of labour that ensures complementarity among donors and other development partners; and draw up a robust monitoring and assessment framework.

We have developed and will share with you ambitious set of priority milestones that we hope to achieve across all of the PSGs over this year 2014 and the next year 2015. These are derived from the Special Arrangement, and the National Development Plan. Some of you may think that we are too ambitious and need to scale down to a smaller number of priorities. You are not wrong, we are ambitious. Somaliland understands that the ultimate goal of state-building cannot be achieved in a piecemeal or halfhearted fashion, but requires fundamental transformation across all sectors. Alarming environmental degradation, unsustainable levels of youth unemployment, and geographic, demographic and gender inequalities in access to justice, development and political representation are all daunting challenges that must be boldly and simultaneously confronted.

We are committed to taking lead in our development; and we are ready to deliver on our share of responsibilities in the compact including the implementation of legal, institutional and structural reforms, and the allocation of increasing resources to development. Our budget envelope is increasing year on year, and increasing investor interest in our economy will eventually shift the share of development capital away from aid and towards public and private sector financing. What we expect from our development partners and from this conference is clear guidance on, resource levels, funding structures, and implementation plans of the Special arrangement endorsed in Brussels.

Ladies, and gentlemen, I cannot forget to acknowledge your invaluable assistance over the years. Our success story is your story too. You have a footprint in everything we have achieved so far, and for that we thank you.



Somaliland Special Agreement: Milestones

Milestones for the Somaliland Special Arrangement for 2014 and 2015

Milestones are short-term concrete objectives focused on outputs needed to achieve results. Targets for these milestones have been set for both 2014 and 2015 to encourage multi-year planning. The status of milestones should be reviewed at the bi-annual High Level Aid Coordination Forum (HLACF). Milestones should be revised or replaced based on progress achieved. These milestones are organized within the framework of the Peacebuilding and Statebuilding Goals (PSGs).

PSG 1: Inclusive politics

Build a politically stable and democratic Somaliland that adheres to the principles of good governance

Priority 1 – ELECTIONS: Strengthen electoral processes and practices by reforming the electoral system in key areas, including addressing gaps in representation, such as those faced by women and marginalized communities; conducting voter/civil registration; and developing mechanisms for judicial and public oversight.

Milestones	2014 Targets	2015 Targets
1. Update key electoral legislation Draft laws necessary for both 2015 elections and the long-term institutionalization of electoral reform, through a multi-stakeholder consultation and endorsement process	Draft and approve: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Voter Registration Law • Electoral Offenses Law • Parliamentary Elections Law 	Draft and approve: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Electoral Commission Law • Presidential Elections Law • Local Elections Law • Guurti Election Law
2. Carry out civil registration The MoI to carry out civil registration, a priority for the GoSL, within the agreed-upon deadline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft civil registration legislation through an inclusive process • Conduct civic education campaign on civil registration • Implement technically robust civil registration program by the end of the year 	
3. Enhance voter registration system and undertake other electoral preparations Build the institutional capacities of the National Electoral Commission (NEC) and civil society to establish a robust voter registration and oversee the holding of the 2015 elections	Support the NEC and civil society to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct voter registration technical work • Conduct a voter registration civic education campaign 	Support the NEC and civil society to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete voter registration technical prior to the elections • Develop the capacity and resource base to successfully facilitate 2015 elections
4. Strengthen political party policy development Build the capacity of political parties to develop responsive, relevant and comprehensive policy platforms through citizen engagement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop capacity on key issues such as inclusion, issue identification, election platform and program drafting, communication, fund-raising and campaigning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide technical support to political parties to draft party policy platforms and begin regular citizen outreach and response activities

Priority 2 – ACCOUNTABILITY: Increase parliamentary accountability and responsibility and responsiveness to the public by developing mechanisms that promote strategic communication, transparency, constituent outreach, coalition development and accountability to party platforms

Milestones	2014 Targets	2015 Targets
1. Strengthen legislative review and oversight Develop institutional capacity in the Parliament for legislative review and fiscal oversight	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide capacity building on legislative oversight • Provide targeted capacity building of finance-related committees within the House of Representatives for budget procedures and fiscal oversight 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand capacity building efforts to all legislative committees to perform fiscal and other oversight activities
2. Improve constituency outreach and communication Develop internal capacity within Parliament to engage with constituencies through training, hiring of support staff and formalization of outreach activities to both develop party platforms and communicate them	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a Constituency Outreach Department for parliamentary staff • Train members of the House of Representatives on policy platform development and implementation, and constituent outreach 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initiate expanded, non-traditional constituency outreach options through the Outreach Department

Priority 3 – MEDIA: Strengthen relations between citizens, state and the media to better ensure press freedom, by establishing the necessary legal frameworks and stakeholder capacities to protect media rights and promote accountability, integrity, ethics and professionalism of the institution.

Milestones	2014 Targets	2015 Targets
1. Strengthen legal foundations for press freedom Establish and institutionalize legal mechanisms for safeguarding media rights and ensuring journalistic accountability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reform media law through a consensus-based process • Develop regulations and codes of conduct for the media sector • Establish independent arbitration and oversight mechanisms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build awareness of the reformed media law among justice, security and other relevant government institutions, as well as the media and the public • Train relevant actors to uphold and enforce all laws/regulations
2. Improve media sector capacities and professionalism Provide the media sector with the institutions and resources to perform roles in line with agreed-upon standards and professional qualifications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a Journalism Training Academy • Establish a Committee of Professional Journalists • Increase equipment, information infrastructure, research tools available to the media sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and resource a comprehensive training programme and career development scheme for journalists
3. Enhance government communication with the public Enhanced citizen-state communication regarding priorities, activities, expenditure and overall governance performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build the capacity of communication hubs within key ministries • Pilot community feedback and oversight projects to build state-citizen communications 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scale up state-citizen communication efforts using the media and innovative technologies

PSG 2: Security

Build professional, capable, accountable and responsive Somaliland security institutions that operate in service of the rights, obligations and protection needs of all sectors of society, while safeguarding deep-rooted peace and stability

Priority 1 – MARITIME SECURITY: Guarantee the safety and security of Somaliland's waters by developing and strengthening the necessary policing, investigative, prosecution and incarceration institutions of maritime criminals, in accordance with human rights and maritime law

Milestones	2014 Targets	2015 Targets
1. Build the capacity of the Somaliland Coast Guard Develop the Coast Guard's capacity to protect Somaliland's maritime realm from illegal activities (e.g. sabotage, subversion, terrorism or criminal acts; border exploitation; and illegal damage or removal of marine resources)	Establish a National Maritime Administration with sufficient staff and capacity Provide basic training to the Coast Guard on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operational activities (including investigation and evidence management) • Safety, precaution and roles/responsibilities • Technical use and upkeep of equipment • Provide/improve necessary equipment & infrastructure to meet basic operational capability needs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen the institutional capacity of the Berbera Maritime and Fisheries Academy to train new cadets • Expand patrol capabilities through vessel procurement and embedded advisors • Establish comprehensive monitoring and surveillance system
2. Enhance judicial capacity to enforce maritime laws Strengthen capacity for justice institutions (courts, criminal investigation division, attorney general's office, prisons division, land police) to address maritime crime	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adopt relevant maritime legal framework • Conduct trainings for justice sector actors in maritime laws • Provide equipment and trainings to enhance investigation capacities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand legal education and law drafting scheme for prosecutors and judges • Expand criminal investigation capacities across coastal regions

Priority 2 – POLICE: Develop a civilian police force that is responsive and accessible to the public; accountable to justice, parliamentary and civil society institutions; and works in partnership with local communities and other security institutions to maintain law and order while safeguarding human rights.

Milestones	2014 Targets	2015 Targets
2. Improve access to trained, accountable and responsive police force at the community level Capacities of police strengthened to better respond to the security needs of communities, in line with developed standards and laws	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake police needs assessment at community level • Carry out Comprehensive training and recruitment programme • Roll out rights-based community awareness-raising campaign 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand government institutions police oversight and accountability role to regions/districts • Provide Equipment to community police to enhance responsiveness and prevention
2. Improve crowd control and rights-based public order procedures Police engagement with the public around elections, demonstrations and media activity better ensures public safety and freedom of expression	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop legislation and codes of conduct on public order, and train police to uphold them • Facilitate dialogue between police and security on cooperation, especially around election safety/security 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train police and in crowd control techniques, and provide the necessary crowd control equipment • Strengthen the intelligence-gathering and operational capacity of security forces in rapid response and crisis management
3. Local policing integrated into larger community security and peace maintenance schemes Enhance mechanisms for cooperation & dialogue between the police and community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a programme to reform and then expand District Safety Committees to better serve as a platform for community actors to coordinate in addressing local 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build the capacity of, equip and enhance cooperation between key stakeholders to strengthen state-citizen-police relations and participate in the community security architecture

stakeholders (traditional leaders, civil society, women's group, judicial institutions) to promote social cohesion

security concerns, including conflict mediation

Priority 3 – GENDER: Guarantee the protection of all citizens, but in particular women, against everyday and structural forms of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), including rape, domestic violence and security force misconduct.

Milestones	2014 Targets	2015 Targets
<p>2. Strengthen police-community partnership in addressing Sexual and Gender Based Violence</p> <p>Police and civil society provided the capacity and support to enact their various roles and responsibilities related to prevention and response to SGBV</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen justice sector SGBV case management systems • Conduct stakeholder issue awareness-raising campaigns and consultations • Establish and promote police/society reporting systems • Capacitate MoLSA Gender Department complaint responsiveness and liaison services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build Sexual Assault Referral Centres in Berbera, Erigavo and Las Anod, • Provide CID officers with necessary forensic and fingerprinting tools • Train CID in evidence-gathering, analysis, investigation and record-keeping • Create SGBV criminal database

Priority 4 – CONFLICT SENSITIVITY: Develop robust governance and accountability mechanisms to ensure participatory, inclusive, transparent and conflict-sensitive resource extraction, which provide for the sustainable and equitable distribution of resources in a manner consistent with the principle of “do no harm” at the national and local levels

Milestones	2014 Targets	2015 Targets
<p>2. Sustainable, equitable, and democratic and governance of natural resources</p> <p>Legal, institutional and policy frameworks put in place to promote inclusive and transparent natural resource management, particularly in the petroleum sector</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct scoping study on the state of institutional and legal capacities • Hold multi-stakeholder forum to build public consensus around natural resource management policy • Enhance capacities of independent bodies, civil society and parliament for sector oversight 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish the necessary legal oversight and conflict-sensitive dispute resolution mechanisms to govern resource extraction and security provision, and build the institutional capacities to carry out these functions
<p>2. Strengthen community inclusion and dispute resolution mechanisms</p> <p>Decentralized participation and conflict resolution mechanisms embedded in national resource management systems, with communications and awareness-raising initiatives enhanced</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish inter-ministerial Task Force on resource management, and provided with logistics and resources to conduct local consultations • Initiate communications and outreach campaign, with training provided to media/civil society 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand reformed district safety committees to resource-rich districts • Provide infrastructure and human resource capacities to MoI regional offices to respond to prevent local disputes

Priority 5 – BORDER SECURITY: Develop the capacity of the government to manage the movement of people, finance, goods and other material in and out of its borders in a manner that provides for the safety, security, human rights and dignity of all its citizens, and which prevents against potential dangers posed by smuggling and trafficking of people and materials.

Milestones	2014 Targets	2015 Targets
<p>1. Reduce levels of human trafficking</p> <p>Investigate and address the root causes of human trafficking (<i>tahriib</i>), including by undertaking preventative, responsive and protective measures to dismantle networks, raise social awareness and enhance law enforcement capabilities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake study into the root causes of <i>tahriib</i> • Build the capacity of the Regional Mixed Migration Task Force • Scale up anti-<i>tahriib</i> awareness-raising campaign • Conduct border patrol and police training on anti-smuggling, and human rights of victims 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finalize anti-trafficking policy and action plan • Establish and train Counter Human Trafficking Unit in Police HQ and border areas • Establish Integrated Border Management Systems at all border posts
<p>2. Develop and enforce robust AML/CTF legal and regulatory framework</p> <p>Strengthen regulation of the financial and money transfer sectors to ensure compatibility with international</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct AML/CTF vulnerability and threat assessment • Develop AML/CTF Action Plan, and establish an interagency committee for implementation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft relevant AML/CTF legislation • Develop awareness-raising campaign among stakeholder on legal obligations under AML/CFT legislation

Milestones	2014 Targets	2015 Targets
standards, while promoting sustainable remittance flows	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a Financial Intelligence Unit and equip with monitoring technology 	
3. Strengthen existing border management regime structure Enhance deterrence, detection, prevention and lawful interdiction capabilities of border security agencies at existing points of entry, to address illegal cross-border activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reform of Immigration Law Border control agencies equipped with documentation, detection and communications technology Establish specially trained border and checkpoints police 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Infrastructure enhanced for all border posts, based on feasibility and needs assessments
Priority 6 – SECURITY ARCHITECTURE: Develop a reformed security sector architecture, with more effective mechanisms for coordinating information and intelligence between national, regional and local structures; engaging in proactive threat and crisis prevention and management; and cooperating in international efforts to address global threats to peace and security.		
Milestones	2014 Targets	2015 Targets
1. Establish functioning and effective national coordination mechanisms Build capacity of existing security sector coordination mechanisms and partnerships, and establish information and intelligence-sharing infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop and endorse a National Security Strategy action plan Provide capacity-building and guidance to Security Secretariat Install common IT infrastructure across security institutions Conduct trainings in intelligence and security data management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen the capacity of the Mol's Internal Security Department Establish a crisis management centre, conduct crisis management exercises for relevant staff, and develop procedural guidelines for prevention and response
2. Establish coordinated decentralized security structure Develop stronger lines of authority, communication, coordination and management from the regional and district level to the centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct study on decentralization of security Develop a DDR policy to streamline consolidation of security forces under single structure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Train young officers under new coordination scheme Build IT, transport and command infrastructure at regional levels Initiate pilot DDR scheme initiated

PSG 3: Justice

Improve access to an efficient and effective justice system for all

Priority 1 - CAPACITY: Strengthen the capacity of the courts through extensive training and the provision of required equipment to ensure that they can carry out their core functions

Milestones	2014 Targets	2015 Targets
1. Establish a case management system Case management system should include manual and automated options that meets minimum standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish case management system procedures and manual Launch pilot system in at least one district court and one court of appeal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Roll out case management system to all Somaliland courts with accompanying training
2. Establish the Somaliland Legal Training and Resource Centre (SLTRC) SLTRC should serve as a "centre of excellence" for professional learning and development of all legal professionals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nominate board of directors and establish secretariat Develop key reference manuals for different legal professionals to serve as a resource base for the SLTRC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish curriculum standards Conduct capacity building for the board of directors, secretariat, and faculty Begin conducting training of prosecutors and judges
3. Strengthen the capacity of the Higher Judicial Council (HJC) In order to have an independent judiciary, it is also important to have a capable judiciary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finalize procedures, guidelines for the judiciary to transition to an independent and accountable judiciary Launch "Know your legal rights" campaign 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement transition plan Adopt fair and transparent process for receiving complaints against the judiciary

Priority 2 – STANDARDS: Clarify the roles and responsibilities of law-making bodies and strengthen their institutional capacity, including the capacity to prioritize and draft legislation that is harmonized with existing body of law

Milestones	2014 Targets	2015 Targets
1. Develop a comprehensive legal reform strategy Strategy should clearly delineate roles, processes, and responsibilities for legal drafting, review and amendments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Standardize legal terminology Develop a comprehensive legal reform strategy delineating roles and responsibilities for law making Review and update Penal/Civil Codes and related Procedural Codes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish drafting standards and a process map for each stage of legal drafting, review and amendment proposed by Parliament

Priority 3 – ACCESS: Promote a more responsive and accessible justice system that promotes human rights for all

Milestones	2014 Targets	2015 Targets
6. Launch alternative dispute resolution mechanisms Mechanism should serve to harmonize the three different legal systems in Somaliland: modern, traditional (<i>xeer</i>) and sharia. Diversion and probation systems should also be strengthened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Train and certify at least 30 designated people from throughout Somaliland on ADR Monitor impact on women and vulnerable groups Test diversion guidelines in at least 2 pilot sites 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on lessons, develop a strategy to link the formal to informal systems that ensure justice, particularly for the most vulnerable Officially establish functional diversion schemes in two districts outside Hargeisa
2. Equip mobile court system System should enable prosecutors and lawyers to travel with mobile courts, providing greater access to the justice system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Procure 18 vehicles to support mobile courts system in all regions Train justice service providers on records management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement a sustainable model for continued operation of mobile courts
3. Ensure access to public defenders Strengthening legal aid is a priority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explore and pilot sustainable options for Public Defenders Office 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish capacitated Legal Aid Offices in at least 6 courts

Priority 4 – INFRASTRUCTURE: Infrastructure investment to improve access to justice and the protection of human rights

Milestones	2014 Targets	2015 Targets
<p>6. Improve Ministry of Justice Infrastructure</p> <p>Without adequate presence in the regions, the MoJ cannot provide services effectively</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete 2 capacitated regional capacitated offices • Build facilities and IT systems for the MoJ HQ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete 4 regional capacitated offices
<p>2. Build detention and prison facilities</p> <p>Prisons are overcrowded, with inadequate services for women and juveniles</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete model blue prints that meet international human rights standards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct 2 new/rehabilitated prisons in Hargeisa/Burao • Rehabilitate prison in Mandera, including juvenile wing • Construct 2 juvenile rehabilitation centres and four pre-trial detention centres
<p>3. Improve judicial Infrastructure</p> <p>Old and dilapidated courts in Somaliland are in desperate need of construction and rehabilitation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a justice sector infrastructure master plan, facilities and financing strategy taking into account proper standards for service delivery that safeguards the rights and security of all • Establish at least 1 model district court in regions with priority need with proper staffing, equipment, systems and procedures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renovate Supreme court of Maroodi Jeex region • Construct new Court of Appeal in Berbera • Rehabilitate and extend District and Regional courts in Berbera • Reconstruct Maroodi Jeex Court of Appeal • Extend Attorney General Office in Berbera

PSG 4: Economic Foundations

Strengthen the management of Somaliland's natural and productive and human resources, and create an enabling economic and financing environment to maximize economic growth and participation in the regional and global economy.

Priority 1 – INFRASTRUCTURE AND INVESTMENT: Develop and implement an investment strategy for public and productive infrastructures, including roads, water, markets, ports and energy.

Milestones	2014 Targets	2015 Targets
6. Good practice in extractive industries policy Transparency of existing natural resource development improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop extractive industries policy and strategy • Initiate capacity development programme, including human and technical aspects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity development – including human and technical • Existing codes updated in line with a new energy policy
2. Develop an infrastructure investment strategy Plan should define targeted priorities for airports, ports, roads, cold-chain facilities for fisheries based on a realistic financing strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initiate strategy development, incorporating findings of on-going and completed studies • Rehabilitate roads, airports, ports and landing facilities for fishing boats • Conduct feasibility study of a strategic road network that connects the country 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finalize infrastructure strategy and begin implementation • Rehabilitate airports and ports and build landing facilities for fishing boats
3. Regional economic integration strategy Plan should define trade benefits and a competent trade negotiating team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finalise Trade and Transit Agreement with Ethiopia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cadre of 10 trained trade negotiators in place • Implement trade agreement with Ethiopia
4. Develop and implement an energy policy The lack of access to energy is a primary impediment to investment and economic development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop energy plan • Conduct feasibility study of grid connections to Ethiopia, as well as of wind and solar farms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete wind resource mapping completed and initiate at least two pilot wind farms • Pilots of solar power farms generated as mini-grid power supplies
5. Establish postal service To enable communication and transport of materials for households, commercial and official purpose within and outside SLD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct a situational analysis of postal services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitate postal services in the six urban centres in Somaliland
6. Establish interconnectivity between telephone companies The lack of interconnectivity between the main telephone companies in Somaliland is problematic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement the Telecommunications Law • Operationalize the necessary infrastructure to enable interconnectivity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete interconnectivity between telephone companies • Enable communications between different subscribers

Priority 2 – PRODUCTIVE SECTORS: Strengthen investment in productive sectors, particularly agriculture, livestock, and fisheries; create a legal framework to enable economic growth, including establishing property rights and land registration mechanisms.

Milestones	2014 Targets	2015 Targets
1. Implement the existing Food and Water Security Strategy This FWS Strategy highlights the priority needs for establishing agricultural seed security and crop diversification programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish three well-capacitated seed banks (Awdal, Gabiley and Abureen) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build a well capacitated plant pathology and protection laboratory Establish 4 mobile plant pathology laboratories Procure locust control equipment and train teams to use them
2. Build capacity of research and extension system in agriculture, livestock and fisheries Extension programs for agriculture, livestock and fisheries should be expanded and enhanced	<p>Agriculture:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement extension program for crop diversification in 3 regions (Awdal Gabiley, Marodijeh) <p>Livestock:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish programs for fodder production in Awdal, Burao, and Odweyne Establish 10 fodder banks in Awdal, Gabiley and Marodijeh <p>Fisheries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitate cold storage facilities in Berbera Establish vocational training for the fisheries sector in order to allow the sector to expand. 	<p>Agriculture:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce extension program in 2 more regions (Odweyne and Sheikh) <p>Livestock:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish 10 additional fodder banks and livestock extension programs to 2 additional regions Establish 1 model dairy farm and 1 model poultry farm <p>Fisheries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scale up program Establish four ice and four cold storage facilities along the main fisheries villages Enhance community awareness program about fish as a food source
3. Promote commercial and cooperative production and marketing Cooperatives and Marketing Corporations are important for improving production and marketing in Somaliland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish cooperatives in farming, milk production, fisheries with the consent of communities Re-establish and strengthen fishing associations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a National Agricultural Marketing Corporation Fishing associations strengthened
4. Develop an industrial strategy and policy Provide technical support to establish industrial zones in all regions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop industrial policy and strategy Commence feasibility study for establishing industrial zones targeting light manufacturing and support operations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Launch feasibility study findings launched, and develop and implement quick wins road map Establish at least 2 industrial zones and estates
5. Scale-up early warning and response system Natural and Environment Research and Disaster (NERAD) Preparedness Authority should have capacity to conduct early warning, establish food reserves and initiate other response mechanisms and systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish functional early warning system throughout Somaliland Dig boreholes in strategically selected locations within drought prone regions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish national food reserve stocks and warehouses in Berbera, Awdal, Burao, and Hargeisa Develop disaster contingency plans at national, regional and district levels

Priority 3 – INVESTMENT: Build efficient credit, investment and insurance institutions that contribute to economic growth and higher living standards.

Milestones	2014 Targets	2015 Targets
1. Establish one-stop shops for businesses One-stop shops should provide services for business registration and investment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operationalize 3 one-stop business registration and licensing centres Operationalize 1 one-stop investment office 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TBD
2. Strengthen the Banking Sector Better regulated financial sector, including microfinance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish prudential reporting and regulatory framework for supervisory practices Implement the Islamic Banking Act 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pass Banking Law Establish prudential reporting practices Implement the regulatory framework
3. Improve the business environment to facilitate investment and economic growth Implement the recommendations from studies such as the Enterprise Survey to improve the business environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop comprehensive Business Environment Action Plan Approve New Companies Act Develop a National Microfinance Strategy Develop and implement a PPP policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approve new tax policy for large corporate tax payers Implement taxation regulation for telecom companies
4. Establish economic free zones To facilitate trade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Feasibility study to establish economic free zones in Berbera, and the border between Ethiopia and Somaliland Establish an Economic Free Zone Authority 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish 1 economic free zone in Berbera

Priority 4 – EMPLOYMENT: Generate employment, including through the development of vocational and technical training, and establish a special business fund for young entrepreneurs

Milestones	2014 Targets	2015 Targets
1. Establish vocational training, technical training and internship programs to skill young people in the labour force In order to address both unemployment as well as meet the shortage of skilled technical people in Somaliland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct a study of labour market needs and skills shortages to target vocational and technical training Develop and strengthen institutes that provide vocational and technical certified training based on the market study Provide employment and paid internship schemes that provide on-the-job training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop and strengthen institutes that provide vocational and technical training based on the market study Establish a matching service to link trained personnel with the needs of the labour market
2. Improve workings of the labour market, provide support to job seekers, and facilitate youth entrepreneurship Employment opportunities should target vulnerable populations in rural and urban contexts through various means	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish and staff youth business development and capacity support centres in Hargeisa and one other region (TBD) Develop programs to provide seed capital to youth entrepreneurs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish and staff youth business development and capacity support centres in two other regions Scale up entrepreneurship development seed grant programs

Priority 5 – ENVIRONMENT: Develop and implement a comprehensive environmental management strategy that addresses desertification, promotes alternatives to charcoal as an energy source, and protects land, water, forest and coastal resources

Milestones	2014 Targets	2015 Targets
1. Wildlife protection and national parks To address rampant wildlife trafficking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish one wildlife orphanage centre in at least 3 main towns in Somaliland 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish one area as a national park Establish one effectively-managed game reserve
2. Establish seasonal and permanent grazing reserves In order to prevent overgrazing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish seasonal and permanent grazing reserves in 2 regions Establish grazing management programs Conduct community awareness programs about the negative impacts of overgrazing Rehabilitate grazing land in at least 2 regions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish seasonal and permanent grazing reserves in 2 regions Conduct community awareness programs about the negative impacts of overgrazing Rehabilitate grazing land in at least 2 regions
3. Develop and enforce a land use strategy and policy Land use is currently managed by a multitude of institutions. Land is one of the biggest sources of conflict.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An initial study of land use and management to be completed by SDF with comparative examples of land reform 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a land use policy and strategy
4. Promote watershed management Promote National Watershed Management system that is in line with international principles of integrated watershed management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement watershed and water catchments protection and rehabilitation measures in especially densely populated areas Start conducting geophysical survey for all regions for water resources Establish an inter-sectoral committee on IWM to develop appropriate joint strategy (water diversions, water harvesting, etc) Develop a public awareness campaign on management of scarce water resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finish conducting geophysical survey for all regions to assess underground water resources potentiality Establish the facilities needed for effective IWM, such as water quality laboratories in each region, hydrological data centres, weather stations Construct strategic dams to ensure proper watershed management
5. Carry out an environmental audit The environment in Somaliland is under stress. Changes have not been scientifically documented and tracked	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct baseline mapping of the existing environmental situation in Somaliland (where possible working with communities to record conditions in the past) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop and pilot integrated environmental protection strategies based on preliminary baseline assessment
6. Promote alternatives to charcoal Alternative energy sources are required to decrease charcoal use for domestic and commercial purposes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct study to explore solutions for alternatives to charcoal for domestic and commercial use 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Launch program to promote the use of alternatives to charcoal
7. Improve urban waste management Somaliland is urbanising at a very fast rate without the accompanying services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop and pilot good practice in dump site waste management standards in 2 urban and two semi-urban centres Expand and improve the waste management system in urban and semi-urban centres Establish a hazardous waste and liquid waste disposal system in Hargeisa 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Program scaled up across 4 additional sites (2 urban and 2 semi-urban) Hazardous waste and liquid waste disposal system scaled up to Berbera and one other urban centre

PSG 5: Revenues and Services

Strategic objective: Build public service capacity to raise revenues, manage resources and ensure the provision of streamlined quality services in an accountable and transparent manner that guarantees inclusiveness and equity

Priority 1 - PFM: Establish an appropriate system of public financial management (PFM) based on the PFM Road Map that includes strengthening the budget process, establishing a chart of accounts, and enhancing public procurement

Milestones	2014 Targets	2015 Targets
1. Enact and implement PFM legislation PFM legislation should strengthen controls for fiscal discipline and promote transparency and accountability	Submit following bills to the President's office and approved by the Council of Ministers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PFM and Accountability Act • Customs Act • Revenue Act • National Audit Act • Procurement Act 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish clear work plans for implementing the acts
2. Roll-out bespoke Financial Management and Information System Establish a en interim SL FMIS that is based on the IMF's GFS, Chart of Accounts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roll out SL FMIS in Berbera, Hargeisa, Burao Local Government Offices, as well as in the Ministry of Finance in Hargeisa and the Accountant General's Office 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve quality of reports and financial analysis, including budget planning, revenue management
3. Develop an effective national statistics system Comprehensive long-term support to implementing Somaliland's National Statistics System is critical for evidence-based planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to build up Somaliland's statistical database to allow for quantitative measurement of progress on social and economic conditions of Somaliland population, while building the capacity of the Central Statistics Department of MoNPD to produce and these data in the future 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to build up Somaliland's statistical database to allow for quantitative measurement of progress on social and economic conditions of Somaliland population, while building the capacity of the Central Statistics Department of MoNPD to produce and these data in the future.
4. Policy based budgeting Medium Term Expenditure Framework as well as a Medium Term Fiscal Framework to inform planning and budgeting institutionalized	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review National Development Plan 2012-2016 against a MTEF and MTFF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrate the MTEF into budget process, fully cost the sectors, and prepare, present and publish budget documents

Priority 2 – SERVICE DELIVERY: Promote the equitable distribution and access to basic services through both the use of clear service delivery mechanisms and standards, as well as the clarification of roles and responsibilities of the central and local authorities and service delivery providers

Milestones	2014 Targets	2015 Targets
1. Implement service delivery decentralization A decentralization service delivery policy has been drafted for key services: health, education, water and sanitation. It now needs endorsed and implemented. There is now a need to develop a clear, fair and workable delineation of roles and responsibilities between the centre and local governments, and provide local governments with the capacity and technical support to deliver services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical support to amend and add bylaws to the Law on Regional and District Administration (2002) to fill gaps to full implementation of decentralized governance • Cabinet and Parliament endorse policy for decentralized service delivery • Develop regulations on land use. • Carry out a review of institutional arrangements between central and local governments to ensure more effective service delivery, including revisions to the 2002 tariffs, relating to decentralized functions. • Develop policy on participatory 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decentralize service delivery in 3 districts • Pilot local councils to contribute financing to decentralized service delivery in priority sectors

Milestones	2014 Targets	2015 Targets
	<p>local governance in budgeting, planning, land use and political decision-making</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Begin rolling out decentralization model in 3 districts 	
<p>2. Develop a special service delivery program for underserved regions</p> <p>Program should provide priority services - such as health, education and water - to Sool and Sanaag regions to address inequity in service delivery</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop integrated regional development plans for eastern regions for health, education, water and sanitation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Begin implementing programs delivering services in Sool and Sanaag • Develop a sustainability model for service delivery in eastern regions
<p>3. Raise access, quality and standard of education</p> <p>Generally, the quality of education in Somaliland is very low, theoretically based, with an out-dated curriculum</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review the curriculum in Somaliland across all levels of education in accordance with the Education Sector Strategy • Pilot Teacher Training based on key priorities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish 1 Teacher Training college • Implement quick wins in terms of curriculum development and access to quality education
<p>4. Rehabilitate and improve quality of care in referral hospitals</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a concrete health and education sustainable financing strategy followed by resource mobilization to upgrade facilities and services provided 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 district hospitals upgraded • 2 vocational schools established or upgraded • Tertiary education curriculum reviewed
<p>5. Improve the quantity and quality of water available in rural and urban areas</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finalise sanitation policy and strategy with Min of Health • Raise community awareness about water use, sanitation and hygiene • Establish standard guidelines for hygiene and sanitation improvements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish water supply chlorination system in the major urban towns and rural areas • Raise community awareness • Training on water sanitation to communities
<p>Priority 3 – CIVIL SERVICE: Create a merit-based and equitably distributed civil service that delivers high quality basic service and security for all Somaliland citizens</p>		

Milestones	2014 Targets	2015 Targets
<p>1. Implement the Quick Wins Workplan for Civil Service Reform</p> <p>Strategy should be demand-led and results focused on the improvement of the capacity of the Somaliland civil service</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civil Service Reform Commission submits draft capacity building program to the Civil Service Steering Committee based on a training needs analysis • Test capacity surge in 5 ministries and/or agencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review program implementation on a quarterly basis



Ministry of National Planning and Development
Hargeisa
Republic of Somaliland



PSG 5 - Somaliland PFM Reform Strategy

“ensure efficient, effective and accountable use of public resources as a basis for economic development and poverty eradication through improved service delivery.”

PFM reform pillars and components

Economic and Budget Management		Resource Mobilization	Financial Management and Reporting	Public Procurement	Oversight and Evaluation
1. Economic Management		4. Domestic Revenue Generation	5. Accounting and reporting	7. Procurement	8. External audit
2. Budget Formulation and Preparation			6. Treasury and Expenditure Management		9. Internal audit
3. Fiscal Decentralization					10. Parliamentary oversight
Crosscutting theme					
11. PFM Legislation					
12. PFM Systems and Processes					
13. PFM Capacity Development					
14. PFM Program Management					

IMPLEMENTATION OF PFM REFORM STRATEGY 2013-2017- AN UPDATE

HLACF Forum 29 October, 2013 , HARGEISA

Presented government approved PFM -2013-2017
Country-specific
Country owned
Scope- 5 pillars and 14 components
With sequenced and prioritized action plans
Seeking funding
Strategy formulation approach
Highlighted government commitment to PFM reform program

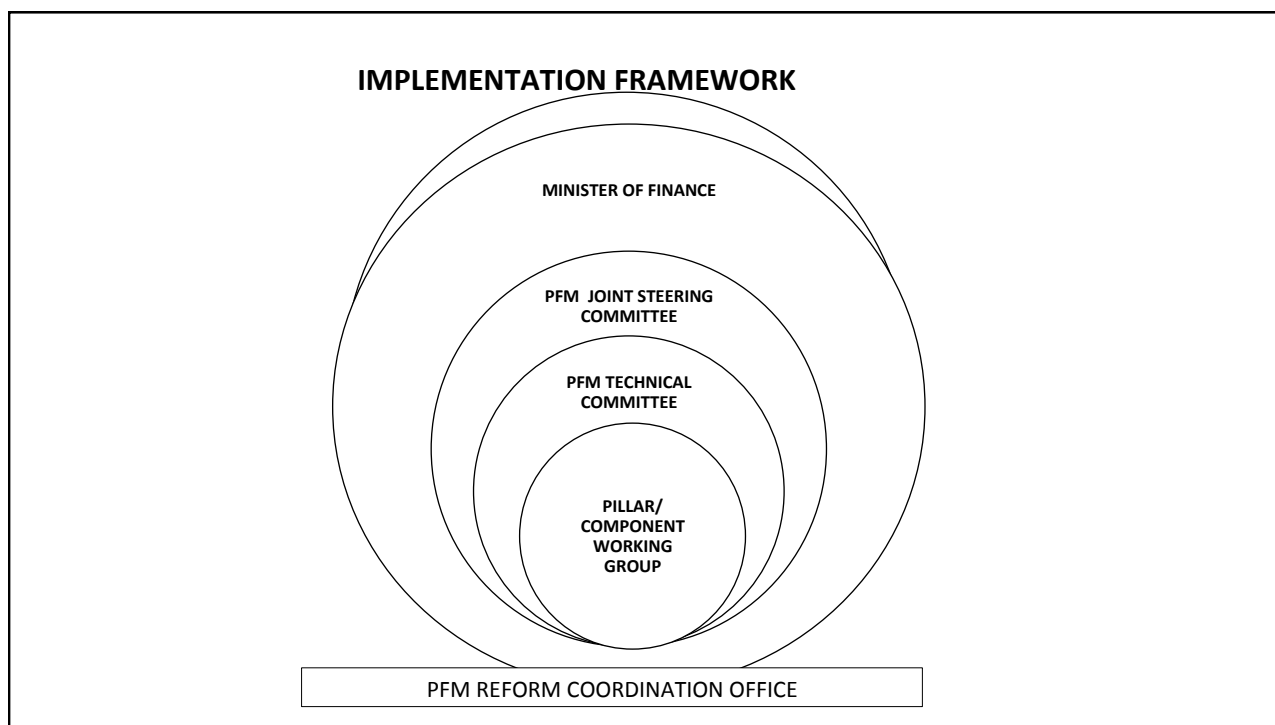
PFM- Joint Government-Donor Meeting 12 Nov 2013 , NAIROBI

Jointly adopt the proposed somaliland PFM reform strategy
Agreed on funding arrangement based on division of labour among donors
Approved "quick wins" for implementation by june 2014
Establish a joint PFM steering committee to implement the somaliland-led PFM reform strategy
Establish a PFM reform unit
Appoint PFM reform coordinator

HLACF Forum 9-19 June,2014
HARGEISA

Pfm reform unit established
Pfm reform coordinator appointed
Joint PFM steering committee established and fully functioning
Pfm technical committee established
Pfm staeholder working groups established
First consolidated quarterly report submitted to president
Dfid is funding a project for "strengthening revenue policy administration in somaliland" for approx. Us.7.2 m
Implementation of "quick- wins" underway(see next slide)

AREA	PFM QUICK WINS STATUS
ESTABLISHMENT OF PFM REFORM OFFICE	PFM coordination office established, PFM coordinator appointed International PFM reform adviser recruited
PEFA SELF-ASSESSMENT FOR M&E BASELINE	✓ An overview workshop for PFM stakeholder working groups provided ✓ Training methodology for PEFA self-assessment
BUDGET PROCESS/ CLASSIFICATION	✓ Adoption of chart of accounts(COA) to international standards(IMF GFS) ✓ 2015 Budget will be based on new COA
APPROPRIATE AUTOMATION	DFID and World Bank supported development of SL FMIS. Phase I will go on live July 2014. Collaborating with UN-HABITAT on procurement of infrastructure and hardware.SL FMIS is utilizing the earlier infrastructure and hardware funded by USAID through TIS
HR CAPACITY	✓ Planning to undertake functional assessment of MOF ✓ Formulate PFM specific HR policy ✓ Establish PFM Education and training program
SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION	✓ Govt of Rwanda accepted to host the study tour with an offer to avail longer term collaborative cooperation ✓ Study tour to Rwanda is planned for month of July 2014
CHANGE MANAGEMENT	✓ Waiting to get the services of Change management expert

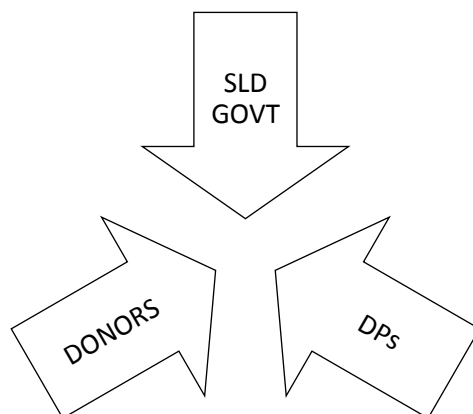


SL FMIS -Scope

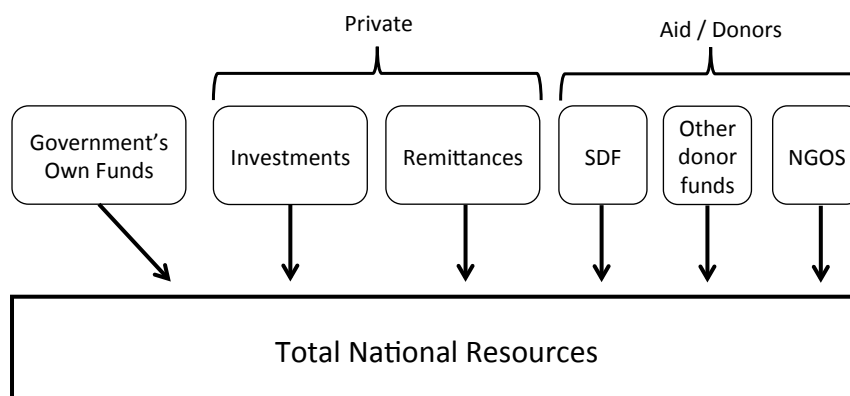
scope of Phase I is to develop and implement the following core modules:

- Budget Planning Module (partial, budget capturing screens, ceiling setup)
- Budget Control Module, uploading of 2014 National Budget
- Expenditures Module
- Revenue Capturing Module
- General Ledger Module and Bank Reconciliation function
- Budget Performance and Financial Reports
- Financial Dashboard

PFM IMPLEMENTATION PLATFORM



- Government of Somaliland is working on a commonly agreed platform with Donors and Development Partners(DPs) based on **mutual partnership and accountability**
- The principle objective is to have in place a holistic, country-led PFM reform strategy.
- No activity related to Somaliland PFM Reform program will be initiated or pursued outside the PFM prioritized and sequenced action plans



- The government initiated linking the crucial processes of policy, planning and budgeting
- For 2015 the government wants to know the size of the overall resource envelope on which the annual budget is to be premised

ISSUES

1. PFM draft Bills

Somaliland has five PFM related draft bills which government plans to put before Parliament. The delays in getting approval of the draft bills is a serious concern for donors.

2. PFM Funding arrangements

We request donors to expedite the processing of PFM funding as per agreed Nairobi Division of labour

3. Alignment of all interventions to PFM action plans

We request all activities related to Somaliland PFM Reform program to be based on SL PFM prioritized and sequenced action plans

4. Reports on donor/ING level of funds

As presidents directives we need to report on the total flow of external resources to the country. For 2015 annual budget will be premised on resource envelope available to Government



High Level Aid Coordination Forum
Hargeisa
Republic of Somaliland



PSG 5 - Civil Service Reform

9th June, 2014

Dr Saad Ali Shire, Minister of National
Planning and Development

Learning By Doing!!!

Major Achievements since 2010

- Launch of Civil Service Reform in 2010 by President and establishment of CSR Ministerial Committee
- Establishment of Somaliland civil servants personnel database- 2012
- Development of organizational structure for the Civil Service Commission in 2012 – (to be implemented “2014 Reinvigoration)
- Review and development of policies for civil service management and reform in 2012 - (to be implemented “2014 Reinvigoration)
- Public service delivery survey, 2010 and 2012
- CSC Conducted employee evaluation through exams and CSI developed training programs focusing on their weaknesses, “Example: Ministry of finance”

Learning By Doing!!!

Challenges

1) Implementation and enforcing of the laws:

- Incomplete laws and regulations.
- Favouritism.
- Socially accepted corruption.

2) Implementation of policies and regulation

- Poor performance appraisal, time management and staff motivation.
- Lack of commitment of government institutions and Poor participation of the concerned stakeholders 'DG & Ministers'.
- Poor employee capacity/ quality.

3) Implementing reform process

- Limited human resource capacity and poor remuneration.
- Overlaps and conflicts over mandates/roles/responsibilities
- Lack of budget for CSC to handle its activities smoothly.
- Lack of conducive and workable environment.
- Resistance to change.

Learning By Doing!!!

How we moved forward since 2013

• “Reinvigoration” – Addis Ababa PSR Retreat Meeting supported by DFID:

- Establish PMU to support the Civil Service Reform Committee appointed by the President.
- Plan to create a National Reform Committee that is responsible for coordinating the various public sector reforms
- Amend and apply the Civil Service Law and use Presidential Decrees to fill gaps until amendments are approved by parliament.
- Develop a human resources development plan which involves regular functional-based training for all public servants from ministers to junior staff.
- Assign the Good Governance Commission the responsibility to oversee the implementation of the Civil Service Reform.
- Appoint a Preparatory Committee to act immediately on the decisions taken at the meeting.
- Ministry of Defence and Ministry of Interior to be invited to CSR Com

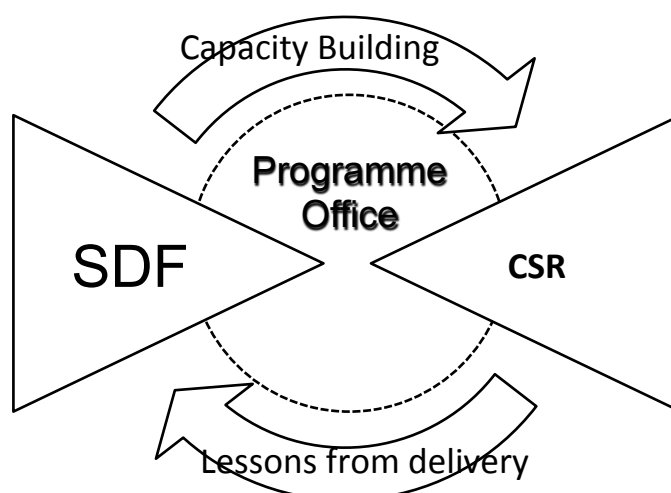
Learning By Doing!!!

Our Most Strategic Priorities

- To fully implement the Newly developed Civil Service Reform National Work Programs (CSR NWP) – set realistic, time-bound goals
- Identify work products from past efforts and build – not reinvent the wheel
- Focus on building on what we have, rather than “more training”
- Identify existing talent pools and use them for capacity injection – Synergies
 - 19 Civil Servants graduated master programs in Addis Ababa in Public Financial Management, Taxation and customs Management, Urban management, and
 - 48 Civil Servants are graduating end of July from Addis Ababa
- Learning by doing – not necessarily more workshops
- Client-focussed culture
- Professionalisation of civil service
- Model joint collaboration after the PFM coordination mechanism
- International donors – Division of Labour re CSR NWP technical and other resources

Learning By Doing!!!

SDF/CSR Synergies Performance Delivery



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What we can do ourselves

- CSI to review training materials for DGs and Directors on personnel management
- Short term professional trainings for civil servants based on their functional skills requirements
- CSC to complete head count
- CSC review and recommend amendments to the Civil Service Law
- CSC to produce interim staff manual subject to amendment of the law
- GGC to develop objective criteria to organise Ministries and Institutions for good governance.

Learning By Doing!!!



High Level Aid Coordination Forum
Hargeisa
Republic of Somaliland



PSG 5 - Civil Service Reform

10th June, 2014

Dr Saad Ali Shire, Minister of National
Planning and Development

Learning By Doing!!!

Major Achievements since 2010

- Launch of Civil Service Reform in 2010 by President and establishment of CSR Ministerial Committee
- Establishment of Somaliland civil servants personnel database- 2012
- Development of organizational structure for the Civil Service Commission in 2012 – (to be implemented “2014 Reinvigoration)
- Review and development of policies for civil service management and reform in 2012 - (to be implemented “2014 Reinvigoration)
- Public service delivery survey, 2010 and 2012
- CSC Conducted employee evaluation through exams and CSI developed training programs focusing on their weaknesses, “Example: Ministry of finance”

Learning By Doing!!!

Challenges

1) **Implementation and enforcing of the laws:**

- Incomplete laws and regulations.
- Favouritism.
- Socially accepted corruption.

2) **Implementation of policies and regulation**

- Poor performance appraisal, time management and staff motivation.
- Lack of commitment of government institutions and Poor participation of the concerned stakeholders 'DG & Ministers'.
- Poor employee capacity/ quality.

3) **Implementing reform process**

- Limited human resource capacity and poor remuneration.
- Overlaps and conflicts over mandates/roles/responsibilities
- Lack of budget for CSC to handle its activities smoothly.
- Lack of conducive and workable environment.
- Resistance to change.

Learning By Doing!!!

How we moved forward since 2013

• **“Reinvigoration” – Addis Ababa PSR Retreat Meeting supported by DFID:**

- Establish PMU to support the Civil Service Reform Committee appointed by the President.
- Plan to create a National Reform Committee that is responsible for coordinating the various public sector reforms
- Amend and apply the Civil Service Law and use Presidential Decrees to fill gaps until amendments are approved by parliament.
- Develop a human resources development plan which involves regular functional-based training for all public servants from ministers to junior staff.
- Assign the Good Governance Commission the responsibility to oversee the implementation of the Civil Service Reform.
- Appoint a Preparatory Committee to act immediately on the decisions taken at the meeting.
- Ministry of Defence and Ministry of Interior to be invited to CSR Com

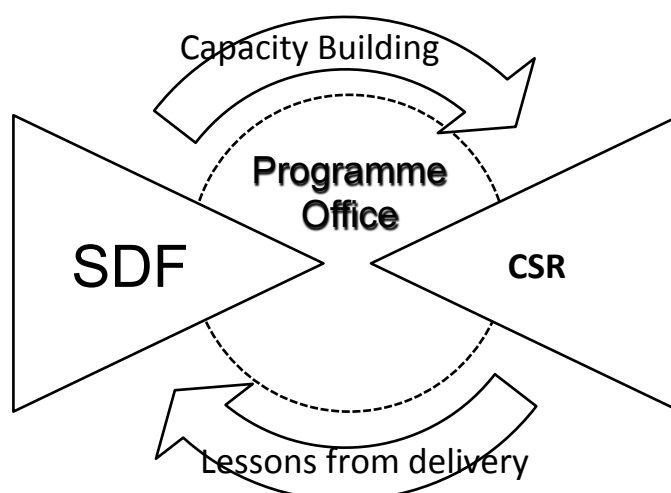
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SDF/CSR Synergies Performance Delivery



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Learning By Doing!!!



Date: 09/06/2014

**Subject: Speech of the Minister of Justice on the Justice Reform
at the High Level Aid Coordination Forum (HLACF) 9th-10th June 2014**

Your excellencies, distinguished delegates, ladies and gentlemen good afternoon,

It is a great pleasure for me to welcome you all to Somaliland for the High Level Aid Coordination Forum, and to speak in front of you about the Somaliland's Justice Reform.

Giving a brief background about the Somaliland's Justice Reform, it was January 2011 when the President of Somaliland H. E. Ahmed Mohamed Mohamoud has called for a justice conference in his annual speech before the parliament. Such a conference was conducted in June 2011 and the Justice Sector Reform Work Plan 2012-2017 was adopted as the national approach towards achieving an effective and accountable justice system. The work plan formulation methodology was broad-based, fully participatory and started as far back as March 2008 when a Ten Point Declaration was agreed upon for the improvement of the performance of the Judiciary and other justice institutions.

The aim of the justice reform is to enhance the public trust in the judicial system by enhancing its ability to respect and protect rights, to properly interpret the law, and to independently and impartially apply the law at all times, regardless of gender, clan affiliation and economic status.

The Reform Work Plan seeks institutional changes for the purpose of improving service delivery of justice institutions and thus advancing basic notions of equal justice, rule of law, democracy, and respect for human rights.

The main objectives of the Reform Work Plan is to attain:

- a judicial system that is independent, accountable, efficient, accessible and transparent;
- a penitentiary system where human rights of the prisoners are respected, prison conditions are in accordance with the international standards and rehabilitation programmes enabling prisoners for a proper reintegration back into the society are carried out; and
- a Ministry of Justice which is capable of promoting and coordinating justice institutions.

Among the key points in the work plan are:

- improving the cooperation and collaboration of the justice institutions by clarifying their mandates, roles and responsibilities.
- enhancing the capacity of the Judicial Council for the purpose of making the judges accountable;
- strengthening judicial independence, bolstering judicial impartiality and transparency;
- strengthening the infrastructure and institutional capacity of the justice institutions;
- coordinating, facilitating, promoting and expanding the general provision of and access to legal aid services in Somaliland;
- strengthening the capacity of the Law Review Commission to reform Somaliland laws, ensuring that all laws are written in Somali and that a Somali legal terminology is developed;
- strengthening the Justice actors' educational level by encouraging the absorption into the justice institutions of the newly qualified graduates and enhancing the knowledge of the sitting judges and other legal professionals through specialized and advanced courses giving special consideration to increasing women participation in the justice sector;
- strengthening and improving cooperation between formal and informal conflict resolution systems, promoting a justice system in which the three legal systems (the heer, the Sharia and the statutory/codified laws) are harmonized and are in accordance with the Constitution and accepted international human rights standards; and at the same time introducing restorative justice systems that make the best use of traditional mechanisms;

Since the adoption of the Justice Reform Work Plan much has been achieved, but more has to be done.

For that reason, and because of its limited financial resources, Somaliland and indeed the justice sector, needs continued and increased assistance from the international community. In the spirit of the Somali compact and in line with the Somaliland Special Arrangement, your ongoing support of the Justice Reform remains crucial for the achievement of the above-mentioned objectives.

I, therefore, urge all representatives from the donor community present here today, to extend adequate support and assistance towards the Somaliland's justice reform.

With that I conclude my short statement, and I thank you all for your attention.

Hussein Ahmed Aideed
Minister of Justice & Judicial Affairs,
Republic of Somaliland

Jamhuuriyada Somaliland
Wasaaradda Qorshaynta
Qaranka iyo Horumarinta
(WQQH) – Hargeysa



Republic of Somaliland
Ministry of National
Planning and Development
(MNPd) – Hargeysa

EVENT:	Sixth High Level Aid Coordination Forum
VENUE:	Ambassador Hotel, Hargeisa, Somaliland
DATE:	9 and 10 June, 2014
Overall objective: Clarity on results to date, and future responsibilities to make the first ever Compact under the New Deal work for the people of Somaliland.	

MINISTER'S SPEECH ON SECURITY SECTOR REFORM
Mohammed Waranade, Minister of Interior

Your Excellencies, ministers, distinguished national and international guests, ladies and gentlemen; it is with great honour and pride that I welcome you all to this important forum.

We are here today to discuss Somaliland's Security Sector Reform, including the successes achieved, challenges faced and further progress required. I will then outline the path forward to realizing our strategic ambitions over the course of this year and beyond, hopefully in large part with the support of the International Community through our New Deal partnership.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

In September 2010, the Government of Somaliland approved a National Security Strategy mandating relevant agencies and governing bodies to undertake comprehensive institutional, structural and human resource reforms.

The strategy was devised based on the understanding that without peace and security no inclusive development or meaningful justice can be realized, and that the maintenance of peace and security requires the capacity development of our security institutions through a tailored approach that takes into account local conditions and effective guiding principles. These include;

- Adopting an integrated and holistic approach to security sector reform;
- Carefully developing a strategic plan owned by all relevant partners and based on a shared vision;
- Enhancing the informal security sector, which has been the backbone of Somaliland's peace and community vigilance, in a way that integrates into and complements the formal security apparatus;
- Ensuring coordination through intelligence and information-sharing, and the development of strong administrative and governance bodies;
- Building management and technical support structures with the capacity to carry out reform program interventions 'on the ground'; and
- Creating the sense of ownership and demonstrated strong political will.

With that in mind, the Ministry of Interior has led government-wide efforts to establish the necessary regulatory framework that will enable an integrated and sustainable management of our security sector, starting with reforming the National Police, Coast Guard, Immigration Department and other security institutions. Such reforms are fully in line with the Somaliland National Development Plan, and fit into broader efforts to strengthen peace maintenance and conflict resolution mechanisms; establish a decentralized security mechanisms based on a community security approach; create more professional civilian security institutions and more safe public through disarmament and demobilization programmes; and enhance overall coordination between security institutions to strengthen responsiveness and effectiveness in dealing with threats.

With regards to the police, the Somaliland Government in 2010 developed and began implementation of a Police Reform Programme based around improving service delivery; boosting the capacity of the police force to protect the public and deliver fair and balanced access to justice for all; establishing a rights-based partnership between the police and the population; and instituting effective oversight, accountability, transparency and performance-assurance mechanisms. A Police Act is in the advanced stages of ratification.

Somaliland established a Coast Guard in 2008, and has since been building up its maritime policing capabilities from meagre foundations, with the support of partners such as the UK government, EUCAP Nestor and UNODC. For future development of this important sector There is a need for further support in relation to infrastructure, equipment, vessel, technical know-how and management.

Our reform of the immigration sector has focused on better securing our borders from the illegal trafficking of people, goods and arms, and generally managing the movement of people to protect against external threats and guarantee the human rights and security of migrants and refugees. And we thank IOM for their support.

Ladies and gentlemen,

In moving our reform forward, we must confront the many challenges that may hinder sustained peace and security. Although Somaliland continues to exist as 'haven of peace' in a volatile region, our country faces number of challenges including, Terrorism, Transnational Crime, Piracy, Human trafficking, Illegal fishing, Youth unemployment and increasing rates of urban crime.

In this context, there is an urgent need for the International Community to support us in adopting nuanced approaches for effectively addressing these challenges. With more resources and strengthened capacity, Somaliland can consolidate its peace development, undertake preventative measures, respond to crises, and better deal with everyday community security issues.

In today's interconnected world, domestic problems have international implications and international problems have domestic implications. Therefore, I urge you to invest in Somaliland's security not only for the benefit of Somaliland, but for the well-being of the region and the citizens of the countries you represent.

Ladies and Gentlemen, Your Excellencies: Let us work hand in hand to make our hopes of comprehensive security sector reform a realistic and achievable goal.

I THANK YOU ALL.

Jamhuuriyada Somaliland
Wasaaradda Qorshaynta
Qaranka iyo Horumarinta
(WQQH) – Hargeysa



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OPENING DONOR STATEMENT

1. Your donor community welcome this event. It represents an opportunity to discuss the critical development challenges and opportunities facing Somaliland, and is well-timed just at the start of Somaliland's 2015 budgetary processes and in the wider context of the New Deal and the Somaliland Special Arrangement.

2. The World Bank diagnostics presented in Hargeisa in January 2014 provided some crucial insights and data on Somaliland's development challenges. Many of us were struck by the GDP figures which put Somaliland as the equivalent of being the fourth poorest economy globally. The poverty data also highlighted the need for the budget and donor assistance to work out ways of delivering more in the poorest parts of Somaliland's growing cities, and delivering more for the rural population in the Eastern regions where insecurity still remains the major cause of inaction.

3. 2015 will witness the first joint Parliamentary and Presidential Elections in Somaliland. This is another opportunity for Somaliland to push the boundaries of democracy and build on the six separate elections since 2002. There are expectations of a new voter registry for which support is underway, and more female Members of Parliament. Of paramount importance remains the freedom of expression which underpins all democracies, and that freedom of the press is respected in full during the run up to the election next year.

4. Somaliland has vast potential. We hope that we can work more effectively to support the private sector to set up new small businesses and create employment, especially for young men and women. The emerging trade deal with Ethiopia has the potential to frame a different platform for economic growth and increase trade. A clear directive from Government with donor support can help compliment this trade deal with:

- Strategically located tax free zones;
- An electricity deal that draws the grid across the border from Ethiopian to keep costs of doing business down;
- Expand the potential of Berbera port to increase exports and broaden the revenue base;
- To make major infrastructure projects on the table happen such as the feasibility of the Berbera-Ethiopia road corridor, the roads maintenance and urban water projects being financed by the Somaliland Development Fund, the nationally financed road to Erigavo; and
- Continued investment in air travel with the Kuwait Fund leading the way with the new runway at Hargeisa airport.

5. We congratulate Somaliland for grasping the New Deal so effectively with the Somaliland Special Arrangement centre stage in our discussions today. Somaliland is fortunate that it already has a joint health programme, a joint local government programme, and a central government investment programme in place. These programmes are aligned with government plans and well-coordinated. The New Deal is all about a new way of doing business that puts government in the driving seat to set clear priorities and direct aid often where Somaliland's budget cannot reach. It is a process and will take time because it often means re-programming aid, and re-directing some of the dialogue between Somaliland stakeholders and its donor partners. Overall, the Somaliland Special Arrangement gives us a firm basis to support Somaliland's

Development Plan and this event is a sign of the strong political will to move the development paradigm forwards.

6. A crucial part of the New Deal process is new instruments emerging, notably two New Multi-Party Trust Funds to be administered by the World Bank and the United Nations. The Somaliland Development Fund already exists, but we encourage the Government of Somaliland to consider all options in an inclusive way. We expect this high level aid coordination event to provide a forum to deliberate on the most appropriate governance structures that keep transaction costs light, Government ownership centre stage, and most importantly the delivery of crucial infrastructure, basic services and payment of recurrent costs to improve the lives of the Somaliland people and strengthen the state-citizen contract.

7. Some Human Development Indicators are starting to head in the right direction. The Government is to be congratulated in education where there is an increase in school enrolment rates at primary and secondary levels. We encourage the Government of Somaliland to increase the share of its budget for social sectors as presented by the World Bank in January earlier this year, and build on its state-building success and now transition into development. Any increase in the share of the budget must go hand in hand with sustained strengthening of the capacity within the social sector ministries in particular.

8. Somaliland's Core Reforms are Progressing Well. We commit to a clear division of labour based on your plans in public financial management, civil service reform, judicial reform and Parliamentary reform. It is clear that public financial management is a front runner with a strategy signed off by the President Ahmed Mohamed Silanyo late last year. Emerging quick wins around designing a centrally managed financial information system, using a World Bank assessment to pin point the weakest part of the public financial management system, are all welcome. Retaining a close partnership in all core reforms, and understanding your Government's political priorities, will be crucial for further success.

9. Our final issue on Somaliland's Special Arrangement is improving Donor - Government interaction. As with most donor architectures the top and bottom are critical. In the case of Somaliland this high level aid coordination chaired by the Government and the Heads of the donor community must meet at least once a year to set the direction. The sector working groups are the critical underpinning of aid dialogue where specialist advice and ideas can be provided. We expect to hear more over the next two days on a step change in the way sector groups are aligning their priorities to Somaliland's Special Arrangement and creative ways of working that take heed of the often split nature of our interaction with so many donors based in Nairobi.

10. May I close by thanking the Government of Somaliland for once again hosting this high level aid coordination forum and look forward to fruitful discussions over the next two days.



**Sixth High Level Aid Coordination
Forum Hargeisa
Republic of Somaliland**



Session 3 – Budget and Gaps

9 June 2014



High Level Aid Coordination Forum
Hargeisa
Republic of Somaliland



Ministry of Finance

Somaliland Budget 2014

9 June, 2014

Suleiman Diriye, Director General,
Ministry of Finance

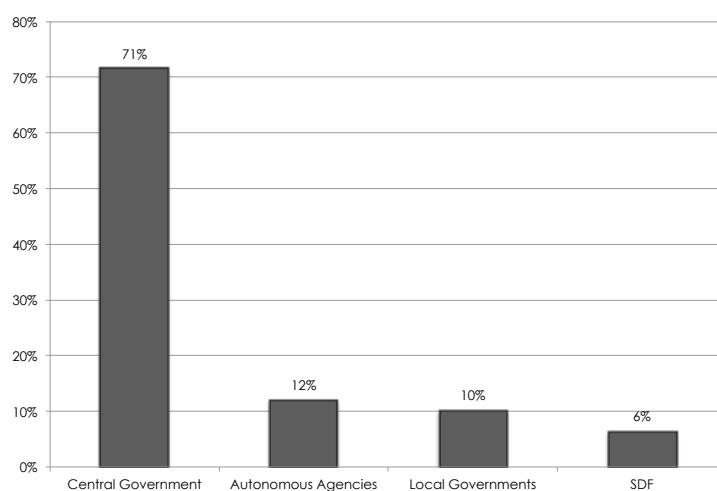
Budget Prioritisation

- Security
- Salary Increase for Government Employees/Army
- Social Service Delivery enhancement
- Achievement of International Recognition.
- Infrastructure
- Improvement of Tax System
- Increasing incentives of Director General and Departmental Directors

Budget Estimated Revenue 2014

S/No	Source	USD
1	Central Government	152,000,000
2.	Autonomous Agencies	25,532,846
3	Local Governments	21,639,440
4	SDF	13,672,286
	Total	212,672,286

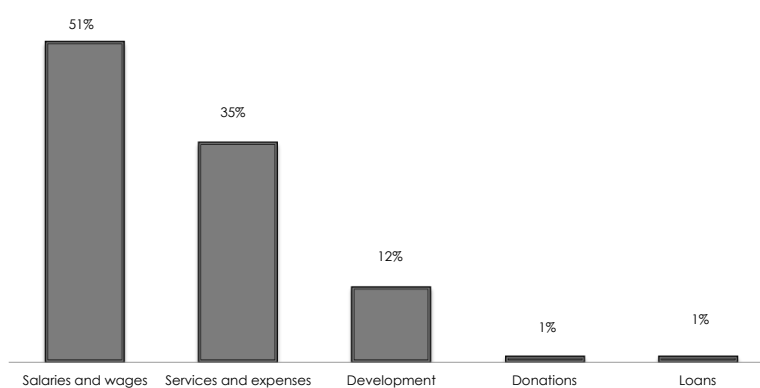
Estimated revenue sources - % for 2014



Central Government Budget Expenditure

Type	Expenditure (USD)	Percent
Salaries and Wages	77,153,496	50.76
Services Expenses	52,942,115	34.83
Development	19,038,640	12.53
Support	1,820,084	1.20
Loans	1,045,665	0.69

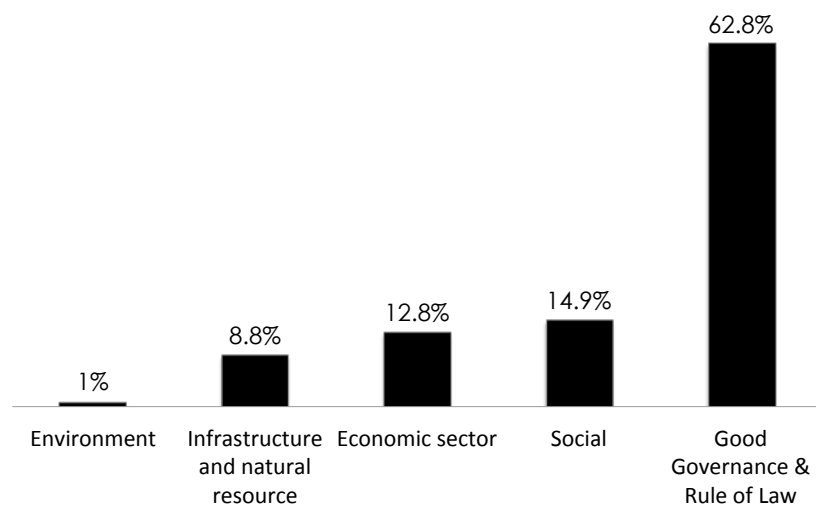
General Expenditure - Budget 2014



Budget Expenditure by Pillar

Pillar	Expenditure	%
Environment	1,059,761	0.70
Infrastructure and natural resource	13,416,203	8.83
Good Governance & Rule of Law	95,442,332	63
Economic sector	19,411,771	12.8
Social	22,669,934	15
Total	152,000,000	100

Budget % allocation by pillar



Social Sector

Name	Expenditure	Percent
Education	74,513,203,864	8
Health	41,326,094,400	5
Water	3,112,288,936	0.3
Youth & Sports	5,864,483,090	1
Labour, Social Affairs and Women	3,918,687,778	0.4
Other Social Services	7,284,845,404	1
Total	136,019,603,472	15

Progress Report: Jan – April 2014

Estimate Revenue USD	Actual Revenue (USD)	Difference (USD)	Percent
50,666,6667	51,372,121	705,454	1





**Sixth High Level Aid Coordination
Forum Hargeisa
Republic of Somaliland**



Session 4 – Delivery Mechanisms

9 June 2014



High Level Aid Coordination Forum
Hargeisa
Republic of Somaliland



Relationship between NDP and PSGs

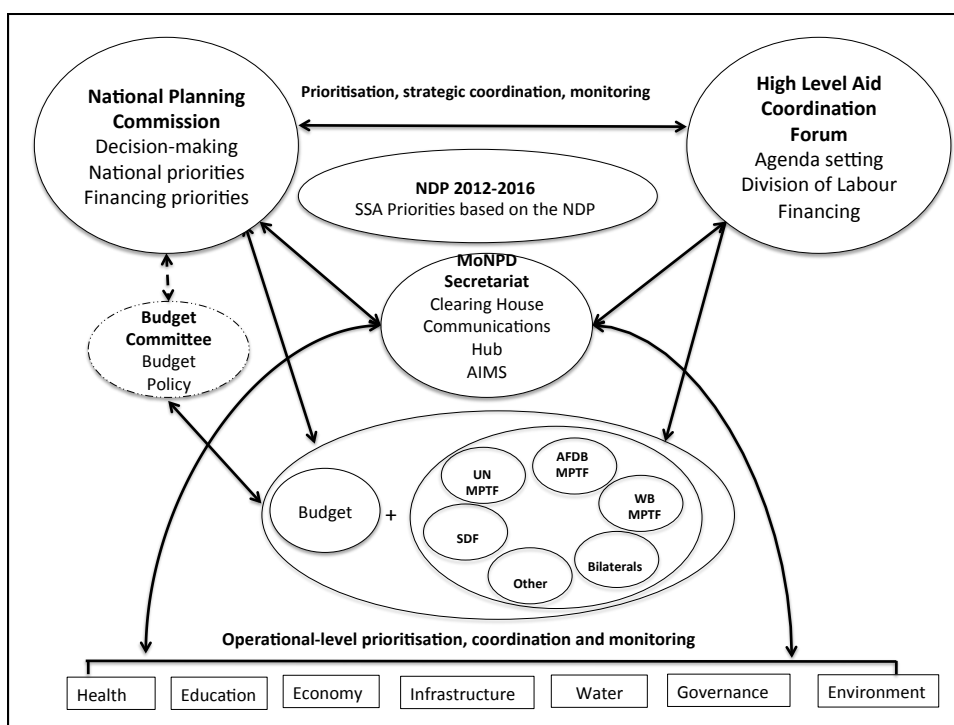
9 June, 2014

Dr Saad Ali Shire, Minister, of National
Planning and Development

Somaliland Vision by Pillar: Governance and Rule of Law: A cohesive society enjoying good governance, stability, peace and security	PSG 1: Foster inclusive settlements and conflict resolution PSG 2: Establish and strengthen people's access to justice PSG 3: Address injustices and increase people's access to justice
Economic Development: A nation whose citizens enjoy sustained economic growth and a reduced poverty level	PSG 4: Generate employment and improve livelihoods
Infrastructure: A nation with an advanced infrastructure network that facilitates economic and social development	PSG 4: Generate employment and improve livelihoods
Environmental Protection: A state with a healthy and well managed environment that provides the necessary goods and services.	PSG 4: Generate employment and improve livelihoods
Social Development: A caring society upholding values and aspirations for equitable social development	PSG 5: Manage revenues and build capacity for accountable and fair service delivery

Briefing on New Deal in Somaliland

PSG's against Sectors as set out in Somaliland's National Development Plan (2012-2014)							
	Governance	Infrastructure	Economy	Environment	Water	Health	Education
PSG 1	Democracy and Good Governance; International Cooperation;						
PSG 2	Security and Defence;						
PSG 3	Justice;						
PSG 4		Transport; Communication and ICT; Energy, Water; Solid Waste	Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries; Trade and Financial Services; Tourism; Mining and Drilling; Private Sector; Diaspora and Civil Society	Land resources; Coastal and Marine Resources; Forests and Woodlands; Biodiversity and Wildlife			
PSG 5					Water and Sanitation	Health; Social Protection	Education, Youth and Sports



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Somaliland: Aid and Delivery Mechanisms

1. There is no bilateral aid / budgetary support and no aid in cash
3. All aid is in kind
4. Aid is delivered through a third party
5. There are two delivery mechanisms
 - a. Conventional
 - b. New deal compliant

Delivery Mechanisms

Participants		Conventional Mechanism		New Deal Compliant Mechanism
Donor	1	Sets strategic areas and priorities	1	Provides general guidelines
	2	Provide short term funds	2	Provides long term funds (3-5 years)
			3	Assists local parties (government, NGOs, Businesses) define priorities
			4	Partakes in monitoring
Implementer	1	Consults local parties	1	Assists local parties develop projects
	2	Prepares projects	2	Involves local parties in the procurement process
	3	Procures inputs	3	Involves local parties in the management of the project
	4	Manages and monitors project	4	Involves local parties in monitoring
	5	Does not use government systems	5	Uses government systems like the tender board
Local parties	1	Are consulted through meeting and workshops	1	Establishes priorities
	2	Are informed through reports and presentations	2	Prepare projects
			3	Participates in procurement
			4	Participates in management
			5	Participates in monitoring
System	1	Is top-down, short term, less transparent and accountable	1	Is bottom-up, participatory, accountable, transparent, long term, predictable, institution building

Current compliant Delivery Mechanisms

FUND	Donor	Fund holder	Implementer	Target
SDF	UK/Demark/Norway	Mott McDonald	Mott McDonald	Public sector
SBF	UK/Denmark	WB	Landell-mills	Private sector
PEG/TIS	USA	USAID	DAI/IOM	Public/Private

SDF – Somaliland Development Fund; SBF-Somaliland Business Fund; PEG – Partnership for Economic Growth; TIS – Transition Initiatives for Stabilization



Core Principles

- New funding windows within the Somali Compact
- Coordinated funding / transparency of allocations to ensure “fair share”
- Compact and Somaliland Special Arrangement (SSA) Partnership Principles
 - Alignment with priorities of government
 - Horizontal coordination among agencies
 - Implementation by Somaliland authorities & institutions to enhance institutional development

Financing Principles

- Strengthen local leadership over development efforts
- Enable increased use of government systems over time
- Strengthen accountability and transparency over the use of public resources
- Streamline multiple delivery mechanisms and increase coherence through:
 - Governance
 - M&E and reporting (joint UN/WB support)
 - Risk assessment and management

UN MPTF: Objectives and Functions

- UNMPTF has two main functions:
 - Coherence and alignment of existing UN programmes
 - Support new identified priority interventions
- Funding streams provide funding to participating UN organizations and IOM and national entities using government systems
- Objectives: to improve predictability (jointly with other funds), lower transaction costs, harmonise parallel systems and processes, and ensure tangible sustainable results

UN MPTF: Focus

- Support priority interventions to ensure long term peacebuilding and statebuilding:
 - Strengthen inclusive political processes (PSG 1)
 - Improve capacity & accountability of security institutions (PSG 2)
 - Increase access to accountable & responsive justice (PSG 3)
 - Revitalize and expand the economy (PSG 4)
 - Increase delivery of quality services and enhance revenue generation (PSG 5)
 - Capacity development: strengthen basic sectoral and core government functions
- Focus: immediate delivery and capacity development in close coordination with WB MPF

UN MPTF Strategic Priorities (under discussion with partners)

New Deal - PSG	Programme Area
PSG 2: Security PSG 3: Justice	Rule of Law Programme
PSG 4: Economic Foundations	Youth Employment Sustainable Charcoal Production
PSG 5: Revenue and Services	Joint Programme on Local Governance and de-centralised service delivery (JPLG)
Cross-Cutting	Capacity Development

UNMPTF: Status

- UNMPTF operational and ready to receive and disburse funding
- 12 UN entities are so far eligible to receive funding: FAO, ILO, IOM, UNCDF, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHABITAT, UNICEF, UNODC, UNOPS, WFP, and WHO
- Development of initial strategic priorities to ensure phase 1 of operations begins in 2014

World Bank MPF: Objective & Functions

- The WB MPF enables scale up in support for Somaliland's priorities
- Key characteristics of WB financing
 - Supports increased use of government systems
 - Relies on sustained reform progress
 - Leveraging the Somaliland Development Fund
 - Enables longer-term development approaches (including for infrastructure)
 - Lays foundation for potential scale-up through concessional financing
 - HIPC track progressing
- Key focus areas: PSG 4 and PSG 5

World Bank MPF: Indicative Pipeline for Somaliland

Economic Foundations

- Infrastructure
 - Energy sector masterplan, incl. for renewable energy
- Investment
 - Financial sector development
 - Business environment reforms
 - Somaliland Business Fund
- Environment
 - Urban waste management
 - Water management systems

Revenue & Services

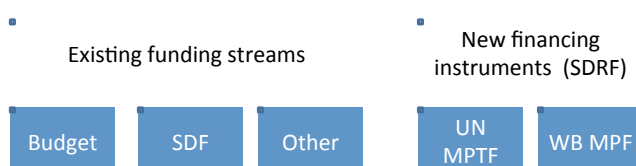
- PFM
 - PFM implementation and SL FMIS system
 - Statistics
 - Macro-fiscal
- Service delivery
 - Scale-up of Local Development Fund
 - Analytical work on health & education
 - WASH
- Civil service reform?

WB MPF: Status

- Ongoing dialogue on priority activities based on SSA
- Donor financing expected in July
- Priority projects ready for effectiveness late 2014
 - Fiduciary capacity assessment to be undertaken in coming months

Funding Governance Considerations

- How to: maximize impact across multiple financing streams?



National Planning Commission, HLACF, Sector Working Groups

- Somaliland institutions responsible for prioritization, coordination and accountability

6/17/14

Next steps

- Agree on complementarities and coordination structures between SDF and WB and UN funds
- Implement common reporting and joint monitoring and evaluation framework
 - Aid effectiveness
 - Milestones
 - Results

6/17/14



**Sixth High Level Aid Coordination
Forum Hargeisa
Republic of Somaliland**



Sessions 5, 6 and 7 Wrap Up Bilateral meetings Dinner

10 June 2014



**Sixth High Level Aid Coordination
Forum Hargeisa
Republic of Somaliland**



Session 8 – Baselines and Measuring Results

10 June 2014

Economy, Poverty, and Inequality in Somaliland

Findings from GDP Estimates and from a Profile of
Poverty and Wellbeing

World Bank



Size and Structure of the Economy

A low income economy with significant structural
weaknesses

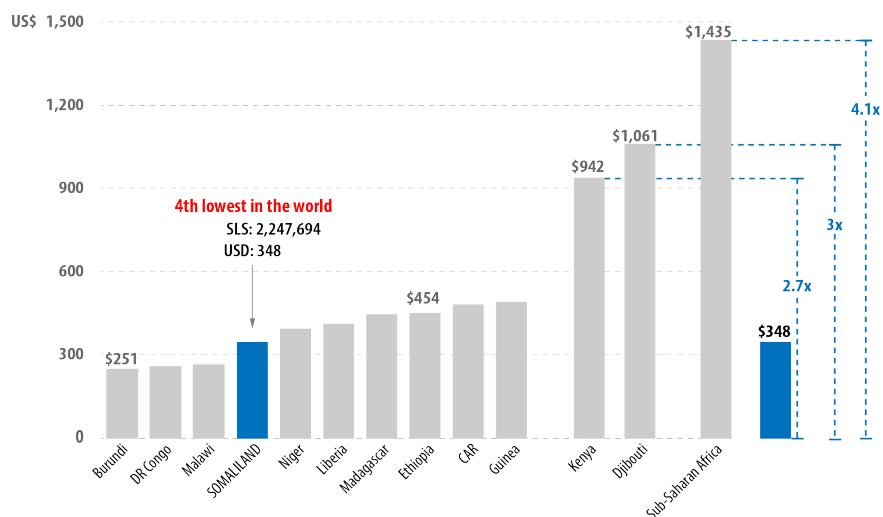
Somaliland's GDP (2012) is estimated at:

SLS Million: **\$8,991**

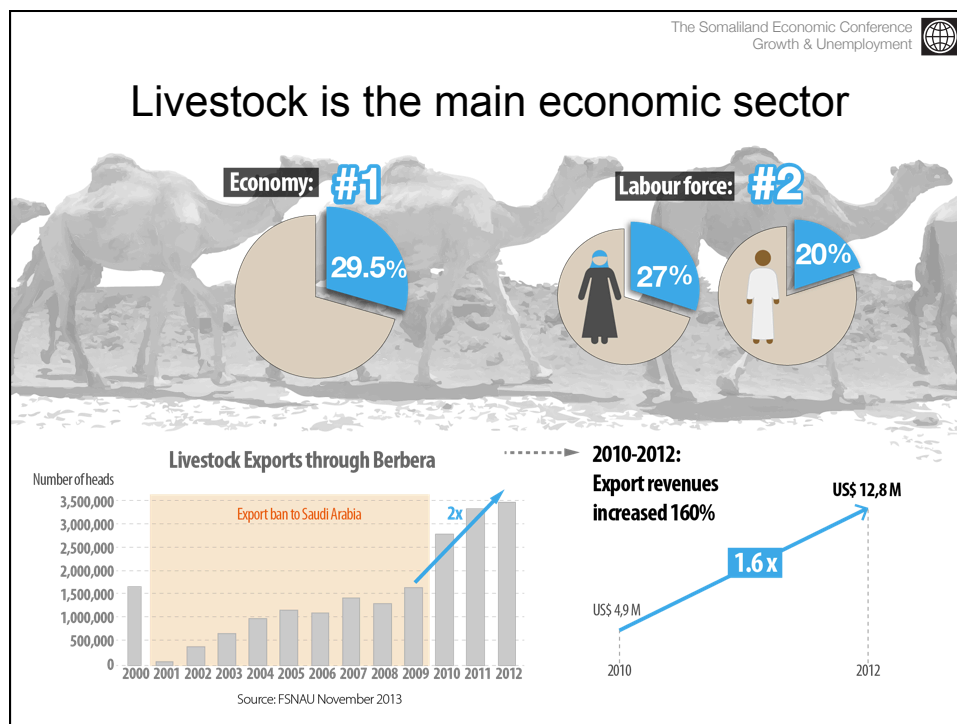
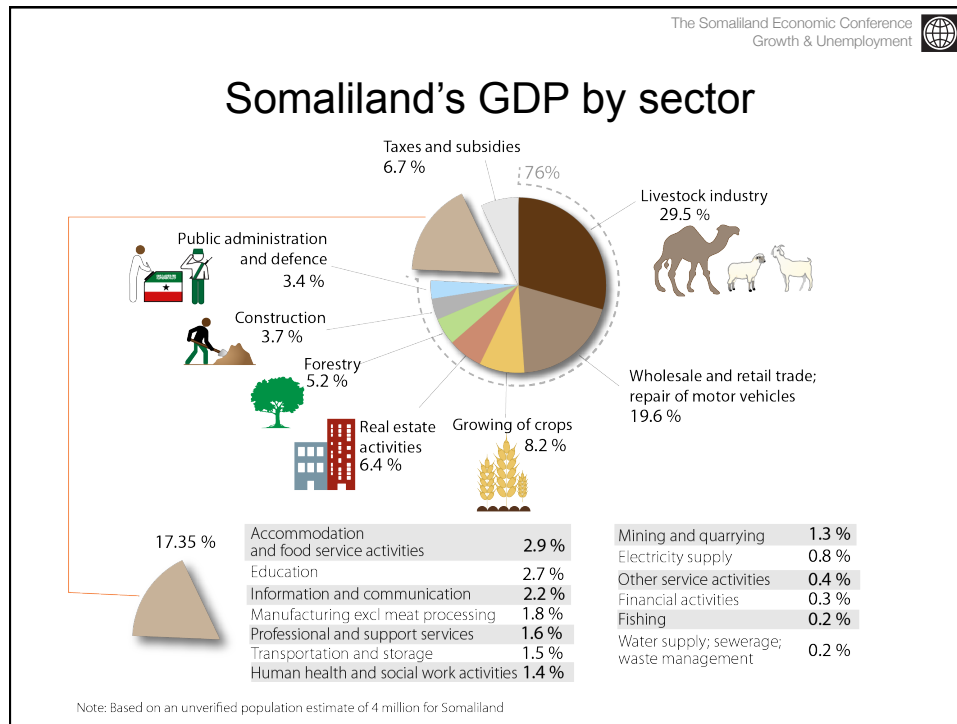
USD Million: **\$1,390.9**

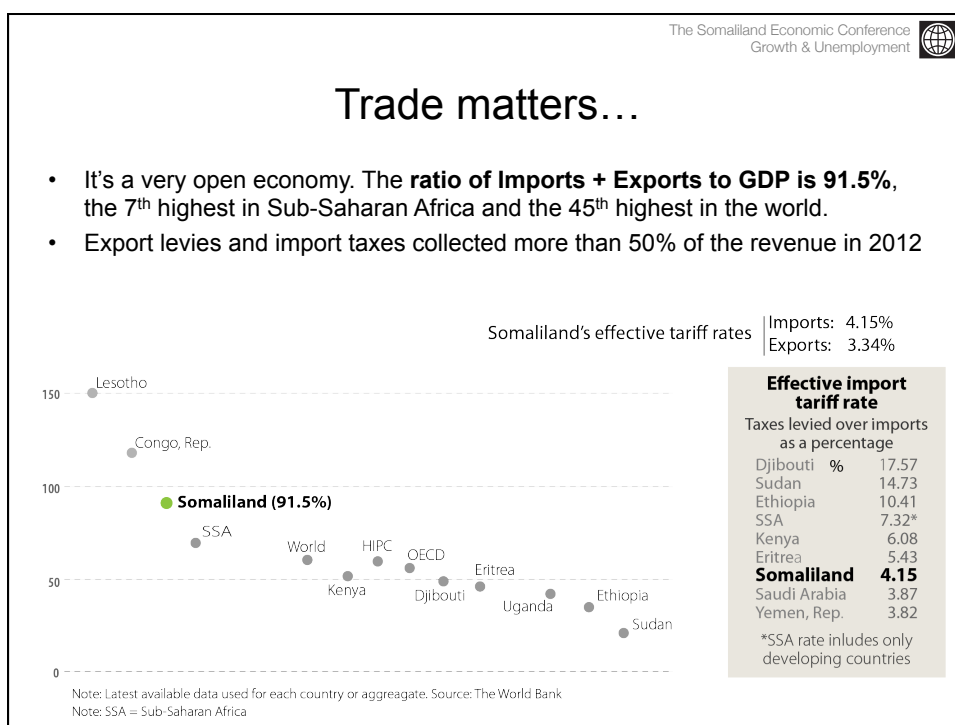
Exchange rate: SLS/USD: 6,464
Not adjusted for Purchasing Power
Parity

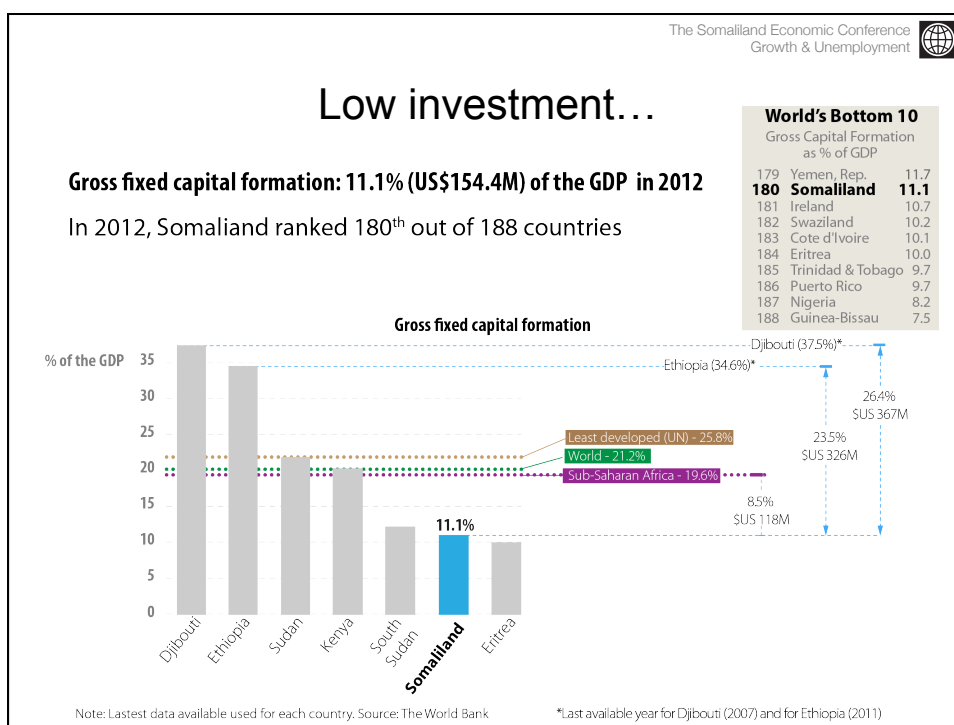
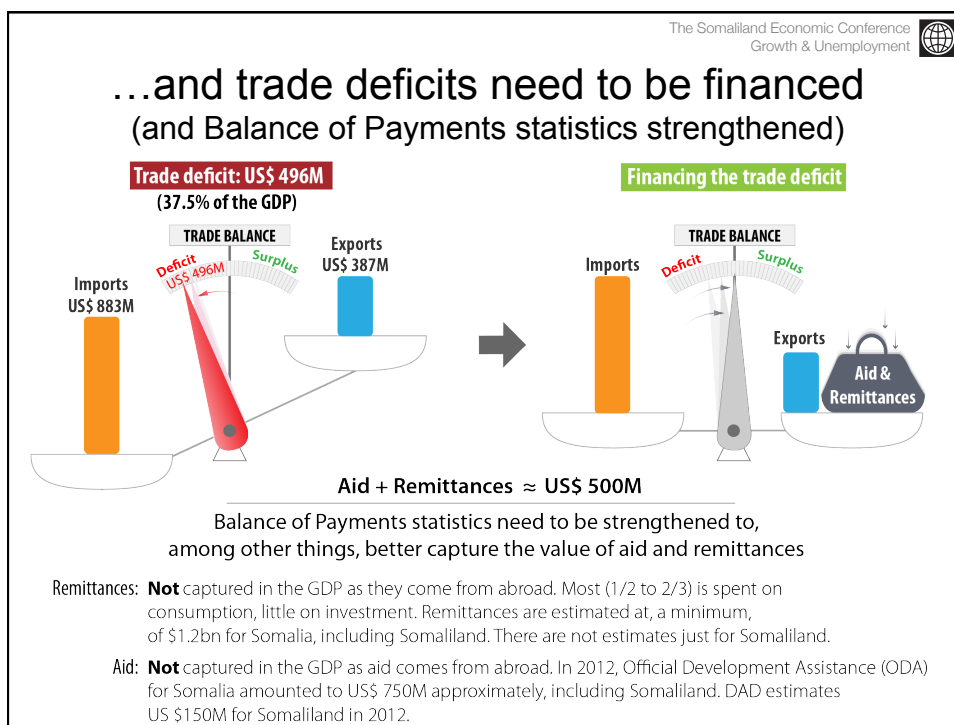
Somaliland's GDP per capita ranks
the 4th lowest in the world

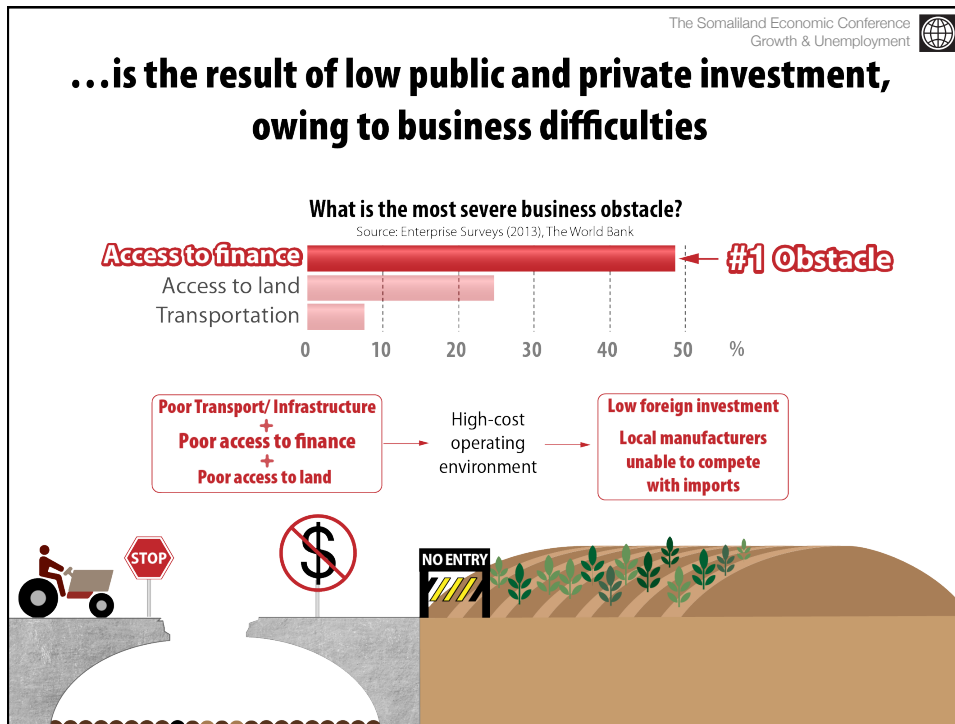


Source: World Bank. GDP per capita at current US prices (not adjusted for Purchasing Power Parity). 2012 or latest figures available.
Note: Based on an unverified population estimate of 4 million for Somaliland.









Poverty and inequality

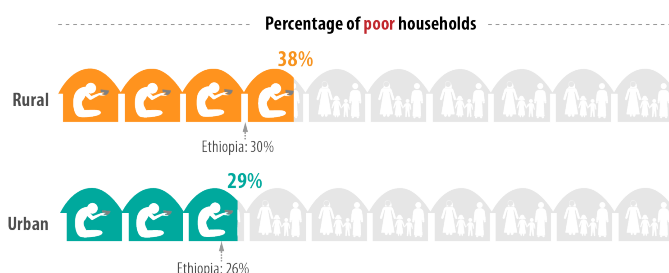
Poverty and inequality are challenges for Somaliland with 1 in 3 households in poverty and rates of inequality among the highest in the region.

Somaliland Household Survey

- Conducted in early 2013 by Ministry of Planning and World Bank.
- Representative of urban Somaliland and settled Somaliland.
- Does not cover pastoral households (an estimated one third of Somaliland's population).
- Provides first representative estimates of poverty and other dimensions of wellbeing for a large part of Somaliland's population.

How many households are poor?

- More than one in three households in rural Somaliland do not have enough to meet their daily basic needs.
- More than one in four households in urban Somaliland do not have enough to meet their daily basic needs
- Rates of poverty in Urban Somaliland are similar to urban Ethiopia but rates of poverty in rural Somaliland are much higher than rural Ethiopia.



Poverty is wider and deeper in rural areas

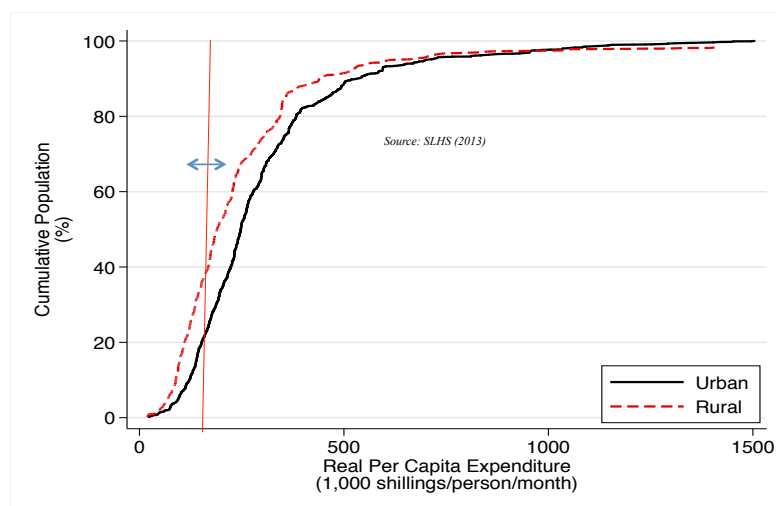
Extreme Poverty

Source: SLHS (2013)

	Poverty Headcount
Urban	8
s.e.	(1.10)
Rural	23.6
s.e.	(2.40)

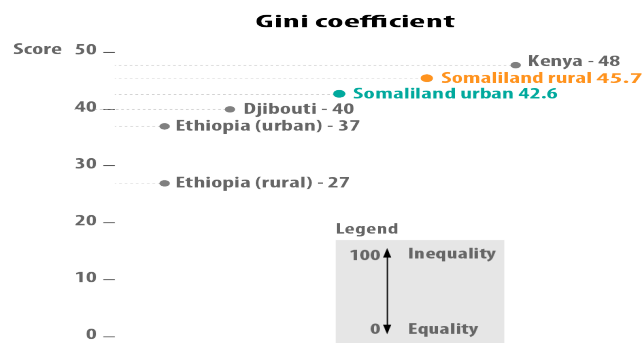
: Cumulative Density Functions by urban and rural areas

Population is highly vulnerabe



Inequality is high in Somaliland

Despite high rates of poverty, some have fared well in recent years and inequality is high in rural and urban Somaliland.

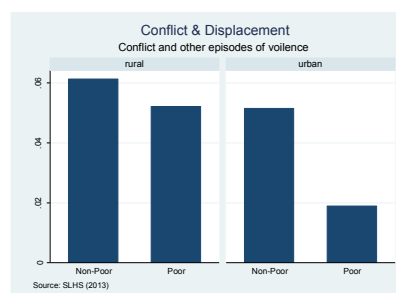


Poverty and wellbeing

A conflict free environment has been secured for many, but provision of basic services is lagging. Access to education, health, water and sanitation is low and inequitable, making poverty more challenging to end.

Conflict is no longer a source of disruption in Somaliland

- Few households – 6% in rural areas and 4% in urban areas – report knowing anyone who faced conflict, violence or other episodes threats.
- Few households report displacement due to conflict.
- Reports of conflict are lower among poor households.

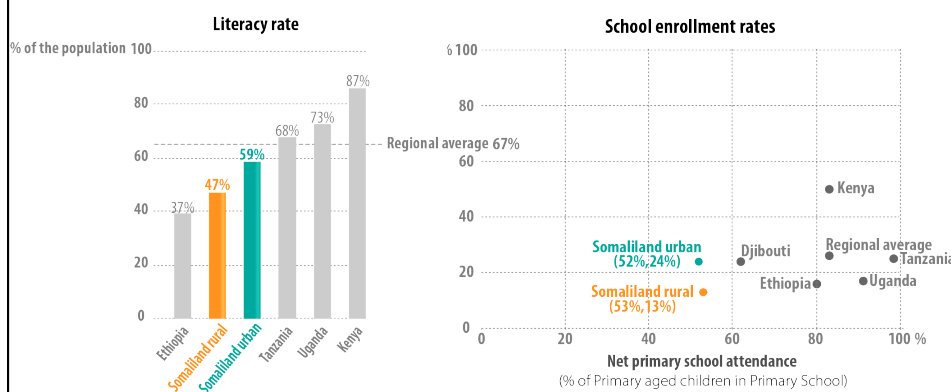


But access to basic services is lacking

- Somaliland lags behind the region in education, health, and access to water.
- Rates of access are particularly low in rural areas.
- Access is very inequitable, with significant variations between the poor and non-poor in access to services.

Literacy rates and enrollment are low

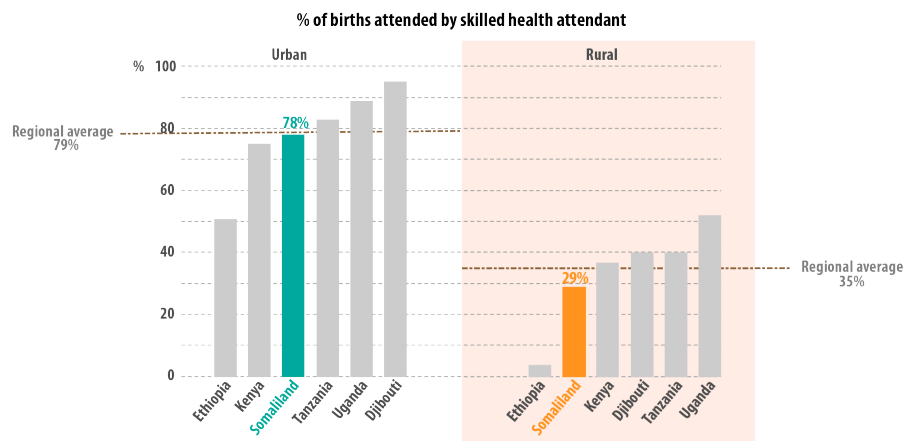
If current low rates of school enrollment are not addressed, Somaliland's literacy rate will lag further behind in the future.



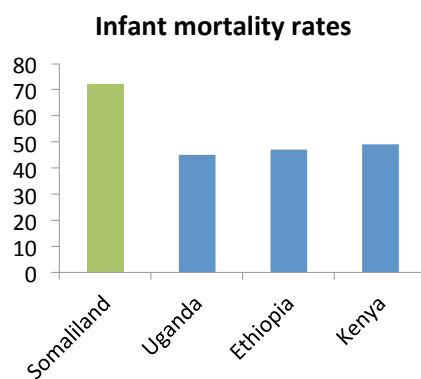
and inequitable

- Child and youth in poor households are less likely to be in school and attend age appropriate grade
- **4 out of 10 poor children** of primary age are in the appropriate grade, compared to **6 out of 10 non-poor children**
- Primary school gross enrollment rates are **91% for non-poor**, but only **65% for urban poor** and **57% for rural poor**.

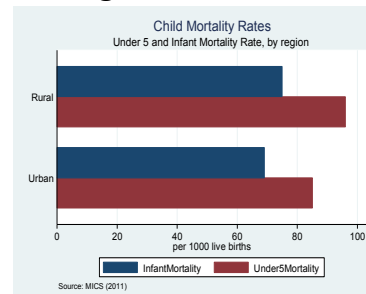
Average to access to health care is low in rural areas



infant mortality rates are high



and higher in rural areas

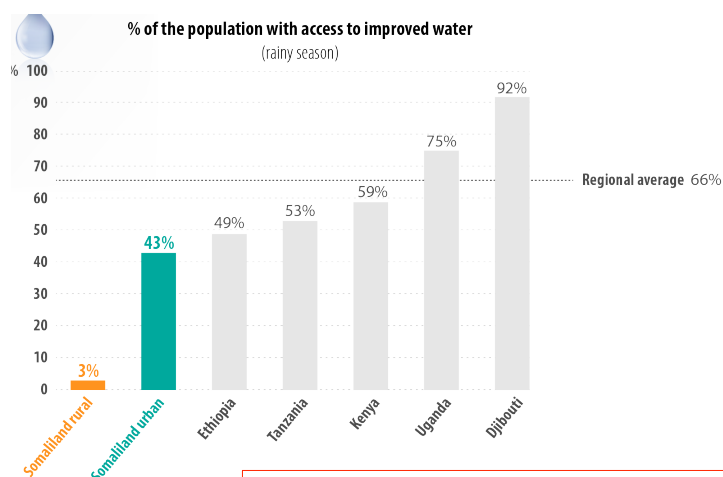


Women who are poor have less access to health care during birth

- **Rural women who are poor are half as likely to be attended by a skilled professional** during childbirth than women who are not poor
- Only **9% of births to poor women in rural areas** are in a healthcare facility compared to **26% for non-poor**
- Disparities are lower in urban areas where access to healthcare is higher.



Access to improved water sources is the lowest in the region



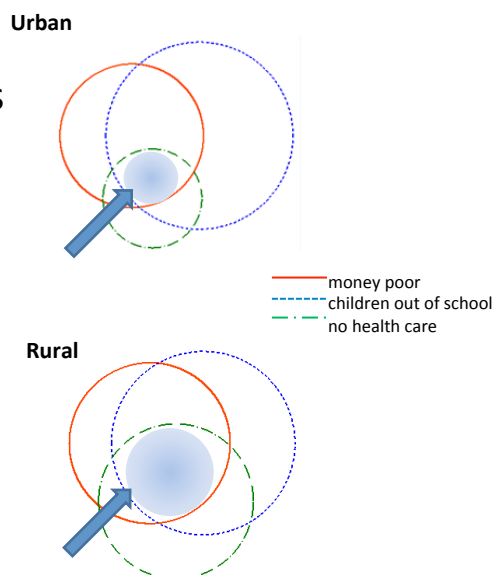
In urban areas, 34% of poor have clean water; compared to 47% of non-poor.

As a result inequality of opportunity is high

- From birth, the opportunities facing children born into poverty are limited:
 - Less likely to receive medical care needed at birth and in early years
 - Less likely to attend school
 - Less likely to have access to clean water and sanitation
- Larger households and households with more children are poorer, so children below 5 years have a poverty headcount of **29.2% and 43.6% urban and rural areas respectively.**

And deprivation is multidimensional, especially in rural areas

- Multiple dimensions of poverty in rural areas make poverty much harder to address.
- Increased investment in basic service provision—particularly in rural areas—is essential to break this cycle, end extreme poverty and ensure shared prosperity.



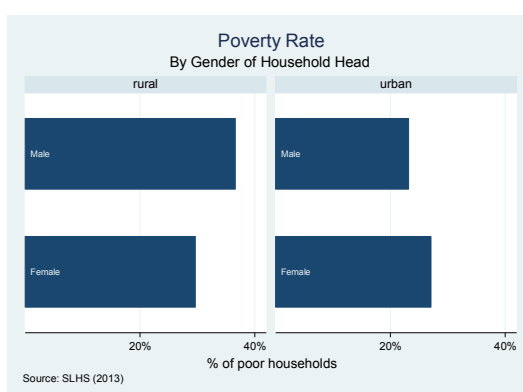
Gender and poverty

It is smart economics to invest equally in boys and girls, but in Somaliland girls and particularly poor girls receive lower levels of investment

Female-headed households in urban areas are poorer

A little over **one-third (31.6%) of the households in urban areas are headed by women**. Of these households, **27% are poor**, compared to **23% of male headed households**.

In rural areas, male headed households have a higher poverty rate than female headed households

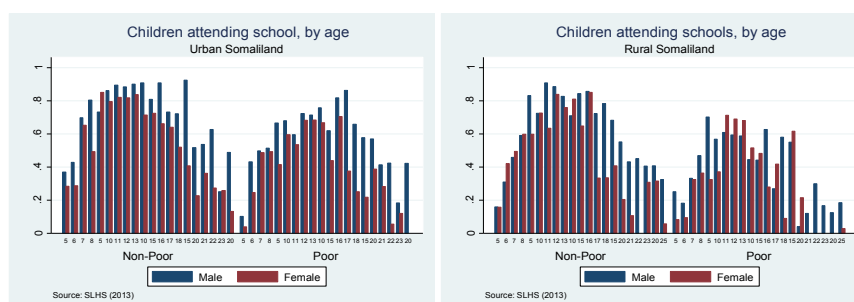


Gender disparity in education

School aged girls are less likely to be in school than boys

Gender gap in enrollment increases for **adolescent girls**

Gender gap is larger for poorer households



The economics of addressing poverty

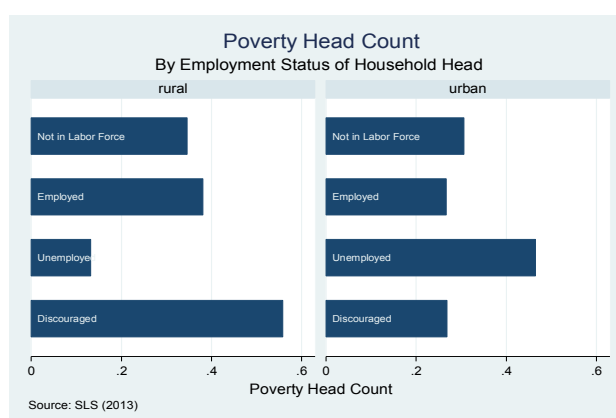
Addressing poverty in Somaliland requires food prices to be kept low and a focus on creating jobs, but not necessarily increasing agricultural productivity.

Food price stabilization and employment generation is key to reducing poverty

- Most food is purchased
- Crop farming is not common
- Wages contribute the highest share of household income
- And food price instability and inadequate employment are the major shocks...
- **These underscore the need for food price management and industrial policy to generate jobs**

Poverty is higher for those without work

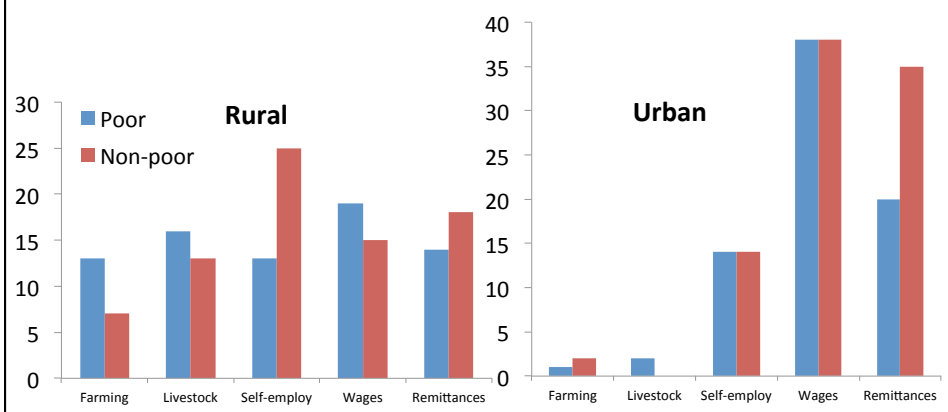
Poverty rates are highest among those who are looking for work (urban) and those who are too discouraged by limited labor market opportunities to look for work (rural)



Wage employment is equally prevalent among poor and non-poor households

Poor households:

have **less access to remittances** than non-poor households,
are **less likely to farm** or to earn an income from it,
are **more likely to rear livestock** and earning an income from it,
are **less likely** to be engaged in **non-farm self-employment**.



Poor and non-poor concerned about high food prices and lack of jobs

- **Inadequate employment** and **high food price** are major shocks to poor and non-poor households in rural and urban Somaliland
- In rural areas **drought** (but not for farming) is also a major shock

	Drought	High Food Prices	Inadequate Unemployment	Insufficient water for farming
Urban				
Non-Poor	16%	29%	36%	4%
Poor	12%	22%	38%	6%
Total	15%	27%	37%	4%
Rural				
Non-Poor	43%	31%	17%	12%
Poor	51%	26%	18%	12%
Total	46%	29%	17%	12%



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**Action Plan
from
MoNPD/ World Bank Economic Conference
(Household Survey, Enterprise
Survey, Poverty Estimates and
Public Expenditure Review)**

**10 June, 2014
Dr Saad Ali Shire, Minister, of
National Planning and
Development**

Result Area 1: Statistics and Economic Analysis

Objective: Continue to build up Somaliland's statistical base to allow for quantitative measurement of progress progress on social and economic conditions of Somaliland population, while building the capacity of Central Central Statistical Department (CSD) of MoNPD to produce these data in the future

Action Plan:

Result	Responsible entities	Deadline	Notes
Finalize 2012 GDP data	MoNPD / World Bank	June 2014	Use UNFPA population statistics to refine estimate of nomads' contribution to GDP, and to finalize GDP per capita figure. Build capacity of CSD to analyse data.
Estimate 2013 GDP	MoNPD / World Bank	July 2014	Establish system for yearly estimation of GDP based on 2012 GDP baseline Build capacity of CSD to perform yearly GDP estimation
Poverty estimates for nomadic population	MoNPD World Bank	December 2014	Carry out Household Survey of nomadic population, which will allow poverty estimates for all of Somaliland's population.
Issue Somaliland Consumer Price Index	MoNPD/AfDB/ World Bank	July 2014	Review data collection procedure for prices, and establish CPI weights
Update MDG report	MoNPD/UNDP		
Report on Sources of Economic Growth	MoNPD/World Bank	September 2014	Identify policies and sector that can generate inclusive and job-creating growth
Report on Characteristics and determinants of poverty	MoNPD/World Bank	October 2014	Identify who is poor and why are they poor, and what can be done to support poverty reduction
Build capacity for poverty measurement and analysis	MoNPD/World Bank	July 2014	Work with the Department of Statistics in the Ministry of Planning to train 2-3 personnel on poverty analysis. Establish a Somaliland poverty measurement advisory group comprising representatives from government, academia and other civil society or private organizations.
Unemployment Rates		August 2014	Develop tools for quick estimation of unemployment rates.

Result Area 2: Public Services and Public Investment

Objective: Improve well-being of the population and the environment for economic growth by strengthening strengthening the provision of social and productive services to the population through the budget.

Action Plan:

Result	Responsible entities	Deadline	Notes
Approve 5 PFM Laws	MoF/Cabinet/Parliament	June 2014	Create the legal basis for implementation of PFM strategy
Approve new tax policy for large corporate taxpayers	MoF/ Cabinet/ Parliament	Oct 2014	
Implement taxation regulation for telecom companies	MoF		Install servers to monitor telecom traffic
Carry out a review institutional arrangements between central and local governments to ensure more effective delivery of social services, including revisions to the 2002 tariffs relating to decentralized functions.	MoI (lead)/ MoNPD/MoF/ UNDP/Local Governments	June 2014	Ensure that local government expenditure assignments for social service delivery match their revenue capacity.
Update 2030 vision and NDP with a quantitative results framework	MoNPD and MoF/ /UNDP/WB		
Carry out Mid-term review of NDP	MoNPD and MoF/ UNDP/ WB		
Establish Medium-term fiscal and expenditure framework (MTFEF)	MoF/ World Bank	Sept 2014	MTEF is an instrument to translate the plan priorities into consistent annual budget allocation, ensuring sufficient space for Plan priorities. The PFM Education & Training program has short courses and TA which could be used for the MTEF.
Finalize New Deal Implementation arrangements for Somaliland, and start providing additional levels of development support aligned to the government plans and budget	Int'l Community/ MoNPD	End March, 2014	

Result Area 3: Private Investment and Jobs

Objective: To unleash Somaliland's economic potential in order to create jobs for the population, particularly the youth.

Action Plan:

Result	Responsible entities	Deadline	Notes
Approve Commercial Bank Act	Parliament/Central Bank	April 2014	With World Bank's ongoing support
Implement Islamic Banking Act	Central Bank/ Islamic Development Bank	June 2014	Mainly technical assistance
Develop a National Microfinance strategy	Central Bank/Luxemborg/MFIs	Oct 2014	
Establish comprehensive Business Environment Action Plan	MoC/IFC		IFC has been invited to establish a Private Public Discussion forum that could help estblsih this plan.
Approve new Companies Act	MoCI/ Parliament	Sept 2014	This is main foundation of the sound business environment and already been drafted and endorsed by stakeholders and it now in process of translating it into Somali.
Implement new business registration and licensing system (One Stop Business Facilitation Center)	MoCI / World Bank	Dec 2014	This will aim to cover all currently unregistered businesses in Somaliland
Finalize Trade and Transit agreement with Ethiopia	MoC/MoFA/MonPD/DFID	Dec 2014	Ensure consistency of agreement with strategy to develop Berbera as a Logistics/Industrial hub serving Ethiopia.



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Hargeisa
Republic of Somaliland



Monitoring and Evaluation and the Somaliland Special Arrangement

10 June, 2014

Dr Saad Ali Shire, Minister, of National
Planning and Development

Back to Basics - Why M&E?

1. Planning
2. Implementing
3. Monitoring and evaluation
4. Reviewing (adopting the finding of M&E)

What do we mean by M&E?

1. Monitoring is the routine and systematic collection of information against a plan
2. Evaluation is about making judgments about the results of monitoring

Why do we need M&E?

1. We want to know how we are performing: where we are, where we are heading, how fast we are going, how far away we are from our goals
2. We want our stakeholders to know how we are performing.

What is M&E about in short?

1. It is about performance and accountability

What do we monitor and evaluate?

1. Status (baseline)
2. Inputs
3. Systems, processes and policies
4. Outputs
5. Outcomes and Impact

In the context of the compact and Special Arrangement what do we need to do?

1. Establish where we are on each PSG (World Bank Household Survey)
2. Track resource flows (aid, budget, private)
3. Check compliance with new deal principles (ownership, alignment, accountability..)
4. Assess the reform processes required (Public Finance, Civil Service, Justice, Land)
5. Determine outputs against targets (PSG milestones)
6. Assess results against the outcome goals and NDP targets

Who are the stakeholders?

1. The public
2. The Government
3. Development Partners

- **Who should be doing M&E?**

1. Ministry of Planning - Monitoring and Evaluation Unit

- **Who should they be reporting to?**

1. HLACF
2. Other stakeholders

Measuring and reporting results of the SSA

Draft concept note – 27 May 2014

In the Somaliland Special Arrangement (SSA), the Somaliland government and development partners agreed to a joint monitoring framework covering aid effectiveness, milestones and results. The High Level Aid Coordination Forum (HLACF) will conduct a review of progress in terms of overall SSA implementation. This note elaborates on these commitments, outlining a way forward for establishing a framework for assessing and reporting SSA progress.

Purpose

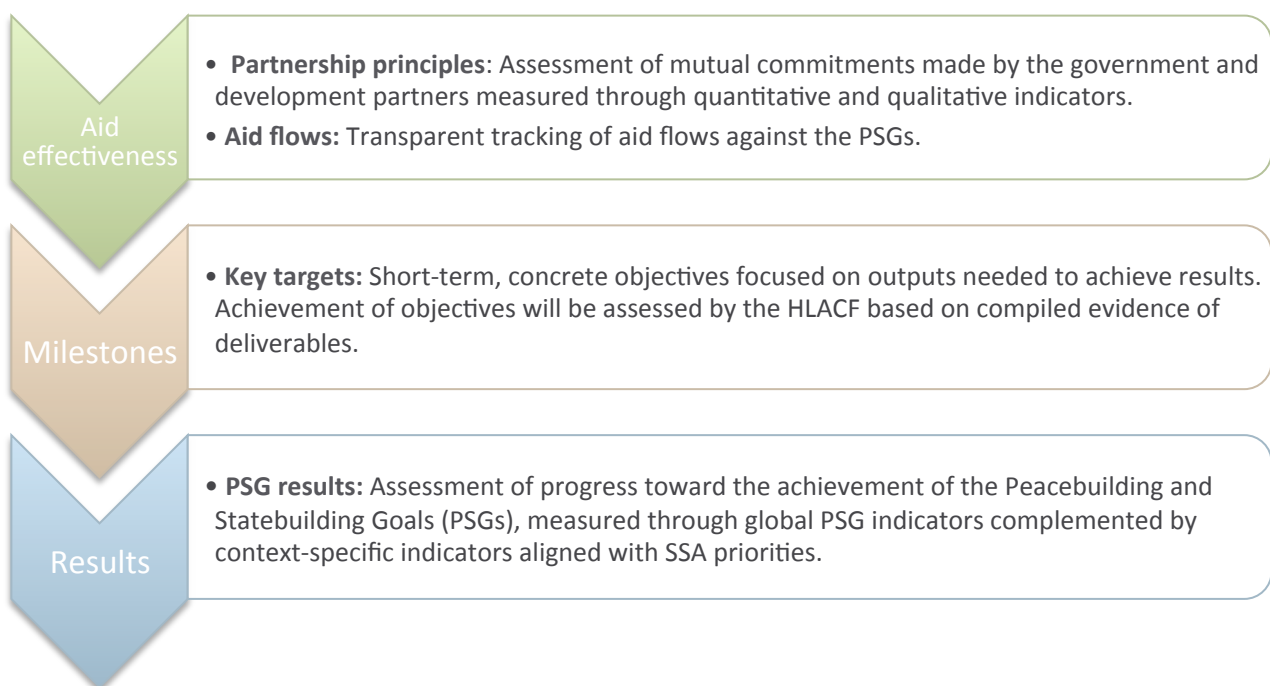
More than a means to verify commitments, a monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework determines how progress will be measured. It therefore has the potential to reinforce or redirect priorities, depending on its design. M&E also serves the purpose of compiling information to feed into planning processes. If collected in a timely manner, this framework can help government actors and development partners understand what is being done, identify gaps, and develop better strategies based on lessons learned. In sum, a robust M&E framework for the SSA has the potential to:

- Inform planning processes for both government and development partners;
- Inform better coordination and alignment; and
- Demonstrate results.

M&E Framework

The proposed M&E framework would assess three core components — aid effectiveness¹, milestones and results — which respectively focus attention on the process of implementing the SSA, key outputs, and outcomes of development activities. The Ministry of National Planning and Development (MoNPD) will prepare an annual report communicating the results of the SSA M&E. The report will be shared each October at the HLACF for review, validation and endorsement.

Figure 1. Key Components of the M&E Framework



Key roles and responsibilities

Monitoring would be led by the **MoNPD**. The Ministry would compile, consolidate and analyze information for assessing the three components of the M&E framework. The Communications Hub within the MoNPD will play a key role in collecting perception survey data to complement the MoNPD's national statistics for measuring results. The Ministry would also facilitate broader consultations for certain components, such as assessment of qualitative components of the Partnership Principles.

Development partners will have a key role to play in reporting on activities. Under the M&E framework, a plan will be developed to minimize the burden of reporting, while systematizing a means of collecting key pieces of information that will benefit government and development partners alike.

The **sector coordination forums** will be used for consultation and assessment of relevant qualitative indicators, notably those used to measure to what extent government and development partners adhere to the Partnership Principles.

Final review and endorsement of the annual report would be conducted by the **HLACF**.

Next steps for elaborating the M&E framework

- **Aid flows:** The DAD needs to be reviewed and a system needs to be established to systematize the collection aid flow data in a way that makes reporting easier and more effective.
- **Partnership Principles:** A limited set of 10-15 indicators needs to be selected for measuring the Partnership Principles outlined in the SSA. These should draw on global indicators (e.g. Paris Declaration, Busan, New Deal TRUST indicators). Both qualitative and quantitative indicators will be required. Context-specific indicators should complement these global indicators, if necessary.
- **Milestones:** Milestones for 2014 and 2015 have already been identified by the government and shared at the HLACF for endorsement. Milestones should be reviewed and revised on a yearly basis at the October HLACF.
- **Results:** A limited set of indicators needs to be selected to measure progress toward achieving the PSGs. These should be drawn from the global list of PSG indicators and complemented by context-specific indicators to align with the PSG priorities outlined in the SSA. These indicators will draw on statistics and qualitative perception surveys. Baseline data should be collected on most, if not all indicators, before the next HLACF.

Proposed Support by the World Bank and UN

The World Bank and UN stand ready to provide assistance to develop the SSA monitoring framework and advise on mechanisms for its implementation. This could include technical support to: i) identify and develop relevant PSG indicators; ii) develop a PSG perception survey module in coordination with the SDF supported Communications Hub, iii) support a review of the DAD, iv) identify and develop relevant indicators, questionnaires and guidelines for monitoring implementation of the Partnership Principles, v) develop the report format, timeline and reporting process for the preparation of the annual progress report.

ⁱ Aid effectiveness monitoring, for the purposes of this framework, will focus on key indicators relating to the quantity and quality of development cooperation in Somaliland. By endorsing the SSA, the Somaliland government and development partners recommitted to the principles agreed at the High Level Fora on Aid Effectiveness in Paris (2005), Accra (2008), and Busan (2011), including the New Deal TRUST principles. Monitoring of the Partnership Principles will be done through qualitative assessment and quantitative indicators. Tracking of aid flows will be used to inform these indicators, and will also feed into planning processes.



**Sixth High Level Aid Coordination
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Republic of Somaliland**



Session 9 – Civil Society Statement

10 June 2014

Sixth High Level Aid Coordination Forum

Civil society position on New Deal –SSA

By Mohamed Ahmed Mohamoud
(Barawani)

SONSAF Executive Director

10 June 2014

Civil Society Position on the Issues of New Deal- SSA

Synopsis:

- Notably, civil society of Somaliland has been instrumental and agent of driving development modalities since the inception of the Somaliland independent.
- Civil society believes that Somaliland aid instruments have recently been encountered domestic limelight since the New Deal has attracted the development of Somaliland special arrangement SSA

Cont..

- Civil society is involved both the policy advocacy, policy dialogue and services delivery
- and it is for this reason that civil society has contributed making Somaliland National Development following the SSA under the New Deal.

Cont..

- In this regard, civil society commended Somaliland's international development partners for endorsing the pragmatic approach to Somaliland's development that the SSA provides, and pledged its cooperation to working with all agencies and donors committed to support this innovative development framework.

Cont..

- However, Somaliland's civil society expressed the wish that more could be done to recognize and utilize the comprehensive foreign aid assistance modalities and coherent country systems that Somaliland has already put in place—most preferred of which is the Somaliland Development Fund

Cont..

- Civil society has also expressed their concern that delays in SSA implementation has negative impact on the public expectations for job creation, institutional reform and it can weakening faith in the New Deal as an overarching model for development in post-conflict settings.

Recommendations

- Financing of the implementation of priorities for Somaliland's development identified by the SSA is crucial, and, in the spirit of 'do no harm' and the New Deal TRUST commitment to 'timely and predictable aid', must be undertaken without any constraints.
- There is a need for the international community to be more innovative and practical in dealing with Somaliland as a special case on development matters, as was the spirit behind the creation of the SSA.

Cont..

- Somaliland must receive a fair portion of the international community's New Deal aid allocations, both in recognition and solidarity with its achievements and out of a desire to preserve these achievements as part of the creation of a more stable and secure Horn of Africa.
- Somaliland Civil Society representation should be maximized at international meetings related to the New Deal, in a manner that takes into account the democratic wishes of the population it represents, as a necessary means for promoting inclusive, participatory and bottom-up development in the region.

Cont..

- The Civil Society of Somaliland, in the spirit of a more equal, engaged and democratic development partnership with its international partners, invites governments, multilateral organizations and international NGOs to a meeting with civil society in Somaliland in advance of the High Level Aid Coordination Forum in early June 2014.

Cont..

- The Somaliland government should take greater initiative to enhance the grassroots participation of all civil society stakeholders to support New Deal implementation, so as to maximize the benefits and outcome of this new development approach for the people of Somaliland.

Cont..

- Donor governments, which have earned the deep gratitude of the Somaliland government and civil society for their long-standing support to Somaliland and the fulfilment of its NDP and SSA goals, should enhance or initiate their utilization of Somaliland's preferred financing mechanism under the SSA, the Somaliland Development Fund (SDF).

Many thanks for your listening

Any questions and comments will be highly appreciated

Mohamed Ahmed Mohamoud

SONSAF Executive Director



**Sixth High Level Aid Coordination
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Session 10 – PSGs 1,2,3

10 June 2014



High Level Aid Coordination Forum
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Republic of Somaliland



PSG 1 - Legitimate Politics

10 June, 2014

Mohamed Farah Hirsi, Executive Director,
Academy for Peace and Development

Major Baseline Achievements

- **Political mandate:** Somaliland Constitution ratified through national referendum in 2001
- **Electoral democracy:** Five rounds of democratic elections held since 2002 at the presidential, parliamentary and local levels
- **Representative politics:** House of Elders established in 1993, and first House of Reps elections held in 2005
- **Bottom-up governance:** Decentralization institutionalized through the Regions and Districts Law (2002); National Decentralization Policy finalized in 2014
- **Citizen-state relations:** A vibrant civil society has developed organically out of the peacebuilding and political activist movement, including umbrella organizations such as Nagaad (women), SONYO (youth), SONSAF (non-state actors) and APD (democratization/peacebuilding) with nationwide coverage

Progress since Brussels, Sept 2013

- Voter and civil registration preparations underway: political agreement reached, stakeholder consultations undertaken, technical needs assessments completed, tenders being prepared
- Parliament and APD in the process of drafting all necessary electoral legislation for 2015
- President commits to sponsor a bill on women and minority quota for parliament at April party congress
- Parliament opened regional offices in February 2014 to facilitate constituency outreach
- Decentralization Policy finalized
- Discussions ongoing between the Democratic Steering Committee and GoSL on funding

Most Strategic Priorities

- Complete comprehensive voter and civil registration in time for 2015 elections
- Democratic institutions (inc. NEC), civil society and media fully capacitated to conduct 2015 elections,
- Political parties uphold more responsive policy-making
- Parliamentary capacity for legislative review and oversight strengthened
- Parliamentary constituent outreach improved
- Media legal framework and institutional development strengthened

Gaps to be addressed

- **Voter registration:** NEC technical capacities built; civic education campaign held; observer missions supported
- **Civil registration:** legal framework established; technical process designed; MoI technical capacities built; civic education campaign held
- **Electoral institutions:** NEC properly staffed and capacitated; civil society oversight supported; media trained; women/youth/minorities' roles supported
- **Party policy-making:** training, capacity-building and logistical support of party members for policy identification and drafting, and for constituent consultation
- **Parliamentary oversight and review:** Targeted capacity-building of HoR committees; procedures established; database set up
- **Parliamentary responsiveness:** Comprehensive training of parliamentarians; outreach campaign supported; Constituency Outreach Department established and staffed
- **Media freedom:** Legal and regulatory framework strengthened; oversight and awareness-raising of key actors; training and institutional support of media



High Level Aid Coordination Forum
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PSG 2 - Security

10 June, 2014
Cabdisamad Omar Maal
Director General
Ministry of Interior

Achievements since 2010

- **Reconciliation:** The Hargeisa Conference of 1997 culminated six years of reconciliation conferences with the establishment of a National Charter
- **Peacebuilding:** traditional conflict resolution promoted and institutionalized, successfully protecting against civil war and ensuring stability since 1991
- **Combatting terrorism:** Stability and community policing have enabled Somaliland to minimize the terrorist activities and incidents that have plagued the region
- **Combatting piracy:** Coast Guard established in 2008; Anti-piracy Law enacted in 2012
- **Peacetime security:** Governance architecture for peacetime army and police force established through executive, legislative and judicial branches

Challenges

- Region-wide threat of terrorism and piracy
- Illegal fishing
- Human Trafficking
- Land and water disputes
- Uneven development across SL's regions
- Youth unemployment and poverty
- Prevalence of small arms
- Increased rates of urban crime and SGBV

Progress since Brussels, Sept 2013

- **EUCAP Nestor** opens an office in Hargeisa in April 2014 to support its comprehensive law enforcement capacity-building programme for Somaliland
- The **UK-funded police reform programme** commenced in February 2014
- GoSL's Mol endorsed the '**Action Plan towards a Gender-Responsive Police**' (2013-2014), with support from UNDP
- The **prison law has been ratified**, cabinet has approved the anti-terrorism bill, while the police and maritime police bills are at various stages of development/ratification
- **UNODC** organized workshop on regulation and reporting mechanisms for **money or value transfer services** (MVTs) in Hargeisa in November, and launched its Comprehensive Education Programme for Police in December
- Findings of **World Bank study on Somaliland's political economy** presented in Hargeisa in March 2014

Gaps to be addressed

- **Maritime security:** Coast guard facilities; transport and communications equipment and training; surveillance systems; investigative capabilities training; maritime legal institutions and expertise
- **Community policing:** regulatory and oversight framework; greater community accessibility to qualified/trained police; public order capabilities enhanced; investigation equipment and capacities community security framework streamlining; space for community-state-security institutions dialogue increased
- **SGBV prevention:** greater legal effectiveness on SGBV issues; community-level responsiveness; greater police awareness and training

Contd...

- **Natural resource conflict prevention:** oversight , inclusion and accountability mechanisms established for national resource management; decentralized mediation processes institutionalized; peace maintenance mechanisms and local reconciliation processes strengthened and coordinated
- **Border control:** patrol and detection capabilities enhanced; root causes of tahriib understood and addressed; regulatory mechanisms for financial flows strengthened
- **Security sector coordination reform:** Develop National Security Strategy; establish nationwide intelligence communications architecture and know-how; reform the career structure (DDR)

Contd...

- Increased effort on peace building/peace maintenance
- Roll out of community policing programme
- Obtaining necessary resources to Provide Platforms for dialogue
- Supporting local reconciliation processes
- Coordinating and facilitation of peace efforts and structures



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PSG 3 - Justice

10th June 2014

Khadar Ahmed Diriye, Director General, Ministry
of Justice & Judicial Affairs

Major Baseline Achievements

- Justice Sector Reform Strategy 2012-2017 adopted
- Implementation scheme JSRS devised and it's implementation commenced
- At half-way through the 5-year Work Plan, But we are far behind schedule owing to lack of adequate support during the last 2.5years

Continued..

Infrastructure Completed

- MoJ HQ Building & Regional offices in Sool & Sanaag
- Attorney General Office Hargeisa extension
- AGO regional office in Borame
- High Judiciary Council (HJC) HQ in Hargeisa
- District Courts in Sheikh, Belidliguble & Salahley
- Staff bachelor quarters in Hargeisa Central Prison
- Extension of Mandera, Las Anod & Erigavo
- Construction of storage for weapons and ammunition across 8 prisons (some completed and some ongoing)

Continued..

Legal Frameworks

Complete

- Anti-Piracy Act & Law on Transfer of Prisoners (both completed and under application)

Under Process

- Prisons Act
- Establishment Act of Law Reform Commission
- Legal Aid Act (draft stages)
- Shariah Offices Act (ongoing)
- Code of Conducts for Judges & Prosecutors, Lawyers and Legal Aid Providers

Progress since Brussels, Sept 2013

- Nothing substantial has been fulfilled since Sept 2013. Still awaiting to see tangible support through the New Deal and Somaliland Special Arrangement (SSA).
- Prison Law approved by the House of Representatives and submitted to the House of Elders (Guurti)
- Legal Aid Bill validated by stakeholders and soon to be submitted to the Council of Ministers.

Our most strategic priorities

- **Priority 1 - CAPACITY:** Strengthen the capacity of the courts through extensive training and the provision of required equipment to ensure that they can carry out their core functions
- **Priority 2 – STANDARDS:** Clarify the roles and responsibilities of law-making bodies and strengthen their institutional capacity including the capacity prioritize and draft legislation that is harmonized with existing body of laws
- **Priority 3 - ACCESS:** Promote a more responsive and accessible justice system that protects the human rights of all
- **Priority 4 – INFRASTRUCTURE:** Strengthen the ability of justice sector institutions to deliver justice by investing in infrastructure

Gaps

Funds for reform

- Lack of funds for implementation of Justice Sector Reform Strategy (JSRS) workplan

Infrastructure Needed

- Legal Resource and Training Center
- New Prisons with Women and Juvenile sections
- Juvenile rehabilitation centers
- Construction of New Courts and renovation of old Courts
- Regional Offices for the MOJ and the Attorney General

Transportation Needs

- Transport for justice institutions (including the MoJ, courts , Attorney General's offices, Custodial Corps and prisons to reach regions and Districts and to deliver services therein (e.g. mobile court operations)



**Sixth High Level Aid Coordination
Forum Hargeisa
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Session 11 – PSG 4

10 June 2014



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PSG 4 – Economic Foundation Priority 1- Energy

10th June, 2014

Mr Abdisalam Mohamed Hassan
Vice Minister of Ministry of Energy and Minerals

Major Achievements

- Somaliland energy Policy was Funded by EU and were approved by Cabinet of Ministers on 2010. It was launched in the same year . The Ministry will review it soon.
- Based on this Policy the strategic five year plan were established, within the national development plan.
- Somaliland Electricity Act was funded by USAID and it is with the Cabinet of Ministers for review and will be passed to parliament. It is expected to be enacted within the last quarter of this year 2014
- On agenda in this year 2014, are other Acts
- We have succeeded on, the introduction of Solar and wind energy in the country a process that is still in its start point.
- Additionally the Ministry has improved its service delivery.

Why is Energy a Priority?

- Energy: an essential pillar for all economic sectors and the development of every nation
- Somaliland government has given utmost consideration in its budget for development
- Traditional sources: Firewood, charcoal and diesel
- Environment under stress
 - Increased population and urbanisation – stressed the biomass sector
 - Less 15 % of the country's forests remain – increased desertification
 - Overgrazing – crippling the back-bone of SLD's economy – the livestock sector
 - Agricultural practices

What we are doing about it

- Somaliland has made it's declaration on charcoal: Target to reduce consumption by 70% in 2 years
- How: Conservation and substitutions as targeted by Ministries of Energy and Minerals as well as Environment and Rural Development
 - Expansion of alternative energy sources with a focus on renewable energy (solar, wind and safe alternative biomass sources)

Our Strategic Priorities

- Capacity Building in which human resources, work space and creation of adequate work environment are priority
- Substitute energy for charcoal, through the introduction of alternative sources of energies(identified)
- The National Grid
 - Phase I - inter town grid establishment in six major towns.
 - Phase II inter regional grid connection
- Continuation of policies and regulations formulations within the sector
- Introduction of renewable energy specially alternative safe biomass technology wind and solar

Contd...

- As energy is new sector on this nation biomass being the only traditional energy familiar on this country, more demonstrative pilot projects awareness raising and strategies of safe utilization and conservations besides the human resources are prerequisite for the success of the policies and target goals of the government on this sector
- Encouragement of local private sector and foreign entrepreneurs to invest on this sector.
- Furthermore, the Ministry will implement these following policy strategies soon
 - The Choice of Technology from limited partners at the start
 - Immediate creation of the human resource for the energy sector in general and the electricity in particular within the market specially qualified technicians for maintenance and repair
 - Establishing and extending cooperation regionally and globally

Key Challenges

- The sector lacks work space --transferred from the Ministry of Industry on 2010
- Lack of awareness of alternative sources of energies and available technologies on the market (As Energy demand was covered by firewood in communities that were 70% nomadic communities.)
- Human resource - at zero level
- Lack of full support on identified charcoal substitute programs by UN and international Communities as well as by our friendly Governments
- Immediate intervention need – Environmental degradation: easy to do – hard to fix.
- With every day that passes, impact of environmental degradation does not just affect Somaliland – it goes beyond borders, and impacts us all.



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PSG 4 – Economic Foundations Priority 2 - Agriculture

June 10, 2014

Prof. Farah Elmi Mohamed

Major Achievements Since 2010

- Establishment of food security strategy and policy guidelines for agriculture;
- Improved institutional capacity comprising the construction of the ministerial headquarter; the provision of furniture and office equipment to regional centres
- Farmers training, distribution of hand tools and animal traction
- Improved inter-ministerial coordination marked by the formation of the Production

Contd...

- Introduction of Nerica rice, a drought tolerant and popular food item in Awdal and Sahil regions;
- Distribution of water pumps, pipes and sprays.
- Development of irrigation infrastructure, Durdur tog
- Preparation of an over- of Somaliland agriculture: Qabri baxar and Biyo Guure

Contd...

- Increased cultivation of land through provision of Tillage support and improved access of tillage power and supply of hand tools distribution
- Improved the level of soil and water conservation through rehabilitation of field bunds and related water catchments measures
- Initiation of the rehabilitation of the research centre
- Distribution of silos in villages at Awdal Gabiley regions;

Progress in 2013

- SDF project initiation, inception, implementation
- Six ministry' s staffs capacitated in horticulture in Sudan
- Five date palms demo farms plantation in Sahil region by GIZ.
- Provision of six pickup for extension services promotion by IFAD.
- Irrigation canals construction in DUR-DUR Ad by FAO
- Inception phase of SDF project.
- Improve access of farmers to inputs

Our Most Strategic Priorities

- Consolidation of soil and water conservation activities in Wahan watershed
- The establishment of seed banks
- Improvement and expansion of agricultural extension services
- Activation of National Adaptive Research Capacity.

Contd...

- Improvement of plant protection services and establishment of effective phyto-sanitary and quarantine system
- Strengthening the capacity of farmer cooperatives
- Resumption of farm demarcation and title deeds provision to reduce land disputes

Gaps

- Farmers are using poor quality seed;
- Research center partly rehabilitated but requires to activation;
- Extension service is inadequate and needs coordination and technical assistance;
- Pests are causing extensive crop losses and there is lack of plant quarantine system;
- Recently halted demarcation of farms need to be resumed;
- Emergency food aid should be mismatched with local food supply.



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PSG 4 – Economic Foundations Priority 2 - Livestock

10 June, 2014

Dr Abdi Aw Dahir, Minister of Livestock

Major Achievements since 2010

- Meat Inspection and Control Act was passed
- The Five Year Strategic Plan livestock portion (NDP, 2012-2016).
- New graduates from Faculty of Veterinary Medicine of the University of Burao as well as Sheikh Technical Veterinary School were recruited.
- Modern slaughterhouses were established in Boorama, Hargeisa as well as Burao

Contd..

- Hargeisa Livestock Market was fenced and equipped with the required Facilities.
- Mass animal vaccination programmes were carried out
- Ministry headquarter was constructed for new big building.
- In 2010, Somaliland animals were declared (Cattle) to be rinderpest free. Cattle is now exported to Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Progress since Brussels, Sept 2013

- SDF fund allocation for Livestock development was fully developed by Ministry Team with TA.
- Project Management Team was set and now is ready for implementation of the project to be funded through SDF fund.
- Peri-urban milk value chain project was launched and is currently operational that is funded by EU.

Our Additional Strategic Priorities 2014-2015

- Improving conditions for livestock markets places.(fencing, loading ,unloading ramps, watering troughs, Animal health clinics) .
- Capacity of central laboratory enhanced and operationalised and two district labs established.
- 10 Mobile veterinary clinics established and operationalised in 10 districts.
- Cold chain system established in 10 districts (structures and equipments)



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PSG 4 – Economic Foundations Priority 3 – Trade and Investment

June 10, 2014

Prepared by: Mohamed M. Awale
Director of Planning
Ministry of Trade and Investment

Major Baseline Achievements

- Investment Department is created under the Ministry of Trade and Investment.
- Foreign Investment Act is amended.
- New domestic Investment act is created.
- Web-portal and Investment guide completed
- One-Stop-Shop-Business registration centre is agreed by the stakeholders.
- Amendments on Company Act is finalised.

Continued...

- Trade negotiations committee is trained, and Bilateral trade negotiations with Ethiopia in progressing in line with the Somaliland NDP.
- Pilot project on Value Chain development on Gums and resins (Second Export Item after the Livestock) is at the closing stage.
- As an output of the project, Public private dialogue enhanced, a functioning Working Group consisting of all stakeholders is created.

Our Most Strategic Priorities

- A well functioning Investment promotion office with an international standard brochure and publicity materials and a dynamic website.
- One-stop-shop-Business registration center fully operational and accesible in all major cities in Somaliland.
- Value Chain development in productive sector including, Fishing and Agriculture.

Contd..

- Updated registration of all businesses.
- Comprehensive Trade and Transit agreement with Ethiopia.
- The Commercial code is completed to create an incentive for Business transform from informal to a formal system.
- Approval of all legislations and disseminate them.

Gaps

- Performance and Motivational Gap.
- Weak or Lack of Business Organisations.
- Lack of programs on Business development.
- Business School programs are not demand driven to address the supply chain needs.
- Business Classification.



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PSG 4 - Economic Foundations Priority 4 – Youth, Gender and Employment

10 June, 2014

Shukri Hariir, Vice Minister of Labour &
Social Affairs

Why Youth?

- Youth make up a large part of the Somaliland population, but suffer from around 70% unemployment rates.
- Unemployment leaves youth vulnerable to be recruited by terrorist or criminal organizations. So far Somaliland's youth have not chosen this option, but have instead tried to migrate across the Mediterranean to Europe through human trafficking networks. This trip exposes youth to exploitation, kidnapping or capsizing at sea, and poses an unregulated migration and security problem for those in the Middle East and Europe.
- For Somaliland's economic growth to be inclusive, it must involve development programmes specifically designed to target youth employment generation. This means technical and vocational skills need to be developed, matched with expanded employment opportunities in the economy, and capital must be provided for youth creativity to flourish.

Why Gender?

- Women play a major role in Somaliland society. They have long served as activists and facilitators of peace during reconciliation conferences, and participate in the economy through livestock rearing and retail.
- But, women's role within the formal structures of the government, justice sector and modern economy has not caught up with their potential, despite fairly impressive rates of female enrolment in primary, secondary and higher education.
- Gender mainstreaming has been included in many projects, but has been done in a fragmented and abstract manner. We need a sustained and comprehensive programme for gender inclusiveness that specifically revolves women—instead of being a component of other sectors' projects—and creates structural change. You can train as many women as you want, but if they are not given opportunities or put in decision-making positions, these women's potential will be wasted.

Major Achievements - Youth

- SONYO , a youth civil society umbrella with over 53 member organizations nationwide, was founded in 2003 to contribute to the development of SL youth
- National Youth Policy and Implementation Policy for 2012-2016 adopted by Ministry of Youth and Sports
- First youth job centre established by government in 2013
- Youth activists successfully campaigns for local council candidacy age reduced to 25 for 2012 local elections

Major Achievements - Gender

- Women played crucial official peacebuilding role at the Borama (1993), Sanaag (1993) and Hargeisa (1996) reconciliation conferences
- NAGAAD umbrella established in 1997, and represents 46 women's organizations across SL on political, social and economic empowerment
- Somaliland accepted as member of IGAD Women & Peace Forum in October 2013
- Government endorses National Gender Policy Drafted 2009, and National Gender Action Plan for Somaliland (2013-2017) with UNDP/UN Women support

Progress since Brussels, Sept 2013 - Youth

- Youth employment project proposals submitted for consideration for second tranche of SDF programming
- President establishes Somaliland Youth Development Fund in February 2014
- Ministry of Youth initiates drafting of National Youth Employment Strategy
- SONYO and the Ministry of Labour give funds to 70 youth from six regions for business start-up

Progress since Brussels, Sept 2013 - Gender

- SDF gender mainstreaming policy for projects drafted
- GoSL's MoI endorsed the 'Action Plan towards a Gender-Responsive Police' (2013-2014), with support from UNDP
- In March 2014, UN Women launches programme strategy to address women's participation, women's economic empowerment, ending violence against women, and governance and national planning

Progress since Brussels, Sept 2013 – Child Protection

- Ministry of Labour and Social affairs has established children rehabilitation center 2011
- Ministry of Labour and Social affairs has conducted child labour survey with ILO support 2012
- Ministry of Labour and Social affairs has developed draft child policy, child Act and national plan of action 2014

Our Most Strategic Priorities

Youth

- Vocational and technical training
- Nationwide job centers
- PPP employment-generating programmers
- Short-term labor-intensive employment opportunities created
- Somaliland Youth Business Fund operationalized

Labour

- Activate trade union and developed trade union policy
- To develop labour market information system

Gender

- Increased women's political participation and decision-making
- Gender-balanced poverty reduction, economic empowerment and employment
- Protection against SGBV, FGM and domestic violence

How donors can help - Youth

Vocational training: Skills gaps mapped; pilot comprehensive vocational training programme initiated

PPP scheme: PPP policy developed; Business Secretariat established to oversee policy implementation

Short-term labour: pilot safety net schemes rolled out; internship scheme developed

Establish pilot project in Hargeisa for Multi Skill Service Center for skilled people

Expansion job center other five region in Somaliland

Encourage youth to establish their own business program

Capacitate existing job center

Youth Fund: Management system operationalized

How donors can help - Gender

Political: National forum on women's participation; gender empowerment policy for SSA; advocacy/lobbying campaign for women's quota; leadership training

Economic: gender-mainstreamed economic/development activities; micro-credit for women; legal protection against workplace discrimination

Security: Set out in PSG 2



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PSG 4 – Economic Foundations Environment

10 June, 2014
Shukri Haji Ismail
Minister of Environment and Rural Development
Ministry of Interi

Achievements since 2010

- The Ministry Environment Rural Development was established 1997 and most of its mandates were partially implemented successfully, such as formulation of policies and regulation mechanisms (wildlife, forestry act and environment act)
- The annual budget for the ministry has been increased to 550 thousand US dollars this year.
- Extensive work has been done to improve the infrastructure of the ministry at HQ, regional and district level (est. of offices)

Contd...

- Review key acts to enable MoERD to fulfill its mandate - National Environment policy, National Environment conservation Act 04/98. also waste management and wildlife conservation acts are under process.
- Developing an effective organisational structure.
- Improving the physical infrastructure of the ministry at Central and Regional Levels.
- Planning and Carrying out communication campaigns on Reducing Charcoal, Wildlife protection and range and forest management

Contd...

- Construction of new office buildings (HQ, Gabely)
- Re-habitation and reforestation of grazing reserves (Geed-deeble, Gacan-libax, Baanawl) with NGOs (BVO, ADO, Candlelight etc) that partnered with the ministry and funded by various donors
- Process of demolishment of illegal enclosures in certain areas
- Survey of wildlife species, total ban on hunting and poaching of game and foster a relationship with Horn of Africa wildlife enforcement network
- Exploration of waste management systems with different stake holders
- Establishment of 3 well functioning tree nurseries

Our most strategic priorities

- Capacity building for the ministry at regional and district level (part of civil service reform) Linking with SDF
- Mass awareness and advocacy programs for environmental conservation and protection
- Demolishing of illegal enclosures and rehabilitation of grazing reserves
- Developing of land use policy and enforcement of policies pertaining to environment protection and conservation
- Wildlife conservation and protection and ban of hunting and poaching
- Reforestation to bring back endangered plant species
- Planning of Proper urban waste management systems

Gaps to be addressed

- Limited financial resource and marginal national annual budget allocations (operational budget 550,000 US\$), inadequate transport for monitoring field activities has hindered the quality of work at the ministry.
- Limited database and lack of research center makes the collection and storage of information challenging.
- Due to the scarcity of resources there is lack of Forest and Rangeland guards.
- Inadequate public awareness and education of environment sustainability and protection.
- Insufficient donor interest in environment protection programs.



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PSG 5 – Economic Foundations Priority 5 - Water

June 9 to 10, 2014
Hussein Mohamed Abdulle, Minister of
Water Resources

Introduction

- **Vision** – “A nation that is water secure...”
- **Mission Statement** – “Improve availability of and access to water in sustainable and equitable way...”
- **Sector Strategies**
 - Infrastructure development
 - Decentralized service delivery
 - Sanitation and hygiene

Major Achievements Since 2010

- **Surveys**
 - Strategic borehole survey across Somaliland
- **Infrastructure development**
 - New MoWR HQ
- **Capacity building**
 - PCM training
 - Monitoring and billing software customization
 - WASH Sector
- **Policy/Legislation**
- Concluded a multistage legislative process to draft, review and enact water a National Water Act which was endorsed by the Parliament and enacted by the President. Since enactment, the Ministry has focused on decentralizing both regulatory strategies as well as service delivery up to the district level with technical support from UNICEF and CARITAS.

Progress since Brussels, Sept 2013

- Engaged the SDF on the design and implementation of 2 major project worth \$4.5million in Hargeysa and Las Anod.
 - This is the first time the Ministry has fully collaborated with international partners during the entire project cycle with significant control over the identification of priorities as well as the design, review and final decision-making on activities in response to identified priorities.
- With the aim of improving the Ministry's capacity for sustainable management of water points, a Vocational Training Centre was launched to train and capacitate maintenance/repair technicians and borehole attendees.
- Much of the training focuses on reducing operational costs through the adoption and use of renewable energy and modern technology. The 1st batch of trainees is expected to graduate in July.

Progress since Brussels, Sept 2013

- In collaboration with FAO-SWALIM, conducted hydrological surveys across Somaliland to investigate for underground water resources.
- Drilled 85 strategically-positioned boreholes which are functional and provide water for both human and livestock consumption.
- In collaboration with Caritas, constructed mega-damns in 4 areas that are prone to water scarcity.
- Established a partnership agreement with the Ministry of Environment and Rural Development.

Our Most Strategic Priorities

- Infrastructure
 - Extension of water supplies of 8 major cities/towns
 - Ground water resource development
 - Design/implement rainwater harvesting schemes
- Watershed Development
- Ground Water Resource Development
- Water Resources Management and Regulatory Framework
- Capacity-building, Sector Coordination and information management
 - Skills training
 - Provision of material resources
 - Establish laboratories and water chlorination unit for improved water quality surveillance

Contd...

- Early warning systems and preparedness
- Improvement of sanitation and hygiene



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PSG 5 - Revenue and Services Health

10 June, 2014

Saleeban Ahmed Esse, Minister of
Health

Major Baseline Achievements

- **Vision:** Health Sector Strategic Plan (2013-2016) adopted
- **Access to healthcare:** 16 public hospitals, 107 MCH, 176 health posts, 17 Mobile clinics, 12 private hospitals nationwide (2012 figures) with 33 Ambulances across the country
- **Experience:** National Health Professions Commission established in 2001
- **Governance:** Pilot decentralization of health services through JPLG programme since 2013
- **Tangible improvements:** Child mortality rates dropped from 275/1,000 in 1990 to 104/1,000 in 2013; others

Continued

- **HIV/AIDs:** Dropped from 1.4 in 1990s to 1.2 through relentless awareness campaign
- **Tuberculoses(TB):** last survey carried out in 2007 indicated that prevalence has dropped from 500/100,000 to 278/100,000.
- Multi-Drug Resistance (MDR) Hospital established
- **Malaria:** The malaria prevalence reduced to <1% in Somaliland; compared to <5% in the base as indicated in Malaria Monitoring and Evaluation Plan documents for 2010-2015

What we agreed?

- Promote the equitable distribution and access to basic services both through both the use of clear service delivery mechanisms and standards, as well as the clarification of roles and responsibilities of the central and local authorities and service delivery providers.
 - a) Access to health services to nomads/rural population through mobile clinics
 - b) Support secondary and tertiary health services (regional and district hospitals)
 - c) Expansion and Decentralization of health services to district level

Progress since Brussels, Sept 2013

- Health Management Information System review undertaken
- Health management and structural reform initiated following functional review
- Supply chain management policy developed
- Drug Regulatory Committee established
- Monitoring and Evaluation framework developed
- Decentralization policy & decentralized services delivery at district level endorsed by the IMC, under the chairmanship of the JPLG champion/VP
- Re-activated ten hard to reach MCHs
- Health Workforce Survey completed, and senior and middle management training conducted
- National Health Conference scheduled for 24-25 June 2014

Our Most Strategic Priorities

- **Leadership and governance:** Strengthen leadership and governance to better manage the core functions of the MoH at all levels
- **Human resources:** Build an adequate, better skilled, well managed and motivated workforce to provide the EPHS
- **Health services:** To improve the quality and increase the use of the essential package of health services, with a focus on women and children. In addition to improving secondary and tertiary health services
- **Health financing:** Develop a health financing system which relies more on national financing and local resources, that allocates budget to priorities, accounts for spending accurately and uses national and international funds more efficiently through a Sector Wide Approach
- **Medicines and consumables:** Improve the availability, safety and rational use of medicines and health products
- **Health Information:** Plan and manage the health system based on better quality up-to-date information, analysis and reporting

Gaps

- **Leadership and governance:** Subsector policy framework developed; management and institutional capacities enhanced at all levels; improved citizen management in health services
- **Human resources:** Access to qualified health professionals expanded in rural/nomadic areas; increased HR management and planning; comprehensive regulation of health professionals
- **Health services:** Disparities in regional EPHS access reduced; health awareness-raising campaigns conducted; multipronged health and nutrition programme for women and children begun; public private partnership pilot scheme rolled out;
- **Health financing:** sound financial management and accounting system developed
- **Medicines and consumables:** strengthening medicine standards regulation and enforcement; institutions capacitated to implement Supply Chain Management Policy
- **Health Information:** HMIS coordination and comprehensiveness enhanced; M&E framework institutionalized; early warning and surveillance systems established



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PSG 5 - Revenue and Services Education

9th June 2014

Zam Zam Abdi Adan, Minister of
Education

Major Baseline Achievements

- Major policies:
 - National Education Policy
 - National Strategic Planning
- Projects achieved:
 - “Horumarinta Cilmiga”- Education Development - I
 - “Harumarinta Cilmiga” – II
 - Gender Development in Education

Major achievements contd..

- **Legislation:**
 - National Education Act
- **Decentralization:**
 - Pilot project in 3 districts implemented
- **Free primary Education implemented**
 - Student enrolment increased by 43% since FPE from 10,179 to 17,996 (2010/2011)
 - Increase of teachers for Primary schools 4,200 (2011/2014)
- **Strengthening Tertiary Education:**
 - More than 400 scholarships for high school graduates in the Local Universities.
 - External scholarships 150 high school graduates
- **Post Graduates in Education Management:**
 - Ministry staff scholarships 17 in Kenyatta University program of the University of Hargeisa.

Our Most Strategic Priorities

- **Technical Institutes:**
 - Construction
 - Equipping
 - Teacher Training
 - Curricula
- **Vocational Training Centers:**
 - Additional Centers
 - Necessary equipment
 - Training material
 - TOT

Gaps/Key Needs

- Lack of Technical Institutes
- Lack of adequate Vocational Centres
- Quality of education
- Curricula
- Service delivery in the Eastern Regions