

REPUBLIC OF SOMALILAND



ENVIRONMENT SECTOR

NDP III PRIORITIES 2025-2027



MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT



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Abbreviations

CSD	Central Statistics Department
DG	Director General
GoSL	Government of Somaliland
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MoAD	Ministry of Agricultural Development
MoECC	Ministry of Environment and Climate Change
MoLFD	Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development
MoTT	Ministry of Trade and Tourism
MoWRD	Ministry of Water Resources Development
NADFOR	National Authority for Disaster Preparedness and Food Reserve
NDP III	National Development Plan III
NDRF	National Displacement and Refuge Framework
NPC	National Planning Commission
PPPs	Public–Private Partnership(s)
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goal(s)



1. Introduction

The environment is the natural world, including all living and non-living things, and is vital for the population and livelihood because it provides essential resources like air, water, and food, as well as regulating climate and providing materials for shelter and industry. The overall goal of the environmental sector is rooted in the Somaliland Constitution, which emphasizes the need for nature conservation. Key subsidiary legislations reinforce these constitutional provisions by guiding the management of flora and fauna to ensure sustainable livelihoods.

As the population grows, the economic activities that support livelihoods place increasing pressure on the environment, since many sectors rely directly on natural resources. Livestock rearing, for example, is a cornerstone of the Somaliland economy, serving as a major source of foreign exchange, income, and employment particularly for rural communities. This subsector depends heavily on forest cover for grazing and on the sustainable management of water resources. Therefore, proper stewardship of grazing lands is essential to ensure the long-term productivity of the livestock sector.

Somaliland's geographic location exposes it to persistent drought, which continues to hinder socio-economic development. As a result, the environment sector is prioritized both as a pillar

in Vision 2030 and as a key component of the National Development Plans. Ultimately, Somaliland aspires to maintain a healthy, well-managed environment that is both productive and sustainable.

This sector booklet presents the environment sector's contributions to NDP III, including its alignment with national development pillars and SDGs, progress highlights, prioritization rationale, methodology, and agreed priorities for 2023–2027. It also provides an overview of sector monitoring mechanisms, coordination structures, and institutional responsibilities. By consolidating progress to date and clarifying future priorities, the booklet serves as a roadmap for policymakers, development partners, private sector actors, and civil society to jointly accelerate progress in the sector.

1.1. Mandate of the sector

The Environment Sector is led by the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MoECC), which serves as the primary government body responsible for the stewardship, conservation, and sustainable use of Somaliland's natural resources. The Ministry works in close coordination with the National Authority for Disaster Preparedness and Food Reserve (NADFOR), particularly in advancing disaster risk reduction, early warning systems, and climate resilience programming across all regions of the country.

The legal frameworks such as the Forest and Wildlife Act (2015), Waste Management Act (2018) and the National Environment

management Act (2018) provide the institutional and regulatory framework for environmental governance. They empowered the sector institutions to formulate policies, enforce environmental standards, regulate waste management, and promote sustainable resource utilization. Together, they form the cornerstone of Somaliland's environmental protection regime, aligning national efforts with global environmental conventions and best practices.

In operational terms, the sector is mandated to:

- Formulate and implement national policies and strategies on environmental management, climate adaptation, and natural resource governance;
- Lead climate change governance and mainstreaming across all sectors of government, ensuring that environmental sustainability principles are embedded in national and regional development planning;
- Conserve and restore terrestrial ecosystems, including rangelands, forests, and biodiversity hotspots, to enhance ecological balance and community livelihoods;
- Establish, manage, and monitor marine and coastal protected areas, with a particular focus on mangrove restoration and the sustainable use of coastal and marine resources;
- Strengthen urban environmental management systems, including the

enforcement of operational waste management regulations and the promotion of Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) for recycling, renewable energy, and cleaner production; and

- Promote environmental awareness and education, fostering behavioral change and community ownership in environmental protection efforts.

Through these mandates, the Environment Sector plays a critical role in safeguarding Somaliland's natural capital while ensuring that environmental sustainability remains a driver of national resilience, economic diversification, and human well-being. The Ministry's leadership, together with NADFORS operational capacity in risk management and preparedness, provides a strong institutional foundation for the country's transition toward a green, resilient, and sustainable development pathway under Vision 2030 and NDP III (2023-2027).

1.2. Pillar and SDGs Alignment

Environmental sustainability is both a dedicated pillar and a cross-cutting enabler within Somaliland's Vision 2030, which envisions "a nation with a healthy environment, resilient ecosystems, and sustainable livelihoods for all." Vision 2030 recognizes that the long-term prosperity of the country depends on the responsible management of its natural resources and the ability of its people and institutions to adapt to environmental and climate challenges. Within

this framework, the Environment Sector contributes directly to achieving the national aspirations of resilience, inclusiveness, and green economic transformation. The sector's strategic direction under NDP III (2023 - 2027) is designed to operationalize Vision 2030's environmental priorities while also advancing Somaliland's commitment to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Specifically, the sector aligns with the following SDGs:

- SDG 13 (Climate Action): Through the strengthening of institutional capacities, the establishment of early warning systems, and the mainstreaming of climate resilience across government programs, the sector directly supports national efforts to mitigate and adapt to the impacts of climate change.
- SDG 15 (Life on Land): By conserving biodiversity, restoring degraded rangelands, and promoting sustainable land management practices, the sector contributes to reversing land degradation and protecting vital terrestrial ecosystems that support rural livelihoods.
- SDG 14 (Life Below Water): The management and protection of marine and coastal reserves, including mangrove rehabilitation and regulation of coastal resource use, enhance the sustainability of Somaliland's marine ecosystems and coastal communities.
- SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities): The sector's efforts to strengthen urban environmental management, promote waste reduction, recycling, and cleaner production technologies directly support the transition toward greener cities and a circular economy.
- SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production): The sector ensures sustainable consumption and production patterns by using resources more efficiently and reducing waste by encouraging sustainable practices to prevent environmental degradation
- SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals): Effective environmental governance depends on institutional coordination, accountability, and strong partnerships among government agencies, civil society, the private sector, and international development partners. These partnerships underpin the successful delivery of all sector outcomes.

1.3. Historic achievements

Somaliland has made remarkable progress in strengthening environmental protection, building climate resilience, and improving disaster preparedness. Guided by the National Environment Policy of 2015, the country advanced a series of important laws and policies including the Environmental Management Act, Waste Management Act,

Climate Change Policy, and the Land Policy that laid the foundation for sustainable land use, natural resource governance, and the domestication of global environmental conventions. These efforts were complemented by fiscal incentives designed to shift behavior toward cleaner production and consumption, such as tax exemptions on LPG to reduce charcoal use, tax reductions on renewable energy equipment, and support for recycling initiatives and alternative fuels.

Significant steps were taken in restoring and protecting fragile ecosystems, particularly rangelands that had suffered decades of degradation. The government assessed 20 grazing reserves and successfully restored four while establishing five new communal grazing sites across Togdheer and Sool. As a result, the total area under grazing reserves expanded dramatically from 20,000 to over 116,000 hectares alongside the creation of a demonstration rangeland site and the removal of illegal enclosures that had restricted pastoral mobility. The country also celebrated a milestone with the establishment of its first marine protected area in Zeylac in 2020, safeguarding coral reefs, mangroves, and valuable fisheries that sustain local livelihoods. Wildlife conservation saw unprecedented momentum through collaborative actions that rescued hundreds of trafficked animals, including cheetahs, antelopes, wild cats, birds of prey, lizards, and tortoises. Three wildlife orphanage centers were established to strengthen protection and rehabilitation

efforts. At the same time, a large-scale response to deforestation and soil erosion led to the establishment or rehabilitation of nurseries across major regions, producing more than 1.2 million seedlings used for reforestation in both urban and rural areas. Public awareness campaigns using radio, social media, training, and field visits broadened the national consciousness on environmental stewardship, with discussions underway to integrate this knowledge into the school curriculum.

To build resilience against droughts the most persistent natural hazard in Somaliland—key measures were implemented under the National Disaster Preparedness Strategy. These included rehabilitating more than 40 berkhads across Togdheer and Sanaag, constructing sand and earth dams, and promoting soil and water conservation techniques. Charcoal consumption was curbed through the distribution of 20,000 fuel-efficient stoves and 7,000 subsidized LPG cylinders to low-income households. The country also drew attention to the ecological and economic importance of frankincense, a livelihood source for most households in producing regions, and highlighted the threats from unsustainable tapping.

Disaster preparedness and response capacities strengthened considerably with the development of strategic policies such as the Disaster Risk Management Policy, National Contingency Plan, and Early Warning Framework and the construction of seven

national food reserve warehouses across key regions. Staff were trained in early warning, disaster risk reduction, and food reserve management, while additional response offices were established to extend coverage. Community-based disaster risk management programmes reached 150 villages, early warning committees were activated in multiple regions, and emergency actions such as livestock restocking after Cyclone Sagar and water trucking during droughts helped protect vulnerable families. Together, these achievements represent a major step forward in safeguarding Somaliland's environment, enhancing resilience, and ensuring communities are better protected against the growing threats of climate change and natural disasters.

2. NDPIII Progress highlights (2022 to 2025)

The Environment Sector has shown solid progress at the midpoint of the 2023–2025 period. Out of the 64 activities planned, 51 were completed while 13 remain pending, giving the sector an overall completion rate of 80 percent. The pending activities represent those that did not fully meet their midterm targets, whether they were partially implemented, delayed, or yet to begin.

Across the two institutions responsible for implementation, performance varies but remains generally positive. The Ministry of Environment and Climate Change completed 40 of its 48 activities, reflecting strong

institutional capacity, steady technical delivery, and good utilization of available resources. Only eight activities remain pending, indicating a manageable set of tasks that require renewed focus in the second half of the period. NADFOD completed 11 of its 16 planned activities, while five remain pending. These pending tasks largely relate to interventions that require broad coordination, higher operational lead time, or additional resourcing, which affected their progress during the midterm. Despite this, NADFOD has demonstrated meaningful progress in key areas of disaster preparedness and response. Overall, the sector's midterm performance is encouraging. Most planned activities were completed on time, and the remaining pending activities provide a clear roadmap for where additional effort is needed. With targeted attention and strengthened coordination, the sector is well positioned to achieve its full set of commitments by the end of the 2023–2025 cycle.

3. Prioritization Rationale

The Somaliland National Development Plan III (NDP-III) was officially launched in March 2023 to serve as the country's guiding framework for sustainable development. However, the implementation of the plan has faced significant setbacks due to unforeseen national and global events. Delayed elections and armed conflicts in the eastern Sool region diverted national attention and resources away from planned development initiatives. At the

same time, the global economic crisis and subsequent reduction in international aid further constrained fiscal space, limiting the government's ability to deliver on its development commitments.

These challenges have forced the government to reallocate portions of the development budget toward urgent security and election-related expenditures, leaving critical development priorities underfunded or delayed. The combination of political, security, and financial pressures has disrupted the pace and balance of NDPIII implementation, reducing the plan's ability to deliver results as originally envisioned.

Given these realities, a mid-term review was deemed essential to recalibrate NDPIII for the remaining implementation period (2025–2027). The review provides an opportunity to re-prioritize interventions, ensuring that scarce resources are directed toward the most pressing and feasible development needs. It also strengthens the alignment of ongoing initiatives with the country's long-term Vision 2030 while responding to current contextual challenges.

Specifically, the objectives of the mid-term review are to: (i) prioritize outcomes and critical outputs; (ii) refine indicators to allow for more accurate monitoring of progress; (iii) adjust cost estimates to reflect present realities; (iv) reassess potential budget and financing sources; and (v) address emerging implementation challenges. These adjustments

will enhance accountability, efficiency, and impact in the delivery of NDPIII.

In summary, the mid-term review is both a corrective and strategic exercise. It acknowledges the unforeseen disruptions that have constrained progress while providing a clear roadmap for improved implementation. By focusing on realistic priorities, recalibrated costs, and credible financing strategies, the government aims to safeguard the relevance of NDPIII and ensure its continued contribution to Somaliland's socio-economic transformation.

4. Prioritization Methodology and Process

The prioritization methodology was designed to be evidence-based, participatory, and results-oriented, ensuring both technical rigor and broad ownership. The process began with a comprehensive stocktaking of the first 2.5 years of NDPIII implementation. This review identified what had been achieved, what remained incomplete, and where significant gaps persisted. Interventions already delivered were set aside, while unfinished and high-impact priorities became the focus of the review.

Using standardized tools and agreed criteria, interventions were then scored and ranked against dimensions such as strategic alignment with NDPIII and SDGs, urgency, feasibility, cost-effectiveness, and equity. This process was supported by extensive consultations

including 48 meetings with Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs), as well as sector-level discussions with development partners to validate evidence and secure consensus. Once priorities were identified, cost estimates were recalculated, financing options were reassessed, and the results were consolidated into sector-specific booklets. These booklets will serve as the national framework for guiding investment, coordination, and monitoring of NDPIII for the period 2025 to 2027.

5. Sector priorities

The environmental sector tables are shown in two main formats. The first is the NDP Outcome table, which has five columns: NDP Outcome, Indicator, Unit, Baseline (2021), and Target (2027). This table shows the main goals and targets for each level of the sector. The second is the Critical Output table, which has ten columns: Critical Output, Operational Benchmark, Type of Target, Priority, Cost estimates, the years 2025, 2026, 2027, and the Responsible Institution (MDA).



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Strategic Objective ENV - SO-1:		To promote climate resilience through sustainable natural resource management, and targeted conservation and protection activities.						
NDP Outcome	NDP Outcome Indicator	Unit	Baseline			Target (2027)		
ENV - 1: By 2027, 120,000 hectares of protected areas restored and legally gazetted for biodiversity conservation with respect for endangered species (fauna and flora)	ENV - 1.A: Surface area (ha) legally gazetted for biodiversity conservation and protection	Hectare	96,769			216,769		
	ENV - 1.B: % of the number of endangered species in Somaliland on the IUCN - Red List that are protected and conserved	%				50%		
					NDP Remaining Period			
Critical outputs	Operational benchmarks	Type of target	Priority level	Cost Estimate	2025	2026	2027	MDA Resp.
ENV - 1.1: Identified biodiversity hotspots based on assessment and inventory of endangered flora and fauna	ENV - 1.1.a: No. of hotspots of flora and fauna identified	Accumulated total	High	2,000,000	4	6	6	MoECC
	ENV - 1.1.b: No. of endangered species of flora and fauna in identified hotspots	Accumulated total	High	2,000,000	31 (flora)	30 (flora)	30 (flora)	MoECC
					45 (fauna)	44 (fauna)	44 (fauna)	MoECC

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ENV - 1.2: Gazetted biodiversity conservation areas	ENV - 1.2.a: No of conservation areas with dossiers finalized and submitted for approval to the President's office	Accumulated total	High	200,000	8	8	8	MoECC
	ENV - 1.2.b: Total surface area (ha) of conservation areas submitted for approval	Accumulated total	High	200,000	120,000	120000	120000	MoECC
	ENV - 1.2.c: No. of conservation area dossiers approved by presidential decree	Accumulated total	High	200,000	8	8	8	Presid. Office
ENV - 1.3: Forest rangers trained to engage in community-based approaches	ENV - 1.3.a: Training content "community-based biodiversity conservation" developed	Milestone	High	100,000	2	4	6	MoECC
	ENV - 1.3.b: No. of forest rangers trained in approved and tested content	Annual Total	High	50,000	40	40	40	MoECC
NDP Outcome	NDP Outcome Indicator	Unit	Baseline			Target (2027)		
ENV - 2: By 2027, institutional capacity developed in the context of environmental protection and	ENV - 2.A: High-level Climate Change Task Force established, and satisfactorily operational and effective, according to external Performance Evaluation report	Performance	Not applicable			Satisfactory		
		category						

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climate change.	ENV - 2.B: Number of Government and Non-Government Organizations that have changed procedures for mainstreaming environmental and climate change issues	No. of institutions	0	20	MoECC
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Critical outputs	Operational benchmarks	Type of target	Priority Level	Cost Estimate	NDP Remaining Period			MDA Resp.
					2025	2026	2027	
ENV - 2.3: Policy- and decision-makers of key institutions capacitated to better integrate environmental and climate-adaptation processes into all aspects of GoSL-relevant policy making, planning, budgeting and coordination processes.	ENV - 2.3.a: No. of approved training modules regarding mainstreaming environmental and climate change issues	Accumulated total	Medium	30,000	8	16	24	MoECC
	ENV - 2.3.b: No. of GOV and NGO staff trained, based on approved training modules in mainstreaming environmental and climate change issues	Annual Total	High	20,000	100	200	200	MoECC
NDP Outcome		NDP Outcome Indicator		Unit	Baseline		Target (2027)	

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Critical outputs	Operational benchmarks	Type of target	Priority Level	Cost Estimate	NDP Remaining period			MDA Resp
					2025	2026	2027	
ENV - 3: By 2027, an additional 8 grazing reserves established and restored in 4 regions in Somaliland, with 10,000 hectares of degraded land inside their boundaries restored through soil and water conservation measures.	ENV - 3.A: Number and surface area of grazing reserves that are protected, community-managed and restored	No. of grazing reserves				6	14	
		Area (ha) of grazing reserves				116,700	236,700	
	ENV - 3.B: Surface area of degraded land inside newly established grazing reserves that is restored	Area (ha) of restored land				0	10,000	
ENV - 3.1: Potential grazing reserves surveyed and mapped, including possible degraded areas	ENV - 3.1.a: Number of surveyed grazing reserves	Accumulated total	High	100,000	21	46	71	MoECC
	ENV - 3.1.b: Surface area (ha) of restored degraded land in community-protected grazing reserves	Accumulated total	High	50,000	1,200	2,400	5,600	MoECC
	ENV - 3.1.c: Surface area (ha) of community-protected grazing reserves	Accumulated total	High	51,000	160,000	320,000	480,000	MoECC
ENV - 3.2: Rural communities engaged in grazing reserve management	ENV - 3.2.a: No. of community awareness and mobilization workshops organized	Annual Total	High	40,000	6	10	15	MoECC
	ENV - 3.2.b: No. of grazing reserves with participatory management plans	Accumulated total	High	30,000	4	8	12	MoECC

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	ENV - 3.2.c: No. of sites with management committees established	Accumulated total	Medium	30,000	4	8	12	MoECC
NDP Outcome	NDP Outcome Indicator	Unit		Baseline	Target (2027)			
ENV - 4: By 2027, established 2 protected marine reserves in the Somaliland waters and implemented the sustainable use of marine ecosystems, specifically mangroves and other associated habitats	ENV - 4.A: Number of established and legally gazetted protected marine reserves	Number			0	2		
	ENV - 4.B: Total surface area of established and legally gazetted protected marine reserves	Hectare			0	79		
	ENV - 4.C: Number of mangrove/marine ecosystem management plans that are operational	Number			0	2		
					NDP Remaining Period			MDA Resp
Critical outputs	Operational benchmarks	Type of target	Priority Level	Cost Estimate	2025	2026	2027	
ENV - 4.1: Established institutional capacity for the enforcement of laws and regulations for the protection and conservation of the marine environment	ENV - 4.1.a: No. of officials trained from MoECC and the National Coast Guard (NCG)	Annual Total	Medium	20,000	25	35	35	MoECC
	ENV - 4.1.b: No. of local authority officials trained from coastal districts	Annual Total	Medium	16,000	10	15	20	MoECC

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ENV - 4.2: Gazetted marine reserves for environmental protection in collaboration w/MoLFD (See also Critical Output PRO-FI - 2.4).	ENV - 4.2.a: No. of marine reserves with dossiers finalized and submitted for approval	Accumulated total	Medium	20,000	2	4	6	MoECC
	ENV - 4.2.b: Total surface area (ha) of marine conservation areas submitted for approval	Accumulated total	Medium	20,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	MoECC
	ENV - 4.2.c: No. of conservation area dossiers approved by presidential decree	Accumulated total	Medium	15,700	N/A	N/A	N/A	MoECC
ENV - 4.3: Community support secured based on participative approach and increased awareness in coastal communities	ENV - 4.3.a: No. of community consultation workshops conducted (before gazetting)	Annual Total	Medium	10,000	1	1	1	MoECC
	ENV - 4.3.b: No. of community awareness workshops conducted (after gazetting)	Annual Total	Medium	10,000	2	2	2	MoECC
ENV - 4.4: Mangrove / marine ecosystem management plans approved with monitoring mechanisms established	ENV - 4.4.a: No. of marine ecosystem management plans approved	Accumulated total	Medium	10,000	1	1	1	MoECC
	ENV - 4.4.b: End-of-year environmental monitoring reports available	Annual Total	Medium	30,000	1	1	1	MoECC

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NDP Outcome		NDP Outcome Indicator			Unit	Baseline (2021)	Target (2027)	
ENV - 5: By 2027, government interventions will have contributed to a more level playing field to improve private sector and community participation in the environmentally sustainable economic exploitation of Gums and resins for the benefit of all value chain stakeholders .		ENV - 5.A: Export value of franckincense (gums and resins)			US\$	18,211,400	50,000,000	
Critical outputs	Operational benchmarks	Type of target	Priority Level	Cost Estimate	NDP Remaining Period			MDA Resp
					2025	2026	2027	
	ENV - 5.1.c: Formulated and approved enforcable regulations that will promote sustainable exploitation of gums and resins by all actors in the value chain.	Milestone	Medium	40,000	In progress	Completed	- -	MoECC
	ENV - 5.1.d: MoTT and MoECC agree on joint process to issue and renew franckincense trader licenses to ensure responsible exploitation according to regulations.	Milestone	Medium	10,000	In progress	Completed	- -	MoECC
ENV - 5.2: Enhanced knowledge, skills, and awareness in the community for the sustainable	ENV - 5.2.a: Definition and approval of content for awareness campaign reaching out to all franckincense value chain stakeholders.	Milestone	Medium	30,000	In progress	- -	- -	MoECC

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exploitation of gums and resins.	ENV - 5.2.b: No. of rural communities with active frankincense tree exploitation that were reached during awareness campaigns.	Annual Total	Medium	30,000	150	150	150	MoECC
	ENV - 5.2.c: No. of rural communities with active frankincense tree exploitation that agreed on community control mechanisms to enforce sustainable tapping.	Accumulated total	Medium	30,000	100	2000	300	MoECC
ENV - 5.3: Inspection visits to enforce the sustainable exploitation of frankincense trees.	ENV - 5.3.a: Number of communities reached with inspection visits to enforce sustainable tapping of frankincense trees	Accumulated total	Medium	40,000	50	100	150	MoECC
To regulate production and consumption patterns to promote environmental protection and climate resilience.								
Outcome	NDP Outcome Indicator			Unit		Baseline		Target (2027)
ENV - 6: By 2027, the regional capitals of Somaliland have made significant progress in managing liquid and solid	ENV - 6.A: Urban centres with an Urban Environmental Management Plan in place, and with at least 30% of financial resources secured			No. of urban centres		0		2

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waste, and reducing point-source pollution.		ENV - 6.B: Private companies registered with MoECC and Ministry of Trade that are engaged in waste recycling and employ at least 20 people.			No. of private companies	0	4	
Critical outputs	Operational benchmarks	Type of Target	Priority Level	Cost Estimate	NDP Remaining Period			MDA Resp.
					2025	2026	2027	
ENV - 6.1: Approved Urban Environmental Management Plans (UEMPs)	ENV - 6.1.a: Preliminary assessment to define the process, and program and sequence the preparation of UEMPs	Milestone	Medium	30,000	In progress	In progress	Completed	MoECC
	ENV - 6.1.b: The first Urban Environmental Management Plan is elaborated and approved	Milestone	Medium	30,000	In progress	In progress	Completed	MoECC
	ENV - 6.1.c: The second Urban Environmental Management Plan is elaborated and approved	Milestone	Medium	30,000	In progress	In progress	Completed	MoECC
	ENV - 6.1.d: The third Urban Environmental Management Plan is elaborated and approved	Milestone	Medium	30,000	In progress	In progress	Completed	MoECC
ENV - 6.2: Established PPP schemes for the sustainable	ENV - 6.2.b: Fiscal incentives in place to promote local investments in the recycling industry	Accumulated total	Low	800,000	1	3	5	MoECC

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management and recycling of urban waste in the urban centres	ENV - 6.2.c: Number of private companies operating in the waste recycling sector	Accumulated total	Low	1,000,000	3	4	5	MoECC MoECC
ENV - 6.3: Regulations of the Waste Management Act developed, adopted, and operationalized in all 7 urban centres.	ENV - 6.3.a: Developed and approved the regulations of the Waste Management Act	Milestone	High	30,000	30	30	30	MoECC MoECC
	ENV - 6.3.b: No. of urban centres that have adopted the regulations of the Waste management Act	Accumulated total	Medium	20,000	2	4	6	MoECC
	ENV - 6.3.c: No. of conducted inspection visits to industrial plants that use dangerous chemicals (tanneries, etc.)	Annual Total	Low	20,000	8	16	24	MoECC
NDP Outcome	NDP Outcome Indicator			Unit		Baseline	Target (2027)	
ENV - 7: By 2027, the consumption of charcoal from indigenous trees is reduced by 25% in the urban areas	ENV - 7.A: Reduction of charcoal bags registered and fined/ taxed when entering the urban centers between 2021 and 2027			No. of bags		1,194,592	900,000	
	ENV - 7.B: ENV - 7.B: Annual marketed production of mesquite charcoal (Prosopis juliflora)			Tons		1,380	4,900	
					NDP Remaining Priorities			MDA Resp.
Critical outputs	Operational benchmarks	Type of Target	Priority Level	Cost Estimate	2025	2026	2027	
ENV - 7.1: Increased harvesting of mesquite (Prosopis juliflora) for	ENV - 7.1.a: No. of operational plants to produce charcoal from Prosopis juliflora	Accumulated total	High	200,000	50	120	180	MoECC

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charcoal production.								
(NOTE: Prosopis juliflora is an invasive plant especially in the west of Somaliland)	ENV - 7.1.b: No of operators who received a grant from MoECC to establish charcoal plant	Accumulated total	High	600,000	3	4	5	MoECC
ENV - 7.2: Promising technology of using alternative sources of energy identified and tested in Somaliland (biogas, solid waste, solar, wind, etc)	ENV - 7.2.a: Inventory of internationally acknowledged best practices established	Milestone	Low	15,000	In progress	In progress	Completed	MoECC
	ENV - 7.2.b: Promising technology tested in-country and test reports available	Milestone	Low	60,000	In progress	In progress	Completed	MoECC
ENV - 7.3: Local artisans trained to produce energy saving stoves with assistance to establish links between buyers and sellers	ENV - 7.3.a: Number of local artisans trained in energy-saving stove manufacturing	Annual Total	Medium	30,000	30	30	30	MoECC
	ENV - 7.3.b: Number of energy-saving stoves produced (13,200 stoves in 2018)	Annual Total	High	900,000	5,000	10,000	12,000	Local artisans

NDP Outcome	NDP Outcome Indicator	Unit	Baseline (2021)	Target (2027)
ENV - 8: By 2027, develop and strengthen the institutional mechanism, legal frameworks and capacities of NADFOR	ENV - 8.A: Number of evidence-based policy briefs that were presented to relevant decision-makers	No. of policy briefs	0	3

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		ENV - 8.B: Newly established government-led disaster management coordination mechanism operational according to ToR with satisfactory performance			Performance category	Not applicable	Satisfactory		
Critical outputs	Operational benchmarks	Type of Target	Priority level	Cost Estimate	2025	2026	2027	MDA Resp.	
ENV - 8.1: Improved legal, policy and planning instruments for disaster management	ENV - 8.1.a: Reviewed and approved the disaster risk management policy	Milestone	High	18,000	in progress	Completed	--	NADFOR	
	ENV - 8.1.b: Development of 5-year Strategic Plan	Milestone	High	18,000	in progress	Completed	--	NADFOR	
ENV - 8.2: Improved capacity, knowledge and skills in the context of disaster management	ENV - 8.2.a: Number of completed research papers on disaster management related practices	Accumulated total	Medium	45,000	2	6	12	NADFOR	
	ENV - 8.2.b: Number of NADFOR senior staff trained in innovative disaster management practices.	Annual Total	Medium	15,000	10	20	30	NADFOR	
	ENV - 8.2.b: Number of NADFOR field staff trained in innovative disaster management practices.	Annual Total	high	15,000	10	20	30	NADFOR	
	ENV - 8.3.b: Established a government-led coordination mechanism with the	Milestone	high	50,000	in progress	Completed	--	NADFOR	

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	participation of all disaster management stakeholders.							
NDP Outcome		NDP Outcome Indicator			Unit	Baseline (2021)		Target (2027)
ENV - 9: By 2027, the country's disaster preparedness and response mechanism are strengthened at all levels	ENV - 9.A: Multi-hazard Early Warning Centre established and disseminating early warning reports according to agreed standards			Boolean (Yes/No)	No		Yes	
	ENV - 9.B: Number of regions with permanent NADFOR presence through staffed offices and warehouses			No. of regions	3		6	
					NDP Remaining Priorities			MDA Resp.
Critical outputs	Operational benchmarks	Type of Target	Priority Level	Cost Estimate	2025	2026	2027	
ENV - 9.1: Improved infrastructure to enhance NADFOR's disaster response capacity	ENV - 9.1.a: Number of strategic warehouses built in Sool, Sanaag, Maroodijeh and Awdal.	Accumulated total	High	280,000	0	1z	2	NADFOR
	ENV - 9.2.b: Number of NADFOR regional offices built in Sool and Sanaag.	Accumulated total	Medium	100,000	0	1	1	NADFOR
ENV - 9.2: A newly established fully functional National Disaster Relief Fund (NDRF)	ENV - 9.2.a: Final draft of the legal framework for NDRF establishment is approved.	Milestone	Medium	15,000	In progress	In progress	Completed	NADFOR
	ENV - 9.2.b: Agreement in place between GoSL and external partners for the use of NDRF.	Milestone	Medium	20,000	In progress	In progress	Completed	NADFOR
	ENV - 9.2.c: NDRF is operational with governance mechanism in place.	Milestone	Medium	30,000	In progress	In progress	Completed	NADFOR

ENVIRONMENT SECTOR

ENV - 9.3: Improved Early Warning System and disaster information capacity	ENV - 9.3.a: Established a well equipped, technologically advanced, multi-hazard Early Warning System Center, with qualified staff and part of an international network.	Milestone	High	100,000	In progress	In progress	Completed	NADFOR
	ENV -8.3.b: Integrated system for food reserve surveillance established across Somaliland.	Milestone	High	15,000	In progress	In progress	Completed	NADFOR
	ENV - 9.3.c: Regional Early Warning Committees established and capacitated	Accumulated total	High	30,000	22	44	66	NADFOR
ENV - 9.4: Improved disaster preparedness at community level	ENV - 9.4.a: No. of electoral districts with an established disaster profile	Accumulated total	High	100,000	7	15	23	NADFOR
	ENV - 9.4.b: No. of community awareness campaigns held on disaster preparedness	Annual Total	High	90,000	1	1	1	NADFOR
	ENV - 9.4.c: Pilot scheme established in 30 disaster-prone villages to strengthen community resilience in coordination with other GoSL institutions (MoECC, MoAD, MoLFD, MoWRD, and others)	Milestone	High	120,000	In progress	In progress	Completed	NADFOR
	ENV - 9.4.d: No. of villages with Early Warning Committees established and committee members trained	Annual Total	high	60,000	15	15	15	NADFOR

SECTORS COORDINATION MEETING CALENDAR in 2025

Sectors	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Environment	22			2			2			2		17

6.2. Annex 2: LIST OF MDAs

1. Ministry of Environment and Climate Change
2. National Disaster Preparedness and Food Reserve Authority (NADFOR)