

REPUBLIC OF SOMALILAND



WASH SECTOR

NDP III PRIORITIES 2025-2027



MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT



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Abbreviations

EPHS	Essential Package of Health Services
EPI	Expanded Programme on Immunization
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IWRMIP	Integrated Water Resources Management and Investment Plan
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MEAL	Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning
NA	Not Applicable
NCD	Non-Communicable Disease
NDPIII	National Development Plan Three (NDP III)
NPC	National Planning Commission
RCC	Reinforced Cement Concrete
SCF	Somaliland Consolidated Fund (contextual)
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goal(s)
SO	Strategic Objective
TB	Tuberculosis
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WHO	World Health Organization





1. Introduction

Water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) are essential for human health. In recognition of this, as well as the adverse water situation in the country, the Somaliland Vision 2030 prioritises waterworks and distribution systems, as well as solid and liquid waste disposal systems for households and all establishments. The National Water Policy and National Water Act guide the government and partners in addressing the acute water situation in the country, especially in the eastern regions where communities are more affected by droughts. Sanitary facilities remain a challenge in rural areas, as well as in expanding urban areas. Urbanization has also exerted more pressure on existing infrastructure. The government and its partners continue to invest in the WASH sector, guided by the Integrated Water Resources Management and Investment Plan (IWRMIP) 2020-2050, which systematically sets out to improve the overall water supply in the country. As a country in a semi-arid region with frequent droughts, the importance of the IWRMIP can-not be overemphasized, as underground water remains the main source of drinking water in Somaliland.

This sector booklet presents the WASH 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 WASH sector under the Somaliland National Development Plan III (NDP III) is mandated to ensure universal access to safe, clean, and affordable water and sanitation services in line with its vision of "a nation which is water secure, where every citizen has access to adequate, clean, safe and affordable water and hygiene & sanitation standards in a sustainable manner."

1.2. Pillar and SDGs Alignment

The WASH sector is positioned under Pillar Six: Social Development of the Somaliland vision 2030. This pillar recognizes that access to basic social services is fundamental to human



development and national progress. Alongside WASH, the Health, Education, and Social Protection sectors form the core components of the Social Development Pillar, working collectively to enhance human capital, promote equity, and reduce vulnerability.

In pursuing this vision, the sector contributes directly to the realization of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly those related to clean water and sanitation, good health and well-being, and sustainable communities.

SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation): Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.

The WASH sector also indirectly supports at least seven others notably SDGs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 11, and 12 through its impact on poverty reduction, health, education, gender equality, and sustainable communities.

1.3. Historic Achievements

Water development initiatives in Hargeisa recorded remarkable progress, increasing the share of residents with access to improved water sources to an estimated 35% of the city's 1.2 million population. Key milestones include the 2018 signing of the Hargeisa City Distribution Network project by the Hargeisa Water Agency (HWA), valued at 23 million euros, and the construction of four 900m³ reservoirs, along with 62 km of transmission

and distribution pipelines. That same year, HWA established a new high-capacity booster station at Geed-Deeble, and between 2019 and 2021, completed the wellfield collector pipeline, linking 17 boreholes to the booster station.

Beyond Hargeisa, major towns such as Wajale, Erigavo, Burao, and Las Anod also benefited from expanded water supply systems. During the NDP II implementation period, a total of 164 new boreholes were drilled, 155 rehabilitated, 176 mini-water systems constructed or upgraded, 79 shallow wells developed or rehabilitated, and 65 earth dams established or restored.

In terms of hygiene and sanitation, over 400,000 households, including Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), benefited from hygiene kit distribution and awareness campaigns conducted through mass media. To further enhance sanitation and water management, the government adopted critical legislative instruments notably the National Water Act (2011, amended in 2018) and the Somaliland Waste Management and Sanitation Law (No. 83 of 2018) reinforcing the legal framework for sustainable WASH service delivery.

2. NDP-III Progress highlights (2023-2025)

The WASH sector has demonstrated substantial progress toward its planned objectives, achieving a 79% completion rate, with 56 out of 99 activities successfully implemented. This reflects strong advancement in improving access to water, sanitation, and hygiene services, and highlights the sector's commitment to enhancing community health and well-being.

At the institutional level, The Ministry of Health and Development (MoHD) achieved an impressive 86% completion of its planned activities, with only 14% pending or in progress. This indicates strong implementation performance, showing that most planned outputs have been delivered. However, the remaining pending and ongoing activities highlight the need for continued follow-up, timely resource allocation, and strengthened coordination to ensure full completion within the reporting period. Followed the Ministry of Water and Resources Development achieved (MoWRD) at 78% midterm performance score, representing a notable accomplishment, with 23 activities still pending. However, several critical long-term development objectives—such as water governance frameworks, infrastructure expansion, and resource management strategies—remain delayed or incomplete. And The Hargeisa Water Agency (HWA) recorded a lowest performance, with

67% of activities completed and 33% pending. This reflects effective progress in institutional and operational reforms, demonstrating improvements in water management systems, organizational processes, and key service delivery functions. The Agency is making commendable strides in implementing essential structural and managerial enhancements.

Displacement Affected Communities (DAC) Crosscutting Theme

Activities aimed at assisting displaced and affected populations have shown moderate success. Out of 15 planned activities, 9 have been completed, achieving a 60% performance rate. While a majority of activities have been executed, 6 remain pending, highlighting the need for sustained efforts to fully meet the sector's objectives.

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 2025–2027.

5. WASH Sector priorities

The WASH sector priorities under the Somaliland National Development Plan III (NDP III) focus on strengthening institutional capacity and ensuring effective enforcement of regulatory frameworks in alignment with the NDPIII.

The WASH 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).

WASH Sector

Note: "The following table categorizes the operational benchmarks by priority level, which is defined by our current resource capacity. **High priority** operational benchmarks are those we can achieve with our available resources. **Medium priority** indicates that only some of the operational benchmarks in this category can be accomplished with our present means. Finally, **low priority** operational benchmarks are those we cannot currently achieve given our resource and technical constraints. This classification ensures our efforts are focused on what is immediately actionable.

Sector Objective	To provide adequate, safe, and affordable water to the population of Somaliland.							
NDP Outcome	NDP Outcome Indicator			Unit % of public service providers	Baseline (2021)	Target (2027)		
WSH - 1: By 2027, strengthened institutional capacity and adequate regulation enforcement capacity in line with the updated National Water Act of 2017	WSH - 1.A: Evidence-based performance report shows satisfactory performance for at least 80% of public sector service providers in the water sector, supported by data from inspection visit			%	Not applicable	80%		
Critical Output	Operational Benchmark	Type of Target	Priority Level	Total Cost estimates	The remaining NDP-III periods			MDA Resp.
					2025	2026	2027	
WSH - 1.1: National Water Strategy finalized and approved by MoWRD	WSH - 1.1.a: Finishing and approval of the National Water Strategy.	Milestone	High	\$100,000	Completed	-	-	MoWRD
WSH - 1.2: Regulatory gaps addressed in line with updated National Water Act of 2017 and appropriate enforcement capacity created.	WSH - 1.2.a: Approval of the amended National Water Act regulations.	Activity progress	Medium	\$20,000	-	In progress	Completed	MoWRD
	WSH -1.2. b: Regulatory gaps addressed, including for groundwater governance enforcement, and regulations disseminated.	Activity progress	High	\$80,000	5	10	15	MoWRD
	WSH - 1.2.c: Number of people trained in applying updated regulations.	Annual	High	\$6,000	3	5	5	MoWRD

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	WSH - 1.2.d: No. of inspection visits to PUBLIC SECTOR service providers	Annual	High	\$18,000	-	46	46	MoWRD
	WSH - 1.2.e: No. of inspection visits to PRIVATE SECTOR service providers.	Annual	High	\$15,000	10	10		MoWRD
WSH - 1.3: Institutional and technical capacity built for better service delivery and effective coordination, information management and quality assurance.	WSH - 1.3.a: WASH central IT platform established to improve coordination between regional and national level.	Milestone	High	\$20,000	In progress	In progress	Completed	MoWRD
	SH - 1.3.c: Water Vocational Training Institute upgraded to Higher Poly-technical School (from 6 to 12 mth courses).	Milestone	High	\$18,000	completed	-	-	MoWRD
	WSH - 1.3.d: Number of technical staff with upgraded skills through training & education.	Accumulated total	High	\$5,000	100	200	55	MoWRD
	WSH - 1.3.e: Operation & Maintenance manuals for water distribution developed and in use.	Milestone	Medium	\$20,000	In progress	In progress	In progress	HWA
	WSH - 1.3.f: GIS and Block Mapping Unit established in the department of technical services and staff trained.	Milestone	Medium	\$350,000	In progress	In progress	In progress	HWA
	WSH - 1.3.g: Comprehensive	Milestone	High	\$250,000	Completed	In progress	In progress	HWA

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	maintenance program developed for water treatment plants, deep wells, booster pumps and reservoirs.							
Critical Output	Operational Benchmark	Type of Target	Priority Level	Total Cost estimates	The remaining NDP-III periods			MDA Resp.
					2025	2026	2027	
WSH - 2.1: Expansion of water supply system for Hargeisa based on Master Plan and 2 on-going hydro-geological studies	WSH - 2.1.a: Detailed design of Butochi dam and related infrastructure.	Milestone	High		In progress	In progress	In progress	HWA
	WSH - 2.1.b: Construction of Butochi dam and related infrastructure.	Milestone	High		In progress	In progress	In progress	HWA
	WSH - 2.1.c: Number of new earth dams constructed and operational.	Accumulated total	High	4.7million	2	3	4	HWA
	WSH - 2.1.d: Number of boreholes drilled to increase Hargeisa water supply	Accumulated total	High	to be disclosed	5	6	6	HWA
	WSH - 2.1.e: Number of subsurface dams constructed	Accumulated total	Medium	\$435,000	12	16	20	HWA
	WSH - 2.1.g: % of the Hargeisa population of 1,2 million that have access to an improved water source through HWA (2021: 35%)	Accumulated total	High		60%	65%	70%	HWA

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Strategic Objective WSH - SO-1: To provide adequate, safe, and affordable water to the population of Somaliland.								
NDP Outcome		NDP Outcome Indicator		Unit		Baseline (2020)		Target (2027)
WSH - 2: By 2027, increased access for the urban population to adequate, safe, and affordable drinking water for domestic use.		WSH - 2.A: Proportion of urban population using improved drinking water sources		%		51.1%		61.3%
Critical Output	Operational Benchmark	Type of Target	Priority Level	Total Cost estimates	The remaining NDP-III periods			MDA Resp.
					2025	2026	2027	
WSH - 2.2: Expansion of water supply systems for major urban and peri-urban areas based on approved Master Plans (excluding Hargeisa)	WSH - 2.2.a: Number of additional boreholes drilled (Borama)	Accumulated total	High	150,000 \$	6	8	10	MoWRD
	WSH - 2.2.b: Second RCC tank on Farahyood and four 250 CUM satellite tanks constructed inside town (Borama)	Accumulated total	High	200,000 \$	Completed			MoWRD
	WSH - 2.2.c: Solar systems built for 2 booster stations and 15 boreholes (Borama)	Milestone	High	10, 000, 000 \$	Completed			MoWRD
	WSH - 2.2.d: Number of households newly connected to safe water supply (Borama)	Accumulated total	High	140, 000 \$	10,800	14, 400	18000	MoWRD
	WSH - 2.2.e: Number of additional boreholes drilled (Burao)	Accumulated total	High	2,500,000 \$	9	12	15	MoWRD
	WSH - 2.2.f: Generator Power Synchronization system / network built for ten boreholes (Burao)	Milestone	Medium	\$500,000	Completed	-	-	MoWRD
	WSH - 2.2.g: Solar System Station and accessories	Milestone	Medium	450, 000 \$	Completed	-	-	MoWRD

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	constructed for 10 boreholes (Burao)							
	WSH - 2.2.h: 30 km of mains and pipeline extension constructed for pumping and distribution lines (Burao)	Milestone	Medium	750, 000 \$	Completed	-	-	MoWRD
	WSH - 2.2.i: Hydrological study of new aquifer (Gabiley)	Milestone	Medium	150, 000 \$	Completed	-	-	MoWRD
	WSH - 2.2.j: Eight new boreholes drilled and equipped with water supply facilities and solar energy (Gabiley)	Accumulated total	Medium	2,000,000	6	8	-	MoWRD
	WSH - 2.2.k: 10 km of mains and pipeline extension constructed for pumping and distribution lines (Gabiley)	Milestone	Medium	250, 000 \$	Completed	-	-	MoWRD
	WSH - 2.2.l: Four elevated tanks of 250 CUM constructed in 4 locations inside the town (Gabiley)	Milestone	Medium	800, 000 \$	Completed	-	-	MoWRD
	WSH - 2.2.l: Four elevated tanks of 250 CUM constructed in 4 locations inside the town (Gabiley)	Milestone	Medium	800, 000 \$	Completed	-	-	MoWRD
	WSH - 2.2.m Eight new boreholes drilled and equipped with water supply facilities and solar energy (Berbera)	Accumulated total	High	1,750, 000 \$	Completed	-	-	MoWRD

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	WSH - 2.2.n: Four elevated tanks of 250 CUM constructed in 4 locations inside the town (Berbera)	Milestone	High	800,000 \$	Completed	-	-	MoWRD
	WSH - 2.2.o: 15 km of mains and pipeline extension constructed for pumping and distribution lines (Berbera)	Milestone	High	375, 000 \$	Completed	-	-	MoWRD
	WSH - 2.2.p: Five boreholes drilled and tested (Yagoori (2) and Orgiyayar (3)) (Las-Anod)	Accumulated total	Low	1,050,000 \$	4	5	-	MoWRD
	WSH - 2.2.q: 15 km of mains and pipeline extension constructed for pumping and distribution lines (Las Anod)	Milestone	Low	375,000 \$	Completed	-	-	MoWRD
	WSH - 2.2.r: Development of 1 test Haffir dam to connect water from the boreholes to estimate optimal removal of hardness. (Las Anod)	Milestone	Low	500,000\$	Completed	-	-	MoWRD
	WSH - 2.2.s: Urban water treatment plant for brackish water (Reverse osmosis) established with installed renewable energy (Las Anod)	Milestone	Low	1,000,000 \$	In progress	Completed	-	MoWRD
	WSH - 2.2.t: Eight new boreholes drilled and equipped with water supply	Accumulated total	Medium	187,5000 \$	6	8	-	MoWRD

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	facilities and solar energy (Erigavo)							
	WSH - 2.2.u: Two elevated tanks of 500 CUM constructed in 2 locations inside the town (Erigavo)	Milestone	Medium	800,000 \$	In progress	Completed	-	MoWRD
	WSH - 2.2.v: Two elevated tanks of 250 CUM constructed in 2 locations inside the town (Erigavo)	Milestone	Medium	400,000\$	Completed	-	-	MoWRD
	WSH - 2.2.w: 15 km of mains and pipeline extension constructed for pumping and distribution lines (Erigavo)	Milestone	Medium	375, 000 \$	In Progress	In Progress	Completed	MoWRD

Sector Objective		To provide adequate, safe, and affordable water to the population of Somaliland.						
NDP Outcome	NDP Outcome Indicator	Unit % of public service providers	Baseline (2021)	Target (2027)				
WSH - 3: By 2027, increased access for the rural population to adequate, safe, and affordable drinking water for domestic use and livestock.WSH -	WSH - 3.A: Proportion of established rural population using improved drinking water sources	%	39.8%	49.8%				
	WSH - 3.B: Proportion of nomadic population using improved drinking water sources	%	37.7%	47.1%				
Critical Output	Operational Benchmark	Type of Target	Priority Level	Total Cost estimates	The remaining NDP-III period			MDA Resp.
					2025	2026	2027	
WSH - 3.1: Increased access to water for	WSH - 3.1.a: Number of new boreholes drilled and operational.	Accumulated total	High	5,250,0000 \$	140	200	250	MoWRD

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people and animals in rural communities	WSH - 3.1.b: Number of new shallow wells constructed and operational.	Accumulated total	High	1,200,000 \$	180	240	300	MoWRD
	WSH - 3.1.c: Number of rural mini-water systems developed and operational.	Accumulated total	High	30000	150	200	250	MoWRD
	WSH - 3.1.d: Number of new earth dams constructed and operational.	Accumulated total	High	250,000\$	60	80	100	MoWRD
	WSH - 3.1.e: Number of new hafir dams constructed and operational.	Accumulated total	High	500.000 \$	30	40	50	MoWRD
	WSH - 3.1.f: Number of springs developed with renewable energy.	Accumulated total	High	3,000 \$	12	16	20	MoWRD
	WSH - 3.1.g: Number of new waters harvesting schemes for agro-pastoralist communities constructed to increase resilience to drought/climate change.	Accumulated total	High	18,000 \$	12	16	20	MoWRD
Sector Objective		To provide adequate, safe, and affordable water to the population of Somaliland.						
NDP Outcome	NDP Outcome Indicator	Unit % of public service providers	Baseline (2021)		Target (2027)			
WSH - 2: By 2027, increased access for the urban population to adequate, safe, and affordable drinking water for domestic use.	WSH - 2.A: Proportion of urban population using improved drinking water sources	%	51.1%		61.3%			

WASH SECTOR

Critical Output	Operational Benchmark	Type of Target	Priority Level	Total Cost estimates	The remaining NDP-III period			MDA Resp.
					2025	2026	2027	
WSH - 2.1: Expansion of water supply system for Hargeisa based on Master Plan and 2 on-going hydro-geological studies	WSH - 2.1.a: Detailed design of Butochi dam and related infrastructure.	Milestone	High		In progress	In progress	In progress	HWA
	WSH - 2.1.b: Construction of Butochi dam and related infrastructure.	Milestone	High		In progress	In progress	In progress	HWA
	WSH - 2.1.c: Number of new earth dams constructed and operational.	Accumulated total	High	4.7million	2	3	4	HWA
	WSH - 2.1.d: Number of boreholes drilled to increase Hargeisa water supply	Accumulated total	High	to be disclosed	5	6	6	HWA
	WSH - 2.1.e: Number of subsurface dams constructed	Accumulated total	Medium	\$435,000	12	16	20	HWA
	WSH - 2.1.g: % of the Hargeisa population of 1,2 million that have access to an improved water source through HWA (2021: 35%)	Accumulated total	High		60%	65%	70%	HWA
Sector Objective		To increase equitable access to sustainable hygiene and sanitation services through integration with water resources development.						
NDP Outcome		NDP Outcome Indicator	Unit % of public service providers	Baseline (2021)		Target (2027)		

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WSH - 4: By 2027, a larger proportion of the population are using improved sanitation and practicing basic hygiene measures.	WSH - 4.B: Proportion of the rural households that is using an improved sanitation facility	%		63.1%		75%		
	WSH - 4.B: Proportion of the rural households that is using an improved sanitation facility	%		29.7%		45%		
	WSH - 4.C1: Number of villages with "zero open defecation".	No. of villages		86		216		
Critical Output	Operational Benchmark	Type of Target	Priority Level	Total Cost estimates	The remaining NDP-III period			MDA Resp.
					2025	2026	2027	
WSH - 4.1: New instruments to strengthen the sanitation policy and legal framework	WSH - 4.1.a: The National Sanitation Policy finalized/updated/amended in collaboration with all relevant MDAs (MoWRD, MoES, MoECC, etc)	Milestone	High	560 00	In progress	In progress	Completed	MoHD
	WSH - 4.1.b: National Advocacy Strategy developed in line with the National Sanitation Policy in collaboration with all relevant MDAs (MoWRD, MoES, MoECC, etc)	Milestone	Low	56, 000 \$	In progress	Completed	-	MoHD
WSH - 4.2: Upscaled "Community-Led Total Sanitation" approach.	WSH - 4.2.a1: No. of villages participating in community-led total sanitation initiatives	Accumulated total	High	50.000 \$	In progress	Completed		MoHD
WSH - 4.3: Community health promotion programs regarding good hygiene and sanitation practices	WSH - 4.3.b: Implementation of the URBAN community promotion program.	Accumulated total	High	37, 000 \$	In Progress	In Progress	Completed	MoHD

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(developed by all relevant MDAs under leadership of MoHD).	WSH - 4.3.c: Design and approval of community promotion program that is targeting the RURAL population.	Milestone	High	45, 000 \$	In Progress	In Progress	Completed	MoHD
	WSH - 4.3.d: Implementation of the RURAL community promotion program	Milestone	High	10,000 \$	In progress	In Progress	Completed	MoHD

Displacement Affected Communities Crosscutting Theme

Critical Output	Operational Benchmark	Type of Target	Priority Level	Total Cost Estimates	The Remaining NDP-III Period			MDA Resp.
					2025	2026	2027	
CCT-DAC - 3.2: Proper data registration system operational to reliably measure the proportion of DACs who have access to education, health, and drinking water.	CCT-DAC - 3.2.f: % of DACs with daily access to drinking water facilities.	Accumulated Total	High	S111,000	70%	80%	90%	MoRHA



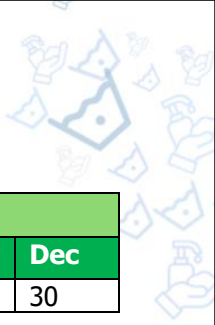
6. Annexes:

6.1. Annex 1: NDP III MEAL Calendar (2025–2027)

(Prepared by the Monitoring & Evaluation Department, MoPND)

The following calendar outlines the monitoring, evaluation, accountability, and learning (MEAL) processes of the National Development Plan III (NDP III). It is binding for all Government Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs), as well as Sector Lead MDAs, and aligned development partners.

Type of report	"Year N "(This is the Implementation year)												" Year N+1"						By whom?		
	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J		J	
Quarterly Operational Progress Reports	Submission to DG	31			30			31			31										All PSDs of all MDAs
	MDA internal validation		15			15			15			15									
	Sharing with SCF-chairs		20			20			20			20									
	Compilation for the whole year												28								
Quarterly Outcome Progress Report	Data collection Outcome targets											28									PSDs of sector lead MDAs
	Submission to DG												15								
	Analysis and validation w/SCF												31								
	Sharing with MoPND/CSD												5								
Annual Operational Progress Report	Compilation of Annual Report														10						PSDs of sector lead MDAs
	Submission to DG														15						
	MDA internal validation														30						
	Sharing with MoPND/M&E																15				
	Sharing with MoPND/CSD																15				
	Sharing with relevant SCF chair																15				
National Progress Report	Compilation of all MDA reports																15				MoPND (M&E dept. and CSD)
	Outcome data check by CSD																30				
	Submission to DG of MoPND																	10			
	Analysis and validation NPC																	25			
	Report dissemination																	31			



SECTORS COORDINATION MEETING CALENDAR in 2025

Sectors	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Wash	28	25	25	29	28	24	29	26	30	28	25	30

6.2. Annex 2: Sector MDAs list

1. Ministry of Public Works, land and Housing
2. Roads Development Authority (RDA)
3. Ministry of Aviation and Air Transport
4. Ministry of Transport and Road Development
5. Ministry of Information & Communication Technology (ICT)

