

REPUBLIC OF SOMALILAND



ECONOMIC SECTOR

NDP III PRIORITIES 2025-2027



MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT



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Abbreviation

CCT	Cross-Cutting Theme
CSD	Central Statistics Department
DAC	Displacement Affected Communities
DG	Director General
ECO	Economic Sector Outcome
EIH	Employment Innovation Hub
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
ILO	International Labour Organization
MDA	Ministry, Department, or Agency
MEAL	Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability & Learning
MOLSAF	Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family
MIID	Ministry of Investment and Industrial Development
MoFED	Ministry of Finance and Economic Development
MoIID	Ministry of Investment and Industrial Development
MSME	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
NDP	National Development Plan
NDRA	National Displacement & Refugee Agency
SNIA	Somaliland National Insurance Agency
NPC	National Planning Commission
PPP	Public–Private Partnership
SCF	Sector Coordination Forum
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SEZA	Somaliland Economic Zone Authority
SLYDF	Somaliland Youth Development Fund
USD	United States Dollar

1. Introduction

The economic sector is positioned as the engine of sustainable growth and poverty reduction, anchored in Somaliland's Vision 2030. It emphasizes harnessing the country's comparative advantages in livestock, agriculture, fisheries, trade, and extractive industries, while promoting private sector development as a driver of innovation and job creation. Guided by enabling policies, regulatory frameworks, and strategic partnerships with the private sector, development partners, and the diaspora, the sector aims to diversify the economy, enhance productivity, and build resilience against external shocks. It also addresses persistent structural constraints such as limited infrastructure, access to finance, and climate vulnerabilities, while scaling investments in value addition, export competitiveness, and inclusive entrepreneurship.

This sector booklet presents the economic 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 Ministry of Trade and Tourism (MoTT), the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development (MoFED), the Ministry of Investment and Industrial Development (MoIID), and the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs, and Family (MoLSAF), Somaliland National Insurance Agency (SNIA), in collaboration with the Central Bank (CB) of Somaliland and other regulatory bodies, are mandated to drive sustainable, inclusive, and diversified economic growth that enhances self-reliance, generates employment, and improves livelihoods. Collectively, these institutions are responsible for harnessing Somaliland's natural and human resources particularly in livestock, agriculture, fisheries, trade, and extractive industries while creating an enabling environment for private sector development, investment, and innovation.

To achieve this, these ministries and agencies are strengthening governance across the sector by improving policy and legal frameworks, expanding access to finance and markets, and enhancing inter-ministerial coordination. For example, the Central Bank ensures monetary and financial stability to support business growth, while MoTT fosters regional and international trade integration. In parallel, the sector leverages partnerships with the private sector, diaspora investors, NGOs, and development partners to expand productive capacities, diversify exports, and strengthen value chains. Moreover, the

economic institutions are committed to building resilience against climate change, global shocks, and structural constraints, ensuring that economic transformation aligns with the aspirations of **Vision 2030** and the broader national goals of poverty reduction and shared prosperity.

1.2. A Pillar and SDGs Alignment

The Economic Sector stands as a core pillar of Somaliland's Vision 2030, acting as the engine of growth, job creation, and poverty reduction. It is central to building national self-reliance and resilience, while unlocking opportunities for trade, investment, and sustainable resource management. The sector directly contributes to the achievement of key global goals, notably:

- **SDG 1 (No Poverty):** by fostering inclusive growth that expands income-generating opportunities, improves livelihoods, and reduces poverty across rural and urban communities.
- **SDG 2 (Zero Hunger):** through improved agricultural productivity, sustainable livestock and fisheries management, and investment in food security systems.
- **SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth):** by promoting private sector development, entrepreneurship, value addition, and diversification of the economy.

- **SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure):** by investing in energy, transport, and digital infrastructure to strengthen competitiveness and attract investment.
- **SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production):** by promoting sustainable resource use, climate-smart practices, and resilience to environmental shocks.

1.3. Historic Achievements

During NDP II (2017–2021), Somaliland made notable progress in strengthening its economic foundations. Productive capacity was expanded through increased livestock exports, rehabilitation of farmland with drought-resistant crops, growth in fisheries supported by new landing sites and equipment, and the introduction of small-scale mining projects that boosted local employment. Trade and market access improved with the modernization of Berbera Port, expansion of the Berbera Corridor, and enhanced cross-border trade formalization. The private sector benefited from targeted support, including access-to-finance programs for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), diaspora investment, stronger institutional advocacy, and incentives to attract foreign investment. Financial and institutional systems were also strengthened through regulatory reforms, wider adoption of mobile money, and improved tax collection. In addition, climate resilience and sustainability

were prioritized by promoting climate-smart agriculture, expanding rangeland management, and piloting renewable energy projects such as solar mini-grids to reduce reliance on imported fuel.

2. NDP3 Progress highlights (2023-2025)

The Economic Sector achieved an overall completion rate of 87%, successfully completing 47 out of 54 planned operational benchmarks, indicating strong progress across institutions. At the institutional level, performance varied: the Central Bank ranked first with a perfect score of 100%, completing all 3 benchmarks and underscoring its key role in financial stability and sector modernization; the Ministry of Employment, Social Affairs and Family also scored 100%, completing all 17 planned operational benchmarks and demonstrating exceptional progress in advancing its labor and workforce development agenda, with major achievements in job creation, skills training, labor rights enforcement, and labor market improvements—highlighting its critical role in strengthening workforce capacity and supporting Somaliland’s broader economic goals; the Ministry of Trade and Tourism followed with 93%, completing 13 of 14 benchmarks and showing substantial improvements in trade policies, institutional capacity, and market facilitation; the Ministry of Investment scored 86%, completing 6 of 7

benchmarks and demonstrating strong progress in improving the investment climate and facilitating economic growth; the Ministry of Finance Development scored 70%, completing 7 of 10 benchmarks and reflecting moderate progress with a need to accelerate financial reforms; and the National Insurance Agency ranked last with 33%, completing only 1 of 3 benchmarks and continuing to face challenges in regulatory enforcement and market development. Overall, these results highlight strong accomplishments while identifying areas requiring continued focus to fully support Somaliland’s economic and development objectives.

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.

Youth Crosscutting Theme:

The initiatives under the Measure of Youth (MoY) aim to empower young people. Of the 6 planned activities, only 1 has been completed, resulting in a low performance rate of 17%. This suggests that more effective strategies and support mechanisms are needed to engage youth and ensure the successful implementation of planned initiatives.

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. Economic Sector priorities

Based on the priorities listed in the below table, the nation's comprehensive economic strategy is centered on fostering inclusive and sustainable growth by strengthening domestic financial institutions and reinforcing the regulatory frameworks that underpin them.

This foundational stability is designed to diversify the economy through improved trade facilitation and economic cooperation, while simultaneously adopting investment and industrial development regimes that actively promote sustainable development. A key manifestation of this approach is the expansion of programs for sustainable tourism, and a core objective across all sectors is to increase decent employment and ensure equal pay for work of equal value for all, including women, young people, and persons with disabilities.

The Economic 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*

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Institution (Economic)

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 promote a sound and stable macroeconomic environment.							
NDP Outcome	NDP Outcome Indicator	Unit	Baseline (2021)	Target (2027)				
ECO - 1: By 2027, Somaliland will achieve inclusive and sustainable economic growth through sound macroeconomic frameworks and policies.	ECO - 1.A: Gross Domestic Product per capita (at current prices).	USD	775	1,160				
	ECO - 1.B: Proportional share of tax revenue in GDP.	%	9.5%	15.0%				
	ECO - 1.C: Annual inflation in Somaliland stays within its target margin during the NDP III period.	%	5.6%	<10,0%				
Critical Output	Operational Benchmark	Type of Target	Priority Level	Total Cost estimates	The remaining NDP-III period			MDA Resp.
					2025	2026	2027	
ECO - 1.1: Increased automation in tax collection	ECO - 1.1.a: Approved Action Plan for the introduction of ASYCUDA	Milestone	High	\$100,000	20%	30%	50%	MOF

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towards a more integrated structure.	(Automated System for Customs Data) for customs operations.								
	ECO - 1.1.b: Infrastructure and skills and competency training concluded for the introduction of ASYCUDA in the Customs Department of the MoFD.	Milestone	High	3500,000	%20	%30	%50	MOF	
	ECO - 1.1.c: ASYCUDA fully operational in the customs department.	Milestone	High	1400,000	%20	%30	%50	MOF	
ECO - 1.2: Alternative financing schemes explored by the Ministry of Finance Development.	ECO - 1.2.a: Climate finance scheme has been explored as an option and its viability in a Somaliland context has been determined.	Milestone	Medium	\$50,000	%20	%30	%50	MOF	
	ECO - 1.2.b: Diaspora bonds have been explored as an option and their viability in a Somaliland context has been determined.	Milestone	Medium	\$50,000	%10	%20	%70	MOF	
	ECO - 1.2.c: Islamic capital markets have been explored as an option and their viability in a Somaliland context has been determined.	Milestone	Medium	\$50,000	%10	%20	%70	MOF	
	ECO - 1.2.d: At least one alternative financing scheme that is considered to be viable in a Somaliland context is being introduced.	Milestone	High	\$850,000	%30	%30	%40	MOF	
ECO - 1.4: Somaliland economy has been dedolarized.									

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	ECO - 1.4.b: Adopted and implemented a dedolarization policy.	Milestone	High	\$50,000	20%	40%	40%	CB
NDP Outcome	NDP Outcome Indicator	Unit	Baseline (2021)	Target (2027)				
ECO - 2: By 2027, Somaliland will have strengthened domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance, and financial services for all.	ECO - 2.A: Average completion rate of the Outcome's combined operational benchmarks. calculated as ((“No. of fully completed milestones by end NDPIII * 100% + Proportional completion of each quantitative operational benchmark) divided by (the total number of operational benchmarks for this outcome)).	%	0.0%	80%				
Critical Output	Operational Benchmark	Type of Target	Priority	Total Cost estimates	The remaining NDP-III period			MDA Resp.
					2025	2026	2027	
ECO - 2.1: Enhanced regulatory oversight and supervision of the insurance industry.	ECO - 2.1.b: Comprehensive review of legal instruments relevant for the insurance industry.	Milestone	Medium	\$94,000	\$ 10,000	\$42,000	\$42,000	NIA
	ECO - 2.1.c: Awareness campaign and for the introduction of third party motor vehicle assurance.	Milestone	High	\$132,000	\$12,000	\$ 60,000	\$60,000	NIA
	ECO - 2.1.d: Developed regulations to operationalize third	Milestone	High	\$ 10,000	\$0	\$10,000	\$0	NIA

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	party motor vehicle insurance, as legislated in the Companies Insurance Act.							
	ECO - 2.1.e: Drafting of amendments of key legal instruments as indicated by the review.	Milestone	Low	\$ 20,000	\$0	\$10,000	\$10,000	NIA
ECO - 2.2: Developed a more innovative financial sector leading to better access to finance, especially for MSMEs and women.	ECO - 2.2.b: Appropriate measures in place so that the Central Bank will be able to report on the number of MSMEs, individual women, and female owned businesses that have been able to get finance.	Milestone	High	0	%70	%30		CB
	ECO - 2.2.c: Number of MSMEs that have been able to make use of the newly introduced financial product.	Accumulated total	High	0	%70	%30		CB
	ECO - 2.2.d: Number of women that have been able to make use of the newly introduced financial product.	Annual Total			0	%70	%30	
ECO - 2.3: Separated commercial activities from the Central Bank by creating the Commercial Bank of Somaliland	ECO - 2.3.a: Drafting and finalize the Commercial Bank Act.	Milestone	High	200,000	%20	%80		CB
	ECO - 2.3.b: Construction of the Commercial Bank building	Milestone	High	5 million	%20	%40	%40	CB

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	ECO - 2.3.c: Create the functionality of the Commercial Bank.	Milestone	Medium	50 million			%100	CB
NDP Outcome	NDP Outcome Indicator	Unit	Baseline (2021)	Target (2027)				
ECO - 3: By 2027, Somaliland will have strengthened institutions and regulatory frameworks developing policies and acts that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity, and innovation.	ECO - 3.A: Average completion rate of the Outcome's combined operational benchmarks. calculated as ((No. of fully completed milestones by end NDPIII * 100% + Proportional completion of each quantitative operational benchmark) divided by (the total number of operational benchmarks for this outcome)).	%	0 %	80 %				
Critical Output	Operational Benchmark	Type of Target	Priority	Total Cost estimates	The remaining NDP-III period			Resp
					2025	2026	2027	MDS
ECO - 3.1: Stronger institutional, policy, legal and regulatory frameworks to facilitate doing business in Somaliland.	ECO - 3.1.a: Reduction of double taxation for business registration and licensing through implementation of the Business Licensing Act..	Milestone	Low	\$30,000.00	40%	20%	40%	MoTT
	ECO - 3.1.b: Trademark, patents and design registration and protection legal framework in place.	Milestone	Medium	\$10,000.00	40%	30%	20%	MoTT

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	ECO - 3.1.c: Commercial code for export and import trade drafted and approved.	Milestone	Medium	\$10,000.00	55%	20%	25%	MoTT
ECO - 3.2: Stronger institutional, legal and regulatory framework to create a more enabling environment for employment and self-employment.	ECO - 3.2.a: Develop an Joint Action Plan to operationalize the National Employment Policy with other relevant stakeholders.	Milestone	High	\$ 30,000	40%	30%	100%	MOLSAF
	ECO - 3.2.b: Drafting and approval of the National Internship Act.	Milestone	High	\$ 20,000	30%	70%	100%	MOLSAF
	ECO - 3.2.c: Review the current Somaliland Labour Law and Code and align with international ILO standards.	Milestone	High	\$ 54,000	20%	60%	20%	MOLSAF
	ECO - 3.2.d: Develop standardized criteria for the provision of seed grants to be applied uniformly across government institutions.	Milestone	High	\$ 2000	30%	70%	100%	MOLSAF
NDP Outcome	NDP Outcome Indicator	Unit	Baseline (2021)	Target (2027)				
ECO - 4: By 2027, Somaliland will have expanded its programs and policies that promote sustainable tourism to create jobs and promote Somaliland's local culture and products.	ECO - 4.A: Average completion rate of the Outcome's combined operational benchmarks. calculated as ((("No. of fully completed milestones by end NDPIII * 100% + Proportional completion of each quantitative operational benchmark) divided by (the total number of operational benchmarks for this outcome)).	%	0 %	80 %				

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Critical Output	Operational Benchmark	Type of Target	Priority	Total Cost estimates	The remaining NDP-III period			Resp MDA
					2025	2026	2027	
ECO - 4.1: Improved policy and legal framework for the tourism sector.	ECO - 4.1.a: Baseline survey on tourism contribution to the economy.	Milestone	Medium	\$5,000.00	40%	20%	40%	MoTT
	ECO - 4.1.b: Developed and approved the Tourism Policy.	Milestone	Medium	\$30,000.00	40%	20%	40%	MoTT
	ECO - 4.1.c: Developed and approved the Act to promote the tourism sector.	Milestone	Medium	\$30,000.00	10%	50%	40%	MoTT
ECO - 4.2: More and better statistics on the tourism sector are regularly collected and available to the general public.	ECO - 4.2.a: Tourism Statistics Action Plan to boost and streamline the collection of data about the sector is developed and approved.	Milestone	Medium	\$10,000.00	35%	55%	10%	MoTT
	ECO - 4.2.b: A robust system for the regular collection of tourism related data from public administrative sources and private sector sources is designed in collaboration with MoPND's Central Statistics Department and operational.	Milestone	High	\$30,000.00	30%	70%		MoTT
	ECO - 4.2.c: Annual publications of tourism related data are available and widely disseminated on- and off-line.	Milestone	Medium	\$3,000.00	40%	20%	40%	MoTT
	ECO - 4.2.a: Tourism Marketing Strategy drafted and approved	Milestone	Medium	\$20,000.00	35%	55%	10%	MoTT

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ECO - 4.2: Tourism Marketing Strategy developed and operational.	with clearly defined roles for public & private sector stakeholders.								
	ECO - 4.2.b: Joint marketing operations designed and implemented with private sector operators.	Milestone	Medium		\$20,000.00	35%	55%	10%	MoTT
NDP Outcome	NDP Outcome Indicator	Unit	Baseline (2021)	Target (2027)					
ECO - 5: By 2027, Somaliland will have diversified its economy through improved trade facilitation and economic cooperation.	ECO - 5.A: Average completion rate of the Outcome's combined operational benchmarks. (calculated as "No. of fully completed milestones/processes by end NDPIII * 100% + Proportional completion of each quantitative operational benchmark) divided by (the total number of operational benchmarks for this outcome)).	%	0 %	80 %					
Critical Output	Operational Benchmark	Type Target	of	Priority	Total Cost estimates	The remaining NDP-III period			Resp MDS
						2025	2026	2027	
ECO - 5.5: Investments in the Berbera Special Economic Zone scheme	ECO - 5.5.a: Foreign Direct Investment attracted into the Special Economic Zone.	Accumulated total		NA	NA	No target. To report real data	No target. To report real data	No target. To report real data	SEZA
	ECO - 5.5.b: Number of permanent jobs created through investments in the Special Economic Zone scheme.	Accumulated total		NA	NA	800	1000	1200	SEZA

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NDP Outcome	NDP Outcome Indicator	Unit	Baseline (2021)	Target (2027)				
ECO - 6: By 2027, Somaliland will have adopted Investment and industrial development regimes to promote sustainable development.	ECO - 6.A: Proportion of customers that find the One-stop shop service for investors at least satisfactory in the Customer Satisfaction Survey.	%	N.A	>70%				
Critical Output	Operational Benchmark	Type of Target	Priority	Total Cost estimates	The remaining NDP-III period			Resp MDS
					2025	2026	2027	
ECO - 6.1: One-stop Shops established for investors, to improve the clarity and speed of government procedures.	ECO - 6.1.a: Number of regions with a One-stop shop established and operational.	Accumulated total	Low	10,000.00	20%	20%	40%	MoTT
	ECO - 6.1.b: Roll-out of on-line business registration system.	Accumulated total	Low	10,000.00	20%	20%	40%	MoTT
	ECO - 6.1.c: Total number of newly registered businesses with assistance from the one-stop shop.	Annual Total	Low	10,000.00	20%	20%	40%	MoTT
	ECO - 6.1.d: Customer Satisfaction Survey designed and implemented based on a representative sample of One-stop shop customers.	Milestone	High	10,000.00	20%	20%	40%	MoTT
CO - 3.1: Stronger institutional, policy, legal and regulatory frameworks to	ECO - 3.1.e: Finalization and rendered operational of the National Industrial Development Policy and Act.	Milestone	Medium	72,764,000 SL.SH	20%	20%	60%	MoIID

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facilitate doing business in Somaliland.								
	ECO - 3.1.f: Rendered operational the National Investment Policy and Act.	Milestone	High	NA	20%	20%	60%	MoIID
	ECO - 6.1.a: Number of regions with a One-stop shop established and operational.	Milestone	Medium	NA	20%	20%	60%	MoIID
ECO - 6.2: Improved policy and legal framework for the establishment of Public-Private Partnerships (PPP).	ECO - 6.2.a PPP policy approved by Cabinet.	Milestone	High	72,760,000 SL, SH	20%	20%	60%	MoIID
	ECO - 6.2.b: Develop and approve an Action Plan for the operationalization of the PPP policy.	Milestone	High	NA	20%	20%	60%	MoIID
	ECO - 6.2.c: MIID reports annually on the number of PPPs established in Somaliland.	Milestone	Low	NA	20%	20%	60%	MoIID
	ECO - 6.2.d: Research data available on the impact of the PPP policy and projects.	Milestone	Low	NA	20%	20%	60%	MoIID

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NDP Outcome	NDP Outcome Indicator	Unit	Baseline (2021)	Target (2027)				
ECO - 7: By 2027, Somaliland will have increased decent employment for women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value.	ECO - 7.B1: Employment to population ratios in the age group 15-24 years old have increased 25% as compared to the rates from the Labour Force Survey 2012 in Hargeisa, Borama and Burcao (M/F).	%	6% / 4%	7,5% / 5%	%	6% / 4%	7,5% / 5%	
Critical Output	Operational Benchmark	Type of Target	Priority	Total Cost estimates	The remaining NDP-III period			Resp
					2025	2026	2027	MDA
ECO - 7.1: Partnership established between MOLSAF and other relevant public and private stakeholders in skills development for employment.	ECO - 7.1.c: Conducted a labour market study to improve understanding of the current mismatch between the supply and demand of labour skills.	Milestone	High	\$ 50,000	30%	30%	40%	MOLSAF
	ECO - 7.1.d: Action Plan for Skills Development formulated based on recommendations from the labour	Milestone	High	\$ 5000	40%	20%	40%	MOLSAF

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ECO - 7.3: Increased number of Employment Innovation Hubs across Somaliland's regions (1 EIH is currently operational in Gabiley)	market study that were validated by the joint stakeholders.							
	ECO - 7.3.c: Mapping of types of services needed for youth job seekers in Burco.	Milestone	High	\$ 5000	30%	60%	100%	MOLSAF
	ECO - 7.3.d: Preparations and establishment of EIH in Burco.	Milestone	High	\$ 40,000	50%	50%	100%	MOLSAF

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 - 3.1: Small grants disbursed for small-scale (particularly women-owned) businesses.	CCT-DAC - 3.1.a: Guidelines and criteria for the acquisition of small grants are developed and approved.	Milestone	High	\$12,000	Completed	--	--	MoRHA
	CCT-DAC - 3.1.b: Number of requests for small grants by people from displacement affected communities that have been received by NDRA.	Accumulated Total	High	\$0.00	300	530	700	MoRHA
	CCT-DAC - 3.1.c: Proportion of small grant proposals that have been awarded by NDRA and disbursed to people from displacement-affected communities.	Accumulated Total	High	\$1,125,000.00	20%	30%	40%	MoRHA

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Critical Output	Operational Benchmark	Type of Target	Priority Level	Total Cost Estimates	The Remaining NDP-III Period			MDA Resp.
					2025	2026	2027	
CCT-YOU - 6.1: Established a public-private fund or investment venture to fund youth business initiatives and reduce unemployment.	CCT-YOU - 6.1.b: Investment Fund has been established as a legal entity.	Milestone	High	S5,000	In Progress	Completed	--	SLYDF
CCT-YOU - 6.2: Established innovation labs and platforms where young people showcase their entrepreneurial talents.	CCT-YOU - 6.2.b: Site(s) for the establishment of innovation lab(s) / platform(s) are selected and secured.	Milestone	High	S0	In Progress	Completed	--	SLYDF
	CCT-YOU - 6.2.c: First innovation lab / platform has been established as a pilot and is operational.	Milestone	High	S300,000	In Progress	Completed	Permanent	SLYDF

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								
Sector 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					
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
Economy				16			9			8		24

6.2. Annex 2: Sector MDA list

1. Ministry of Finance Development
2. Ministry of Trade and Tourism
3. Ministry of Investment and Industry
4. Ministry of Employment
5. Central Bank
6. Somaliland National Insurance Agency
7. Free Zone