

REPUBLIC OF SOMALILAND



SOMALILAND NATIONAL VISION 2030

Ministry of National Planning & Development

December 2011

SOMALILAND NATIONAL VISION

2030

**A Stable, Democratic and Prosperous Country Where
People Enjoy a High Quality of Life**

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Forward

In the last 20 years, Somaliland has made remarkable progress in all spheres – political, economic and social. In 1991 our cities were in ruins; our educational system barely existed; our health care system did not function, and government structures were destroyed. Since then we have rebuilt our cities; we restored order; we established a democratic state; and today we can boast of having more than 200,000 students in primary and secondary schools; We have sixteen Universities graduating thousands of young professionals – doctors, engineers, accountants, lawyers etc. and we have at least a health post in almost every district.

Nevertheless we have arduous challenges ahead, as a nation. We have a fast growing young population, more than half of our labor force is idle; most of our people are illiterate; we have a rapidly degrading environment; we grow little of the food we consume; and we have still unacceptably high child and maternal mortality rates. But at the same time I see the enormous potential of this nation: we have vast untapped mineral wealth, we have huge marine resources, we have the land to quadruple our food production, and we have exceptionally enterprising people. In view of these challenges and opportunities, it is important that we develop a vision that embodies our aspirations and guides us in realizing our potential.

The Somaliland National Vision 2030: **“A Stable, Democratic and Prosperous Country where people enjoy a high quality of life”** is the road map for our country’s long term development aspirations and goals. It poses a number of key questions to us: ***Where are we coming from? Where are we today? Where are we going to? And what kind of society do we want to become by 2030?***

This is going to be the foundation upon which the National Development Plan (NDP) reflecting the priorities of my new Government will be based. Vision 2030 highlights the structural challenges we face and is based on five key pillars: ***Economic Development, Infra-structure Development, Governance and Rule of Law, Social Development, and Environmental Protection***. It requires sustained orientation of government resources to promote socio-economic transformation. The preparation process of Somaliland Vision-2030 involved bringing together citizens and other stakeholders to explore, brainstorm and define key development issues. A series of workshops were held in which participants views were synthesized to produce a common consensus on where Somaliland presently stands and where it aspires to be by 2030.

I call upon all the people of Somaliland to embrace the principles stated in the vision 2030 and apply them in the design and implementation of national programs and projects during the implementation of the National Development Plan. I would like to urge the private sector, the Somaliland Diaspora, and the civil society to work together and with the government towards achieving the country’s vision 2030. I wish to express my appreciation to the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) for their support and all those who worked tirelessly to produce it.

H.E AHMED MOHAMED MOHAMOUD
PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOMALILAND

SOMALILAND VISION 2030:

1. Introduction

Somaliland has decided to embark on the formulation of a road map for its long term development, aspirations and goals. The blueprint for this road map is our vision 2030 which has been developed by asking:

Where are we coming from? Where are we today? Where are we going to? And what kind of society do we want to become by the year 2030?

Vision 2030 aims to achieve economic prosperity and social well being for the people of Somaliland building on the country's success in establishing peace, stability, and democratic institutions.

The Government is determined to create an enabling environment where all people can feel that they have the opportunity to realize their potential and play a role in the nation building process.

Vision 2030 is based on an inclusive consultative process in which citizens, individually and collectively have contributed to. It is also based on sound analysis of the nation's strengths and weaknesses, of the opportunities it has and the threats it faces. The vision that emerged is a true reflection of people's aspirations and hopes. It defines the country's future and provides commonly owned goals that the nation can rally around.

The Vision will:

- Enable the country to take ownership of its development agenda;
- Aspire the nation and its leadership to mobilize resources, and overcome development challenges to attain a higher standard of living
- Guide development partners to align their support with national priorities and aspirations
- Provide a framework upon which national strategies and implementation plans will be anchored

2. Vision Preparation Process

The preparation process of Somaliland **Vision 2030** involved bringing together a wide spectrum of stake holders to explore, brainstorm and define key issues to reach consensus on:

1. Where Somaliland presently stands (situation analysis at the end 2010)
2. Where it aspires to be by 2030 (the vision), and
3. How to achieve the "vision" by 2030 (Strategic Plans)

A Series of workshops were held during the preparation process in Hargeisa. The first workshop undertook a comprehensive situation analysis looking at Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities/Limitations and Threats (SWOT analysis) of Somaliland.

Multi-sector working groups were established. These working groups captured the views of Government ministries, public agencies, development partners, Non-Governmental organizations, civil society members, private sector participants, interest groups and individuals - representing a wide cross section of Somaliland citizenry. Their views were synthesized to produce a common consensus on where the nation aspires to be by 2030.

Subsequent workshops with sector ministries were held and contributions from each ministry were incorporated into the vision 2030.

3. Guiding Principles

Seven principles were established as the guiding principles in achieving Vision 2030.

These are:

1. Citizen participation.

All citizens irrespective of sex, age, or social status must participate in the decision making processes that concern them and their future, and nation building

2. Self-reliance

Somaliland people must primarily rely on their resources and resourcefulness for the development

3. Sustainability

Development must be socially sustainable, environmentally friendly and economically growth oriented.

4. Competitiveness

The country should adopt new technologies and methods to raise domestic productivity and market competitiveness

5. Equity

Citizens should be equal before the law and should have equal access to socio-economic opportunities, irrespective of sex, age, or social status

6. Good governance

The practice of government should be democratic, transparent, accountable, law abiding and efficient

7. Preservation

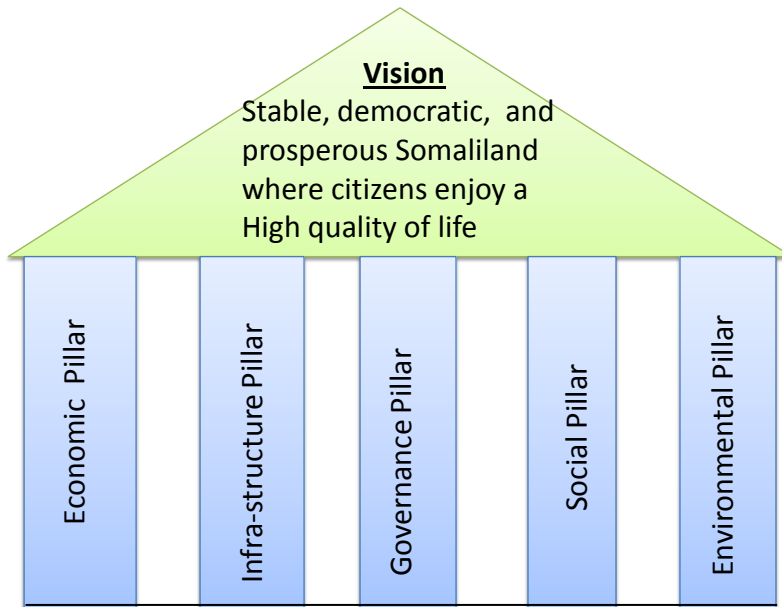
We should preserve and build upon the wealth of our natural resources, environment, and cultural heritage and shared family and religious values

4. Vision 2030 Pillars

Somaliland’s vision 2030 is to create:

**“A Stable, Democratic and Prosperous Country Where
People Enjoy a High Quality of Life”,**

Vision and Pillars



The Somaliland Vision 2030 rests on the following five pillars:

- 1- Economic Development
- 2- Infra-Structure Development
- 3- Good governance
- 4- Social Development
- 5- Environmental Protection

4.1 PILLAR 1: Economic Development

**Vision: A nation Whose Citizens Enjoy Sustained Economic Growth and
Reduced Poverty Levels**

The economic development pillar is the foundation on which Somaliland economic prosperity rests upon. The government aims to double household disposal income every ten years and quadruple it by 2030. This will be achieved by:

- ✓ Pursuing macroeconomic policies that promote accelerated growth, employment creation and poverty reduction;

- ✓ Adopting policies that achieve price stability and low inflation;
- ✓ Implementing trade and investment policies that promote production and employment;
- ✓ Prioritizing public spending for vital services such as health, education and water;
- ✓ Establishing properly regulated financial services available to primary producers, industrialists, traders and households;
- ✓ Transforming agricultural production by investing in research and extension;
- ✓ Developing a fair broad based tax system to raise the necessary resources for public investment;
- ✓ Engaging the Diaspora and the private sector

There are seven priority sectors identified as critical to the economic development agenda. These are:

- **Agriculture and livelihoods (including, livestock and fisheries),**
- **Trade and financial services,**
- **Tourism,**
- **Manufacturing**
- **Mining**
- **Private sector Investment and**
- **Diaspora**

Agriculture and Livelihoods

We aspire for a country with an efficient, advanced agricultural sector (including livestock and fisheries) that ensures food security and is a prime driver of economic development. The agricultural sector is pre-eminent since the majority of the population derives their livelihoods from farming, and livestock activities. The key position of agriculture in the economy means that there remains a strong imperative to resource the development of the agricultural sector to raise the standard of living of the majority and ensure food security for the nation.

Trade and financial services

Our vision is to create a state with a vibrant free market economy and with efficient financial institutions that contribute to rapid economic growth and higher living standards. Trade powered by a strong spirit of entrepreneurship within the private sector has been the driving force behind economic growth so far and will play a key role in the realization of vision 2030. The government is committed to supporting it technically, financially and with appropriate policies to promote its development and competitiveness. The government understands well that much further development of commerce and international trade cannot be achieved without building, broadening and deepening the financial sector such as banking and insurance. The financial sector is currently poorly developed, and the government will introduce the policies and incentives required for the development of this crucial sector.

Tourism

We envision building a country with a thriving tourist industry that is culturally and environmentally friendly. The tourist industry barely functions at the present time, but it has the potential to create thousands of jobs. Somaliland has a good deal to offer to tourists. It has 850 km long coast with lots of pristine beaches; beautiful coral reefs, unique archeological sites; rare birds and mammals; stunning mountain ranges, and year round sunny warm climate. The government is committed to making the necessary investment in infrastructure to develop the sector.

Manufacturing

Our vision is to build a nation with an advanced manufacturing sector that contributes to job creation and wealth generation. The manufacturing base in Somaliland is very narrow. The small number of manufacturing establishments is dominated by bottling, and packaging plants. The government is well aware of the potential of this sector to create jobs and drive the development needed to realize vision 2030. The main constraint facing the sector today is the limited and expensive electricity supply. The government is committed to improving power supply, investing in infrastructure and providing tax incentives to encourage the development of the sector.

Mining

We envision establishing a state with a strong mining sector that exploits the rich mineral seams of the country and contributes significantly to national income and employment. Geological surveys have established the existence of a wide range of minerals including gypsum, quartz, gold, lead, coal and gems. Occurrences of oil and gas have been also confirmed. The geological structures of the country favor the existence of commercial quantities in hydrocarbons. The government will provide appropriate legal framework and incentives to encourage the exploration and exploitation of the country's mineral wealth.

Private Sector Investment and Support

Somaliland seeks to create a well developed private sector that provides investment, employment, sustained livelihoods and vital services to strengthen the economic foundation of peace. The prevailing peaceful and stable environment is critical to the development of the private sector. However, the cost of doing business in the country is relatively high. Neither start-ups nor established businesses have access to regular banking facilities. Necessary legislative frameworks for licensing and supervising banks need to be developed.

In order to achieve the goals of the 2030 vision, the government is determined to maintain and invigorate peace and stability, encourage private sector investment, introduce the necessary financial services acts, promote corporate culture and facilitate company formation.

The Diaspora

Our mission is to establish an environment, structures and systems that will enable the Diaspora to contribute to the long term economic development of the country. Somaliland Diaspora is already a major source of investment in the country and the principle provider of social welfare. Over the years, annual remittances by the Diaspora to Somaliland have grown considerably. It is estimated that 40% of urban households receive remittance from the Diaspora. It is a lifeline without which dependence on international food aid and starvation would be common. Still, there are serious obstacles to maximizing their contribution to the country's development.

In order to achieve the country's 2030 vision and maximize Diaspora contribution, the government will address the need to develop a financial sector that is fit and proper for attracting Diaspora investment. It will introduce financial sector reforms, a regulatory framework that meets international standards, strong property rights legislation, and enforceable contract laws. The Diaspora will be engaged and consulted throughout the reform process.

4.2 PILLAR 2: Infrastructure Development

Vision: A Nation with an advanced infrastructure network that facilitates economic and social development

Infrastructure is an issue of overriding importance to development. Having a good national infrastructure network is crucial for raising agricultural productivity, industrial production, natural resources development, capital investment, private sector growth, human resources development, and poverty reduction.

Infrastructure facilitates the production of goods and services and the distribution of finished products to markets. It is the basic physical and organizational structure needed for the operation of a society, its enterprises and social services. The sector has five critical components:

- **Transportation,**
 - a. Roads,
 - b. Railways,
 - c. Sea ports,
 - d. Airports
- **Communication systems,**
 - e. Telephone network,
 - f. Mobile network
 - g. Postal service,
 - h. Internet,
 - i. Media
- **Energy production,**
 - j. electricity generation and grid,
 - k. Fuel distribution system
- **Water Supply**
 - l. Water works and distribution systems,

- **Sanitation and waste disposal**
 - m. Solid and liquid waste disposal systems household,

Transportation

Our vision is for a nation that is interconnected and linked to neighboring countries through a network of roads, railways, airports and seaports. The government understands that poor roads or the lack of them constitute a major obstacle to economic progress. It is committed to the development of an all weather road network that links the entire nation. It considers a priority the construction of the road that connects Erigavo to the main tarmac road that links Burao and Las Anod, and the Berbera- Wajaale corridor road that will connect Berbera Port on the Red Sea to Ethiopia, Southern Sudan, Uganda and Kenya road network.

Communication Systems

It is envisaged that Somaliland will become a nation with a sophisticated telecommunication system by 2030. A good communication network is essential for the development of a modern economy, e-government and e-learning, which are required if Somaliland is to transform itself to a middle income country by 2030. The private sector has done very well in developing a world class competitive mobile system. But the internet is slow, expensive and its coverage is limited. To overcome this problem the government is determined to connecting the nation to the international fiber optic highway and ensuring its access to every home, business, school, and government department.

Energy Production

Somaliland seeks to establish a state where all citizens have access to affordable energy from local and renewable sources. Energy is critical to economic growth, social development, and poverty reduction. Intensive agriculture, industry, mining and modern living are inconceivable without access to affordable energy. The government acknowledges that energy is a major constraint to development in Somaliland. No less than 99% of the people rely on charcoal as a source of energy for cooking with a devastating effect on the environment. Electricity is generated from diesel generators and is simply too expensive for the majority of the households. The country is blessed with a year round sun, and strong monsoon winds which can be harnessed to generate renewable energy. We have also large coal deposits which can be used to fuel coal fired generators to produce affordable electricity. Investment in the energy sector in order to reduce reliance on charcoal and bring inexpensive electricity to every house is a national priority.

Water Supply

Somaliland aspires to build a nation which is water secure, where every citizen has access to clean affordable water throughout the year. Water is, in no doubt, a key driver in the socio-economic development of any nation. It is an important input in agriculture and industry as it is indispensable for household consumption. Somaliland has a semi arid climate with an average rainfall of about 300mm per year. Water availability is, therefore, limited. Less than half of the

population has access to clean water. Daily water consumption per person is well below international requirements for healthy living. Underground water is the main source of supply particularly in urban areas. But there is great potential in harvesting surface water during the two rainy seasons. In order to realize the aspirations of vision 2030 for water, the government will raise significantly the resources it allocates for water development. The government will also put in place policies to enable private sector investment in water development and supply.

Sanitation and waste disposal

Our vision is to create a nation with advanced sanitation and waste disposal systems that is sustainable and environmentally friendly. Sanitation facilities in rural areas are limited. In urban areas, towns have expanded rapidly unplanned and without proper sanitation and waste management systems. This has created a situation where the risk of people coming into contact with the hazards of waste is ever present. Most of the diseases that affect children in the country are gastro-intestinal diseases that originate from contaminated water. To improve sanitation and meet the goals set in vision 2030, the government will invest in sanitation facilities and waste management systems in urban as well rural areas, using different investment modalities including public private partnership.

4.3 PILLAR 3: Good Governance

Vision: A Society Where the Rights of Citizens are protected by Democratic, Transparent, Accountable and Efficient Public Institutions

The establishment of democratic, transparent, accountable and efficient public institutions is a necessary pre-condition for the successful pursuit of the other development pillars. The people of Somaliland aspire to become a nation with a public sector and good governance practice that guarantees inclusiveness and equal opportunity for all.

There are five critical sectors related to the good governance pillar. Each has a sector specific vision. These are:

- **Democracy,**
- **Rule of law,**
- **Good management of public affairs**
- **Security and**
- **International Cooperation**

Democracy

Somaliland envisions building a democratic, politically stable nation that adheres to principles of good governance. Democracy ensures that citizens are empowered to choose their leaders and hold them to account. Grassroots and civil society participation in the decision making process will be assured through a decentralized system where local communities will decide on issues that affect them most.

Rule of law

Somaliland's vision is to build a nation where justice and the rule of law prevail. Our ambition is to build a state where all citizens including those in power are equal before the law, and where the rights of every citizen are protected by the law and law enforcement agents without discrimination on the basis of ethnicity, clan, color, region, gender, age, political affiliation or belief.

Good management of public affairs

It aims to build a state with an effective, efficient, transparent and accountable public sector that guarantees inclusiveness and fairness. The importance of good governance and efficient public resource management cannot be overstated as vital to the nation's ability to establish a society based on the rule of law and the principle of accountability. This is also critical to providing confidence to both domestic and foreign investors whose capital injection is so badly needed.

Security

It envisions building a country where people live in a safe, secure, and stable environment. The government will ensure that national security institutions have the capacity to create and maintain a safe and stable environment for the people to pursue their social and economic activities without fear.

International cooperation

We seek to build a state guided by sound foreign policy that promotes international cooperation and trade. International cooperation is necessary for peaceful coexistence, political stability and economic prosperity. We will pursue policies that adhere to international conventions, nurture good neighborly relations and advance economic integration that is mutually beneficial.

4.4 PILLAR 4: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Vision: A Caring Society meeting the basic social needs of its members

The challenges to social development that Somaliland faces are many and include:

- Inadequate social services (education, health, water, sanitation),
- Poverty, food insecurity and vulnerability to natural disasters,
- High youth unemployment and emigration
- Lack of adequate affordable housing
- Lack of safety net programs for the elderly and the vulnerable

Somaliland Vision 2030 seeks to achieve significant poverty reduction in the country in the coming twenty years. It will address economic and social marginalization issues; deal with

poor health facilities and lack of access to education, and take the necessary steps to improve living conditions for the majority, with particular emphasis and focus on women and youth.

Six priority sectors were identified as the key to building the caring society envisioned. These are:

- **Education,**
- **Health care**
- **Housing**
- **Culture and religious values**
- **Social protection**
- **Vacation training and sports**

Education

Somaliland seeks to become a state where education is a right and all citizens have access to basic education irrespective of their gender, ability, ethnicity and social status. Education is the key to building a modern knowledge based economy. 20 years ago, in 1991, when Somaliland reclaimed its independence, there were hardly any schools. Today over 200,000 students are enrolled in primary and secondary schools and 16 universities. But, Somaliland has still a long way to go to achieving its vision for education by 2030. More than half of the population is illiterate; Illiteracy rates are particularly high among women and rural communities, and only one of every three primary age children goes to school. The government is committed to providing universal education for all, strengthening technical education and investing in higher education, research and development.

Health care

It is envisaged to build a nation whose citizens enjoy access to quality health care. We are fully aware of the relationship between health, wellbeing and economic development. Good health allows people to lead fuller and happier lives and it is an objective in itself. It also allows people to improve their education, increase their productivity and raise their incomes. In Somaliland health care coverage and quality care are limited, particularly in rural areas. Child and maternal mortality rates are still high; prevalence and death rates associated with diseases such as TB, Malaria and Aids are equally high. Our aim is to reduce significantly both child and maternal mortality rates and the incidence of non-communicable diseases such as; cardiovascular diseases, hypertension, diabetes and cancer. This will be achieved by investing in community health care facilities and in human capital development.

Housing

It aims to achieve a state where citizens have access to adequate and affordable housing. Poor housing affects people's health, psychology, social status, and their ability to learn and develop. In urban centers shanty towns inhabited mainly by displaced people and migrants are now common, while in rural areas, people live in substandard shelters. The constraints people face in

accessing decent affordable housing are many including low income, expensive land and building material, lack of financing and the absence of low cost housing designs. The government will introduce measures to curb land and property speculation. It will initiate housing schemes for civil servants and provide incentives to private building companies to develop low cost housing estates.

Culture and religious values

Our vision is to build a nation whose citizens embrace traditional Islamic values and recognize the unique contribution of culture and values to the building of our nation and its social cohesion. The political, economic and social progress that Somaliland has achieved under difficult circumstances in the last 20 years is grounded on a set of social, cultural, religious and traditional values that value inter alia public participation, inclusive decision making, collective action, interest sharing, restraint, piety and family norms. The government will take the necessary steps to preserve and promote these cultural assets and common values, and will build on them by engaging religious and traditional leaders in maintaining peace, and national cohesion.

Social protection

Our aspiration is to build a nation with an effective social protection system that cares for the weak and the vulnerable. It is the duty of every nation to care for those who can not look after themselves. The values of solidarity, interdependence and sharing which feature strongly in our culture form the basis of a vibrant traditional social welfare support system. The remittance system through which the Diaspora transfers up to 400 million dollars a year is a modern culture based social welfare mechanism. There are, however times when vulnerable groups such as street children, displaced people, young children and mothers are excluded from traditional social safety net. The government in collaboration with international organizations has a responsibility to intervene to ensure that their basic needs are met. The government will encourage the traditional support structures, but will also introduce measures to mainstream sustainable social protection programs.

Vocational Training and sports

We aspire to a nation where people of all ages and ability have the opportunity to realize their physical and intellectual potential. Youth are the future of the nation. The shape of our future depends very much on the way we shape our youth today. But for many young people access to training, employment and recreation as well as volunteer opportunities is limited. Hence, many have their eyes set on other countries for their future. In that context the government is committed to a holistic development program where people receive adequate and quality education and training that builds an effective pathway to meaningful employment. The government is also committed to enabling people to take lead in the development of their communities, and to providing them with sports facilities that meet the needs and abilities of citizens irrespective of their age, gender and disability.

4.5 PILLAR 5: Environmental Protection

Vision: A State with a Healthy and Well Managed Environment that is Productive and Sustainable.

The most important asset of every nation after its people is its natural environment. Somaliland's environment is currently under various degrees of stress depending on the location, level and nature of exploitation. Some of the key factors affecting the country's environment and its natural resources are:

- Soil erosion
- Deforestation
- Recurrent drought and climatic changes
- Overgrazing
- Overfishing
- Urbanization
- Growing population
- Pollution
- Farming marginal land
- Invasive plant species

These factors are jeopardizing the environment to provide the necessary goods and services to sustain the nation's growing population. The principal natural resources of Somaliland are:

- **Water**
- **Land and mineral resources**
- **Coastal and marine resources**
- **Forests and woodland**
- **Biodiversity and wildlife**

Water

Our vision is for a nation with adequate fresh water available to its citizens and productive activities at all times through conservation and sustainable management of its surface and subterranean waters. Water is a natural renewable resource. But it is a scarce resource in Somaliland. There are no lakes and permanent rivers and rain water is limited to two brief seasons. The pressures on this scarce resource are mounting due to increasing population, urbanization, irrigated farming and industrial activities. The government is well aware of the need for better management of this valuable yet limited resource. A hydrological survey to map out available and potential water sources will be carried out. This will form the basis for a master plan for a national water conservation and development program.

Land

Our aim is to ensure a balanced and sustainable stewardship of our public lands for the present and future generations. Somaliland has an area of 137,600 km sq. The land is divided into three distinct topographical zones: a low lying coastal plain which runs up to 70 km inland; a high escarpment running east-west parallel to the coast and rising to over 2000 m at Erigavo in Sanag region; then to the south of the mountain range is a plateau which gradually gives way to red sandy plains that extend to Ethiopia. Just a half a century ago, at the time of independence, most of the land was covered with a mixture of wood, bush and savanna grass. Since then the demands of a growing population, overgrazing and climate change has turned most of it into a severely degraded land exposed to the elements of wind and run off erosion. As most of our people drive their livelihoods from land directly or indirectly, the government is committed to taking action in order to stabilize and reverse the process of desertification by introducing and enforcing appropriate land use and environmental protection laws and investing adequately in land management programs.

Coastal and marine resources

We envision a state that protects and utilizes its coastal and marine resources for maximum yield and future sustainability. Somaliland has a coastal line that stretches up to 850 km along the Red sea coast. It consists of diverse marine ecological zones from mangroves, coral reefs and seaweed colonies which provide habitat and breeding ground to a multitude of fish and other sea creatures. Fishing is not a major economic activity for the local community. There are about a dozen permanent settlements along the coast which practice artesian fishing and which pose no threat to the environment. But there is a serious threat to the marine environment and its sustainability from illegal and licensed commercial fishing vessels. Indiscriminate and overfishing might have already caused irreparable damage to the fragile marine environment. To protect the marine environment and conserve its biodiversity, the government will establish marine reserves and protected areas, introduce tighter fishing regulations, monitor regularly our marine resources and take the necessary measure to ensure its sustainability.

Forests and woodland

We seek to build a state with productive and ecologically robust forests and woodlands. Large sections of the Somaliland's mountain range and high plateau were once covered by woodland of unique flora including Mediterranean species. There are now only few patches saved mainly by difficult terrain in Gacan Libaax, Wagar, Daallo- Surad areas that remain. The changing climate and reduced rainfall have played a role, but the main culprit of the massive deforestation is human activity. Trees have been cut to satisfy the demand for charcoal production and building material. The government recognizes the importance and the value of the remaining woodlands. It will designate these areas as national parks, introduce strict laws to regulate charcoal production, and initiate community based reforestation programs.

Biodiversity and wildlife

We aspire to build a state where ecosystems and habitats are protected and indigenous animal and plant species are fully mapped out and preserved. Records show that at the end of the 19th century, Somaliland had a park like landscape with abundant trees and grass where elephants, lions and antelopes roamed or rested in the shade of large trees. As late as the 70s Ogo plateau and Haud plains were full of wild life. Unfortunately, with the exception of few places, the trees, the grass and the hordes of wild animals have disappeared. The government considers the national flora and fauna as invaluable assets which must be conserved and managed for current and future generations. It will establish national reserves and game parks to allow surviving species to flourish and even reintroduce extinct ones. The government will also enact and enforce anti poaching laws. The local community will be at the centre of these conservation measures.

5. Implementation

5.1 Cross Cutting enablers

The following cross cutting themes will be crucial to the implementation of the programs and projects in all sectors under the five vision pillars

These are:

- Finance (domestic and foreign)
- Education and public awareness
- Supporting Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment
- Developing appropriate policies and a supportive legal framework
- Capacity building and institutional strengthening
- Supporting multi-sectoral response to HIV and AIDS, to reduce the number of new infections in Somaliland and provide care and support to those that need it.
- Leadership and operational excellence
- Research, and technology

5.2 Challenges and Opportunities

The government acknowledges that it faces many challenges which must be overcome to realize its 2030 vision for the country. Lack of recognition is an impediment to accessing bilateral aid and international capital markets; commercial and investment banking are conspicuous by their absence; critical professional skills are scarce; infra-structure is lacking; there is a growing unemployed among the nation's young population; deforestation and overgrazing are turning hitherto productive areas into barren waste land; climate change have resulted in diminishing and erratic rains, and the pervasive use of Qat is a major drain on the country's meager financial resources and a disabling factor. There are also security challenges in restive regions.

The country offers, on the other hand, great opportunities which can be readily developed to facilitate the attainment of the vision goals. It has an untapped wealth of mineral resources including gas, oil, coal, gypsum, gold, gems etc.; it is strategically located on a busy sea lane that

connects Europe, Middle East, Africa and Asia; it is a natural gateway to the sea for land locked eastern African countries such as Ethiopia, Southern Sudan and Uganda; it offers ample opportunities in the development of tourism; it is peaceful and stable and has a well established democratic system, and it has strong higher education system that produces thousands of young graduates each year.

5.3 Structure

Vision 2030 provides the foundation for the formulation of a national strategy. This will be the basis for a medium term framework of well defined and aligned sectoral strategies and plans with specific goals, programs and budgets.

The plans will articulate sector implementation processes, stakeholder roles, and performance indicators which will gauge progress towards Vision 2030.

Somaliland National Planning Commission (SNPC)

The Somaliland National Planning Commission will be the lead body responsible for the realization of the nation's vision, the implementation of the national development plan, and the direction of the course of national development. The Commission will consist of cabinet ministers, representatives of other stake holders, and experts. The Ministry for National Planning and Development will support the commission and coordinate its activities.

The Ministry will be particularly responsible for:

- Mobilizing and allocating resources to priority programs as established by the SNPC;
- Ensuring that sector based strategic plans and investment requirements are linked to medium term national budgets
- Establishing a monitoring and evaluation framework;
- Reporting regularly to the Commission, the Cabinet and president on achievements of Vision objectives and targets

5.4 Monitoring and Evaluation

This vision will be realized through the achievement of goals and targets on a timeline. Performance and progress will be determined as objectives are realized and milestones are reached. This will be gauged at both pillar and sector levels.

Pillar and sector indicators

Each of the development pillars will have indicators to measure progress. If progress in one of the five vision pillars is lagging, then the necessary measures will be taken to speed up its development.

National Conference

Every two years, there will be a national conference involving various segments of the society to review the vision and progress made, as well as to allow for more stakeholder participation.