



**SHIRWEYNAHA  
MADASHA DHAQAALAH  
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# **SOMALILAND ECONOMIC FORUM REPORT 2022**

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*“Resolving economic problems with sustainable solutions”*

**12<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> September, 2022**

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## INTRODUCTION

The Government of Somaliland organized Somaliland Economic forum in 2022 to discuss the country's economic situation and identify opportunities for growth. The forum brought together professionals and economists from all walks of life to share their perspectives on Somaliland's economy and to develop solutions to the country's problems. The forum lasted for three days, from September 12 to 14, 2022, in Hargeisa, Somaliland.

The forum focused on seven key pillars: food security and environment, FDI and manufacturing, energy and mining, trade and transit, financial services, infrastructure development, and development aid planning and management. The discussions at the forum highlighted Somaliland's potential as an investment destination and its commitment to establishing a competitive and diversified knowledge-based economy.

The government envisions that the 2022 Somaliland Economic Forum will become an annual event that brings together leaders and professionals from across the country to discuss economic issues and develop solutions that will help Somaliland achieve its economic goals.

### The objectives of the 2022 Somaliland Economic Forum are to:

- Bring together experts from all sectors of society with decision-makers to discuss initiatives that have a tangible impact on the economy.
- Identify the critical issues affecting the economy of Somaliland and their solutions from the perspectives of professionals and economists.
- Provide specific and long-lasting suggestions for outcomes that have a significant influence on society as a whole through collaboration across stakeholders with diverse opinions.

### The results of the forum include:

- The development of new ideas and guidelines by stakeholders.
- A better understanding of complex problems.
- Scalable, cooperative action for structural reforms.
- New insights and systems change initiatives across seven areas.

The theme of the forum: "**Resolving economic problems with sustainable solutions**".

## Stakeholders and participants

The forum included representatives from the public and private sectors, as well as from academia, civil society organisations, and professional economists. There were minimum of 250 people on the list of participation, drawn from the stakeholders. The complete list of parties involved and participants is shown below.

SN	Participant	Count
1	Public sector	40
2	Private Sector	200
3	Civil Society Organizations	20
4	Academia	20
5	Economic Association	5
6	Banks Association	5
7	Informal Business sector Association	10
	Total list	200

## CHALLENGES AND LESSONS LEARNED

CHALLENGES AND LESSONS LEARNED	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Short preparation time:</b> The forum was organized with very little time, which led to a number of challenges, including a lack of time to develop a comprehensive agenda, secure adequate funding, and recruit qualified speakers and panelists.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Too many discussion topics:</b> The forum was intended to cover a wide range of economic issues, which resulted in a crowded agenda and a lack of time for in-depth discussion. Some participants felt that the forum was too focused on generalities and did not provide enough opportunity for in-depth discussion of specific issues.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>No time for scientific articles:</b> The forum did not include a session for the presentation of scientific articles on economic issues. This was disappointing to some participants who had prepared papers for presentation.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Limited time for panel discussions:</b> The panel discussions were limited in time, which prevented participants from fully engaging in the discussions and raising all of their concerns.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Delayed forum report:</b> The publication of the forum report was delayed, which prevented participants from learning the key findings and recommendations of the forum.

These challenges and lessons learned can be used to improve future economic forums in Somaliland. By addressing these challenges, the forums can be more effective in promoting economic growth and development in the country.

### Specific suggestions for how to address these challenges:

- |                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | The forum organizers should start planning earlier.at least 6 months before   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | The government should provide a more adequate budget for the forum. The forum must also be participatory in planning                            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | The forum organizers should prioritize the discussion topics.   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | The forum organizers should find a way to present scientific articles on economic issues.   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | The forum organizers should extend the time for the panel discussion.   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | The forum organizers should assign a specific institution to produce the forum report and to follow up on the forum and the important meetings. |

The Somaliland Economic Forum can help the economy of the country grow and flourish by tackling these issues. However, taking everything into account, the 2022 Somaliland Economic Forum was a useful gathering that brought together an array of stakeholders to talk about the issues affecting the economy of the country.

## SECTOR PRIORITIES

The forum focused on seven key areas that are essential for the economic development of Somaliland. These areas are:

- **Food security and environment:** Somaliland has a lot of potential in the agricultural sector, and the forum discussed how to improve food security and protect the environment. (AGRICULTURE, FISHERY AND LIVESTOCK)
- **Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and Manufacturing:** Somaliland has a growing manufacturing sector, and the forum discussed how to attract more investment in this sector.
- **Energy and mining:** Somaliland has significant energy and mineral resources, and the forum discussed how to develop these resources in a sustainable way.
- **Trade and transit:** Somaliland is a strategically located country, and the forum discussed how to improve trade and transit links with neighboring countries.
- **Financial services:** Somaliland needs to develop its financial sector in order to attract investment and facilitate trade.
- **Infrastructure development:** Somaliland needs to invest in infrastructure, such as roads, ports, and airports, in order to improve its connectivity and attract investment.
- **Development aid planning and management:** Somaliland needs to improve its ability to plan and manage development aid in order to achieve its economic goals.

The discussions at the forum highlighted Somaliland's potential as an investment destination and its commitment to establishing a competitive and diversified knowledge-based economy. The forum also identified a number of challenges that need to be addressed in order to achieve these goals

# Sector 1: Food Security and Environmental Protection

## Sector 1: Food Security and Environmental Protection

### Issue/Challenge

Low level of the country's agricultural production

Medium Term

### Responsible Agencies

Ministry of Agriculture

Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries

Ministry of Water Development

Ministry of Finance Development

Non-governmental stakeholders working in food security and environmental projects

### Proposed Interventions

#### Improving access to water

The government can improve access to water by building water reserve boreholes and dams, and rain water catchments. This will help to ensure that farmers have a reliable source of water for irrigation.

#### Conducting local food product consumption campaigns

The government can conduct local food product consumption campaigns to encourage people to eat more locally produced food. This will help to support the agricultural sector and create jobs.

#### Improving the skills of domestic farmers and fishermen

The government can improve the skills of domestic farmers and fishermen by providing them with training and tools. This will help them to produce more food and fish.

#### Providing farmers with quality seeds and pesticides

The government can provide farmers with quality seeds and pesticides. This will help them to increase their crop yields and protect their crops from pests and diseases.

#### Increasing budget for agricultural production improvement efforts

The government can increase the budget for agricultural production improvement efforts. This will allow the government to implement the other steps and to invest in other initiatives that can help to improve agricultural production.

### Expected Outcomes

#### Increased food security

When there is more food being produced, it means that there is less risk of food shortages. This is especially important in countries that are prone to drought or other natural disasters that can damage crops.

#### Reduced poverty

Agriculture is a major source of income for many people in developing countries. By increasing agricultural production, more people can earn a living from farming and other agricultural activities.

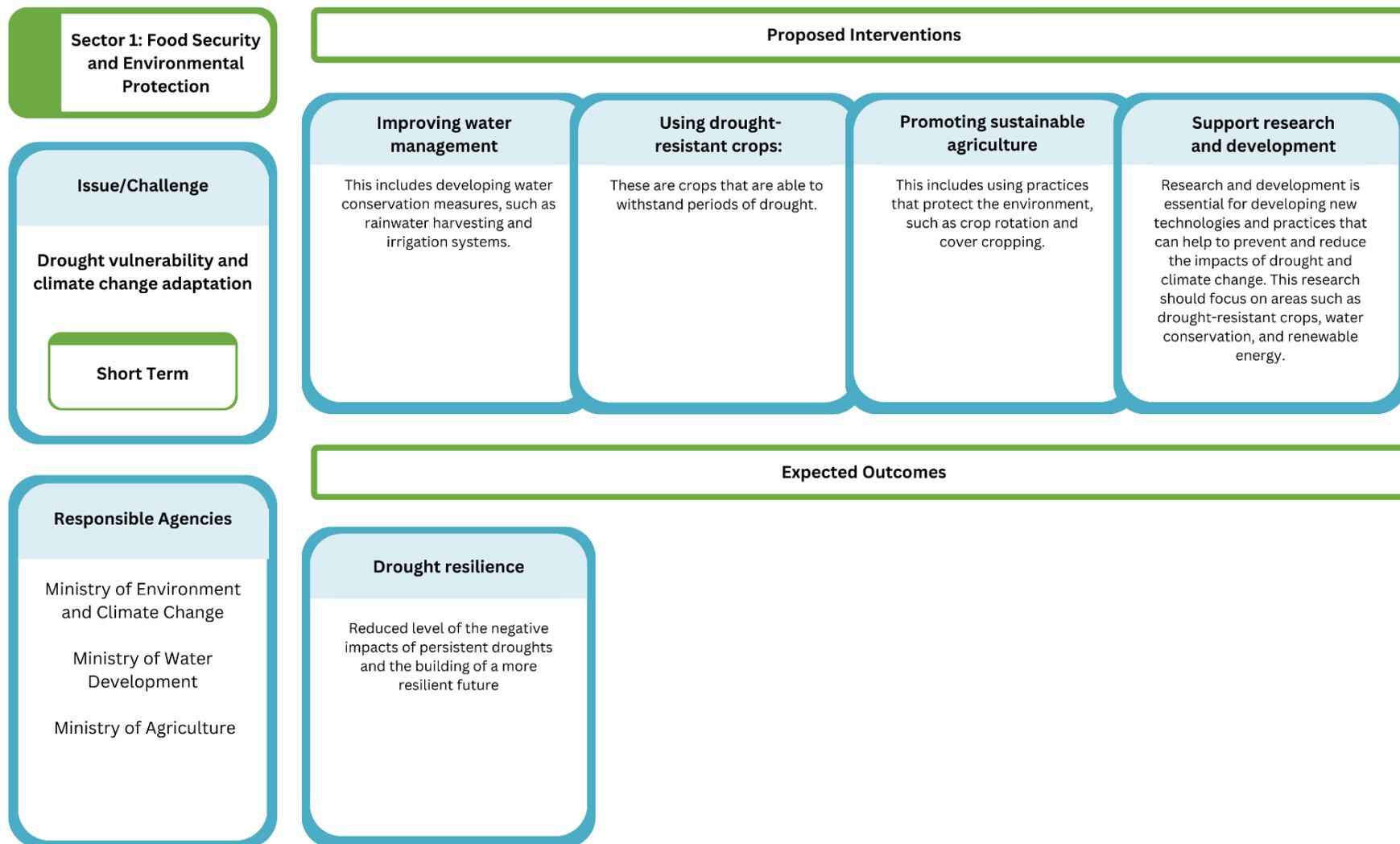
#### Improved nutrition

When people have access to more food, they are more likely to be well-nourished. This can lead to improved health and development outcomes, especially for children.

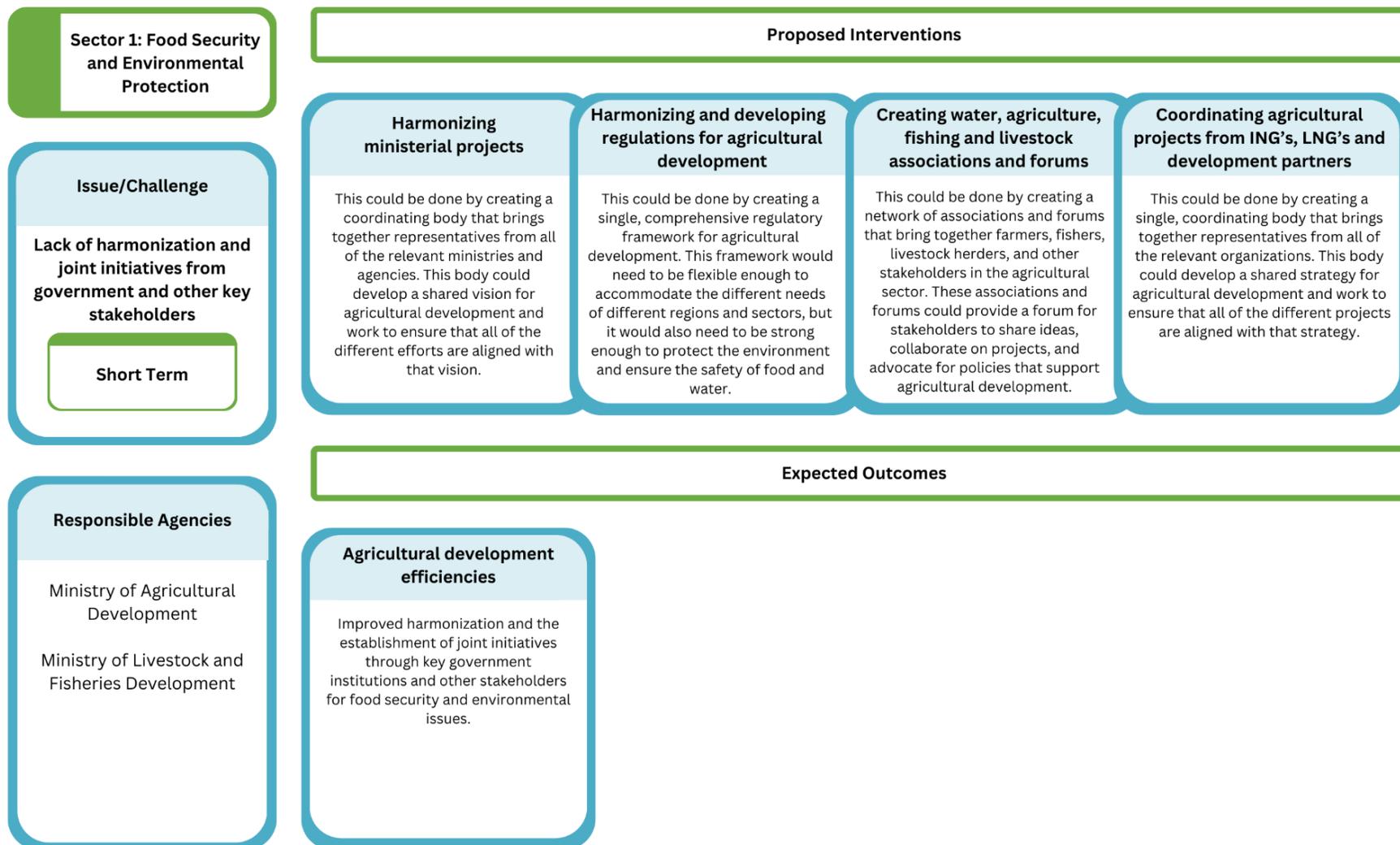
#### Environmental benefits

Agriculture can have a negative impact on the environment, e.g. deforestation and water pollution. However, when agricultural production is done sustainably, it can help to improve the environment. Sustainable agriculture can help to conserve water, reduce soil erosion, and protect biodiversity.

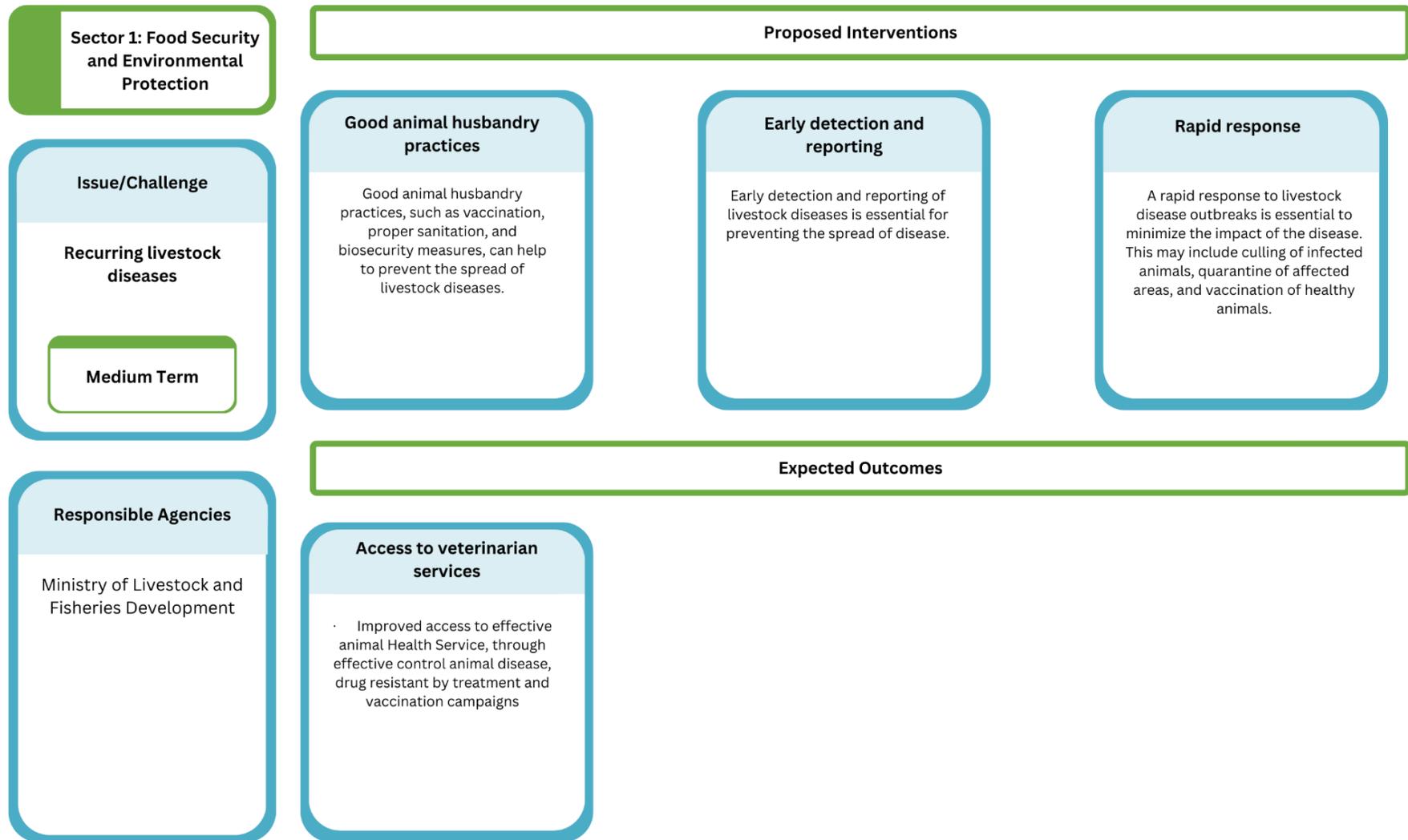
# Sector 1: Food Security and Environmental Protection



# Sector 1: Food Security and Environmental Protection



# Sector 1: Food Security and Environmental Protection



# Sector 1: Food Security and Environmental Protection

## Sector 1: Food Security and Environmental Protection

### Issue/Challenge

**Shortage of animal feed/fodder output and frequent drought reduced fodder availability**

**Medium Term**

### Responsible Agencies

Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development

Ministry of Agricultural Development

### Proposed Interventions

#### Establish Demo Farms

At least 10 demo farms should be established in different agro-ecological zones to demonstrate a variety of climate-smart animal production practices, such as: drought tolerant livestock breeds, water-efficient irrigation systems, and integrated crop-livestock systems.

#### Establish seed banks

At least 5 seeds banks should be established in different agro-ecological zones, ensuring farmers have access to seeds for a variety of crops, including: fodder crops, food crops, and trees.

#### Training

Training of pastoral and agro-pastoral community trained in fodder production, processing, storage and market along fodder value chain and livestock value chain, by distribution inputs, like storage and machines for fodder production.

#### Good Agricultural Practice

Training government extensions and pastoral and agro pastoral farmers for Good agricultural practice (GAP) for animal fodder production

### Expected Outcomes

**Demonstrating the effectiveness of climate-smart animal production practices.**

**Providing farmers with access to new technologies and information.**

**Increasing farmers' awareness of climate change and its impact on agriculture.**

**Providing farmers with access to quality seeds.**

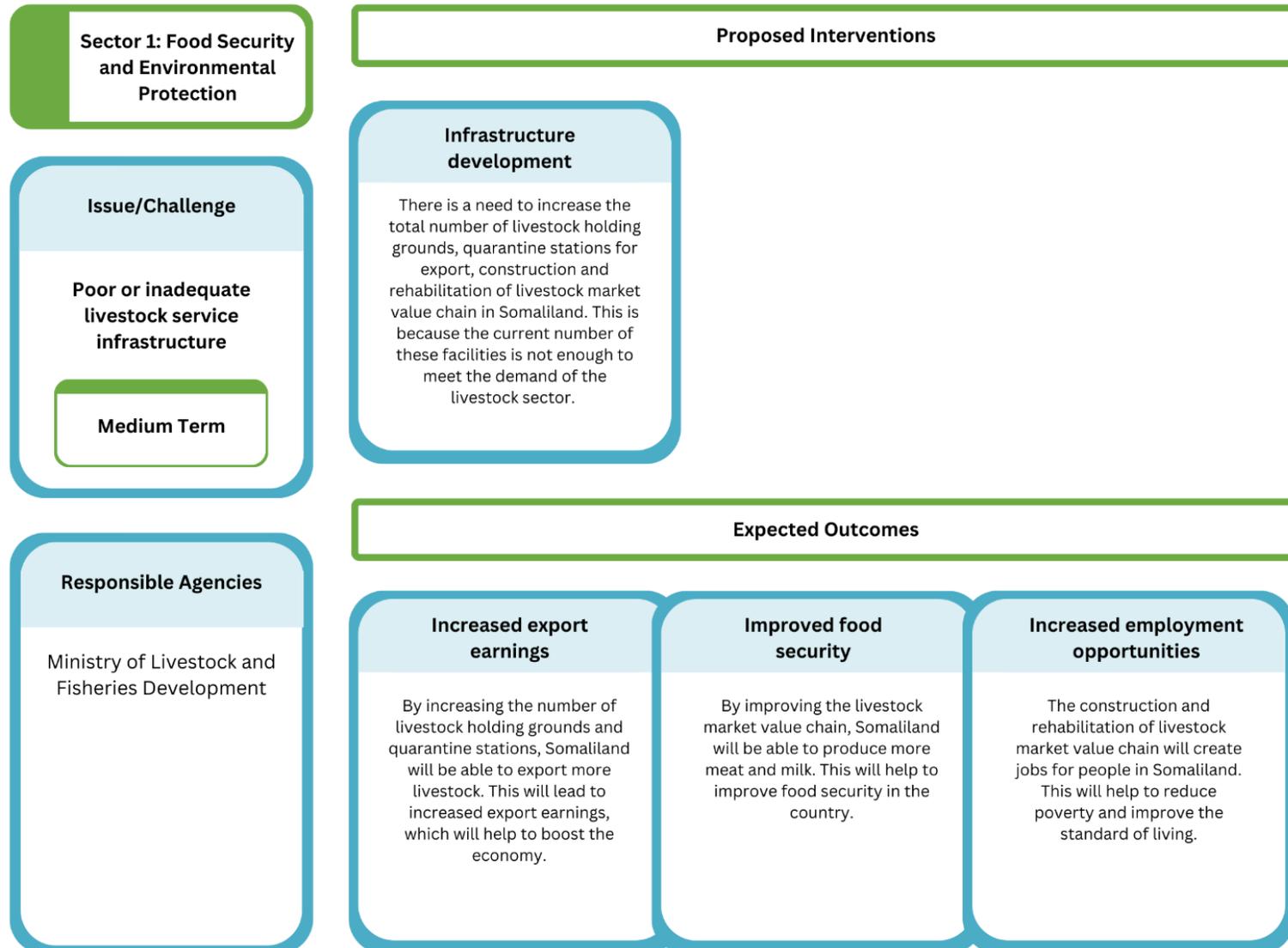
**Helping farmers to improve their crop yields.**

**Increasing farmers' resilience to climate change.**

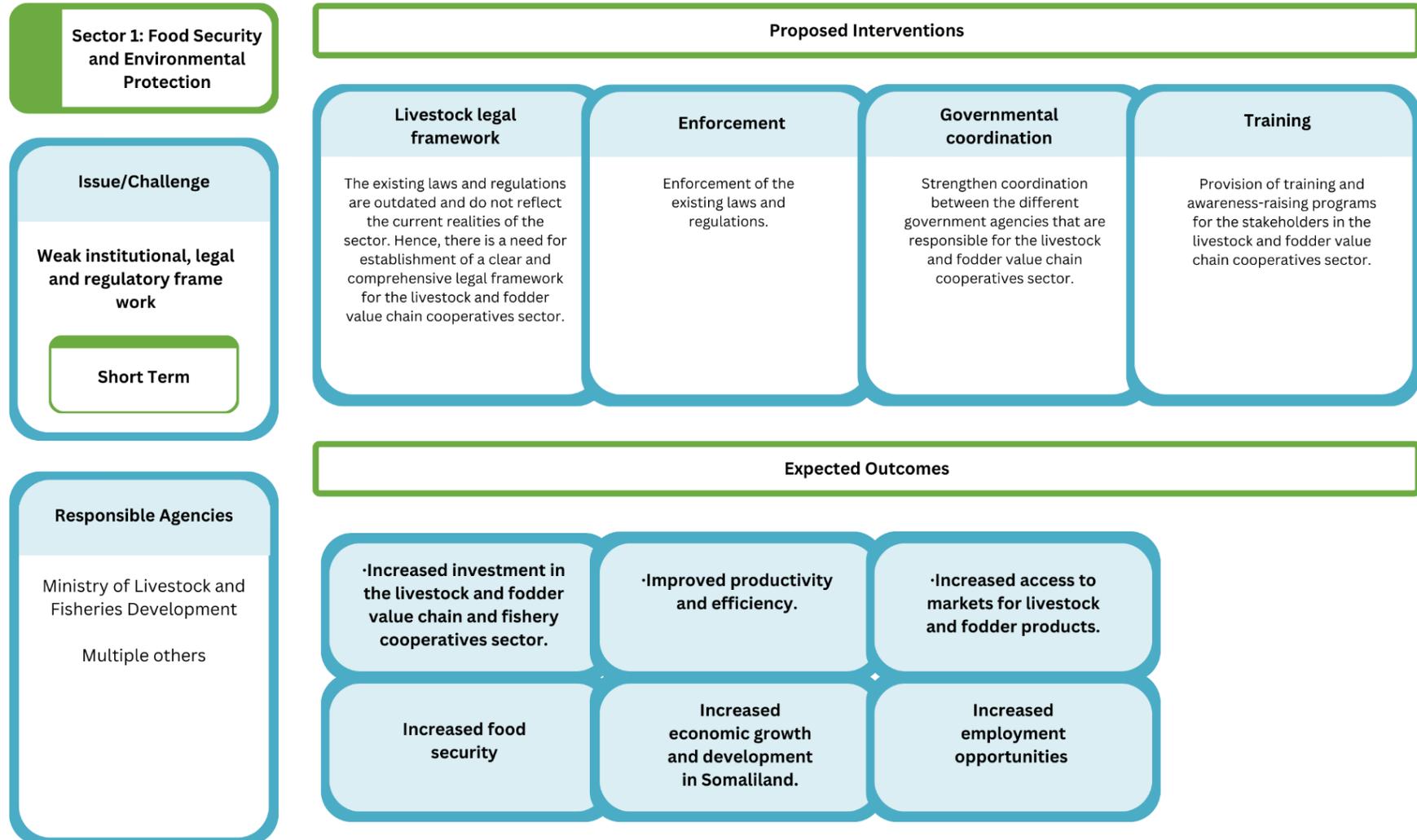
**Improving their knowledge of fodder production, processing, and marketing.**

**Increasing their ability to produce and market fodder.**

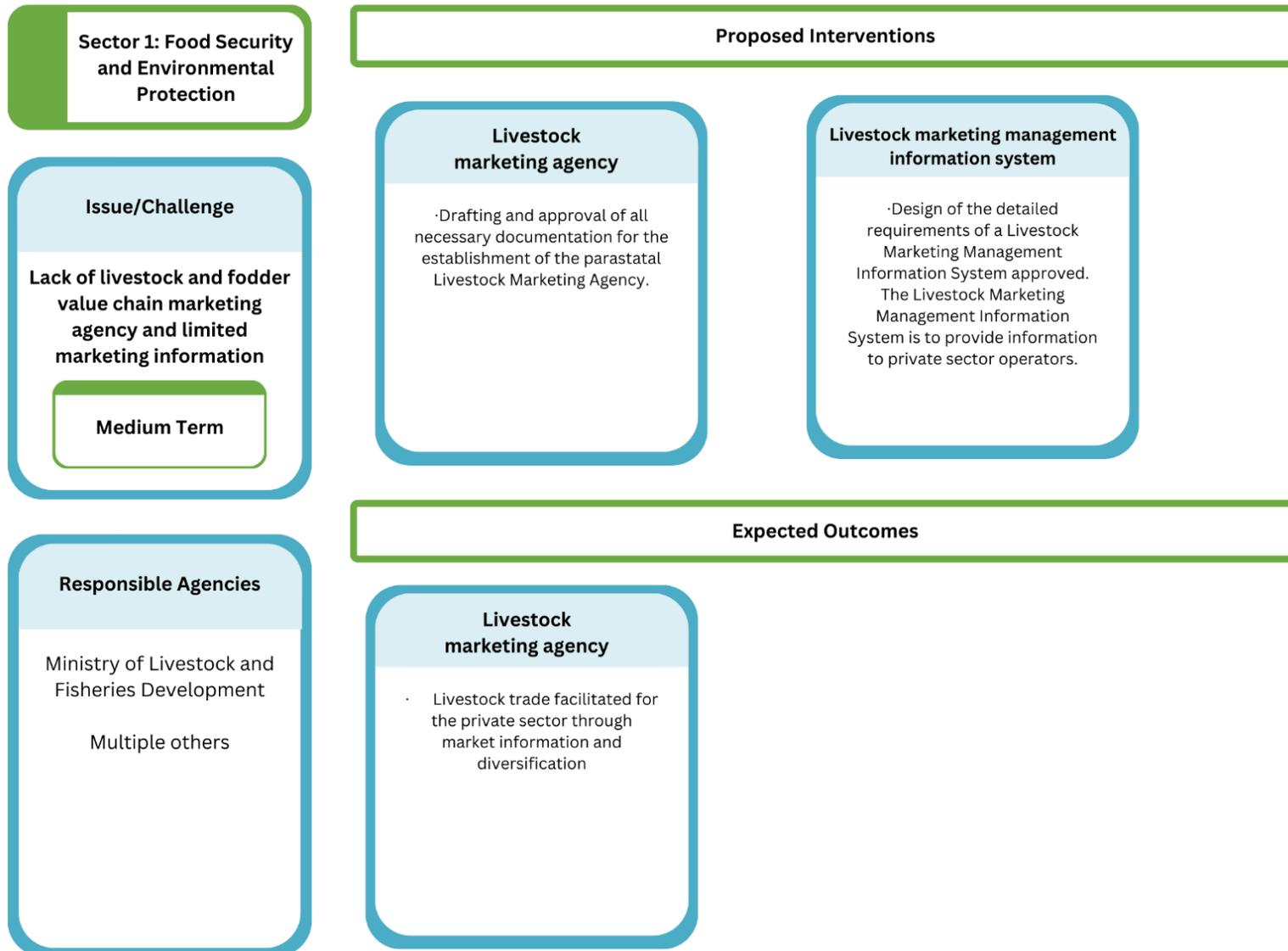
# Sector 1: Food Security and Environmental Protection



# Sector 1: Food Security and Environmental Protection



# Sector 1: Food Security and Environmental Protection



# Sector 1: Food Security and Environmental Protection

## Sector 1: Food Security and Environmental Protection

### Issue/Challenge

**Inadequate capacity for meat and dairy fodder value chain development, as well as fishing value chain development**

**Medium Term**

### Responsible Agencies

Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development

### Proposed Interventions

#### Training and technical assistance

Providing training and technical assistance to farmers, herders, and fishermen. This could involve training on improved livestock breeding and management practices, dairy production and processing, and fishing techniques.

#### Improving access to inputs and services

This could involve providing farmers with access to improved seeds and fertilizers, herders with access to veterinary services, and fishermen with access to boats, nets, and other fishing gear.

#### Infrastructure development

Investing in infrastructure, such as roads, markets, and storage facilities, can help to reduce the costs of production and marketing, and improve access to markets.

#### Access to finance

Providing access to finance, such as loans and grants, can help farmers, livestock keepers, and fishermen to invest in improved production and marketing practices.

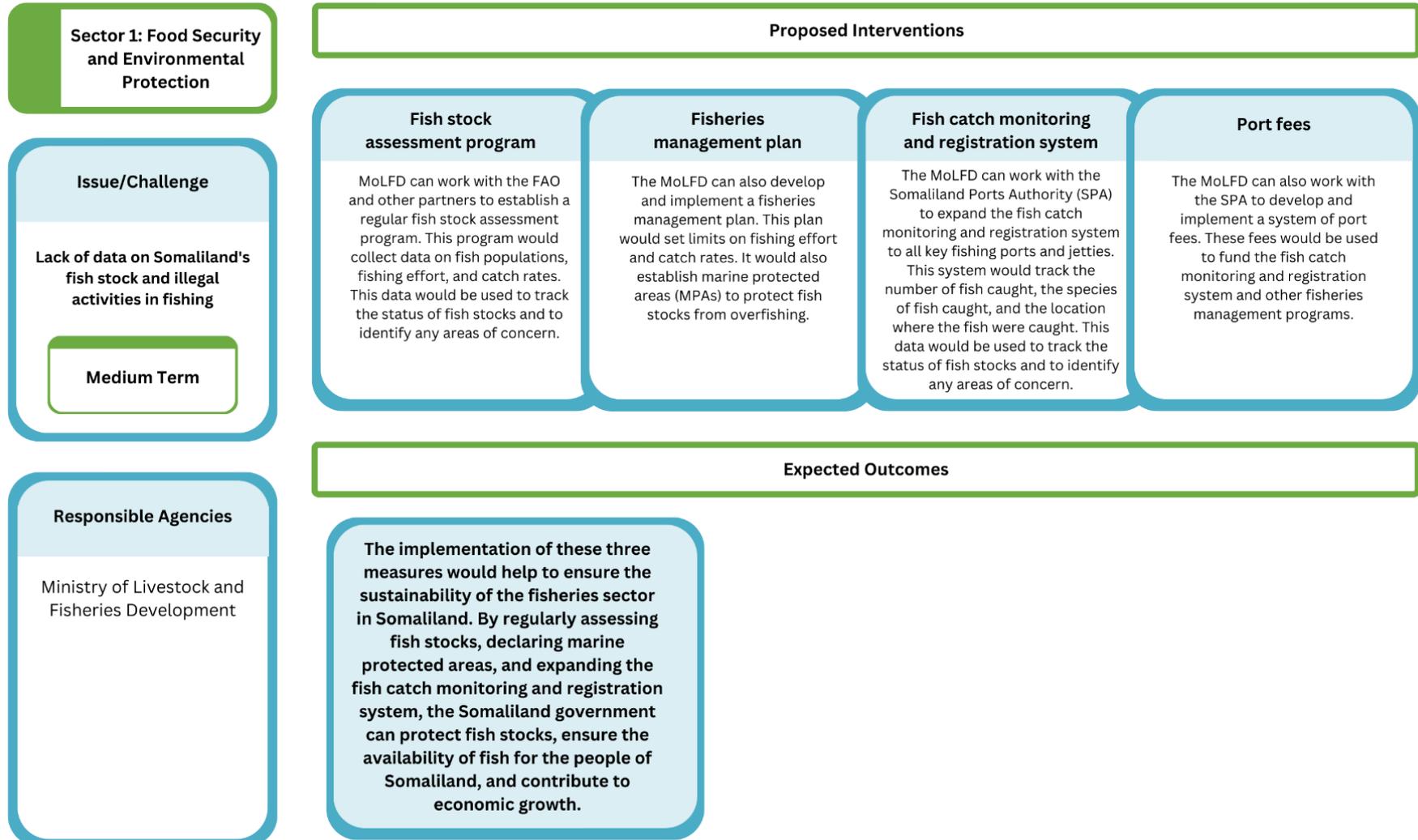
#### Policy reforms

Reforming policies that affect the livestock, dairy, and fishing sectors can help to create a more enabling environment for these sectors to grow and develop.

### Expected Outcomes

**By implementing these initiatives, Somaliland can develop the capacity of its farmers, livestock keepers, and fishermen to produce and market high-quality meat, dairy, and fish products. This will help to boost the agricultural sector and contribute to economic growth and poverty reduction.**

# Sector 1: Food Security and Environmental Protection



# Sector 1: Food Security and Environmental Protection

## Sector 1: Food Security and Environmental Protection

### Issue/Challenge

Lack of investment of Fishing Industry and Infrastructure

Short Term

### Responsible Agencies

Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development

### Proposed Interventions

#### Vessel monitoring system

· A vessel monitoring system (VMS) is a system that uses electronic devices to track the location and movements of ships. VMS can be used to monitor fishing vessels, to ensure compliance with fishing regulations, and to prevent illegal fishing.

#### Automatic identification system

· An automatic identification system (AIS) is a type of VMS that uses radio signals to transmit information about a ship's position, speed, and course. AIS can be used to track ships in real time, and to identify ships that are not complying with regulations.

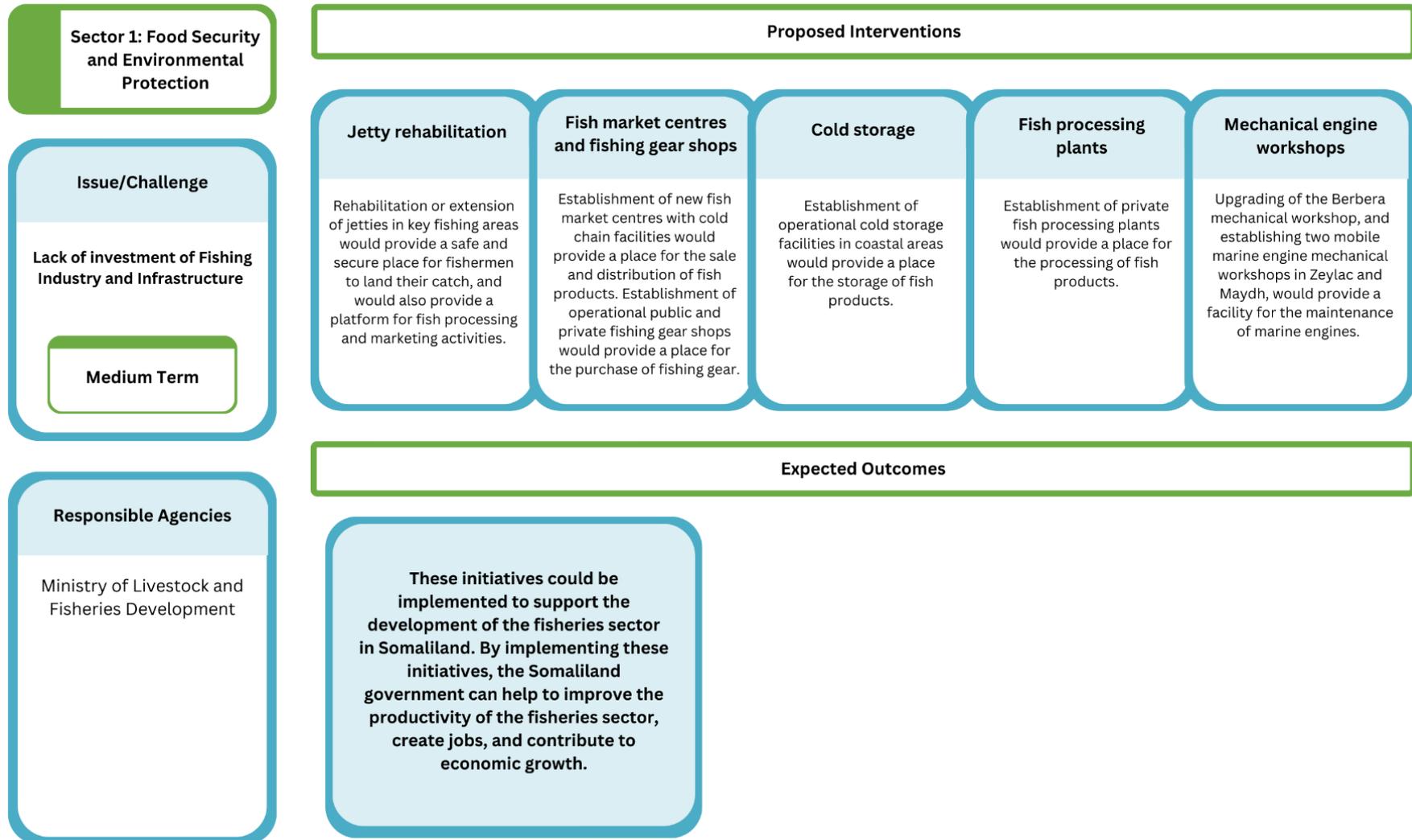
#### Fish catch monitoring and registration system

- By collecting data on the type, quantity, and value of fish catches, the Somaliland government could track fish stocks, identify any areas where fish stocks are depleted or overexploited, and develop management plans to protect fish stocks and ensure the sustainability of the fisheries sector.
- The expansion of the fish catch monitoring and registration system would require the following:
  - o The establishment of a network of fish catch monitoring and registration stations at all key fishing ports and jetties.
  - o The training of staff to operate and maintain the fish catch monitoring and registration stations.
  - o The development of a data management system to collect, store, and analyze data from the fish catch monitoring and registration stations.

### Expected Outcomes

**The establishment of a VMS / AIS in Somaliland would be a significant step towards the sustainable management of the fisheries sector. By tracking the movements of fishing vessels, the Somaliland government could identify any vessels that are fishing illegally, and could take action to stop them. This would help to protect fish stocks and ensure the long-term sustainability of the fisheries sector.**

# Sector 1: Food Security and Environmental Protection



## Sector 1: Food Security and Environmental Protection

### Issue/Challenge

**Lack of training center for young fishermen and other fishermen**

**Medium Term**

### Responsible Agencies

Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development

### Proposed Interventions

#### Establishment of Fishery Training Center

Establishment of Fishery Training Center will require:

- **Suitable location.** The fishery training center should be located in a coastal area with easy access to the sea. The site should be large enough for all necessary infrastructure, such as classrooms, workshops, and dormitories.
- **Secured funding.** Funding can be secured from a variety of sources, such as the government, international donors, or private businesses.
- **Qualified staff.** Staff should have expertise in fisheries management, boat-building, fishing techniques, and other related fields.
- **A developed curriculum.** The curriculum should be relevant, up-to-date, and comprehensive.
- **Infrastructure.** Including classrooms, workshops, and dormitories.
- **Marketing.** This can be done through a variety of channels, such as print and online advertising, social media, and word-of-mouth

### Expected Outcomes

**This will help to ensure that the fishery training center is successful in providing fishermen with the knowledge and skills they need to be successful in the fisheries sector.**

## Sector 2: Foreign Direct Investment and Manufacturing

### Sector 2: Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and Manufacturing

#### Issue/Challenge

**Lack of information and data about the existing investment and industrial opportunities**

**Medium Term**

#### Responsible Agencies

Ministry of Investment and Industrial Development

#### Proposed Interventions

##### Establish a research centre for information

The Somaliland government should establish a central repository for information about investment and industrial opportunities. This center should collect and disseminate information about the country's investment climate, its industrial capabilities, and its business opportunities.

##### Strengthen data collection

The Somaliland government should strengthen data collection on investment and industrial activities. This will help to track trends and identify areas where investment and industrial opportunities are most promising.

##### Raise awareness

The Somaliland government should raise awareness among investors and businesses about the investment and industrial opportunities in Somaliland. This can be done through a variety of channels, such as trade missions, investment conferences, and online marketing campaigns.

##### Develop a user-friendly portal

The Somaliland government should develop a user-friendly website that provides information about investment opportunities in the country. The website should be designed to provide information about the country's investment climate, its industrial capabilities, and its business opportunities.

##### Promote the National Investment Portal

The Somaliland government should promote the National Investment Portal through a variety of channels, such as trade missions, investment conferences, and online marketing campaigns.

#### Expected Outcomes

**By taking these steps, the Somaliland government can address the lack of information and data about the existing investment and industrial opportunities. This will help to attract more investment and create more jobs, which will contribute to economic development.**

## Sector 2: Foreign Direct Investment and Manufacturing

### Sector 2: Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and Manufacturing

#### Issue/Challenge

Processes for obtaining business/industrial licenses are complicated/expensive

Short Term

#### Responsible Agencies

Ministry of Investment and Industrial Development

Ministry of Finance Development

Ministry of Trade and Tourism

#### Proposed Interventions

##### Create a single window for registration

The Somaliland government should create a single window for registration where investors can register their businesses and obtain the necessary licenses and permits. This will streamline the registration process and make it easier for investors to do business in the country.

##### Streamline the application process

The Somaliland government should streamline the application process for licenses and permits. This can be done by reducing the number of documents that are required, simplifying the application forms, and reducing the fees that are charged.

##### Improve coordination between gov. institutions

The Somaliland government should improve the coordination between government institutions that are involved in the registration process. This will help to ensure that investors are not required to submit the same information to multiple institutions.

##### Provide training to government officials

The Somaliland government should provide training to government officials who are involved in the registration process. This will help to ensure that officials are familiar with the requirements and that they are able to process applications efficiently.

#### Expected Outcomes

By taking these steps, the Somaliland government can improve the investment climate and make it easier for investors to do business in the country.

## Sector 2: Foreign Direct Investment and Manufacturing

### Sector 2: Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and Manufacturing

#### Issue/Challenge

Low levels of productivity and manufacturing capacity

Long Term

#### Responsible Agencies

Ministry of Investment and Industrial Development

#### Proposed Interventions

##### Curriculum reforms

The Somaliland government could reform the education system by updating the curriculum to include more industrial-related courses. This would help to ensure that students are prepared for the workforce and that they have the skills necessary to succeed in the industrial sector.

##### Development of TVS schools and programs

The Somaliland government could develop technical and vocational schools (TVS) and programs that offer training in a variety of industrial-related fields. This would help to provide Somaliland with a skilled workforce that is able to meet the demands of the industrial sector.

##### Industrial zones throughout all Somaliland regions

The Somaliland government could develop industrial zones in all regions of the country. This would help to attract investment and create jobs in the industrial sector.

#### Expected Outcomes

##### Increased economic growth

By developing a skilled workforce, Somaliland can attract more investment and create more jobs. This will lead to increased economic growth and prosperity for the country.

##### Reduced unemployment

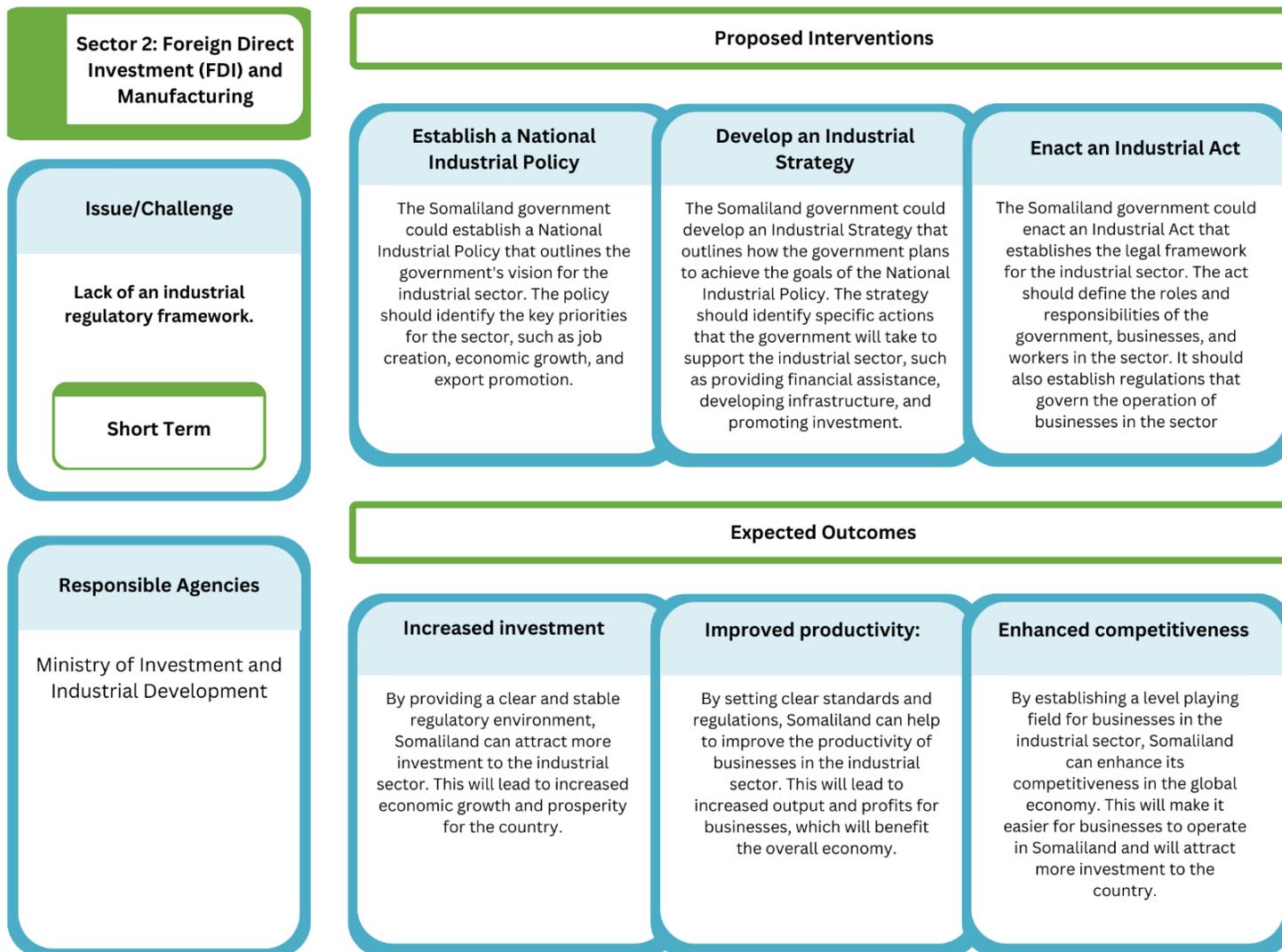
By providing training in industrial-related fields, Somaliland can help to reduce unemployment. This will improve the standard of living for many Somalilanders and help to create a more stable society.

##### Improved productivity

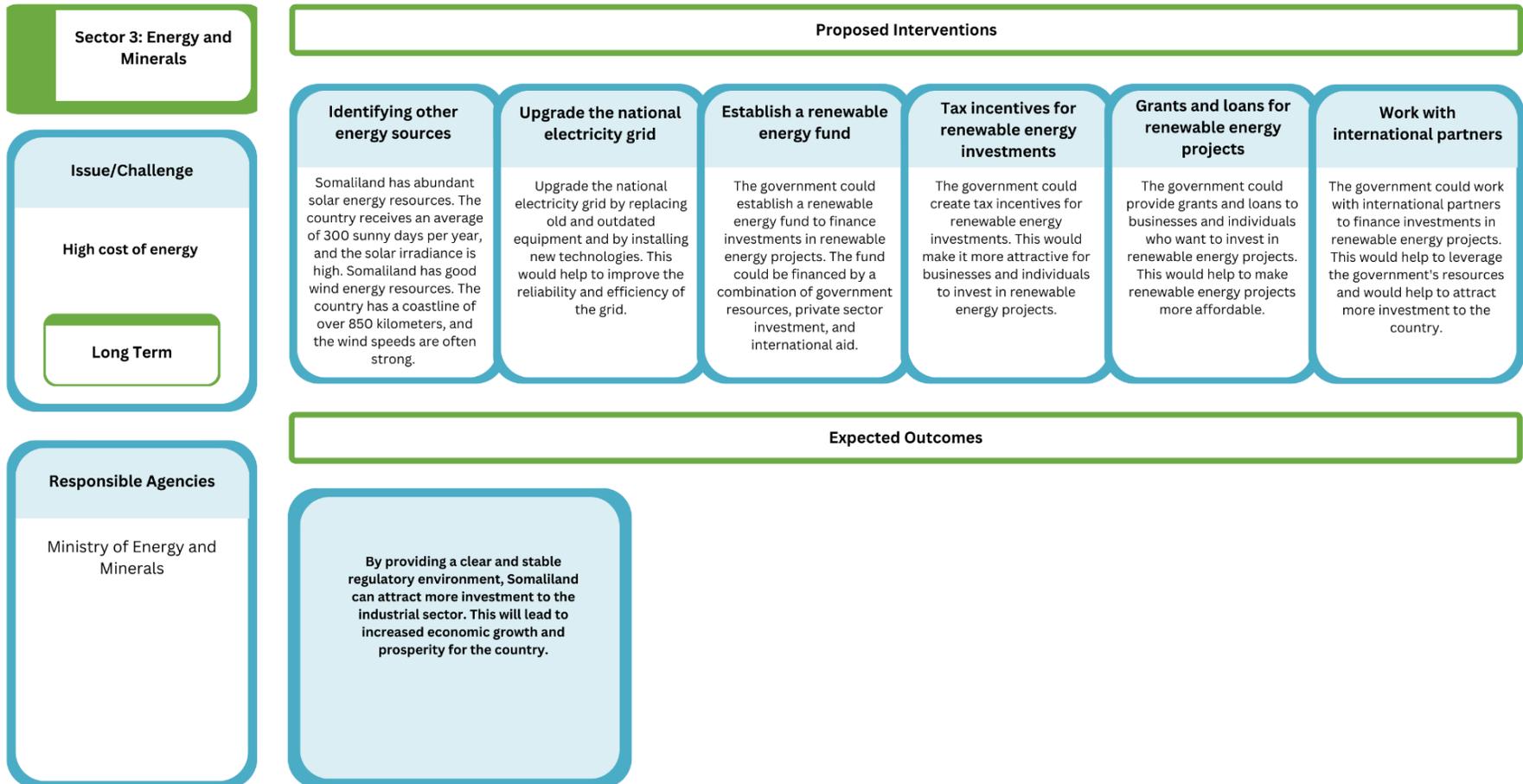
By investing in skills development, Somaliland can improve the productivity of its workforce. This will lead to increased output and profits for businesses, which will benefit the overall economy.

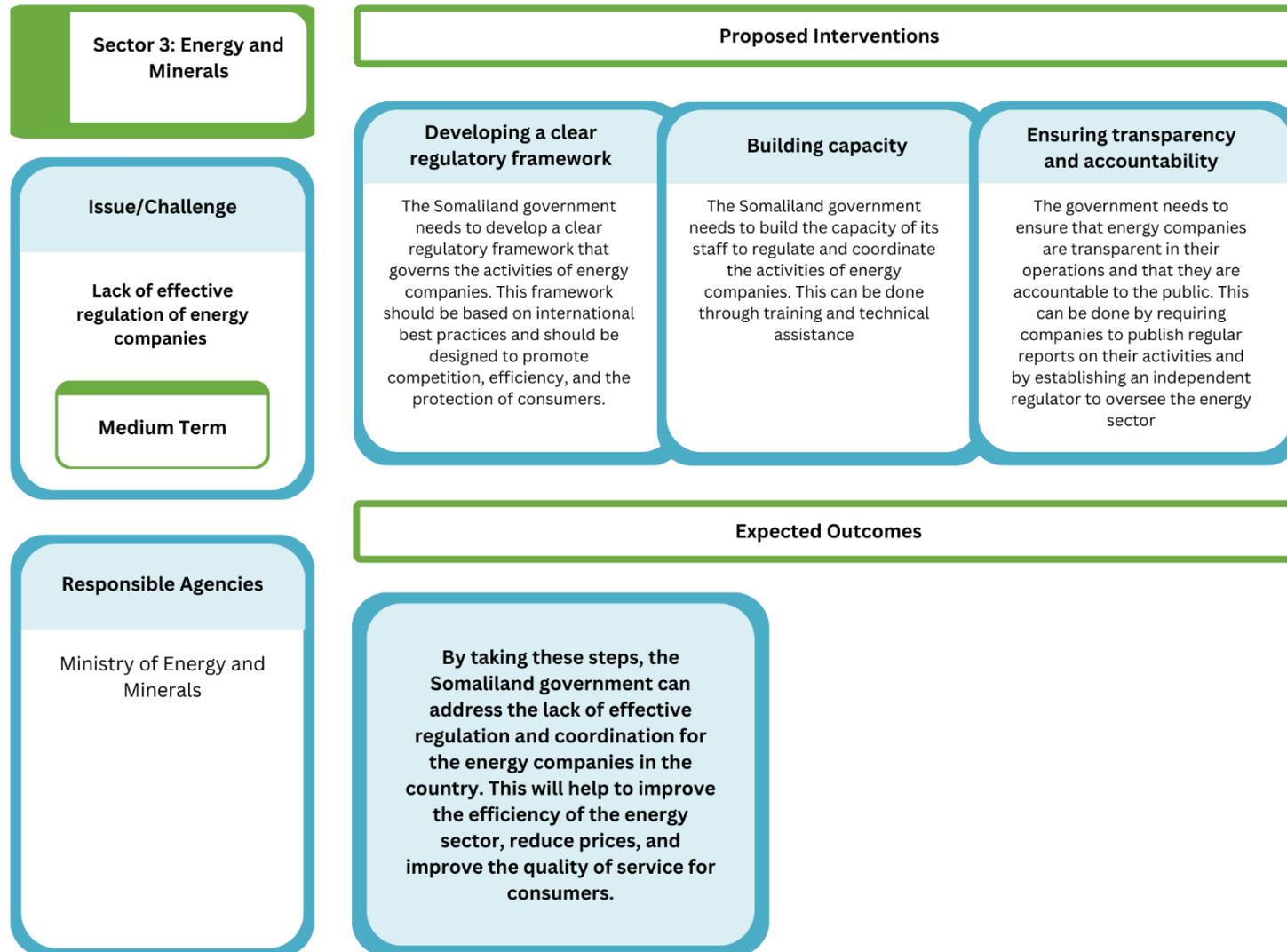
##### Enhanced competitiveness

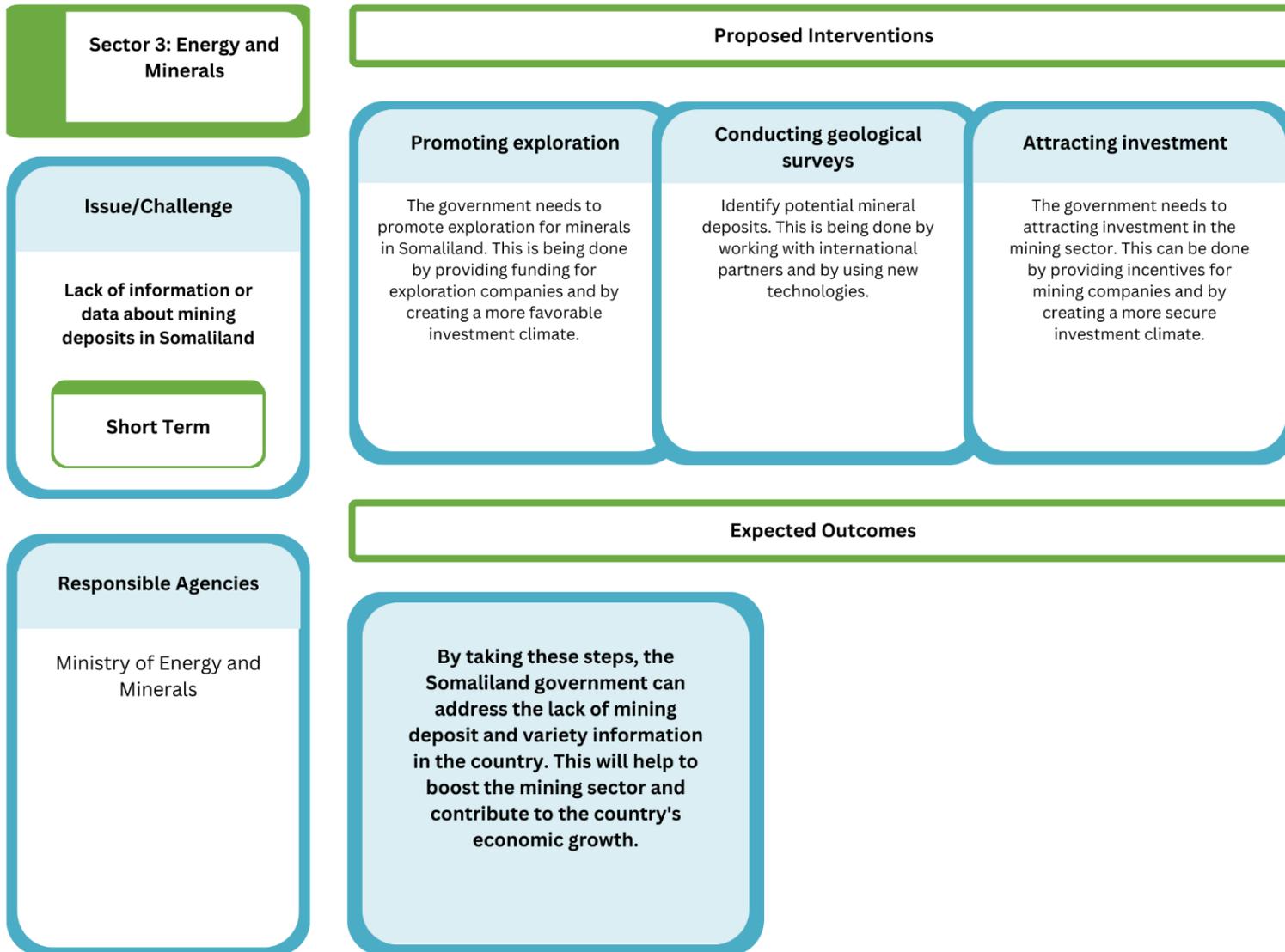
By developing a skilled workforce, Somaliland can enhance its competitiveness in the global economy. This will make it easier for businesses to operate in Somaliland and will attract more investment to the country.

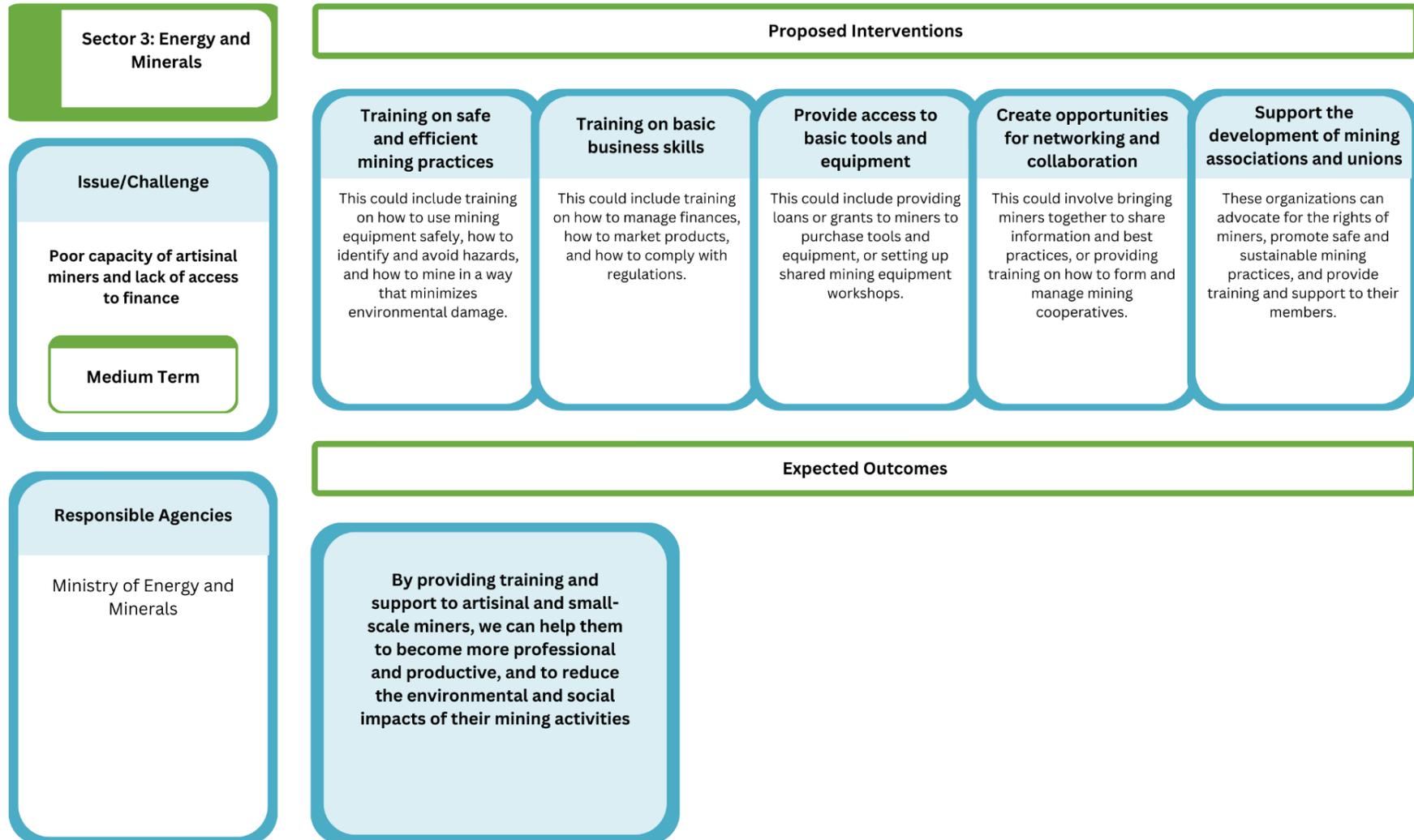


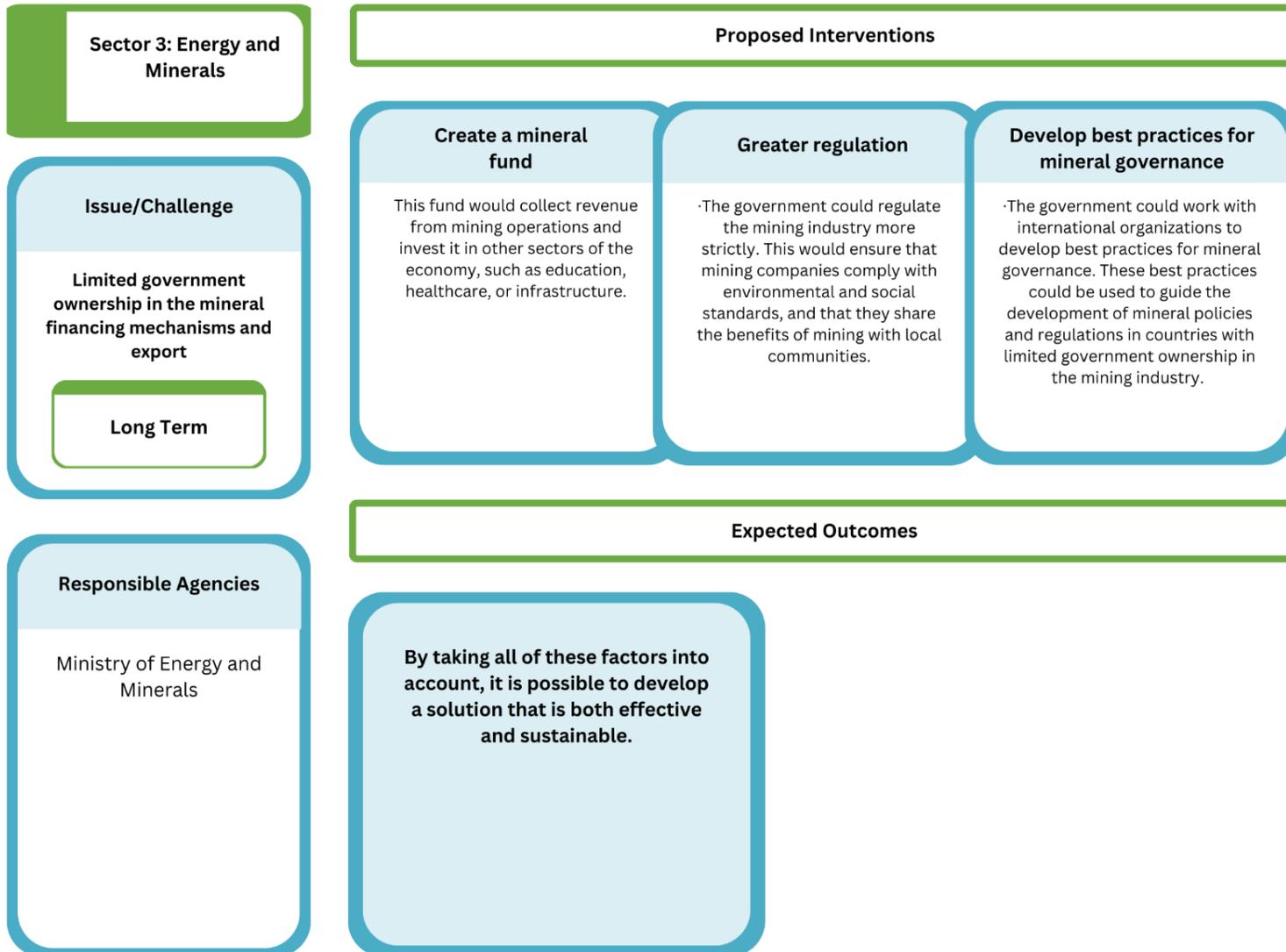
# Sector 3: Energy and Minerals

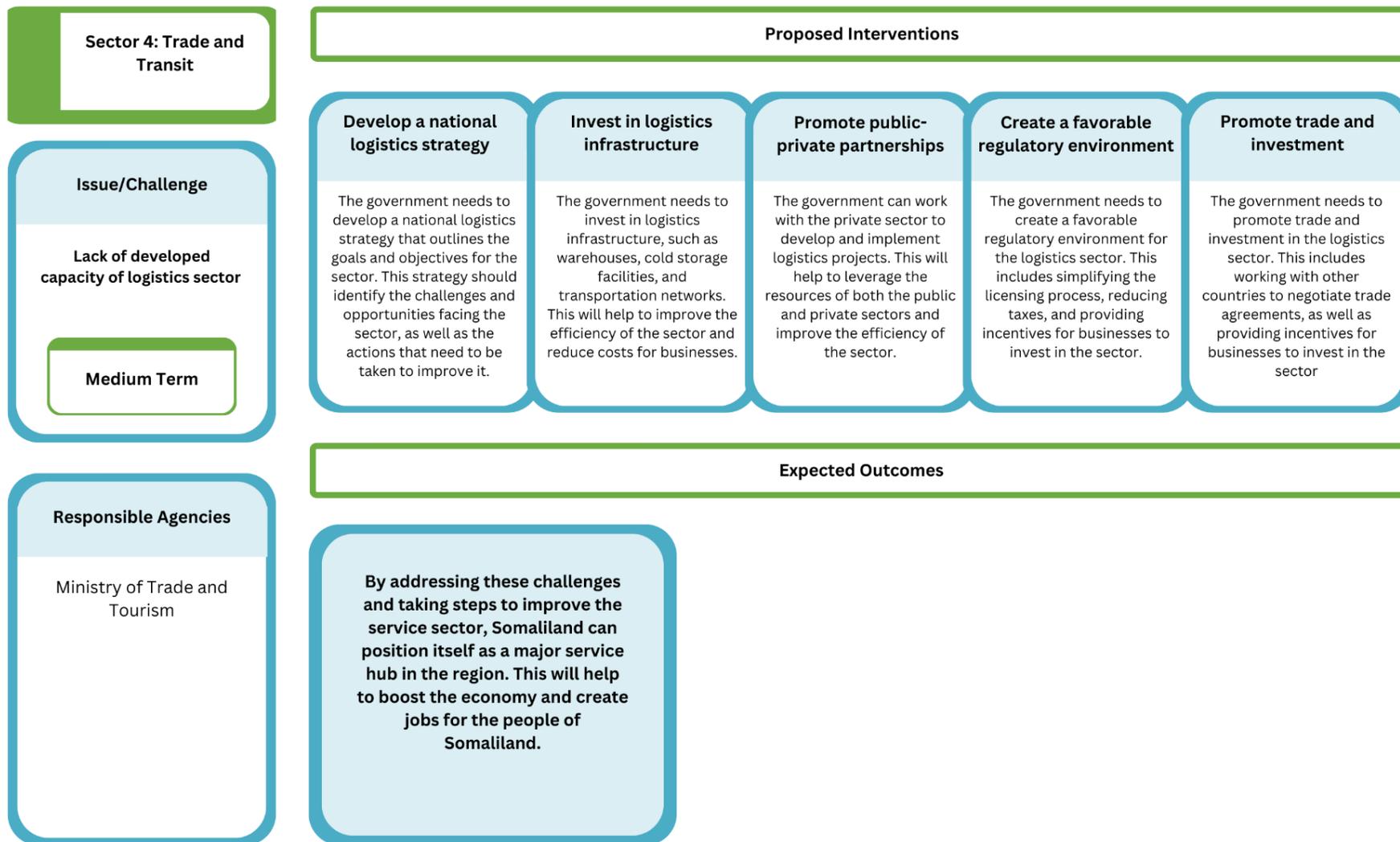


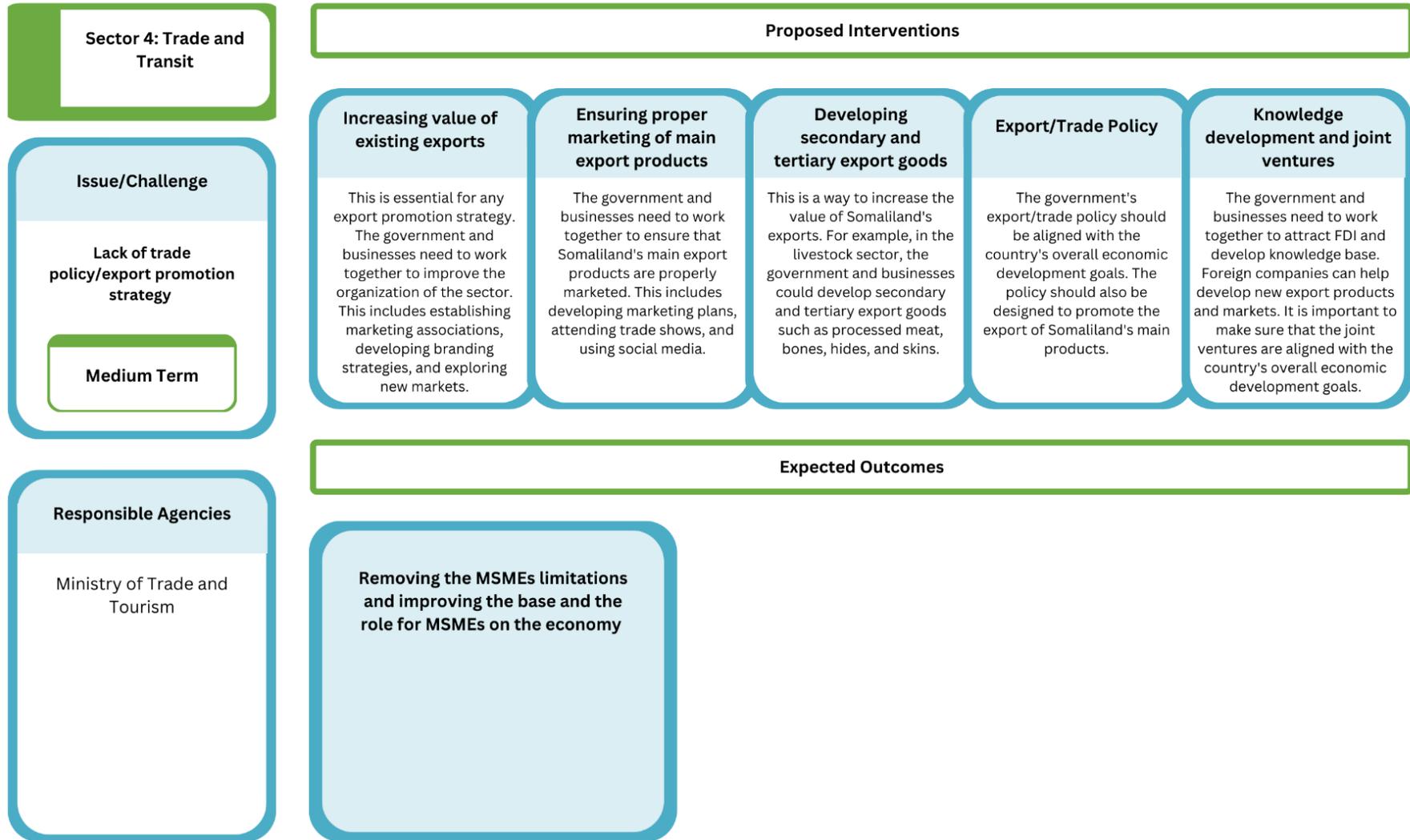


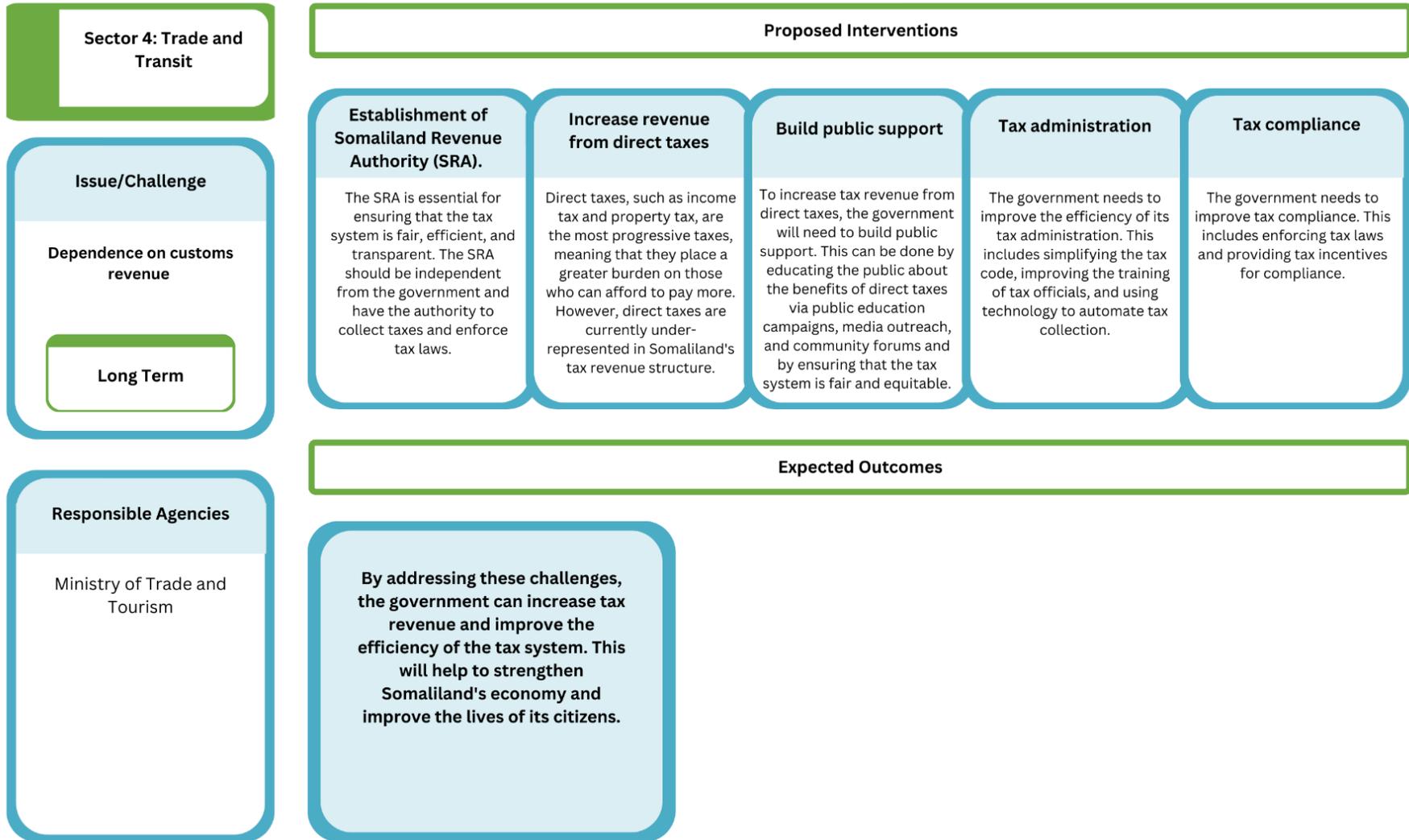


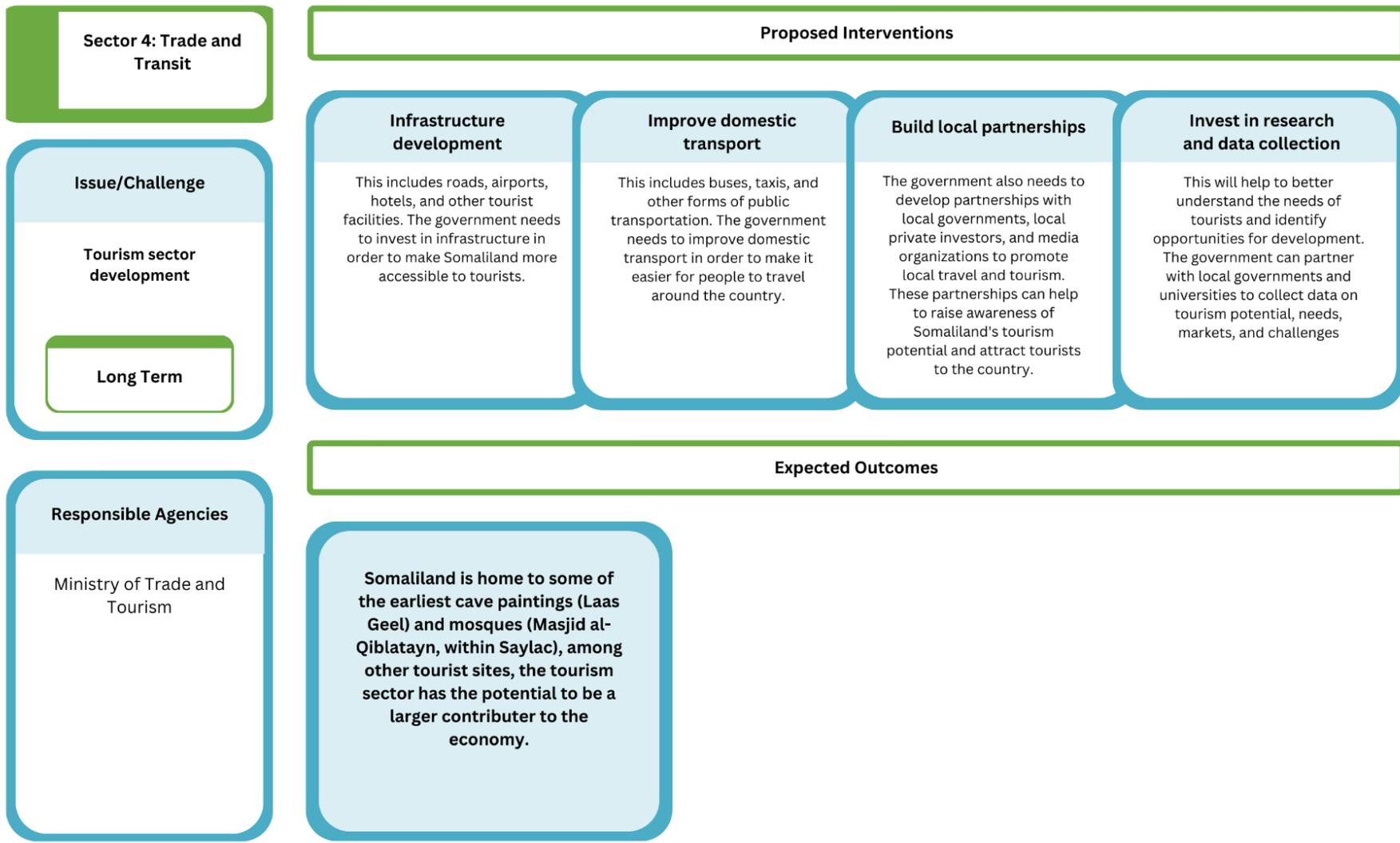




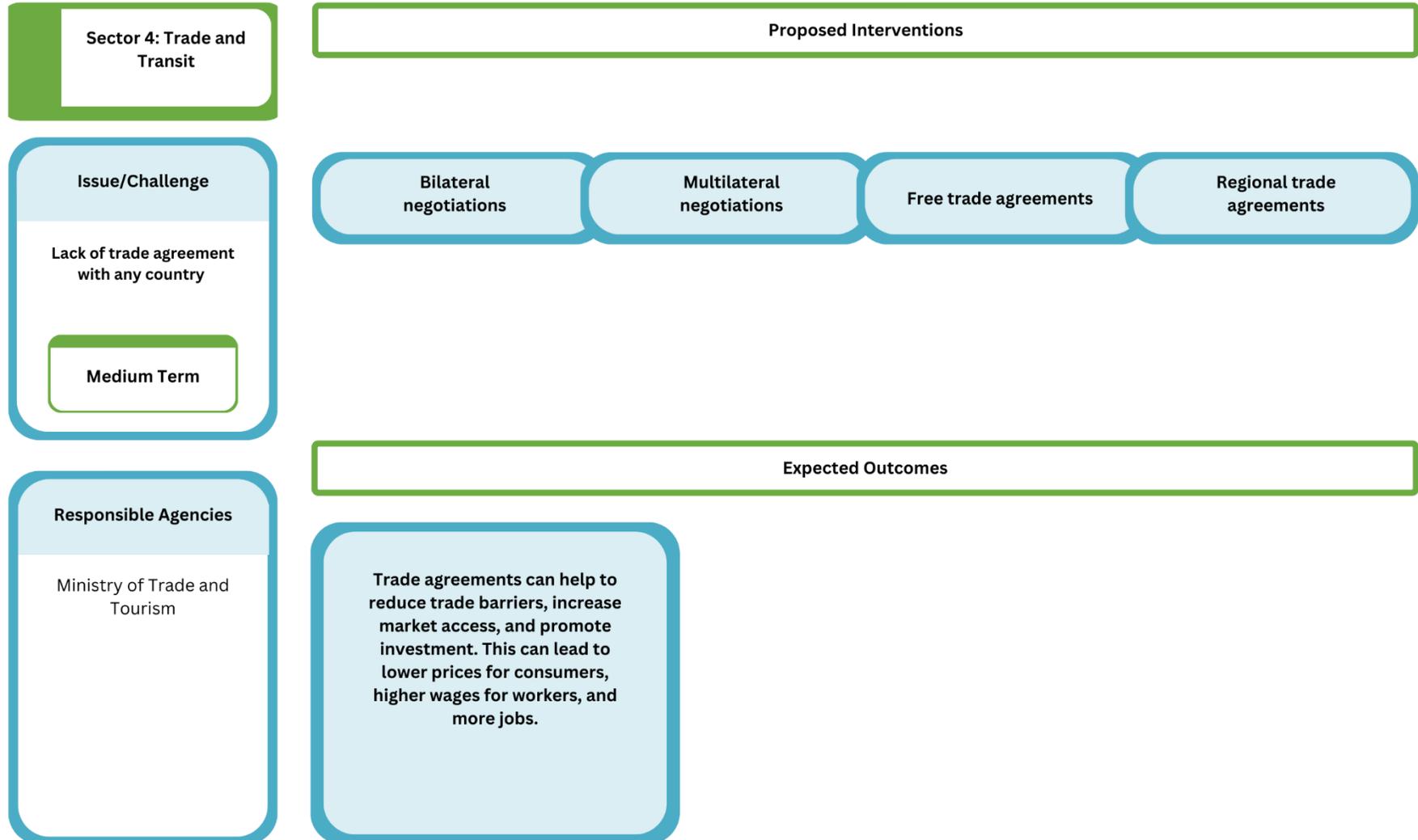


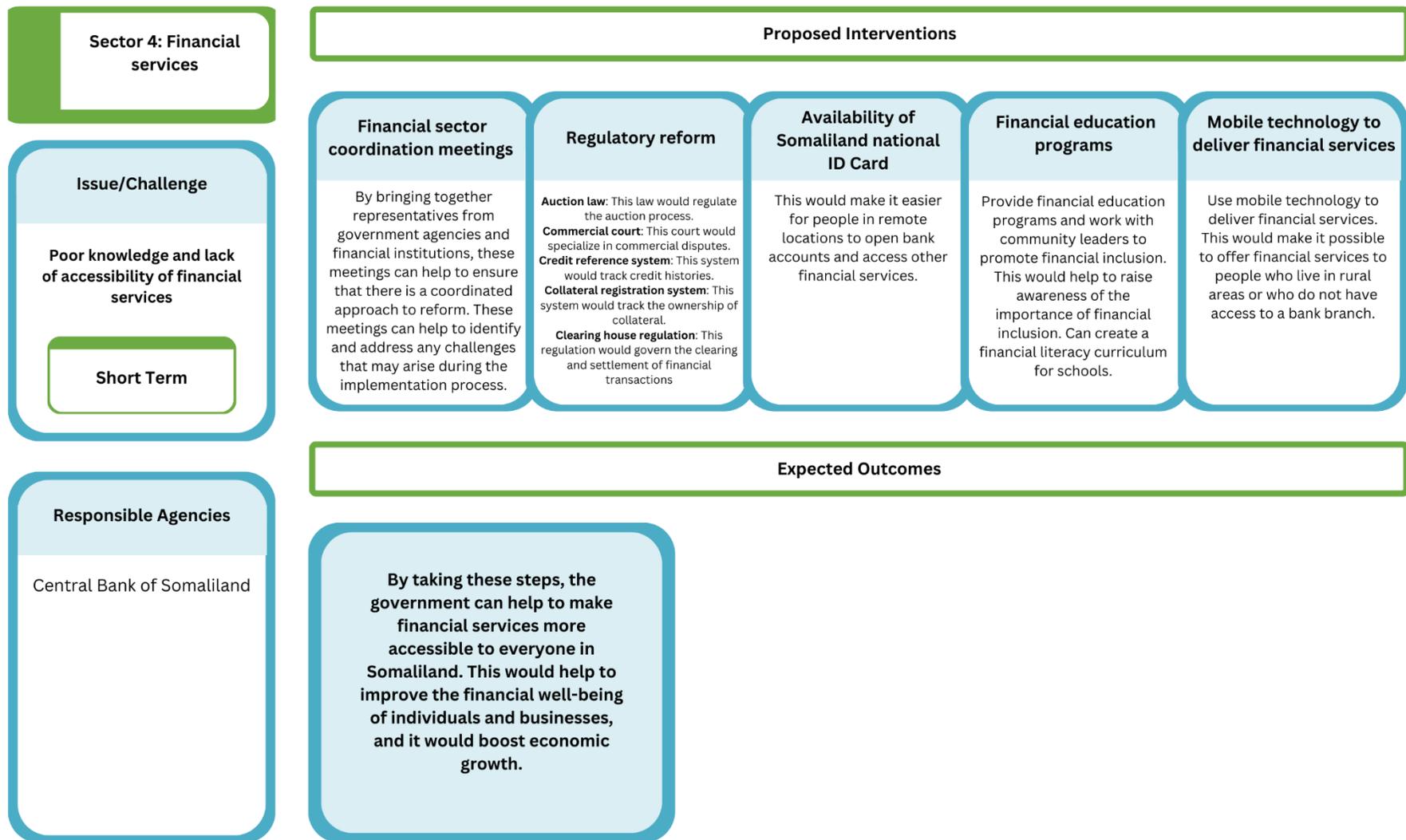


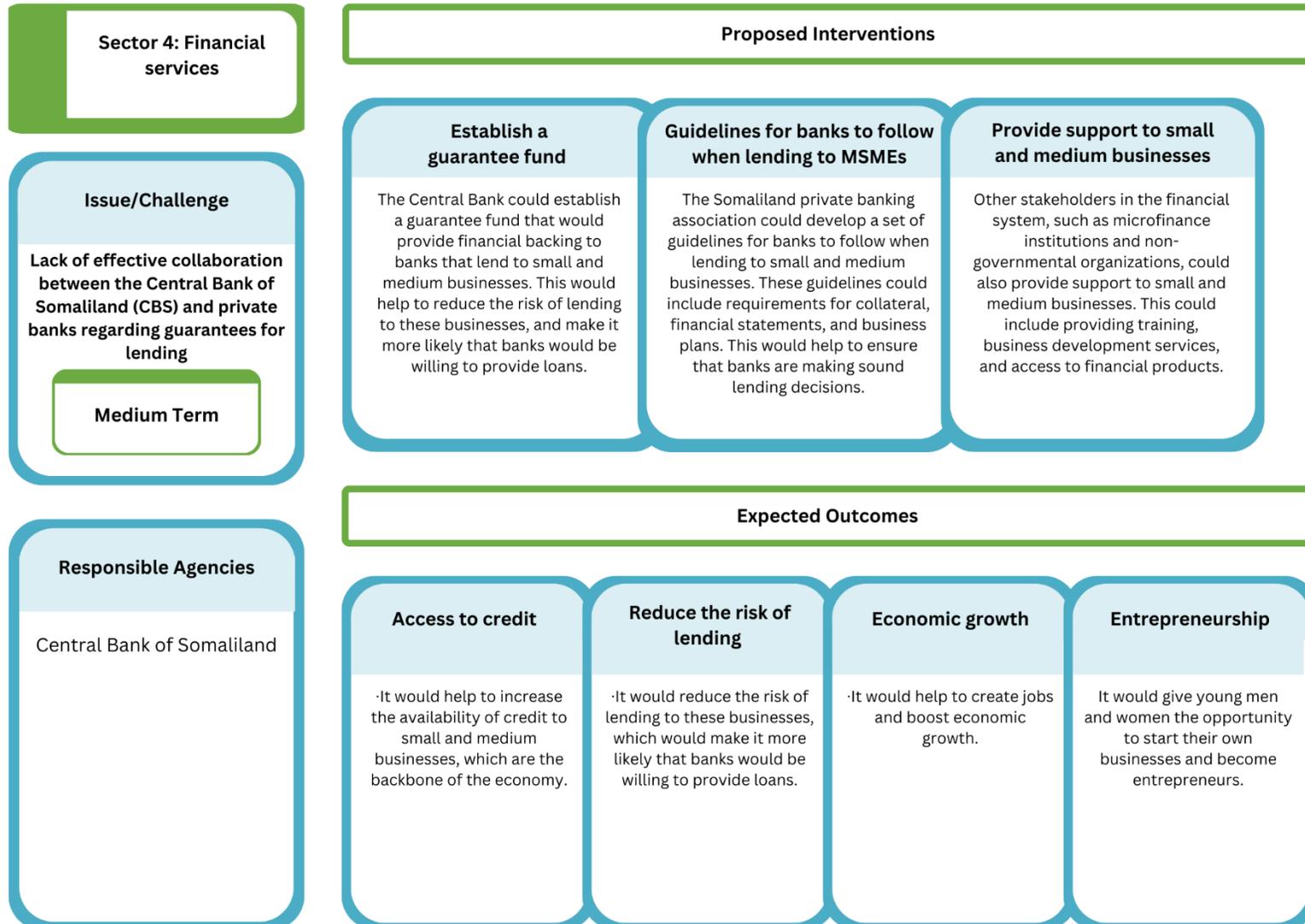




# Sector 4: Trade and Transit







## Sector 4: Financial services

### Issue/Challenge

Lack of effective collaboration between the Central Bank of Somaliland (CBS) and private banks regarding guarantees for lending

Medium Term

### Responsible Agencies

Central Bank of Somaliland  
Somaliland National Insurance Commission

### Proposed Interventions

#### Finalize policies and regulations related to insurance and other financial institutions for business development

- **Review and update existing policies and regulations.** This includes identifying any gaps or inconsistencies in the current rules and regulations.
- **Develop new policies and regulations that are tailored to the needs of the Somaliland economy.** This includes considering the specific risks and challenges facing insurance and other financial institutions in Somaliland.
- **Consult with stakeholders.** This includes insurance companies, financial institutions, and other interested parties to get their input on the proposed policies and regulations.
- **Implement the new policies and regulations.** This includes ensuring that all insurance and financial institutions are aware of the new rules and regulations and that they are complying with them.

#### Create a financial strategy for the country's financial institutions sector

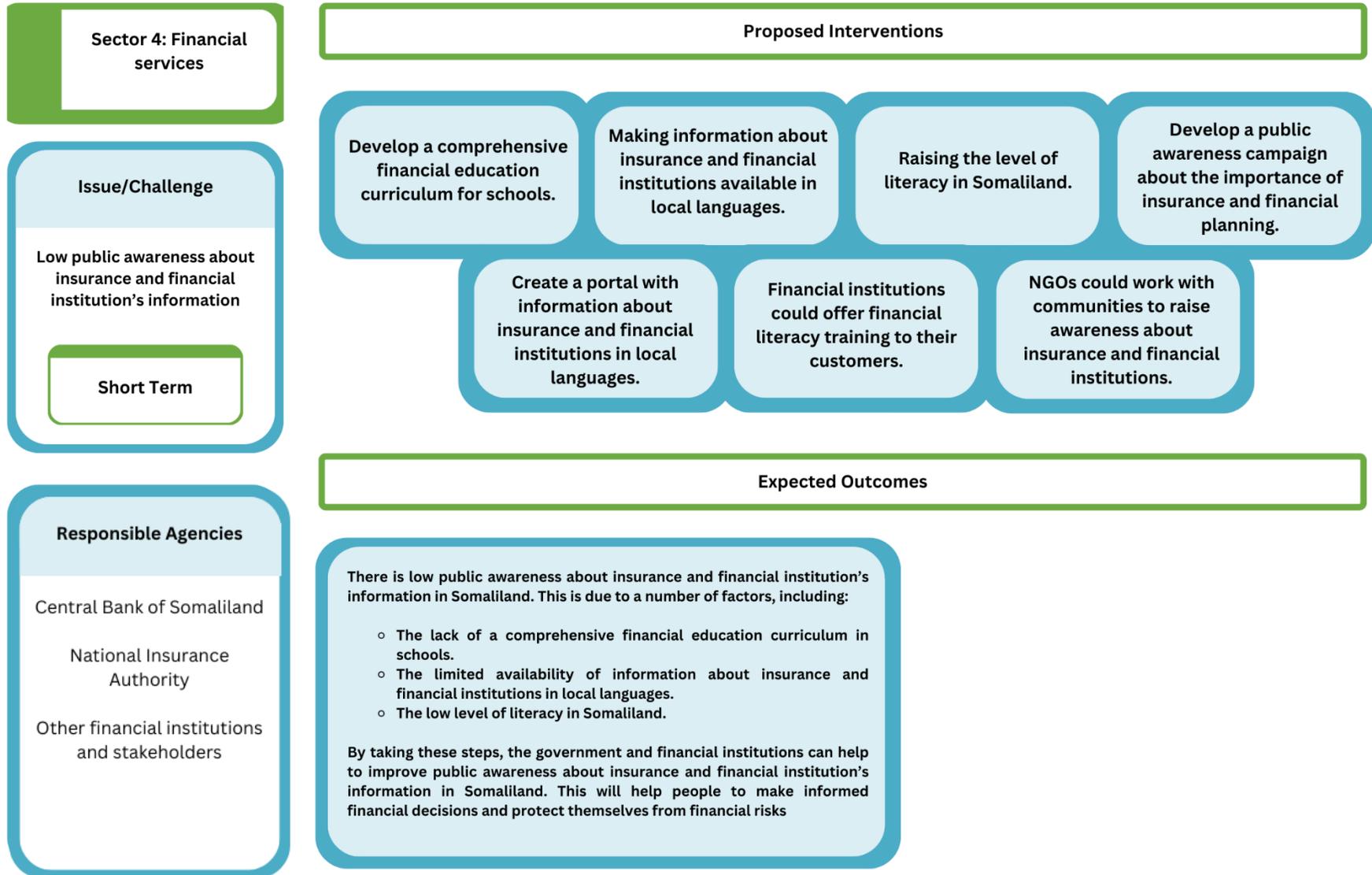
- **Identify the key challenges facing the financial institutions sector.** This includes the lack of access to credit, the low level of financial literacy, and the high cost of financial services.
- **Develop a plan to address these challenges.** This includes providing financial education, increasing access to credit, and reducing the cost of financial services.
- **Set specific goals and targets.** This will help to measure the success of the financial strategy.
- **Implement the financial strategy.** This includes allocating resources, monitoring progress, and making adjustments as needed.

### Expected Outcomes

The financial policy and strategy for Somaliland will help on the following areas:

- Promoting financial inclusion.
- Developing the financial markets.
- Strengthening the financial institutions.
- Protecting consumers.

The financial strategy should be developed in consultation with the financial institutions, the government, and other stakeholders. It should be regularly reviewed and updated to ensure that it remains relevant to the needs of the sector.



## Sector 6: Infrastructure development

### Issue/Challenge

**Infrastructure challenges  
(poor road, high cost of  
electricity, water supply)**

**Long Term**

### Responsible Agencies

Ministry of Transport and  
Road Development

Road Development  
Authority

Ministry of Energy and  
Minerals

Ministry of Information  
and Communication  
Technology

## Proposed Interventions

### Strengthen Somaliland's economic infrastructure

- **Developing roads:** Somaliland's road network is in poor condition. This makes it difficult and time-consuming to transport goods and people. The government should invest in road construction and maintenance.
- **Promoting the use of renewable energy sources.** This would help to reduce the country's reliance on imported fuel, which would lower the cost of electricity.
- **Improving the water supply:** The water supply in Somaliland is inadequate, particularly in rural areas. This lack of access to water is a major challenge to human health and economic development. The government should invest in improving the water supply.
- **Investing in telecommunications infrastructure:** The telecommunications infrastructure in Somaliland is poor. This makes it difficult to communicate and conduct business. The government should invest in telecommunications infrastructure.

### Projects with international partners and local communities

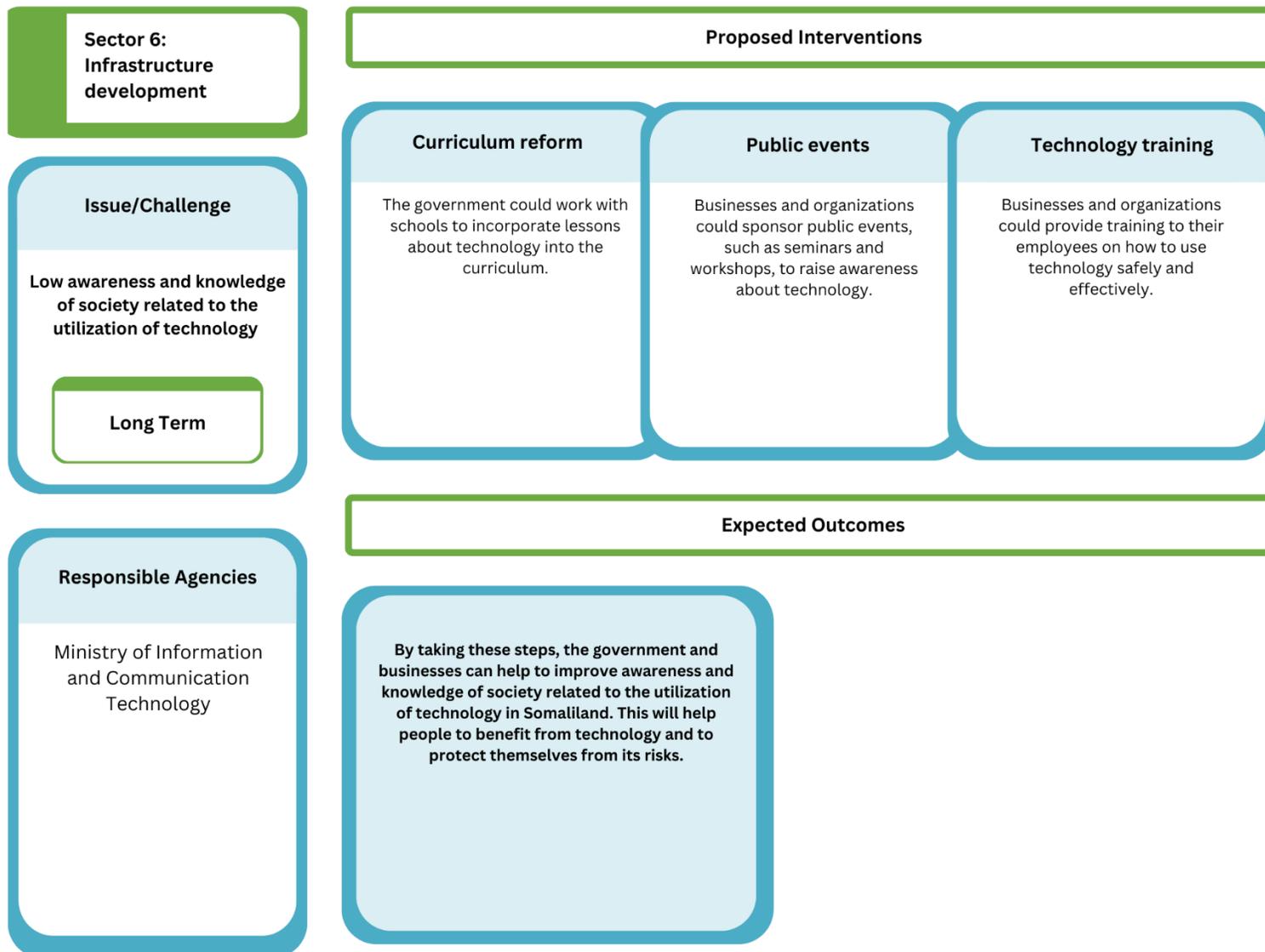
- **Building schools and hospitals:** Somaliland needs to invest in education and healthcare infrastructure. This would improve the quality of life for the people and attract investment.
- **Developing tourism infrastructure:** Somaliland has a lot to offer tourists, but the country's tourism infrastructure is underdeveloped. The government should invest in developing tourism infrastructure.
- **Establishing and developing national information infrastructure data center:** Somaliland needs to establish a national information infrastructure data center. This would improve the country's internet connectivity and make it easier for businesses to operate.

## Expected Outcomes

- **Poor roads:** The road network in Somaliland is in poor condition, making it difficult and time-consuming to transport goods and people. This is a major obstacle to trade and economic development.
- **The high cost of electricity** is a major constraint on economic activity in Somaliland. This is because the cost of electricity is much higher in Somaliland than in other countries in the region.
- **Inadequate water supply:** The water supply is inadequate, particularly in rural areas. This lack of access to water is a major challenge to human health and economic development.

**By taking these steps, Somaliland can develop the economic infrastructure it needs to attract investment, trade, and tourism. This will help to create a more prosperous future for the country.**

## Sector 6: Infrastructure Development



# Sector 6: Infrastructure Development

**Sector 6:  
Infrastructure  
development**

**Issue/Challenge**

**Lack of infrastructure development laws and regulation framework reforms**

**Medium Term**

**Responsible Agencies**

Ministry of Transport and Road Development

Road Development Authority

**Proposed Interventions**

<p><b>Improvement on standards</b></p> <p>Improvement on the standards for any new roads and existing ones. This would involve ensuring that new roads are built to a high standard and that existing roads are regularly maintained. This would make roads safer for drivers and pedestrians.</p>	<p><b>Road signs and driver education</b></p> <p>This would involve providing driver education and training to drivers, as well as installing more road signs. This would help to improve drivers' knowledge of the rules of the road and make it easier for them to navigate safely.</p>	<p><b>Initiate registration of sea transport and develop stander database</b></p> <p>This would involve registering all sea transport vessels and developing a database to record data on their safety and maintenance. This would help to ensure that sea transport is safe and that there is a record of all vessels in operation.</p>	<p><b>Promote technical training schools</b></p> <p>This would involve establishing and promoting technical training schools that offer courses in transport infrastructure. This would help to ensure that there is a skilled workforce available to work in the transport sector.</p>
<p><b>Establishment Marine and aviation Academy</b></p> <p>This would involve establishing a marine and aviation academy that offers courses in marine and aviation safety. This would help to ensure that there is a skilled workforce available to work in the marine and aviation sectors.</p>	<p><b>Improving the quality of roads</b></p> <p>There is a need to invest in road construction and maintenance to improve the quality of roads.</p>	<p><b>Providing driver education</b></p> <p>Education would improve the driving skills and knowledge of drivers. The government should install more road signs to make it easier for drivers to know where they are going and what the rules of the road are.</p>	<p><b>Enforcing traffic laws</b></p> <p>The government should enforce traffic laws to deter people from driving dangerously.</p>

**Expected Outcomes**

**By taking these steps, the government can help to improve road safety in Somaliland and make it a safer place to travel.**

# Sector 6: Infrastructure Development

**Sector 6:  
Infrastructure  
development**

**Issue/Challenge**

**Lack of infrastructure development laws and regulation framework reforms**

**Medium Term**

**Responsible Agencies**

Ministry of Transport and Road Development

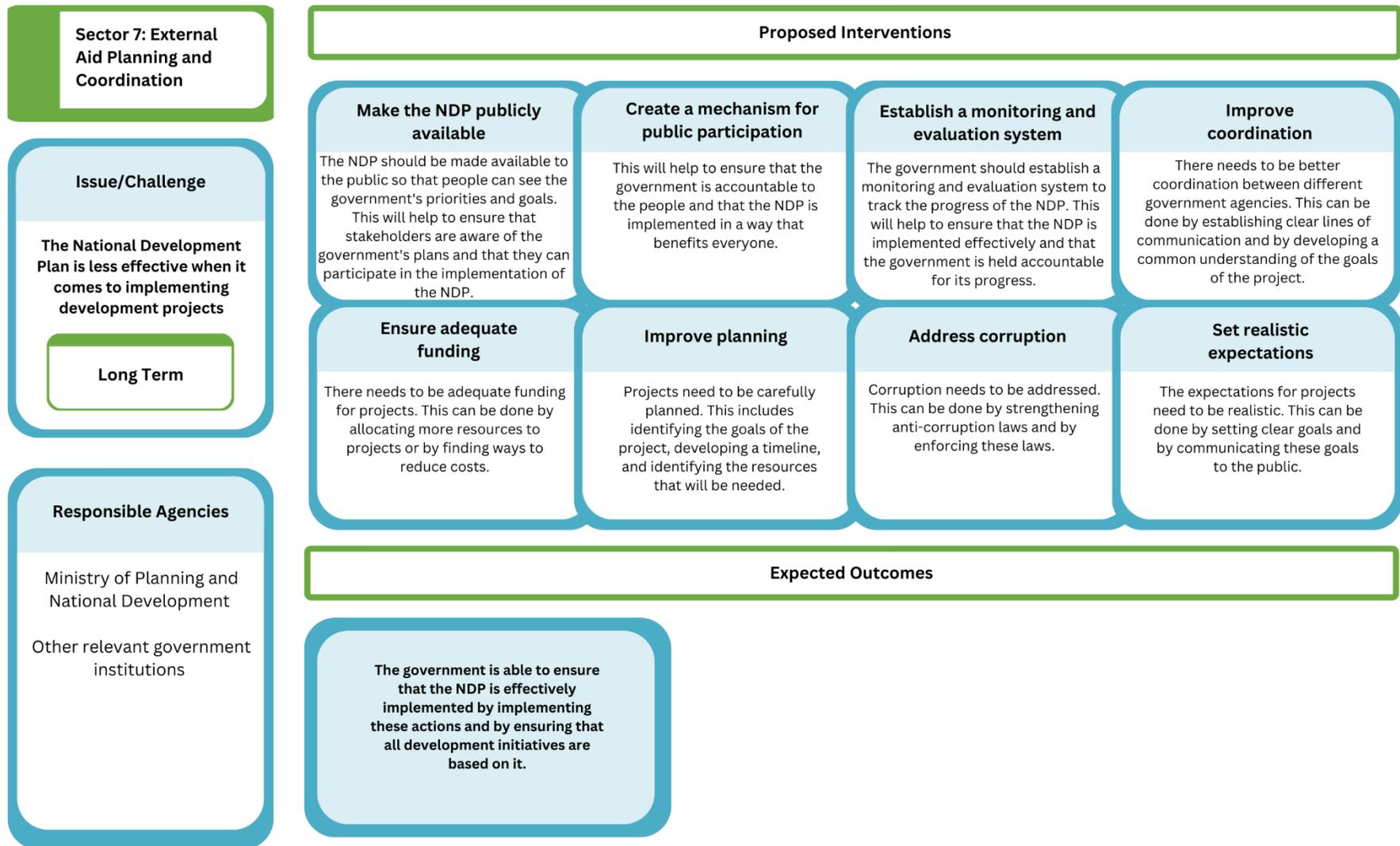
Ministry of Information and Communication Technology

**Proposed Interventions**

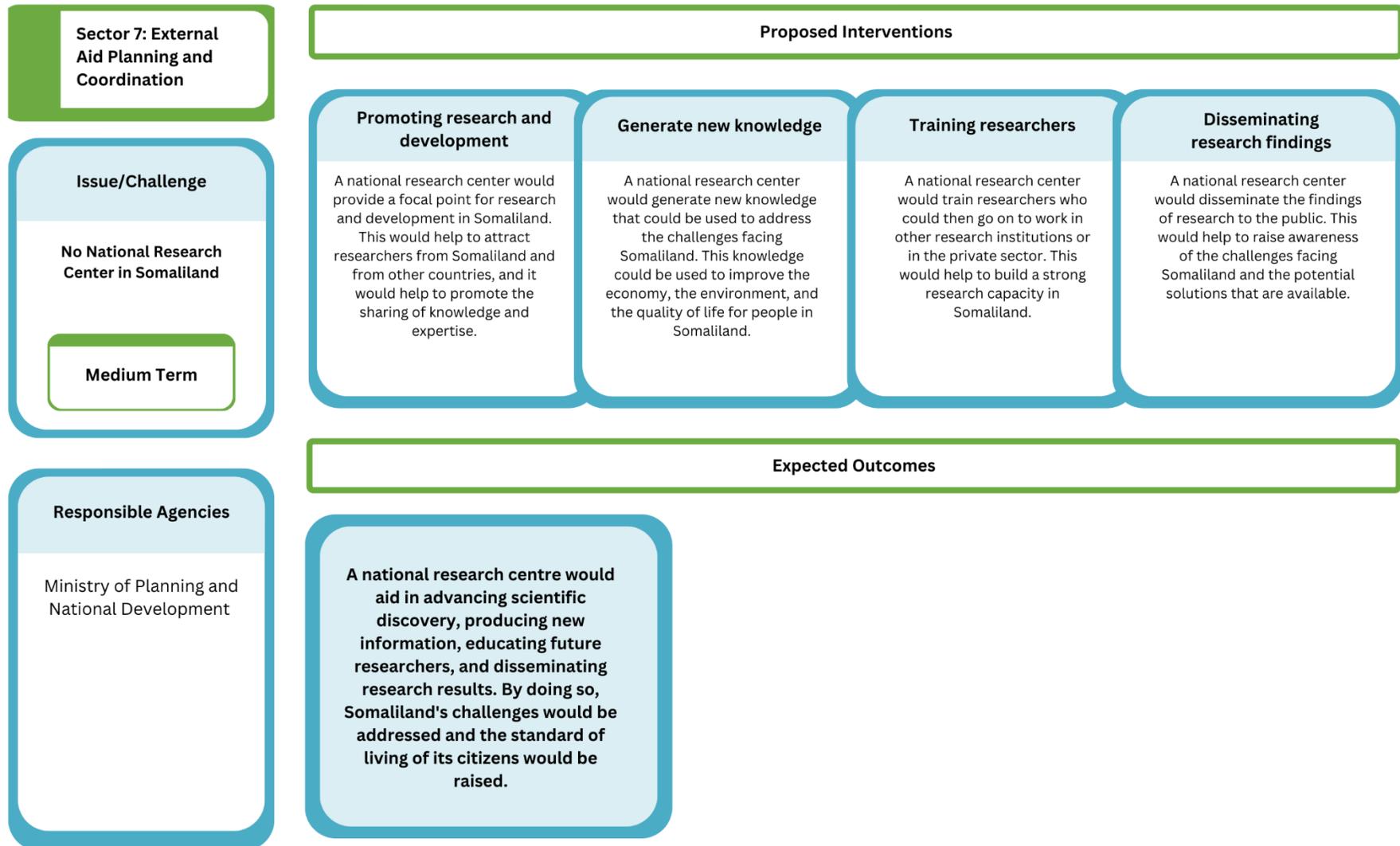
<p><b>Strengthening laws/ Developing new laws and regulations</b></p> <p>This could involve establishing clear regulations and standards for infrastructure development, including standards for safety, environmental protection, and sustainability.</p>	<p><b>Port/Aviation regulation</b></p> <p>Regulations could be developed to ensure that ports and aviation are safe and efficient. These regulations could include standards for design, construction, and operation.</p>	<p><b>Telecommunications regulation</b></p> <p>Regulations could be developed to ensure that telecommunications services are reliable and secure. These regulations could include standards for telecommunications networks, equipment, and services.</p>	<p><b>Government Technology Act</b></p> <p>This act could establish a framework for the use of information technology in government. It could include provisions for the procurement of IT systems, the management of IT data, and the protection of IT systems from cyber-attacks.</p>
<p><b>Cyber security and Cyber-crime Act</b></p> <p>This act could establish a framework for the protection of critical infrastructure from cyberattacks. It could include provisions for the reporting of cyberattacks, the investigation of cyberattacks, and the prosecution of cybercriminals.</p>	<p><b>Data Protection Act</b></p> <p>This act could establish a framework for the protection of personal data. It could include provisions for the collection, use, and disclosure of personal data.</p>	<p><b>Electronic Transactions Act</b></p> <p>This act could establish a framework for electronic transactions. It could include provisions for the validity of electronic signatures and the use of electronic documents.</p>	<p><b>Enhancing public participation</b></p> <p>This could involve giving the public a greater say in infrastructure development decisions, and ensuring that their concerns are taken into account.</p>

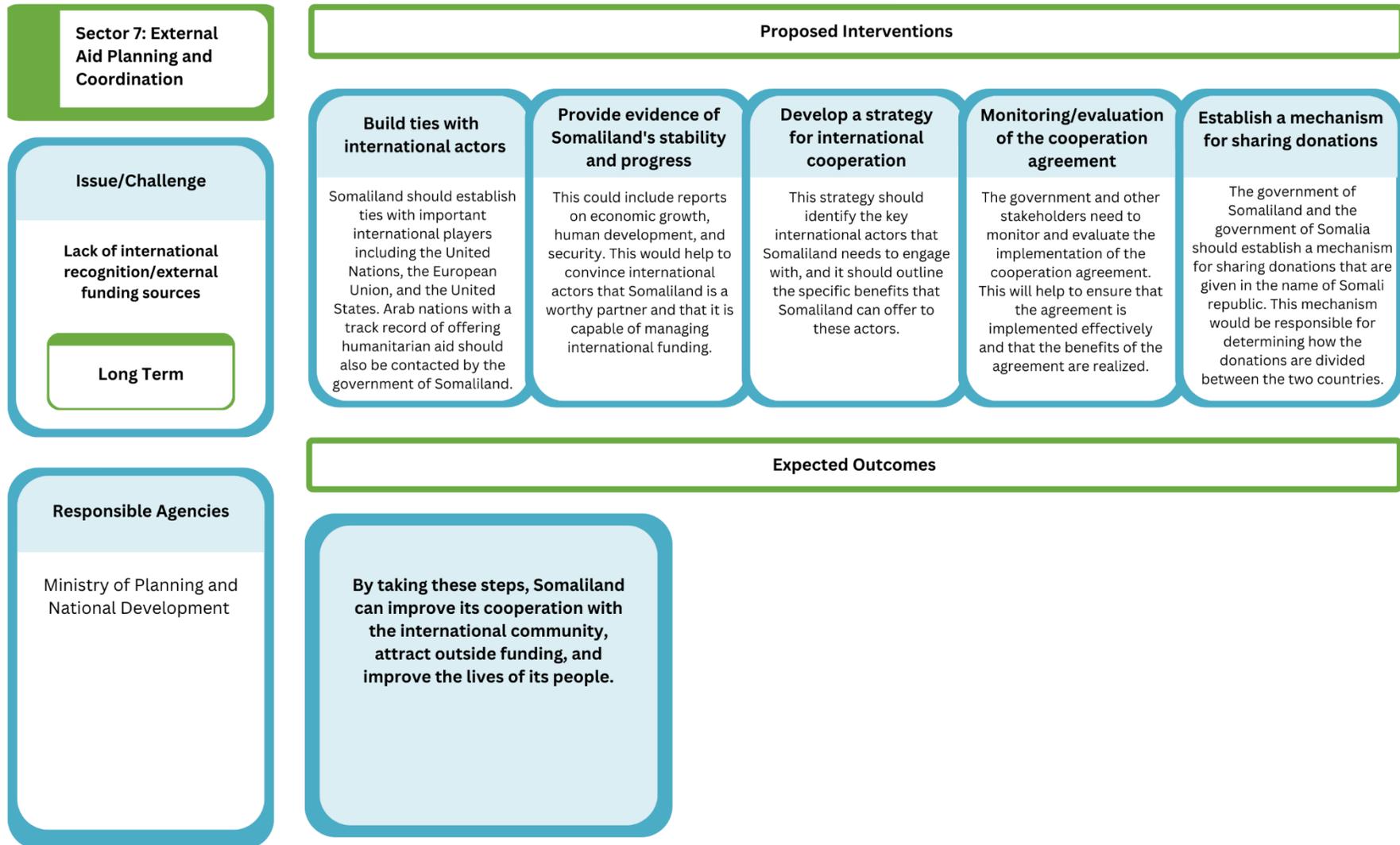
**Expected Outcomes**

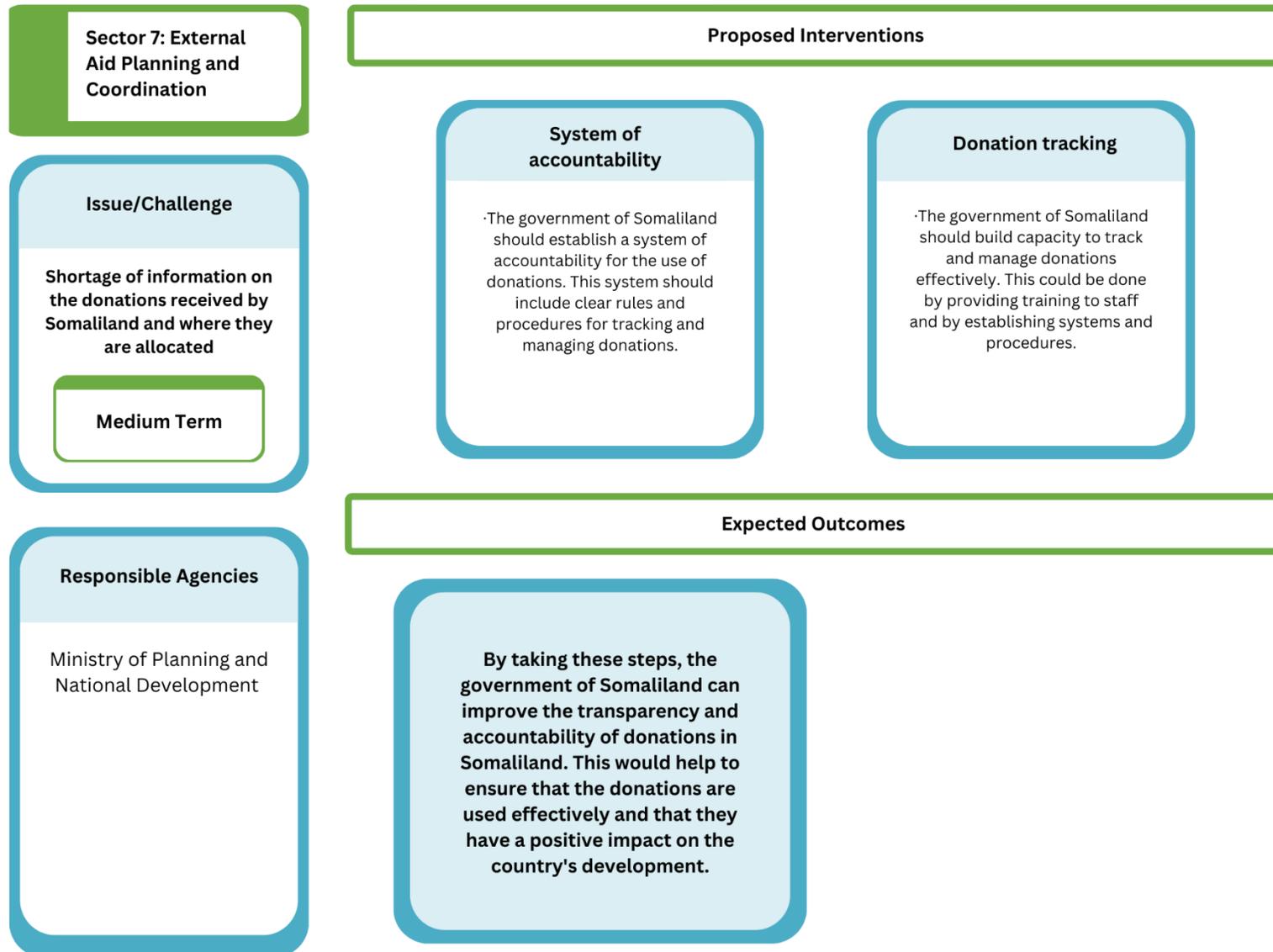
**By developing these Acts, governments can help to protect the public, promote economic development, protect the environment, and enhance public participation**



## Sector 7: External Aid Planning and Coordination







### Implementation framework

The Ministry of Planning and National Development (MPND) of the Republic of Somaliland is responsible for the follow up and monitoring framework for the implementation of the priorities set in the report. The framework will consist of the following elements:

- **A clear set of priorities:** The first step is to develop a clear set of priorities that are aligned with the overall goals of the report. These priorities should be specific, measurable, achievable, relevant, and time-bound.
- **A system for tracking progress:** Once the priorities have been identified, a system for tracking progress is needed. This system should collect data on the implementation of each priority and provide regular reports on progress.
- **A system for identifying and addressing barriers:** The implementation framework should also include a system for identifying and addressing barriers to implementation. This system should identify the root cause of any barriers and develop strategies for overcoming them.
- **A system for rewarding success:** The implementation framework should also include a system for rewarding success. This system should recognize and celebrate the achievements of those who have contributed to the successful implementation of the priorities.

The implementation framework will be developed in consultation with key stakeholders, including government officials, civil society organizations, and the private sector. The framework will be reviewed and updated on a regular basis to ensure that it is effective in tracking progress and addressing barriers.